

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11, 1911

Vol. XL, No. 41

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

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The Pure Juice of Choice Nova Scotia Apples.

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The "Golden Mouth" of Antioch.

St. Chrysostom, the great preacher, died 407.—St. John Chrysostom, the incomparable doctor, on account of the fluency and sweetness of his eloquence, was called "mouth of gold." But his tender piety and his undaunted courage and zeal in the cause of virtue, are titles far more glorious, by which he holds an eminent place among the greatest pastors and saints of the Church. His father, Secundus, who died about the time of the saint's birth, was a military commander in Syria.

About the year 344, Antioch, the capital city of the East, was snatched by his illustrious birth. His mother, Arethusa, left a widow at twenty years of age, continued such the remainder of her life, dividing her time between the care of her family and the exercises of devotion. Her example in this respect made such an impression on our saint's master, a celebrated pagan sophist, that he could not forbear exclaiming: "What women have the Christians!" From the cradle the mother instilled into her child the most perfect maxims of piety, and contempt for the world.

The ancient Romans dressed no youth than their being ill taught the first principles of the sciences. The saint's mother provided her son with the ablest masters which the empire at that time afforded. Eloquence was estimated the highest accomplishment, especially among the nobility, and was the surest means of raising men to the first dignities in the State. John studied that art under Libanius, the most famous orator of that age; and such was his proficiency that even in his youth he excelled his masters. Libanius, being taken by his pagan friends on his deathbed about the year 390, who should succeed him in his school, answered: "John, had not the Christians stolen him from us."

The progress of the young scholar in philosophy, under Andragastus, was no less rapid and surprising; his genius shone in every disputation. The first dignities of the empire were open to him; but his principal desire was to dedicate himself to God without reserve in holy solitude. However, not being yet twenty years of age, he for some time pleaded at the bar. In that employment he was drawn by company into the diversions of the world, and sometimes assisted at the entertainments of the stage. Suddenly his eyes became opened and he was struck with horror at the sight of the precipice upon the brink of which he stood; and, not content to flee from it himself, he never ceased to bewail his blindness and took every occasion to caution the faithful against it, but more particularly in his vehement sermons against the stage.

Alarmed at the danger he had narrowly escaped, he determined to carry his resolution of renouncing the world into immediate execution. He began by the change of his garb, to rid himself the more easily of the importunities of friends. His clothing was a coarse gray coat; he fasted every day, and spent the greater part of his time in prayer and meditation; his bed was no other than the hard floor. In subduing his passions he found none so difficult a conquest as vanity; this enemy he disarmed by embracing every kind of public humiliation. The clamors of his old friends and admirers, who were increased at his leaving them, and pursued him with their importunities and censures, were as arrows shot at random. He took no manner of notice of them, rejoiced in contempt and despised the frowns of a world whose flatteries he despised.

St. Malactius, Bishop of Antioch, called the young ascetic to the service of the Church, gave him suitable instructions during three years in his own palace, and ordained him Reader. The saint in his retirement learned the art of silence with far greater application than he had before studied that of speaking. This he discovered when he appeared again in the world, though no man ever possessed a greater fluency of speech or a more ready and enchanting eloquence, joined with the most solid judgment and a rich fund of knowledge and good sense; yet in company he observed a modest silence and regarded talkativeness as an enemy to the interior recollection of the heart and as a mark of vanity and self-conceit.

In 374 he retired into the mountains near Antioch, among certain holy anchorites, who peopled them, and whose manner of life is thus described by our saint: "They devoted all the morning to prayer, pious reading and meditating. Their food was bread with a little salt; no one ever sat before sunset. They had no other bed than a mat spread on the bare ground. Their garments were made of the rough hair of goats or camels, or of old skins, and such as the poorest beggars would not wear, though some of them were of the richest families and had been tenderly brought up. They wore no shoes; no one possessed anything as his own; even their poor necessities were all common. They inherited their estates only to distribute them among the poor; and on them, and in hospitality to strangers, they bestowed all the spare profits of their work. They made baskets, filled and watered the earth, hewed wood, attended the kitchen, washed the feet of all strangers and waited on them without distinction, whether they were rich or poor."

In 386 the saint was ordained priest, and for twelve years he discharged all the duties of that arduous station, being the hand and eye of his bishop and his mouth to his flock. The instruction and care of the poor he regarded as his first obligation; this he always made his favorite employment and delight. He never ceased in his sermons to recommend their cause and the precept of almsdeeds to the people. Antioch contained at that time one hundred thousand Christians, and all of these he fed with the word of God, preaching several days in the week, and frequently several times on the same day. He abolished the most invidious abuses, repressed vice and changed the whole face of that great city. It seemed as if nothing could withstand the united power of his eloquence, zeal and piety.

In 387 Theodosius I was obliged to levy taxes on his subjects, and the people of Antioch manifested and discharged their rage on the emperor's statues, those of his father, his two sons, dragged them with ropes through the streets and then broke them to pieces. Flavian, Bishop of Antioch, went to the palace of the emperor with a discourse prepared by St. Chrysostom. When Theodosius had heard the bishop he replied: "If Jesus Christ, the Lord of all things, vouchsafed to pardon and pray for those very men that crucified Him, ought I to hesitate to pardon them who offend me?" After this storm our saint continued his labors with unwearied zeal and with the honor, the delight, not of Antioch only, but of all the East, and his reputation spread itself over the whole empire.

In 397 Nectarius, Bishop of Constantinople, dying, the Emperor Arcadius resolved to procure the election of our saint to the patriarchate of the city. He therefore dispatched a secret order to the count of the East, enjoining him to send John to Constantinople, but by some stratagem, lest his intended removal, if known at Antioch, should cause a sedition and be rendered impracticable. When John was consecrated he gave the funds attached to his holy office to the relief of the poor, especially of the sick. For this purpose he erected and maintained several hospitals.

Eudoxia, the wife of Emperor Arcadius, was a woman of "flagrant avarice, her exertions knew no bounds, and her court was filled with informers and calumniators, who, being always on the watch for prey, found means to seize the estates of such as died rich and to disinherit their children or their heirs." The saint preached a sermon against the extravagance and vanity of women in dress and pomp. This was pronounced by some to be leveled at the Empress, and the saint's enemies were not wanting to blow the coals.

In June, 403, he was ordered to appear before a tribunal of the Empress' dupes who sentenced him to banishment. When the people of the city heard of the sentence they at once went to the cathedral to guard their pastor. On the third day, having taken all possible care to prevent an uprising, the saint surrendered himself unknown to the people to the count who conducted him to Prænestium in Bithynia.

