

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1913

Vol. XLII, No. 35

## Prince Edward Island Railway.

Commencing on April 16, 1913, trains on this Railway will run as follows:

Read Down				Read Up			
Dly	Dly	Dly	Dly	Dly	Dly	Dly	Dly
ex	ex	ex	ex	ex	ex	ex	ex
San	San	San	STATIONS	San	San	San	San
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
3 45	11 45	7 45	Lv Charlottetown	Ar 9 55	11 40		9 50
4 52	12 59	8 38	Lv Hunter River	Ar 8 38	10 38		8 55
5 30	1 43	9 07	Lv Emerald Jo	Ar 7 45	10 04	5 25	8 28
6 00	2 21	9 30	Lv Kensington	Ar	9 35	4 47	8 00
6 30	2 55	9 55	Ar Summerside	Lv	9 00	4 15	7 40
P.M. Noon				A.M. P.M.			
7 50	12 00		Lv Summerside	Ar 8 45	10 55		8 15
8 48	1 23		Lv Port Hill	Ar 7 48	9 38		7 55
	9 37	2 40	Lv O'Leary	Ar	6 57	2 10	
	10 50	4 40	Ar Tiglish	Lv	5 45	12 10	
		8 30	Lv Emerald Juno	Ar	7 40		
		9 20	Ar Ospe Traverse	Lv	6 50		
P.M. P.M.				A.M. P.M.			
3 00	7 00		Lv Charlottetown	Ar 9 30	5 40		
4 10	8 30		Lv Mount Stewart	Ar 8 30	4 10		
4 36	9 07		Lv Morell	Ar	7 56	3 20	
4 57	9 33		Lv St. Peter's	Ar	7 35	2 51	
6 00	11 05		Ar Souris	Lv	6 35	5 35	1 25
	7 10		Ar Elmira	Lv	5 30		
	5 04	9 40	Ar Cardigan	Lv	7 26	2 43	
	5 25	10 09	Ar Montague	Lv	7 04	2 15	
	6 00	10 50	Ar Georgetown	Lv	6 30	1 25	
P.M. A.M.				A.M. P.M.			
Dly	Sat	ex	Dly	Sat	ex	Dly	Sat
ex	only		ex	only		ex	only
Sat	Sat		Sat	Sat		Sat	Sat
and Sun			and Sun			and Sun	
P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	A.M.		A.M.	A.M.
3 10	3 10		Lv Charlottetown	Ar 10 00	9 45		
4 57	4 25		Lv Vernon River	Ar	8 23	8 31	
7 00	5 55		Ar Murray Harbor	Lv	6 30	7 00	
P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	A.M.		A.M.	A.M.

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July 26, 1911—17

## Sicily And The Sicilians.

Palermo, July 16.

After Italy itself no other part of Europe has had its praises so much sung by modern poets as Sicily. Our own Longfellow has gone to Sicilian folk-lore for some of the most beautiful pieces of his "Tales of a Wayside Inn." Wordsworth tells us that Sicily was the constant dream of his youth. But among all the poets Goethe caps the climax and tells us that without Sicily, Italy is indistinguishable. "Sicily," he says, "is the key to the whole." This, of course, is one of those exaggerations allowed to poets. If Sicily were to sink forth with to the bottom of the Mediterranean, Italy would still remain a separate unit and perfectly intelligible, the home of beauty and art, of poetry, and religion, the center of the world's history, the most interesting country on the surface of the globe. Yet is there a grain of truth in the paradox of the German poet?

Placed in the middle of the Mediterranean and in close proximity to Italy, Sicily became the meeting place and battle ground of all the races that have in succession contended for the possession of the peninsula, and they have all left their traces in its history, in its art, and in the character of its inhabitants. I have seen Sicily twice in my lifetime, and of all the impressions received on either visit, two will remain forever indelible in my memory. The one is a monument built by nature; the other is a monument of art. The former is Mount Aetna; the latter the Cathedral of Mondragone. Mondragone is a suburb of Palermo and contains the most beautiful church in all Sicily. I shall speak of it on another occasion. Suffice it to say that in some respect it is unrivalled by any church edifice in the entire world.

### A KIND AND GENEROUS NATURE.

Of course, the most interesting thing in Sicily are the Sicilians themselves. Every Sicilian contains a small Aetna in his own bosom, and his eyes, on provocation, remind you of the fires within, and that an eruption may at any time break forth. And yet the eruptions are on the whole rare among the common people. Crimes of a serious character are not as frequent in Sicily as they are in some countries that boast of a higher civilization.

Beneath the threatening aspect the Sicilian has a kind and generous nature; he is faithful to his friends; he is honest and frugal and industrious. When, however, we analyze his character or, indeed, become acquainted with him at close quarters without analysis, the question will perforce obtrude itself, what would these people have become without the softening and civilizing influence of the Catholic Church?

### LIVES ARE LABORIOUS AND FRUGAL.

The answer cannot be given in a sentence; but we do know that the undeniably noble, kind, gentle and hospitable traits in their character are due in most part, if not entirely to that influence. Of that character in the main we can repeat again what even the English Protestant, Symonds, has written of the Neapolitan:

"The occupations of the sea and land are blended together on this shore; and the people are both bilthe and gentle. It is true that their passions are on the surface, and that the knife is ready to their hand. But the combination of fierceness and softness in them has an idiosyncrasy when one has learned by observation that their lives are laborious and frugal, and that their honesty is hardly less than their vigor. Happy, indeed, are they—so happy that, but for crimes accumulated through successive generations by bad Governors—they might deserve what Shelly wrote of his imagined island in Epipsychidion."

### GVERNED BY THEIR OLD CUSTOMS.

The influence of bad government to which Symonds refers is still evident in Sicily. In this respect Sicily is, probably, worse off than the rest of Italy. The people are less in sympathy with the government. In fact, they look upon its officials as foreigners and intruders. They differ very much from the Italians in character, and practically consider themselves a distinct nation.

They are still, to a great extent, governed by their old customs. On the other hand the Italians seem to govern them. They get no cooperation or sympathy from the populace. Accordingly, brigandage, the Mafia, and other secret societies flourish, and the government is powerless to stamp them out. It must be remembered that Italy in the course of a thousand years has never been a political unit; and Sicily has always been the most distinct portion contained in the conglomerate that has been known under that generic name.

### HOMERULE DOES NOT EXIST.

This is a very simple and plain fact; but one which the government at Rome seems never to have learned. It wants to control everything in every corner of the kingdom, even down to the smallest towns. Real home rule or local government does not exist. There can be no doubt that a form of home rule under appropriate central supervision would be the best for Sicily.

It would make the people responsible for the conduct of their own affairs, would gain their sympathy and cooperation, and would make reform and the suppression of abuses possible. It is said that the idea which Pius IX had in his young days of a United Italy was to form a union of confederated states, each under its own distinct government and with the Pope in the center. There can be no manner of doubt that such a plan, if realized, would be better than the present bureaucracy.

### ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT AETNA.

The enthusiasm of Sicilians about Aetna is quite intelligible after one has seen Aetna and the position it occupies in Sicily. The mountain really fills the whole eastern part of the island, not so much by what it occupies as by what it dominates. It is 10,850 feet high, the highest burning mountain in the world. It covers a surface area of 460 square miles, sitting on a base which in shape is almost a perfect circle and measures ninety miles in circumference.

