

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1909

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 22

## SWEET PEAS

### Superb New Sweet Peas

Fashion's Fragrant Favorite Flowers.

Head Quarters for Sweet Peas in P. E. Island.

Our Collection Embraces Over Sixty Best Named Varieties, Besides Novelties of 1908

Our Sweet Peas are all imported from the Great Seed House of James Carter, Dunnet & Beale, the King's Seedsmen, London, England, and are selected from a list of over two hundred varieties. We are confident that no finer strains can be procured anywhere. We have this season, in order to encourage a more extensive growing of this beautiful and fragrant flower, decided to sell all the latest named varieties at the small price of 5 cents and 10 cents per packet. And our

## "New Special Improved Mixed Sweet Peas for 1909"

At 10 cents per ounce, 25 cents per quarter pound, 80 cents per pound. Postage paid.

## CARTER & Co., Limited

Seedsmen to the People of P. E. Island.

## Souvenir Post Cards

Are a nice thing to send to friends abroad. We have a nice selection of City and Provincial views to select from. The following are some of the titles.

One color 2 cents each.

St Joseph's Convent, Ch'town	Bishop's Palace & Church (Ch'town)
St Dunstan's College, "	Interior St Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown
Notre Dame Convent, "	The Border of the Woods from Soldiers Monument
Hillsborough Bridge, "	Victoria Park

Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents.

Victoria Row, Charlottetown	Pioneer Family, five generations
Block House Point, "	Antong the Birches
City Hospital, "	A Morning Walk, Bonshaw
Crossing the Capes	Trout Fishing
Str Stanley in ice	A Rustic Scene
Str Minto in ice	North Cape
Apple Blossoms	By Still Waters
Travellers Rest	The Border of the Woods
Beautiful Autumn	Harvesting Scene
Terrace of Rocks	A Shady Nook
Catching Smelts at S'Side	Surt Bathing, North Cape
Sunset at S'Side Harbor	Looking Seaward
Summer St, Summerside	
High School, "	

We also have a large variety of Comic Cards at one cent each. Any number of cards will be sent by mail providing one cent extra is added for each 10 cards.

## EUREKA TEA.

If you have never tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our sales on it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

## R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery,

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Pipe dreams are pleasant  
Every Smoker says so  
Real enjoyment is guaranteed  
In smoking our mixtures  
Queer if you've never tried them  
You can have your dreams realized at  
Every Drug or Grocery store in Ch'town.

Try Perique for a Cool Smoke.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.

CHARLOTTETOWN,

Phone 345.

Manufacturers.



## For New Buildings

We carry the finest line of

## Hardware

to be found in any store.

Architects, Builders and Contractors, will find our line of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and improved, and of the highest standard of merit in quality and durability.

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.

June 12, 1907.

## 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.

## Dominion Coal Company

### RESERVE COAL.

As the season for importing Coal in this Province is again near, we beg to advise dealers and consumers of Coal that we are in a position to grant orders for cargoes of Reserve, Screened, Run of mine, Nut and Slack Coal, F. O. B., at loading piers Sydney, Glouce Bay or Louisburg, C. B.

Prices quoted on application, and all orders will receive our careful attention by mail or wire.

Reserve Coal is well known all over this Island, and is most extensively used for domestic and steam purposes.

Schooners are always in demand during the season and chartered at highest current rates of freight. Good despatch guaranteed schooners at loading piers.

## Peake Bros. & Co.,

Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 21, 1909—41

## The "Crumb of Bread."

A SKETCH IN A PARIS SUBURB.

(From The Messenger.)

It is a trite saying that "charity covereth a multitude of sins," and at the present day, the saying has a special significance when applied to Paris. There is perhaps no city in the world where the extremes of good and evil meet in so startling a manner, but unfortunately, whereas the "evil" is aggressively thrust before the passing stranger, the "good" is kept in the background, and it needs time, leisure and attention to become acquainted with its manifestations. The Catholic tourist, whose steps lead him towards the brilliant "boulevards," is pained and shocked by the pictures, posters, illustrated papers and suggestively evil books that offend his taste and wound his sense of decency. If the fashionable shops, with their expensive wares, please his artistic perception of what is beautiful and dainty, they reveal nothing of the deeper, higher line of thought and feeling that manifests itself under the glittering surface of Paris life. That this higher life exists is an undoubted fact, but it shows itself rather in the distant, unshowy "faubourgs," than in the haunts of wealth and fashion.

"Le bien ne fait pas de bruit," once said St. Francis of sales—good deeds make no noise. Occasionally we are inclined to regret that it is so, especially when troubled by the self-assertiveness of triumphant evil doing. In every Paris suburb, priests and laymen are carrying on the good fight; there is a strong, steady current of resistance to the evil powers, and since the Separation of Church and State, there is more independence and initiative in the attitude of the clergy. But immediate and striking results cannot be expected, and the fight, carried on day by day, step by step, in comparative silence, unavoidably escapes the notice of the passing traveler. To those who are able to follow its developments, the thought occurs over and over again that the wide mantle of her charity alone should serve to cover some of the sins of modern France.

That charity is touchingly manifested by a class of individuals whom we are inclined to consider with a certain amount of distrust. The Paris workman, in the abstract, is quick witted and curiously open-minded, but his goldensness and revolutionary instincts break out on every occasion, and, at certain times, assume a tragic aspect. The "gamin de Paris" when a mere child is often a precocious criminal, and now that the young generations, reared by the law schools, are let loose upon the world, the statistics of criminality in this respect have become alarmingly significant.

Yet, as we all know, sweeping assertions are generally unfair, and it is among the young apprentices and workmen of Paris that the cause of God, of truth and of charity numbers its most devoted soldiers. Our readers are well acquainted, we imagine, with the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, which was founded in 1833 by a group of French students. It now numbers thousands of members that are bound together by a common rule; in Europe and in America they do excellent work, and, while relieving the material and moral miseries of the poor, they promote their own sanctification. The Brothers, as they call themselves, meet once a week. They are men of different rank and age; retiring officers, stock brokers, bankers, country gentlemen, shopkeepers, tradesmen, merchants, etc.; they do their work thoroughly, but their meetings lack the original and amusing aspect of the "conferences," to use the term that serves to designate each group, that are recruited among the young workmen.

The idea of these particular "conferences" where the poor help the poor, where the young assist the old, where the Paris "gamin" reveals himself a saint, originated in Paris in 1845. There are now over one hundred of these groups in the city and its suburbs; their members follow the rules that govern the Society of St. Vincent de Paul throughout the world, but these members, being apprentices of young workmen whose lives are filled to overflowing, the time and assistance that they bestow on the poor represents a considerable sum of self-denial. They visit their "protégés" before or after their daily round of hard labor, they assist them from their own slender means, or else they organize theatricals or "fetes" with a view to increasing the sums that are needed to meet the wants of their helpless charges.

The story of these "petites conférences" or boy's guilds, a curious sight presented itself to the casual visitor. A stove was lighted and upon it was a huge "marinette" full of tempting, savory hot soup, such as French cooks, even the most primitive, excel in preparing; a soup made of meat, bread and vegetables, so thick as to be in itself a substantial meal, so appetizing that some of the voluntary "chefs" looked at it with eyes of longing. The members of the "Conference" acted at once as hosts and as cooks; they had hurried from the different parts of Paris, where their workshops lie, to prepare the feast, and, when all was ready, they waited somewhat anxiously for their expected guests. The news had spread like wildfire through the miserable tenements, crowded courts and attics of the suburb, that at half past eight a plate of excellent soup was to be had at the Patronage St. Joseph. Not only did the habitual clients of the "Conference" respond to the invitation, but their friends and neighbors volunteered to accompany them. The boys had given out that hunger was the only passport needed for admittance.

When at least the door opened a group of men, women and children entered. They were dressed in rags and tatters, miserably picked and wan. Their young hosts beamed a welcome that even more than the steaming soup warmed their hearts and revived their crushed spirits. The old were constantly helped to their places, a friendly nod reassured the little children who, along, half frightened, to their mothers' skirts, and by their bright cordiality the givers of the feast soon put their visitors at their ease. During the course of that year, 1891-1892, the work of "la mie de pain"—the crumb of bread—as it styled itself, remained open for twenty evenings, and was visited daily by an average of one hundred and fifteen guests. Now, after eighteen years, the refectory is open on Christmas day to the end of March, and from six to seven hundred hungry men and women visit it every evening. The services of a paid cook have been secured, but the young apprentices are still the moving spirits of the undertaking. It is they who keep it alive, only the number of their guests having so considerably increased it has been necessary to put the work on a firm basis. Among the first to help were the students of the Catholic University; it is they who, when money and provisions threatened to run short, wrote to the dames de la Halle to ask their assistance. Our readers may not know that these "dames," who sell fruit and vegetables in the great Paris market, are important persons and have occasionally played a part in certain crises of French history. In their letter the students announced their intention of visiting the "Halle" next day. They did so, dressed in the typical dress of French "chefs"; white caps and aprons, and drawing small carts that were very soon filled with vegetables. The nobility of the scene, the students' humorous jokes and bright wit, their eloquence when they pleaded for their starving "protégés," went straight to the hearts of the kind-hearted women. Turnips and carrots, salads and cabbage, fruit and vegetables were soon piled up in many colored heaps in the carts and enough provisions were secured to provide for several meals.

