

Beautiful Silver Goods!

—OF—
Tasteful Design and Durable Wear.

Are desirable both to give and possess.

We have in stock

Trays from the small 4 or 6 inch to the large and handsome ones for holding a complete Tea Set. Trays for Bread and Cake, some with raised words, others with fancy border. Cake or Card Trays in plain or chased. Sugars with Cream Jugs to match. Butter Dishes, small and large. Pie Knives, Fruit Dishes, Knives and Spoons, Peppers and Salts with sterling tops or colored. Baking Dishes, a great convenience. Desert and Butter Knives. Hand Bells, Napkin Rings, Fern Pots, Vases. We also keep in stock Compasses, Field Glasses, Barometers, Waltham and Regina Watches.

E. W. TAYLOR,
Watchmaker and Optician, City.

Souvenir Post Cards

Are a nice thing to send to friends abroad. We have a nice selection of City and Provincial views to select from. The following are some of the titles.

One color 2 cents each.

St Joseph's Convent, Ch'town
St Dunstan's College, " "
Notre Dame Convent, " "
Hillsborough Bridge " "
Soldiers Monument " "

Bishop's Palace & Church Ch'town
Interior St Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown
View of Charlottetown from Victoria Park

Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents.

Victoria Row, Charlottetown
Block House Point, " "
City Hospital, " "
Crossing the Capes " "
Str Stanley in ice " "
Str Minto in ice " "
Apple Blossoms " "
Travellers Rest " "
Beautiful Autumn " "
Terrace of Rocks " "
Catching Smelts at S' Side
Sunset at S' side Harbor
Summer St, Summerside
High School, " "

Pioneer Family, five generations
Among the Birches
A Morning Walk, Bonshaw
Fruit Fishing
A Rustic Scene
North Cape
By Still Waters
The Border of the Woods
Harvesting Scene
A Shady Nook
Surt Bathing, North Cape
Looking Seaward

We also have a large variety of Comic Cards at one cent each. Any number of cards will be sent by mail providing one cent extra is added for each 10 cards.

EUREKA TEA.

If you have never tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our sales on it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.
Eureka Grocery,
QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Pipe dreams are pleasant
Every Smoker says so
Real enjoyment is guaranteed
In smoking our mixtures
Queer if you've never tried them
You can have your dreams realized at
Every Drug or Grocery store in Ch'town.

Try Perique for a Cool Smoke.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.
CHARLOTTETOWN,
Phone 345. Manufacturers.

For New Buildings

We carry the finest line of Hardware to be found in any store.

Architects, Builders and Contractors, will find our line of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and improved, and of the highest standard of merit in quality and durability.

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.
June 12, 1907.

Fall and Winter Weather.

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,
PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN
Giving all orders strict attention.
Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.

H. McMILLAN.

Dominion Coal Company

RESERVE COAL.

As the season for importing Coal in this Province is again near, we beg to advise dealers and consumers of Coal that we are in a position to grant orders for cargoes of Reserve, Screened, Run of mine, Nut and Slack Coal, F. O. B., at loading piers Sydney, Glouce Bay or Louisburg, C. B.

Prices quoted on application, and all orders will receive our careful attention by mail or wire.

Reserve Coal is well known all over this Island, and is most extensively used for domestic and steam purposes.

Schooners are always in demand during the season and chartered at highest current rates of freight. Good dispatch guaranteed schooners at loading piers.

Peake Bros. & Co.,
Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.
Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 21, 1909—4i

France Before The Revolution.

(N. Y. Freeman's Journal.)

It is one of the favorite platitudes of certain class of Frenchmen that under the old regime ignorance was widespread in France owing to the absence of facilities for popular education.

Kings cared little for the literary or scientific advancement of their subjects, while the Church, if not actually hostile to the mental training of the masses, was supremely indifferent to their intellectual improvement.

The revolution of 1789 wrought a beneficent change—that glorious event is due, amongst other things for the betterment of humanity, the movement for the promotion of universal instruction that has issued in results of which all lovers of progress may legitimately feel proud.

Such is the legend carefully cultivated and industriously circulated by friends and admirers of the existing order in France.

One of the prominent spokesmen of the Bloc, M. Boisson, a noted Anticlerical, expresses himself as follows on this subject:

"That which is new, that which dates from the Revolution, is the idea of regarding primary instruction as an interest of public order, as a social necessity, or, which comes to the same thing, an obligation of society. That which is new, is to find primary instruction inscribed on the first rank of the institutions of a free country, instead of being an affair of private charity, a pious work, or a philanthropic service."

M. Boisson's statements are wide of the truth. As a matter of fact, the Revolution, in this respect invented nothing; on the contrary, instead of building up, in its blind rage it crashed and swept away every educational institution which was not to its image.

Before the Revolution instruction in every grade was as diffused as it is at the present day, and quite as much within the reach of everybody.

Not only so, primary instruction was absolutely gratuitous; as to secondary education, it was free for most students on account of the great number of scholarships available.

Previous to the Revolution, and two hundred years before the Ferry Law rendered school attendance compulsory, primary instruction was obligatory on all French children up to the age of 14 years, under pain of fine or other exterior penalty.

But this education was not, as in our days "secularized"; it was essentially Catholic. Primary instruction was then compulsory, gratuitous, and based on religion, as was emphatically laid down by Louis XIV in his famous decree "given" at Versailles the 15th December, 1688, and registered by Parliament.

On this point the language of the royal instrument is clear and precise.

"It is our wish," says Article 9, "that as far as possible masters and mistresses be appointed in every parish, in which there are no teachers, for the instruction of all the children in catechism and prayers, as also to teach reading and writing to those who have need of those arts. In those places where there are no funds for the purpose a tax may be imposed on all the inhabitants amounting to 150 livres annually for the mistresses."

The famous capitulary of Theodulphe, bishop of Orleans (787) completes and explains the Canon of the Council of Valson. It is expressly laid down in this capitulary that the parish priests should establish schools in the towns and villages to teach children "letters" and give them other instruction gratuitously.

"Presbyteris per villas et vicus scholas habeant et si quilibet dilectum suum parvum ad discentem litteras esse commendare vult, eos suscipere et docere non remanent sed cum summa caritate attendentes illud quod scriptum est. * * * non ergo docent, nihil ab eis pretii pro hac re exigant, nec aliiquid ad eis accipiant excepto quodvis parvum caritatis studio suo voluntate ostulerint."

It thus appears that even in the eighth century, and before Charlemagne promulgated his capitularies, priests were obliged to keep schools for the gratuitous instruction, secular and religious, of the children of their flocks, that they were not allowed to exact any salary for their services, and could only accept whatever remuneration was freely offered to them.

