

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1910

Vol. XXXIX, No. 25

"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.



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.

Dominion Coal Company

RESERVE COAL.

As the season for importing Coal in this Province is again near, we beg to advise dealers and consumers of Coal that we are in a position to grant orders for cargoes of Reserve, Screened, Run of mine, Nut and Slack Coal, F. O. B., 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—4i

Spring & Summer Weather

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,

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.

Just Received

New Hat Pins, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fobs, Chains, Locketts, Sterling Thimbles, Links, Bracelets, Brooches.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

MODERN BUILDING PLANT!

The undersigned intends to establish at

MONTAGUE BRIDGE

Early in the coming spring, an up-to-date Building Plant for the manufacture

From Concrete

Of all manner of material for building purposes. The building material here manufactured will include brick and all kinds of

Concrete Building Stone,

Monuments, Coffin Vaults, Steps, Drain Tiles, Caps, Lintels, Cellar Walls and Floors, Veranda Columns and Floors, and Veranda Walls of all descriptions; all requirements for Concrete Side-Walks, etc., etc. In connection with the establishment there will be a

Builders' Supply Store

Where the requirements for all kinds of buildings may be obtained. Contracts will be entered into for the erection of Concrete Buildings in any part of the Province. Enquiries regarding buildings and material will receive careful attention and prompt replies.

CHARLES LUND,

Jan. 5, 1910—4i

48 Brook Road, Quincy, Mass.

A Talk About "Talk" to the Ladies.

(Baccalaureate Sermon at Trinity College, May 29, 1910; by Rev. Dr. William J. Kerby, of the Catholic University.)

It is not without some misgiving that I selected the subject "Conversation." The manner of treatment of it and the practical purpose that I have in mind render it more or less homely. It therefore appears at first glance to miss the dignity and lack the charm that one, with some measure of justice, demands in a commencement address. And yet the reciprocal bearings of conversation and education are numerous and vital.

The leaders of the race have long since recognized the importance of conversation to morals, to spirituality, to culture, to social peace. Its power to debauch or to inspire, to soothe or to punish, to clarify ideals or obscure them is beyond all question. Conversation is therefore part of one's morals. It may be looked upon as related to the everlasting struggle of humanity to establish its moral ideas in daily life.

Gifts which make one a master in conversation meet honest admiration. To be able to move along with grace, with simple dignity and tact in social intercourse; to be prepared with word, with observation, that will set one's hearers at ease or awaken and satisfy their interest; to be able to meet the varied demands of sympathy, of culture, and of Christian ideals in conversing with others, is an accomplishment of a very high order; a personal grace which is rarely achieved to a perfect degree. It is, however, a legitimate aim for talented and noble souls.

One's Vocabulary Is One's History.

Conversation is a symptom as well as an achievement. The words that fall from one's lips are but the "air moulded into form" to hold one's thought. Back of them we find heart and character. One's vocabulary is one's history. Conversation reveals judgment and tone of life. It makes known principles, standards and prejudices more openly than many imagine, or imagining, would believe.

Analyze Them and You Lay Bare a Human Heart.

Gather up the fragments of conversation in any average week of one's life; put them together in right relation as an archeologist reconstructs a shattered tablet; analyze them and you lay bare a human heart—you have before you the history of a human soul. A constantly employed conversation to establish his own importance. He is an egotist. B uses it to force his narrow views upon polite but resistant friends. He is a bore. C employs it to blast reputation and blacken character. He is an assassin. D employs it to make known his ailments, his wrongs, his uncertain health. He is a pessimist. E, endeavoring in conversation to scatter sunshine, to strengthen all lovers of what is good and holy, to help and to encourage. He is an optimist, an apostle of the ideal. As the spectroscopist analyzes the light that substances send forth when incandescent, enabling the scientist to analyze distant bodies with great accuracy and ease, in like manner one's conversation when analyzed reveals the spirits that dwell in the distant heart of man and govern him.

However, man is but partly revealed in the conversation that goes out from him. The manifestation is completed when one analyzes the conversation that flows from others toward him.

Observe a Man's Friends Speaking to Him.

Observe a man's friends speaking to him. If base views, mean insinuations and groundless suspicions are addressed constantly to him or invited by him this shows the manner of man that he is. If only strong and pure words, refined and inspiring thought, happy and sympathetic comment are addressed usually to him and invited by him, his heart stands uncovered before us as that of a strong and noble man. One's friends quickly discover what they may say and what they may not say to one. Who among us has not been strengthened by the refinement and discrimination that others have forced into our conversation, because they were noble and Christian-minded and tolerated no word from us in conversation which was not in keeping with their character?

There are Zones in Conversation.

There are zones in conversation. The Standard topics for chance meetings, on railroad trains, in street cars, among business acquaintances, and at social gatherings, are the weather, the crops, the times, public men and measures, games and maybe books. This is largely a neutral zone with little moral or spiritual color. But in the intimacy of the home, in the abandon of a

leisurely afternoon between friends; in the permanent relations of life and its fixed adjustments, conversation takes on its dignity as an achievement, its meaning as a symptom, and its power for good or evil. Keeping in mind this latter sense, one may suggest that since the power of conversation is subtle and far-reaching it ought to be governed by laws of established and recognized authority. We may say for instance negatively, that one should aim never to defile or to shock others, to harm or weaken or scorn them. Evil conversation has sent many souls to ruin. We may say positively then that one should aim within the limits of reasonable effort and proper tact to inspire and encourage those who come within the ordinary range of one's conversation. State these two laws as you will, add limitations as you may, excuse violations as you see fit: I invoke as warrant for the spirit and substance of them, the teaching of the moral and spiritual leaders of the human race; the example and law of Christ, and the final authority of God the Father in Heaven.

Conversation when rightly governed and tactfully directed as is becoming in a cultured Christian, involves discriminating sympathy and banishing thought of others. It compels the suppression of hate, jealousy, injustice, suspicion and selfishness. It gives to man a tone of purified and right inner life. It fosters self-control and chastened feeling in a way which gives an indescribable moral and spiritual charm to character.

Where do Children Acquire Habits of Conversation.

I set aside these thoughts for a moment in order to ask an abrupt question. Where do children acquire habits of conversation? How do they find out what to talk about, what to see, what to overlook? When do they find the unhappy discovery that their elders often seem to prefer to discuss the shame, the failures, the defeat, the embarrassment and selfishness of others, and to overlook what is good and right, brave and beautiful in their lives? When may children expect that the Sunday school teaching on the eighth Commandment will find reinforcement at home? When will they find that that Commandment is loved and understood by their elders, and that God is thanked for it, because of the peace, justice and strength that it brings into conversation and through conversation into life? Not more surely do the roses turn their blossoming faces upward to the friendly sun and evening dew, asking beauty and grace, than do young hearts turn longings toward our moral and spiritual ideals, asking beauty and grace for heart and soul. And who are they who hinder them and turn their taste, their search, and their habits toward what is ugly and mean in human life, leading them to find here their favorite topics of conversation? I but ask the question. I do not answer it.

Returning now to general features of conversation, we find marked tendencies in it which enable us to understand many facts of daily life. These take on new meaning when they are seen in their larger relations.

