

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25, 1911

Vol. XL, No. 4

BUSINESS MEN

Will require new supplies of

Office Stationery

Beginning with the NEW YEAR, we carry a splendid up-to-date stock of

Blank Books, in Ledgers, Cash Books, Day Books, Letter books, Bill books, Journals, and Blank Books of all kinds and sizes.

Office Supplies in Invoice and Letter Files and Binding Cases.

Carter's "Success" Binding Cases (none better) complete at \$2.50 per dozen in dozen lots, \$3.00 in less than dozen lots.

The best of Inks, Pens, Pencils, Account Paper, Foolscap, Type Writer Paper, Carbon Paper, &c. &c.

ONE MILLION ENVELOPES in stock, all grades, all the standard sizes. Ask to see "Carter's Special" White Wave Envelopes size 7, for Accounts only. \$1.00 per thousand in lots of two thousand and over only 90 cents. Big value for the price. We have 50 thousand of this line.

We are headquarters for General Stationery and Office Supplies.

Wholesale & Retail. Lowest Prices.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

For New Buildings

We carry the finest line of Hardware

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.

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.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:

148 PRINCE STREET,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

June 15, 1910-1f

True Blue

We are adopting the Cash system in order to sell cheaper, and are marking in

Blue Ink

our goods, and the newest things as they arrive at the lowest price we can afford to sell at for cash, which we call

True Blue Prices.

By this method those who live at a distance, can insure, that they buy as cheap as those who personally select their goods.

Any orders you favor us with shall have our prompt and strict attention.

For the Home.

Clocks and Alarms, Barometers, Thermometers.

A FINE STOCK OF SILVER GOODS.

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

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.

Labor Exchanges in Germany.

The German Empire embraces only 208,830 square miles, but has over 61,000,000 inhabitants. The wealth of the nation is not only great but is well distributed, more so than in any other country. The living conditions of the masses rank high. These conditions have not resulted from individual thrift alone. They are more to be attributed to that remarkable trait in the German character, the faculty for organization. The organization for solving labor problems is admirable for its effectiveness, and in this respect Germany stands far ahead of any other nation of the world.

There is an Imperial Labor Exchange to which belong about all of the smaller exchanges throughout the Empire. The principal office is at Berlin. This national exchange receives an annual subsidy from the government of \$7,500. There are over 700 labor exchanges in the empire and about 150,000 positions are filled every month. There are seven distinct types of labor exchanges, not including the private institutions which are run for profit and which supply the bulk of the domestic servant situation.

The Berlin Labor Exchange is the largest institution of its kind in the world. It is not a strictly municipal institution, although it receives an annual subsidy of \$1,000 from the city. Its control and financial responsibility are vested in a voluntary association of employers who contribute about \$2,500 annually. It makes a charge of five cents per head for registration, and the annual receipts from this monthly source are about \$2,500. In return for this registration fee the applicant is allowed the privileges of the waiting rooms of the building for three. The annual cost of running the exchange is \$16,000 to \$20,000.

The total number of applicants during 1908 was 158,000, of whom about 84,000 were placed in positions.

The two large buildings occupied by this exchange were erected by one of the enforced labor insurance companies of the empire at a cost of about \$150,000. The exchange pays the insurance company a rent equivalent to about 3 per cent on the investment.

The main room of the exchange is the waiting room, which is large, warm, and well lighted, and is divided by sign posts into sections for non-skilled labor, apprentices, skilled labor of various kinds, etc. Men seeking work are supposed to sit in the sections allotted to their kind of work.

Repeatedly during the day the superintendent or his assistant comes into the waiting room and announces, before the proper section, the positions that are open. He states the nature of the work, wages, hours, etc., and the men desiring to apply hand up their registration cards, which are collected. Later these men are given cards which they present to their would-be employer, who selects his man, or men, and mails back to the exchange the cards of the other men. This indicates to the superintendent that the men have sought the position. Reports of vacancies come in rapidly during the day, and there is usually much activity around the place.

In the same building are reading rooms, access to which is free; bath-rooms, lunch rooms, tailor, repair shop, shoe repair shop, and buffet. The men spend their idle time reading, playing checkers, chatting, etc., and, on the whole, seem content. The many conveniences make the exchange rooms something on the order of a club. The laborers do not spend wearisome hours tramping about in all kinds of weather seeking employers, and the latter do not have to seek help through various channels, thus losing valuable time and money.

In the other building are waiting rooms for women seeking employment. The trades unions (not all of the skilled labor is organized), have their headquarters here and run their own labor bureaus in close co-operation with the general public exchange. Unskilled labor in Germany is not unionized.

It is astonishing to note the number of situations annually found for applicants through the Berlin Labor Exchange. Statistics show that in 1906, 39,000 men were placed; in 1907, 95,000; and in 1908, 84,000. This averages about 65 per cent of the total applicants. Many men find positions themselves through efforts of the exchange which are not accredited to it.

There are similar labor exchanges at Stuttgart, Munich, Frankfurt, Leipzig, Breslau, Strasburg, and Nuremberg. These are the largest in Germany, but there are numerous smaller ones. Through the 12 enumerated, nearly 500,000 persons annually find employment. Of the 12, nine are supported by the

municipalities, and of the remaining three, two (Berlin and Leipzig) receive a subsidy from the municipality.

The various exchanges keep in close touch with one another through the Imperial Labor Exchange. Charts are exchanged showing the positions each has listed that are yet unfilled, and the number of persons unemployed, and the nature of the work each desires. When it is necessary and justifiable, the traveling expenses of laborers are paid from one section to another, but this is not encouraged, as it easily leads to abuse. The State, which owns the railroads, allows workmen travelling to accept positions a big discount on their tickets. The thorough organization of these exchanges throughout the empire prevents what frequently happens in the United States, a surplus of unemployed labor in one section, and at the same time a labor famine in another.

The usual position taken by the labor exchanges during a strike is to notify the men registered of the positions made vacant, but, at the same time, to inform them fully of the strike conditions. The laborer can decide for himself just what he wishes to do. Some small local exchanges take sides in strikes.

The labor exchanges in Germany are playing an important role in the industrial and economic advancement of the empire. They bring the buyer and seller of labor into immediate communication. The waiting-room plan takes idle men off the streets, thus having a strong tendency to reduce crime. It enables men already employed, but on temporary jobs, to seek other positions while they are still engaged, thus bridging over, in many cases, a period of idleness. Men in positions unsatisfactory to themselves can seek better ones without leaving their places. This is done by registering with the labor exchange their applications, which state their capabilities, references, addresses, etc., so employers can readily communicate with them. The employers, through the labor exchange, have a wider range of material from which to select, and their individual needs can be quickly satisfied, if not through the local labor exchange then through a distant one, which will receive notice of the vacancy and the kind of man or men wanted.

The arbitration boards are the means of preventing many wasteful strikes, and this is well worth the subsidies voted to maintain the exchanges.—The Catholic Fortnightly Review.

Sin as a Joke.

Brilliant is the great wide "White Way." Thronged with pleasure seekers, obligations for the time being of all else. "On with the dance! Fill to the brim the sparkling glass! A merry life, even though it be a short one!" "Dum viribus, vivamus!" Packed are the theatres, fashionable or plebeian. The more seasonal the better they please the animal rabble. Crowded are the saloons. The gambling bells are thronged with the savoritous.

In supposedly reputable mercantile affairs and in politics, dishonesty and graft seem universal. "Business is business." That's enough to clear the crook. If accused of injustice his reply is a laugh. "They all do it. Business' customs tolerated make business law." The element of conscientious regulation of amusements and of business is an irreducible dream. The acknowledgment that for every idle, unjust, or immoral thought, word or deed every man must inevitably render an account to the God of justice and purity is ridiculed as absurd. Sin? Why that is only a joke!

Let us see whether it is or not and on whom the joke is. In general terms sin is a violation of law. To transgress the law of the state is a sin against the public weal. Does the state regard these offences as jokes? If so, the joke is responsible to the taxpayers, for the cost of all the judges, all the court officials, all the police, all the prisons, the reformatories and all the criminal trials. These are brought upon by the jokes of our fellow citizens.

An official of one of the largest prisons in the nation says that homicidal crime has increased during the last twenty-five years in the United States four hundred and fifty per cent; also, that the yearly cost of crime to the taxpayers is \$1,373,000,000. Is it a joke? Upon whom is the joke? Is it anything to be laughed at? Is anything to be regarded as of no consequence?