Charlemagne did not render obligatory by law the measures which had been prescribed by the Church of France, and which were very generally observed.

In process of time, owing to wars

and other troubles, these regulations fell in many places into disuse, but Louis le Debonnaire recalled the clergy to their duty by a special capitulary, reminding them that "the clergy were obliged to keep parish schools which the Fathers of the sixth Council of Paris confirmed, restoring the ancient usage."

School-keeping in those remote times was not, we repeat, simply an optimistic work of charity—it was obligatory, imposed by the civil law which, in this matter, but confirmed the ecclesiastical law.

The Paris decree remarks: "This right of keeping schools is as old as the institution of Cure; it is confirmed by the Councils, which shows that in France this right has always been part of the ecclesiastical discipline."

The decree goes on to say: "Is not this right of Cures to keep school confirmed by a canon of the Council of Rome, held under Pope Eugene II, wherein it appears that the Fathers of that Council ordain that great care should be taken of 'charity' schools conducted by the parish priest, his assistant, or other representative, who gave their services gratuitously."

In neither class of schools were any fees demanded from the pupils—instruction was free.

In a statement submitted by the Cure to the Court of Amiens occurs the following passage—which was reproduced and adopted by the Parliament of Paris in the above-mentioned decree:

"The poor," remarked the Cure, "are sufficiently instructed in the ordinary schools. * * * It is easy to see that this distinction between 'mercenary' schools and 'charity' schools is a novelty."

Is this distinction to be found in the Councils, in the laws, or on the Canon? And because it is newly invented, it deserves all the more to be examined, and the Court is respectfully requested to observe that under pretext of charity recognition is sought for a distinction injurious to the Gallician Church and contrary to its spirit, which desiring that everything may be done gratis, has allocated certain funds for the diocesan inspectors so that they may not exact payment for the letters of authorization they give, for theologians that they may teach gratuitously the Holy Scriptures, and for preceptors that they may teach the humanities.

A schoolmaster who teaches the humanities.

A schoolmaster who teaches the catechism cannot accept payment for his lessons. All the functions of ecclesiastics, particularly those of school teaching, should be gratuitous,—that is their ministrations should be given without any payment being exacted from those who benefited by them.

As far back as the fourth century the duty imposed on the clergy of establishing schools was very generally discharged.

In the succeeding centuries this solicitude of the Church for the education of the people was continuous as displayed, as numerous documents bear testimony.

One of the earliest of these documents goes back to the Council of Valson, which was held in the year 529. Valson was then the capital of Provence. From the text of this document (cited in the decree of the Parliament of Paris), we learn that the Council ordained that the clergy should assemble the children with a view to their religious and secular instruction.

The famous capitulary of Theodulphe, bishop of Orleans (787) completes and explains the Canon of the Council of Valson. It is expressly laid down in this capitulary that the parish priests should establish schools in the towns and villages to teach children "letters" and give them other instruction gratuitously.

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Charlemagne did not render obligatory by law the measures which had been prescribed by the Church of France, and which were very generally observed.

In process of time, owing to wars

Troubled for Years With CONSTIPATION.

Constipation or colicness clogs the bowels, chokes up the natural outlet of impure matter, and retains in the system the poisonous effete waste products of nature, thereby causing Biliousness, Headache, Piles, etc. Avoid this serious trouble by the use of

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

They act on the bowels and promote their free and regular action, thus curing constipation and all the diseases which arise from it.

Mr. Henry Pearce, 49 St. Andrew's Ave., Owen Sound, Ont., writes: "Having been troubled for years with constipation, and trying various so-called remedies, which did me no good, whatever, I was persuaded to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I have found them most beneficial; they are, indeed, a splendid pill, and I can heartily recommend them to all those who suffer from constipation."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c. per vial, or 5 for \$1.00, at all druggists, or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by the manufacturers, The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A little chap was offered a chance to spend a week in the country, but refused.

Coaxing, pleading, arguing, promising of untold wonders alike brought from him nothing but the stubborn ultimatum, "No country for me!"

"But why not?" some one asked, finally.

Because, he responded, "they have thrashin' machines down there, an' it's bad enough here where it's done by hand."

A Sensible Merchant.

Mrs. Fred Laine, St. George, Ont., writes:—"My little girl would cough so at night that neither she nor I could get any rest. I gave her Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and am thankful to say it cured her cough quickly."

Mrs. Boggs—Mr. Meekman is a splendid example of what a man ought to be.

Mr. Boggs—Not on your life. He's a splendid example of what a wife, two sisters, a grownup daughter and a mother-in-law think a man ought to be.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

If he loses out at poker, what difference does that make to anybody but himself? If he is cross the next day because he has a headache from bad air and other things—mostly other things—he guesses it is nobody's business but his own.

There is nothing harsh about Lax-Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sickness. Price 25c.

Would you shoot a man who attended your vicinity?

No, answered the peaceful citizen, I'd rather take a chance on his personal opinion than to go before a jury with a story that might convince the general public that he was right.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

"I'll have to ask you to pay in advance," remarked the hotel keeper.

"Isn't my luggage good enough security?"

"I fear it is a little too emotional."

"Emotional?"

"Yes, easily moved."

Beware Of Worms.

Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 50c.

Can Do Her Own Work Now.

Doctor Said She Had Heart Trouble.

Weighted 125 Pounds. Now Weighs 185.

Mrs. M. McGann, Debee Junction, N.B., writes:—"I wish to tell you what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. Three years ago I was so run down I could not do my own work. I went to a doctor, and he told me I had heart trouble and that my nerves were all unstrung. I took his medicine, as he ordered me to do, but it did me no good. I then started to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and had only taken one box before I started to feel better so I continued their use until I had taken several boxes, and I am now strong and well, and able to do my own work. When I commenced taking your pills I weighed 125 pounds, and now weigh 185 and have given birth to a lovely daughter, which was a happy thing in the family. When I commenced taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I could not go upstairs without resting before I got to the top. I can now go up without any trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 4, 1909
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
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CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
JAMES McISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

The Bedeque Election.

As stated in our last issue, a by-election is on for the fourth district of Prince County. This is usually known as the Bedeque district. It is the district in which Mr. M. C. Delaney, Conservative, was elected last autumn. He was not allowed to occupy the seat in the Legislature to which the electors of the district had returned him; for the reason that the seat was stolen from him by the Sheriff of Prince County and handed over to Captain Read, Government supporter who had received a minority of the votes polled. These facts are all familiar to our readers; as they were fully ventilated at the time of their occurrence.