After his departure his enemies entered the city, but the people ran about loudly demanding the restoration of their pastor. The next night the city was shaken with an earthquake and the emperor, struck with remorse, immediately applied to the emperor for the saint's recall. Almost all the city went out to meet him, and the bishop resumed his duties. Again the edict was issued, and driven from spot to spot sometimes in chains, always under the prod of guarding spears, on September 14, 407, he dragged himself to the tomb of the martyr Basilides at Comana in Pontus and laid his soul in the hands of God. Thirty years after Theodosius the Younger brought the saint's body back to Constantinople.

Minard's Liniment cures
Diphtheria

Cardinal Moran's Visit to Dublin.

An interesting story was told some years ago by the Archbishop of Dublin with regard to the last visit of Cardinal Moran to Dublin. On that occasion he was the guest of the Archbishop. When the two ecclesiastics were enjoying a "bird's-eye view" of Dublin from the highest point of the Arbutus (Paislee) the Cardinal remarked that it was very strange that all the big church spires were on the south side of the Liffey. The Archbishop confessed that this fact had never struck him before, but on examination he found that the Cardinal was right. It was not long after this that the Archbishop was requested to preside at a meeting in support of the proposed extension by the Vincentian Fathers of the magnificent church at Painsborough.

The Archbishop took advantage of this occasion to tell the story of Cardinal Moran's comment, and appalled humorously to Father Grogan to remove the reproach to the north side of Dublin. He promised that he would contribute more than he had originally intended, and asked the Vincentians to undertake to have a splendid spire erected by the time of Cardinal Moran's next visit to Dublin, which he trusted would be soon. Then, he said, he would be able to show that the North side of Dublin had a church spire to be proud of. This suggestion was taken up by the Vincentian Fathers. The steeple which now adorns their church towers over all other spires in Dublin, and evokes the admiration of all who see it. Cardinal Moran, had he been spared to see it, would have been delighted with this great monument of Catholicity in Dublin.

Items from the Western
Catholic.

A company has been formed in the city for the erection of a hotel and apartment house. There are men enough working here to justify this as an investment. Much greater is the need of a similar building for the many young women employed in Vancouver, providing the thirst for large profits can be kept subordinate to a higher purpose.

Lieutenant Maxwell Scott of the royal navy has returned to Scotland with his parents from Kymloops. During the past year he has been residing there seeking a cure for consumption. Not getting better he was anxious to return to see Abbotsford, his old home, once more. He is a descendant of the famous Scotch novelist, Sir Walter Scott. His grandmother was a grand-daughter of Sir Walter.

Father Gerald McShane, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, is now engaged in the task of founding a Catholic young men's club and a working girls' home. The latter institution is badly needed in Montreal, and Father McShane believes that an institution founded along the line of Father Dempsey's Working Girls' Hotel in St. Louis will do much to solve the problems of many Catholic young women who board and room far from their work and who have to pay too high for meagre accommodations and indifferent board. The young men's club building is already under way.

When a picture is thrown on a screen from a stereopticon, it is at first difficult to make out just what it represents. We see, perhaps, something green, and there are uprights of some kind. It may and it may not be a landscape. Meanwhile the operator is turning a screw to focus the picture, and soon we see an ocean view and the masts of a ship. What the screw does for the picture education does for our mental operations, our ideas. It clarifies them and focuses them. The mere imparting of knowledge will do that. Instruction is one thing; education is another. Much hurried and varied instruction may and usually does have the effect of confusing the mind instead of educating it. Those who compile courses for schools often forget the wide difference between instruction and education. To transfer things from books to memory is a necessary school task, providing that it is not overdone; but a good deal more is required to strengthen and focus the faculty of judging and reasoning. Education is necessarily a slow process like the growth of a tree. It is an enlargement of the mind, not a mere addition of knowledge.

Minard's Liniment cures
Diphtheria

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Miss Florence H. Perry, Courtland, Ont., writes: "I wish to write you a short letter telling you of the help I received from the use of your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. A year ago my nerves were a real bad wreck and was so nervous I could not stand the least noise. My sister had taken your pills and advised me to give them a trial. I took three boxes and saw they were helping me so I kept on taking them until I had used five boxes, and I can say in true words that I am strictly cured."

To anyone troubled with their heart or nerves we would strongly advise them to take a course of our Heart and Nerve Pills as we feel confident that they will do them a world of good. If your druggist or dealer does not keep them we will mail them on receipt of price—50c. per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25.

The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

It involves much exercise of mental power on subjects well understood. "We feel our minds to be growing and expanding then, when we not only learn, but refer what we learn to what we know already." Children trying to acquire a knowledge of a dozen different branches of a dozen different text-books are the victims of false educational theories.

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"I'll bet that girl can cook a good dinner."
"Why?"
"She doesn't crimp her hair nor powder her face."

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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.

"His wife shines his shoes. Isn't that the limit. I wouldn't let my wife do a thing like that."
"No," said the man who had seen her, "I don't think you would."

Minard's Liniment cures
distemper.

"You say your wife threw plates at you," said the judge.
"Yes," said the indignant husband. "She threw them at me on several occasions."
"Did she hit you?"
"Of course she did!"
"Well, the fact that she hit you is no proof that she threw at you. In fact, it would be regarded as good evidence that she was throwing at something on the other side of the room."

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

"Ma, are you a sprinter?"
"No, why?"
"Gause pa said you could run a bill faster than anybody he ever saw."

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

"He married her for her money."
"What?"
"I said he married her for her money."
"Gee! She must have had an awful lot."

The Terrible Pains of INDIGESTION

Dr. Wm. H. MacSwain, Mount Bryton, P.E.I., says: "For more than a year I suffered with all the terrible pains of indigestion, and my life was one of the greatest misery. It did not seem to make any difference whether I ate or not, the pains were always there, accompanied by severe bloating and a belching of wind. I did not even get relief at night, and sometimes hardly got a bit of sleep. In my misery I tried many remedies said to cure indigestion, but they did me not one particle of good, and I fully expected that I would always be afflicted in this way. At this time my brother came home on a visit, and urged me to try MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS, and get me a few vials. By the time I had taken one vial I began to improve and could eat with some relief. I was greatly relieved, and continued taking the pills until all traces of the trouble had disappeared, and I could once more eat all kinds of food without the slightest inconvenience. I am so firmly convinced of their virtues as a family medicine I have no hesitation in recommending them."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 50c. per vial, or five for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Minard's Liniment cures
Diphtheria

THE HERALD

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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Canada's Progress.

A staff contributor of the Halifax Herald, referring to Canada's prosperity and progress, has this to say among other things:

"Canada is a young country. Men who are today only in middle life can look back to the time when this Canada of ours was but a cipher in the world's national affairs. Her population small, resources undeveloped, her revenue a mere nothing, her whole future enveloped in doubt. But during the past thirty years Canada has made wondrous strides, and today instead of being a toddling infant nervously grasping the hand of the mother for support, this wonderful country of ours has reached the status of a nation among nations, to all intents and purposes absolutely independent. A daughter in her mother's house, but mistress in her own."