The visit to the Halle on behalf of the poor has become a yearly institution, and in return for the "dames" generous help the students invite them to a theatrical performance of which they are the organizers and also the performers. Loss picturesque, but almost more admirable, is the persevering self-denial with which the young apprentices fulfil their self-chosen task. Many of them are employed in distant quarters of Paris, but this does not prevent them from coming to serve the poor. One boy was accustomed to walk the whole distance in order to economize; the few pennies that he might have spent on a conveyance he put into the poor box. Others, when the funds are getting low, start a collection among their comrades and in doing this have unkind and rough words. One boy, Albert K., a gentle, sensitive youth, devoted himself heart and soul to the work and his dismay was great when he heard that the daily soup must be prepared earlier than usual as the necessary sums of money were not forthcoming. He thought the matter over on his way to work, but he was a shy boy and hated to beg, even for others. Making a tremendous effort over his natural timidity, he ventured to tell his fellow workmen of the piteous sights he had witnessed the previous evening, of the helplessness woman and famished children who crowded to the Patronage St. Joseph for their daily meal. "There is no money left to carry on the

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The Quebec Bridge.

(St. John Standard.)

It is now supposed that the plans of the Quebec bridge will be so far prepared this year that a contract for the superstructure can be let. This will bring the task within some four or five years of completion. The cost of the work yet to be done is estimated at \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000.

Originally the structure was to cost \$4,000,000. Though it was to be used by trunk railways, a private corporation, promoted by Mr. Parent, was encouraged to take up the work. Mr. Parent was Premier of Quebec, and the province gave a grant. He was Mayor of Quebec city, and that municipality gave a subsidy. He obtained a subsidy from Ottawa. For himself he drew a salary of \$3,000 a year, and made no investment worth mentioning.

In fact no one put up money of his own. The company drew subsidies as it proceeded. It borrowed all it could. Finally it had no more money, and went to the Dominion ministers for a guarantee. At that time the company was bankrupt.

That was the time the Government should have taken over the enterprise, since it had to become responsible for the cost. The Dominion had then agreed to construct the Grand Trunk Pacific from Winnipeg to Moncton, this bridge forming a part of the track. The promoters could have been offered repayment of all that they had expended of their own with interest, and would have had all their promotion expenses. But the promoters were after larger gains at no cost to themselves and the Dominion Government was giving Mr. Parent all he wanted.

The Government guarantee, good for six or seven million, was given. But though the Federal Government was now paying for the bridge, it still neglected to watch the expenditure or to supervise the work. The plans prepared by the company were shown to Mr. Douglas, the bridge engineer of the Railway Department. This officer criticized them. He did not feel sure that the structure would be strong enough. He suggested this to the head or deputy head of the department, but nothing came of it, and the company went on with its programme. As the Government was the party chiefly interested, it should have had an inspector on the work. That would not have cost one-tenth of the subsequent outlay required for the Commission which found that the company's engineer on the ground had not the qualifications for supervising an enterprise of that character. It may be observed also that this engineer inspector was also employed by the Transcontinental Commission as district or division engineer on the Quebec Division of the Grand Trunk Pacific. He was drawing the two salaries at the same time, just as Mr. Parent was at the same time drawing a salary of \$10,000 a year as chairman of the Transcontinental Commission and \$3,000 as President of the Bridge Company.

We all know what came of it. The bridge went down. Nearly four score lives were lost. The work for which the Government had become

guarantor had gone. Everybody lost but the company, which made money out of the disaster. When there had been something to buy from the company the Government refused to purchase. Now when there was nothing but a liability the Government came to the rescue, paid all the bills, and actually repaid to the company all the money it claimed to have expended including the cost of promotion, with six per cent. interest and ten per cent. allowance for profit. These were the terms on which the Government had the right to take over a completed and successful structure in case the company did not wish to part with it. It was the terms on which the Government bought the wreck and the liability from a company which had destroyed everything but its own fortunes.

Now the bridge which was to cost \$4,000,000 is to cost \$14,000,000, and it will all come out of the Dominion treasury.

Our Antepodean Cousins.

In an article on the visit to Canada of the Australian delegates to the Imperial Press conference in London, the Montreal Star, among other things, says: "Probably no two other Colonies need so much to get better acquainted with each other as Canada and Australia. They are the two largest 'children' and yet they are hardly known the one to the other. The Mother Country knows each of them better than they know each other, which may be only natural but which hardly bears out the common Colonial theory that we have all the enterprise and fraternalizing ability of the race. And now that the Australasians come to London by way of Canada, we can no longer plead distance.

These two great Colonies have grown up under very different circumstances. Canada has always been next door to a large, progressive and aggressive Anglo-Saxon neighbor. We have touched shoulders with a mighty nation of very similar civilization, interests, motives and thought. Our language is the same; and we have exchanged books, papers, citizens, clergymen, teachers, settlers and even politicians. Our lives have been more or less woven together; and it is inevitable that this neighborhood has affected our development. One result is that the Australian, who has never known a kindred influence save that of the British Isles, always seems to us to be 'very English'; and we, doubtless, appear to him to be 'quite American.'

Australia has developed alone. Except for the impetus it has received from our common Mother, it has enjoyed a purely individual growth. It is distinctively Australian, and is like nothing else in the world. No American Republic has cast over its shadow its bulk. Where its literature has not been native, it has been British. It has experienced no infusion of another nation which, while the same in race, is different in political aspiration. Australasia is probably freer from foreign blood than the British Isles themselves; and yet it has established institutions easily the most democratic and untrammelled on earth.

Nature has made of it a more urban and a less rural nation than ours; and the ever-present possibility of an awakened Asia has made it militant. The policy of defence is further advanced there than here; for the very good reason that the Australians believe more vividly than we do in its necessity. If we had a half-continent, suitable for semi-tropical settlement, lying within easy reach of four hun-

dre million of Asiatics who were intensely over-crowded and might at any time think of a giant migration into our empty spaces, we would be far more anxious about ships of war and compulsory military service than we are. With us, it requires an effort of the imagination to see our duty; with the Australasians, the menace of possible danger presents itself visibly to their eyes.

These differences make mutual study more interesting; and the shame is that there has not been more of it. We should know each other like brothers, and so be ready to co-operate in our common task of helping strengthen the Empire of to-morrow which will be in a peculiar way the Empire of the Colonies. Undoubtedly the British Empire of the next century will be very largely what Canadians and Australasians agree to make it; and the sooner we take the initial step of understanding each other, the better will we build when the burden falls upon us.

This is what the Montreal Witness, a strong Liberal paper, tells its friends about partisanship and patronage: "The Liberal party is content to remain before the country in a very dubious light through its determined stand in favor of the corrupt and corrupting system of patronage in the administration of the Civil Service outside of Ottawa. What is the reason of this difference between the outside and the inside services? We know of no explanation but the unlawful one, that the outside service, as it is, is largely made up of people who have been, and perhaps can be, useful at elections, and who could not pass any standard measure of fitness that a reform law would prescribe for them. Is any light shed upon it by the doctrine announced by Mr. Lemieux as that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir William Mulock, that when any member complained that some one in the public service had been working against him at an election, that civil servant should be dismissed without trial, a rule on which Mr. Lemieux stated that he had acted in a case complained of. The Opposition put a gloss on Mr. Lemieux's rule and read into it, that when any member, supporting the Government, complained, the person complained of should be dismissed. In support of this gloss is the fact that no case was alleged of a civil servant being similarly dismissed at the instance of a member of the Opposition, although, as civil servants, like other people, are liable to be influenced by bread and butter considerations, we should expect such offences against Opposition members to be as ten to one."

The Resolution of Confidence.

(From the News of Toronto.)

After Mr Pugsley had been whitewashed by a Government majority of twenty-seven there was a deal of re-priming. The slender majority awoke the anger of the Government and the jeers of the Opposition. Liberal members met in caucus, and endorsed a resolution expressing for Mr Pugsley their undying regard, and their complete satisfaction at the manner in which he had met the charges of the New Brunswick Royal Commission. All this would be a fine example of loyalty to a party friend if the Minister of Public Works had met the charges. If he had had a reasonable defence which could have thrown any doubt whatever on the findings of the Commission one could not have wondered at the caucus and the resolution of the caucus. But the speech of the Minister was such a weak and helpless performance that no man of any intelligence could be misled by it. Mr Pugsley made no explanations whatever. He made plenty of statements, most of which were at variance with the sworn testimony of his own friends who appeared as witnesses before the Commission.