Our readers will remember, too, that Captain Read came out in the press in a bombastic effusion attempting to justify his retention of the seat, and expressing his pride in the vote that placed him in it. He said he appreciated that vote more highly than a good deal larger majority, by which he had previously been elected. He also pretended to be ready and anxious to go to the courts to establish his legal right to the representation of the Bedeque district. The Captain even went so far as to say that he would let Mr. Delaney have, on his personal promissory note, the money necessary to ensure the bringing of the case before the election court. In making this statement Captain Read well knew that Mr. Delaney's note would be considered gilt edged security at any bank, and that the Captain's endorsement would add nothing to its value. He was evidently anxious to get hold of such valuable negotiable paper as Mr. Delaney's. But Mr. Delaney was not to be caught by the Captain's sophistry and he told him this, and a good many other plain facts in a vigorous communication to the public press. The crushing logic of Mr. Delaney's letter completely demoralized the Captain's correspondence bump, and anything he has since said in the press has fallen mighty flat.

Mr. Delaney's attitude towards the Captain's pretended desire to go to court and prove his claim to his seat was not left long in doubt. He filed a petition against Mr. Read, claiming the seat, and put up his own money. The case did not come to trial before the Session opened; consequently was not called until the latter part of May. During the session, the Captain had been frequently reminded of the untenable position he occupied and one would think that, after all his bragging, and his expressed desire for a chance to vindicate himself in court, he would be only too glad when the day of trial arrived. What did he do when the case was called? Did he face the court and establish his right to sit in the Legislature as the representative of the fourth district? Not at all; he simply resigned the seat.

By resigning the seat, rather than make any attempt to prove his legal claim to it, this political braggart made an open confession before the whole world that his position was untenable and dishonorable; that he had occupied a seat to which he had not been elected; that he had usurped the place belonging to Mr. Delaney. By his action he falsified all the statements he

had made for the purpose of holding on to the seat; he virtually confessed that he stole the seat from Mr. Delaney. Having gone that far, he should have gone a little further. He should have made restitution of money dishonestly received; he should have handed to Mr. Delaney the \$200 he took as sessional indemnity. That would be the only course for an honorable politician to pursue.

Bearing these facts in mind, it will be readily seen that the electors of the Bedeque district are face to face with no ordinary by-election. It is up to them now to determine whether or not they will right the wrong done them at the general election, when the seat was stolen from their representative, and a man who was not elected at all was permitted to sit in the Legislature as if he were their elected representative. The electors of this district are now called upon to decide between their elected representative and the man who usurped the seat of that representative in the Legislature.

This political buccaneer, who usurped Mr. Delaney's seat, and when driven to bay confessed his political theft by resigning the same, must surely have a monumental nerve to come before those electors again and ask them for support. The seat was stolen by the Government, under the circumstances above enumerated; now they undertake to steal it again employing the same man to perpetrate the political crime. Will the electors of the fourth district permit the second theft?

The United States Tariff.

The conference tariff bill has passed the United States House of Representatives by the small majority of twelve. This leaves the modified measure with only the Senate between it and the statute book. The history of the proceedings is this:—First the House bill, fathered by Chairman Payne, made some important reductions in the Dingley tariff, generally pursuing the course of downward revision, but making few radical changes. Then came the Senate bill, bearing the name of Aldrich, which was generally more nearly prohibitive than the Dingley bill. This measure was substantially an upward revision. At this point President Taft intervened and used his influence to modify the Aldrich bill by reducing its schedule of duties on raw material.

Meanwhile the Senate and House were taking the regular course provided for a case of conflict of opinion. Each chamber appointed representatives to a conference and this joint committee proceeded to frame a compromise measure. The President constituted himself an informal member of the conference by holding daily interviews with his friends in both delegations and persistently pressing upon the Republican legislators the binding obligation of the tariff platform. While the conference bill is mainly the Senate bill it contains some striking modifications on which Mr. Taft had set his mind, and which will go some way to "save the face" of the framers of the tariff platform. These modifications include reduction of the tariff on rough lumber from \$2.00 to \$1.25, free hides, and some mitigation of the iron, steel and coal duties. Concerning these, President Taft can say with Polonius "A poor thing, but mine own."

This slightly-reformed Senate bill has passed the House by a majority indicating a narrow escape. The Republican opposition in this chamber claims that the downward

revision has been headed off. Moreover the retaliatory clauses in the Senate bill, retained by the conference, are not satisfactory to all the congressmen. Some of them anticipate trouble from Canada in the matter of pulp and pulpwood, holding that Canada controls the situation in respect to paper material, and that by prohibiting export, the Dominion could smash the whole paper industry of the United States. While congressmen object to the compromise bill as too high, seeing that it is much higher than their own, the Senate may object to it as too low. But as the President's modifications of the Senate bill were few compared with the Senate's changes in the House bill, it may be expected that the Senate will accept the measure as representing a great triumph for their chamber.—St. John Standard.

A man who steals another man's seat in the Legislature and glories in the deed is unworthy to represent any constituency. Such a man is Captain Joseph Read.

A man who pretends to be willing to vindicate his legal right to the seat he holds in the Legislature, and when given an opportunity shows the white feather, ignominiously acknowledges he had no right to the seat he usurped and resigns it, is a political bluffer. Such a man is Captain Read.

A man who has the temerity to occupy a seat in the Legislature for a whole session, well knowing that he has no mandate from any constituency, is a political imposter and is unworthy to represent an independent and honorable electorate. This is the manner of man that Captain Joseph Read has proved himself to be.

When a man guilty of the political crimes above enumerated comes to seek the suffrages of a constituency, matters political have assumed a grave character. Such a constituency is face to face with a situation of the most serious importance. It is the duty of the electors of such a constituency to save themselves from such a man. The electors of the fourth district will find themselves in this position when Captain Read asks them for support on the 18th inst. What will they do?

Earthquakes in Mexico.

Chilpancingo was destroyed, Acapulco partly razed and possibly many lives lost in an earthquake which shook central Mexico from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Querato on the north to Oaxaco on the south, an area of more than 100 square miles at an early hour last Friday. The shock was a sprial affair and was the most severely felt in the region for the last quarter of a century. In Mexico City it was quite pronounced, but fortunately worked but little destruction in the capital city. Reports telling of the loss of life are meagre, but the official figures thus far given show at least 13 killed and more than a score mortally injured. Word comes from G. Poyros, an American commercial traveller at Chilpancingo in the state of Guerrero, that the city was destroyed and that the inhabitants are living in the open suffering from the elements. The loss of lives there is problematical. The shocks continued at Chilpancingo with subterranean rumblings, flashes of lightning and hail. Acapulco also in Guerrero was partly razed, but the extent of the damage is not definitely known as communication with that part of the republic is not well established. According to the observatory records, the first shock of the series was felt at 4.15 in the morning, the rocking oscillation being from the east to the southwest. It was severe, causing the bells of the many churches of Mexico City to toll, breaking crockery and in many instances leveling walls. The inhabitants of the capital