A Tendency to Discuss Persons Rather Than Ideas.

There is first, a tendency to discuss persons rather than things, interests, and ideas. We declare, for instance, that A is avaricious, that B is a hypocrite, that C is a selfish man, and that D is a coward. We rarely discuss avarice, hypocrisy, selfishness in general or the relations of these to morality and social standards. It is of great probable value to discuss at times such general features of vice or human failings. The whole iniquity of them becomes apparent; their whole power for harm is impressed upon us. An individual may often make wrong-doing attractive or win us away from stern judgment of it. In fact, much of the charm of badness is in the personal attractions of those who are bad. But no one can make the general ideas of wrongdoing attractive. When we discuss A, B, C, and D, because of their failings, we are apt to finish by disliking them as persons and by not disliking any more strongly the faults that mar them. There is something democratic about this. It bars differences of ability among men and makes much talk easy. It requires no ability to discuss persons, but much is necessary to discuss ideas and interests with any charm. And then less mental effort is required to discuss persons. They appeal to imagination and are interesting when ideas may be without attraction.

We are Acutely Sensitive to Shortcomings.

Now in discussing persons, we tend in a marked way to talk and think about their weaknesses, failures, embarrassments, disappointments and even their sin and shame much more, and more assiduously than about their strength and hope, their honor and worth, their brave efforts and high-mindedness. We are acutely sensitive to shortcomings. We observe and recall them; we repeat them to others who enjoy hearing us. We too in our turn ask of others what they know of failure, of embarrassment, of defeat, of evil in lives of fellow-men. When one feels with more than usual keenness this mistaken drift and attempts to overcome it by persistent effort to see only good in others, to speak only of the good in them, to welcome only good said about them; then it is that one realizes how far conversation has departed from the standard set by Christian ideals.

We are Gifted in Seeing Shortcomings in Others and So Dramatic in Describing them.

But we have departed even more widely from our ideals. It is indeed deplorable that we are so gifted in seeing evil, shortcomings, embarrassments in others and so dramatic in describing them. Yet the evil is there. We do see it. It is far more to be regretted that we are given to imagining evil and shortcomings, which do not exist at all. We tell of these as certainties and we listen to them as certainties, without reserve. Our dramatic magic is constantly conjuring up before our eyes iniquities which have no existence. With skill, quite equal to that of sleight-of-hand artists on the stage, we cause to appear rumors, suspicions, motives, at will. We change a hint into a suspicion, a suspicion into a probability, a probability into a certainty, and we then add circumstantial corroboration as the newspapers call it, until the truth is shamed into seeming error before our eyes, as the magician on the stage makes his tricks more real than reality, and draws at will coins, flowers, handkerchiefs and pocket-knives out of an empty hat. To a marked degree, this imagining is in the direction of evil or diminution of others and not in the direction of good or moral power in them.

Suppose for instance that we notice a given action. We know nothing about it except its external form, and that, let us suppose, we have observed imperfectly. At once curiosity or thirst for explanation, or on the other hand eagerness to be able to offer explanation to others who will ask it, sets us busy. We put our minds on the matter and we then declare: "This he did through jealousy. He did that for revenge. This he did because he was selfish."

Base Motives Imputed to Angelic Innocence.

Thus we very often impute base motives where men are as innocent as angels, and no matter what our refinement, we are too seldom ashamed when we discover the wrong and the cruelty of what we do. It seems impossible for many of us to be patient in presence of an unexplained personal fact. If A dismisses his physician we ask the question, "Why did he do it?" Some one may observe then that the doctor's nerves are in bad condition. "Ah!" says another, "he must be using drugs. That must be the reason." Or again we hear, "Why doesn't Miss X enter a convent?" "How could Miss N enter a convent? There must be something back of it." Thus, day and night we analyze, we conjecture, we explain, and unfortunately, our search is not in quest of what is tender, straight, and merciful. It is rather the reverse. Were we but to guess good ones, to assume it, to explain by it, to insist on it, until strong evidence compelled us to surrender our merciful imagining, how sweet, how heavenly, how full of joy and peace and inspiration this life would be.

Imagination's Great Power.

Thus, the great power of imagination affects life and conversation. Ruskin remarks: "One of the most singular gifts, or if abused, most singular weakness of the human mind is its power of persuading itself of seeing whatever it chooses; a great gift if directed to the discernment of the things needful and pertinent to its own work and being; a great weakness if directed to the discovery of things profitless and discouraging." And so we may believe with Locky, "The great majority of laudable judgments in the world may be traced to a deficiency of imagination." In illustration of the general thought that I endeavor to bring out, we find this passage in a recent powerful novel: "If loyal minds never misunderstood, if tender hearts were never unkind to those they love the best, if imagination only lighted the ideals of our friends and did not at moments grossly exaggerate their failings, if explanations could heal or reconciliations make the past live again, how many would rest satisfied with each who now

think about their weaknesses, failures, embarrassments, disappointments and even their sin and shame much more, and more assiduously than about their strength and hope, their honor and worth, their brave efforts and high-mindedness. We are acutely sensitive to shortcomings. We observe and recall them; we repeat them to others who enjoy hearing us. We too in our turn ask of others what they know of failure, of embarrassment, of defeat, of evil in lives of fellow-men. When one feels with more than usual keenness this mistaken drift and attempts to overcome it by persistent effort to see only good in others, to speak only of the good in them, to welcome only good said about them; then it is that one realizes how far conversation has departed from the standard set by Christian ideals.

HEADACHE

AND Burdock Blood Bitters.

The presence of headache nearly always tells us that there is another disease which, although we may not be aware of it, is still exerting its baneful influence, and perhaps awaiting an opportunity to assert itself plainly.

Burdock Blood Bitters has, for years, been curing all kinds of headaches, and if you will only give it a trial we are sure it will do for you what it has done for thousands of others.

Burdock Blood Bitters has, for years, been curing all kinds of headaches, and if you will only give it a trial we are sure it will do for you what it has done for thousands of others.

For sale by all Dealers. Manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"There goes Shagley. He must be in debt again."
"Why, he looks quite prosperous. That suit of his seems bran new."
"Yes, that's why I say he must be in debt."

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.

"Must be a baseball game up this way somewhere."
"Don't see any signs of it."
"Don't, eh? Well, look at that messenger boy on a run, then!"

Sprained Arm.

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

"This is paradoxical."
"What is?"
"Why, the closer a man is the harder it is to touch him."

Minard's Liniment Cures colds, etc.

Patience—Don't you think a little knowledge is a dangerous thing?
Patricia—Not if you get it at a correspondence school.

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

The lady of the house hesitated. "Are my answers all right?" she asked.

"Yes, madam," replied the census man.

"Didn't bother you a bit, did it?"

"No, madam."

"Feel under some obligations to me, don't you?"

"Yes, madam."

"Then perhaps you won't mind telling me how old the woman next door claims to be?"

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

"Why are you putting up all those tents?"

"Because," replied Mr. Cumrox, "another and the girls want to do something original in a social way. They want to give something in connection with which the words 'house guest' and 'house party' cannot be used."