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notably one of \$39,000, were glaringly false. He included that sum in his "official" list of company expenditures, saying that it was "wrongfully excluded" by the Commission. But he did not and could not tell where it had gone. He suggested that the balance of the railway stock had been paid for by this \$39,000, but there is evidence to prove that only \$500 went for that purpose.

He did not meet the charge that he kept no books. He did not justify his conduct in sitting in the Government councils and managing this sham company at the same time. He failed to give a creditable explanation of the shortage of \$134,000. He denied the charge that he had misled the Legislature respecting the cost of the Central Railway, and that he had prepared false records, even though the official Hansard of the Legislature gives the lie to his statement. In every respect the speech of the Minister was a pitiable sample of reckless and irresponsible denial. The report of the Commission stood unshaken when he had finished, and the speech of Mr Crockett tore the Pugsley defence to shreds and tatters.

The Liberal members of the House of Commons know it. They are, presumably, men of some intelligence, accustomed to weighing testimony. Yet they are willing, for the sake of some party advantage of a visionary and tenuous kind, to deny their convictions, and to express confidence in a man who is discredited as no other Federal politician has been discredited since 1891. It is not in the interest of the country that this Phenomenon of High Finance who keeps no books should be in control of one of the great spending departments of the Dominion. And how can it be in the last interest of any party to guard and protect this political chameleon, who adjusts his "opinions" to accord with whatever party may be in power for the time being? No party is under any obligation to such a politician even though he may "carry" a province. Nothing quite so abject as the resolution of the Liberal caucus has been seen in Canada for some time.

Railroad Competition in Canada West.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, May.—With four transcontinentals, and a number of smaller railroads, rushing construction in Western Canada, the situation today is extremely interesting.

James J. Hill is one of the aggressors and it appears as though he will have control of the general traffic, from some of the best districts, before the end of 1910, for he is engaged in building a trunk line from Winnipeg to the Pacific Coast. Under the name of Great Northern his operations are practically unlimited, and there are at least a dozen subsidiary companies actually building short lines which, when connected up, will form a formidable rival to existing lines for several or eight of them give direct connection between the main line in Canada and the main line south of the "line," making outlet for Canadian wheat, which, of course, will be taken direct to Minneapolis mills, depriving Eastern Canada of one of its chief sources of income.

The Canadian Pacific is by no means idle, and in addition to improving its roadbed and building cut-offs to shorter lines, will build a number of important branches during the summer, ready to meet any demand for them to retain its business. The Canadian Northern will build 600 miles this summer between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains, in addition to improving the lines now in operation. The intention of this company is to connect up its various lines to make a trunk system from coast to coast, and with the exception of west of the Rocky Mountains but little work has to be done to accomplish this end.

The Grand Trunk Pacific is another of the transcontinentals which is losing no time and already work is being pushed as fast as the latest machinery and human ingenuity will allow. Less than 300 miles of the main line remains to be put under contract, so the company is now giving attention to its branches. A number of divisional points will have branch lines in the immediate future, and E. J. Chamberlain, Vice President of the company, promises to have two of the branches from Melville, Sask., in operation this year, and it is probable work will be started on the third before the snow falls.

REGINALD F. ROBINSON, Winnipeg, Canada.

Minard's Liniment Cures colds, etc.

Away From Home.

Anyone leaving this Province in summer and reaching the mainland via Strait of Point du Chene, crosses the Straits board of either the Empress or Northumberland, the swiftest, most luxurious and well equipped steamers of the Steam Navigation Company. These are the finest, best appointed and best officered steamers traversing the coastal waters of the Provinces. Where can you find such capable and accommodating officers as Captains Cameron and McLean, and such obliging officials as Purser McDonald and Ryan? It would be difficult to have a better meal than those served on board these steamers. The travelling public make no mistake in patronizing these boats.

From Point du Chene to St. John, over the Intercolonial Railway, is a pleasant ride on comfortable cars over a well equipped steady road. Moncton, the headquarters of the Intercolonial, is a busy city, well supplied with hotels, and the quarters of the half of a million of the Province. After leaving Moncton the outlook for some distance, does not present a great many attractive features. It is a very much rougher country than Prince Edward Island. Very few great level fields, such as are to be seen. Passing along, the headwaters of the Kennebecs come in view, broadening as the train advances along the margin. Some of the greatest rowers and water polo players of the world were trained on the Kennebecs. The famous Paris rowing crew of St. John, that achieved world-wide fame in the sixties and early seventies had this river for their practice ground. Sussex is a town of considerable importance, and in the early sixties came some what into public notice as a rowing ground. It was here that Charles, of Charlottetown, won the prize that caused him to be immortalized in rhyme by our Island bard, the late Mr. LePage. Quoting from memory, the lines ran as follows: "Three cheers for Hickey; three times three, The champion marksman hall! Who plucked the laurels from the tree That grows in Sussex's vale."

Within a few miles of St. John, beside the railway track and contiguous to the river, a number of beautiful suburban towns are established. Among these are Hampton, Rothesay and Renforth. The name of the last mentioned town is associated with a sad and pathetic incident. Back to the sixties the renowned Paris crew, already referred to, were competing in a rowing race on the Kennebecs, with the Tyne crew of England. Renforth was the stroke of the Tyne crew, and as the St. John crew were forging ahead, he called upon his men to make a supreme effort. The strain was too much for him, and he collapsed. In a short time he was dead, and the competing crewmen forgot their rivalry and bore the body to the shore. At this spot on the Kennebec a suitable memorial was erected, and the name of the little town, known as Water-side was changed to "Renforth."

St. John, a city of about forty-five thousand souls, has many things in its favor, and has friendly people. On the west side of the harbor, are located the elevators and great docks necessary for the winter port freight business. As many as six or seven great-ocean liners dock and load here during the winter season. It can readily be seen that all this creates much activity in the shipping business. At St. John, as well as in most of the harbors and bays connected with the Bay of Fundy, the tide's ebb and flow are extraordinary. The tide at St. John rises and falls a distance of twenty-eight feet. The writer has to express his grateful thanks to R. F. Quigby L. D. Moore, Thomas Kitcham formerly of Sussex West, S. D. Scott editor of The Standard, and L. R. Thompson, Travelling Passenger Agent, of the Eastern Steamship Co., for courtesies extended and kindness received. In his capacity as travelling passenger agent of this company, Mr. Thompson deeply concerns himself for the comfort and convenience of passengers by this line.

The Eastern steamship company, whose steamers ply between St. John and Boston, offer the passenger traffic in this direction, during the summer season, and their line is deserving of patronage. By this route you are only one night at sea between St. John and Boston. The direct distance between these two points by the shortest route is 138 miles. The Calvin Austin of this line, is a beautiful and commodious ship, of 4,000 tons. She is 325 feet long and 62 feet beam and has a speed of 15 knots. She has three decks, besides the hurricane deck, which rises as a canopy above the gallery saloon. She has 222 state-rooms and accommodations for about one thousand passengers. She is painted white and presents a fine appearance. Everything is scrupulously neat and clean. She is commanded by Captain Allan, a tall, portly, combed-over fellow, who is always at the post, always genial and attentive to the requirements of passengers. The dining room is large, airy and well appointed. It is in charge of Stewart Nealey and second Stewart Johnson. Meals are served in the dining room, so that each one can have what he wishes. This is, and should be, a popular summer route to Boston and return.

Leaving St. John, the coast line of New Brunswick, and then of Maine, is in view for many hours. After some time out of sight of land, Rockport lighthouse is sighted, and from that point to Boston, the coast of Massachusetts is constantly in view. From the mariners point of view, this is a rough and inhospitable coast. Reefs, rocks, shoals and precipitous cliffs abound. Of course the coast is well guarded by light-boats and fog-horns supply ample warning against approaching or impending danger. That there is no danger of shipwreck with light-boats and fog-horns is a matter of course. This is, and should be, a popular summer route to Boston and return.

A little further on are the 'R's of Norman's Woe,' made famous by Longfellow in his "Wreck of the Hesperus." Next come Marie Head, Holloway Rock, Egg Rock, Nahant Jet, and other rocks, and these numerous other land marks, the Steamer rounds in to Boston harbor. The entrance to this harbor is through a succession of islands, rocks and forts, all properly designated. Through this archipelago, crowded with ships and crews of all descriptions, the Calvin Austin carefully picks her way until she moors at Union Wharf.

Shocking Drowning Accidents.