had hardly recovered from the fright occasioned by the quake when a second and more severe shock capped an outpouring of nearly all of the residents to the streets and open plazas. This movement was of a twisting character and lasted with marked severity for 90 seconds. The tall buildings of the capital swayed and some instances cracked the pavement open in places and in the poorer quarters a number of houses collapsed. So far as can be learned from police records, six persons lost their lives in Mexico City and its environs, as a result of this second shock. Three women and a child are among the victims. Four persons are now in hospitals and they cannot recover, it is said. The large American colony is safe. Some were hit by falling plaster, but no serious injuries were reported. They, with the entire native population remained in the plazas or squares until daylight gave them courage to enter their dwellings. The people were terribly frightened. For days these humble folk have been predicting a disaster because the snow on the peak of the volcano Popocatepetal, visible from the city, has been melting. An old Aztec legend declares when the snow on this volcano disappears, so too will the city at its base. That Mexico City escaped comparatively slight damage is said to be due to the fact that the city rests on an old lake bed, this made the ground act as a spongy, jelly-like mass which neutralized the severity of the shocks. The death list in Mexico City has grown to five. Three persons were fatally injured. Reports from the city of Puebla, Japan and Toluca say that the shock was the heaviest in years. There was no loss of life at these places. Many cities are yet to be heard from. The property damage here was insignificant. Mostly shacks were destroyed.

Some old cathedral walls were cracked, as were some pavements. The shock was felt for over 100 miles. No deaths have as yet been reported from other cities. The squares and plazas are filled with praying people. There was no loss of life in the American colony. The Federal Telegraph Company has just established communication with Acapulco, a seaport on the Pacific in the state of Guerrero, with a population of about 5,000 persons by the round-about way of the isthmus of Tehuantepec. The first message received read as follows: "The entire lower half of this city has been destroyed. There have been many casualties. The branch here of the National bank is in ruins. The cashier is mortally injured." Communication was then interrupted. It is rumored that 150 persons were killed in Santa Julia. The new post office building and one cathedral have been badly damaged. A message from Roy Ros, an American commercial traveller, has just been received from the town of Chilpancingo, saying that the place has been completely destroyed. The inhabitants are living in the open and suffering greatly from the elements. The shocks continue accompanied by subterranean rumblings and electrical storms.

Girls as Strike Breakers. Young women, with white hands and pretty complexions, accustomed only to the work of their sex, have gone down into the big gypsum mines at Fort Dodge, Ia., owned by the Plymouth Gypsum company and dressed in overalls and men's blouses, are driving mules and doing other rough work there. The young ladies are tending the place of miners who went out on strike last week and temporarily tied up the work of the mines. L. E. Armstrong, president of the Plymouth Gypsum company, was seriously puzzled over the situation on Saturday, but a solution of the difficulty came Saturday afternoon, when Grace Jackson, one of the stenographers employed in the office of the company suggested to four others that they desert their typewriters and descend into the mine and drive mules. The other girls fell in with the suggestion quickly, and encouraged by the exhortation of the girls, it was not a difficult matter to induce some of the men from the mine to act as cagers and ironmen, and in the morning the mine was in operation the same as before but instead of men mule-whackers five young women dressed in overalls and jumpers, officiated in that capacity.

STANLEY BROS. Our mail order department gives immediate and careful attention to all orders received by mail or telephone. There is no reason why you should not enjoy all the advantages of a large and carefully selected stock. We can do as well for you as any house in Canada. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. We prepay the freight on all parcels over \$5.00 in value.

Lumber Mills Burned. The Bay Chaleur Lumber Mills situated at the Mission, Quebec, opposite Campbellton N. B. were burned to the ground Thursday afternoon. The loss is estimated at between one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. About four o'clock in the afternoon the mill was discovered to be on fire. A number of men at once set to work to fight the flames, and a message was sent to Campbellton asking for aid. But before the fire apparatus arrived, and despite the efforts of those fighting the flames, the building was soon destroyed. The fire burned with great ferocity and in an incredibly short time nothing remained but the glowing ruins. From the mill the fire spread to the lumber piles. The heat was intense and it was only with great difficulty that a considerable part of the lumber was saved. The timber destroyed is valued at from fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars. The boiler and engine houses were not damaged. The fire was a most spectacular one. Tongues of flame shot high into the air, showers of sparks rained and with great rapidity one pile of lumber after another caught fire and was destroyed. The mill which was one of the largest in the vicinity, was owned by an American syndicate, and managed by David Shampon. It was erected some years ago, and was built on heavy concrete abutments some of which extend into the river. Much of its machinery came from Germany and was one of the finest equipped mills in the country. This season it had been very busy and there were seven ships in the harbor waiting to be loaded with its lumber. Three of these ships were at the wharf when the fire broke out and were obliged to weigh anchor and be towed away to avoid the flames. This is the third mill in that section to be burned. The insurance is carried by companies at Sherbrooke, Quebec.

The British government has revoked the order prohibiting the landing of hay and straw from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware. This removes the last of the embargoes ordered at the time of the outbreak of the foot and mouth disease in 1908.

SCOTTISH GATHERING

The Grand Annual Gathering of the Scottish Clans of P. E. Island, under the auspices of the Caledonian Club, will be held on the Riverside Driving Park Grounds

AT VERNON RIVER Thursday, August 19th, 1909

Competition Prize List--Games Commence at 12 o'clock--Five or more Competitors to enter in each event.

Table with 2 columns: PRIZES and PRIZES. Lists various events like Putting Light Stone, Running High Jump, etc., with prize amounts.

PIPE MUSIC--All Pipers Playing on the Grounds Receive a Prize. Competitors in Dancing must appear in Dancing Boots and Highland Bonnets.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMPETITORS--A room will be provided for the use of all taking part in the games, in which clothing, etc., can be left. Competitors must appear in the ring in suitable costumes, and must retire at the close of each event. Events will be called as on the above list. Competitors in amateur events must send in their names three days at least before the gathering. Other entries on the grounds.

FARES & TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS.

Table with 4 columns: STATION, Fare, Train Dpts, Train Dpts. Lists stations like Summerside, Kensington, Freetown, etc., and their respective fares and train times.

Excursion fares from intermediate stations at correspondingly low rates. Returning special train will leave Vernon for Summerside and points east of Royalty Junction at 6.30 p. m.; for Murray Harbor at 6.40 p. m., and for Charlottetown at 6.50 p. m. Passengers from stations between Charlottetown and Mount Stewart will come to Charlottetown by regular train, and will return by special, leaving Mount Stewart on arrival there of train from Vernon.

MUSIC BY BAND AND PIPES.