Now, add to this sum the annual cost of the construction and maintenance of battleships; add the expenses of the regular army and navy; add the annual cost of soldiers' homes. These all belong in the account, because they are the cost of wars past and wars future,

both of which must be charged up to somebody's offences against the state or nation. No sin, no war. No war, no military expense. What about the joke?

Now let us pass to something still more important. What is stated above is only the direct cost of sin. Now about the indirect. Who but God only can compute the cost of lives wrecked and shortened by sin; the cost of ruined homes, of all the sickness caused by violation of God's physical and moral laws, of all that is expended for lawyers, for physicians, for medicines, for hospitals, for insane asylums, for houses of refuge, for infant asylums, for the support of prostitutes by men worse than the harlots, for the cost of immoral theatres, saloons, gambling houses and track swindlers.

Add to this the extortions of predatory trusts, of cheating business men, add to this the cost of the armies and navies of the nations with whom our people trade and for which the money must be raised by taxation, either direct or indirect. Isn't sin against the state a great joke? Let us all laugh and enjoy it. Of course the taxpayer may not see that this joke keeps him poor. That must be a joke, too. Ask him.

Now, consider what sin is, and what it costs, not only in money, health and bodily suffering, but what it costs in immortal soul. Men who look beyond their pocket-book and their animal interests consider sin the very greatest possible evil. It is an insult to the divine wisdom of God Who made laws for our control and for our happiness here and hereafter. The sinner practically tells God that He does not know how men should be regulated, and that the sinner's way is better than God's way.

Sin is a repudiation of God's intelligence. It is disobedience, rebellion, ingratitude, contempt and insolence. Sin changed the angels of God into devils. It despoiled the human race of its primeval gifts, brought your death and mine into the world, and condemned us to every pain, sorrow and suffering that we have endured or that may yet come to us. Is sin a joke?

Sin is responsible for every crime ever committed, for every war, for every tyrant, for every torture or cruelty. It is the cause of every hunger, of every oppression and of every evil that humanity suffers. It is responsible for the loss of souls and for every torment suffered by the damned in Hell. It is the cause of every humiliation of Jesus Christ, of His agony in the Garden of Gethsemane, of His crown of thorns, of His scourging, of His crucifixion and death. It devastates the earth, it closes Heaven, it fills Hell. Is it a joke? On whom is the joke?—The Pilot.

Aloofness of some Japanese Christians.

The missionary in Japan, during his journeys through the country, sometimes unexpectedly finds a family of Christian natives living in an entirely pagan environment, and far from any mission station where they could attend Mass or perform their religious duties.

The explanation of their strange aloofness is that these people probably met with reverse of fortune, which impelled them to withdraw into obscurity, to pursue the toil they were assailed to undertake under the observation of their former neighbors. Very foolishly they are waiting to gather together a sum that will enable them to resume their former social position, before they return to a Christian community.

The great objections to this custom are, first, the fact that these voluntary exiles become careless in the practice of their religion; secondly, the probability that their children will marry among their pagan neighbors. The apostle must continually seek out these isolated and straying sheep of his flock.—Exchange.

Bishop Haylen of Namar, President of the Permanent Committee of Eucharistic Congresses, has recently been in Spain perfecting the arrangements for the twenty-second Congress, which will be held in Madrid, June 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29, under the presidency of the Cardinal Primate, the Archbishop of Toledo, and the Bishop of Madrid. On June 29 there will be a solemn open-air Pontifical Mass, and in the afternoon the usual grand procession of the Blessed Sacrament to the altar of repose, which will be set up in the Square of the Almeida of the royal palace. The King and the royal family will assist. The next day Mass in the Monasterio will be celebrated at Toledo, followed by a night of adoration of the Blessed Sacrament at the famous shrine in the Escorial—America.

HAD HEART TROUBLE

NERVES WERE ALL UNSTRUNG.

Wherever there is any weakness of the heart or nerves, flagging energy or physical breakdown, the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will soon produce a healthy, strong system.

Miss Jessie Kinney, Arkona, Ont., writes:—"It is with the greatest pleasure I write you stating the benefit I have received by using your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. This spring I was all run down and could hardly do any 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 was working in a printing office at the time, and my doctor said it was the type setting caused the trouble, but I thought not. My father advised me to buy a box of your pills as he had derived so much benefit from them. Before I had finished one box I noticed a great difference, and could work from morning to night without any other feeling or hot flashes. I can recommend them highly to all persons in any way."

Price 50¢ per box, 3 for \$1.25, all paid in advance. Direct on receipts of price by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"'Trough Christmas comes but once a year.

I wish it might be twice,
Said Will Jones, the little dear,
'Because I think it's nice,"
But papa, reading Santa's bill,
Said, "Once is once to often, Will."

Sprained Arm.

Mary Ovington, Jasper, Ont., writes—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Hayward's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days. Price 25c.

"For tomorrow's official ceremony invitations have been issued to 200 of the leading residents of the district.

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

Candidate—"What a fine baby!"
Baby—"Aw, kiss me big sister. She likes it and I don't."

Minard's Lintment cures Dandruff.

"Do you assimilate your food suently?"
"No, I don't sah I buy it open an' honest, sah."

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.

"You are an optimist?"
"I am," replied Mr. Dustin Star, "I not only hope for the best, but I make practical arrangements to get it."

"What luck did that sheriff who went out after Siege Coach Charley have?"
"Pretty good," replied Three Finger Sam. "Charley didn't catch him."

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

"Mrs. Gaswell, while you were in Venice did you see the Bridge of Sighs?"
"Oh, yes, I saw what they called that, but my land, I've seen bridges ten times its size, without ever going out of Pennsylvania!"

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.

BOILS AND PIMPLES

Are caused together by bad blood, and unless you cleanse the system of the bad blood the boils or pimples will not disappear.

Get pure blood and keep it pure by removing every trace of impure morbid matter from the system by using the greatest blood purifier as it has done me much good. My face was covered with pimples, and being advised by a friend to try Burdock Blood Bitters and have them removed I did so and I now have not a spot on my face.

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Pimples Cured.
Miss Eva A. Skinner, Granby, Que., writes—"Two years ago I was troubled with boils on my neck and back, and could not get rid of them. A friend recommended me to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and after using two bottles I was pleased to note the boils were entirely gone, and I have not been troubled with any since."

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1911

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 81 QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. JAMES McISAAC, Editor & Proprietor

Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Anxious and Arbitrary.

The Provincial Government have caused a vacancy to be created in the second district of Queen's County, by securing from Mr. William Laird, one of the representatives of that district, the resignation of the seat he occupied in the Legislature. Nothing could more strongly manifest the political anxiety and tyranny of the Leader of the Government than his conduct in this matter. Mr. Laird is a man well advanced in years and a short time ago became unwell. The Leader of the Government, without awaiting the result of Mr. Laird's indisposition, asked for the resignation of his Legislative seat. It is said that Mr. Laird at first peremptorily refused to resign. That is most natural; surely he should be allowed to retain the seat to which the people of the district elected him and to bear the honors connected therewith, even if he should not be able to attend the whole of the approaching Legislative session. Even supposing his illness should terminate fatally, it would be nothing more than ordinary courtesy to allow him to carry his honors to the last and die in harness.

All considerations of this kind were scattered to the winds in this case, it would seem. Parties are almost evenly balanced in the Legislature now, and no obstacle must be allowed to interfere with the Premier's attempts to hold the moribund Government together for a while longer. If any supporter of the Government is stricken with illness, he is treated with scant courtesy; he must resign and clear the track, to give some one else a chance to step into his place. The story goes that such pressure was brought to bear on Mr. Laird; he was so pestered and persecuted that for peace sake he reluctantly agreed to the resignation. It is now reported that Mr. Laird is improving in health. That is altogether quite likely. Doubtless his illness was aggravated by the unceasing pressure to which he had been subjected, and when he was released, allowed to rest and breathe freely, improvement set in. He may be quite recovered by the time the by-election is over. It is not impossible that the Leader of the Government had ulterior political designs in securing the resignation of Mr. Laird, and that his illness was regarded as quite opportune for carrying out the Premier's plans. Mr. Laird is a man of independence, with opinions of his own on public questions; who could not be wheeled or cajoled in to supporting what he did not believe to be right. Men of this stamp are not wanted on the Government side in the Legislature, at the present time.

At all events the Government secured Mr. Laird's resignation, and caused a writ to issue for an election to fill the vacancy. The election is to be held on the 8th of February; nomination on Feb. 1st. How striking is the contrast between the haste manifested by the Government in this case to their tardiness in bringing on the by-election in the Cardigan district last year. Both vacancies were created by Government action; but the vacancy in Cardigan was

allowed to continue for nearly a year; a session was allowed to pass without the electors of that district being fully represented in the Legislature. In the present case, the election is brought on at the earliest possible moment. It makes all the difference in the world, what the political complexion of the district is.