Quick Lunch—Waitress—How do you like your eggs, sir?
Hardened Patron In their teens.

Suffered Terrible Pains

For Backache, Lame or Weak Back—One of the commonest and most distressing symptoms of kidney inaction, there is no remedy equal to Doan's Kidney Pills for taking out the stiches, twitches and twinges, limbering up the stiff back, and giving perfect comfort.

A medicine that strengthens the kidneys so that they are enabled to extract the poisonous uric acid from the blood and prevent the chief cause of Rheumatism.

Mr. Douglas A. Mollano, Broad Cove, N.S., writes:—"I was troubled with my kidneys for nine months, and suffered with such terrible pains across the small of my back all the time that I could hardly get around. After taking three boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills I began to feel better, and by the time I had taken three I was completely cured."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering specify "Doan's."

(Continued on fourth page.)

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1910. 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.

Reciprocity Not Wanted.

IV.

In late issues we dwelt at some length on the history of reciprocity of trade between Canada and the United States; referred to the different stages in negotiations between the two countries and explained the attitude of our neighbors towards us in this matter. It was shown that the readiness with which Mr. Fielding, Canada's finance Minister, yielded to the desires of the President of the United States and had made tariff concessions to that country, without any corresponding return, has encouraged the United States authorities to ask Canada to enlarge upon this manner of reciprocity and to make still further concessions, on the same basis, to our Republican friends. As has already been shown, Canada is now independent of the United States in trade matters and is under no obligation to seek trade favors in that country. Further than this, the previous attitude of the United States towards us on this question, is ample evidence that any present yearning for reciprocity on the part of our neighbors springs solely from a knowledge that Canada's trade regulations are the cause of bringing into this country some extensive manufactures previously flourishing in the neighboring country. With our tariff regulations in this stage of advantage to Canada, it would be suicidal for the Dominion authorities to enter into further negotiations with the United States, that would not be of as much advantage to Canada as to our neighbors to the south. This is the point at which the question of reciprocity negotiations between the two countries has arrived. Shall be sold again by Mr. Fielding?

Another phase of this question is the commercial treaties entered into with European countries. In virtue of the treaty with France, a large number of commodities from that country are admitted to Canada on the intermediate tariff, in consideration of some concessions from France. But immediately the French treaty is ratified, a large number of other European countries demand and receive from us the same tariff as France, in consequence of the most favored nation treaties, without making concessions, or in any way changing their tariff regulations with Canada.

We have then this condition of affairs in our tariff regulations: Intermediate tariffs rates are given to France for a consideration, such as it is; like terms are granted to the most favored nation countries, because the law requires it; the same terms are accorded the United States, in consequence of a threat of retaliation. In addition to all this, Mr. Fielding now makes similar concessions to Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands, without compensation.

Our intermediate tariff was designed to procure reciprocity tariffs from other countries. But we have extended it to France, for certain concessions given by France to thirty or forty other countries. We have also given it to the United States without any recompense, simply under a threat of retaliation, and now it is extended to almost the whole of Europe. The intermediate thus becomes the standard tariff of Canada; but as the British preference is based on the Canadian general

tariff the adoption of the intermediate rate with other countries, continues to reduce this preference.

A Financial Record.

(Montreal Gazette)

The last issue of the Canada Gazette contains a revised statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Government of Canada for the fiscal year 1909-1910, which closed on March 31 last. The figures in their size are somewhat startling. The revenue reached the large total of \$101,501,034. It was derived from the following sources:— Customs taxes \$60,156,136 Excise taxes 15,253,352 Post office receipts 7,958,547 Public Works and railway receipts 10,114,990 Miscellaneous receipts 8,018,009

The total exceeds any in the record, being five and a half millions greater than the amount recorded in 1907-8. The chief increase has been in the items of taxation, customs and excise, the total of which is \$75,409,485, and \$2,083,523 more than in the previous high record year of 1907-8. At the beginning of the current calendar year a statement was sent out from the census branch of the Department of Agriculture which gave the population of Canada as 7,350,000. The Laurier Government therefore collected in the twelve months of 1909-10 in taxes from the people of Canada at the rate of \$10.25 a head, or, on the accepted rate of five persons to a family, at the rate of \$51.25 for each family. This exceeds by a notable percentage the rate of taxation levied by the national government on the people of the United States. It suggests one reason why Canada has become a dear country to live in.

Large as the revenue was, however, it was exceeded by the expenditure, the figures of which are given as follows:— Ordinary administration \$79,409,849 Public works and railways 27,571,225 Dominion lands 785,255 Militia capital 1,299,970 Railway subsidies 2,048,097 Bounties 2,411,095

The outlay, therefore, in the year exceeded the income by \$12,024,459, or over a million dollars a month. Ministers and certain ministerial newspapers fling an insult in the face of the public's intelligence by alleging that the above stated figures show a surplus of over twenty-two millions. The record of the public debt gives them the lie. And the lie is not even a plausible one. Those who put it out ask the people to believe that while the money received from the sale of public lands is included in the ordinary income, the money spent in getting the lands surveyed and ready to sell should not be counted in the regular expenditure. They ask, in a time of profound peace, that millions shall be spent in preparations for war and shall not be taken into regard when balancing the year's accounts. They ask that millions more shall be paid in subsidies to men to build railways for themselves, to own or sell, and still other millions be given away in following out a vicious system of bounties, by which the taxes of all the people are taken to make uncommercial businesses profitable for a few of the people,—and that the total of these ill-considered disbursements shall not be taken into regard when the Government which makes them gives an account of its stewardship. The situation would make a business man laugh.

The net debt at the close of the fiscal year, March 31, was \$337,266,348. There was an increase in the twelve months of \$12,336,068. There have been larger increases in a year, but never any less justified by the returns received by the country. The gross debt is thus made up:— Bonds payable in Canada \$4,896,710 Bonds payable in England 257,451,059 Temporary loans 17,038,338 Bank circulation fund 4,115,359 Dominion notes 87,224,068 Savings bank deposits 58,264,288 Trust funds 9,307,103 Province accounts 11,920,582 Miscellaneous accounts 20,540,599

The total of these items is \$470,753,045. They represent the real extent of the Government's obligations to creditors and as trustee. The total is reduced to a smaller figure noted above by subtracting from the gross amount \$134,485,697 of assets varying in value from the gold reserve held against the issue of Dominion notes to debentures and acknowledgments of debt on which neither interest nor capital is likely to be paid. The item of \$17,033,333 set down to temporary loans has been a regular one in the debt statements for a long time now. It is a result of Mr. Fielding's way of financing, the effect of which was seen in the slowness with which the London market last month took up a £5,000,000 loan bearing the comparatively high rate of 3 1/2 per cent. interest, and offered at what was equivalent to a discount of 1 1/2 per cent. Anybody who gives a little study to this record of the latest past year of the Laurier Government's work in financial administration will understand that Canada's prosperity is in no way helped, but is retarded, by the men whom Canada has selected to manage its public affairs.