GAMES COMMITTEE--President, W. A. Scott; Vice President, John A. McLaren; Treasurer, James Patou; Recording Secretary, D. R. Campbell; Financial Secretary, D. F. Bethune; Alexander McDonald, John McPhee. JUDGES OF GAMES--Chief, Charles Webster, Col. D. Stewart, S. A. McDonald, Howard McDonald, A. N. McKay, L. B. McMillan, S. A. McLeod, John McLeod, Charlottetown; Lauchlin McDonald, East Point; Michael McCormack, Souris, Vernon River, and the Games Committee. MASTERS OF THE RING--Daniel Stewart, Kinloch; Maxwell Henry, John J. McLeod, Riverdale; Murdock McLeod, Duncan Matheson, James McIsaac, J. B. McDonald, D. B. McDonald. Only officers of the day, judges and competitors while competing, allowed inside the ring. The decision of the Judges shall be final. No spirituous liquors allowed on the grounds, nor will any person under the influence of liquor be permitted to enter the field. Members of the Club and visiting Clansmen will assemble at the Club Rooms, Charlottetown, at 8.30 a. m. in Highland Costume, or Plaid and Bonnet, and march thence to the Railway Station, headed by Pipes and Band. Admission 25 cents. Children under 12 years of age 15 cents. Admission to Grand Stand 10 cents. No passes issued. Admission Tickets to Grounds at Entrance Gates.

W. A. SCOTT, President. D. F. BETHUNE, Sec'y Games Committee.

Advertisement for MacLellan-Made clothes. Text: 'You can distinguish MacLellan-Made Clothes from other makes, no matter where you see them. At a distance they are distinguished by their distinctive cut and stylish appearance -- and at close range the contrast is made more apparent by the faultless workmanship and good material embodied in their make-up. Let us make your next suit. MacLellan Bros. THE "EXPERT TAILORS."'

MEET ME AT The Always Busy Store Where They Sell TRUNKS!

A whole large Warehouse with nothing but Trunks in it. Paper, Tin, and Zinc Covered Packers. Round Top Zinc Covered Trunks, as well as Canvas Covered ones. All sizes from 28 to 32 high. Flat Top from \$1.85 to \$2.25; Round Top \$2.25 to \$3.25.

Carriage Wraps.

65 cents each, Natural Covered Linen, with red and blue stripes and border, fringed ends, 45 x 68. 95 cents each, Light Weight Checked Denham, fringed ends, size 45 x 65. \$1.25 each, Heavy Checked Linen Duster, brown and fawn plaits, fringed ends, 45 x 68.

Stanley Bros.



Price \$2.50 Amherst Boots Are the Farmer's friends. Made from Solid Leather throughout, counters, insoles and heels. They stand up and stand the strain of hard wear through all kinds of mud, slush and wet. Men's Amherst Boots, \$1.00 to \$2.75. Women's " " " 1.25 to 1.75. Boys' " " " 1.50 to 2.00. Girls' " " " 1.40 to 1.35. Children's " " " 1.00. Alley & Co.

The Turret Bell. The Steam Turret Bell that had been stranded at Cable Head on the north shore of the Province since November, 1906 has been hoisted and is at present at the Marine wharf, Charlottetown. She is a large freight steamer of the style known as the whale back. She is 250 feet long and has a draught of 23 feet. She was insured for \$50,000 and was taken over by the underwriters of her when she was hoisted. They started work with a view to floating her, early in 1907. S. M. Brookfield & Co. of Halifax undertook the job, first and worked at her for a year; but gave it up, as an impossibility. The James Reid Working Company of St. John's, commenced operations on her last year, but although making considerable progress were unable to float her before the season closed. This Spring they commenced again and on Saturday morning about 4 o'clock, with a high tide, the company's powerful tug James Reid

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Four young girls lost their lives on Saturday while wading in the Agawam River in West Springfield Mass. The telegraph at the state museum Albany N. Y. recorded the passage of an earthquake Saturday which began about 2.30 p. m., and continued about 45 minutes. The British case in the North American Fisheries dispute for the Hague Tribunal has been practically prepared. The matter goes to the Court in April or May next. The Imperial Government has granted a pension of \$2,500 annually to Lady Wyllie widow of Lieut. Col. Sir William Carson Wyllie who was assassinated recently by a Hindu, the Indian student in the Imperial Institute. Mrs. Christina Taylor Bridgett, the oldest woman in Boston, and a native of this Province, died Sunday night at the home of her daughter in the Dorchester district, in her hundred and third year. Three hundred persons are aboard the British steamer Warathan en route from Sydney Natal for London and the failure to hear any report of the vessel since she sailed from Durban July 26th has resulted in some alarm. Search is being made for steamer. A Boston despatch of the 2nd says: The mystery of a series of robberies on the steamer Calvin Apatin, plying between this port and St. John, by which the boat and passengers have lost thousands of dollars, it is believed is cleared, with the arrest of Thomas Wright, aged twenty-one, a colored porter on the steamer. Frederick Waller, Capt. Oct. climbed the roof of his house to shingle it on Thursday last, and had just got to work when a nest of yellow jacks attacked him. In a desperate effort to escape, he fell to the ground, a distance of twenty feet. An hour later his wife found him unconscious, and badly bruised and stung. The explosion of a gas stove caused the death of Mrs. Emma Quin, aged 72 years of the fourth floor of the building at 745 Shearwater Ave., Roxbury Mass. The woman was working about the stove when her dress caught fire from the blowing out of the gas and she was fatally burned before help could reach her. Ten persons were killed and fully sixty injured in a head-on collision between two electric trains. The wreck occurred at Conwell, Washington. Two heavy coaches were crushed and the passengers buried from the seats through the windows and against the woodwork. Several cars left the track and the passengers were caught under a tangled wreckage of wood and steel. The British House of Commons has adopted the amended procedure rules as proposed by Premier Asquith. The principal rule is the extension of all the powers possessed by the chairman of the committee to the deputy chairman, the latter now being empowered to declare sittings in adjournment. This right has hitherto been vested in the chairman alone. The new rules are intended to facilitate the passage of Mr. Lloyd George's finance bill. Weakened by exposure and from lack of food and water and suffering physically from their terrible experience, Guy Murphy and Frank Brennan, of the schooner Defender, were rescued 11 miles from Little Hope Light, N. S. where they were in an open dory. After having rowed 52 miles during which they had been without food or water and been lost from their vessel forty-eight hours they were picked up by the steamer Herod and brought to Halifax. The Canadians won a total of \$4,000 at Bialy this year. Sgt. Blackburn, of Winnipeg, heads the list with a total of one hundred and eighty pounds, or about \$900. This amount is his individual winnings as he was not a member of the regular team. The highest amount won by one man last year was one hundred and six pounds by Morris, of Bowmanville. Major Jones, of Pownal, won four pounds (individual winnings) and won nineteen pounds for the team. The Ontario Government is no respecter of persons when it comes to enforcing the laws. Even the Hudson Bay Company discovers that it is committing an offence that it committed at its office, though it was there before the flood, while a chief of police has been arrested charged with allowing a prisoner to escape. In connection with the administration of our penitentiaries, if prisoners are allowed to escape, the worst that happens to those who are to blame is retirement on a fat superannuation allowance. Ottawa Citizen. There was a large attendance at the market yesterday and prices of staples were well maintained. New hay was sold for 42 cts per ton, and old hay sold for 50 cts. Potatoes were as high as 65 cts. There was an abundance of cherries and berries of different kinds. Blackberries sold at the same rate. Currants brought 10 to 12 cents a bushel and gooseberries were 7 to 8 cents. Prices were as indicated in the market price list. While playing Indian with real fire and a torture stake close at hand, one boy was badly burned and another slightly injured at Outremont Montreal. Two boys tied a younger boy to a post to be tortured. The game was interrupted by sparks from the fire which set one of the bigger boy's clothes on fire. The Indians then ran away, leaving the younger to his fate. Ed Halsey, whose clothes caught, ran to a nearby house where Mrs. Sloan extinguished the flames. She then ran to the stake and released the other youngster, who escaped with slight injuries. If you want anything at any time, and cannot come yourself; just drop us a postal, and we shall be pleased to send you samples and give you any information of any line of goods offered in a first class store like ours, Stanley Bros.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

