

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1910

Vol. XXXIX, No. 33

## Tea Party Supplies.

We are headquarters for Tea Party and Picnic Supplies. We carry a large stock of all requirements for the catering business, such as Confectionery, Cigars, Nuts, Fruits, etc.

## SODA DRINKS.

We also manufacture a full line of Sodas, such as Ginger Ale, Cream Soda, Raspberry, Iron Brew, Hop Tonic, etc.

We have just been appointed Agents for the

## Land of Evangeline Pure Apple Cider

The Pure Juice of Choice Nova Scotia Apples.

This Cider is quite non-intoxicating and can be handled by stores, restaurants, etc. It is put up by a special English process which prevents any excessive amount of alcohol, but retains the exquisite flavor of the Annapolis Valley Fruit. No chemicals of any kind are used in the manufacture—it is just a Pure Fruit Juice, and will remain sweet and clear and sparkling indefinitely in any climate.

### A READY SELLER.

In Casks, Pints and Split Bottles. Write us for prices.

## 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.

## A. E. McEACHEN

The Shoeman,

HAS BOUGHT THE BALANCE OF

## Prowse Bros. Stock of Shoes.

Look out for Bargains.

500 PAIRS AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

## A. E. McEACHEN,

THE SHOEMAN,  
82 and 84 Queen Street



## 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.

## For Hay and Harvest Time

A Barometer is a serviceable friend. We have good ones you will find very handy. We sell at from \$3.25 up. Printed instructions go with each instrument. Thermometers, Telescopes, Field Glasses, Eye Protectors. Marine Also in stock.

## E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

## Far-Sightedness

—OR—

## Near-Sightedness

Uncorrected by glasses, imposes a severe tax on the eyes, which are needlessly weakened by the strain involved in trying to misuse them. Defects in vision grow, like weeds, without cultivation, and it's dangerous to overlook them. Whatever may be thought of a tax on income, a tax on the sight will never do, as it is apt to leave taxers out of sight.

Should you need glasses, better have your eyes tested and fitted at once. You will find our prices quite reasonable.

## E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

## 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, Sreened, Run of mine, Nut and Slack Coal, F. O. B., a loading piers Sydney, Glace 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 despatch 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—41

## Fraser & McQuaid,

Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,  
Souris, P. E. Island.

A. L. Fraser, M. P. | A. F. McQuaid, B. A.  
Nov. 10, 1909—2m.

## J. A. Mathieson, N. C. E. A. MacDonald

James D. Stewart.

## Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Newson's Block, Charlottetown  
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.  
P. O. Building, Georgetown

## Cardinal Vaughan.

(Montreal Gazette.)

"Virtue could see to do what Virtue would

By her own radiant light, though sun and moon

Were in the flat sea sunk."—Milton

The Cardinal-Archbishops of Westminster have entered into history in a way characteristic of men of their rank in earlier historic periods. Wiseman—1850-1865—was a man of singular genius and equally singular courage. When he was made Archbishop of Westminster and Cardinal in 1850 he had to face a totally unexpected storm.

There was nothing in the choice of his title from which offence should have been taken. All the Episcopal titles of the revived hierarchy were taken from the non-Episcopal towns.

And the formal declaration of his elevation was made in the customary form. But owing to political exigencies an attack on papal aggression was popular, and was adopted for the usual purpose of catching votes—a business for which men will always be found willing to make sacrifice of morality. Wiseman, however, was able to write down all unpopularity, and when he died in 1865 his funeral in London was little less than royal in its character.

His successor, Cardinal Manning, was more fortunate in his experience of public opinion. He became a Catholic in 1851. Archbishop of Westminster in 1865, Cardinal in 1875; he died in 1892. His becoming a Catholic did not excite much comment, inasmuch as the Oxford movement of 1833 had sent many men into the Roman Communion of more remarkable power and character. His accession to Wiseman, though not unopposed in the Church and among high dignitaries, was generally expected, and once confirmed, was accepted and approved alike by the hierarchy and the people. That he should also be made a Cardinal was also in the nature of things. Like Wiseman, he was a fighter, full of resource and courage; and his publications were many and able. His vigorous propagation of what was popularly termed ultramontane principles and doctrine, never seemed to excite any hostility out of his own church, and after 1870 little criticism was heard. His ceaseless activity in good works, his sympathy with the poor and the laboring classes, gave him great popularity. He was offered, and was able to accept, public recognition, place and temporary office on Commissions, etc., which would have been out of the question with his predecessor.

Cardinal Newman was, of course, never an Archbishop, and was little in touch with the public, but his mere presence in the Roman Catholic Church, not to speak of his many works of genius, gave him an ascendancy which probably no other man of his age enjoyed. His serene and saintly character, his conspicuous place as, above all things, an English gentleman, enabled him at all times to confer on his colleagues and on any cause of theirs, an authority they could not have won from the influence of any other man. He in effect made the whole course of things more easy for the Bishops of the Catholic Church in England from 1843 down to his death in 1890. Even the little fiasco of 1870 made by the publication of his letter on the definition of the dogma was no injury to him or his at first startled colleagues. His explanation and defence were easy enough; and as for the non-Catholic world, Newman's "independent attitude" encouraged, or enabled, many to say they were willing to go as far as Newman went—which was making a large concession.

The successor of Cardinal Manning in 1892, Cardinal Vaughan was more fortunate than all his predecessors. His life in two splendid volumes by Mr J. G. Smead-Cox will be widely read and commented on. When Dr. Vaughan, who had been Bishop of Salford, became Archbishop of Westminster in 1892, all the favoring fortunes of life seemed to make for his happiness. He was of good old English Catholic family. His brothers and sisters had become priests and nuns. His character was high, remote and saintly, in a manly way much respected by the English nation. He was a man of much energy, who had studied much, travelled much, accomplished much, and had long exhibited at once his taste and capacity for the teaching and governing of young men and especially of priests. All the accumulated favor which Wiseman, Newman and

Manning had won from the educated, and even the uneducated, ranks of the English people, from the world of statesmen, the world of scholarship, the world of letters, descended naturally on the head of Herbert Vaughan. Among the ranks of his own people he was not intimately known. His vocation had not called him into popular functions. He had in his own mind devoted himself to the mission field in Wales, where he was born. Destiny, or what he would properly have called the Providence of God, called him into other duties out of the range of everyday popular vision. But his character and accomplishments like his could not be concealed from the Catholic populace; and his appointment was received with feelings of pride and satisfaction, and with a certain degree of awe at his well-understood austerity of character.