The London Morning Post devotes a considerable amount of space to the speech of Sir Edward Grey y the British secretary for foreign affairs, at the dinner in London recently to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the declaration of Argentine independence. The inception of the celebration was due to the British financial, industrial, commercial, railway and shipping houses interested in the Southern American republic, and a representative gathering of over five hundred guests listened to the prophetic remarks of Sir Edward Grey, Lord Revelstoke, and other speakers, including the Argentine representative in Britain. The celebration will have a particular significance for Canadians for, as the New York Post aptly points out, the parallel between the growth of Canada and Argentina is one of the features of the industrial progress of the western hemisphere. The growth of Argentina is a living proof, likewise, that the Latin race as a race is capable of vigorous growth when in a suitable environment, in despite of the somewhat common impression to the contrary which has grown into a conviction from a superficial study of European conditions. In population Canada and Argentina are running almost neck and neck. We have about 7,000,000 of people, Argentina's figures give her 6,800,000. To both countries the streams of immigration are flowing. Canada leads in railway figures, having arrived in 1902, with 18,000 miles where Argentina is at present. To day we possess more than 25,000 miles. But in exports and imports Argentina's last figures, those of 1908, show a total of some \$638,000,000 as against ours of \$604,000,000 in that year. Indeed, during the last decade, Argentina has grown just a bit faster than we have.

Argentina and Canada.

What Argentina has done, is doing and promises to do, parallels Canada in other conditions. The southern republic has also a new and mixed population, Italians, Spaniards, French, English, Austrians and Germans are represented. As in the Dominion, British capital is largely interested in building railroads and vitalizing the industry and commerce of the country. In this respect, Lord Revelstoke reminded his hearers at the celebration dinner that Great Britain had in forty years

built 12,000 miles of railway in the republic, representing an investment of over 170,000,000 pounds sterling. Of Argentina's exports, amounting in 1909 to 79,000,000 pounds, Britain took twenty per cent, while supplying thirty five per cent of her 60,000,000 pounds of imports. Canada evidently has a serious rival in Argentina. British capital is pouring into the republic and while capital is elastic it is liable to stick where it is well treated. Again, capital is devoid of sentiment, imperialistic or otherwise, and must be interested on the merits of the investment. Evidently Argentina, during the last ten years, has managed to impress the British investor to a greater extent than has Canada. The sooner the Dominion wakes up to the fact that we can use all the British capital we can get, the better it will be for the development of the country.

Notes From Boston.

Invitations to the wedding of Mr. Frederick Joseph MacLeod of Cambridge Mass. on June 21st 1910 are in the hands of his friends. Mr. MacLeod has chosen Miss Elizabeth Guendolin Connor of Somerville Mass. as his life partner. Of the many successful Islanders abroad, Mr. MacLeod is among the most successful. He graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1893 and located in Boston where he has built up a large and lucrative practice. He has the distinction of being the only Democratic Senator ever elected from a strictly Republican senatorial district of Essex County. This district was always noted for its strong Republican tendencies and is to day considered the strongest Republican district in Massachusetts. Mr. MacLeod is president of the International Club of Boston; he is now serving his third term and is as much interested in the welfare of the Club as he was during his first year, discharging at all times the duties of his office in a most efficient manner. He is highly esteemed by the members of the club who fully appreciate the invaluable services he has rendered them. It was through his indefatigable efforts and unremitting energy that the provincial people can boast of having one of the finest clubs in the country.

Mr. MacLeod is chairman of the Democratic state committee of Massachusetts, and it was through his individual efforts that the Democratic party was reunited and the Republican plurality reduced from 90,000 to 15,000 at the gubernatorial election in 1909. He is the best campaign manager in Massachusetts and is so considered by both the Republican and Democratic leaders. Mrs. Albert J. McInnis of 14 Mt. Vernon Avenue Somerville, Mass. presented her husband with a bouncing baby boy on the 3rd inst, both mother and baby are doing well. St. Mary's Reading Circle of Cambridge, Mass. presented Monday's "The Princess" on Monday evening June 13th in Aquinas Hall, Cambridge. The leading characters were represented by Mrs. W. J. O'Donnell, Mrs. J. S. MacDonald and Miss Elizabeth Cunningham. As usual the Islanders are in the lead. BOSTON CORRESPONDENT June 12 1910.

wick, and Maritime Provincial manufacturers and others are planning upon making extensive displays, and the St. John Board of Trade is putting forth a great deal of effort towards the same end. During the last few weeks prior to Dominion Exhibitions, a great number of smaller exhibitors entertainment promoters exhibition "camp followers," etc., will arrive on the scene. Advertisement appears in this issue.

MARRIED.

SAUNDERS—HASLAM—At the home of the bride's parents, Osear Street, on June 15th, 1910, by Rev. T. F. Fullerton, Mary Elizabeth Saunders, daughter of John and Mrs. Saunders, to Healey Vicars Haslam, of New York.

GILLIAN—McLEOD—At Alberton, on June 15th, by the Rev. George Millar, A. Henry Gillian of Killara, to Adelle McLeod, of Alberton.

DIED.

SMALLWOOD—At St. Andrew's, on June 8th, Lillian Pearl, last surviving daughter of Major and Catherine Smallwood, aged eighteen years.

McNEIL—At Vernon River, on June 8th, Rudolph McNeil, chief of the Clan McNeil, of Barra, R. I. P.

McKAY—At Elliott's Mills, June 11th, 1910, Wm. McKay, aged 83 years.

McLEAN—In this city, June 15th, 1910, Mary D. Warren, widow of the late Lachlan McLean, aged 77 years.

MACQUEEN—At Orwell, on the morning of June 14th, Christine, youngest and beloved daughter of John A. and Mabel MacQueen.

TURNER—In this city, June 21st, 1910, Margaret Ethel Turner, aged eight years. R. I. P.

PEMBROKE—In this city, June 21st, 1910, Mr. Thomas Pembroke, aged 69 years. R. I. P.

MACDOUGALL—At Albany, on June 19th, 1910, John L. MacDougall, aged 74 years.

McDONALD—At Flat River, on the 11th inst, Donald J. McDonald, in his 81st year.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public Auction, on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of July, A. D. 1910, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, at the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the first day of May, A. D. 1888, and made between Adrien Dolron, of Rustico, Lot or Township Number Twenty-four, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, Cabelier of the Farmers Bank of Rustico, and Seraphine Dolron, his wife, of the one part, and Edward Bayfield, of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in said Island, Barrister, of the other part:— All that tract or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township Number Twenty-four, in Queen's County, in said Island, bounded as described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the North Shore of Wheatley River and at the southeast angle of forty acres of land conveyed to Hermenegilde Dolron; thence north two degrees west to the shore of Rustico Bay; thence following the various shores thereof southeastwardly and the shore of the aforesaid River southeastwardly to the place of commencement, containing forty acres of land, a little more or less.

Also all that tract of land situate on Lot Twenty-four aforesaid, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the southeast angle of land conveyed to Eugene Galant on the North Shore of Wheatley River and running thence north two degrees west to the shore of Rustico Bay; thence following the shore thereof southeastwardly to the west boundary of land in the possession of Hermenegilde Dolron, having a width at right angles of nine chains; thence south two degrees east to the shore of the aforesaid river and thence following the course thereof to the place of commencement, containing forty acres of land, a little more or less.