President J.E. Chiberg of the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition, on Friday telegraphed from Seattle to Louis Bierl and Wright Bros, offering a purse of \$25,000 for an aeroplane race between them. Mr. Bruce Walker, immigration commissioner, Winnipeg, in an interview depreciates the exaggerated reports of the crop which have been sent east. He places the increased yield this year about 2 per cent over last year. Inspector McCann, Chicago's indicted police official, has headquarters at the Des Plaines-st police station. It was in this district, according to grand jury charges, that one police officer gathered \$150,000 graft money from resort keepers. Shrubb boat Longboat with ridiculous case in the twelve mile race at Scarborough Beach Toronto on Saturday, leading all the way and finishing in 1, 10.24. Longboat who was sick and vomiting quit at the end of seven and three quarter miles. Rev. Father Campbell, on the eve of his departure from Kelly's Cross to assume the Rectory of St. Dunstan's College, was presented with complimentary addresses, accompanied by well filled purses, by the parishioners of St. Joseph's, Kelly's Cross, and St. Ann's Lot 65. Captain Engstrand, of the Norwegian Navy, met death by lightning at Christina Saturday. Taking meteorological observations during a thunder storm he touched a wire holding the flag attached to a kite, and was struck dead. He was to have commanded the Fram on the Amundsen Polar expedition. Admiral Lord Charles Bessford retired, has written a letter to the London press criticizing the inadequacy of the Government's naval programme. He says that under existing conditions he does not believe that four extra Dreadnoughts can be completed by March, 1912. Benjamin Price of Battleford, formerly a member of the legislative assembly of the Northwest Territories has been appointed minister of the senate. He fills the vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator Parley, of Wolesley, (Sask.) The Senate is now composed of 21 Conservatives and 63 Liberals. The Bridge Street Branch of the Royal Bank Vancouver was robbed last Monday night by an unknown man who at the point of a revolver, forced the manager to hand over \$250. The robber, of whom the police have a meager description, was very nervous while in the bank, but had staked so that the gun wobbled. After three weeks of life in Semaine, a French Canadian weekly paper in Montreal, suspended publication on Saturday. Sunday a mandament from Archbishop Brocheau was read in all the Catholic churches of the city forbidding the faithful to read the paper in question. La Semaine made violent attacks upon the church. News of the seizure of the Japanese steamer Tokiwa by a Russian cruiser off Copper Island, while the Tokiwa was engaged in a raid on the Russian seal rookeries, has been received at Victoria B. C. The Tokiwa had two boats ashore when the guardship came out of the fog. These were captured while the cruiser overhauled and seized the Japanese steamer, which will be taken to Vladivostok as a prize. A distressing accident occurred at Canoe when Clarence, the three year old son of Harry Fanning, was burned to death. The little boy was walking with his mother in the afternoon of yesterday and on their return she left him with the other children playing about the door and went to the well for water. Some of the older ones kindled a fire and while the children were playing about Clarence's dress caught and was quickly in a blaze. The frantic screams of the lad were heard at a great distance but help arrived too late to save the little fellow's life. Advice from Valdez Island state that the Labrador coast has been so blocked with ice until a few days ago as to make fishing practically impossible. This is the worst season fishermen have experienced for many years, and not half a dozen quintals of fish have been caught up to the present time, whereas the fishermen usually make their harvest before this. Not half of the vessels are at their destination owing to the ice, and fishermen say that the people of Labrador will starve unless the fish soon come near the land of the Government sends relief. Advice of yesterday's date from Pella says: The "Silver Dart" is no more, and now lies a mass of twisted wood, wire and rubber sink in the cavalry field of the military camp. Four successful flights each exceeding half a mile were made a fine easy landing being made every time. The fifth trial was assayed and while the aeronauts, with McCurdy and Baldwin was going at forty miles an hour, landing was attempted with disastrous results. It front wheel struck a small hillock, creased the machine on one side, broke the left supporting surface clear off, and buried the occupants in the ruins. That they were unhurt is a miracle. McCurdy sustained severe cuts about his face and head and other slight injuries, while Baldwin received a painful gash in his left hand and a badly sprained ankle. Both were pulled out of the ruins and were able to walk to the Hospital. The "Silver Dart" was completely wrecked.

Conflagration in Japan.