Aetna has the form of a truncated cone, the regular and gradually sloping sides of which afford admirable opportunities for agriculture in the lower altitudes. These slopes are broken by but one immense gash in the mountain side towards the east, which is called the "Valley of the Ox." Subsidiary cones arise in its upper regions to the number of two hundred. It is, therefore, far greater, as well as more terrible than Mount Vesuvius. Its size, however, removes the crater to a greater distance from the cities below.

### ALWAYS A RAGING VOLCANO.

From the old Latin authors we know that Vesuvius was harmless even in the time of Augustus; and that cattle were then grazed within its extinct crater. Not so Aetna which has been a raging volcano as far back as history has any records. To the imagination of the ancient Greeks it was the forge of Vulcan, the god of fire. In the nineteenth century there were nineteen eruptions, an average of one every five years. One of great violence took place only two years ago.

It can easily be imagined, therefore, how Aetna never allows the Sicilians to become forgetful of its existence. What a Sicilian fellow-traveller said about its climate is literally true. Some Arctic snow can be always found on its summit, and at its base the roses bloom in January. Along the southern shore, upon which it looks down, flourish all the trees and fruits that we associate with perpetual summer, oranges and lemons, figs and olives, Nespoll towering palms.

### MOUNTAIN HAS THREE ZONES.

Apart from this territory that extends from its base to the sea, the mountain itself has, indeed, as my Sicilian friend boasted, three zones. They are not exactly identical with those we learned in the geographies, for there is no torridity in Sicily. These zones the people call Regions. The first is called the cultivated region, and the name explains itself. It extends to an altitude of 3,500 feet.

The second is called the forest region, the lower part of which is clothed chiefly with evergreen pine, the upper with birches and a few small groves of oak. The chestnut, cultivated either for its fruit or for its timber, is found in both these zones. The forest region terminates at a height of 6,000 feet. The highest zone, running from this point to the summit, is called desert region. The name is hardly appropriate, for there is still vegetation though of a stunted description, the trees of all kinds becoming dwarfed into shrubs.

### DOMINATES THE ENTIRE ISLAND.

A curious phenomenon is that the streams that run down the sides of this mountain all unite to form one river, which runs in almost a perfect circle around its base. The base, namely, is on a lower level than the country to the North, West and Southwest, and so the waters, separating at a point to the Northwest, run in opposite directions around the base of the mountain until they reach the sea at the Southeast. The enthusiasm of the Sicilians, therefore about Aetna is intelligible. It is a little country, rather a little world, in itself.

The people who live around it call it simply the mountain. The Italian is Etna; but there is no such word in the Sicilian dialect. Here it is called

either the mountain (i mont) or Mongibello—a combination of two words for mountain, the one Latin and the other Arabic—(Lavin, moon, and Arabic, gub.) The name is essentially appropriate, for the blood of both races is mingled in the people who use the name. Mongibello fills the whole east of Sicily and dominates the entire island, and little wonder, therefore, that it fills and dominates the imagination of the people who grow up within view of its smoking crater.—O. B. M. in N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

### The Psalms a Treasury of Devotion.

To Charles Lamb is attributed the remark: "When a new book comes out I read an old one." This would be a good practice for many well-meaning persons. New prayers, new cults, formulae and liturgies are eagerly taken up, while the old, well-tried and honored devotions are passed by. St. Alphonsus, in his treatise on prayer relates that the ancient Fathers, who were our first instructors in the spiritual life, held a conference to determine what was the exercise most useful and most necessary for eternal salvation, and that they determined it was to repeat over and over again the short prayer of David, "Incline unto my aid, O God!" What a treasury of devotion we have in the Psalm if we would only make use of it. When Frederic Ozanam, founder of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, was nearing the end of his all too brief career, which closed at the age of forty years, he wrote these words in testimony of the benefit he had derived from the Psalms:

"I am easily cast down by suffering, and I should be inconsolable in my weakness if I did not find comfort in the Psalms, those cries of sorrow which David sends forth to God, and which God at last answers by granting him pardon and peace." \* \* \* During many weeks of extreme languor the Psalms have never been out of my hands. I never wearied of reading over, and over those sublime lamentations, those flights of hope, those supplications full of love which answer to all the wants and all the miseries of human nature. It is nearly 3,000 years since a king composed those songs in his days of repentance and desolation, and we still find in them the expressions of our deepest anguish and the consolation of our sorrows. The priest recites them daily; thousands of monasteries have been founded in order that these psalms might be chanted at every hour, and that this voice of application might never be silent. The gospel alone is superior to the hymns of David, and this only because it is their fulfilment, because all the yearnings, all the ardors, all the holy impatience of the prophet, in the Redeemer issued of his race. So great is the bond between the two Testaments that the Redeemer Himself had no name dearer to Him than that of Son of David. The two blind men of Jericho called Him by it, and I often cry out to Him, with them, Son of David, have mercy on us."

### The "Lazy Monks."

The system of reading and writing music which has been adopted by the whole world is the invention of one of those "Catholic monks" of the Middle Ages about whose "ignorance and superstition" we find anti-Catholic writers indulging in so much absurd misrepresentation. Were it not for the learned monks and other intellectuals of the Catholic Church and their patient labors and devotion to the higher sciences and accomplishments, the civilization of today would be without their most precious text books and models.

Guido Aretino was a Benedictine monk, born at Aressa, near the end of the tenth century. In the midst of his religious duties he found time to cultivate and develop his remarkable genius for musical composition. The old system of learning music was extremely crude and tedious, and it required years of patient study to learn how to read music. Guido undertook to simplify the problem, and succeeded to such a degree that, after the lapse of nine centuries, his method is still the method of the world's musicians.

His religious temperament manifested itself in his choosing as the names of the notes ut, mi, fa, sol, la, etc., the first syllables of a Latin hymn to St. John. Pope John XVIII invited Guido to his court, and was delighted with his new system, and gave him every facility and encouragement in perfecting it, both in the writing and reading of musical compositions. The modern gamut was Guido's invention, and from the Vatican resounded the first strains of a melodic melody, reduced to a pop-

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A man never boasts of his will power if his wife is around.

A Sensible Merchant.

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.

Even a poor trouble hunter is sure to find it quickly.

A clever woman is one who permits a man to talk about himself.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Don't have to go to Canada to listen to Mr. Thaw's recital. His money can be heard talking right here.—N. Y. Telegram.

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 25c.

If it were not for my friends we should have nobody to gossip about.

Some people keep so busy observing the prophecies that they have no time to do anything else worth while.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

The best proof of the assertion that two can live as cheaply as one is the fact that a lot of them do it.

I would work only when it rains, if I could have my wishes. And when the sun shines through the pane, I'd always be out fishing.

WAS TROUBLED WITH SOUR STOMACH AND BILIOUSNESS.

Sour Stomach and Biliousness are caused by a sluggish Liver, for which there is no working property, it holds back the bile, which is so essential to promote the movement of the bowels, and the bile gets into the blood instead of passing through the usual channel, thus causing many stomach and bowel troubles.

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**THE HERALD**

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**Wilson And Mexico.**

In a recent issue we referred to the strained relations existing between the Governments in Washington and in Mexico. We did not in that article pursue the question beyond the point where President Wilson had sent to Mexico City, as his personal representative, Mr. John Lind, who conveyed a message to provisional President Huerta, from the Chief Executive of the United States. Since then matters in dispute between the two countries do not appear to have come very much nearer adjustment, although latest advices hold out some hope in that direction.