Mr Smead-Cox is, we understand, the nephew of Cardinal Vaughan, and was on such terms with him as to make his occasional personal revelations and anecdotes valuable additions to the volumes. The author speaks modestly of his own share in illustrating the character of the Cardinal. We are disposed to find in the work of the editor evidences of excellent taste and judgment, a disposition to discuss controversial matters in a frank and fearless way, an admirable power of narrative, a due sense of proportion in regard to subjects and a singularly correct and sympathetic appreciation of the spiritual side of Cardinal Vaughan's life which calls for constant treatment. It is not an easy task to deal with private prayers and devotions; with aspirations, vows, exaltations; with pious practices not common to even priests; with self-denials and self-punishments, without in some chance way offending against what the world calls common sense, and what may only be a dilgence of perception in spiritual matters. The author seems to us to have performed this part of his duty in so natural a manner that the reader seldom realizes that it is not usual, and is never surprised.

The Vaughans are said to possess a family record which runs back some thirteen hundred years. That will do for antiquity. They were Loyalists in the time of Charles I., Jacobites in the time of James II., and Catholics always. A strain of Toryism descended to Cardinal Vaughan which marked his conduct of the "Tablet," and which was gradually confirmed according as the Church party in England saw the need for religious education which the Whig and Liberal Governments were not willing to concede. The author is of opinion that the alliance which once prevailed between the Whig Government and the Catholics for some time after 1829 was due to Catholic gratitude for Catholic Emancipation, which the Whigs had favored though they did not grant. A study of facts, dates, acts and discussions would reveal that the Catholic gratitude was based on very slight grounds. Catholic emancipation was not an affair of 1829. The Penal Laws were part of Whig history from 1688. The amelioration began in the 18th century; three acts were passed during the regime of Lord North and three during the ascendancy of Pitt. The Whigs showed a remarkable willingness to drop the subject whenever it became inconvenient. And the act of 1829 was passed by Peel and Wellington. If Catholic gratitude is due anywhere it is due very largely to Catholic bishops and priests (who are generally the best friends of their people) and to the more or less happy accident of the agency of Daniel O'Connell.

It is the earliest career of Cardinal Vaughan that is interesting. Born in 1832, young Vaughan was well educated at home, and then at Stonyhurst. There are no wonders to tell of his school days; he was just the average English boy, plus a religious training impressed on him by his mother. At sixteen he found his vocation. At nineteen he left for Rome to study for the priesthood. There he made the acquaintance of Aubrey de Vere and Dr. Manning. He was ordained at Lucca in 1854; and was at Rome on the occasion of the promulgation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. From this time forward whoever wishes to understand the life and character of Herbert Vaughan must give up altogether the usual notions of human conduct and live wholly in a spiritual atmosphere. The usual way of the average worldling in regard to religion and its meaning, its sanctions, its responsibilities was almost unknown to Father Vaughan. Everything spiritual and religious, every least detail, tradition, practice and belief, was so real to him that all

else was unreal. He was an enthusiastic on what may be called the Chivalry of the Cross.

Contrary to his own wish he was no sooner in England than he was made vice-president of St Edmund's College, which was for the training both of priests and laymen. He came under the immediate influence of Manning and became an Oblate of St. Charles. The author gives us an account of difficulties which arose. There were two parties in the Catholic Church in England—not differing in faith or obedience but in objects and means. To define them is difficult, but they resolved themselves into Manningites. At first the Anti-Manningites won; and Manning and Vaughan were compelled to withdraw from St. Edmund's. Rome had so decided.

Father Vaughan now became possessed by a passion for creating a college for the education of priests for the foreign missions. By the encouragement of Cardinal Wiseman, who had long in secret had the same passion, Vaughan travelled in South America in 1863, and under every sort of difficulty, discouragement, and even danger, he succeeded in collecting in cash some £11,000 for his college. While he was thus occupied abroad, Cardinal Wiseman died, and Dr. Manning became Archbishop of Westminster in 1868. The new project had now an active patron. It was begun in 1865 at Mill Hill in an empty house, with one professor and one student, and very little to eat or drink. Indeed, the details are rather pathetic. But a cheerful courage, perseverance and religious sincerity ultimately made the college a success, and we read that missionaries from it are "at work in the Philippines, in Uganda, Madras, in New Zealand, in Borneo, in Labuan, in the basin of the Congo, in Kashmir and Kafiristan." To this college Cardinal Vaughan came to die, and there he is buried.

In 1868 he purchased the "Tablet," which after a stormy and struggling career, became in his hands one of the ablest papers in Great Britain and a successful property. It has been in a general way the organ of the strongest pro-Papal forces, and owing to educational and other questions somewhat Conservative in its political leanings. Dr. Vaughan's belief was that a newspaper existed, not to follow opinion, but to create, correct and guide it. This role has been followed strictly by "The Tablet," not always, of course, with cordial assent by its constituency, but quite unflinchingly and in the end with success. "The Tablet," of course, took strongly the side of the Council (for the minority was small) in regard to the dogma of Papal Infallibility; and in consequence of the very improper publication of Dr. Newman's hasty private letter, the "Tablet" took ground against him and those who sided with him. Lord Acton's letters show how bitter the private feeling was. But the publication of Lord Acton's letters five-and-twenty years after they were written was an act of bad faith (as we pointed out at the time), quite as bad as the publication of Newman's letter, which was stolen from a desk at Rome and published as an interesting item of news.

In 1872 the activities of Dr. Vaughan were turned into a new direction. Dr. Turner, the Bishop of Salford, died suddenly. Father Vaughan's merits were championed by Archbishop Manning; and he was duly appointed by the Holy See. The rumors that he was so appointed contrary to the wish of the local Chapter were untrue; the Chapter had adopted him. For twenty years he devoted himself to his labors as Bishop of Salford—the education of the clergy, the education of the people, the creation of a strong temperance public opinion. He had many difficulties with the religious Orders, each ambitious of doing its own work well; but the constitutions were not large enough for all. There were times when he had some difficulties even with Cardinal Manning, who got opinionative as he got older; but to the end the Cardinal continued to pave the way for Bishop Vaughan to be his successor. With that part of the record we have not at present space to deal; but may return to it at a later date. These preliminary observations may excite the interest of our readers in the further history of a very notable man.

M. J. G.

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.