Commenting on the above, the Halifax Chronicle, Liberal, launches out in a poem of praise of the late Liberal Government, as the authors of all Canada's greatness. The Chronicle quotes the decennial census figures and the trade reports for the different decades since confederation, and undertakes to give all the credit for our present position of progress and prosperity to the Laurier Government. This manner of argument is decidedly untenable and misleading. The foundations of Canada's greatness were laid deep and solid by Sir John McDonald and his associates. It took some time for this young, undeveloped country to feel the beneficial effects of the great plans of these far-seeing statesmen. The national policy is the corner stone of Canada's industrial activity and general prosperity; but the beneficial effects of such a new and far-reaching policy could not be felt for several years. In the meantime, a change of Government took place, and the Liberals were the first to enjoy the rich fruition of the achievements of their wise predecessors in office. The following, from the St. John Standard, covers the ground pretty well, and we commend it to the consideration of our readers:

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier was called to the Premiership of Canada the country was just beginning to enter upon an era of prosperity. The mildly protective tariff which was adopted as a part of the National Policy advocated by the Conservative party had brought about the establishment of a great variety of new industries and promoted the development of many concerns in existence prior to 1878. The Canadian Pacific Railway, which owes its existence to the Conservative party, had been completed from St. John to Vancouver seven years prior to the advent of Sir Wilfrid as Premier. Its construction had opened up for settlement a vast area of the most fertile lands on the North American continent. Immigrants from all parts of the world were pouring into this new country and breaking up the virgin soil. Already Canada had become a wheat exporting country and the popular delusion that the great Northwest was fit only for the home of fur bearing animals and the man who made a living in

gathering their skins had been removed.

The National Policy had given the farmers a home market for their produce and has also aided the industrial growth of the country to a marked degree. Canada was prosperous when Sir Wilfrid Laurier became its chief ruler and its prosperity increased because he did not disturb the leading features of the wise policy inaugurated by his great predecessor, Sir John A. Macdonald. By the Ottawa platform the Liberal party was committed to a free trade policy, but better counsels prevailed, and although the tariff was readjusted, the readjustments were such as not to materially interfere with trade. It was not until the present year that Sir Wilfrid Laurier undertook to change the old order of things and the answer he received from the people of Canada was so pronounced in its character that it is unlikely that any political leader, in the near future at least, will attempt to follow in the footsteps of the Premier who released his hold upon the reins of power Friday.

Fifteen years is a very considerable period for a Government to hold office, but looking back, Sir Wilfrid has not scored many great triumphs. He gave us the British Preferential tariff and a second Transcontinental railway not yet completed. More than one member of his Government were compelled to resign office because of the scandals which developed regarding departmental administration. The naval policy he adopted was not pleasing to the country as a whole any more than his lukewarm, if not sometimes anti-Imperialistic utterances at Imperial Conferences he attended. Just where Sir Wilfrid stood on Imperialistic matters has always been in doubt, but there is a general opinion throughout the country that he was more in favor of independence than of closer Imperial ties.

For fifteen years Sir Wilfrid has been an important figure in Canadian affairs, but his achievements in that period have not been great and his attempt to foist on the country a trade agreement with the United States, which practically amounted to a trade surrender to that country, without first consulting the people, will not increase the respect in which he is held by either the classes or the masses. It was a mistaken idea of the power of the Government and does not reflect credit on his astuteness as a statesman. His passing from power as a result of his blunder will not be regretted by those who believe in a strict adherence to the precepts and practices of constitutional government.

The United States government put an additional number of customs officers along the northwestern boundary with the idea of intercepting the Mona Lisa, if an attempt were made to smuggle it into the United States by way of Canada. They did not detect any attempt to smuggle in this masterpiece, but they did discover an extensive scheme for smuggling our No. 1 Hard Wheat into the United States for the use of the flour mills at Minneapolis. The Minneapolis millers must have our superior wheat to enable them to turn out good flour, and they are ready to smuggle it, if they cannot get it in any other way. Had reciprocity gone through their difficulty would have been solved. But there is no reason why Canada, within the next few years should not have milling centers far in advance of Minneapolis and St. Paul, mill its own wheat and have the credit of producing the finest flour in the world.—Ottawa Citizen.

The New Government.

At three o'clock on Friday afternoon last Sir Wilfrid Laurier proceeded to Rideau Hall and formally tendered the resignation of himself and his colleagues in the Cabinet, to his Excellency the Governor-General. The resignation having been accepted, the next step on the part of the Governor-General was to send for Mr. Borden, and at six o'clock the latter was in attendance at Rideau Hall, and was charged by his Excellency with the duty of forming a ministry. Mr. Borden accepted the trust, and asked for the usual delay of a few days to select his Cabinet associates. On Monday forenoon Mr. Borden presented to the Governor-General the names of the members of the new Government. These were acceptable to his Excellency and were on Tuesday sworn in. Following is the personnel of the new Cabinet: Hon. R. L. Borden, Premier and President of the Council; Hon. Mr. Burrell, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. Mr. Reid, Minister of Customs; Hon. Mr. White, Minister of Finance; Hon. Mr. Nantel, Minister of Inland Revenue; Hon. Mr. Rogers, Minister of the Interior; Hon. Mr. Doherty, Minister of Justice; Hon. Mr. Crothers, Minister of Labor; Hon. Mr. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries; Hon. Mr. Hughes, Minister of Malitia; Hon. Mr. Pelletier, Postmaster General; Hon. Mr. Monk, Minister of Public Works; Hon. Mr. Cochrane, Minister of Railways and Canals; Hon. Mr. Roche, Secretary of State; Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce. Without portfolio, Hon. Messrs. Perley, Kent and Senator Lougheed. This is certainly an aggregation of strong men, and ought to prove to be an excellent Government. Six of the portfolios are held by Ontario men; four by Quebec men, two from Manitoba, and one each from British Columbia, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Those without portfolio are from Quebec, Ontario and Alberta, respectively. It is satisfactory to find the department of Marine and Fisheries entrusted to a Maritime Province Man, and Mr. Hazen up to the present Premier of New Brunswick, may be depended on to do the best possible for Prince Edward Island. Premier Borden was expected to present a strong Government, and it must be admitted by all that he has fully realized that expectation. The business of Canada should certainly be well administered by this strong Government.

The last meeting of the Laurier cabinet must to its members have seemed like the break up of a party. Of the fifteen members, more than half had ceased to be members of Parliament. Sir Frederick Borden and Messrs. Aylesworth, Graham, Pater-son, King, Templeman, Fisher and Fielding, had seen the constituencies they represented go over to their opponents, as part of the condemnation of the policy they had inaugurated. Those who were left to continue the traditions of the party included Sir Richard Cartwright, who has through his own conduct, become a political joke; Mr. Pugsley, who is a weight for the cause to carry; Mr. Oliver, who has been badly hurt by members of his own party; Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was misled into the path of ruin; Mr. Beland, who has hardly sat in his office; and Mr. Lemieux. The devastation was more complete than that which overtook the Congressmen in 1896, and it looks as if it would take the Liberals longer than it took the Conservatives to recover.—Montreal Gazette.