For further particulars apply at the office of James McDonald and Stewart, 162 Richmond Street, Charlottetown. EDWARD BAYFIELD, June 22, 1910—41 Mortgage.

Mortgage Sale.

There will be sold by public Auction at the Court House at Georgetown, in King's County, on Friday, the 15th day of July, A. D. 1910, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Township Number Fifty-three, in King's County, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the Division Line of Townships Number Fifty-two and Fifty-three, at the south boundary of sixty acres of land conveyed by the Commissioner of Public Lands to Mary Campbell; thence running south along said Division Line for the distance of six chains and eighty links to the north boundary of fifty acres of land conveyed to James McDonald; thence east by the angle of the year 1784 eighty-eight chains, or to the west boundary of the Belkirk Estate; thence north six chains and eighty links to the south boundary of Mary Campbell's land aforesaid; thence west along the same to the place of commencement, containing sixty acres of land, a little more or less.

The above sale is made pursuant to and by virtue of a power of sale contained in certain Indentures of Mortgage bearing date the fourth day of March, A. D. 1865, and made between Alexander Gillie, his wife, of the first part, and John A. Mathieson, of Georgetown, in King's County, aforesaid, Barrister-at-Law, of the second part, which said Mortgage has by Assignment become vested in the undersigned, default having been made in payment of the principal and interest secured by said Mortgage. For further particulars apply at the office of James McDonald and Stewart, Solicitors, Georgetown. Dated this 6th day of June, A. D. 1910. (Sgd.) GEORGE A. PARKER, Assignee of Mortgage. June 15th, 1910—41

Vienna, Austria, advices of the 20th, say:—The destruction of life and property by the floods throughout Hungary exceeds all records. The number of deaths has not yet been ascertained; but they will aggregate at least a thousand. The damage to property will amount to several million kronen. Harvests are seriously threatened with destruction. In Kronstadt 300 houses have been recovered. In the Molva district, 100 persons perished as the result of a sudden collapse of their houses, and in Temesvar district 180 persons are reported drowned.

SAUNDERS—HASLAM—At the home of the bride's parents, Osear Street, on June 15th, 1910, by Rev. T. F. Fullerton, Mary Elizabeth Saunders, daughter of John and Mrs. Saunders, to Healey Vicars Haslam, of New York.

GILLIAN—McLEOD—At Alberton, on June 15th, by the Rev. George Millar, A. Henry Gillian of Killara, to Adelle McLeod, of Alberton.

DIED.

SMALLWOOD—At St. Andrew's, on June 8th, Lillian Pearl, last surviving daughter of Major and Catherine Smallwood, aged eighteen years.

McNEIL—At Vernon River, on June 8th, Rudolph McNeil, chief of the Clan McNeil, of Barra, R. I. P.

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The House of Quality SEE OUR SEE OUR \$10.00 Suits \$15.00 Suits Patonian Suits The Inside as well as the Outside will stand Investigation PATON'S Fifty Tailored Suits Await you, they are the smartest lot of suits that we have ever been able to table in this establishment. They are all man tailored, not a sweat-shop made suit it the lot. The materials are Scotch and English worsted cloth. They come in newest greens, browns and blues. The shape is the two and three buttoned cut-away coat, full skirted. The patterns are in plains, stripes and invisible plaids. The illustration here will show how the inside is constructed. They are staid at the weak points, finished with hair cloth, interlined with strong durable material, and lined throughout with strong farmer satin Italian. These suits will compare with the highest tailored suits on P. E. Island costing from \$25.00 up, our prices are \$15.00, \$17.00 and \$20.00, according to quality of cloth. The lining and workmanship cost the same price in each case. Kum Rite in and See us, if you Have not Got the Cash Bring Wool. Phone Nine-Six PATON'S Phone Nine-Six THE HOUSE OF QUALITY.

DOMINION EXHIBITION ST. JOHN, N.B. SEPT. 5th TO 15th 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. J. A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. MacDonald, Jas. D. Stewart. McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers. Newson's Block, Charlottetown! Barristers, Solicitors, etc. P. O. Building Georgetown

Coronation Tea! There is no prettier spot in Prince Edward Island than Cardigan Bridge And it will look its very best to all admirers on Thursday, July 7th, 1910. When the parishioners of All Saints Church will hold a Tea Party in aid of their church funds. All amusements common to such gatherings will be provided, and no pains will be spared to make the Coronation Tea the crowning event of the season. A special train will run from Charlottetown, Georgetown and Montague on the following schedule: Stations. Fare. Train Dpts. Charlottetown 80c. 8.15 a.m. Royalty Junction 70c. 8.30 " Bedford 60c. 8.55 " Tracadie 50c. 9.08 " Mount Stewart 45c. 9.20 " Peake's 30c. 9.40 " Perth 15c. 9.55 " Cardigan arrive 10.05 " Georgetown 20c. 10.30 " Montague 25c. 10.55 " Cardigan arrive 11.10 " Returning train for Charlottetown will leave at 7.00 p. m. and for Georgetown at 6.20 p. m. Should Thursday the 7th of July prove unfavorable the Tea will be held on the first fine day. By ORDER OF COMMITTEE. June 15th, 1910—31 Get your printing done at the Herald Office.

MEET ME AT The Always Busy Store

Trimmed - HATS -

Now that we are back again into business, and selling for cash only, we would like everyone to come in and find out for themselves just what a saving that selling for cash means.

London Trimmed Hats in a number of different patterns and colors

\$2.98 only.

STANLEY'S.

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.

JOB WORK! Morson & Duffy

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

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

"A talk about talk" on our outside pages is well worthy of careful perusal.

Returns issued from Ottawa show that, during the past ten years, 1,445,280 immigrants have come to Canada.

Joseph Scott, veterinary, of London Ont., inhaled the breath of a sick horse he was attending. Blood poisoning developed in his throat and he died.

It is stated from London that the Canadian Northern will erect a big hotel in Winnipeg for the World's Fair, possibly on the site of the old Manitoba Hotel.

Eleven persons were prostrated by the heat in Manhattan and Brooklyn N. Y. Monday—although the thermometer registered only 85 degrees. None of the victims will die.

William Burgess, clerk in the Canadian Express office at Truro, a year ago, when \$10,000 was stolen therefrom, was found "Not Guilty," the other day, by the jury trying his case.

The King and Queen on Monday received Earl Grey in audience. Sir Ian Hamilton has been appointed to the office of Mediterranean Inspector General French is now Inspector General of the Home forces.

Sir Eldon Gorst the British Consul General in Egypt, has been officially endorsed by the Imperial Government. It was he who was attacked by Ex-President Roosevelt in the latter's London address for alleged mismanagement in Egypt.

A gold strike is reported on Bald Mountain, ten miles from Stewart B. C. A reef of free milling gold ore, assaying \$60 to the ton, can be traced for nearly five miles. Stewart is becoming depopulated. Many miners are leaving for the discovery.

On the second reading of the Census Bill in the Imperial Parliament Hon. John Burns stated that communications are now occurring with the Colonies with a view to the institution of an imperial census on approximately the same lines throughout the Empire simultaneously.