## Severe Pains In The Liver, Had Several Doctors.

A COMPLETE CURE EFFECTED BY A FEW VIALS OF MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Mr. F. H. Wood, Crystal, Ont., writes: "For several years I was greatly troubled with severe pains in the Liver. I had several doctors attend me but without any success. At last I was advised to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and after taking a few vials I was completely cured. It is now, about six months since I took them, and I have had no return of my trouble since. I can honestly recommend them to every person who is troubled the same as I was." Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c per vial of 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers or will be mailed direct, on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

It was in a city hospital that a man refused to undergo an operation for appendicitis until his minister could be present.

"What do you want the minister here for?" asked the surgeon.

"Because I want to be opened with prayer," was the reply.

Minard's Liniment Cures colds, tec.

"After all, a man who marries takes a big chance."

"You're right. I have a friend who contracted a severe case of hay fever immediately after he had married a grass widow."

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."

"Did you hear the awful shriek that engine gave as it flew by?" asked the first man as they approached a railroad crossing.

"Yes. What caused it?" rejoined his companion.

"I presume the engineer had it by the throttle."

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Bliffers—Who says women have no heads for business? There's a woman made \$50,000 by simply turning her hand over.

Whiffers—Phew! How?

Bliffers—She turned it over to Mr. Bullion, and now she's Mrs. Bullion.

Milburn's Stimulating Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 25c and 50c.

"Don't you know that little boy who sweat don't go to heaven?"

"That all right, mister. I'd rather be with pa, anyhow."

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." Price 25c.

"He was always a lucky fellow."

"What do you mean?"

"When he fell out of his airship he plumped straight through the skylight of a hospital."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Troubled with Heart

NERVES WERE ALL UNSTRUNG

Mrs. Oscar Hamilton, Forest Glen, N.S., writes:—"I can truthfully say that Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have been a great friend to me. A few years ago I was very much troubled with my heart and my nerves were all unstrung. I had terrible pains all through my body. I was weak and had frequent and severe dizzy spells, and was continuously having to consult doctors. I had Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills recommended to me and after having taken a box they appeared to help me so much I continued to take them, and was soon able to do my work again. For this I am very grateful and would advise all people with weak heart or unstrung nerves to give them a thorough trial." Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are the original heart and nerve cure and are sold at all dealers for 50c per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, or will be mailed direct, on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1910.  
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C. M. B. A. Convention

Monday August 8th, although somewhat lowering in the morning turned out a beautiful day. In the morning the writer and a number of others from our Island Province left home and, turning their faces westward, took passage on the morning train for Summerside. Their objective point was Ottawa, the Capital of Canada. Here the triennial convention of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada was to open on Wednesday the 10th. This Province has twenty four Branches of the C. M. B. A., and each Branch sent one representative to the Convention. Some five or six of the delegates had started on Saturday the 6th; but the great majority took their departure Monday morning. Those leaving Charlottetown on that date were: James McIsaac, representing Branch 216, City; Andrew McDonald, representing Branch 333, Vernon River, John W. McDonald, from Branch 363, Port Augustus, and Ira McDonald of Branch 195, Cardigan Bridge. At Royalty Junction the delegates from the eastern portion of the Province joined the west bound train. They were: Dr A. A. McDonald for Branch 353, Fairfield; Capt. Hugh McPhee, 275, Georgetown; Clement McDonald 351 St. Georges; A. D. McDonald 370 Little Pond; James M. McIsaac, 350 St. Peter's, and A. J. Grant, 359, Mount Stewart. The representative of Souris Branch had started on Saturday. Others joined in at Summerside and the C. M. B. A. delegation constituted a happy party, enjoying their surroundings and the beautiful natural scenery spread out before them as they sped on their way towards the Capital of the Dominion.

Certainly our Province is looking about its best these days, and on the 8th, as the clouds rolled away and the moisture, glistening like pearls as it dripped from the waving heads of the great fields of beautiful grain spread out on every side, the scene presented was beautiful. Talk of hay! There is no question that we have by far the most abundant crop this year we ever had. It lies in wind-rows right after the cutter, without any raking; it has to be coiled first and raked afterwards. Between Charlottetown and Summerside very considerable remained still to be gathered, and by all the comment was; such hay! If there shall not be abundance of hay to spare this year, it is a caution.

Our party was anticipating a pleasant crossing from Summerside to Point du Chene on the good Steamer Empress, under command of Captain Cameron. The genial, portly Captain was with us on the train, returning from his week end visit to his home at Charlottetown and all felt satisfied that weather conditions would have to be extremely bad, when a fairly comfortable crossing could not be effected under the prudent guidance of this accomplished and experienced Master Mariner. It turned out that the conditions for crossing the Straits were ideal and the writer at least never enjoyed the trip more than on this occasion. After a boun-

teous, palatable and well-served dinner, provided by Steward Collins all were in the best of spirits and ready to board the Intercolonial train for the westward journey, as soon as the Empress was moored at the pier at Point du Chene.

After a brief delay, just sufficient for the transfer of mails and baggage, we were off for Moncton. An interval of twenty minutes there afforded enough time to procure sleeping berths for the journey to Montreal. In due time we were flying along in the "Ocean Limited." For some distance in the first part of this journey, the country traversed as all who have gone over it know, is of an uninteresting character. After a while we come in sight of the Baie de Chaleur, and for some time the train runs pretty close to the shore. On the opposite side of the Bay lies the Province of Quebec, extending down to Gaspé. This stretch of land is known as the Gaspé Peninsula terminating in Cape Gaspé. All along the Peninsula a mountain range extends, and there are many lofty peaks. These mountains belong to the great Appalachian system, which are known by different names throughout their ramifications. Along the line of railway, on the New Brunswick side of the Baie de Chaleur where we are now travelling are the thriving towns of New-Castle, with Chatham a short distance away reached on a branch line from Chatham Junction, Bathurst, Dalhousie and many other enterprising centres.

Near the head of the Bay now stands the ruins of what but a short time ago was the thriving city of Campbellton, so recently swept out of existence by fire. The sight here presented is sad in the extreme. Where the busy town of five thousand inhabitants stood but yesterday, and its happy people plied their several avocations, nothing now remains, but fire-swept ruins dotted with white tents, the merest temporary shelter from the sun; but affording no protection from rain or cold. Happily this is the warm season; but it has also been an extremely wet season in these parts. The scene is one of desolation, and the suffering people of Campbellton, who have lost all, deserve the deepest sympathy and active assistance of the community. Some beginnings in building are in evidence; in many cases the structures being of the slightest and most frail character. Much will require to be done, if the people of Campbellton can in time be housed in a manner sufficiently substantial to enable them to get through the coming winter.