The Governor General's Last Duty.

The Governor-General of Canada has larger authority and responsibility between the defeat of an administration at the polls and the organization of a new government than at any other time. It we accept the precedent established by Lord Aberdeen, this period of extra responsibility begins with the dissolution of Parliament. It will be remembered that even before the election of 1896, Sir Charles Tupper was informed by Lord Aberdeen that his administration was in a sense "provisional," and that His Excellency could not lend his authority to important appointments at that stage. In consequence a number of appointments to the bench, the Senate and other important posts, which the Cabinet had recommended, were not completed. This was a new departure, for the Mackenzie Government, after defeat in the elections, had made a number of important appointments. It is pretty well understood that Lord Aberdeen had obtained Sir Wilfrid Laurier's opinion while Sir Charles Tupper was still his constitutional adviser, and that when Sir Wilfrid, as Premier, took the constitutional responsibility for the course of the Governor-General, he accepted a burden that belonged to him in more than a technical sense. The effect of the course taken fifteen years ago is that Sir Wilfrid is leaving several important positions vacant that he might have filled without violating any constitutional traditions except those of his own making. It is not likely that Earl Grey would follow the Aberdeen precedent against all other British and Canadian usage, if Sir Wilfrid desired to depart from it. But the retiring Premier could hardly carry inconsistency to the point of asking permission to appoint Senators, judges and postmasters and railway commissioners.

Nevertheless, there are many matters on which the Governor-General must take the responsibility. He must send for the next Premier when Sir Wilfrid resigns. In this case there is no doubt, as there was on the death of Sir John Thompson. Sir Wilfrid will advise Earl Grey to send for Mr. Borden, and after that Mr. Borden will be His Excellency's adviser. It is now arranged that the Governor-General will remain in Canada until October 12th, one week longer than was proposed by which time the transfer of authority will have been completed, and the selection of Ministers will have been made so that they can be sworn in by His Excellency.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser recalls an interesting coincidence in connection with this election. It was seven years on Sept. 26th since Earl Grey was appointed. No other Governor-General has remained so long, but the term of Lord Dufferin was also extended. He was appointed in June, 1872, and assumed office in June. He remained through the session of 1878 in his sixth year of office, and took his fare well of Ottawa in June, but remained in the country till after the elections. The reason was that in July he received notice from the Colonial Secretary that the Marquis of Lorne would succeed him, and that it was hoped Lord Dufferin would remain until the elections were over. Election day was September 17th, and October 12th was fixed as the day of departure. But Mr. Mackenzie did not resign until October 9th, and Earl Dufferin delayed his departure until ten days later, when Sir John A. Macdonald had completed his ministry. Several Ministers were sworn in by Lord Dufferin at Montreal on the 17th, and the others at Quebec on the day of his departure.—St. John Standard.

Progress of the War.

Constantinople, Oct. 7.—The government has decided to establish a censorship on all press telegrams, particularly those dealing with military matters, code messages will be prohibited. The Turkish commander at Tripoli reports that the Italian bombardment destroyed numerous homes and killed many inhabitants, including many women and children.

Rome, Oct. 8.—Official despatches received here today say: "Early this morning the ships of the first Italian squadron entered the roadstead at Tobruk where they found no Turkish warships. They summoned the garrison to surrender, but the Turks replied

with a flat refusal and hoisted the Turkish flag. The battleship Vittorio Emanuele opened fire. The first shots carried away the flag and made a large breach in the fort. Rear Admiral Aubrey, commander in chief of the fleet, then landed several companies of marines, who, after a short struggle, overcame the resistance of the small Turkish force. The Italians occupied the fort and hoisted their flag. A few Turkish soldiers, who refused to abandon the fort without further fighting were made prisoners."

Lucknow, British India, Oct. 7.—The council of Moslems of all India has appealed for the intervention of the British government in behalf of Turkey. It has advised also a boycott of Italian goods.

Rome, Oct. 7.—A despatch from Brindisi to the Messaggero says that the two Italian destroyers, Artigliere and Fuciliere stopped an Austrian mail steamer near St. Jean De Madua. The commander Biscaretti went aboard the steamer, his boat carrying a white flag. On the return to the Artigliere the white flag was blown away, and Turkish soldiers opened fire from the cliffs. The boat reached the Artigliere in safety and the Italians returned the fire, not less than 200 shots being fired. The Turkish batteries, two encampments and a barracks, were destroyed and a large number of Turks were killed or wounded. The engagement lasted more than half an hour.

Rome, Oct. 7.—Premier Giolitti in a speech at Turin today, outlined the policy of the government with reference to Tripoli, which seems to have the support of most of the members of the Chamber of Deputies, and a great majority of the people.

Signor Bisolati, leader of the Socialists in the Chamber, however, writes to the Secolo, giving the view of a section of the Democrats and Socialists differing from that of the nation at large. Signor Bisolati was the first of his party to be received by the King, when during "the last ministerial crisis the premier offered him a portfolio. In his letter to the Secolo he says: "Now that the occupation is accomplished, it must be decided whether Tripoli will be considered conquered territory unconditionally or whether Italy is ready to compromise, stopping the war, sparing Turkish excessive humiliations and offering her political and material satisfaction, and thus rendering resumption of the good relations between the two states possible."

Athens, Oct. 7.—The Corinth Canal Company has decided to close the canal to both Turkish and Italian vessels during the continuance of the war. This canal connects the Gulf of Corinth with the Aegean Sea.

Malta, Oct. 8.—Professor Arthur, Chief of the Austrian scientific mission, who has arrived here from Tripoli, says that the town is now tranquil. Europeans are not endangered and only 1,000 Turkish soldiers remain in the hinterland, but the Arabs he says, are already organizing guerrilla bands and intend to put up a dogged resistance.

Wireless Mail Carrying.

Washington advices state that Earl L. Ovington, one of the aviators who achieved fame at the recent Nassau, L. I. meet, and was designated by Mr. Hitchcock to carry the mails over a short route between Nassau, L. I., and Brooklyn, is completing preparations for the long and perilous feat of transporting official mail across the continent from New York to Los Angeles in his airship.

Postmaster General Hitchcock issued an order authorizing Ovington to act as a mail carrier, and directing the postmaster at New York to dispatch letters via the aeroplane route. Official sanction of the postoffice department not only was given to the undertaking but a special mail messenger route was established by the department.

A special mail pouch has been made for Ovington to carry, the ordinary pouch being too cumbersome and unwieldy. The pouch will contain letters from Chicago delivery, as well as for delivery in Los Angeles. The postmasters in both cities have been instructed to receive and handle the mail delivered by Ovington.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

The Home of Good Hats.