A terrible catastrophe happened on the 20th at St. Anne de Monts, Gaspé, Co P. Q. when six people lost their lives by drowning. The people in returning home from Ascension Day service had to cross Grand River, which is bridgless. Owing to the extra strong current the people decided not to use the scow there for the purpose, but fifteen persons got into a boat, which became unmanageable in the current. It was carried rapidly down stream and coming in contact with a rope used to pull the scow across the river was overturned, causing two smaller boats to go over as well. There was a desperate struggle by the occupants to reach land and over half of them succeeded but six—three women and three men—were swept away to their death. The bodies of the three women were recovered. They are Mrs. Leveseur, an old lady, Mrs. Gervais, St. Laurent, and a young girl named Vaillancourt. The bodies of the men had not been found. They are Arthur Dery of Ste. Anne, leaving a wife; Philippe Simard, sailor, of Father Point, leaving a young wife, while the last one is a boy, son of Charles Chenard. The accident has cast a gloom over the parish where all the drowned people were well known, and caused the commencement of an agitation for a bridge over the river, which has always been considered dangerous.

DIED

At Forest Hill, Lot 41, on May 21st Gregory McCormack, son of Simon and Flora McCormack, aged 25 years. May his soul rest in peace.

At Friarion Road, on May 23rd, William Walsh, aged 14 years. R. I. P.

On Wednesday May 26th, 1909, at the residence of her brother-in-law, A. C. McDonald, Montague, after long suffering, departed with exemplary patience, Catherine, third daughter of the late Hon. John S. McDonald, of Charlottetown. The funeral left Montague by train Friday morning 28th. On arrival at Charlottetown, the cortege proceeded to the Cathedral, where a Requiem was sung by Rev. F. McDonald. The funeral then proceeded to the cemetery on St. Peter's Road, where the interment took place. May her soul rest in peace.

At the residence of his brother, Dr. R. J. McCormack 86 Warren Street, Boston, on May 25th, Dr. Alexander Leslie McCormack, aged 63 years. Deceased was a native of this Province, and was born at the North Side Lot 42. After attending the Normal School at Charlottetown he went to Boston, and after a short time commenced the study of medicine. In due time he took his degree from New York University. He then took up the practice of medicine in which he was very successful. He built up an extensive practice in East Boston. Some years ago, while in the exercise of his calling, he met with a serious accident, and since then had been in delicate health. Since the death of his wife, he resided mostly with his brother, Dr. R. J. McCormack, where he died, as above stated, after an amiable illness. The funeral took place on Friday morning Mass of Requiem was celebrated at the parish church of St. Joseph. Rev. T. Kelly, Dr. R. J. McDonald, Dr. George McKee, George McDonald and W. D. Carmichael. The interment was at Holy Cross cemetery, Malden. Besides his brother and other relatives, he leaves to mourn two sons and one daughter, Mrs. Glazier, and a large circle of friends. To the place of committalment, in their bereavement. May his soul rest in peace.

The Market Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Butter (fresh), Calf skins, Eggs, Fowls, Chickens, Pork, Sheep pelts, Turkeys, Geese, Hides, Potatoes, Onions, Beans, Peas, Straw.

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

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

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

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Newson's Block, Charlottetown, Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

P. O. Building Georgetown

Meet Me at the Always Busy Store

Dress Materials For Everyone.

This year we have the finest display ever, of medium priced Dress Goods, such as everyone wants at reasonable prices.

All wool French Panama 48c. per yard
All wool extra special French Amazon 50c. per yard
Special line of Tweeds, Serges, Cloths, etc. 49c. per yard

SPRING COATS

Do you need a new Spring Coat? We can assure you that nowhere else will you find as fine a range of Coats at such little prices.

\$4.25, \$5 and \$6, etc.

Stanley Bros.

Mortgage Sale.

There will be sold by Public auction at the Law Courts Buildings in Charlottetown on Friday the twenty-fifth day of June next A. D. 1909 at twelve o'clock noon all that parcel of land situate lying and being in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—

Commencing on the south side of Longworth Street at the distance of two feet from the said Street eastwardly from the house now or formerly occupied by John Kelly, thence southwardly forty-three feet, thence westwardly five feet, thence southwardly thirty-seven feet to the rear of the stable, thence westwardly along rear line of the stable until it meets the line dividing the property of the said John Kelly and Patrick Kelly, thence northwardly nine feet to the dwelling house formerly occupied by John Kelly, thence westwardly fifteen feet through the stable dividing between the said John Kelly and Patrick Kelly, thence northwardly twenty-four feet to the right of way between the premises of the said Patrick Kelly and John Kelly, thence northwardly nine feet to the dwelling house formerly occupied by John Kelly, thence along said dwelling house northwardly twenty-eight feet to Longworth Street, thence along said Longworth Street eastwardly twenty-three feet three inches to the place of commencement. Also all that other tract piece or parcel of land adjoining the land herebefore described, commencing on the south side of Longworth Street, and running thence southwardly nine feet along the said property herebefore described, thence northwardly parallel to the said western boundary of the property herebefore described, the distance of about thirty-four and one-half feet to Longworth Street, thence eastwardly along Longworth Street the distance of six feet three inches to the place of commencement, being a right of way under an agreement bearing date the twenty-first day of February A. D. 1884, made between Patrick C. Kelly D. 1884, made between Patrick C. Kelly and the said Edward Kelly, also full and free right and liberty for the said Grantor his heirs and assigns at all time hereafter for day or night and for all purposes with or without horses carts carriages or wagons laden or unladen to go pass and repass and to drive cattle sheep and other animals along ever and upon the road or right of way over all that land having a width of six feet three inches at Longworth Street and extending back from said Street along the western boundary of the property herebefore lastly described for the distance of about thirty-four and one-half feet, thence in a northwesterly direction a distance of nine feet, thence in a northerly direction parallel to the said western boundary of the property herebefore lastly described for the distance of twenty-eight feet to Longworth Street, thence along Longworth Street to the place of commencement, being the land hereby before lastly described and the land of Patrick C. Kelly colored red on a plan annexed to the said agreement dated the twenty-first day of February A. D. 1884.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the twenty-seventh day of April A. D. 1908 and made between Peter D. Hapenny of Charlottetown, Freeholder, Railway Employee, and Annie Hapenny his wife of the one part and Edward Kelly of Charlottetown, aforesaid, Gentleman, of the other part.

For further particulars apply at the office of Messrs McLean & McKinnon, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

EDWARD KELLY, Mortgagee. Dated at Charlottetown this 25th day of May A. D. 1909.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

JOHN T. M'ELLISH, M. A., LL.B. BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

D. C. McLEOD, K. C. | W. B. BENTLEY. McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN

# BEAUTIFUL FANCY VESTS

## Made to Order and Made to Fit.

### \$3.50 to \$6.00.

The man who likes to wear a pretty Fancy Vest, will have no difficulty in pleasing himself among the great assortment of pretty Vestings we are showing. We have every new pattern and coloring, and you will have no trouble in selecting a vest to wear with any suit. Our vestings come in cut lengths, just one Vest of each pattern, so that when you buy a vest from us you will not see your vest on half a dozen different men, and then, a tailor made vest fits so perfectly about the collar, and has not that cheap look so noticeable on the Ready-mades.

## McLellan Bros.

### The "Expert" Tailors.

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Statute Execution to me directed, issued out of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of the Province of Prince Edward Island, on a Judgment wherein Elias M. Macdonnell was plaintiff and Margaret McKenna and Francis McKenna were defendants, I have taken and seized all the estate, right, title and interest of which the said Margaret McKenna was seized in her lifetime and of the said Francis McKenna in and to all that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on Lot or Township Number twenty-nine, in Queen's County, in said Island bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing on the east side of the Melville Road, at the southwest corner of said one hundred acres of land devised to said Margaret McKenna and Francis McKenna by Felix McKenna, thence running easterly along the southern boundary of the said one hundred acres of land eighty-seven chains and seventy-five links or to the division line of Townships Number twenty-nine and thirty, thence south along said division line until it meets the north boundary of land in possession of James Edward McQuaid, thence westerly along McQuaid's northern boundary to the Melville Road, thence northerly along the said road northwesterly to the place of commencement, containing fifty acres of land a little more or less.

Also all that other tract, piece or parcel of land, situate in said Township Number twenty-nine, being the ten acres mentioned in the last will and testament of Felix McKenna, late of Melville Road aforesaid, bearing date the sixth day of November, 1879, and therein devised to Jerome McKenna, and in the said will described as ten acres to be taken twenty chains from Melville Road to have a width of five chains from the boundaries of both farms and to extend back for twenty chains, being part of the one hundred acres before mentioned.