On Thursday forenoon the train from Summerside to Charlottetown met with a slight accident. The front wheels of a box car left the track; but the train was stopped before it could be derailed. There was a slight delay, but no damage.

The Belmont Hotel, at Maccan, N. S., was totally destroyed by fire Monday morning. The inmates narrowly escaped with their lives. Mrs. Townsend, housekeeper, had one thousand dollars in a trunk in her bedroom, and the money was burned along with all her other possessions.

At Five Horses station, Friday morning, a man named Campbell from Bay Fortune, while driving across the railway track had a narrow escape from death. His horse was struck by the train and killed, and his carriage was demolished; but the man escaped with a few bruises.

Nearly three hundred persons were killed, and several villages annihilated, by a cholera in Kraaihoek, bordering on Transvaal, Romania and Serbia. It is expected that the death toll will be greatly increased when communication is restored.

London advices say:—Premier Asquith and Mr. Balfour, Leader of the Opposition, have held several important meetings last week; and an agreement between them has been reached with reference to the Question of the Veto of the House of Lords. The conference will probably be composed of the Premier, Earl Grey, Lloyd-George and Augustine Birrell, representing the Government and Mr. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne and Chamberlain, on behalf of the Opposition.

Battered, bruised and disfigured by an explosion, the body of William Stevens, examiner of the Chignecto N. S. Mines, was found in the East Section of the 900 foot level. The body of Wood was found in the East Section of the 1900 foot level. This body was also badly marked. Beyond the place where the body was found there was a heavy fall of coal.

It is reported from Annapolis Royal N. S., that some persons engaged in digging a cellar, uncovered an opening in a stone wall, which led to a tunnel to Annapolis Basin, an inlet from the Bay of Fundy. The tunnel developed into a cavern shot in by a heavy oak door. Within the cavern were several iron hoops that had bound hogheads crumbled to dust; old firearms, a sword, a few gold pieces and finally three human skeletons. It is said the people have become very much excited and are all now in search of hidden treasure. A wonderful story to be sure.

The steamer Lady Sibyl, with about 200 excursionists from Pictou, Westville, Scotsburn and Stellarton, accompanied by the Stellarton Band of 20 pieces came over to Charlottetown Saturday. Unfortunately it rained hard on their arrival and most of the afternoon, thus greatly marring their enjoyment. The band gave a concert in the public gardens in the evening, which was much appreciated. They left on return about 9 o'clock.

A. W. Campbell, Deputy Minister of Railways, F. P. Brady, A. Tiffin and D. Pottinger, all members of the Board of Management of Government Railways, accompanied by Engineers of the department and other officials arrived here last evening and will remain till Friday morning. They are on a tour of inspection of the Government roads. After going over the different sections of the P. E. I. they will have a conference with the Board of Trade.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

The Winnipeg crew lost the Thames race Saturday by bad steering.

Mrs. Alexander Ross, aged 104 years and seven months, died at Cornwall on Wednesday after a brief illness.

A Federal Government report gives the area of wheat in Canada, 9,206,000 acres, which is 1,554,400 greater than last year.

C. H. Haro and wife were almost instantly killed at the crossing over the Wabash Railway at Aymer, on Sunday. The party were returning from church.

A passenger train, with emigrants en route West, was wrecked at Parker Station New York Sunday. Three passengers were killed, and twenty-five were wounded and several injured.

In Manitoba on Monday the most intense heat ever known in western Canada was experienced. At Winnipeg the thermometer went up to 99 and at other points in the Province 104 registered. Many prostrations were reported.

At the Hague tribunal where question of the fishing rights on the Newfoundland coast is being considered, Robert Finlay, Counsel for Great Britain concluded his argument on Friday, after speaking for eight days.

The casualties list of the collision at Ville Proux, France, Sunday, between the Granville express and a local train number 19 dead and 30 injured. The wreckage caught fire after the accident and one of the trains was entirely consumed.

The express from Tignish Monday was delayed two miles east of Alberton owing to derailment. The accident occurred on a perfectly straight track with a little down grade. The tender, baggage car and postal car, which left the rail, were not damaged. At the track where the accident occurred the full length of the train was badly torn up. The train was running at a good rate of speed, but fortunately no one was injured.

Death came suddenly Saturday night near Truro to Frank Haley. He with two Sydney boys were on No. 17 freight and were endeavoring to get to Springhill. While riding between the cars he lost his balance and fell under the wheels. His left leg and arm were severed. One of his companions, McNeill, informed the train crew of the accident and the freight was backed up and Haley brought to Truro. He was conscious and hope was held out for his recovery, but he died at two o'clock next morning. On the return to Truro from Ouelson Station where the accident occurred, a broken rail was discovered, which would probably have caused the derailment of the Moncton freight.

Rev. Ferdinand Pinaud of Albany, N. Y. and Rev. J. A. Lapointe of St. Ann, Kent County, N. B. were here on a brief visit last week. Both are natives of Quebec Province and were companions in their young days. Father Pinaud comes from Rimouski, and Father Lapointe from Epiphanie, also in the diocese of Rimouski, not far from Cacouna. Father Lapointe is Pastor of St. Anne de Kent and Father Pinaud is Chaplain to the Dominican nuns at their mother house and Novitiate, Albany. Sister Columba, who died suddenly of a consumption of Dominican nuns, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Lewis, near Head St. Peter's Bay, and Father Pinaud, who had been visiting his friend Father Lapointe finding himself so near the former home of this religious, came to the island specially to visit her parents; as he well knew the report of such a visit would be most pleasing intelligence to their daughter in her cloistered home. Father Pinaud has had six months leave of absence, for reasons of health, most of which he has spent in the Island of Trinidad B. W. L., whence he has just returned. When leaving home Sister Columba strongly urged him to come here, if at all convenient, and he thought the news of his visit would come to her in the nature of an agreeable surprise. Sister Columba has been a member of her religious community for over twenty years. The visitors came over from New Brunswick Wednesday evening, went to St. Peter's on Thursday and returned to the mainland Friday morning. Father Pinaud is now visiting friends in the Province of Quebec and expects to be back at his post in Albany by the 1st of July. Needless to say, his visit to the former home of Sister Columba was deeply appreciated by her parents and other members of her family.

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.

Mortgage Sale

There will be sold by public auction, at the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island on Friday the 25th day of July next 1910, at twelve o'clock noon, all that tract piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being on township number twenty one in Queen's County, in said Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: On the south by land of Duncan Cole, on the east by land of the possession of Robert McKay and on the northwest by the Graham's Road, containing by estimation seven and one half acres of land a little more or less. Also all that other parcel of land situate on Township Twenty-one, aforesaid, bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the Road leading from Clifton to the Bridge, on the south by land of Margaret McKee, on the north and west by lands of William Montgomery. The above sale is made under and by virtue of and pursuant to a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 25th day of May A. D. 1898 and made between John Gunn of Clifton in Queen's County, farmer, and saddler, and Anna Bell Gunn his wife of the one part and Henry P. Strong of the other part, the said mortgage having been assigned to the undersigned by Indenture of assignment dated 15th April, A. D. 1910, by the said Henry P. Strong, default having been made in payment of the principal money.