It has now become public knowledge that provisional President Huerta rejected the conditions of settlement submitted by President Wilson, through his personal representative Mr. John Lind, and that counter proposals were handed out by Huerta setting forth his ideas of an amicable adjustment. His efforts in the direction of settlement, having failed, Mr. Lind left Mexico City on August 26th, and proceeded to Vera-Cruz, there to await further developments. For several days previous to Lind's departure for Vera-Cruz, he and Senor Gombao, Mexican foreign Minister had been diplomatically fencing over the questions at issue. Gombao exerting his utmost endeavors to secure a new basis of negotiations, while Lind steadfastly declared that under no circumstances would the United States yield any of its points or agree to any considerable prolongation of the negotiations unless Huerta withdrew his note of reply to the American proposals. Having apparently made no progress with his case, Lind reported to President Wilson and then withdrew to Vera-Cruz, as already stated.

Matters having reached this stage President Wilson prepared, for Congress, a message on the subject and on August 27th, delivered it in person to both houses of Congress in joint session assembled. The President first read his instructions to Mr. Lind, as follows:

"All America cries out for a settlement," read the note Mr. Lind bore to Mexico. A satisfactory settlement seems to us to be conditioned on:

An immediate cessation of fighting throughout Mexico, a definite armistice solemnly entered into and scrupulously observed.

Security given for an early and free election in which all will agree to take part.

Unconditional recognition of the Huerta government.

After reciting these proposals and counter proposals and enumerating the different steps taken in the case, President Wilson announced the position of the United States to be as follows:

No armed intervention. Strict neutrality "forbidding the exportation of arms or munitions for war of any kind from the United States to any part of the Republic of Mexico."

Under no circumstances to be the partisans of either party to the contest that now distracts Mexico or constitutes ourselves the virtual umpire between them.

To urge all Americans to leave Mexico at once, and to assist them to get away in every possible way. To let everyone in Mexico, who assumes to exercise authority, know that this government shall vigilantly watch the fortunes of those Americans who cannot get away, and shall hold them responsible for their sufferings and losses to a definite reckoning.

"That can and will be plain beyond the possibility of a misunderstanding," declared the President.

Negotiations for the friendly mediation of the United States are open to resumption at any time upon either the initiative of this government or that of Mexico.

The foregoing, in brief, sets forth the condition of affairs existing between Mexico and the United States. However much President Wilson may declare that his Government does not wish to intervene in the affairs of a neighboring country, it appears to us difficult to interpret absolutely in this sense his declarations in this connection. We are of opinion that if one of the great powers of Europe similarly expressed its attitude towards a neighboring first class power, there would be aroused more than a suspicion of intervention. Matters governmental in Mexico are doubtless bad enough; but they might be considerably better if President Wilson and his Government confined their admonitions to subjects of their own country and put a stop to filibustering and smuggling of arms and ammunition across the line from the United States. It is easy to act the bully when you are sure you can lick the other fellow.

The President's attitude is attracting some attention in the old country. In an editorial thereabout the London Spectator, among other things, says:

"In dealing with Mexico, President Wilson wishes to secure the effects of compulsion while announcing that he never will apply compulsion. This new method of diplomacy obviously is not a hopeful one, and whether President Wilson will be able to emerge from the present crisis with credit or safety it is impossible to say. What may be called his gentle obstinacy has maneuvered him into a position from which it is not easy either to advance or retire."

The Saturday Review says: "The President's tone of cold superiority will only outrage Mexican pride," and stimulate President Huerta and his rebels to take a bold stand "as champions of Mexican dignity against American insolence to bring about the hostilities which President Wilson professes he is most anxious to avoid."

Concluding the editorial says: "A frontier incident, and the thing is done. Before the Americans know it there will be a raid, somebody will tread on the stars and stripes, and all America will be remembering the Maine again." It is to be hoped that good may come out of the mix up

between the two countries, no matter whether or not the proceedings are in regular diplomatic order.

Viscount Haldane, Lord High Chancellor of England who has been on a visit to Canada and the United States, left on return to the Old Country yesterday by the steamer Lusitania, from New York. It is a very unusual thing for the Lord Chancellor to leave the United Kingdom during his term of office, and it is said to have occurred only once before this time, since the days of Cardinal Wolsey. The principal event for which Lord Haldane made the long journey was to deliver an address before the convention of the American Bar Association assembled in Montreal. Lord Haldane, accompanied by his sister Miss Haldane, arrived in New York on Friday. On Saturday, accompanied by a distinguished entourage, the party went up the Hudson River in a barge to Albany the Capital of the State. Here the distinguished guest was met by Hon. C. J. Doherty, Canada's Minister of Justice, the Premier of Quebec and other eminent legal gentlemen of Canada. After being entertained at Albany the party came to Montreal, arriving on Sunday. On Monday afternoon, Lord Haldane delivered his address to the Convention of the American Bar Association, assembled in the Princess Theatre. Among those in attendance from the United States were Chief Justice White of the U. S. Supreme Court, Washington, Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, President of the American Bar Association and numerous other eminent legal gentlemen. After two very busy days Lord Haldane left Montreal on Tuesday morning in time to take return passage on the Lusitania.

**Buildings Demolished.**

With a crashing sound, the three-story vacant building at 192 Peel street Montreal and the adjoining two-story office building, No 194 tumbled to their foundations at 7:45 o'clock Friday night, and fell to earth. No one was in the vicinity at the time so far as known, and it is practically certain there were no casualties. Both buildings are a mass of ruins. The cause of the collapse is attributed to blasting operations in connection with the construction of the Drummond building, next door. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.

**Killed By Falling Building.**

A gloom has been cast over the city of Peterboro, Ont by one of the worst, if not the worst disaster in its history. With no more warning than a few ominous cracks that were immediately followed by a rending of timbers, and a crashing of bricks and mortar, a big section of the largest department store in Peterboro collapsed last Thursday morning, killing five persons and injuring more or less seriously almost a dozen.

**Peace Palace Inaugurated.**

The Palace of Peace was inaugurated at the Hague Thursday afternoon, when the ceremony of banding the edifice over to the charge of the Dutch foreign minister was carried out in the great court in the presence of Queen Wilhelmina, the Dowager Queen Emma and Prince Consort Henry. Those were surrounded by a distinguished gathering of diplomats, representatives of peace societies, and people prominent in all the arts and sciences.

**Typhoon in Japan.**

Extensive ruin has been caused in Japan by the typhoon which has raged there for several days. Scores of people were killed and hundreds of bridges and houses destroyed. In Tokio itself fifteen thousand houses were inundated, while in the country the railroads and the crops were much damaged. A party of seventeen children was lost while climbing Mount Komaga-Take.