And I hereby give public notice that I will on Tuesday, the seventh day of December, A. D. 1909, at twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown in Queen's County, aforesaid set up and sell the said property, or as much thereof as shall satisfy the debt marked on said writ, being the sum of five hundred and fifty-one dollars and seventy-six cents, (\$551.76), and interest at the rate of six per centum per annum on two hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty cents (\$262.60) from the 25th day of February, A. D. 1909, till paid besides Sheriff's fees and all legal incidental expenses.

GEORGE COOMBS,  
Sheriff of Queen's County,  
Sheriff's Office, Charlottetown,  
5th May, A. D. 1909.  
Eneas A. Macdonnell,  
Plaintiff's Attorney,  
May 12, 1909—31

Farmers who send their sons and daughters to the Union Commercial College can rest assured they will not waste their time. No nonsense. Write for new illustrated prospectus. Wm. Moran, Prin. Ch. Town.

I am showing the largest range of Fall and Winter Caps you ever saw. Prices from 60 cents to \$1.50 I can fit any man's head or suit any man's purse.

H. H. BROWN  
The Hat and Cap Man

Go to Brown's for your Fall Suit or Overcoat; he will save you a dollar.

H. H. BROWN  
The Young Men's Man.

STANLEY BROS.

Our mail order department gives immediate and careful attention to all orders received by mail or telephone. There is no reason why you should not enjoy all the advantages of a large and carefully selected stock. We can do as well for you as any house in Canada. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. We prepay the freight on all parcels over \$5.00 in value.

Trunks and Valises.—When you want to go travelling I can fit you out with a trunk, suit case, grip, telescope or anything else you need. Don't forget my prices are the lowest.

H. H. BROWN  
The Young Men's Man.

If you want anything at any time, and cannot come yourself; just drop us a postal, and we shall be pleased to send you samples and give you any information of any line of goods offered in a first class store like ours, Stanley Bros.

Five graduates of the Union Commercial College now hold good positions in Montreal city. Now is your time to prepare. Full particulars on application to Wm. Moran, Prin., Charlottetown.

Stanfield's Undersclothing. This make of Undersclothing is worn by at least half our people in the Maritime Provinces. I am showing it in all weights and sizes. Prices from \$2.00 per suit upwards.

H. H. BROWN  
The young Men's Man.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1908 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.

Everyone interested in Business College work should send for a free copy of the U. C. C. Journal. It contains much valuable information. Address W. Moran, Prin., Charlottetown.

**\$50 Scholarships Free**

To the Student making the Highest Marks during next term.

will YOU win it?

An up-to-date modern business training with no waste time. Write today for new prospectus, terms, etc.

Union Commercial College,  
WM. MORAN, Prin.

### LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

A boy named Joe. Boivin, of St Anne de Beaupre, was drowned in the St Lawrence on Friday.

Three million pickered eggs have been sent to Sparrow Lake, Muskoka in an effort to restock the exhausted fishing waters.

The French fishing schooner "P. F. 14," was driven ashore at White Point, Sydney, and is a total loss, the crew narrowly escaping.

In a well drilled near Calgary Alberta a flow of natural gas that gives a million feet in twenty-four hours has been struck.

Thirteen men found guilty of complicity in the recent revolutionary outbreak were publicly hanged at Constantinople the other day.

Henry McKenna and Abe Milburn (el) overboard from a gasoline launch in Hamilton bay on Saturday and were drowned.

The lobster boat of Mangland Delisle, with sails set and 1,000, aboard came ashore at Point St. Pierre near Richmond N. B. on Sunday. It is feared the men have been drowned.

A sensation has been caused in Leigh Lancashire, by the return home of John Marsden, a collier who was supposed to have been found drowned in the river Irwell at Salford on Easter Sunday. The body was identified by a daughter and cousin as that of the deceased, and was buried in that belief at Leight cemetery. Marsden had been searching for work.

Charles Morrison a comparatively unknown Millionaire, whose estate is worth between \$50,000,000, and \$75,000,000, died lately near Reading England. He was 92 years old. With the maximum rate of duty, 15 per cent and a succession duty 5 per cent as provided by the new Budget, the Government will receive from the estate more than 10,000,000.

Two Norwegian vessels went ashore in the straits during the heavy gale of Monday night of last week. The Norwegian barque Tjoma, bound for a Norwegian port to Poughwash to load dealt west ashore at Tony River and proved a total wreck. The Captain and crew got off safely later. The barque will likely be condemned and sold. Another Norwegian, a ship bound up the strait, went ashore at Cape John.

Two men were accidentally killed in Boston Sunday. While crossing Warren street, in Roxbury, Henry Morse, aged 79 years, was struck by an out-of-bound Mattapan car. He received a fractured skull and died soon after. Charles Whitten, aged 46 years, tumbled from a window on the first floor and received internal injuries in the 12 foot drop which caused his death later at the city hospital.

The first day's auction of Prince Rupert, B. C. Townsite was a great success the total value of the property sold bringing nearly \$500,000. Two thousand people attended the sale and the bidding was keen. In no case was property withdrawn because of failure to reach the reserve price, and in many cases the prices went far above what was anticipated. This was especially the case in the business section where the choicest corner brought \$16,500.

Sir Sheraton Baker, sitting at the Gainsborough County Court Scotland has just made an order under which the repayment of a debt will be spread over more than a hundred years. The case was one in which a money-lender who had advanced twelve pounds to a butcher, had already received twenty pounds in repayment, and made a further claim for \$5 6s. 7d. Judgment was given for the plaintiff, and an order was made for the payment of one penny per month.

The schooner J. and L. Irving from Sydney for Bactouche with coal was carried ashore near the entrance of Big Brass D. Or on Saturday evening. She remained aground during Sunday and Monday and when the big gale sprang up on Monday she was carried along a mile and finally laid her side and fast near the lighthouse. The crew managed with difficulty to make their escape. The vessel's bottom was torn out and she now lies a total wreck with the greater part of her cargo washed away.

In the shipyards at Belfast, belonging to Messrs Harland and Wolff there are being built the two largest liners in the world. They will probably be called the Olympic and the Titanic and are intended for the White Star Line for their Southampton New York service. The boats, which will have four funnels and one mast, will cost about \$2,000,000, each and will be ready early in 1912. The two liners which had to be specially built at the shipyard, cost \$200,000. The passenger accommodation will be enormous—sufficient probably for at least 2,500—and the crew will number nearly 1,000. The gross tonnage will be 45,000, as against the 32,500 of the Lusitania.

The proposal to cut a ship canal from the North Sea to the west coast of Scotland is to be fully considered by the Royal Commission on Canals. One of the chief advantages put forward by the promoters of the scheme is that it would obviate the foundation of a naval dockyard and base at Rosyth on the Firth of Forth. Such a base on the east coast would cost the country \$40,000,000, and the canal from \$17,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The immense facilities offered for naval construction on the Clyde would thus be at the disposal of a guardian fleet on the east coast, and the commercial advantages in the way of affording a shorter sea route from east to west, and thus avoiding the long voyage by way of the Orkneys, are most important.

### LOCAL and OTHER ITEMS.

Seven persons were drowned by the capsizing of a gasoline boat at Vicksburg, Va., a few nights ago.

By the explosion of a lamp, Mrs. Frederick Ryan was burned to death at St. Catherine's Out, the other day.

The Steamer Northumberland for Pictou, now awaits the morning train from the east, and leaves here at 8.20 a. m. daily.

It is stated that a dry dock, to cost in the neighborhood of a million and a half dollars, is to be built in Montreal harbor.

King Edward's fifty Minors, won the Derby Stakes of 6,500 sovereigns at Epsom, England the other day. The distance was a mile and a half, for fillies foaled in 1906.

Over sixty vessels of a fishing fleet have foundered in a tempest on the coast of Bilbao, Spain. It is estimated that not less than a hundred fishermen were drowned in the catastrophe.

From advices of yesterday's date, it appears that the Steamers Bonavesta, Wasta, Almeriana and Straberg are still held at Bay Bulls, Nfld., by the ice blockade of Cape Race.

A new daily paper, "The Morning News," has been added to the list of Charlottetown Journals. It is issued from the Examiner's office, by a company of which Mr. Robert L. Cotton is managing Director. Welcome.

H. A. McKenna of St. John, and J. A. Bary of Fredericton, have been appointed judges of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Judge Gregory and the death of Judge Hanington.

A fierce tornado that swept over Lep, by Texas, the other day, killed thirty persons; wounded fifty and severely injured a score more. Nearly fifty houses were demolished. Lightning struck a lumber yard and started a fire that destroyed the whole business block.

Beginning yesterday, June 1st, the morning train from the east connects at Royal Junction with the express west to a total wreck. The train left at 5.30, and Georgetown at 5.30.