At the head of Chaleur Bay and emptying into it is the Restigouche River, famous as the haunt of the salmon, and we enter the far-famed Matapedia region. It was about dark when we passed Matapedia, and the interesting country across the Gaspé Peninsula to the St. Lawrence at Rimouski was passed in the night. From Rimouski to Quebec the train runs close to the St. Lawrence, while away on the northern side of the river the Laurentian Mountains rise majestically, in many places to very great heights. About four o'clock, just as dawn was coming on, we reached Lévis and the lights from the old citadel city of Quebec flashed across the river.

From Lévis to Montreal, the road passed through an interesting country. Some parts of the territory along the line is comparatively new; but

as Montreal is approached a splendid farming region is passed through. As on the Island, the hay is a most abundant crop, and a large quantity of it was still out when we passed along. The grain also is splendid in many cases and much further advanced than with us. Much of the grain was ripe and cutting was quite prevalent. Hay and grain were in numerous cases in course of saving simultaneously.

Montreal is, as all know, the largest city in Canada and it is rapidly growing larger. Montreal is not only a populous city; but it is a city of very great enterprise and commercial importance. It is at the head of navigation on the St. Lawrence. This is as far the great Atlantic liners go in the summertime, and for the further Allan Line, as well as the home of the Canadian Pacific Company, with its wonderful transcontinental railway, as well as its great transatlantic steamships. All these marvellous enterprises, and hundreds of others centring in Montreal, necessarily give that city a high status in the world of commercial enterprise. Not only is it a great, populous, commercial city, it is also a city of magnificent churches and splendid educational institutions, Schools, Convents, Colleges and Universities abound, unsurpassed in grandeur and excellence. The view from Mount Royal, is one of the finest to be had anywhere. There below you lies the city in its vast extent, its innumerable domes, pinnacles and spires; its massive and shapely architectural adornments, its parks and busy streets. Anyone who has visited Montreal and looked from the mountain from time to time, can form some idea of the marvellous growth of Canada's great metropolitan city. Not so very many years ago, the city lay between the mountain and the river; but now the city has grown away beyond and around the mountain until its limits are scarcely discernible in the dim distance. In a literal sense Montreal has certainly become an ultramontane city.

After a brief rest and a look around, we are on the road again. The run from Montreal to Ottawa is made in about three hours and a quarter, over either the Grand Trunk or the C. P. R. By either route the distance is about the same, the difference not being more than a mile. One hundred and sixteen miles and a fraction brings you to the Capital, either way. Some of our party went by the C. P. R., and some over the Grand Trunk. About twelve miles from Montreal is situated the famous McDonald Agricultural College at St. Anne de Belle Vue. Just at this point the lines of the Grand Trunk and the C. P. R., run parallel and quite close together, and thus continue for a distance of about five miles. The rails of the two roads are so close together as to be practically one road-bed. Trains on either road leave Montreal within a few minutes of one another. The ordinary traveller would not see anything out of the ordinary in this. Perhaps there is not; but when express trains on the respective roads come abreast of each other at St. Ann's, interest is naturally somewhat aroused. Presently it is observed that a race is on between them. For the next five miles each train is travelling neck and neck, at a speed of about a mile a minute. It is a race, and excitement is up. Immediately the passengers on either train wishes that train to win, and fellow delegates are signalling across the brief intervening space, waving their friends back. At one moment one train seems to gain on the other; then their respective positions are reversed. The race continues till Yaudreuil is reached when the roads branch off and are soon out of sight of one another. The stretch of country between Montreal and Ottawa is a splendid agricultural region and great fields of hay and grain presented themselves on every hand. Their season is much in advance of ours, and harvesting was well advanced on the 9th. Nearly all grain was ripe.

Ottawa has made rapid progress in recent years, and is now a beautiful city, with many great and substantial buildings. Its population now is about 80,000 and it is steadily growing. Parliament Hill crowned with the massive Legislative building, is always a centre of attraction. The great rock, high above all sur-

rounding land on which the Parliament building are situated, as well as the massive buildings themselves, gives them a most commanding position. The well-kept lawn in front, the artistic flower gardens, and the statues of departed sovereigns, statesmen and public benefactors all add to the attractions of Parliament Hill. Nearly, if not quite, all the delegates reached the capital by Tuesday evening, and after securing lodgings and making the necessary preliminary arrangements retired anticipating the opening of the Convention on the morrow. Wednesday morning the 10th, opened with a downpour of rain, and it looked anything but favorable for a public parade. As the morning advanced, however, the rain lightened and now and then stopped altogether. By the time the parade was due to start conditions were somewhat more favorable, although it continued showery. The procession was formed at the Russell Theatre, the place of meeting, and after parading the principal streets, to the music of several bands, reached the Basilica, to attend divine service. Solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated by Most Rev. Archbishop Gauthier of Kingston, and two splendid sermons were preached, one in English and the other in French. The English sermon was preached by Rt. Rev. Bishop Fallon, of London. It was a powerful discourse on the great and crying evil of the day, the spirit of unbelief, now so rife in many parts of the world. The French sermon along the same lines was preached by Rev. Father Albert, Superior of the Capuchins. They were two splendid sermons. After the religious services, the procession reformed and marched back to the hall by different routes from that by which the church was approached. There were about 338 accredited delegates in attendance.

After entering the hall the Grand President called the convention to order, and after the necessary preliminaries had been disposed of he declared the fifteenth convention of the C. M. B. A. opened. The usual committees were appointed and other routine business was transacted. The members of the Convention were officially welcomed to the city, by Controller Hinchey, in the name of the Mayor of Ottawa, who was absent. Addresses of welcome, were also presented by the Ottawa Branches of the C. M. B. A. English and French, and entertainments were placed at the disposal of those assembled. At the afternoon session, Very Rev. Fr. Rothier, administrator of the Arch diocese presided in the forenoon. After the usual business of the convention was considered, until shortly after 6 o'clock, when adjournment was taken till 9 o'clock Thursday. From that time until Friday night sessions were held in the forenoon, afternoon and evening. A very large amount of business was transacted, and some amendments were made to the constitution. The election of officers, the last item on the programme, resulted in the return of the old Board, with the exception of Grand Trustee Halliday of Truro, N. S., who declined re-nomination. In his stead, Hon. John Morrissey of New Castle, N. B. was elected. About 9 o'clock Friday evening the convention came to a close.