**Races At Montague.**

The horse races at Montague Bridge on Wednesday last were a grand success. The weather, although threatening, held fine during the day, with the exception of a very light sprinkling of rain now and then. The attendance was very large, probably in the vicinity of four thousand, and the people were most orderly. The trotting was real good in each of the three classes. It was, without any doubt, the most successful trotting meet held in King's county. The summaries of the different trots are as follows:

- 219 CLASS (TROT AND PACE) PURSE \$150.  
 Dominion D. 2:20 1/2, D. A. McKinnon, Charlottetown 5 2 4 1 1  
 Hilda S. 2:20 1/2, Alfred Steward, Southport 1 1 2 3 3  
 Devilish Dorothy, 2:18 1/2, Dr. J. T. Jenkins, Charlottetown 2 3 3 2 2  
 Cherry Ripe, T.C. Edgett, Charlottetown 3 4 4 4 4  
 Country Boy, 2:20 1/2, W. Maher Boston Mass, 4 5 5  
 Time 2:21, 2:21, 2:22, 2:20 1/2, 2:23
- 224 CLASS (TROT) PURSE \$150.  
 Happy George, 2:23 1/2, W. A. Toombs, Long River, 1 1 1  
 Orwell Belle, 2:23 1/2, D. A. McKinnon, Ch'Town, 2 2 3  
 Rexall Girl, Hammond Kelly, Southport, 4 4 2  
 King Dods, H. H. Acoorn, Souris, 6 3 5  
 Frank I. 2:24 1/2, Charlie Chandler, Ch'Town, 5 6 6  
 King Brazilian, 2:24 1/2, Fred Walsh, North Tryon, 3 5 4  
 Time, 2:24 1/2, 2:24 1/2, 2:24 1/2
- 230 CLASS (TROT AND PACE) PURSE \$100.  
 Car Ferry, Lewis Leard, Summerside, 1 1 1  
 Zealot, M. McKenna, Vernon, 2 2 2  
 Ferndale, Neil Nicholson, Cardigan, 3 4 4  
 Oakley H., H. H. Horne, Charlottetown, 6 6 3  
 Moth Miller, Hamond Kelly, Southport, 8 3 7  
 Scrubb, P.C. Howatt, Cape Traverse, 4 8 5  
 Ruby D., George McIntyre, Montague, 5 5 6  
 Prince Cresens, James Riley, Gasperaux, 7 7 8  
 Time, 2:31, 2:30, 2:30 1/2

**The Welland Canal.**

Included in the transportation work undertaken by the Government this year is the enlarged Welland Canal between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. The new canal will in part follow the route of the present canal, and will in part take an entirely new course. The contract for Section 1 has been awarded at a price of \$3,500,000, and construction of the first three miles of the canal from the Lake Ontario end is now underway. This section is one of nine, tenders for which will be called in succession with as little delay as possible between each. The total length of the canal will be twenty five miles, and the difference in level between the two lakes, 325 1-2 feet, is to be overcome by seven lift locks, each having a lift of 46 1-2 feet. These locks are to be 300 feet long by 30 feet wide in the clear, and with thirty feet of water over the miter sills at extreme low stages in the lakes. The width of the canal at the bottom will be 200 feet, and at first the canal reaches will be excavated to a depth of twenty five feet only but all structures will be sunk to the thirty-foot depth, so that the canal can be deepened at any future date by dredging out the reaches.

The advantages which will accrue from the completion of this work are apparent from the fact that the largest lake boats will then by means of the canal reach the St. Lawrence waterway with full grain cargoes from the West. In the past there has been good reason for complaint that much of the Canadian grain transport has been diverted through American channels. When the Welland Canal is completed a thorough Canadian route will enable Canada to get her due share of her own trade. The enlargement of this canal was a work which Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised in 1908, but in 1911 his Government went out of power with not a hand turned toward fulfilling the promise.

**The Prince Edward Island Exhibition & Horse Races**

Charlottetown, September 23rd. to 26th., 1913  
 Open to The Maritime Provinces  
 \$7,000.00 In Exhibition Prizes \$7,000.00  
 2 DAYS HORSE RACING--7 CLASSES 2  
 SEPTEMBER 24TH, AND 25TH,  
 \$2,400.00 In Race Purses--\$2,400.00

Special Attractions in Front Of Grand Stand

Laphan will plunge into space from Harry Bingham Brown's Aeroplane when speeding at a mile a minute 3,000 feet in the air.  
 Margaret Hill's Animal Circus.  
 Nervo, The Human Comet, Diving from 60 feet ladder through space—the Death Defying Slide for life.  
 Will H. Hill, the Death Defying King of the High Wire, 100 feet in Mid Air.  
 Cheap Rates on all Railways and Steamers.  
 For rates see posters, or enquire of nearest station agent.

For prize lists, entry forms and all information, write  
 Frank R. Heartz, President.  
 C. R. Smallwood, Sec'y Treas.  
 Sept. 3, 1913, 41.

**AMERICAN LADY CORSETS**



Will Fit You Perfectly

American Lady Corsets are worn by thousands of ladies all over America. They stand for the final word in corsetry; producing to perfection fashion's demands for this season, namely, the modish low bust, the very long hip and back—in fact the uncorseted effect so sought after.

"American Lady" boning is very superior, made of specially selected material—flexible more or less to meet the demands of the various figures for which it is intended.

American Lady Hose Supporters are made of Pararubber thread webbing, giving the best possible wear.

We control "American Lady" Corsets for Charlottetown and guarantee them to give satisfaction.

Ask to see the different models.

**L. J. REDDIN**  
 My Store 117 Queen Street.  
 April 30, 1913.

**JAMES H. REDDIN** Montague  
 Barrister, etc., Dental Parlors

Has Removed his Office from the City Hotel Building, Great George Street, to rooms over Grant's Implement Warehouse, Corner of Queen and Sydney Streets.  
 We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded.  
 Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless.  
 Collections attended to. Money to loan.  
 A. J. FRASER, D. D.  
 Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1911—61 Aug. 15 1906—3m

**We Want 200,000 Pounds -WOOL-**

THIS STORE WILL GIVE YOU the top price for Wool—either Cash or Trade.  
 Bring your wool along to us—we can handle all you will bring in.  
 Bear in mind that this is now the largest and best equipped Departmental Store in Charlottetown—new goods—good equipment—prompt, courteous service.

**Bring In Your Wool**

**Moore & McLeod.**  
 119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown.



MANUFACTURED BY  
**R. F. MADDIGAN & CO.**  
 CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

**TRY OUR Home-Made Preserves!**

Made from home grown fruit. We have a large stock on hand. Sold in Bottles, Pails, and by the lb.

**EGGS & BUTTER**

We want EGGS and BUTTER for CASH, or in exchange for GROCERIES.

**House Cleaning Supplies!**

We Have a Full Line in Stock  
 Give us a call.

**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 of it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents or lb.

**R. F. Maddigan & Co.**

**Spring & Summer Weather**

Spring and Summer weather calls for prompt attention to the  
 Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We beg to remind our numerous patrons that we have REMOVED from 23 Prince Street to our new stand  
 122 DORCHESTER STREET,  
 Next door to Dr. Conroy's Office, where we shall be pleased to see all our friends.  
 All Orders Receive Strict Attention.  
 Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.

**H. McMILLAN**



LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

His Lordship, Bishop O'Leary crossed to the Mainland by the Northern Belle, this morning to be absent a couple of days.

Hon. Mardock Kennedy has tendered his resignation as a member of the Provincial Government, and it has been accepted.

It is said that an army of about 23,000 is now engaged in the western harvest fields.

Rev. Father Croken has been appointed to the pastoral charge of Georgetown and Montserrat, rendered vacant by the lamented death of Rev. S. T. Threlk.

Dillon Harrington, aged 8 years was instantly killed by the falling of a piano at McNab's Island, near Halifax, Monday afternoon.