The latest in Fall Hats for men are here.

Come, try 'em.

The best ideas in Fall hats are here in all the shapes from the English and American markets. We undoubtedly can care for your wants in a better manner than the ordinary stores, for our large hat department is the home of good hats—the source of all hats worn by the city's swell dressers. Our hats embody the latest styles, perfect fit, fine colors and fine materials with low price. No matter what your tastes or the condition of your pocket book you can find a hat here that will give perfect satisfaction, a hat made in the latest block, perfect fitting and moderate in cost. Visit our large hat department.

Derbies, all sizes, \$2.50 and \$5.00.
 Soft Felts, \$1.50 and \$5.00.

See the Season's Best in Smart Stylish Caps.

For the person who prefers a cap to a hat we have a full line of caps—a line of caps that are always up to the minute in style, quality and price. Our caps are for men who desire quality and distinction and the latest style and shades in caps—and the Eastern supply these points. Just look over our showing. Priced at 75c. and \$1.25.

H. H. BROWN

A Hat for Every Face. The Home of Good Hats.

—The House of Quality—

We're Better on Suits Than a "Lawyer." Drop in and see us about your next Suit and Overcoat

Where Other Clothes are Weak Ours are Strong!

Around the shoulders and the neck, and in the parts unseen, where there is made substantial, lies the strength of Patons' Clothes.

Shapely, not shapeless, abundant, and close fitting instead of sagging, coat collars. These are Patons' characteristics. And more.

You accept nothing on faith if you get a Paton's Suit or Overcoat. You risk none of the disappointments that come with clothes bought on promise and sold on argument.

You get higher grade wools in Patons' than are offered in any other clothes. And it is the grade of wool in materials rather than that they're "all wool" that gives the desired appearance and durability.

Our suits are designed, cut and tailored by experts, and express the highest ideas in clothing for men. They are made of best quality serges, tweeds and worsteds, and express the highest point of excellence in artistic tailoring for men. Careful inspection of our stock convinces the well posted as to the superiority of our clothing.

PATONS - Victoria Row

GOAL!

EVERYONE

Who really enjoys a good smoke should try our

BRIGHT CUT TOBACCO!

10 cts. per package

All Grocers and Druggists sell it.

HICKBY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS.

Ch'town, Phone 846.

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

HARD COAL—Different Sizes
Soft Coal—All Kinds

G. Lynos & Co.

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

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

MONEY TO LOAN.
W. S. STEWART, & C. | N. A. CAMPBELL
 July 8, 1911—7/8.

LIME.

We are prepared to supply best quality Roach Lime from Kilns on St. Peter's Road in large and small quantities suitable for building, farming and whitewashing. Orders left at our office will receive prompt attention.

C. LYONS & Co.

June 28, 1911—17

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.
Sun Fire offices of London.
Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York.

Combined Assets
\$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

JOHN MACBACHERN

AGENT.
Telephone No. 382.
Mar. 22nd, 1906

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

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



Price \$2.50

Amherst Boots

Are the Farmer's friends.

Made from Solid Leather throughout, counters, insoles and heels. They stand up and stand the strain of hard wear through all kinds of mud, slush and wet.

Men's Amherst Boots, \$1.60 to \$2.75
Women's " " 1.25 to 1.75
Boys' " " 1.50 to 2.00
Girls' " " 1.10 to 1.35
Children " " 1.00

Alley & Co.

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

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

148 PRINCE STREET

CHARLOTTETOWN.

June 15, 1910—17

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,
Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

Fall and Winter Weather

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing

We are still at the old stand,
PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN
Giving all orders strict attention.

Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.

H. McMILLAN



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.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS.

According to statistics 213,000 settlers have entered Western Canada during the last five months, 72,000 being from the United States.

The platform adopted at the democratic State Convention at Boston calls for an immediate revision of the tariff, and favors reciprocity with other nations.

George Schmidt, an aviator, fell 400 feet with his bi-plane at Danbury, Conn., and, landing in a swamp, escaped without serious injury. The machine was wrecked.

The draft of the Home Rule bill prepared for submission to the Imperial Cabinet, provides for a grant of \$50,000,000 to start the new Parliament. The Nationalists had asked \$75,000,000.

Wireless communication between San Francisco and Japan, a distance of 9000 miles, was established on the 6th. This was the first time that a wireless message was received across the Pacific Ocean.

From 25 to 30 business houses and as many residences have been wrecked by a flood at Black River Falls, Wisconsin, as a result of the washing out of the embankment around Lacrosse Water Co.'s dam.

Great Britain's largest and best armed battleship, King George V, was launched successfully at Portsmouth on Friday. It was christened by His Majesty's Aunt, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

The Dominion Government dredge New Brunswick sank in the Bay of Fundy in a heavy sea Wednesday afternoon, while being towed to St. John. The crew escaped on tugboats which were towing her.

The opening day of Montreal's second Aviation Meet Friday last was nearly marked by a fatal accident, when Charlie King, in Farman Curtiss' machine, crashed to the earth, a few inches from a deep quarry pit.

St. George's church and three large hosiery factories were destroyed by fire at Leicester, England, last Friday night. The loss is estimated at \$1,250,000. The fire is said to have been the most disastrous in the history of Leicester.

A severe northeast blizzard swept the Newfoundland railway, and snow afterwards fell to a depth of six inches. There was a severe frost at night, and it is feared that the roof crops will be damaged over a big area.

Pursuant to the policy decided upon at the Imperial Conference, the following Canadian officers have been appointed to the "Dreadnought" staff: Acting Instructor Allen, Midshipmen Nelles, German, Berd, Barrow, Dale and Broderick.

J. J. Carrick, Conservative, has been elected by acclamation to represent Thunder Bay and Rainy River, Ont., in the House of Commons. The election was held at the instance of the former Grit member. This adds one more to Borden's majority.

Tom Longboat won a popular but mighty close race from A. E. Wood at eight miles at the roller rink at Stratford, Ont., Thursday night. Fully one thousand people watched the race, which was fast all the way. The first mile was tipped off in 4:32 and the eighth mile in 41:22.

This has been a season of ill fortune with the fishermen of Michigan and those who come from France to make St. Pierre the headquarters for the Grand Banks fisheries. Fifteen vessels have been lost with full or partial cargoes, and 58 fishermen were drowned with these or from other vessels.

It is reported from Montreal that the Canadian Northern railway company have offered \$2,000,000 for the St. James Methodist church property in Montreal. The company intended to build its station either on the church site or on the adjoining land, if church would not sell. The church, including the site, cost only \$385,000.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught is expected to arrive at Quebec on Friday next. He is to proceed to the Legislative Assembly rooms where he will be sworn in Governor-General of Canada. Afterwards he will be entertained in sumptuous fashion. He will arrive at Ottawa Saturday afternoon, and will be accorded a suitable welcome.