Advices of the 1st, inst state that confusion prevails at Osaka, Japan, as the result of a disastrous fire during Saturday last. Thousands of persons say the reports, are homeless and hunger is staring many of them in the face. A system of relief has been organized by the municipal authorities, but it is inadequate. The number of casualties has not yet been determined, but hundreds of injured persons are crowding the hospitals. The last estimates are that 20,000 buildings were destroyed, these including banks, the stock exchange, the museum, Government edifices and factories. While at present it is impossible to state accurately the losses, these are given roughly at several million yen. It is feared that some of the insurance companies will fail as a result of the heavy losses they will have to pay. The conflagration lasted more than twenty five hours and today the burned section presents a deplorable sight. The streets of the city are very narrow and the houses mostly of wood construction. Under a strong breeze, the buildings were easy prey for the flames. Once hope was almost abandoned that the conflagration could be arrested. The firemen fought valiantly against the odds of lack of water and wind, and many of them fell unconscious at their posts. Had not the water supply been curtailed by the existing drought, it is believed the fire would have been checked without great damage. During the fire the greatest confusion prevailed among the spinning girls in the factory quarter, but fortunately no serious loss of life occurred there. The belongings of the people who were able to save anything from their burning homes are piled in great heaps along the railroad tracks from Osaka to Kobe, where they were removed early Saturday morning when the fire broke out. The able-bodied members of families returned to the city to assist in fighting the flames, leaving the old people to guard their effects from thieves. An area over four miles square, containing some of the city's handsomest structures, including the Buddhist temple, the largest in the world was entirely burned over before the fire was brought under control. The stock exchange, which was one of the most important in this country, was entirely destroyed. This loss, it is believed, will tend considerably to dislocate the business of Osaka, which with its manufacturing concerns, is one of the chief commercial cities of Japan. The Market Prices. Butter, (fresh)..... 0.18 to 0.22 Butter (sub)..... 0.12 to 0.14 Calf skins..... 0.80 to 0.10 Eggs, per doz..... 0.16 to 0.17 Fowls..... 1.25 to 1.50 Chickens per pair..... 0.75 to 1.00 Flour (per cwt.)..... 0.00 to 0.00 Hides (per lb.)..... 0.9 to 0.10 Hay, per 100 lbs..... 0.40 to 0.80 Mutton, per lb (carcase)..... 0.08 to 0.08 Oxmeat (per cwt)..... 0.40 to 0.42 Potatoes..... 0.50 to 0.55 Pork..... 0.8 to 0.09 Sheep pelts..... 0.30 to 0.25 Turnips..... 0.13 to 0.14 Turkeys (per lb.)..... 0.16 to 0.18 Silk cocoons..... 1.00 to 1.50 Pressed hay..... 10.00 to 0.00 Straw..... 0.30 to 0.32

THE STORE OF QUALITY STORE CLOSURES MONDAY 1 P.M. STORE CLOSURES SATURDAY 8 P.M. Quality for Quality and Price for Price on Saturday & Monday Forenoon Millinery at Sale Prices 25 cents will take any hat in our show room, untrimmed, up to \$1.00 48 cents will take any hat in our show room, untrimmed, up to \$2.00 98 cents will take any hat in our show room, untrimmed, up to \$3.00 Two prices only for trimmed hats \$5.00 and \$2.00 All ready-to-wear hats \$1.50 Children's Flops, 2 for 25c. A few hundred sprays of flowers, suitable for trimming, at 200 yards Flannelette ends, at 5c. yard. Special lot of Embroidery and Insertion, about 300 yards at 5c. Valenciennes lace and insertion, special 3c. yard. Pleated accordion Nun's veiling, in cream, all-wool, 50c. yard Tourist frilling, 4 frills for 10c. One dozen Ladies' Skirts, in grey and black only, worth up to \$5.00 for \$2.50 Special Jackets, about 18, short lengths, smart styles, in grey and fawns, worth up to \$10.00 for \$5.00 Twenty-four Ladies' grey Dusters, in grey stripe, worth \$5.00 for \$3.98 Collar Supporters, 2 cards for 5c. Corset Embroidery, 38c. for 25c. yard. The best black sateen Underskirt in the city, well worth \$1.25 for \$1.00 Special offer in Dress Goods, consisting of cloths, in plains, fancy stripes and checks, value up to 75c. for 50c. yard. QUALITY FOR QUALITY AND PRICE FOR PRICE. We lead them all. Saturday and Monday half-holiday offerings. Saturday and Monday forenoon only. JAS. PATON & CO.

Perfection Brand Clothing, the Best that can be Bought for the Money

Our Ready-made Clothing has every detail in style and construction that will be found in any stylish Suit, In selecting our suits we choose carefully to fill every requirement of the trade. Our aim is to give you something stylish, that will wear well and give it cheaper than you can buy it elsewhere. Good Values in Suits. Men's Suits in fancy Striped Tweeds. These Suits have a very nice appearance—is good value at .\$.70 Men's fancy Striped Tweeds. many nice patterns, the latest spring styles, nicely finished and of good appearance.....\$.80 There's numerous other values up to.....\$2.00 Boys' Sailor Suits, braided collar, English Serge...\$1.50 Boys' two piece Norfolk Suits, assorted Tweeds, well finished and of good appearance.....\$2.50 Other prices range up to \$10 per Suit.

H. H. BROWN, The Young Men's Man, Where you'll get your money's worth.

Lime. We are now supplying best quality of Lime at kilns on St. Peter's Road, suitable for building and farming purposes, in barrels or bulk by car load. C. Lyons & Co. April 28-41 Morson & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I. MONEY TO LOAN. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada. A. A. McLean, K. C. Donald McKinnon McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island JOHN T. MELLISH, M.A., LL.B. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

The South African Union.

Many interesting side lights on the accomplishment of the union of the South African states are contained in the last volume of the 'Times' History which has just been published.

Following the sequence of events through which four states that were at war seven years ago are now banded together in a mutually satisfactory confederation, the result suggests a happy chapter of accidents rather than inspired and concerted action.

When fears throughout the whole country were apparently at their worst the Boers uncertain as to the use to which they would put the unexpected power placed in their hands, the loyalists disheartened and almost helpless at what they considered the sacrifice of all the war had gained, a happy combination of circumstances forced conviction upon all the warring elements that confederation was what the country needed.

The psychological moment arrived when the conference of customs and railways assembled at Pretoria, faced with the prospect of an absolute breakdown of the existing arrangements. The conference resulted in the frank declaration that the problem was insoluble without political union, and instead of drifting away towards a local ideal represented by a group of small states each surrounded by a protective barrier, the gathering affirmed the principle of union and declared for a united South Africa.

The influence which the study of Hamilton's works in connection with the federation of the United States, had upon those who drafted the constitution of South Africa, is quite apparent, not so much from what it adopts as what it avoids. The original loose confederation of the United States which subsequently needed a civil war to demonstrate the dominance of federal over state authority, was contrasted with the strictly defined provincial powers of strong national executive provided in the British North America act.

Aching Joints.

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Removes the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take it.

of autonomy, defined their powers as strictly as possible, so as to avoid clashes of authority in the future. The South African constitution makers reverted still further towards the limited monarchy idea, and vested practically all the power in the federal government, so that the provincial administrations are little more than executive bureaus.

Both had good cause for just pride and mutual respect. The war silenced alike the braggers who would march to Pretoria in a fortnight, and those who would make a breakfast of the British army. It taught the Boers face to face with the unshakable resolution of England, to realize the essential justice and reasonableness of her claims.