The Cardigan Election. In the by-election held in the Cardigan district on Wednesday last, Mr. John A. Dewar the Conservative candidate won by a majority of 31 votes over Mr. Horatio Nelson, Liberal. The contest was an exceedingly warm one, and the Government put forth every effort to elect their candidate, Mr. Nelson. Road jobs and bridge jobs were freely offered, and all manner of inducement was held out in the hope of securing odd votes, here and there, for Mr. Nelson. Organizers and emissaries of every variety swarmed over the district, and the Patriot surpassed itself in misrepresentation and falsehood; but in spite of all these devices the Government and their candidate were beaten. It is true, the majority secured by Mr. Dewar is not as large as that obtained by Mr. Morrison in the general election; but it is sufficient for all practical purposes. The fact that the Government were unable to win in the circumstances is sufficient to condemn them in the eyes of the public. They held power and made full use of all the influence and prestige their position could give them. They had also at their back the power, in-

fluence and prestige of the Dominion Government. More than all this, the Local Government's very life largely depended on this election; they were fighting for their very existence, and their defeat indicates that the people are sick of them. The election of Mr. Dewar, leaves the standing of parties thus: Government 16; Opposition 14. When the speaker takes the chair, the Government will have but one majority on the floor of the House. That is a very slim hold, and should things remain as they are a most interesting session may be looked forward to when the house next meets. We congratulate Mr. Dewar on his election, and we congratulate Mr. Mathieson, Leader of the Opposition for the success that has crowned his efforts in the campaign. Mr. J. A. McDonald, Member for Cardigan also deserves praise for the active and successful part he took in securing the return of his colleague. The campaign was admirably conducted by the Opposition and all actually engaged in it are to be congratulated.

The Federal Leaders.

While Sir Wilfrid Laurier has aroused much bitter feeling against his administration by his speeches in his western tour, Mr. Borden is receiving ovations wherever he goes in the Campaign he started in Nova Scotia; on Wednesday last. He made his first speech of the campaign in Victoria park, Truro, and Conservatives from all parts of Colchester county assembled to greet him. Mr. Borden was in excellent form and he was never heard to better advantage. He referred to the Halifax platform and pointed out how the Laurier government has been forced by public opinion to adopt its most important provisions. The great chieftain mercilessly attacked the present government as a business administration and said that although the people of Canada may not have the right to demand the highest genius of statesmanship at all times, they have the right to demand common honesty and ordinary business capacity in the management of public affairs. The gentlemen who compose the present administration have been wont to describe themselves as a business government. A perusal of their record discloses a series of remarkable blunders in almost every important question with which they have sought to deal.

The Scottish Gathering.

The Scottish Gathering held at Georgetown on Thursday last was an admirable success from the point of view of numbers, and the keen and close competition in the various athletic games. The weather was fine and cool and ideal for a day's sport. The attendance was very large, numbering between three and four thousand. Special trains from Charlottetown and from Vernon were all crowded. The members of the Caledonian Club in plaid and bonnet, headed by the 4th Regiment band and by pipers, marched from their rooms in the city to the special train in the morning, and from the train to the grounds at Georgetown. It was a great gathering.

The Patriot says the result in Cardigan may be regarded as a distinct victory for the Government. It is most satisfactory to know that the Government are so highly pleased with result of this election. One or two more such "distinct victories," and the Government would be in "a distinct" minority.

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.

MARRIED.

STEELE—GALLANT—At Wellington, August 9th, by Rev. J. A. McDonald, Miss Loretta Gallant, daughter of J. P. Gallant, Wellington, to John Steele, barber, Summerside.  
 PINEAU—GALLANT—At St. Augustine Church, Rustico, on August 9th, 1910, by Rev. John Chasson, John Pineau to Adele Gallant, both of the same place.  
 HAYDEN—ROBBINS—At the Manse, Mount Stewart, on Thursday, August 4th, 1910, by Rev. R. G. Murray, Joseph H. Hayden and Edna May Robbins, both of Middel.

DIED

MORESIDE—At Rocky Point, on August 11th, Mary Adele Moreside, aged three months.  
 McDONALD—At Bristol, on August 10th, William McDonald, aged 22 years, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace McDonald R. I. P.  
 MONAGHAN—In this city, on July 28th, 1910, Mary C. infant daughter of Louis and Mrs. Monaghan, aged three months.  
 TAYLOR—At Lower Montague, on July 4th, 1910, Susanna Eliza Taylor, aged 15 years, 4 months and ten days. A sorrowing father and mother, with brothers and sisters are left to mourn their loss.  
 RODGERSON—At Piquid, on Monday, August 1, 1910, Mary Alice, infant daughter of Fred Rodgerston, aged one month.  
 HANNANT—In Mrs. Bent's Public Hospital, Cranbrook, B. C. of pneumonia, William Warren Lord Hannant, aged 3 years and 2 months, only son of George and Mrs. Hannant, of Wasas, B. C. Mrs. Hannant is the youngest daughter of W. W. Lord, Tryon, P. E. I.

WEBB—At O'Leary, on August 2nd, 1910, Carl Fenton, infant son of Gordon and Mrs. Webb (nee Lydia Stewart), aged one month.  
 RAYNOR—At Sherbrooke, P. E. I., August 6th, Mrs. Abigail Raynor, aged 58 years, daughter of William Hopgood, Port Hill, leaving a husband, one son and two daughters.  
 CUDMORE—In this city, on August 15th, Annie May, eldest daughter of Lee and Mrs. Cudmore, aged 4 years.  
 TANTON—At Charlottetown, Aug. 16th, George Percy, eldest son of Conductor George and Mary A. Tanton, in the 23rd year of his age.

World's Fair Destroyed.

The white city of the world's fair at Brussels, as the Belgians have called their 1910 exposition was on Sunday night reduced to a mass of flames and smouldering ruins. A spark, falling into inflammable material in the telegraph building burst up in flames, which driven by a high wind, swept rapidly in all directions. Soon the Belgian, English and French sections were destroyed. The firemen and detachments of soldiers called quickly on the scene, found themselves baffled by the voracious gas, which carried the burning embers to all parts of the grounds.