A London despatch of the 2nd, says: Fifteen persons are believed to be killed and thirty injured in a collision of two sections of the London Scottish Express. Some were burned to death. Ten of the injured may die.

The traffic manager of the Canadian Northern Railway said at Winnipeg the other day that this year's harvest in the west will equal any for 30 years. The average yield of wheat per acre, he said, is 21 bushels.

Nine persons lost their lives and six were injured near Pittsburg Pa., when the boilers of the towboat Afton, exploded at an early hour on Saturday. The towboat was proceeding up the Ohio River with a tow of six flats loaded with sand and gravel when the explosion occurred.

Judge Landry of the Supreme Court Bench of New Brunswick, has been very ill for some time at his home, Dorchester N. B. For several days there was very little hope of his recovery; but late advice is more encouraging and his physicians now hold out good hopes for his recovery.

Twenty are believed to have been killed and a score or more hurt in a collision of the first and second sections of the Bar Harbor Express near Wallingford on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway yesterday. Thirteen bodies have been recovered.

Ryerson Waddell, 14 years of age was almost instantly killed at Cape Traverse on Friday. He was driving a cart which was a saw and frame, and striking on the latter. The cart wheel dropped into a rut, which caused the boy to lose his balance. In trying to save himself he grasped the saw which also overbalanced and fell on the boy's head crushing it and causing almost instant death.

Lord Strathcona, Canadian High Commissioner in London, accompanied by Lady Strathcona and their daughter the Honourable Mrs. Howard reached Montreal via New York on Sunday. He said he had come over on purely personal business. He attended the dinner to Lord Haldane in the evening. They left Montreal on Tuesday morning in time to catch the Lusitania on her return voyage from New York.

Despite the smart tricks of Harry K. Thaw's lawyer, this degenerate murderer received short shrift in the court at Sherbrooke today. A writ of Habeas Corpus was sustained by Judge Hutchinson. The freed prisoner from custody that only for very few minutes. He was taken in charge by the Dominion immigration authorities and hustled off to Coaticook, where he entered Canada, to be deported across the border into Vermont, the adjoining state.

Monday, Labor Day, was observed in this city as a public holiday. Business was almost entirely suspended and many left the city by steamer, rail and carriage, on excursions in one direction or another. In the forenoon the members of the Labor Union, and the truckmen mounted, turned out in parade accompanied by two brass bands. They made a fine run out. There was a game of cricket at Victoria Park. In the afternoon the Labor Union held their annual sports on the Athletic grounds, which were largely attended.

Mr. Theophilus Moore, Collector of Inland Revenue, Charlottetown, died at the home of his son Dr. B. P. Moore, of South Bend, Indiana on Monday evening last. He had been in indifferent health and took the trip to the west in hopes of improvement. The journey was evidently too much for him and he was so exhausted when he reached his son's home that he was obliged to take to the bed from which he did not rise again. He was 72 years of age, and had been in the inland Revenue Department for many years; but only became Collector on his retirement from his post for two years ago. He was a brother of Colonel F. S. Moore, and Mr. George Moore of Moore & McLeod.

The steamer Uranium of the Uranium Line from New York for Rotterdam, with a fine cargo like a furnace in hold No. 1, came into Halifax on Sunday night last. She left New York on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, deeply laden, with 8,000 tons of cargo. She had besides 12 first class passengers and 200 steerage, up to 8 o'clock Friday evening the voyage was uneventful. She was then about 330 miles from New York. At this stage someone was discovered leaving from the ventilators of the forward part of the ship. From No. 1 hold in which was stowed an amount of cotton, lumber and flour. Captain Agate was immediately notified, and efforts were at once made to extinguish the fire, or at least to confine it to No. 1 hold. To get the ship into the nearest port was the only thing to do; so she was directed for Halifax. The fire was extinguished, but only after the fire was unavailing. Heavy efforts to get the fire was unavailing, the men being driven back by volumes of smoke every time. The hatchways were then battened down and the ship sent for ward as rapidly as possible. The highest rate is given to Captain Agate for his conduct in the matter. There was not the slightest evidence of confusion or excitement among the passengers. As a matter of fact things were handled in such a cool manner that none of the steerage passengers knew that anything out of the ordinary had happened. She tied up at the Fisheries pier Saturday evening.

A serious fire broke out early this morning on the Hamburg American steamer Imperator, the largest vessel afloat at her dock at Hoboken. A second officer and a seaman are dead from suffocation.

During a terrific electric storm in Boston last Wednesday afternoon, the steamer Calista Austin, which had been warped in to her dock after the run from St. John, was struck by lightning. Several hundred persons were below at the time and no panic ensued. No person was injured, and damage was confined to foremast and wireless equipment.

Canadians Consume Meats

Ottawa, Aug. 27.—That Canadian people are consuming much more fresh and canned meats and lamb, and importing a correspondingly less quantity of live cattle and salt beef is indicated in a statistical memorandum of the customs department.

In 1904 a total of 36,540 horned cattle were imported. In the fiscal year ending March last this had fallen off to 8,123 head. On the other hand importations of sheep have increased greatly. In 1904 the total was 72,568; in 1913, 229,743; salt beef to the extent of 2,878,670 pounds were imported in 1904. Last year it fell off to 1,433,582 pounds.

The consumption of canned meat last year was 2,162,637 pounds, or double that of 1904 while fresh lamb importations have grown from 157,587 pounds in 1904 to 5,630,818 pounds in 1913.

Killed By Automobile

The automobile of Mrs. S.W.G. Ross of Montpelier Vermont plunged down an embankment and overturned near there on Friday, causing the death of the chauffeur, Oliver Gendreau, and seriously injuring Mrs. Ross and Mr. Van Wagner, of New York. Mrs. Van Wagner and Miss Ross, the other occupants of the car were only slightly hurt. The party was bound from Breton Woods, N. H., to Burlington on their way to Montreal. It is believed that Gendreau, to avoid a ditch, turned out quickly, too near the embankment. In its fall the automobile turned over twice and pinned the chauffeur under the wreckage. Mrs. Ross and Mr. Van Wagner were brought to a hospital at Montpelier the former with a broken leg and ankle and the latter with internal injuries, the extent of which have not been determined.

Rural Mail Increase

The rural mail delivery system has undergone an immense increase within the past year. At the present time, eighteen hundred routes are in operation. This is an increase of about a thousand since the present Dominion government assumed office. While many routes are being established in the west, the service is much more largely centered in the east, especially in Ontario, which has displayed a greater tendency to utilize it. The result has been the closing of a large number of country post offices.

The Market Prices

Table listing market prices for various goods including Butter, Eggs, Poultry, and other commodities.

Our store has gained reputation for reliable Groceries

Our store has gained reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1912 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.

STEWART & CAMPBELL, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Offices in Desriay Block, Corner Queen and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

W. J. P. McMillan, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada.

Paton's Big Bargain Sale

Continues from Day to Day—Bargains in All Lines.

Following are some of the articles offered at bottom prices at Paton's great bargain sale:

LADIES' SKIRTS

Ladies' carefully tailored, handsome ready to wear articles with the new bell-worth up to \$5, and \$9 going to clear at \$7.75. Latest fall styles.

SUMMER COATS FOR LADIES

The liberal discounts offered today on summer coats will clear them at a sharp order. The former price was \$5, they were discounted to \$2.50 but not having sold are now offered at \$1.25.