A fire started in the engine room of the coasting Steamer Capillison her way north from Vancouver, through the Gulf of Georgia, which resulted in the death of a fireman, and the serious if not fatal injury of the second engineer and second mate, and two Japanese stokers. The steamer returned to Vancouver, under full steam reeking with burning flesh.

### Fight for Life in Mine.

After a terrible struggle in the water for three hours, twenty-five miners, who were entombed by a sudden inrush of water from disused workings at Aspin Colliery, Oswaldtwistle, near Accrington, England, managed to reach the surface in safety on Friday 21st. A thirteen-year-old boy, James Kedman a drawer, however, lost his life in the rushing waters. He was clinging to a miner named Kenyon when he disappeared. The men were imprisoned in a part of the pit known as the Bal thorn end, about two miles distant from the shaft, and when the water burst only one man, Kenyon, working in the section succeeded in escaping. Kenyon was working in the next place to where the burst occurred when he heard a tremendous rush of water. He ran with all speed to the roadway but before he had gone many yards the water overtook him and knocked him down. With a great effort he managed to regain his feet, but the water had soon reached up to his neck, and as he struggled along with his head only an inch or two from the roof and the water surging around his face he felt that death was but a matter of moments. While struggling on he encountered a lad who was crying bitterly, and calling "Mother." Kenyon shouted to the lad, and made towards him. On reaching him the terrified boy's first words were, "Shall we die?" Kenyon did his best to cheer the boy, and saying, "Stick to me," went on.

### Men Killed By Hailstones.

An unprecedented hail storm Monday in Ubalde county Texas cost at least eight lives—James Carpenter seventy years of age and seven Mexican hired hands, while many were injured and from 1,500 to 2,000 head of live stock killed. The hailstones were like cannon balls, weighing six and seven pounds some weighing ten pounds. They measured from ten to seventeen inches in circumference and fell for thirty minutes in two storms about two hours apart. Rumors of many more persons killed are not confirmed. Searching parties are out scouring the ranges. La Salle country also suffered from the heaviest hail storm in its history and the monetary damage there to property alone is estimated at \$200,000. No loss of life is reported and the loss of live stock is not great. The largest hail stones reported are from one to two pounds. They played havoc with buildings and crops. A terrific wind accompanied the storm.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

mines down below were in absolute darkness when their lamps were extinguished by the bad air accompanying the rush of water. Crawling through the waters in the darkness they fought their way along the chain way, guiding themselves by the chain, without the aid of which it would have been impossible to succeed. After a three hours fight for life they at length found themselves out of reach of the water, and were conducted to the shaft by eager comrades and amid the rejoicings of hundreds of people about the pit restored to their wives and relations.

### Burned To Death.

Four young children of Edward Oldfield, harness maker, ranging from two to six years, were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the home of Oldfield in the suburbs of Wychwood near Toronto about 10 o'clock last Thursday night. Oldfield, his wife and son, Ernest, aged eight years were slightly burned and cut with glass, but will recover. The mother was putting her five children to bed when a burning lamp exploded in her hand. She threw it down stairs, where it set the place on fire and in the excitement of the moment she threw the boy Ernest out of the window and jumped out after him.

### Ice Retards Election Returns.

Compelled to abandon the task of collecting the ballot boxes used in the recent election at the St. Barbe district in the northern portion of Newfoundland, the Eagle returned on the 21st and harbored in Bay Deverde, 60 miles north of St. John. The absence of the ballots from the St. Barbe district cause a postponement in the completion of the counting and the declaration of the results of the election will be delayed at least a week or ten days. The Eagle had reached Belleisle Straits and had succeeded in running the ice barrier for a considerable distance, but was unable to gain entrance to any of the harbors near the St. Barbe district. For several days during the latter part of last week and early this week the steamer was jammed in the floes. It was thought possible at one time that she might be crushed.

### Men Out of Employment.

The exceptionally high water on the Ottawa has thrown hundreds of men out of employment. R. K. Booth's saw mill already has closed down and his pulp mill is likely to follow; this will throw 1500 men out. One of the Eddy mills has had to stop work and so has the Rockland mill of the W. S. Edwards Company. At Gatineau Point fifty houses are surrounded by water and the inhabitants are living in the second stories. Several families have moved into a scow which is anchored off the shore. While the water is nearly twenty-six feet high, the record being twenty-nine feet, six inches the height of the flood has not yet been reached and apprehension is felt least the millions of saw logs held between Ottawa and Temiskaming will be set free by the breaking of booms if the water rises much higher. Should that occur the destruction to property will be immense.

# Perfection Brand Clothing, the Best that can be Bought for the Money

Our Ready-made Clothing has every detail in style and construction that will be found in any stylish Suit, In selecting our suits we choose carefully to fill every requirement of the trade. Our aim is to give you something stylish, that will wear well and give it cheaper than you can buy it elsewhere.

- ## Good Values in Suits.
- Men's Suits in fancy Striped Tweeds. These Suits have a very nice appearance—is good value at...\$7.00
  - Men's fancy Striped Tweeds, many nice patterns, the latest spring styles, nicely finished and of good appearance.....\$8.00
  - There's numerous other values up to.....\$20.00
  - Boys' Sailor Suits, braided collar, English Serge....\$1.50
  - Boys' two piece Norfolk Suits, assorted Tweeds, well finished and of good appearance.....\$2.50
  - Other prices range up to \$10 per Suit.

# H. H. BROWN, The Young Men's Man,

Where you'll get your money's worth.

## 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.**

## Dominion Coal Company

### RESERVE COAL.

As the season for importing Coal in this Province is again near, we beg to advise dealers and consumers of Coal that we are in a position to grant orders for cargoes of Reserve, Screened, Run of mine, Nut and Slack Coal, F. O. B., at loading piers Sydney, Glace Bay or Louisburg, C. B.

Priests quoted on application, and all orders will receive our careful attention by mail or wire.

Reserve Coal is well known all over this Island, and is most extensively used for domestic and steam purposes.

Schooners are always in demand during the season and chartered at highest current rates of freight. Good despatch guaranteed schooners at loading piers.

## Peake Bros. & Co.,

Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 21, 1909—4i

## Lime.

We are now supplying best quality of Lime at kilns on St. Peter's Road, suitable for building and farming purposes, in barrels or hulk by car load.

**C. Lyons & Co.**  
April 28—4i

(Continued from first page)

work," he added in a shaking voice; "might we not make a little collection to help to keep it going?" "You are right, my boy," said an old workman, "Take your cap and come round; we will all give you something." But another broke into wild and coarse denunciations of the clerical and their work. "Do not think that I shall help to feed a lot of idlers," was his conclusion. Albert, whose cap was half full of copper coins, stopped short, reddened, but kept silent. A murmur of disapproval and blame went through the "atelier," and looks of sympathy were cast at the boy, who had resumed his task with a heightened color. The speaker realized that he had made a mistake; he rose from his seat and went straight to where Albert sat. "Here, my boy, I spoke to you roughly. After all you are right in wanting to relieve the hungry; here is a franc to help the work. Give me your hand and forget what I said just now." The child looked up, nervously wrung the other's rough hand and tears glistened in his eyes. "Thank you, thank you," was all he could utter. Albert is now a grown man, but his little brother is one of the bright boy servers whose active ministrations are chief features of the work of "la mie de pain."

On a bitterly cold evening of the month of January, 1909, we found ourselves between half past eight and nine at night in the outlying quarter of a "la Maison Blanche," not very far from the Avenue d'Italie, where, in May, 1871, the white-robed sons of St. Dominio belonging to the College of Arneville were run down by the "Communards." On leaving the tramway we crossed a large open space at the end of which are the buildings of the "Patronage" or Boys Guild, whose members are the most active members of the Conference of St. Vincent of Paul and the moving spirits of the work we came to visit. A steep staircase, lighted by a lantern, leads us into a long room, well warmed and well lighted. The walls are whitewashed; a crucifix is their only ornament; "Love one another"—"Aimez vous les uns les autres." Rows of wooden tables, plain, but spotlessly clean, stretch across the room, with benches that can accommodate about 130 guests at a time. Next door is the kitchen where the soup is prepared; the work having assumed considerable proportions, the boys can no longer prepare their clients' meals themselves; a good woman, with whom we had some conversation, is the only paid servant admitted to take part in the working of the "Mie de pain." She is assisted after half past four every afternoon by a group of small boys who at that hour are let out of school; it is they who prepare the vegetables, cut up the bread. "We teach them to do this as a sacred and holy mission," said the director of the "Patronage." They must realize that they are serving our Lord in the person of the poor, but although they give up their games to help us, I assure you that they are as merry as possible over their self-chosen task.