To the left of the main building arose the picturesque roofs and spires of "Bruxelles Kermesse," a Belgian Congo Island, with water slides, toboggan slides, and scores of side shows. This place was alive with Sunday crowds, and before they could be gotten out with any semblance of order, the Kermesse was afire. The crowds became panic stricken, and men, women and children fought madly to escape. The exits became choked with the struggling masses, and men used their fists to clear the pathway. Many were trampled under foot and badly injured. An engine from Antwerp attempted to dynamite the bridge of the French section, in the hope of checking the fire, but the flames leaped across and engulfed the Italian, Russian, American, Japanese, Chinese and Norwegian buildings. Forty houses on the Avenue Solbosch adjoining the exposition were destroyed. At the time of the outbreak, not less than 100,000 persons were gazing in the grounds and the Kermesse. Troops were ordered out and came at double-quick to aid the police in clearing the great grounds. This was accomplished in fair order, except within the limits of the Kermesse, where the vast crowds became ganged in an almost inextinguishable mass, fighting desperately to find a escape from the flames which swept violently through the underlike structures. Soon the enormous facade tumbled in ruins. Considering the rapidity of the conflagration, the small loss of life is marvellous. So far as is known up to a late hour only two are dead. The injured, as officially announced, number thirty, but probably many hundreds received minor hurts. As the flames reached the menagerie, it was decided to shoot the beasts but the heat drove back the soldiers and the animals were left to their fate. The multitude of people were driven back to a safe distance, and watched the thrilling spectacle of the destruction of the white city. Tongues of fire mounted high into the heavens and flaming embers were carried off by the wind and fell upon the residences beyond setting them on fire. The loss is estimated at 500,000,000 francs (\$100,000,000). The fire was finally gotten under control. The Belgian and English sections are in ruins, while all the other sections, including the American, were partly destroyed. Bands of thieves engaged in pillage and a soldier was stabbed while attempting to arrest three men whom he found rifling a jewelry exhibit.

Recent Montreal advices say Preparations for the Eucharistic Congress are proceeding apace. A flotilla of 100 yachts will escort the steamer Lady Grey up the river to Montreal, Cardinal Vanutelli being on board. The Eucharistic Congress will reach Montreal on Sept. 8, and will be met at Father Point, by Archbishop Brocheux, who will board the Empress of Ireland. In Quebec the distinguished churchmen will be guests of Archbishop Bégin. The sacerdotal ornaments, costing \$9,000, have arrived at St. James' cathedral. In the centre of the chasuble is embroidered a superb medallion showing the Archbishop of Montreal consecrating Canada to the Sacred Heart.



Flat Top Japanned and Marbelized,  
 Sheet Iron, Birch Slats,  
 Heavy Brass Yale Lock,  
 3-ply Leather Handles.  
 28 inches long \$2.85  
 32 inches long 2.60  
 Same as above except has round top,  
 28 inches \$2.75  
 32 inches 3.00  
 Plain Waterproof Canvas.  
 Edges of ends sheet iron bound,  
 3-8 inch Hardwood Slats, 3-ply  
 Leather Handles,  
 30 inches \$3.25  
 32 inches 3.75  
 34 inches 4.15

Stanley Bros.

"PERIQUE"

Dark Cut Tobacco in tins and packages. This is one of the COOLEST SMOKES

On the market. Try a 10 cent package. You'll enjoy it. All up-to-date grocers and druggists sell it.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.  
 Ch'town, Phone 345. Manufacturers.

**DOMINION EXHIBITION**  
**ST. JOHN, N.B.**  
**SEPT. 5<sup>TH</sup> TO 15<sup>TH</sup>**

WATCH FOR THE GRAND OPENING

**BIGGEST, BEST, MOST IMPORTANT FAIR EVER HELD IN EASTERN CANADA.**

**Agricultural & Live Stock entries close Aug. 1**

NEW BUILDINGS—NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

If Intending Exhibitor or Concessionaire

Write For Complete Prize List.

Excursions and low Rates from Everywhere.

*C. O. Morris*  
*H. J. G. Jones*

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B. Sun Fire offices of London. Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York. Combined Assets \$100,000,000. Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses. JOHN MACEACHERN AGENT. Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906

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 28-4i

Pressed Hay WANTED!

We will buy some good bright Timothy Hay. C. Lyons & Co. Feb. 10th, 1909-2i

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

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress. Will now be conducted on KENTSTREET 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.

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Tickets Dodgers Posters Check Books Receipt Books Note Heads Note Books of Hand Letter Heads

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Lord Strathcona has sent \$5,000 to the sufferers from the Campbellton fire. The B. I. S. picnic at Bonbury station Lot 48, on Monday of this week was a splendid success. Professor E. Stone Wiggins of Ottawa, the well-known weather prophet, died on Sunday last aged 71 years. Florence Nightengale, the famous nurse of the Crimean war, died in London on Sunday in her 91st year. It is announced from Winnipeg that the next Imperial press conference will be held in that city in 1914.

Brussels advices of yesterday's date say the loss caused by the fire is between six and ten millions. This is chiefly confined to the Belgian and British sections.

Harvesting is reported general throughout Manitoba, and much threshing has been done. The average yield is better than was expected.

Hon. M. Lemieux, Post Master-General of Canada, has been chosen to represent Canada at the opening of the first South African Parliament.

It is announced from Aldershot that Major General MacKenzie has been selected as Chief of General Staff and first military adviser to the Canadian Government.

Private McFar and Robert Frederick Taggart, both murderers, escaped from the Asylum at Hamilton, Ont., by sawing through the iron bars of the windows of their rooms. Both men had assistance.

Sir Malachi R. Daly, former Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, and son of Sir Dominick Daly, at one time Governor of this Province, accompanied by his daughter, has been in the city for some days, a guest at the Hotel Victoria.

It is understood there will be no Harvest Excursion to the west this season. The demand for labor in the West is so light that men from this part of the country will not be required.

A double drowning accident occurred Monday at Grippen Lake, Ont., the victims being Harry Raymond and John Carlyle who with three other young fellows were bathing. Raymond leaves a wife and three small children.

A palatial hotel 200 feet square containing 500 rooms and to cost \$2,000,000, with ornamental gardens and everything known to modern hotel architecture, will be built once by the Grand Trunk Pacific in Winnipeg.

Marons Bence of Groveland, Mass whose advertisement several weeks ago for a wife who might be a suffragette, and who stated that he would do his own cooking, brought him 5000 anonymous letters, has selected his girl.