Declaration for King's County, delayed from Tuesday, was completed on Thursday last. Mr. J. J. Hughes was declared elected by a majority of 26 votes, the official figure being: Fraser 2506; Hughes 2532. A recount was demanded and commenced before Judge Blanchard on Monday. In consequence a technical error in the application, the matter has been delayed till Friday next.

A large whale was discovered near the shore at Tignish harbor on Wednesday last. It was towed ashore and proved to be about sixty feet long and about ten feet in diameter. From the marks of dogfish, etc., it had evidently been dead for some time. Messrs. Myrick & Co. are now at work securing the oil. This is the second whale that has come ashore at Tignish within the memory of its residents.

Bullets of solid gold were used by Yaqui Indians in fighting against Porfirio Diaz in the recent Mexican Revolution, according to passengers arriving at San Francisco on the steamer Curacoa from Mexican ports. In Mazatlan hospitals, where many wounded were operated upon, discovery of the golden pellets, it was said, was an ordinary occurrence, although few patients had received enough of them to pay the doctor's bill.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS.

No definite information regarding the Local Government is extant. It is not known whether or not we are to have by-elections or a general Provincial election.

It has transpired that the little cruise which the Nibbs took to grace the Year-month old home week will cost a good deal. The repairs to the unfortunate vessel will amount to upwards of \$400,000.

Four men were killed and six were injured Monday by an explosion of dynamite under the Central Park where they were working on an aqueduct for the city water system construction. J. W. Martin, night superintendent of work, was arrested on a charge of criminal negligence. Ten charges were touched off Monday night, and it is believed that one of them failed to explode and caused the disaster when the drill struck Monday morning.

DIED

BROWN—At Bakersfield, Cal., on Sept. 18, 1911, Mrs. Charles E. Brown, daughter of Archibald and Anna-Bella Ferguson of Argyle Shore, P. E. Island, at the age of 49 years.

ANDERSON—At Cable Head, August 20th, George Anderson, aged 74 years, leaving a wife and one son at home and three daughters in the States.

DIXON—At Little Sands, Sept. 24th, George Milburn, youngest and dearest beloved child of Milburn and Ida Dixon, aged fifteen months.

McKENNA—At the home of his son, Joseph McKenna, Scotchfort, on the 6th inst., Bernard McKenna, aged 87, one of the pioneer farmers of that locality, and father of Conn. McKenna of Charlottetown. He leaves to mourn a widow, seven sons and three daughters. May his soul rest in peace.

McDONALD—At the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John E. McDonald, Treadwell Cross, on Wednesday, Sept. 27th, their youngest son John A., in the 24th year of his age. May his soul rest in peace.

WAYE—In this city on October 4th, 1911, Emma Gertrude, the infant daughter of Charles and Annie Waye, aged seven months and 18 days.

McALEER—In this city, Oct. 5, 1911, John McAleer, aged 60 years.—R.I.P.

SMITH—At Mill View, October 2nd, Andrew C. Smith, aged 80 years.

McINTYRE—At Boston, Mass., Oct. 3rd, Katherine McIntyre, aged 60 years.

LAWSON—At Stanhope on October 7th, Mrs. Mary E. Lawson, widow of the late Henry C. Lawson, aged sixty-three years.

LEFURGEY—At Summerside, on Saturday, 7th inst., Dorothy, relict of the late Hon. John Lefurgey, aged 77 years, leaving two sons and four daughters to mourn. The sons are J. E. of Vancouver, and Alfred A., also of Vancouver, but now at home. The daughters are Mrs. W. A. Brennan, Summerside; Mrs. George McSweeney, Montreal; Mrs. J. E. Wyatt, at P. E. and Mrs. Roberts of Vancouver, Ica. Mrs. Lefurgey was the daughter of the late Ephraim and Mrs. Reid of Beauce.

The Policy of Sir John.

London, October 8.—The Baroness Macdonald, commenting on the recent elections in Canada, says: "I had not dared hope for such a sweeping answer from the people of Canada to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attempt to separate Canada from the Empire, and by his reciprocity policy to pave the way for annexation and absorption. I feared not only the lure of certain advantages, undoubted advantages, which Canada in her loyalty has so grandly ignored, but the influence of American money, sure to be freely used to secure, if possible, the policy America desired to see carried out. The Imperial policy to which my husband's long and strenuous life was entirely devoted, has been magnificently justified, sustained and carried by the vote of the party he had ever fought against, even to the last. His voice was silenced 21 years ago, and his powerful personal influence is gone for ever, but I feel he yet speaks as I read the franchise and wild contentions which greeted the success of his Imperial policy."

Was on the Stump.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 7.—Alleging that he took the stump in Canada in opposition to reciprocity, in the name of his company unwarrantedly, the stockholders of the Credit Foncier, Canadian, a French Canadian Lumber and real estate corporation today voted to oust Arthur Laberge of Montreal as their Vice-President.

Only twenty of the eighteen hundred stockholders voted in person, others being represented by proxies voted by the Secretary, Joseph W. T. Binque. Mr. Laberge attended the meeting and made an extended speech claiming that his campaign in Canada was done entirely as an individual and not in the name of the company. Of the 1,800 stockholders, 1,500 are residents of New England and the others are in Canada. The company owns lumber tracts in New Brunswick and Quebec.

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

The Market Prices.

Batter	0.26 to 0.28
Eggs, per doz.	0.20 to 0.22
Fowls each	0.00 to 0.75
Chickens per pair	0.90 to 0.00
Flour (24 cwt.)	0.00 to 0.04
Beef (small)	0.10 to 0.14
Beef (quarter)	0.08 to 0.10
Mutton, per lb.	0.08 to 0.09
Pork	0.07 to 0.75
Potatoes (bush)	0.30 to 0.35
Hay, per 100 lbs.	0.40 to 0.42
Hides (per lb.)	0.10 to 0.60
Calf Skins	0.12 to 0.14
Sheep pelts	0.25 to 0.50
Oatmeal (per cwt.)	0.00 to 0.00
Turnips	0.15 to 0.00
Turkeys (per lb.)	0.00 to 0.00
Geese	0.00 to 0.00
Pressed hay	10.50 to 1.00
Straw	0.25 to 0.30
Ducks per pair	0.00 to 0.00
Lamb Pelts	0.30 to 0.00
Emb.	0.14 to 0.00

Morson & Duffy

Barristers & Attorneys

Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office,

Charlottetown P. E. Island

Tickets

Dodgers

Posters

Check Books

Note Books of Hump

Receipt Books

Letter Heads

Note Heads

JAMES H. REDDIN

Barrister, etc.

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.

Collections attended to. Money to loan. Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1911—6m

CITY SCHOOLS

1911-TERM-1912

Educational Books,

—INCLUDING THE—
Newly Authorized TEXT BOOKS for School and College.