In view of all the facts, and the general conduct of the Government, it would be eminently proper that the Liberal candidate should be defeated in the pending by-election. Mr. Laird's friends and all independent Liberals should resent the political tyranny to which that gentleman has been subjected. The most effective way to resent this is by defeating the Government candidate on the 8th of February. Will they do this?

At a large convention of Conservatives from the second district of Queen's County held in this city yesterday, Mr. John Buntain was chosen as the opposition candidate for the by-election to be held on Feb. 8th. Mr. George W. McPhee as the Liberal candidate. Now for the tug of war.

Ottawa Correspondence.

Mr. Pugsley is having a particularly uncomfortable time of it this session, and in present conditions continue there is worse yet in store for him. The minister of whom Sir Wilfrid Laurier once made the famous statement that he was "prouder than ever" has done more than any other agency to weaken this administration from the inside. Not even his oily ways have been able to shake off opposition attacks on the department of public works which, under the Pugsley administration has brought to a high pitch of perfection the reprehensible practice of allotting a post office here; a wharf there and a breakwater somewhere else, wherever they would do the most partisan good, without regard to the size of the place or its suitability for the expenditure of the money of the people therein. While larger centres which have the intelligence to send Conservative members to parliament are denied public buildings of even the most modest character, little villages and towns in various parts of the country are pampered with thousands of dollars of useless expenditure just because they remain within the Laurier fold. Recently the opposition determined to put this Pugsley policy to the test and on a vote for a large item for a public building in Marieville, P. Q. they moved in Committee of Supply to strike out the appropriation. Mr. Pugsley was sustained by nine votes only. Is Sir Wilfrid Laurier "prouder of his minister" now? So soon as the premier recognizes that his urbane Minister of Public Works is one of the chief carpenters busily engaged in knocking nails in the coffin of the Liberal government, he may speedily lose that professed pride in the manoeuvres of Mr. Pugsley, hero of the Sawdust wharf and other famous episodes.

If any government ever put forward such a hollow sham and mockery of legislation as did this one respecting eight hours a day on public buildings it has yet to be proved. After playing around for several years with a bill providing an eight hour day on all government contracts Mr. Alphonse Verville who lays claim to be the only man in parliament having the slightest knowledge of labor or social conditions brought it forward again this year. It received second reading, and then its promoter backed by Mackenzie King, the minister of labor introduced a series of

amendments which entirely changed the purport of the legislation and gave the eight hour day to those employed on public buildings. Is this playing honestly? Why this discrimination? Because John works on the Intercolonial and Jim works on a public building close by, what will John think when Jim works for eight hours and John cannot pack his tool bag until two or perhaps three hours later. Is this legislation for and by the people? In the view of the government it is and the remedy is in the hands of even the masters of such power-bloated governments as the one now in office.

Recent events have proved that Mr. Mackenzie King the economic theorist of the cabinet has little else in his political make up. So far he has failed to make good. He may do so later, when in the broad fields of opposition he gets ample opportunity to let the edge of his theory come into contact with the rough file of practice. Mackenzie King bids fair to rival Hon. Sydney Fisher as the father of ill-considered and unnecessary legislation. His anti-combines bill of last session has been found unworkable. Now he is pottering about with legislation which would put a stop to the importation and sale of cocaine, opium, and other drugs of like character the abuse of which is an evil. It is safe to assume that when Mr. King gets through with it, this bill will be like a great many others now on the statute book, passed since 1896, a dead letter and incapable of enforcement. What the government needs is a little less of book-learning and a little more common sense among its members.

Atlantic Fisheries

In the Dominion House of Commons Sir Allen Aylesworth reported on the negotiations upon the Atlantic fisheries which he and Mr. Brodeur have concluded at Washington. Condensed, it is this. The Americans objected to four points in the Canadian regulations:—

- 1.—The prohibition of the use of purse seines.
2.—The assertion of Canada's right to board and search American fishing vessels suspected of breach of the fishery regulations.
3.—The assertion that American fishermen should be obliged to take out Canadian licenses before fishing in Canadian waters. The Americans have withdrawn their objections in the first three cases. The Canadians have consented to modify Canadian license regulations in three respects:—

- 1. The existing regulation forbidding fishing for herring and cod with trap nets in the Gulf of St. Lawrence without a license is modified by the proviso that it shall not apply to any fisherman, Canadian or American, in the case of trap nets placed 1,000 yards from the shore, or from any other trap net set from the shore.
2. The present regulation requiring a leader of a trap net for herring and cod to be extended from the shore is modified in this way. If the leader of such a net extends from shore, the fisheries officer may determine its length. The regulation is to be silent as to such nets whose leaders start from a location below low water mark. That is any fisherman, American or Canadian, may set a net whose leader is beyond low water mark.
3. There is to be an additional regulation expressly recognizing the right of any American citizen to obtain a license if he applies for it. Some apprehension is expressed by Maritime Province members lest the effect be to cede the use of the inshore fisheries to the Americans.

Sir Allen Aylesworth reviewed the history of the Hague award

and of its reference to the British, i.e. Canadian and Newfoundland regulations to a sub-tribunal. None of the parties relished going before this sub-tribunal and there was a general disposition to try personal negotiations. Accordingly through the medium of the British Foreign Office, the recent conference at Washington was arranged. As a result he was of the opinion that all the existing difficulties had been cleared up. The Americans had formally objected to all the fishery laws, and regulations of both Canada and Newfoundland. After going over these in detail it became evident that the differences between the views of the United States on the one hand and of Canada and Newfoundland on the other could be classified under several general headings. It also became evident that for the present it would not be possible for the United States and Newfoundland to come to an agreement. It further became evident that all disliked the sub-tribunal named in the Hague award.

The general disposition was to try diplomatic means, and if such were to fail, to lay the matters in dispute before an independent board or mixed commission if, for example, Newfoundland and the United States failed to agree, this mixed commission should consist of one Newfoundland, one American and a third member chosen by the other two. A minute to this effect was drawn up and signed by all parties. The representatives of Newfoundland thought that they could make no further progress, and Sir Edward Morris and Captain O'Reilly, his expert adviser, left Washington. Sir Allen Aylesworth and Mr. Brodeur hoped that so far as Canadian legislation and regulations were concerned a further conference might prove effective. They dismissed the whole situation with Sir Edward Morris, and he acquiesced in their intended action. They accordingly renewed their conference with the American authorities and reached the agreement outlined as above. They succeeded in convincing the Americans that the prohibition of purse seines and Sunday fishing were reasonable, and that the right to board suspected vessels was necessary to the policing of the waters. With regard to the license situation was one of peculiar difficulty. The treaty of 1818 gave to the Americans certain liberties, and the question was whether Canada could impede them in the exercise of these liberties by imposing on them the obligation to take out licenses and pay fees.

The British foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey decided to support Canada on this aspect of the case. The Canadian government, however, regarded the license system as valuable as giving it control over the individual fisherman and inducing them to comply with the regulations. Mr. Brodeur succeeded in convincing the Americans that the system of licenses benefited alike the fisheries and the individual fisherman. By making some concessions, which Mr. Brodeur thought were not of consequence, and which could not practically hurt Canadian fishermen, fisheries and system of maintaining licenses, he had been able to remove the American objection, and then Sir Allen Aylesworth explained the three modifications already set forth. In return the Americans dropped their objections for a time at least. The United States representatives stipulated that they could not finally close with Canada in view of the fact that the Newfoundland regulations were still under consideration. Such an action might prejudice their arrangements with Newfoundland. Thus the United States retain the right to renew their objection. However, Sir Allen Aylesworth did not regard this as a serious drawback. If the Americans were to renew their objection, Canada would be no worse off than she is now. Incidentally the Minister of Justice regarded the American request for a recognition of the right of Americans to be granted licenses as of great value from a legal standpoint. It constituted the clearest possible recognition of the property of the Canadian system. A compliment to the reasonable spirit shown by the American negotiators closed Sir Allen Aylesworth's speech. Mr. Foster made some general observations on the arrangement effected.

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 25 and 50 cts.

MARRIED.

CROSSMAN—CURTIS—At Cape Traverse, on Jan. 7th, 1911, by the Rev. Jas. McDougall, Harry Crossman, of Cape Traverse, to Ruth Curtis, of Albany.