Dated at Kingstons this 22nd day of June A. D. 1910. SAMUEL KENNEDY Assignee of Mortgage

June 22, 1910—31

New Store

MacLellan Bros., Tailors and Gents' Furnishers. Building

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 Worsted, we have Tweeds, in all the leading shades; we have Serges and Vercunias 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 toggerry 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, \$1.23, \$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.

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.

Spring & Summer Weather

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

WE HAVE IN STOCK

For the Summer Trade a fine selection of TEMPERANCE DRINKS!

FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, etc. If you need anything in Pipes, Tobacco, Cigars or Cigarettes, we can supply you.

DROP IN AND INSPECT. JAMES KELLY & CO. June 23, 1909—3m

Just Received

New Hat Pins, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fobs, Chains, Lockets, Sterling Thimbles, Links, Bracelets, Brooches.

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

(Continued from first page.)

raise tear-dimmed eyes to Heaven, "We have already noted the habit, of dissembling persons instead of ideas and things, or discussing evil and shortcomings rather than strength and goodness; and of imagining and imputing evil and weakness instead of virtue and uprightness where we are guessing in absence of full knowledge. I do not pretend to know how far these statements are true statistically. There are many in the world, thank God, of whom they are not true at all. I would not myself wish to be guilty of the faults that I condemn in this talk. I ask, therefore, to make such corrections as your experience and outlook in life may suggest. I hope only to set up the point of view for your consideration.

In view of this practice, however we may differ in our estimate of its extent—in which evil is dissembled, without high moral purpose and is imagined without any justification at all—it is interesting to call to mind the peculiar list of those whom we may term the "Outlaws of Conversation."

Those Whom We Outlaw.

We outlaw the egotist, and with him the good and devoted parent who constantly praises his own child. We outlaw the chatterbox, though we never hear her speak evil, and with her the bore who can talk of nothing but his hobby. We outlaw the smug sentimentalist, though he never assassinate character; and likewise the reformer, the expert who loves to talk about his own superiority, the serious man with no sense of humor. By common consent we avoid these and other types though none of these are conspicuous as searchers of evil or proclaimers of it, and we chum readily with many who have no hesitation in belittling others, in calling attention constantly to the evil in life, in imagining and expecting evil where it does not exist. Any attempt to discover the deeper meaning of these facts would carry us beyond our present purpose.

Ideal Conversation Not Acquired in a Day.

I now ask what may be the relation of education to all of this.

The social and spiritual finish that marks ideal conversation is not to be acquired in a day. It presents to us an ideal and law to which we owe at all times willing respect and zealous obedience. Unless education develop in us a taste for human goodness—a genuine and, I may say, instinctive liking for it, it misses its chief aim. It was said with much force not long since that the great social value of the college-bred men and women in the world, is their ability to recognize and respect goodness. If the purposes of God toward the establishment of goodness or rightness, among men, then they will best understand the whole law of life, who are trained in recognition of goodness, in respect for it, and in joy over its triumph. And thus, parents, teachers and leaders; elder friends and associates ought to be inspired in dealing with children to save to them the moral and spiritual capital, the enthusiasm for ideal and goodness with which they begin life. We should be in gentle conspiracy—because we are educated and educators—to keep in every child its instinct for goodness undisturbed, its joy in goodness confirmed, its observation of goodness rewarded, its praise of goodness sanctioned. In our own circles, as educated and educators, we should be allied with the cause of human goodness and virtuous strength and allied against the cause of human badness and moral weakness. We have been in relation with the ideal. Light has touched our eyes and shown the way; we have but to follow.

Education Should Hinder Us From Using Its Blessed Power to Conjure Up Evils.

Education should enable us to control imagination. It should forever hinder us from using its blessed power to conjure up evils, sins, abominations and base motives where they do not exist. It should show us the wisdom, mercy and truthfulness on the whole, of making all of our first presumptions concerning others, noble and good. It should lead us to welcome, with deep reluctance and genuine sorrow, knowledge of evils which we must see and at times proclaim and denounce. It should lead us to bow low to seek weakness, evil motives and base actions, quick to see noble ones. Education should show us to, with convincing clearness the inevitableness of human error, the strangely deceptive nature of all appearances and circumstances, and as a consequence, the absolute human necessity of toleration, of fairness, of suspended judgment in presence of unexplained facts, and of permitting others to explain their own motives. Education should hinder us from too exacting standards by which to judge others and too lax standards in self-examination. It should show the wisdom of Lord L. J. on his words, "We are nearer to true virtue and true happiness when we demand too little from men than when we exact too much."

The Art of all Times, the Dream of all Times, and their Literatures. Education should then capture the imagination and establish it in the

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

service of our social and spiritual ideals. I should do more. It should place the mind in sympathetic relation with the great beautiful traditions of the race; with the culture, the thought, the interests of the race; the great heroes and teachers; the art of all time, the dreams of all times, and their literatures. Here are mental, moral and spiritual goods with which to store minds—on which to base sympathies and awaken interests. Here are ideas, deeds, objects worthy of attention—generally valuable to life as its inspiration. Education should thus emancipate men from the narrow, the local, the personal, and win them to the larger ideas, interests, enthusiasms, glories of the race. How pitiful then; how sad a commentary on education, to find an educated man or woman who is personal, narrow, suspicious, evil-finding and evil-proclaiming by habit! And how comforting, how inspiring when we meet one who is rightly formed; one who seems always to discover goodness whenever it comes near him; one who has always good things to tell, hopeful things to praise; one who seems to reinforce the struggling idealist near him; one whose very instincts seem to drive him in sure search for what is hopeful and good in life.

Lifts Us From Interest in Persons to the Ideal Interests in Life.

Education then should lift us from interest in persons to the ideal interests in life in the light of which we ought to deal with persons. It ought to develop in us the instinct for what is good and brave. It ought to discipline and control imagination into the general service of mercy, goodness, sympathy and hope.

Were We Less Generous in Imagining Evil

Evil Which Does Not Exist We Might With Better Heart Fight Against the Evil That Is Real.

Of course, I do not speak to favor a manly and indiscriminate indifference to evil, nor an amiable willingness to see a hero in a murderer or a mere mistake in the aims of a pickpocket. The right attitude toward goodness involves a right attitude toward evil. Were we less generous in imagining evil which does not exist, we might with better heart fight against the evil that is real. The heroine in a recent successful work of fiction remarks: "Something silly inside me invariably finds excuses for people for whatever they are or do." That extreme can not for a moment be defended.

Let Us Carry Our Suspicions, Our Evil Guesses to His Presence and Ask Guidance and They Will Shrink and Fall From Our Hands.

The supreme law back of education must be found in the will and spirit and person of Jesus Christ. His laws aim to form rightly the heart, rightly to discipline its feelings, rightly to govern relations in thought and in word to fellow-men. Stand at the side of Christ, look into His eyes, feel in all reverence near to His great heart, and all will be revealed. All goodness is His goodness; all badness is His defeat. Let us carry our suspicions, our insinuations, our evil guesses to His presence and ask guidance and they will shrink and fall from our hands. Let us read what the inspired Scriptures tell us concerning the dangers and evils of the tongue. "Is all and through all let our hearts seek Christ, and plead for the indwelling of His spirit. The heart thus formed will be right, and out of a right heart will come right conversation. From the abundance of the heart, the mouth speaketh.