We have an immense Stock on hand. All School and College Books sold by us at Publishers Prices.

Scribblers, Exercise Books, Penmanship Pads, Pads, Palmer Method of Business Writing, Pens, Inks, Pencils, Foolscap, Examination Paper, Fountain Pens, School Maps, Erasers, Rulers, Note Books, Book Keeping Blanks and Text Books, Slates, Pen Holders, Note Paper, Pencil Boxes, School Bags, etc., all at lowest possible prices.

Wholesale and-Retail

—BY— **CARTER & CO., Ltd.**

—DEALERS IN—
Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Seeds, etc.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Hard Coal New Waltham

Daily expected per schooner "R. Bowers" and "Freedom," one thousand tons best quality Hard Coal in Egg, Stove and Chestnut sizes.

C. Lyons & Co.

July 26, 1911—17

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

Montague Dental Parlors

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

Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless.

A. J. FRASER, D. D.

Aug. 15 1906—3m

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

McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

KING EDWARD HOTEL,

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress

Will now be conducted on

KENT STREET

Near Corner of Queen.

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

June 12, 1907.

Other Watches

RECEIVED
We have tested them and they are now

READY FOR THE POCKET

JUST RECEIVED.
We make no charge for testing each eye separately to see if you need glasses, and they can be ordered or not at a future time, just as you please. We keep a record of test so that when desired we can fit you with any style of lenses or mountings wished for and at a moderate price.

New Gold Filled Frames and 1st quality Lenses

JUST RECEIVED.

We make no charge for testing each eye separately to see if you need glasses, and they can be ordered or not at a future time, just as you please. We keep a record of test so that when desired we can fit you with any style of lenses or mountings wished for and at a moderate price.

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A HOME COMING.

'You don't realize how dull my life is. Really, you don't.'

'And you don't realize how hard I work.'

They faced each other, their eyes for the moment meeting, hostile, opaque from the hardness in which the heat of their dispute had suddenly ended.

The day had begun with disappointment. Certain things had been promised her by certain other things went through. At breakfast he had told her reluctantly that he had not 'made good,' so she would have to wait for the new suit and fur—

an announcement that had been the point of departure for a series of differences, culminating in a confession of their mutual disappointment and weariness.

'If you work so hard,' she cried, 'you don't get on faster—there's Carrie's husband, just your age, and she has her motor, and her subscription seat at the opera—'

She paused, suddenly terrified by her own words. Never before had she broken the reserve, the margin of silence which separates—she knew this even while she spoke—the gentle woman from the nameless crowd who push and jostle and vociferate in their scramble for their rights; but the very act had become a wall barring her return.

James Worthington flushed. 'I do the best I can—and you know it.'

'It might be better.'

'Of course it might be worse,' she cried, catching the ball that he had tossed. 'I might have to do with even one servant, and make all my clothes instead of buying a few ready-made at the department stores—oh, there are lower depths!'

Silence fell between them. A darkness that was not of the gloomy day seemed to pervade every corner of the little apartment, shutting from their eyes the things in it which had been precious to them, because they had gathered them trophy by trophy—the symbols of their mutual tastes and interests.

The very barrenness, the spaces waiting for something really good and significant, had been symbolic of their willingness to possess their souls in patience until they could afford the beauty and rarity that they both loved to such a marked degree.

He was the first to take refuge in speech. 'I wish,' he said, 'that Carrie Masters had never looked you up. You've been dissatisfied ever since.'

'Do you want me to see no one?' 'I'd like you to meet as many real people as you can.'

'Plat-waited women, I suppose, who are trying to save the world by looking like frights.'

'You know better than that, he said, impatiently.

'Of course it costs money to know the other kind,' she went on—'the kind who enjoy life; and money's just what we haven't got.'

'You've told me that more than once today.'

'I say it because I see just where we're drifting, right in among the nameless people—the throng of skimpers, losing their complexions with worry because butter has gone up a few cents; the people in limbo, just out of everything.'

'Isn't it enough for me to work like a pack-horse through the week without this drumming on Sundays?' he retorted. 'If I can't dress you as your friend Mrs. Masters is dressed, that's something you'll have to accept for the present.'

'If I knew it were only for the present, I could put up with it; but I have a sickening fear sometimes that it is going on and on, that five years from now, ten years from now, I'll be trimming hats and making over clothes and contriving how to appear prosperous.'

'Why try? Worthington said, cheerily. 'Why not look out wreathed parts—two people worrying along on not enough a year? But maybe I'll be dead in five years—and then you can marry a rich man. You're not the kind of woman to make the same mistake twice.'

'No; I'm not.'

'You wish me out of the way, then?' he cried, his voice shaking with sudden anger.

SCOTT'S EMULSION. It 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 in winter.

have leisure for many pleasures and incidents. Money was needed for that. The imagination might do much, but the facts were facts. Until they had more money, they must, perforce, miserably remember it.

What did it avail to be beautiful if one were perpetually hidden like a lovely robe in a dark closet? Through the mark of her mood she saw herself yellowing year by year in the little circle of their mutual obscurity.

Recalled to the outside world by the shriek of a ferry whistle, she found that her wanderings had brought her near the ferry from which one took trains to Oakdale, whose summer colony included Mrs. Jack Masters. She wondered if Carrie were still in the country, lingering on fashionably for the sake of haunting. Her husband's recent criticism of her friendship pushed her now perforce to a plan for the afternoon. She would go out to Oakdale—it was not a long run—have a cup of tea with her friend, and forget her own deprivations for a time in Carrie's triumphant home, the kind of home which suggests that the whole world is wealthy and living just that way. It would be good to shut out the November world by the glowing woodfire glow to be burning on the broad hearth in Carrie's make-believe library—the gayest fraud of a library, all white and gold and rose—called so because there were no books in it.

It would be good to enter vicariously even for half an hour Carrie's imperious world of well-being.

When she had reached the other side of the river she found she would have to wait nearly an hour for her train; but she was not deterred from her purpose. Anything was better than going back to the apartment.

The air of the waiting-room oppressing her, she went out to the broad platform, where people were hurrying to their trains, or standing in expectant groups. Absorbed in her own reflections, she began to pace up and down, taking a kind of comfort in the sense the vast chilly place gave her of far-off scenes, broad landscapes and distant cities.

Suddenly something touched her—something small and soft that clutched her knees with a gurgle of delight and a cry of rapture. Her mood of hostility isolated even babies, and she looked down impatiently, preparing to detach herself from the clinging beads, but the rosy circle of the upturned face was disarming. The blue eyes with their dark lashes lagged into hers; the soft curls escaping from the close Dutch cap invited Isabel's fingers to touch. Impulsively she knelt before the baby, from whose dainty cambric, spreading out her silk coat, came a faint perfume of eris.

'Runaway!'