UNDERWEAR

Some splendid suits of Balbriggan underwear are to be sold at 75c per pair, up to the price of one dollar. It is the early shopper gets this bargain!

SUITS

There is a large table of men's suits at half price which are well worth the price first marked but the room must be cleaned out at any sacrifice.

WINTER OVERTOOLS

The man who has much outdoor work to do can secure a winter overcoat, one of last year's styles it is true but a stylish, well cut, well lined garment, at a saving of about half. There are about 150 to choose from all offered at half price.

WATERPROOFS

The chances of a life time to the man who wants something cheaply a good waterproof Paton's No. 1 quality from \$7 to \$18 at genuine 75c on the dollar. Scotch caps from 50c to \$1.25 sell at 35c.

SHIRTS

All Paton's fall and winter shirts were stocked and those have to go at one third off. Selections can be had in blue, grey, and tweed effects and will prove a boon to the man who has much driving to do this fall.

HATS, HATS, HATS

Men's hard hats never before offered for sale will meet every head today at 25c, worth up to \$1.50. A brand new stock, although the season has advanced any one who sees the straw hats offered today at Paton's will buy them. Up to \$2.50 selling at 50c. Vesting union hats so becoming to the average face will go at 50, 75c, \$1.00.

FURNITURE

Samples from beds selling for a song. The furniture department is fast being depleted but they are still offering at heavy discounts, Morris chairs, beautiful wicker chairs, Colonial chair rock mounted with barrel backs, chairs, tables, sections, bed cases, etc. etc. 15, 20, 25, 30 Morris chairs, children's chairs, and kindergarten sets, and other odd pieces which are liberally discounted.

STORE HOURS

Store opens, entrance Sydney Street, this morning at 9 a.m. at 12 noon and from 2 to 9:30 p.m.

Customers will find an experienced staff of clerks ready for their orders and are asked when at all possible to take their parcels with them. When left for the parcel in patience is asked for as the delivery is very large.

MONEY TO LOAN

W. J. P. McMillan, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada.

W. S. STEWART, K. O. J. N. A. CAMPBELL. July 8, 1911—y.

PLANT LINE!

AUTUMN EXCURSIONS In Effect September 19th

Charlottetown to Boston and return \$13.00. Tickets good for 30 days from date of sailing.

HALIFAX EXHIBITION

Sept. 3rd to Sept. 11th. Return tickets \$6.00. Good for two weeks from date of sailing.

The well known S. S. "Halifax" sails from Charlottetown Tuesday's at noon, and the new twin screw steamer "Evangeline" Friday's at noon.

For folders and full information apply to JAMES CARRAGHER, Agent, Charlottetown, P. E. I. August 27, 1913, 1f.

CHARLOTTETOWN Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Commencing MONDAY, the 5th of MAY, the Steamer Northumberland

Leaves Charlottetown for Pictou, N. S., at 8:20 o'clock a. m., leaving Pictou on return about 4:30 p. m. Connections made at Pictou for all points in Nova Scotia.

Steamer Express

Leaves Summerside for Point du Chene, N. B., about 10 o'clock a. m., leaving Point du Chene on return about 4:30 p. m., connecting with express trains for Charlottetown and Pictou. Connections made at Point du Chene for all points in Canada and the United States.

Mortgage Sale

THERE WILL BE SOLD by public Auction at the Law Courts, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, on Tuesday the sixteenth day of September next 1913, at twelve o'clock noon, all that parcel of land situated lying and being on township number sixty-seven, in Queen's County, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing on the east side of the County Line Road, so called, at the southwest angle of a lot the property of William May, and running thence east two and one-half chains, thence south parallel to said road two chains to land the property of Thomas Glover, thence west two and one-half chains to said road and thence north along the said road two chains to the place of commencement. The above sale is made under and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the twelfth day of October A. D. 1909 and made between John A. Croken of Emerald Lot 67, in Queen's County, Carpenter and Elizabeth Croken his wife of the one part and the undersigned of the other part, for non payment of principal and interest. For further particulars apply to Messrs. McLean & McKinnon, Solicitors, Royal Bank Building, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Dated 9th August A. D. 1913.

LIME!

We can supply from this date Fresh Burned Lime in large and small quantities suitable for farming and building purposes.

Invictus--- the Best Good Shoes for Men

We are showing now a nice line of Invictus—the best boots for men. These are shown in gun metal, patent, tan and black, laced and buttoned styles. Some of the new features are the new style tongue, attached to uppers, wear-proof lining and many other new ideas that dressy men should see. Prices range from \$5.00 to \$7.00.

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

M'LEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers. J. A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. MacDonald, Jas. D. Stewart.

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

Barristers, Solicitors, etc McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown.

Morson & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys

Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. MONEY TO LOAN. June 15, 1910—1f

MONEY TO LOAN

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

McLean & McKinnon Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law

Nov. 80 1910.

Cheap Fares To Toronto Exhibition.

In connection with the Canadian national exhibition at Toronto, which will be held this year from August 23 until September 8th, the Intercolonial Railway will give the opportunity to many to visit the Queen City on the occasion of its great annual fair.

The Toronto fair is the largest and most attractive of annual exhibitions in America, and this year new permanent buildings have been constructed and its extensive boundaries enlarged by boulevards. Aside from the attractions of the exhibition a visit to Toronto at this season is sure to be enjoyable especially in view of the very low rates prevailing.

From Charlottetown the round trip will be \$25.75 good going August 21, 24, 25, 26 and 27 and Sept. 3 and 4. A special rate of \$30.00 will prevail on August 22 and 23 and on Sept. 2. All tickets are good to return Sept. 10. Maritime Province travellers will have their choice of two through vestibuled trains, the Ocean Limited and the Maritime Express, both of which connect at Bonaventure union station, Montreal, with the through Grand trunk trains for Toronto. It will be well for intending travellers to apply early for reservations to R. K. Rogers Ticket Agent.

Proposed Government Buildings, Ottawa.

ARCHITECTS are invited to submit sketch designs in a preliminary competition for the erection of Department and Courts Building.

From the designs submitted in this preliminary competition, six will be chosen by the Assessors, the authors of which will be invited to submit more matured designs in a final competition, for which the five unsuccessful competitors shall each receive a honorarium of three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00).

The author of the design placed first by the Assessors will be entrusted with the work which the Governor intends carrying out on once.

The competition is limited to British Subjects practicing in the British Empire. The Government has appointed Mr. E. Conroy, Mr. J. H. G. Russell and Mr. J. O. Marchand, as Assessors to act in its behalf.

The designs in the first competition must be delivered in Ottawa (carriage paid) not later than 12 o'clock noon 2nd January, 1914, addressed to the undersigned.

Conditions for both competitions may be had on application to the undersigned, and at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, England.

Read—The Field Afar, ORGAN OF THE NEW Catholic Foreign Missionary Seminary.

Subscription: Fifty Cents a Year. Send in stamps if preferred. Associate Subscription: 1 Dollar. Enclose a One Dollar Bill. THE FIELD AFAR HAWTHORNE N. Y. July 9, 1912—3f

Interest in Foreign Missions Respects strongly on our work for the Church at home.

American Catholics are beginning to feel as this principle of Christian life. Get in touch with the Acts of present day Apostles among heathen peoples.