Mayor Gaylor of New York was shot on the steamship deck about to sail for Europe on the 9th. His assailant was a discharged dock watchman, James Gallagher. The mayor's injuries were first thought to be fatal, but he is still living and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Winnipeg advices of the 11th, say: While Manitoba is loath to complain of too much rain, still some parts of the country could do with less. More rain is falling than is needed, and every day is keeping the grain from ripening. However no actual damage has yet been done. Harvesting is now in full blast in most sections.

Torrential rainfall has caused devastation floods principally in Shizuoka on the southern coast of Japan. Hundreds of houses have been submerged and one occupied by a number of students in the Province of Shizuoka has been buried with tenants beneath a landslide.

An excursion train from Bordeaux France with 1200 passengers, running fifty miles an hour, dashed into a freight train at Sanjon. Thirty-two persons were killed and one hundred injured. Many of the victims were school girls. Several passenger cars were torn to splinters. A misplaced switch caused the accident.

Fire last Wednesday night destroyed the shop of the Canada Iron Corporation at Londonderry, N. S. The men left work at 8 o'clock and the flames were breaking out at 9. The structure which was a wooden one about eighty feet square was completely destroyed and the machinery badly damaged.

News has reached the Archbishop's Palace, Ottawa, of the cure of Miss Alice Cote, of St. Patrick Street, of lameness, at the Shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre. Miss Cote suffered for years of an illness which deprived her almost entirely of the use of one limb, necessitating the employment of crutches.

In this issue will be found advertisement of a grand tea party to be held at Fairfield in aid of the funds of St. Columba church, on Wednesday next 24th, inst. The good people of this parish are proverbial for their generous treatment of all guests at their tea parties and all who attend this year may be sure of a most agreeable day's outing.

The schooner Howard, Capt. Gault Murray, with hard coal from Newark, N. J., to Halifax, arrived at Liverpool N. S. Sunday afternoon with her flag at half-mast for the death of William Ferguson, of West Arichat, aged 68, which occurred Saturday at ten o'clock when 11 miles south of Cape Sable. The deceased had a sun-stroke nearly two weeks ago at Newark.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

It is officially announced from Lanark Scotland that J. Armstrong Ureel, an American aviator, has attained a world's altitude record by rising 6,750 feet. The Royal Commission on technical education met here on Monday of last week and commenced their work. They took the evidence of many persons engaged in educational work and other public capacities, during that day and evening. During the afternoon of Tuesday they visited the McDonald School at Hillsboro. On Tuesday evening, Dr. James W. Robertson, Chairman of the Commission, delivered a very interesting and comprehensive lecture dealing with the questions that came under the scope of the commission's operations. His Honor Lieut. Governor Rogers presided.

At the last regular meeting of Division No. 4, A. O. H., Palmer Road, it was resolved that, Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove by the hand of death Martin Shields, the beloved father of our esteemed Brother Thomas Shields. Therefore Resolved, that the members of No. 4 wish to extend to their esteemed Brother their profound sympathy in his affliction; and further Resolved, that a copy of the resolution be published in the Charlottetown Herald.

GEORGE QUINN, President Division No. 4.

Three men were injured, twelve others narrowly escaped death, and fifty spectators were thrown into a panic in Chicago when a huge steel tank weighing 20,000 pounds fell from the 13th story of New Hotel Sherman in course of construction. Fifty workmen at the hotel were thrown into a panic. The tank was struck by one of the big construction cranes in its swing and was dislodged, carrying brick, mortar and wreckage with it thirteen stories to the ground. The tank was a water reservoir, which was to have been placed on the roof. It struck the street with such force that it was half buried in the pavement.

Winners a week ago of the senior eight-oar championship of Canada, the same eight from Ottawa, won the championship of All North America at Washington on Saturday. The race of the senior eights is an international event. Two Canadian crews, the Ottawa and Argonauts of Toronto, the Potomacs of Washington, the Vesters of Philadelphia and the New York Athletics were entered. The Americans were no match for the Canadians and the real contest was between the Ottawa and Argonauts, the former winning by less than a length. Wm. Melroth of the New York Nassaus won the senior single sculls and James of the Argonauts the intermediate single.

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The Market Prices. Butter (fresh) 0.18 to 0.19. Butter (salt) 0.00 to 0.00. Oatmeal (per cwt) 0.80 to 1.25. Eggs (per doz) 0.60 to 1.00. Fowls 0.75 to 1.00. Chickens per pair 0.75 to 1.00. Flour (per cwt) 0.00 to 0.00. Hides (per lb) 0.75 to 0.08. Hay, per 100 lbs 0.30 to 0.32. Mutton, per lb (carcase) 0.7 to 0.08. Ostrich (per cwt) 0.40 to 0.42. Potatoes (new) 0.50 to 0.55. Pork 0.10 to 0.11. Sheep-pelts 0.00 to 0.00. Turnips 0.10 to 0.12. Turkeys (per lb) 0.16 to 0.00. Geese 1.00 to 1.25. Hk oats 0.40 to 0.55. Pressed hay 10.50 to 11.00. Straw 0.30 to 0.38.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public Auction, on Friday, the 19th day of September, 1910, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Seventh day of March, A. D. 1905, and made between George Sedgewick Blue of Stanhope Lot or Township Number Thirty-four, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, Lender, of the one part, and Barbara O'Halloran, of Charlottetown, in said County and Island, widow, of the other part. All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township Number Thirty-four in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the Northwest angle of land of David Carr at the Stanhope Road; thence running northwesterly along the said road to the Frislon Road; thence South along the Frislon Road and the East boundary of Herbert Alexander's land to land of Nell Higgins; thence South easterly along said land and land formerly in possession of Henry Green to land of David Lawson; thence North along the western boundary of David Lawson to a certain land to the place of commencement, containing one hundred and thirty acres of land, a little more or less by virtue of a certain map or plan of the said land.

For further particulars apply at the office of Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, 162 Richmond Street, Charlottetown. MARY O'HALLORAN, Executrix of Mortgage.

\$50 Scholarships Free To the Student making the Highest Marks during next term, will YOU win it?

An up-to-date modern business training with no waste time. Write to-day for new prospectus, terms, etc. Union Commercial College, WM. MORAN, Prin.

Canadian-Pacific Railway.

Eucharistic Congress.

MONTREAL, QUE., SEPT. 7th-11th, 1910.

For the above memorable event, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its Canadian connections will issue excursion return tickets to Montreal as One-Way-First-Class-Fare for the round trip, except that 25 cts. will be added where such one way first class fare exceeds \$2.50 as follows:

ONTARIO.—From stations west of Kingston, Shabot Lake and Renfrew, including intervening branches, tickets on sale September 3rd to 10th, inclusive.