SMALL—COTTON—At St. Mary's Church, Summerside, on 11th Jan. 1911, by Rev. F. M. Webster, R. D. John Small, of Grandmont, to Marie G. Cotton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Cotton, Wallington, P. E. I.

RICHARD—LABE—In St. Ann's Church, Lennox Island, by Rev. J. A. McDonald, on Monday, Jan. 16th, 1911, Joseph Richard, son of Peter Richard, to Albia Label, daughter of Frank Label, all living in East Bideford. They were accompanied by Frank Clements and Marie Rose Richard.

PREVOST—THERIAULT—In St. Ann's Church, Lennox Island, on Monday, Jan. 16th, by the Rev. J. A. McDonald, Charles Prevost, of Poplar Grove, formerly of Palmer Road. The witnesses were Michael P. Francis and Marie Francis.

McDONALD—McNEILL—In St. Patrick's Church, Grand River, on 14th, on the 17th of January, 1911, by the Rev. J. A. McDonald, Donald B. McDonald, leaving a husband, two sons and one daughter to marry.

DIED.

MILLS—At Chula Vista, California, Dec. 30th, 1910, Francis Mills, formerly of Sallee's Hope, Lot 36, in the 7th year of his age, leaving a widow and four children surviving him.

McRAE—At Big Point, Lot 50, January 4th, 1911, Christy, widow of the late John McRae, aged 86 years.

McLEOD—At Hunter River, on Jan. 8th, 1911, Bessie, widow of Alexander McLeod, aged 80.

WISE—At the Charlottetown Hospital, on Jan. 18th, 1911, Mary A. Wise, formerly of Boston, aged 87. May her soul rest in peace.

BROWN—At her residence, Fitzroy St., on January 18th, Georgina Haines, beloved wife of Alexander Brown, and daughter of the late Hon. George Colby, leaving a husband, two sons and one daughter to mourn.

GAIN—In the City Hospital, Boston, James A. Gain, aged 40 years, a native of Lot 11, P. E. Island. He had been in the United States for twenty-two years. May his soul rest in peace.

ROGERS—At his residence, Fairholm, Charlottetown, Jan. 21st, Benjamin Rogers, Sr., aged 75 years. Deceased was a native of Wales, and came to this Province with his father, a quite young. His father, Joseph Rogers, settled at Bedouque, and the deceased, when a young man came to Charlottetown and entered the hardware store of the late Hon. Thomas Dodd. Five years later he became a partner in the firm of Dodd & Rogers. On the death of Mr. Dodd Mr. Rogers became the proprietor of the City and in the Provincial Legislature. He leaves to mourn a widow, one daughter and two sons, George and Benj., Jr. (Mayor of Charlottetown.)

MORRISON—At Savage Harbor, on Jan. 20th, 1911, Donald Morrison, aged 86. Deceased had been ill for some time previous to his death. He was a man of sterling integrity, upright, honest and honorable in all his relations. He was the father of twelve children, very Rev. James Morrison, D. D., V. G., Vernon River, and Rev. F. X. Morrison, D. D., Berkeley, California, are sons of the deceased. To these, the wife and other surviving members of the family and their friends, we extend our sympathy in their bereavement. May his soul rest in peace.

McDONALD—At the old homestead, Allsney, near Mount Stewart, on Saturday, 21st Inst., after a brief illness, John McDonald, brother of His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, aged 74 years. Deceased was a quiet unassuming gentleman, generous and warm-hearted in disposition, the soul of integrity and honor, respected and esteemed by all his acquaintances. Besides his Lordship, he leaves to mourn one brother, Daniel in Boston, and one sister, Mrs. James McPhee, Georgetown, as well as a number of nieces and nephews and other relatives, to whom our deepest sympathy is extended. May his soul rest in peace.

CURRIE—In this city, on January 22nd, 1911, Daniel Currie, aged 67.

McWILLIAMS—At Queen View, Jan. 13th, James McWilliams, in the 59th year of his age.

MATTHEWS—At Albany, Sunday Jan. 22nd, after one week's illness, Mrs. Donald Matthews, aged 83 years and 9 months.

Solemn Funeral Obsequies.

Unusually solemn and impressive mortuary services were held in the parish church at St. Andrew's on Monday of this week when the double funeral of Donald Morrison and John McDonald (whose death notices appear elsewhere) took place. The deceased were old, sturdy, faithful parishioners. During their life-time both had been model members of St. Andrew's congregation. They were always at the post of duty, faithful in the discharge of their religious obligations and punctual in attendance at divine service. They were worthy exemplars of a generation rapidly passing away. Having departed this life shrouded and fortified by the rites of our holy religion, the church now chants a Solemn Requiem over their mortal remains and consigns

them to their last resting place with her prayers and her blessing. The people assembled in large numbers to assist at the solemn obsequies. A special train from Charlottetown brought a number of friends from the city and intervening stations. Very Rev. Dr. Morrison, V. G. (son of the deceased Donald Morrison), was celebrant of the Solemn Mass of Requiem, with Rev. I. R. A. McDonald, deacon, Rev. P. D. McGuigan, sub-deacon, Rev. A. J. McIntyre master of ceremonies and Rev. Dr. B. D. McDonald, thurifer. Rev. A. P. McLellan P. P. was in the sanctuary. The other priests present and assisting in the choir were: Rev. A. J. McDonald, Fort Augustus, Rev. Dr. McMillan, Cardigan, Rev. R. J. Gillis St. Peter's, Rev. T. Campbell, Rector of St. Dunstan's College, Revs. Dr. McLellan and Pius McDonald from the Palace. As well as celebrating the Mass, Very Rev. Dr. Morrison, officiated at the Libera and absolution, and also performed the last services at the graves. R. I. P.

Intercolonial Club.

The Intercolonial Club of Boston held its annual meeting on the 11th at the clubhouse on Dudley Street, Roxbury. President Frederick J. Macleod was in the chair. The reports of the officers showed a membership of nearly 500. The operations of the club since its formation, worth more than 100,000, and this year will pay a dividend of 7 per cent on its paid capital to its members who are stockholders.

The election resulted as follows: President—Alexander C. Chisholm. Vice-President—Stanley A. Starrett. Secretary—Dr. John K. Martin. Treasurer—Charles H. Martell. Corresponding Secretary—Asa A. Merrill. Financial Secretary—Harry J. Fagan. Directors—Alexander McGregor, Thomas E. Johns, Angus G. MacKenzie, Dr. Colin W. McDonald, John Kiley, John M. Martin, Joseph H. Conningham, Joseph F. Willis, J. Frank O'Hare, Stanley W. G. Downey, Peter Kerr, James M. MacDonald, Daniel G. MacDonald, Nell McInnis, John E. MacKinnon.

President Chisholm is known as the "father of the club." He was one of its organizers in 1903, and has been vice-president all the time of its existence, the past seven years. He was chairman of the building committee during the time of the club's efforts to secure a fund and erect its clubhouse. From the first he has been a member of the executive committee. He is a well-known builder of Roxbury and Brookline. He is a past grand knight of Rose Croix council, Knight of Columbian, of Roxbury; a charter noble of the Order of the Arrow, of the Albany, a member of the M. C. O. F. and of the British Charitable Club and the Master Builders' Association. He is a native of Antigonish, N. S., and lives at 4 Claffin road, Brookline. Vice President Starrett is a native of New Germany, N. S., and was a teacher for about 18 years before coming to Boston. He graduated from Harvard in 1904, and in the following year was made assistant teaching fellow in paleontology. He resigned to accept the place of master in the Boston public schools. He is president of the summer school of science for the Atlantic provinces.

Secretary Martin is a native of Scotland, and was graduated in medicine from McGill University, afterwards studying abroad and obtaining a membership in the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Treasurer Martell is an attorney, and was the recent candidate for secretary of state on the Democratic ticket. He was educated in the public schools of Montreal, and Boston, at Boston College and at Georgetown University. He is a member of the Canadian Club and of the City Club, treasurer of the Georgetown University Alumni Association and vice-president of the Boston College Alumni Association.

CANADA.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

IN THE PROBATE COURT IN GEORGE V. A. D. 1911.

In Re Estate of Lucius Owen Beagan late of the County of Queens in the Province of Prince Edward Island, deceased. Testate. By the Honourable Richard Reddin, Surrogate, Judge of Probate, Esq., do.