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Morson & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys

Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. MONEY TO LOAN. June 15, 1910—1f

MONEY TO LOAN

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

McLean & McKinnon Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law

Nov. 80 1910.

P. E. I. Railway.

Commencing on Monday, 25th instant and continuing up to and on October 4th, 1913, the morning train from Souris will leave at 5:30 a.m. instead of 6:35 a.m. Georgetown at 5:20 a.m. instead of 5:30 a.m. and Elmira at 4:25 a.m. instead of 5:30 a.m.

Passengers by these trains will connect at Royalty Junction with the express train from Charlottetown for Summerside and points on the mainland.

H. McEWEN, Superintendent, August 27, 1913, 2i.

COAL!

All kinds for your winter supply.

See us before you place your order.

HARD COAL—Different Sizes Soft Coal—All Kinds

C. Lyons & Co.

Interest in Foreign Missions Respects strongly on our work for the Church at home.

American Catholics are beginning to feel as this principle of Christian life. Get in touch with the Acts of present day Apostles among heathen peoples.

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MONEY TO LOAN

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

McLean & McKinnon Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law

Nov. 80 1910.

Mortgage Sale

Of Lands on Lot 29 in Queen's County.

Notice is hereby given that there will be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, on Friday, the Fifth day of September next coming, A. D. 1913, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate lying and being on Lot Twenty-nine in Queen's County in Prince Edward Island, bounded as follows, that is to say, Commencing at a square post in the south side of the old Road leading from Tryon to Charlottetown at the west boundary of farm marked 29 on a plan of the eastern half of said Lot, thence south seventy chains, thence west fourteen chains and sixteen links, thence north to said Road, thence following the course thereof north eighty degrees and forty-five minutes east four hundred and thirty links to the place of commencement, containing one hundred acres of land, a little more or less, being thus described in a conveyance from the Commissioner of Public Lands to Henry Wood, dated the seventh day of November A. D. 1877, together with all rights, members and appurtenances.

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, made between Thomas Wood of Kelly's Cross on Lot Twenty-nine, in Queen's County in Prince Edward Island, farmer of the first part, and Thomas S. Peters of Gagetown, in the Province of New Brunswick, and Edward Bayfield of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in the said Island, Barrister, Trustees for Mrs. Bayfield, of the second part.

For further particulars apply at the office of Messrs. Stewarts & Campbell, Solicitors, Desriay Block, Charlottetown.

Dated this 28th day of July, A. D. 1913 THOMAS S. PETERS, EDWARD BAYFIELD, Trustees and Mortgagees July 30, 1913—6f

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Repairs to Breakwater of Summerside, P. E. I." will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on Monday, Sept. 22, 1913, for the repairs to Breakwater of Summerside, P. E. I.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the office of W. E. Hyndman, Esq. District Engineer, Charlottetown, P. E. I. and on application to the Postmaster at North River Bridge, P. E. I.



Vampires.

A London evening paper, referring to the other week to the persistence of the belief in the reality of vampires, asked the question: "Do vampires exist?" It reported a case where a head of a family resident in a small Russian village died, and since then nine other members of the family have also died. Believing that their deaths were the result of the roving spirit in their chief, the remaining surviving members of the family assembled together a few evenings recently, disinterred the remains, and out of the head, again burying the body. They hoped by this means to prevent any further evil happening to the family.

"Interviewed on the subject by one of the Catholic Herald representatives, a well known Jesuit Father pointed out that in Proverbs xxx, 10 there was an allusion to the Alogab, whose daughters are said to cry "Give, give." The Alogab might, he said, be the horse leech, and probably yes, but it might also be the sting or ghastly, as the female spider which smokes blood.

"Asked what a Catholic could believe about vampires, he said: "A Catholic will treat the whole business as an affair of evidence. It would, of course, be insolently unscientific to say there are no sorts of created beings in the universe save those of which we are conscious. Solemnly, there may be, religiously, we believe there are (i. e., spirits of different kinds—angels and devils). And if so, it would be quite as unscientific to lay down off hand what those beings could or could not do.

"Catholics are inclined to diagnose an element of diabolic activity in Spiritualism. If this is so devils can apparently utilize matter to some extent, clothe themselves in it, and exercise material effects on men and things. It is impossible then to assert dogmatically that a devil could not behave in some such way as vampires are said to behave, if God permitted this. Whether it has ever happened is entirely a matter of evidence, and I should say that my personal opinion is, that there is no evidence whatever for the apparition and existence of vampires.

"Mystically speaking, however, I should say that the myth of Vampires testifies to a belief very deep seated in humanity, namely, that the blood is the life, and if you drink blood from a living creature you are drinking and absorbing its life. The same held in a less degree for eating its flesh, especially before the blood had left it. All sorts of nations at different times had rituals based on this, some very gross, some very mystic in intention, yet for the most part horrible and materialistic.

"Christianity is so marvellous a religion," said the Jesuit Father, "among other reasons, because it is so sublime, yet never seems what is low, and because it condescends to the most human elements in man yet never degrades itself. It is truly Catholic and universal, and links the highest with the lowest. It caters for the whole man, body and soul. It takes account of all his instincts. It is not like paganism, ancient or modern, which simply recognizes the claims of the body and its pleasures, nor like the old or new philosophies, who despise the body and sacrifice utterly to the spirit, as if we were, or even could be, an angel.

Now the center of Christianity is the Incarnation. And the Incarnation prolongs itself in the Eucharist. And in the Eucharist we feed in an absolutely true, yet most spiritual and mystical fashion, upon Christ's Body and Blood. There is nothing horrible about this ritual; it has no materialistic associations. We take unto our selves Christ's life: all our fellow Christians do so, too and we are linked with them in one life. The Eucharist is the most truly "social" institution for it unites God, and every Christian living or dead into one; better than by ties of political party, country, or uniformity, because the unity it effects is that of oneness of life in each and all concerned.

Children And Moving Pictures.

An article is contributed to the current issue of the Hibbert Journal (London) which deals with certain of the abuses which have entered with the cinematograph. The Head of Eton College supplements the article with some opinions of his own, and advocates the rigid supervision of all cinematograph theaters by competent inspectors and educationalists whose first business must be to see to it that the child's mind is protected from the depiction scenes which are bad for his mind, his body and his soul. The remarks are not limited to their application, but apply all round, and though Dr. Lyttleton of Eton recognizes the splendid opportunities the cinematograph possesses in the way of teaching and educating the young mind, he is also fully conscious of its perils.

The original writer in the Hibbert declares that there appears to be passing over the cinema world a real craving for depicting scenes of horror. A result of this is that the so called legitimate stage is, by sympathy, moved to seek for dramatic work

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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.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years, and tried every remedy I heard of, but never got anything that gave me relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot praise this medicine too highly for the good it has done me. I always take it in the spring and fall and would not be without it." W. A. ROBERT, Belleville, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

that shall attract the lovers of the lurid and the horrible. For his fights mannares, representations of hell, scenes depicting public executions, these are the principal types of pictures which are beginning gradually to take the place of the wholesome dramatic episodes which had at first made the new invention so attractive and so instructive. Not, says the Hibbert writer, in the sense of horror the only one appealed to. Many of the films prove to be direct incentives to crime; clever burglaries are exhibited before the eyes of mischievous boys, who at once have their attention called to the possibilities of the crook's life.