Towards eight come older boys, those who, being apprentices or young workmen, have only just left their work shops in distant parts of Paris. They are sometimes joined by other young men of independent means, to whom the close contact with suffering is an invaluable lesson. The soup, excellent and appetizing, made of the very best materials, is served in generous portions in the metal receptacles called "gamelles" which are used in the French Army. We examined them closely; all was spotlessly clean, carefully ordered; evidently the workers remembered whose representatives were coming to the feast. When all was ready and the boys had donned their white aprons the door opened and the guests entered. The "mie de pain" begins its work on Christmas day and continues during two or three months, according to the funds it can dispose of; it is supported entirely by voluntary offerings, and stars about three thousand francs, rather more than less, each winter. On an average, five, six, or even seven hundred guests come every evening to partake of the hospitality so generously extended to the poor and hungry.

It was a pathetic sight; old men and mere lads, women and children, men in rags and tatters, other men dressed, with spotless linen, poured through the doorway. Formerly one or two policemen were on duty when the poor made their entrance, but at present M. Eberst, the director of the "patronage," who acts as host, dispenses with their services. His principle is that the poor should be treated, not with suspicion, but with respect, a respect suggested by faith. The young apprentices now direct the entrance of their guests, and we marveled on the evening of our visit to see the docility with which seven hundred men obeyed the leading of these lads. It is true that the latter's attitude, deferential and dignified, is simply irresistible. They address their visitors as "Messieurs," and treat them with a careful courtesy that goes straight to the hearts of starving outcasts. When all the benches were occupied, the women being seated on a separate

**An Ancient Foe**  
To health and happiness is Scrofula as ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes buncches in the neck, distorts the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"Two of my children had scrofula sores which kept growing deeper and kept them from going to school for three months. Ointments and medicines did no good until I began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine caused the sores to heal, and the children have shown no signs of scrofula since." J. W. McQuinn, Woodstock, Ont.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands.

table, M. Eberst, standing in the centre of the room, said the Our Father aloud. It is an understanding thing that no one is obliged to join in the prayer, but we noticed that, with few exceptions, all the men present made the Sign of the Cross, some awkwardly, as if they had long forgotten the sacred sign, one evening using his left hand. Then with a hearty "bon appetit, mes amis"—"good appetite, my friends"—the director gave the signal to begin, and it was pitiable to see how rapidly the "gamelles" were emptied. It was a curiously silent scene; even the women spoke little, the men not at all. We wondered as we looked at them what hidden tragedies lay behind those pale faces and those sunken eyes. From three men, this and was, but well dressed, with spotless linen collars, we felt sorely tempted to inquire what vicissitudes brought them to be in this far away "faubourg." But silence and discretion are the fundamental rules of the work; the men are admitted by right divine of their poverty, no questions are asked, no passports or references are needed; only when they volunteer to give him their confidence does M. Eberst penetrate into the secrets of some of his temporary guests. Now and then one of them will tell him that he is homeless, in which case the applicant receives a free ticket that insures him admittance into a respectable hotel in the neighborhood. Occasionally a special circumstance attracts the director's attention. The evening before our visit one young man fell down in a dead faint. He was nursed back to consciousness and found to be a peasant youth, friendless and inexperienced, who had come up to Paris to make a fortune. After an inefficient struggle with poverty he staggered, half-famished, to open the door of the refectory, but fainted before the food touched his lips.

When the first batch of visitors had finished their soup, a full quarter of an hour being allowed for the purpose, they arose and passed in single file before M. Eberst, who baredheaded, speared them with a cordial, "Bon soir, mes amis"—"Good night, my friends. Every cap or hat was raised to return the greeting as they passed out into the darkness of the night. Then, before the second batch was admitted, the boy servers took possession of the room with extraordinary rapidity; they cleared away the "gamelles," little lads of eight and nine now flow about with the same eagerness that they had shown when waiting upon the poor. Sawdust was liberally scattered on the tables, which were then carefully brushed and scrubbed; while the "gamelles" were being washed in the neighboring pantry by two elder boys. One, we are told, was a carpenter, the other a clerk, who night after night devote their evenings to the humble task.

When all was again clean and orderly, the outer door opened and 130 more unfortunates were shown in; the programme was the same; the short prayer was said aloud, listened and responded to, the outcasts sat down and began to eat, some of them reverently, all of them in silence. In fact, the silent atmosphere of the place is one of its most impressive features—suffering when it reaches a certain point is voiceless. Then they fit out, the cordial "Bon soir, mes amis," bringing a cherry note into the loneliness, and 130 more take their place. So it goes on every night, till the average six or seven hundred clients of the "Mie de pain" are satisfied. But we are told that even the liberal portion awarded does not always satisfy those who have not touched food during the whole day. These hungry ones are not expected to express their wants in words, by merely taking up their stand outside on the right instead of on the left they speechlessly convey their message, and when all is over they are brought back and given an extra portion of soup. One or two others as they passed before the director whispered a request for shoes and M. Eberst afterwards ransacked his stores till he found the suitable articles. Several thousand coats, hats,

**TEETHING**  
makes baby nervous and fretful, and stops gain in weight.  
**SCOTT'S EMULSION**  
is the best food-medicine for teething babies. It strengthens the nerves, supplies the teeth, keeps the baby growing.  
Get a small bottle now. All Druggists.

shirts and shoes are distributed by him during the winter.

Another no less useful means of helping their visitors has been devised by the organization of the work. Many of these men, those especially who hail from the provinces, have not in their possession the papers that in France must be produced before taking up any employment, however humble. They have neither paper, pens nor stamps to write home, and many of them are ignorant of the intricate and superfluous formalities of French law. In an office that adjoins the refectory a young man belonging to the "Patronage" is at their service every evening; he writes their letters if necessary and can explain to them the best and quickest way of getting the papers that they require. Needless to say that the necessary expenses entailed by these letters are like the good advice given, a free gift. At last the last soup has been swallowed, the last letter written, the bright faced boys have cleaned and tidied the refectory, and, having put aside their white aprons, they bid M. Eberst good night and return home. Next day, after a hard day's labor in their "ateliers," they will again be at their post. With a perseverance no less admirable than their charity, they continue through the winter months their mission of love and devotion.

It may be objected that the work of the "Mie de pain," while it nobly feeds the hungry, only exercises an indirect moral influence over its passing guest. This is true but who can measure the results of a kind act, sweetly, gently, lovingly performed? M. Eberst makes no secret of being a cleric, and the men whom he cordially welcomed every night are the first to proclaim that only at "la mie de pain" are they received as honored guests. In the different soup kitchens organized by the government throughout Paris, they are hustled, hurried, roughly treated, and they draw a parallel between official and Christian charity. They realize that in the refectory, where the Crucifix hangs on the wall, reigns a spirit that is absent in the government soup kitchens, and some day they may know if from this simple fact they can draw practical conclusions?

Among the boys whose loving service is the characteristic feature of the night we have just described the training they receive is bound to bring forth rich fruit. These young workers have been made to grasp the supernatural spirit of charity, the dignity and pathos of suffering. No doubt religion in France is going through a grave crisis, but under the surface lie concealed the seeds of better things, and the devoted lads whose generous and persevering self-sacrifice has made the "Mie de pain" a flourishing work may be counted among the humble laborers who by their steady courage are preparing the harvests of the future.

COUNTESS DE COURSON.

**Mr. Farrell Senate Reformer.**

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright and other ministers have recently expressed a strong desire to reform the Senate. In these circumstances notice should be taken of their appointments to the Senate, since at present the only way to improve the Senate is to appoint extra good senators. It is reported from Nova Scotia that E. M. Farrell, M. P. P., has been appointed to one of the Nova Scotia senatorships. We have heard of Mr. Farrell before. In one election trial of his own, Mr. Fielding testified that Mr. Farrell was one of his best campaign workers. The Minister swore that after the election of 1906 Mr. Farrell presented bills for election expenditures which had not been authorized. Mr. Fielding refused to say how many bills were presented, or for what amounts, or for what purposes—but he admitted that he paid the money to Mr. Farrell. After this settlement and expostulation by Mr. Fielding the elections of 1904 came on. Mr. Fielding again had the assistance of Mr. Farrell, who again proceeded to make expenditure just as if Mr. Fielding had not objected. There was another election trial and Mr. Farrell, who was wanted as a witness, went off to the United States for his health two weeks before the trial began, and returned a few days after it closed. But another election worker named Seldon testified that he alone got from Mr. Farrell "somewhere in the neighborhood of \$500; between \$500 and \$600 probably." He got it about a week before the election, and paid it out in small lots. After hearing the evidence Chief Justice Weatherbee said, in giving judgment: "With respect to the unlawful use of money—most of which was suddenly produced" by Mr. Farrell within a week of polling day—between \$500 and \$600 probably." He got it that it was used, as it was intended to be used, in the election. The Farrell fund, in addition to what was otherwise used, or that disappeared, and of which not the slightest trace or record remains, was about \$600. This begins to have been absorbed among a population of about 600, an average of about a dollar per head. If unfortunately, every district and the whole population had been treated in the same manner, no one could count on a fair election. \* \* \* The inten-

tion is to infer, "I think that the whole fund was to be secretly used. \* \* \* If a dark scheme of this kind could be carried on, with impunity, the freedom of election would be endangered."