To the Sheriff of the County of Queens County or any Constable or literate person within said County. GAZETTE: Whereas upon reading the petition of James A. Callaghan and James Henry Beagan, the last will and testament of Lucius Owen Beagan, the above named deceased, praying that a citation may be issued for the purpose hereinafter set forth: You are therefore hereby required to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to be and appear before me at a Probate Court to be held in the Court House in Charlottetown in Queen's County in the said Province on Saturday the Twenty-fifth day of February next coming at the hour of twelve o'clock noon of the same day to show cause if any they can why the Account of the said Estate should not be passed and the Estate closed as prayed for in said petition and on motion of A. A. McLean, Esquire, Esq., Solicitor for said Petitioner and I do hereby order that a true copy hereof be forthwith published in any newspaper published in Charlottetown in the said Province once in each week for at least four consecutive weeks from the date hereof and that a true copy hereof be forthwith posted at the following public places respectively, namely, in the hall of the Court House in Charlottetown aforesaid and in front of the District school house in Queen's County aforesaid and at or near Love's Tannery in Charlottetown Royalty East in Queen's County aforesaid so that all persons interested in the said Estate as aforesaid may have due notice thereof.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of said Court this sixteenth day of (Seal) January A. D. 1911, and in the first year of His Majesty's reign.

(Seal) RICHARD REDDIN, Surrogate, Judge of Probate, A. A. McLEAN, Esq., Solicitor, Jan. 18, 1911—44

SHE HAD CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup Cured Her.

Weighted 135 Pounds— Now Weighs 172.

Mrs. Charles McDermott, Bathurst, N.B., writes:—"I thought I would write and let you know the benefit I have received through the use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Three years ago I had consumption. I had three doctors attending me and they were very much alarmed about my condition. I was so weak and miserable I could not do my housework. While looking through your B.B.B. Almanac I saw that Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was good for weak lungs, so I got a bottle at the drug store, and after taking ten bottles I was completely cured. At that time I weighed 135 pounds and now weigh 172, a gain of 37 pounds in three years. I now keep it in the house all the time and would not be without it for anything as I owe my life to it."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup contains the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree, which, combined with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines, makes it without a doubt the best remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25 cents at all dealers. Beware of imitations. The genuine is manufactured only by the T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public Auction, on Tuesday the twenty-first day of February, A. D. 1911, 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 second day of May, A. D. 1881, and made between Henry R. Mooney, of Peak's Station, Lot or Township Number thirty-eight, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island farmer, and Ann Mooney, his wife, of the one part and Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian of the other part: All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township number thirty-eight, aforesaid bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the west side of Brothers' Road, at the northeast angle of said land, and hereinafter described; thence south fifty-five degrees west thirty-eight chains and fifty links thence west sixty-eight chains and fifty links thence north five chains thence east seventy-one chains and ten links thence north fifty-five degrees east to the Cardigan Road, aforesaid and thence along the same northwesterly five chains to the place of commencement, containing fifty acres of land a little more or less.

Also All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Township number thirty-eight, aforesaid bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the west side of Brothers' Road, at the northeast angle of said land, or formerly in possession of Philip Meagher, thence running west along the northern boundary of said Philip Meagher's land to the division line dividing Lots or Townships, number thirty-seven, and thirty-eight, thence running north along the said division line to land now or formerly in possession of Miss Kelly, thence running east along the southern boundary of the said Miss Kelly's land to the Brothers' Road, aforesaid, and thence southwesterly along the same to the place of commencement, containing fifty acres of land a little more or less, the two above described tracts, containing one hundred acres of land, a little more or less, and being for many years past in possession of the said Mortgagor.

Also All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township number thirty-eight, aforesaid bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the southwest side of the Cardigan Road, at the north boundary line of land in possession of the said Henry R. Mooney, thence north fifty-five degrees west thirty-one chains and fifty links, thence west ninety-six chains to the division line between Townships, number thirty-seven and thirty-eight, thence north, three chains and seventy-five links, thence east ninety-two chains, thence north fifty-five degrees east to the Road, thence along the Road five chains to the place of commencement, or thence, saving and excepting and reserving thereout and therefrom All that plot of land (with a shop erected thereon) bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the southwest side of the Cardigan Road, at the south boundary line of land in possession of Allan McDonald, thence along the said Cardigan Road, southwestwardly for the distance of thirty-five yards, thence southwesterly and parallel with said Allan McDonald's land for the distance of forty-five yards, thence northwesterly and parallel with said Road thirty-five yards to Allan McDonald's land and thence along the same southerlywardly to the place of commencement.

Saving and excepting thereout and therefrom a tract of land released from the above mortgage by the said Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian by Indenture bearing date the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1902, and sold by the said Mortgagor to one Hugh Currie.

Also saving and excepting from this Mortgage Sale a plot of one quarter of an acre of land fronting 80 feet on the Cardigan Road, and extending back 160 feet by parallel lines and being the Lot sold by the said Henry R. Mooney to Hugh Currie by Indenture of 27th August, 1888; also excepting from the said sale the school house Lot at Peak's Station.

For further particulars apply at the Office of Matheson, McDonald & Stewart, Solicitors, Richmond St., Charlottetown. Dated this 21st day of December, A. D. 1910. Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian Mortgages Jan. 11, 1911—44.

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

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.



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.

COAL!

All kinds for your winter supply. See us before you place your order.

HARD COAL—Different Sizes Soft Coal—All Kinds

G. Lyons & Co.

Charlottetown, P. E. I. Nov. 30, 1910.

Grand Trunk Railway System

Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show.

Ottawa, Ont., January 16th to 20th, 1911.

Tickets will be sold at one way first-class fare for the round trip. Tickets good going Sunday January 15th, to Friday, January 20th, inclusive, valid for return until Monday, January 23rd. For further particulars apply to the Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway System. Yours truly, J. QUINLAN, D. F. A.

KING EDWARD HOTEL,

Mrs. Larier, Proprietress

Will now be conducted on KENT STREET 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

George Westinghouse of Pittsburg has completed an invention by which it is claimed the danger of a ship at sea, in fog or darkness will be greatly minimized. A watchman, through this invention, can by a simple turn of the wrist in case of emergency, reverse all the engine through running at full speed and set them going backwards. The invention is designed specially for use in vessels equipped with turbine engines.

It is now regarded at Ottawa as a settled fact that this year will see a start on the Georgian Bay Canal. A special estimate of \$3,000,000 has been prepared and will shortly be brought down. Confirmation of report is indicated in the remarks of Hon. Mr. Lamont at Montreal and also in the statements made by some of the Ministers to the members for constituencies particularly interested in the work.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

The temperature at Prince Rupert, B. C., was five below zero on the 19th the coldest ever known there.

The extreme weather has made the ice so heavy at Port Arthur that it will be impossible to put the steamers Dunelm and Trevor on the dry dock as was intended.

Millions in the cotton mills of the United States will be idle one quarter of the time until the market conditions improve—if the recommendation made by the Arkwright Club is accepted generally.

Valentine Landry, a restaurant keeper, was arrested at Montreal the other day charged with putting false labels on bottles. Havelock Mineral labels were put on bottles containing gin.

The engine of a freight train on the N. Y. Central blew up today east of Buffalo. Engineer Dwyer and Fireman Cook were killed and Brakenan fatally injured.

It is reported at Ottawa that Wallace Nesbitt, of Toronto is to be Minister of Justice in succession to Sir Allan Aylesworth who is slated for early retirement.

Record cold weather prevails in the West. The lowest temperature recently reported was at Regina, where it was 41 below. The mercury has been above twenty below since December 31st.

One shot and killed, and another injured, during a fight between the Conroy officers and the Italian laborers at a construction camp near Topham, Maine. The trouble began when two Deputy Sheriffs seized a quantity of beer.

Mr. E. N. Lewis, of Haron (Conservative) has given notice of the re-introduction in the coming of a bill of last session to establish load-lines on Canadian ships, and of a resolution declaring that the Government should prohibit the export of pulp wood.

Practically all the property originally held by the York County Loan Company, which collapsed in a sensational fashion five years ago, has been sold, and a second dividend of 25 cents on the dollar will be issued to the 114,000 creditors of the company probably next fall.

Engine Ely flew 13 miles on the 19th in an aeroplane, made a successful landing on the cruiser Pennsylvania, and an hour later rose from the cruiser and flew back to Bedford, 15 miles South of San Francisco. The feat was accomplished without mishap. Not a wire or bolt of the biplane was injured.

Reports from Sweet Grass, Montana, just across the border from Lethbridge, Alberta, say thousands of sheep have been driven from the ranches by the storm and the herders have been forced to abandon them. In the Sweet Grass country between ten and fifteen thousand sheep are lost. Many have been smothered in the drifts.