The baby's mother was standing over her, together with the baby's brother and sister, a boy about twelve and a younger girl. They were all smiling, as if this incident were but one of a beautiful series in a long, sunny day. It was clear to Isabel that they wanted the little thing back among them, and yet they wanted this stranger to have her long enough to grasp fully her perceptions—not, indeed, to miss one point.

'I'm so sorry. She will run away,' the mother said.

'I'm so glad I didn't upset her. She is such a darling.'

A little proud smile fitted for a moment over the mother's face. She held out a hand to the baby, who showed her dimple and continued to cling to Isabel's skirts.

'Please don't take her away.'

They all looked as if they perfectly understood, as if they had been through it all themselves, surrendering inevitably to the charms of a very small insistent person.

'How old is she?' Isabel asked.

'Two years and two months.'

'Her name is Winnifred, the little girl volunteered.

'We're all here to meet father,' the boy explained. Young as he was, there was an air about him of having assumed a certain responsibility in his father's absence, Isabel glanced at the mother, saw something in her face which told her that this woman, beneath her quiet

manner, was radiantly happy, so happy that all her life for the moment was held in a bush of joyous expectation. A vague envy stirred her, mingled with impatience. Certain types of women did not know enough to be discontented. The baby's mother was, probably, without keen perception, or the wide vision which creates desire.

They were held, perforce, together by the baby's interest in Isabel. The mother supplemented the little boy's explanation.

'I am here to meet my husband,' she said shyly. 'He has been away in the West for nearly eight months. The train is late, so we've been waiting for some time.'

'The western trains are always late,' Isabel commented. She did not feel at her ease with these strangers in their community of pleasant anticipation; their full acceptance of joy, more likely imaginary than real, or exaggerated by the narrowness of their little round of existence with its bread and butter standards. She would like to have moved away, but the baby continued to address her very pointedly and personally with soft, engaging little sounds.

'Has she always looked as well as she does now?' Isabel asked, perceiving poohing for the fact that she would like to find.

'She has been perfectly healthy ever since she was born. She has grown so in the past eight months that we think her father will scarcely know her.'

'She's one surprise,' the boy said gaily, 'and there are two others—aren't there, Mummy?'

His mother smiled and turned a confidential, apologetic face to Isabel.

'We've each tried to have a surprise. The baby could only grow fatter and rosier; but the other children—she paused and turned to them.

'I've cooked a pudding for father's dinner tonight,' said the little girl.

'And I'm in Virgil,' the boy said, modestly.

'Puddings and Latin!' Isabel echoed with a laugh. She was no longer resisting the rosy warmth of happiness that surrounded the little family in it, instinctively holding out her hands to the glow of their hearthfire.

She tried to picture their home; it would be sunny and bright, she thought, and there might be times when one would find the baby's doll on the floor of the very widest room.

'Has it always been so with you—I mean everything just happy and bright?'

The other woman's face grew grave. 'Ah, no!'

'But real troubles?'

'She drew a little nearer to Isabel. 'I lost a little girl. Nothing else has counted.'

'There were other things, too?'

'Oh, we were poor, yes; at one time; but there always was the looking forward.'

'—to times like this,' Isabel finished.

'Yes—just to times like this,' she acknowledged, and then turned impatiently toward a long, empty track.

'They told me it would come in on number five—but there doesn't seem a sign—'

'Wait; I'll go and inquire.'

Isabel hurried away in the direction of the information bureau at the other end of the platform. Long before she reached it she became conscious that something unusual had happened.

As if drawn magnetically by the subtle sense of disaster, many other people were hastening toward it, swelling a pale faced group already there. She addressed a man hurrying by:

'Something wrong?'

'He nodded.

'An accident?'

'Yes.'

'Is it the Western Express?'

'Yes.'

'Is it very bad?' she questioned of a man who was shivering on the edge of the throng.

'The express was wrecked ten miles out,' he said mechanically, as if repeating a lesson he already knew by heart. 'There are eight killed, many hurt—the names won't be in for an hour yet.'

'Are you sure it's the Western Express?'

'The Western Express,' he said, dully and finally.

'She turned slowly away. Eight killed! and the baby's father might be among them, never more to return to that little family; never to know the bright hour of reunion. She thought of strange, disconnected things—of the line of Virgil which speaks of the tears falling—falling forever, through the world like an eternal mist; of the little girl's brave attempts at cooking, and of the baby's crisp cap-ribbons, tragic trifles now on a current of sorrowful suspense.

No one else must tell the baby's mother but herself. She had been taken into their confidence, admitted a little way into the wonder of their life; only she must tell them what had happened.

She tried to control her face as she drew near them; to look hopeful, far more hopeful than the words that she should speak. They were only a few feet away now, but it was a space to be traversed with an ache of sympathy such as Isabel had never before known—a road like a narrow bridge across the gulf of life, leading to possible defeat and sorrow.

(CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.)

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Mothers should look well after their children during the hot summer months, as this is the time of year this trouble is most prevalent.

Many of your children become troubled in getting worms, and the doctor could do them no good. I then started the Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and after two or three days could see a difference, so kept on with the treatment, but they were so bad it took about two weeks to complete the cure.

Different people have asked me how I saved my children's lives that time, and I always say it was Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I am, now, never without it in the house.

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Baltimore, Md., Nov. 11, 1908. MINARD'S LINIMENT Co., Limited, SRS.—I came across a bottle of your MINARD'S LINIMENT in the hands of one of the students at the University of Maryland, and he being so kind as to let me use it for a bad sprain, which I obtained in training for foot races, and to say that it helped me would be putting it very mildly, and I therefore ask if you would let me know of one of your agents that is closest to Baltimore, so that I may obtain some of it. Thanking you in advance I remain, Yours truly, W. C. McQUEEN, 14 St. Paul str. et, Care Olive Typewriter Co. P. S.—Kindly answer at once.

'Why do they quarrel so?'

'He has a bunion and she has corns.'

Home-seekers' Excursions.

The Grand Trunk Railway has issued a circular authorizing all Agents in Canada to sell Home-seekers' Excursion Tickets to points in Western Canada. This is interesting information for those desiring to take advantage of these excursions on certain dates from April to December 1911. The Grand Trunk route is the most interesting, taking a passenger through the populated centres of Canada, through Chicago, and thence via Duluth, or through Chicago and the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Ask Grand Trunk Agents for further particulars.

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June 12, 1907.

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Peake Bros. & Co. Ch'town, July 19, 1911—3m

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Here is a chance you will never get again. 150 Pairs of Men's American Lace Boots

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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. Newson, Belleville, Ont.

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Mrs. W. R. Hodge, Fielding, Sask., writes:—A few lines highly recommending Doan's Kidney Pills. For this last year I have been troubled very much with nasty sick headaches, and a weak aching back which caused me much misery, for I could not work, and had no ambition for anything. My kidneys were very badly out of order and kept me from sleeping at nights.

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June 15, 1910—1f

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