From Kingston, Shabot Lake, Renfrew and east, also intervening branches, tickets on sale Sept. 5th to 11th.

QUEBEC.—From Quebec City, Lewis City, Megantic and stations west thereof in the Province of Quebec, also intervening branches, tickets on sale Sept. 5th to 11th.

MARITIME PROVINCES.—From stations in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, tickets on sale Sept. 3rd to 10th.

VERMONT.—From stations in the State of Vermont, tickets on sale from Sept. 5th to 11th, inclusive.

MICHIGAN.—From Detroit, Mich., and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., tickets on sale Sept. 3rd to 11th, inclusive. All the tickets good to return on September 15th, 1910. Ask for ticket by Canadian Pacific Railway or communicate with nearest Canadian Pacific Agent.

August 17th, 1910-3i

GRAND Tea Party!

FAIRFIELD ON- Wednesday, August 24th.

The parishioners of St. Columba intend holding one of their excellent tea parties at the usual grounds adjoining the church, on the above named date. The best of viands and refreshments will be supplied, as in former years, and all the amusements furnished on such occasions will be provided. The committee in charge will spare no pains to make the occasion pleasant and agreeable for all who attend. Come, one and all, and enjoy once more the bounteous hospitality of the good people of St. Columba.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE. Aug. 17, 1910-1i



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, \$1.60 to \$2.75. Women's " " 1.25 to 1.75. Boys' " " 1.50 to 2.00. Girls' " " 1.10 to 1.35. Childs " " 1.00

Alley & Co.

A. A. McLean, K. C. Donald McKinnon

McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Morson & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I. MONEY TO LOAN. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada. 260 Miles in 52 days.

MacLellan Bros., Bank of Commerce Tailors and Gents' Furnishers. Building

New Store To Be Well Dressed at a Reasonable Cost Let Us Make Your Suit!

Have you been giving your money away to a poor tailor for clothes that did not satisfy you? or worse still have you, thinking you were saving two or three dollars on your suit, paid your good money for a "Ready-Made"—a suit that stays good only until you wear it, and instead of adding to your appearance, will by its bad fitting qualities make you appear poorly dressed. Have you ever thought that a "Ready-Made" was the most expensive suit you could buy. Do you know that one good Tailor-Made Suit at \$20.00 to \$25.00 will outwear any two Ready-Made at \$15.00, and that the made-to-order suit will hold its shape and its good looks until the cloth is worn out, while a Ready-Made will only look good for a short time. Isn't it cheaper for you to invest \$25.00 for a good suit once a year, than to invest \$15.00 for a poor one, twice in that period? You will agree with us in that, won't you? Then our proposition is this: We keep a stock of all the best cloths made—we have Worsteds, we have Tweeds, in all the leading shades; we have Serges and Venucias in blue and black—in fact we have everything that's made for men's clothes. We have expert cutters, men who have spent years in studying the art of designing men's clothes, and we have a staff of workmen trained in every branch of the trade, men who put into a job work of the highest order.



You can select a suit at any price from \$18.00 to \$30.00. We will make it to your individual measure, we will put the best of trimmings into it, and we give you good style and the best of workmanship. In short, your money is not ours until you are satisfied with the suit in every particular. Don't you think it will pay you to leave your order with us?

The Swellest Line of Men's Furnishings In the City is Here--Moderately Priced.

In our new store, we have opened up a first class Gent's Furnishings Department, where you will find the newest ideas in up-to-date goods for men. This department being a side line with us we can afford to handle the finest lines at a moderate profit. You can save money by buying your toggery from us, and we guarantee to show you the very latest things in men's Stylish Furnishings. We will be pleased to have you come in and see the best selected stock of men's goods in the city.

NEW SWELL SHIRTS A big stock including the lines of the two best Canadian makers. All the swell patterns and colors. Pretty shirts at 75c., \$1.15, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50 up. See them.



COLLARS We carry the W. G. & R. Collar, the best collar made in Canada. We can give all the latest shapes. These collars combine style and quality. Price 15c each or 2 for 25c., 20c. each, 3 for 50c.

PRETTY NECKWEAR We have the newest and best selected stock of Ties in the city. All styles, 25c. to 75c. each. We also show a nice line of NEW UNDERWEAR NEW SUSPENDERS NEW HOSIERY

MACLELLAN BROS.

For Hay and Harvest Time WE HAVE IN STOCK

A Barometer is a serviceable friend. We have good ones you will find very handy. We sell at from \$3.25 up. Printed instructions go with each instrument. Thermometers, Telescopes, Field Glasses, Eye Protectors. Marine Also in stock.

E. W. TAYLOR, South Side Queen Square, City.

Fraser & McQuaid, Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc., Souris, P. E. Island. A. L. Fraser, M.P. | A. F. McQuaid, B.A. Nov. 10, 1900-2m.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. P. O. Building Georgetown

Spring and Summer 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

Uncle Phil's Remedy.

'How's Mary?' asked Uncle Phil Windham of his nephew, Harry Lester. 'Not very well,' replied the young man, with a shadowed face. 'I'm sorry. What seems to be the matter with her?'

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.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Removes the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take it. then asked, with a kind interest that was unusual, for nearly always, his thoughts were not home-quests but wanderers backward amid the cares of the day, or forward with anxious hopes into the morrow.

The Bells of Mexico.

It takes a great many men to keep the church bells going in Mexico. It is estimated that in Mexico City alone there are more than 2,000 bellringers regularly employed. On days of religious celebrations the number is augmented, as the ringing of the bells must be kept up almost constantly through the day and night on such occasions.

HAD LAME BACK

Was Almost Unable To Move: Two Boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills Cured Her. Mrs. M. B. Cairns, Upham, N.B., writes: 'I feel it my duty to drop you a few lines to let you know what Doan's Kidney Pills did for me. I had such a Lame Back that I was almost unable to move, and my kidneys were in an awful condition.'

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We have been in the seed business for thirty years. It is no side line with us. We are here buying or selling or making contracts for growing different varieties in different countries all the year round.

Amherst Boots Price \$2.50 Are the Farmer's friends. Made from Solid Leather throughout, counters, insoles and heels.

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Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria. 'Could you spare me a nickel?' whined the beggar. 'I haven't had a thing to eat for three days.'

SCOTT'S EMULSION is now a summer as well as a winter remedy. It has the same invigorating and strength-producing effect in summer as in winter.