A serious epidemic of typhoid fever threatens Ottawa. Regularly over 50 cases of fever have been reported to the medical health officers. The lowness of water in the Ottawa river, the source of supply, is the cause attributed, and the treatment of the water with hypochloride will be immediately inaugurated.

A scarcity of fuel is reported from many points in the Northwest, and if there is not a let-up in the severe weather, the situation will soon be very serious. Dealers have been unable to bring in coal, owing to the railroads being tied up. Conditions bordering on a fuel famine are reported from Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Brandon, and many smaller places. Farmers in northern Saskatchewan are suffering hardships on account of lack of fuel.

Extraordinary scenes marked the progress of the Redistribution Bill introduced on the 18th in the Parliament of West Australia. The measure incurred the hostility of the labor members, and they resorted to obstructive tactics. For twenty-nine hours they kept the House sitting, delivering speech after speech and argument after argument, until from sheer exhaustion they were obliged to give up. During the progress of the sitting, six members of the Labor Party were elected from the House. One man showed fight and the services of the police was requisitioned. Finally the Labor party withdrew in a body and progress having been made with the Re-distribution Bill, the Assembly arose. The bill will be enacted into Law.

In the House of Commons on Friday Mr. A. L. Fraser complained of the long continued vacancy in Prince Edward Island represented in the senate which had existed since the death of Senator Ferguson nearly two years ago and said that as the representation of his Province in the Commons had seriously declined it was desirable in the interests of the Island that its representation in the Upper House should be fully maintained. In addition to the vacancy referred to there was another practical vacancy caused by the physical disability of Senator Robertson, who was unable to come to Ottawa. He urged that the vacancy should be filled without delay. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in reply said there were so many matters of great importance requiring the attention of the Government that it might be pardoned for not having filled the Senate vacancy referred to. He did not attempt to show that it would take more of the Government's time to make an appointment to the Prince Edward Island seat than it took to fill the other vacancies which have occurred within the same period and concluded by promising that there would be as little further delay as possible.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Three skaters who ventured on thin ice were drowned near Lowell, Mass., on Monday.

King George and Queen Mary will make a brief visit to Ireland, probably in July or August. They will reside in the Vice Royal Lodge and will hold a series of brilliant state functions.

There was a fair attendance at the market yesterday. Pork went from 7 1/2 to 9 cents; eggs 28 to 29 cents and butter from 24 to 25. Other prices were about the same as last quotations.

Both winter steamers are running to Georgetown now. The special mail train for Georgetown, which up to the present, left here at 6.15 in the morning, will hereafter leave here at 8.45 at night beginning tonight.

The death of a coolie, who was found in a state of collapse by the British police at Hankow, China, has resulted in serious disorders. The Chinese suspected that the police had killed the coolie, and rioting began in several stations. The German gunboats landed and fierce fighting followed in which eight Chinese were killed.

The Berlin Morning Post Kiel correspondent says that the investigation indicates that Commander Fischer of the sub-marine U-3 sacrificed himself to save the crew. Observing that he and his two companions were cut off by incoming water, he closed the lower doors and thus gave the vessel and lower a slanting position, evidently hoping to keep the torpedo tube above the water so that the other men could escape.

The telephone cable connecting this Province with the mainland which was laid down several months ago and which had been given splendid satisfaction lately, has come to grief. On Friday morning it was found that communication was suddenly cut off. It is thought that drift ice, becoming grounded near one of the shore ends of the line severed it. At any rate the break has not yet been located and it is doubtful if anything can be done before spring or until the Strait is sufficiently clear of ice to allow a steamer to go at the work.

One man was killed and two seriously injured when a Canadian locomotive, clearing snow from the track near Montreal on Saturday crashed into three men who were walking between the tracks. It was very dark, snow was falling heavily and it was impossible for the engineer to see more than a few feet in front of his engine. Joe Dubaine was instantly killed, his body being terribly cut up. Earnest Beauchamp had his leg fractured and badly lacerated. Edward Douglas had his leg and arm broken and suffered internal injuries, which may prove fatal.

News was received at Moosejaw, of a bad wreck at Macoon on the Fortral branch of the C. P. R. A passenger extra running into Moosejaw was run into by a snow plow. Two passengers in the sleeping car and three mail clerks and a porter were injured. The train had been delayed by the storm of the day before and only reached Macoon at twelve o'clock. Following the train was the snow plow and engine which left Estevan half an hour before.

The passenger extra was standing near the siding and the engineer of the snow plow apparently did not see the waiting train ahead and ran into the rear of it. The sharp nose of the plow cut through the mail car and demolished it; the momentum carrying it into the sleeping car ahead.

Five persons met their death and another was taken to the Western Hospital badly burned as a result of a fire which on Sunday destroyed the residence of Percy Brooks, Manager of the Fairbanks Scales Company of Toronto. The fire is believed to have been due to a defective fire heater. The victims were Mrs. Percy Brooks, and her three children, Percy aged five, George, aged three, and Woodie, aged two and a Scotch servant, who had been with the family since January 1st. Another servant, Maggie McIndey, was taken to the hospital badly burned. The first body was found in the bathroom being rescued by firemen while the fire was still at its height. Shortly after they had got it out the stairs collapsed. The second body, believed to be that of the eldest boy, fell with the stairs and was discovered just inside the front door. On the north side of the attic, were found the bodies of the mother and the remaining child. The woman was unrecognizable, her identity being established by the wedding ring found on her finger.

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."

Was Terribly Afflicted With Lame Back. Could Not Sweep the Floor. It is hard to do house work with a weak aching back. Backache comes from sick kidneys, and what a lot of trouble sick kidneys cause. But they can't help it. If more work is put on them than they can stand it is to be wondered that they get out of order. Doan's Kidney Pills are a specific for lame, weak or aching backs and for all kidney troubles. Backache, Lammour Smith's Pills, Ont., writes:—"I take pleasure in writing you stating the benefit I have received by using Doan's Kidney Pills. About a year ago I was terribly afflicted with lame back, and was so bad I could not even sweep my own floor. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills, which I did, and with the greatest benefit. I only used three boxes and I am as well as ever. I highly recommend these pills to any sufferer from lame back and kidney trouble. Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 2 for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct to the publishers, The J. C. Kilburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

BUSINESS MEN

Will require new supplies of

Office Stationery

Beginning with the NEW YEAR, we carry a splendid up-to-date stock of

Blank Books, in Ledgers, Cash Books, Day Books, Letter books, Bill books, Journals, and Blank Books of all kinds and sizes.

Office Supplies in Invoice and Letter Files and Binding Cases.

Carter's "Success" Binding Cases (none better) complete at \$2.50 per dozen in dozen lots, \$3.00 in less than dozen lots.

The best of Inks, Pens, Pencils, Account Paper, Foolscap, Type Writer Paper, Carbon Paper, &c., &c.

ONE MILLION ENVELOPES in stock, all grades, all the standard sizes. Ask to see "Carter's Special" White Wove Envelopes size 7, for Accounts only. \$1.00 per thousand in lots of two thousand and over only 90 cents. Big value for the price. We have 50 thousand of this line.

We are headquarters for General Stationery and Office Supplies.

Wholesale & Retail. Lowest Prices.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler



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.

Fraser & McQuaid,

Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.

Souris, P. E. Island.

A. L. Fraser, M. P. A. P. McQuaid, B. A.

Nov. 10, 1906—2m.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:

148 PRINCE STREET,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

June 15, 1910—1f

SURPLUS STOCK Clearance Sale!

PATONS

Have from \$15,000 to \$20,000 of Surplus Stock on hand at retail prices. The Weather Conditions during Oct, Nov. and December did not put the buyers in the proper spirit to buy HEAVY WINTER GOODS. Many prospective purchasers put off altogether till after the Holiday Season. This Surplus Stock is saleable today, but if carried over till next season will not be so saleable.

SO PATON'S HAVE

Decided to reduce this Surplus Stock. They want \$10,000 CASH by the FIRST OF FEBRUARY. To get this amount they offer their

Big Stock of Dry Goods

Clothing, Ready-to-wear Dress Goods, Silks, Gents' Furnishings, Millinery, Carpets, Furniture, Furs, Household Goods, Gloves, Corsets, Waists, Underwear, Velvets, Flannelettes, Handkerchiefs, Shirtings, Sheetings, Table Linens, Cloths, Fur Coats, Rain Coats, Umbrellas,—in fact everything that this First Class Firm carries. The minimum discount for cash will be an honest clear saving of

1-4 off every dollar.

OTHER DISCOUNTS RANGING FROM ONE THIRD TO HALF PRICE.