The judge found proof of bribery and corruption and voided the election.

Mr. Farrell was no doubt equally active in 1908, and in consequence of these moral activities, he is reported to have been called to Ottawa to reform the Senate.—St. John Standard.

**British Bluejacket's Work in Italian Earthquake.**

The following letter has been received from Cardinal Merry del Val by the Archbishop of Westminster, with reference to the work of the British Navy in the recent earthquake in Sicily and Calabria: Dal Vaticano, Jan. 20th. My Dear Lord Archbishop,—The Holy Father desires me to ask you kindly to express to the British Government his Holiness's high appreciation of the admirable work of the officers and men of the Royal Navy for the relief of the sufferers from the earthquake, especially at Reggio. The Pope has learnt what has been done by the British sailors on this occasion, not only by competent witnesses on the spot, but also from the testimony of many of the victims themselves who have lately been brought to Rome. On all sides the same story is told of the courage, ability, self-sacrifice, and kindness shown by officers and men alike. Many particular instances are cited, and the most heartfelt gratitude is expressed. The Holy Father is convinced that the memory of the treatment received at the hands of these kind benefactors will remain long and deeply impressed in the hearts of the sufferers.

His Holiness, who has been, as you are aware, much affected by the magnitude of the disaster and the sufferings it has caused, cannot but express his gratitude for the assistance so well and so generously rendered by the British Navy. But there is a further reason for which the Holy Father desires to give expression of his gratitude. The British sailors, with a sense of true character which does them honor, showed solicitude in providing frequently not only for the material relief of the victims, but also for their spiritual wants. For this His Holiness thanks them most warmly, and he prays God to repay, in His own time and in His own way, a deed worthy of the best traditions of a great national service.

I am, &c., R. CARD, MERRY DEL VAL.

This letter was forwarded to the Prime Minister by the Archbishop, and the following reply was received: My Lord Archbishop,—I shall have much pleasure in transmitting to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the copy of the letter from the Cardinal Secretary of State, and I feel sure that all concerned will highly value the warm appreciation expressed by His Holiness concerning the work performed by the officers and men of the British Navy on the occasion of the recent earthquake. Yours very faithfully, H. H. ASQUITH.

**Muskoka the Beautiful.**

Do you know the place? If not, your pleasure has suffered. Take a free trip, a mental little journey through Muskoka by asking for that handsome Muskoka Folder issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System. It contains a large map, lots of views and a fund of facts. Take the journey some evening after supper with your wife and children. Then slam the door on the doctor for 19 by taking your family on a real journey through the Muskoka District this summer. Less than a day's journey from principal American cities. For all particulars and handsome illustrated publication free, apply to:

J. QUINLAN, D. P. A., G. T. R., Montreal.

Fort William, Ont., May 14.—After enjoying the profuse hospitality of the Winnipeg journalist the Australian delegates arrived here this morning and were met by the mayor of this city and Port Arthur and a large number of prominent citizens. The party was taken for a sail along the harbor, shown how wheat was loaded on vessels, visited the big Ogilvie mills, and were entertained at lunch by the Canadian club, Port Arthur was visited in the afternoon, and the delegates appeared delighted with the progress of the town. They sailed at four o'clock on the steamship Kewatin being given a hearty send-off by a large gathering. They expect to reach Toronto about ten o'clock on Sunday by special train from Owen Sound.

Besides securing a sound, practical business training, you have a chance of winning the \$50 scholarship at the Union Commercial College. Enter now. Full particulars on request. Wm. Moran, Prin., Charlottetown.

**HAD GIVEN UP ALL HOPE OF LIVING.**

**Heart Trouble Cured by MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS**

Mrs. Andrew Savoy, Graham's, N.B., writes: In the year of 1908 I was taken sick and did not think I could live any length of time. My trouble was with my heart and people told me that nothing could be done for a case like mine. I was the very best doctors but they could do me no good. For seven weeks I could hardly cross the floor. I had no pain, but was unable to get up. I had given up all hope. I felt I had given up all hope of living and had given my little girl to my sister-in-law. One day a friend came to see me and calling me by name said, "Lizzie, if I were you I would try a dose of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills as they are good for heart trouble." My husband got me a box, but for two days I was not feeling any better, but on the fourth day my husband said, "I believe these pills are doing you good." I was able to say, "Yes, I feel a good deal better these pills." He said, "All right, I will get you another box right away." I took two boxes and three doses out of the third one, and I was perfectly well and have not been sick since then. I will never be without them in my home for God knows if it had not been for Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I would not have been alive now. Price 25c per box. Boxes for 60c. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Little Davey Sloan is forever asking questions.

"You'd better keep still or something will happen to you," his tired mother finally told him one night. "Curiosity once killed a cat, you know."

Davey was so impressed with this that he kept silent for three minutes. Then: "Say, mother, what was it the cat wanted to know?"

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD. GENTS.—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family, and also in my stables for years, and consider it the best medicine obtainable.

Yours truly, ALFRED ROOHAY, Proprietor Roston Pond Hotel and Livery Stables.

Chariot of the season is running just now as if there were ice on its wheels.

Minard's Liniment Cures colds, etc.

Nan—I like a play with a stirring plot. Fan—That's the kind that thickens isn't it.

**Muscular Rheumatism.**

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

His wife boasts that she made him what he is.

"H'm! She seems to have neglected to work any higher than his neck."

**Sprained Arm.**

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

"Hubby, I want to wear my thin shoes in the rain." "Well, doney?" "Tell me I mustn't."

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 20 and 25 cents.

"Can he sing well?" "Well, I'll tell you. He offered to sing the baby to sleep the other night and his wife said, 'No, let her keep on crying.'"

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

**DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP**

Is a Remedy Without An Equal For COUGHS, COLDS, And All Affections Of The THROAT and LUNGS.

Coughs and Colds do not call for a minute respite of symptoms as they are known to everyone, but their dangers are not understood so well. All the most serious affections of the throat, the lungs and the bronchial tubes, are, in the beginning, but coughs and colds.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is not sold as a Cure for Consumption but for affections tributary to, and that result in, that disease. It combines all the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe. So great has been the success of this wonderful remedy, it is only natural that numerous persons have tried to imitate it. Don't be humbugged into taking anything but "Dr. Wood's." Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pills from the trademark; price 25 cents.

**REGINA**  
NOTICE  
Regina Watches, when sold without an Official Guarantee, and by other than an authorized agent, are liable to be Second-Hand Watches, taken in trade or procured in some other second-hand way.  
I am the only authorized Official Agent here, and am the only one who can issue an Official Guarantee which will be respected by other Official Agents throughout Canada.

**Ask Those Who Carry the Regina Watch**  
And they will tell you their time-keeping is excellent. We have sold many watches through the recommendation of the wearers of our watches, and we will always endeavor to merit this by good service.  
We have a beautiful and large assortment of Rings set with many different kinds of gems that would make appropriate and enduring gifts.  
**E. W. TAYLOR,**  
SOUTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.

**HARDWARE!**  
Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.  
WHOLESALE and RETAIL  
**Fennel and Chandler**

**ROBERT PALMER & CO.,**  
Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,  
Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames interior and Exterior finish etc., etc.  
**Our Specialties**  
Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters New Posts, Cypress Gutter and Conductors. Kiln dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring, Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing and clapboards, Encourage home Industry.

**ROBERT PALMER & CO.,**  
PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.  
CHARLOTTETOWN.

**Pressed Hay WANTED!**  
We will buy some good bright Timothy Hay.  
**C. Lyons & Co**  
Feb. 10th, 1909—2i

**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.

**FIRE INSURANCE.**  
Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.  
Sun Fire offices of London.  
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**Combined Assets \$100,000,000**  
Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.  
**JOHN MACBACHERN,**  
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Telephone No. 362.  
Mar. 22nd, 1906

**Morson & Duffy**  
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MONEY TO LOAN.  
Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada

**Snappy Styles**  
—OF—  
**Solid Footwear**  
Ladies! Here is your chance, one week only. Box Calf Boots, neat, up-to-date. Cheap any time at \$2.25, now \$1.50, all sizes. These Boots arrived a few days ago, a little late of course, but they are yours at the above price. See them anyway.  
**A. E. McEACHEN,**  
THE SHOE MAN.

**A. A. McLean, K. C. Donald McKinnon**  
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Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law,  
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**Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,**  
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Barristers, Solicitors, etc.  
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Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office,  
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