We who are today assembled in this act of worship, are here because of our direct or indirect interest in this educational institution. We are of the educated classes. We may with profit possibly dwell on these things for the better fulfilling of our duty.

However, I turn to you; Graduates of 1910, with particular appeal.

This is one of the periods in your young lives, when your emotional life

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. Try it in a little cold milk or water. ALL DRUGGISTS

tensity brings vision. Mean and narrow aims shrink back to the vanishing point in your minds' perspective. Great and beautiful thoughts, intentions and realizations throng forward in that perspective and fill you with happy anticipations, brave intentions and deep joy in your own goodness and in the goodness about you. I ask you to place among your resolutions today one which will consecrate to the service of goodness, your imagination, your observations, your conversation.

I ask you now to look backward through your lives whose memories are lighted today—to look back and recall the joy, the delight, the comfort that have come to you from your goodness, to recall the comfort and hope that goodness in you has brought to others and the goodness in others has brought to you. Inspired by those memories, be with renewed strength lovers of goodness, seekers after goodness, proclaimers of goodness. Let your conversation follow that instinct at all times. Be not among those who seek evil and proclaim it; who imagine evil and declare it. Live in goodness, know it, encourage it, proclaim it, bless it.

I ask this in the name of your happiness, in the name of your education, in the name of your college, in the name of your fellow-men, in the name of Christ whose gentle and winning spirit consecrated goodness forever. I ask it in the name of God our Father in Whom and through Whom we as brothers humbly seek admission to His Kingdom. Only the good and lovers of goodness may hope to enter there.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Of a priest who is gone to his reward, Father McEldane, of St. Louis, a contemporary says, "that the poor and outcasts of the streets bowed their heads in sorrow; that his influence over hardened sinners amounted almost to fascination; mixing familiarly with the depraved, he never lost a tittle of their reverence; and prisoners who asked to see him through curiosity, called for him again and took religious instruction from him. He made all know he was a brother, and had the heart and hand of a brother for all. He had few friends among the rich or fashionable, but the lowly loved him. His arguments were to his hearers good and better nature, and they seldom failed. He was not well known among the clergy. He was never heard in the pulpit, but the confessional was his home. He preached a gospel that the scoffers cannot answer, and the profigate can not resist." We quote so much from this beautiful tribute, because it so well describes, not only the man of whom it is written, but many another humble, unassuming laborer in the ranks of the Catholic priesthood. And this man was a Jesuit. Some ardent critics would admit all his good works, and ascribe them to ambition for the power and greatness of his Order. Some would admit those works and set him down as a fanatic—Parkman, for instance. But the outcasts of the streets of the great city in which he lived and died, and the inmates of its jails and its dismal tenements, would not agree with such conclusions.—Casket.

A valued exchange remarks upon the waste of money on showy funerals, and relates a case where the body of a poor workingman, who had never, in life, worn a dress suit, was arrayed in one, and placed in a coffin fit for a king. Our contemporary states that, in this case, the funeral took \$800 of the one thousand dollars insurance held by the deceased. This is, perhaps, an extreme case; but we know of many cases in which a large amount of unnecessary expense was incurred by people who could ill afford it. They feared that people might say that they were stingy about the burial expenses of their dead. But, to keep within one's means can never be stinginess; and the outward show of a funeral is of no real importance. It matters nothing to the poor soul whether the body goes into the grave in an oak coffin, with silver fittings, or in one of pine boards of the plainest kind. Men of good sense, who have money, frequently make it one of their last requests that their funerals be plain and simple.—Casket.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria

It was down in the market district. "What this country needs is plenty of bone and sinew," said the tall one. "Yes, and plenty of grit and sand," echoed the short one. "By the way, what business are you in?" "Oh, I'm a butcher. And you?" "Why—I distribute strawberries when they arrive from the Southern markets."

Muscular Rheumatism.

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

Where's the bird dog you used to have?

"Oh, the milliner down the street complained that he kept her customers away by obstructing the sidewalk." "Obstructing the sidewalk?" "Yes, you see, he spent all his time down there pointing the birds in the window."

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."

"Yes, sir," says the enthusiastic man, "down my way we raise strawberries so big that three of them will fill a quart box."

"That may be," replied the other man, "but where I live they have quart boxes so small they will barely hold three berries."

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

Is Specially Calculated To Cure All Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Croup, Pain or Tightness in the Chest; and All Bronchial Troubles yield quickly to the curative powers of this principle of pectoral remedies. It contains all the virtues of the world famous Norway pine tree, combined with Wild Cherry Bark, and the soothing, healing and expectorant properties of other excellent herbs and barks.

Mrs. John Polch, Windsor, Ontario, writes:—"I was troubled with a nasty hacking cough for six months and used a lot of different remedies but they did me no good. At last I was advised by a friend to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and with the first few doses I found great relief and to-day my hacking cough has entirely disappeared and I am never without Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in the house."

The price of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is 25 cents per bottle. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, so be sure and accept none of the many substitutes of the original "Norway Pine Syrup." Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

\$50 Scholarships Free

To the Student making the Highest Marks during next term.

Will YOU win it?

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Union Commercial College,

WM. MORAN, Prin.

Was All Run Down.

Weighted 185 Lbs. Now Weighs 185.

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

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

MINARD'S LINIMENT is the only Liniment asked for at my store and the only one we keep for sale.

All the people use it.

HARLIN FULTON,

Pleasant Bay, C. B.

Mothers—"Do you think that young man has matrimonial intentions, my dear?"

Daughter—I certainly do, mama. He tried to convince me last night that I looked prettier in that ten dollar hat than in the fifteen dollar one."

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria

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Union Commercial College,

WM. MORAN, Prin.

Sturgeon Tea

Wednesday, July 13, 1910

The parishioners of St. Paul's Church, Sturgeon, intend holding a Grand Tea on the beautiful grounds adjoining the church, on Wednesday, July 13th, 1910. This will be the best tea of the season, and all are invited to attend.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE. Sturgeon, June 15, 1910—41

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

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:

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CHARLOTTETOWN.

June 15, 1910—41

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April 28—41

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We sell only such seeds as are best adapted to our soil and climate, and our long experience has gained for us this knowledge.

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Our supply of No. 1 Clover and Timothy, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn, Buckwheat, Turnip Seed, etc., etc., is procured from the most reliable sources. Many varieties are grown especially for us.

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We do not sell cheap seed of inferior quality. "The Best and only the Best" is our motto.

Buy "Carter's Tested Seeds" and you are safe. Over one hundred and sixty reliable merchants sell them.

Our prices are as low as seeds of equal high standard can be bought for in Canada.

CARTER & O., Ltd.,

Seedsman to the people of P. E. Island,

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Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

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WE HAVE IN STOCK

For the Summer Trade a fine selection of

TEMPERANCE DRINKS!

FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, etc.

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

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June 28, 1909—3m

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A. L. Fraser, M. P. | A. F. McQuaid, B. A. Nov. 10, 1906—2m.

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