Plain, matter of fact statements, are best.

We avoid sensationalism in our Store News. You all know PATON'S Stock. It comprises almost everything the market affords, at prices everybody can afford to pay.

The circumstances which forced this sale and made this opportunity for you may never occur again. Remember, a large surplus stock is not an earner to any dealer. So our loss is your gain. Come early in the morning for best service; but come anyway.

A BIG TEN DAYS' SHOE SALE!

Here is a chance you will never get again.

150 Pairs of Men's

American Lace Boots

Goodyear Welted, Velvour Calf, made on two different lasts, medium heavy oak sole—"a beauty" comfort. Compare them, with any Five Dollar Boot in the city.

Ten Days Only—\$3.50 a Pair.

We have also RUSSIAN CALF and PATENT at the same price. All new stock.

They've got the lead, they've got the style, They've got all others beat a mile.

Hockey Boots! Hockey Boots!

We lead for Low Prices on Hockey Boots. A good Boy's Hockey Boot at \$1.65. Men's \$3.00 a pair. Others at \$1.75, \$1.85 and \$2.25 a pair.

A. E. McEACHEN

THE SHOEMAN, 82 Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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

A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. MacDonald, Jas. D. Stewart.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Newson's Block, Charlottetown.

Barristers, Solicitors, etc. P. O. Building Georgetown

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 MACRACHERN AGENT.

Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906

A New Broom Sweeps Clean

We are New Brooms in Business, but we mean to sweep away any doubt that you cannot buy DRY GOODS as well and cheap on P. E. Island or elsewhere.

A large stock of FURS and some good things still left in Clothing at half price.

DRESS GOODS 1-3 Off Regular Prices.

STAPLE DRY GOODS less one-third.

SILK VELVETS less one-half.

As well as a nice range of fancy Handkerchiefs, Ties, Braces, Gloves, Corsets, etc., at a generous reduction.

"The proof of the pudding is the eating," and we are always glad to see you, whether you purchase or not.

Chandler & Reddin.

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

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.

The Merry Creelings.

'Well, sir, I've rented the house,' said the agent, smiling at Mr. Reese with the good news at once as he entered the office. The house had been on the agent's list for several months and had become an item of despair, though no one could have said why the comfortable little place had been so hard to rent.

'About time,' observed Mr. Reese somewhat ungraciously. But he showed pleasure a moment later by saying: 'Now you are through with all my houses for at least a year. Who's the tenant?'

'The agent looked a trifle uneasy. 'She's a very nice looking little widow—pretty, in fact, and decidedly refined. Looks neat and trim, would keep things up, I'm sure. Extraordinary name—Creeling, Mrs. Stephen R. Creeling,' he said.

'I couldn't get references as to her care of property, because she moved here from Utica, but as I say, she doesn't look like one that would let it run down, and her financial references are first-class. Considering that the house has been on our lists for a year and a half I thought we were perfectly justified in accepting a reference for financial responsibility only.'

'What's the out to it, Dickson?' demanded the landlord, who had learned his agent's ways. 'There's an out to it somehow; what's wrong with this woman?'

'Nothing, not one thing, I'm sure of it,' said the agent earnestly. 'She's all right. But you know you are opposed to children, Mr. Reese.'

'And she has them?' interrupted his employer. 'I surely am opposed to children—more destructive than flood or earthquake, not so desirable as fire, because that destroys and you get insurance.'

'But, Mr. Reese, there are so many things—respectability, responsibility, honesty, cleanliness, to consider,' demonstrated the agent. 'And the house has been lying idle seventeen months, running down for the last ten of them—pipes burst, mice and rats got in, general downward course of a tenured house. And I'm sure it is no exaggeration to say that Mrs. Creeling will restore it to order again.'

'But she has children,' said Mr. Reese. 'How many?'

'How many?'

'The agent coughed slightly, what might be called a modified cough, preceding his statement. 'Six I understand, Mr. Reese,' he then said.

'Six?' thundered Mr. Reese, clapping on his hat. 'You gave them a lease, with my power of attorney? It has been vacant so long; I know you were getting anxious,' pleaded the agent.

'You were getting anxious for your commission, you mean,' retorted his employer. 'Very well; I shall go straight around there and tell this woman to vacate. Your lease is not binding till I sign it also. You have power to lease only with my ultimate approval. It will be a great nuisance to get her out if she shows fight, but I think I can intimidate her. I don't propose turning that house into an orphan asylum. Now there's no one saying anything! I'm going there to get rid of her!'

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic. 'I was ill for four months with catarrh in the head and throat. Had a bad cough and raised blood. Had become discouraged when my husband bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded me to try it. I advise all to take it. It has cured and built me up.' Mrs. H. W. Roberts, West Lincoln, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—It soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

and the girl sought her up and hugged her as if she had been restored from immediate danger. Then the child looked at Mr. Reese from under her dark lashes and giggled in a friendly way.

'Say good morning to Mr. Reese properly,' said Eleanor, and the beautiful child got down and offered him her dimpled hand with certainty of being welcome.

'That is the baby,' explained Mrs. Creeling. 'I have four other children, Hugo, my big boy, has gone out, but I want you to see the other three. She opened the door. 'Nan, Polley, Ned, come here, dear,' she called, and her voice had the same musical gurgle that Eleanor's had. 'I have six healthy, happy children, Mr. Reese,' Mrs. Creeling continued, turning back to her guest. 'They are overflowing with fun—they need to call us the merry Creelings in Utica—but they are all good, obedient, and the greatest comfort to me. When my husband died everybody wondered how I could get on with such a family, and no one to help me train them. Little Margaret here, whom we call Poppet, was only two months old. But I couldn't have got on if I hadn't had them, all six of them. Such comfort as children are! But perhaps you have children of your own?'

'No, I'm not married,' said Mr. Reese. 'The truth is, Mrs. Creeling, I had told Mr. Dickson—'

The door opened and the three children entered. There was a boy of, perhaps twelve, slightly in advance of his sisters, and two pretty little girls of ten and seven years old. The boy's face was a sort of rounded square, with an upturned nose on which the sun had dropped polka dots of freckles. His eyes were running over with laughter, his lips curved upwards—there was something about his manly, merry face that no one could help trusting and liking. Mr. Reese felt his eye drawn under this sunny boy's straightforward friendliness, as he marched up to him and offered his brown, square hand with a smile that positively beamed, as if he and his landlord shared a joke. Indeed Ned Creeling thought life such a glorious thing that he felt it a common joy with each and every one sharing it with him. Nan and Polley came up and shook hands also without a trace of shyness, still less of pertness. All the Creelings had the same way of looking into one's eyes, heads back and lips curving, entire trust and trustworthiness written all over their jolly and pretty faces. It was not hard to see why they were called the merry Creelings.

'We like it here very well, sir,' said Ned, volunteering the information before Mr. Reese had asked for it, quite sure that their landlord wanted to hear it.

'Ned likes most things, people and places,' said his mother. 'He is the liveliest of all this lively little crowd—he's a great trial!' She put out her hand to Ned as she said it, with a smile that the boy responded to by patting her on the shoulder; evidently there was no danger of his thinking she meant what she said. 'The only waking time in which Ned is quiet is at the daily Mass which he serves—he has not begun here, but he will; he always served in Utica.'

'Are you Catholic?' exclaimed Mr. Reese.

'Yes, are you?' returned Mrs. Creeling.

'Well, I'm not anything else. My mother was a mighty good one. I've been occupied a good deal of late years, and sort of drifted off, but I'm still a Catholic if respect and— and, I guess liking for it is the word, count.'

'O's, surely they count!' cried Mrs. Creeling hopefully. 'The Church is just like any human mother, ready to welcome as when we come home again, as a good mother's son generally does.'