America says the writer, has determined with national sagacity that no living pictures of burglars shall be admissible. Unfortunately, however, the science or art of burglary does not cover the whole ground of vicious possibilities. Films are presented for the education of little children, which represent the lynching of negroes, the lives of so called "gay" people of the larger towns with the whole round of suggestive incidents in a life of pleasure.

The unfortunate part of the matter is, says the critic, to be found in the fact that neither the police nor the agents of the cinematograph firms who are set out as exhibitors are always sufficiently well educated to know what is horrible and what is not. Thus, a film representing a grotesque exhibition caricaturing Dante's sublime conception of Hell and Purgatory, even to the depicting of the tortures inflicted on the damned and the suffering, is allowed to pass the official censorship.

Do present pictures of this kind to growing boys and girls, or to little children, is to familiarize them with scenes which will not improve their minds, or make for the refining of their feelings. What the public really needs, says the Hibbert writer, is that in every town where cinematograph shows are springing up like mushrooms, there should be trained inspectors, men as well as women, who should know at a glance a down grade or demoralizing film when they see it, and should at once report it to headquarters.

There can be no doubt that in suitable surroundings, and with specially reverent treatment, pictures from the life of Our Lord may be impressive and educative, yet the idea of exploiting Him in a commercial speculation and of getting a troupe of actors to go to Palestine and pose there as His disciples, is in itself abhorrent. Moreover, the quickness of motion needed by the film takes away reverence and imparts a sense of what is artificial and sometimes almost comic.

A cinematograph theater is not the place for exhibiting pictures of this character, and the Hibbert critic goes on to describe how in one picture representing holy things "Satan jumped out of the earth in a puff of smoke by Our Savior's side, like a clown shooting up through the stage at a pantomime." In another film, he says, when Satan, in order to test Our Lord, brought him a bad case which he could not himself cure, and the miracle was duly performed by Christ, many of the audience began to clap their hands at Our Lord's "success."

It is not only the health of the religious and moral sense and spiritual understanding of the child which needs safeguarding. The time has come when educationalists must realize that it is no use spending millions of money upon elementary education if children beneath school age are allowed to have their minds abused, if not debauched, by what they have seen. The head Master of Eton says that the analogy of the magic lantern for school use will not hold for the cinematograph, since the lantern is only occasionally employed and then with many restrictions, and, besides, most competent teachers know these pictures can do but a small part towards building up a sound knowledge.

As it is, Dr. Lyttleton says he fears that for a considerable period and among the masses of children who know no better, the intellectual influence of the cinematograph will be deplorable. The truth is, he says,

SCOTT'S EMULSION is taken by people in tropical countries all the year round. It stops wasting and keeps up the strength and vitality in summer as well as winter. ALL DRUGGISTS

the influence of the moving pictures is prejudicial to learning exactly in the same way as the reading of snippets of information in cheap newspapers, only to a much greater degree. Just as the snippets predispose young people against serious reading, so does the cinematograph. —N. Y. Freeman Journal.

Missionary Work in British Columbia.

Between the years 1859 and 1896, says Archbishop McNeill, the Oblate Fathers converted about twelve thousand Indians on the mainland of British Columbia. It was not a superficial change they effected. Old Indian customsavoring of superstition were abandoned. This is a great achievement. But anyone who tries to tell the process and recount a hardships of the missionaries soon find that those devoted men cared not at all of what the future might have to say about them. They left no memoirs. They made history; they did not write it. A few who happened to have special talent for the written word, like Father Norrie or Father Le June, of Kamloops, have left records of work done in special places; but in general it may be said that the "book of life" is the only one in which they aspired to have future record.

The Okanagan Mission of early days is little known to any but old timers who happened to have lived in that vicinity. The first priest to visit the Okanagan Indians in British Columbia was Father Nobilla, a Jesuit, and a companion of Father de Smet, in 1845. He came from Walla Walla, in the State of Washington, through the Okanagan Valley, and went as far North as Fort George. At the head of the Lyke the Indians state his church vestments, which they thought would make good material for leggings! On October 8, 1859, the mission near Kelowna was founded by Father Pondosky, O. M. I., assisted by the Rev. Peter Richard, O. M. I., and Brother Sarel. For thirty one years Father Pondosky labored among the Indians, especially at Penticon and in the Somilkameen country.

He found them leading an uncivilized and wretched life. Their marriage customs were the reverse of Christian. The hymns he taught them to sing they still sing. For a time Father Dawson, O. M. I., afterwards Bishop of New Westminster, whose endowment for mission work amounted to genius, studied the mentality of the Indians and drew up a set of rules for dealing with them in accordance with their needs. I recorded of him that for two years he never once tasted bread, but lived on Indian fare of roots and dried fish. The self denial of those early missionaries must, indeed, have been of the supernatural order. Cleanliness is a virtue which Indian women seem to find difficult of acquirement, and one can easily imagine the repugnance which the missionary would have to overcome at meal time. It is said that when the missionary once asked a Indian woman to clean a spoon for him, she took it licked it and handed it back to him. Father Pondosky was the son of a barrister. His home had been one of culture and refinement. For love of God and of souls he submitted to real hardship, until one day, in February 1891, there came a sick call to a distant Indian cabin. On the way exposure brought on pneumonia, and he died in the Indian cabin.

From 1857 to 1873 another Oblate missionary in the Okanagan Valley was Father Gendre, who the Indians long remembered as a kind and jovial friend. His letters reveal a literary taste which could have produced a most readable book. For some days occasionally he was quite alone and had to cook for himself. He thus described his "baking": "I formed a perfect community, remarkable for its ordinary conduct. When cooking, I kneaded my dough or baking it on the sheet iron of my little stove, the whole community assisted at the operation. The part of our rule which I then observed the best, after brotherly love, was the prescription of silence. Always strict silence, except when annoyed by the racket or rattle. I threw at them some French anathemas, which the natives did not understand." Father Gendre died of consumption at the old mission house Kelowna.

The Okanagan Indians have improved steadily under the guidance of the missionaries. They have, of course, a long distance to reach civil and religious perfection. But they have greatly attained to the state of Christian family life. They drink too much strong drink, as we all know and deplore. Those who still drink to the Indians must bear a large part of the blame. White people should not allow any of their number to reap profit by catering to the desire for strong drink to the Indian. The existing laws are strict enough to prevent it if properly executed. In the matter of agriculture the Indian is in a dilemma. If the Government is very paternal in supplying implements and other facilities, the Indian learns to depend too much on the Government and become pauperized. On the other hand, he is allowed the right of individual property for credit in buying implements, etc., he is in danger of alienating his pro-

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party foolishly. The people who sell whisky to Indians are responsible for retarding the time of transition from tribal to civic life. S. Isidoro, P. Q., Aug. 13, 1904. MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LIMITED. GENTLEMEN.—I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT and also prescribed it for my patients always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all round Liniment extant. Yours truly, DR. JOS. AUG. SIROIS.

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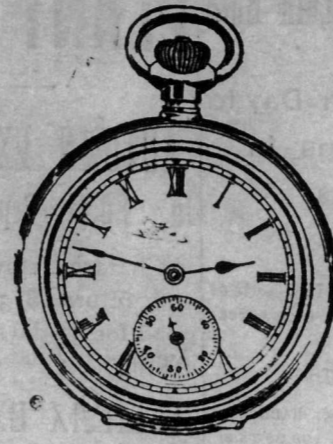
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