Echoes of The Press conference.

Mr. P. D. Ross of the Evening Journal, who was the Ottawa representative at the Imperial Press conference, has returned from England, and emphasizes in an interview the excellent results which have been achieved in bringing about a mutual understanding between the Mother Country and the colonies.

The new offices were opened on Dominion Day, and hereafter the European Trade Department of the Grand Trunk Railway System and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will occupy these new premises, which have already become one of the sights to be seen in London.

DON'T WAIT IF YOU ONLY KNOW HOW SCOTT'S EMULSION

forces in the national life of a free country of which statesmen and politicians are ever ready to avail themselves, but seldom accord adequate recognition. In Canada it is not unusual for public men who have, used the press as a ladder, who have appropriated the ideas originated in its columns, and who have taken advantage of an arrayed force of public opinion marshaled by the press to subsequently belittle and depreciate the influence that has projected them, into positions of official importance.

Rest will not come to the body until peace comes to the soul. The remorse and despair over a disastrous past must be removed before the patient can obtain that tranquility of mind which is an indispensable element in physical rest.

The Grand Trunk in London, England.

The crowning importance of the Grand Trunk Railway System, the expansion and extension of business, necessitated the building of a new Grand Trunk building in London, England. The need of more room has been made all the more apparent since the Grand Trunk Pacific was projected.

Rest and Health.

Modern medicine is displaying unbounded faith in rest as a satisfactory remedy for nervous collapse. It is heralded as the return of the realm of self-compensating nature and its advocates announce its achievements with an emphasis and persistence that is interesting if not convincing.

Go to Brown's for your Fall Suit or Overcoat; he will save you a dollar.

Five graduates of the Union Commercial College now hold good positions in Montreal city. Now is your time to prepare. Full particulars on application to Wm. Moran, Prin., Charlottetown.

It is too intangible to be at the command of an external agent. It must come from within and must be attained by the faithful observance of the laws which confer peace to the mind and heart.

A religion that cannot definitely impart the peace of Christ through divinely-instituted sacraments is powerless to render aid and a tribunal which cannot exact restitution would be at empty to give peace founded on injustice.

The Poverty of Riches.

Pity the sorrow of a poor tenor. The unfortunate Caruso, whom the public pays a mere pittance of \$300,000 a year to sing some two or three songs, has been confiding to a reporter that he is far from happy and that he has troubles of which the public would not.

Mary Ovington, Jasper, Ont., writes:—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Haggard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days."

Muscular Rheumatism.

Mr. H. Wilkinson, Stratford, Ont., says:—"It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. Price a box 50c."

DIARRHOEA.

WAS WEAK AND DISCOURAGED.

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURED HIM.

Mr. T. W. Robertson, Elm Valley, Man., writes:—"I was taken very ill with diarrhoea, and tried everything I had heard of as being good for it, but without success until I was finally advised to try Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I was so weak and discouraged that I didn't expect to derive much benefit from it, but I am happy to say that, after I had taken two doses I was greatly relieved, and a few more entirely cured me."

Go to Brown's for your Fall Suit or Overcoat; he will save you a dollar.

H. H. BROWN The Young Men's Man.

Five graduates of the Union Commercial College now hold good positions in Montreal city. Now is your time to prepare. Full particulars on application to Wm. Moran, Prin., Charlottetown.

BE SURE AND SEE THE TRADE MARK "The Maple Leaf" DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

WEEKS BACK FOR YEARS. I was troubled with weak back. Sometimes I have laid in bed for days, being scarcely able to turn myself and I have also been a great sufferer while trying to perform my household duties.

He (desperately)—Tell me the truth. Is it not my poverty that stands between us?

She (sadly)—Yes.

He (with a ray of hope)—I admit that I am poor, and so, unfortunately, is my father, but I have an aged uncle who is very rich and a bachelor. He is an invalid and cannot long survive.

She (delightedly)—How kind and thoughtful you are! Will you introduce me to him?

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for \$30. Cared him with \$1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for \$35.00. Profit on Liniment, \$5.00.

MOISE DEROSIE

Hotel Keeper, St. Philippe, Que.

Madame—What do you mean by coming home at 3 in the morning?

Monsieur—I assure you, my dear is not my fault. The cats have only just shut up.

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 20c and 25c.

Boody—I'd have you to know, Sir that I'm not the idiot you think I am.

Knox—Oh, I beg pardon. Which idiot are you?

Minard's Liniment Cures colds, etc.

Whenever you hear people referring to any one as "an original genius" you may be sure that they are prepared to make excuses for him.

Sprained Arm.

Mary Ovington, Jasper, Ont., writes:—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Haggard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days."

The Client—How much will your opinion be worth in this case?

The Lawyer—I'm too modest to say. But I can tell you what I'm going to charge you for it.

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames interior and exterior finish etc., etc

Our Specialties

Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters New Posts; Cypress Gutter and Conductors. Kiln dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring. Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing and clapboards. Encourage home industry.

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF. CHARLOTTETOWN.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices. WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

WE HAVE IN STOCK For the Summer Trade a fine selection of TEMPERANCE DRINKS!

FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, etc.

If you need anything in Pipes, Tobacco, Oigars or Cigarettes, we can supply you.

DROP IN AND INSPECT.

JAMES KELLY & CO.

June 23, 1909—3m

Summer Goods!

Hammocks, Hammocks

All prices, from 80 cents up. Big Value. All New Goods just opened. Call and see them.

Croquet Sets. 4 Ball, 6 Ball and 8 Ball Sets. Sporting Goods

In great variety. Souvenir Goods.

We are headquarters for Souvenirs. Wholesale and Retail.

CARTER & Co., Limited

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames interior and exterior finish etc., etc

Our Specialties

Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters New Posts; Cypress Gutter and Conductors. Kiln dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring. Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing and clapboards. Encourage home industry.

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DROP IN AND INSPECT.

JAMES KELLY & CO.

June 23, 1909—3m

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Mrs. Larier, Proprietress.

Will now be conducted on

KENTSTREE!

Near Corner of Queen.

Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices.

June 12, 1907.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.

Sun Fire offices of London.

Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

Combined Assets \$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

JOHN MACBACHERN, AGENT.

Telephone No. 362.

Mar. 22nd, 1906

D. C. McLEOD, K. C. | W. R. BENTLEY

McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

Montague Dental Parlors

We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded.

Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless.

A. J. FRASER, D. D.

Aug. 15 1906—3m

Pressed Hay WANTED!

We will buy some good bright Timothy Hay.

C. Lyons & Co

Feb. 10th, 1909—2t

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Tickets

Borders

Posters

Check Books

Receipt Books

Note Heads

Note Books of Hand

Letter Heads