'There was a slight pause that threatened to become awkward. Mr. Reese found it impossible to tell a tiny woman who had just spoken in this way that he had come to dispossess her. He was wondering

what he should say, casting about in his mind for a way to lead up to his errand—or else to retreat, and he discovered a strong desire in himself to retreat. Ned saved the situation by saying:

'Mother, I'd like to show Mr. Reese the upper floor and ask him if he minded Hugo and me putting in the contraptions we want there; may I? You see, sir,' Ned went on, as his mother nodded, 'my older brother and I want to rig up a theatre in the top floor. Eleanor writes plays for us and we all act 'em. Would you care if we fixed up some flies and things—we'd take 'em all out and put everything as it is now if we ever move out? Would you mind coming upstairs and looking at it? Ned smiled and his eyes laughed, and his nose wrinkled under its freckles. Somehow, to his own boundless amazement, Mr. Reese found himself not only going with the lad, but going with so much satisfaction that his hand had dropped on Ned's shoulder. And a thrill went all up his left arm, into his heart, warming it with an entirely new sensation as little Poppet slipped her soft hand into his and hopped along beside him, stinging under her breath in a sweet little voice that seemed to be a Creeling inheritance. The stern landlord glanced around to make sure that Eleanor was following, and she was, quite as a matter of course, with Nan and Polly effectually dragging her down, one little sister wreathed and looped on each arm. 'The Merry Creelings' were not only merry, but wonderfully affectionate—now was their merriest the outcome of their lovingness? Mr. Reese resolved to postpone business till another time and then—plainly it would be too late, for they would be established in their new home! He blushed, realizing how little they suspected that he had come to them, an ogre in disguise, prepared to cast little children out into exterior homelessness.

'He had no idea they were such grown children,' he told himself, shamelessly ignoring Poppet, who looked like a large doll, and holding his thoughts to Eleanor and Ned, for Nan and Polley were undoubtedly little girls. 'They surely won't harm property at their age,' he said to himself, thereby abandoning his original position.

Upstairs, in the top story of the house, Mr. Reese listened with scant attention to Ned's valuable explanation of the theatrical arrangements he desired to make. Tall, fair Eleanor stood by the window, leaning against the broad sill on which Poppet stood, resting her faxen head against her sister's brown one, her arms around her neck, holding her fast. The sun streamed in over them. Mr. Reese thought that he had never seen so lovely a picture. It suggested some fair young madonna by a greater artist than Raphael. Sweetly unconscious, the young girl stood, listening attentively, with visible pride in him, to Ned's plans. 'Any man would be devout with such a girl in his house!' thought the landlord, and said, 'yes, where Ned's remark required a 'no,' to the boy's sensitive chagrin.

'I'm afraid I bore you, Mr. Reese,' he said, stopping short.

'Indeed you don't, Ned,' said Mr. Reese truthfully. 'I am greatly interested, but something else came into my mind that moment. I beg your pardon. I'll tell you what it is, though: You go ahead and do exactly what you want to do, and it will be all right to me, you can't tell exactly what will arise. There's no use trying to tell me all about it. I'm not afraid of you burning the house. Do whatever you please, lad; I'll trust you.'

'Gee, Mr. Reese, that's the way to talk to a fellow!' cried Ned appreciatively. 'Honest, I won't do one thing that mother doesn't approve of, and I'll set it all back, or at least Hugo and I will, when we move out.'

'I'm sure I hope you will stay here a long time,' said the landlord, his eyes on sweet Eleanor. She smiled at him with the family merriest of eyes softened by her gracious misanthropy.

'We are going to stay until you expect us, we like the house so much,' she said. Ned detected something in his landlord's manner that unconsciously Eleanor missed.

'We'll invite you to our shows, Mr. Reese,' he said. 'Eleanor is great at acting.'

Mr. Reese departed shortly, promising to call again in response to Mrs. Creeling's cordial invitation, seconded by Eleanor's frank urging. Both the mother and daughter, like the dear souls they were, hoped this son of a Catholic mother would be helped to follow her footsteps through the atmosphere of their sweet home life. When he had shut the door behind him the merry Creelings crowded him with their praises, a sextette of various notes, for even little Poppet joined in it. He had won golden opinions from them all. Just what till old Hugo gets home! triumphed Ned. 'Won't he think it's great when he hears we may do precisely as we please upstairs and it will be all right to our landlord?'

He swung Nan and Polly around in a circle, whooping. They were more noisily the merry Creelings than they had been during their landlord's call.

'He is as nice as he can be—rather young, too,' said Eleanor thoughtfully.

'To think of our getting such a landlord, when so many are disagreeable, and object to children!' cried Mrs. Creeling happily. 'We will ask him to tea soon, Eleanor. I like him.'

Mr. Reese went on his way back to his office. Before him went a slender, girlish figure, the sunlight resting on its forehead. The agent looked up as he entered but only said: 'Well?'

Important Work of a Benedictine.

Father Antonio Staerk, monk of the Benedictine Monastery at Oberkloster, at present serving in the Oberhof of St. Stanislaus, 9 Malia Masterskita, has nearly completed his important work—the reproduction of the original texts of St. Jerome, which are in the Russian Imperial library. This work contains several manuscripts of great interest to Englishmen, especially those on the ecclesiastical history of the Venerable Bede and his commentaries on Holy Scripture. Others are on the famous code of four Gospels in old Irish writing of the eighth century by Friderger. There are also several old manuscripts of the school of Bobbio (a foundation of St. Columbanus). The scientific academies could not undertake the production of such an expensive work, but Father Staerk has carried it out free of debt, thanks to the liberal help he has received from all, Catholic, Orthodox and Protestant. It will form a magnificent volume, and will contain about a third more than was promised in the prospectus. Nearly all the principal libraries of the Continent, England and America, are on the list of subscribers. The texts, many of which have never been reproduced, will be of great value in the revision of the Vulgate. Everybody connected with the work, publishers, printers and photographers, have co-operated heartily with Father Staerk, and it is through the kindness of the Russian authorities that these valuable manuscripts will be given to the world. It is not too much to say that the book will be the most remarkable one of the coming year.—Catholic Bulletin.

The Adeste Fidelis.

As the Adeste Fidelis is sung until Candlemas Day, February 2nd, and this word about its origin will be interesting. Individual authorship the Adeste Fidelis may not have had. The atmosphere of the monastic scriptorium breathes, however, through its melodious strophes. It is in many respects unique in Christian hymnology. More than any other church song it blends prophecy, history, prayer, exaltation and praise. If there printed side by side with the Nicene Creed it would be found an astonishing verification of that august prose.

Every line of the Adeste is a casket of faith and love. Upon its cadence many hours must have been spent for the crystallization of sublime truth into crisp and dazzling syllables. Adeste: approach; fides: ye faithful; laeti: joyful; triumphantes: victorious; venite: come; adoremus: let us adore; Dominus: the Lord.

The hymn in the Latin form is so musical that it is memorized almost without effort. It is found continuously from the middle of the seventeenth century. It is believed that in many centers of devotion it was made also a recitation as of an oratorio. Plays drawn from Holy Writ were in vogue during the same period and the Adeste Fidelis would have been a congruous incident in either a Passion play, or a Madonna play.—Exchange.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO. LTD. Sirs,—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for the past 25 years, and whilst I have occasionally used other liniments I can safely say that I have never used any equal to yours.

If rubbed between the hands and inhaled frequently, it will never fail to cure cold in the head in twenty-four hours. It is also the best for bruises, sprains, etc. Yours truly, J. G. LESLIE, Dartmouth.

The rapid increase of land values in certain districts of New York is revealed in the application of the Ancient Order of Hibernians to Supreme Court Justice Amund for permission to sell its property at 175th street and Fifth avenue, New York City. The land was bought in 1902 for \$80,000. The Order has now received an offer of \$180,000 for it in America.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1910 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. F. Madigan.

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

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 one "Ready-Made" was the most expensive suit you could buy. Do you know that a fitting quality makes you appear poorly dressed. Have you ever thought that one "Ready-Made" was the most expensive suit you could buy. Do you know that a fitting quality makes you appear poorly dressed. Have you ever thought that one "Ready-Made" was the most expensive suit you could buy. Do you know that a fitting quality makes you appear poorly dressed.



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 Gents' 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 HOSE

MACLELLAN BROS.

Advertisement for a shoe sale. 'A BIG TEN DAYS' SHOE SALE! Here is a chance you will never get again. 150 Pairs of Men's American Lace Boots. Ten Days Only—\$3.50 a Pair. We have also RUSSIAN CALF and PATENT at the same price. All new stock. They've got the lead, they've got the style, They've got all others beat a mile. Hockey Boots! Hockey Boots! We lead for Low Prices on Hockey Boots. A good Boy's Hockey Boot at \$1.65. Men's \$3.00 a pair. Others at \$1.75, \$1.85 and \$2.25 a pair. HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd. Ch'town, Phone 345. Manufacturers.

Advertisement for Morson & Duffy, Barristers & Attorneys. 200 Miles in 52 days.

Advertisement for McLeod & Bentley, Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN.

Advertisement for A. E. McEachen, THE SHOEMAN, 82 Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Advertisement for Scott's Emulsion, 'is the only emulsion imitated. The reason is plain—It's the best. Insist upon having Scott's—it's the world's standard flesh and strength builder. ALL DRUGGISTS