

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30, 1912

Vol. XLII, No. 44



MANUFACTURED BY
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CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

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Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Nov. 30 1912.

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

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

Read—The Field Afar,

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Catholic Foreign Missionary Seminary.

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THE FIELD AFAR
HAWTHORNE . . . N. Y.

July 4, 1912—31

Reasons Why The C. B. C. Is The Best

The Charlottetown Business College's claims of superiority are not based on hot air, bombast or broadside bragging.

The equipment of this college is complete in every respect. There are enough typewriters, forms, etc., for every student, and therefore none are kept back and none especially favored. The teachers are the best that can be secured and the location ideal—right in the heart of the business district—the courses plain, practical and full of "usable" knowledge.

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Now Is a Good Time

To have your Watch or Clock repaired and put in serviceable order.

We also repair Barometers musical boxes and all kinds of Jewelry in a workmanlike manner.

Goods For Sale:

Eight Day Clocks

Alarms and Timepieces \$1 up

Girl's Watches \$3 to \$10

Ladies' Watches \$10 to \$35

Men's Watches \$4 to \$40

Boy's Watches \$1.75

Half doz. Tea Spoons. \$1.25

to \$2 up

A nice Butter Knife, 75c., \$1.

\$1.25

Cake Baskets, Tea Sets,

Bread Trays

Necklets 75c. up

Locketts 50c. to \$20.50

Reading Glasses 25c. up

Telescopes

Spectacles, 75c. and \$1 up

Fobs and Chains, \$1 up

Bracelets 75c. to \$8

Hat Pins 25c. up

Ladies' and Gents' Rings

Cuff Links, Collar Studs

Field Glasses. \$3.75 to \$20

Barometers \$4 to \$8

Thermometers 25 cents up to

\$5

Mail orders filled promptly.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

The Fight in France.

Is Catholic France dead? Does she show at least the signs of approaching dissolution, as those men seem to wish to have us believe, who, in the interest of their anti-Catholic position endeavor to find for us in the history of contemporary France the proof that the Catholic Church is powerless to preserve her influence over the ideas of our day? Our answer is: Catholic France is by no means dead. She does not appear to be in any danger of death; for never were her works more numerous or more prosperous; never was the life of faith more abundant or more active; never was her clergy more heartily devoted; never was she more profoundly, more loyally, more ardently attached to the centre of her spiritual life, the Sovereign Pontiff, whom she calls the well beloved Pius X.

The fault of the clergy and the French Catholics consisted in not having known how to prevent the persecution. This fault the French Catholics loyally and humbly acknowledge, persuaded, however, that if their position be sincerely studied, their fault merits the indulgence of many extenuating circumstances. The burricane has in effect passed over France. The dry fruit has fallen, and no one regrets it. The vigorous trees have resisted victoriously, and as a result have thrust their roots more deeply into the ground. Everybody knows that were fervent and faithful to their vocation are far more numerous now than they were before the persecution. The novitiates are filled with young people, more ardent, more generous than before. There is no need of citing names; we would have to enumerate all the religious orders. The weaker trees were bent down to the ground, and there was a moment of surprise and disorganization. But they quickly lifted themselves up, and have acquired a vigor which was unknown to them before. When the government suppressed the salaries of the clergy and took possession of the seminaries and episcopal residences, the question was asked: What shall we do? Quickly the minds and hearts of those who had been so unjustly deprived of all they had were lifted up to heaven; they remembered that God never abandons His own when faithful and ready to sacrifice all for His cause. Money was poured in; seminaries, larger and better equipped, were built or bought, and these were quickly filled with young aspirants to the priesthood, more disinterested and more sincere souls destined to the priesthood whether they have not some little fear of becoming priests at a time when the future seems so uncertain? "Fear! How could we feel any?" they answer. "It is now that it is interesting to become priest. Up to now a priest's future was assured. All he had to do was to follow the little ordinary routine and fulfil his obligations quietly. That was commonplace enough. Now, on the contrary, he has to fight; he has to run the risk of poverty and persecution; this is really interesting. Have no anxiety for us. We accept gaily the actual situation; and if the future call for a harder struggle, let it come. With the grace of God we shall face it without fear and without reproach."

All our churches are standing, and filled with worshippers more than ever before. Not only this, but everywhere we have been obliged to construct new edifices, especially in the great centres. At Paris, for instance, more than thirty new churches have been built since the separation law, and these are absolutely insufficient to contain the number of people who throng to them—to such a point that at the close of a mission last Lent several hundreds of persons, assembling at the door within the space of half an hour, could not enter; and two young men were heard to say: "Certainly the priests do not seem to realize that in the actual course of things it will be necessary for them to pull down these old churches and build larger ones. If they wish to receive all the people who are disposed to come and receive from them the benefits of religion."

Some parochial, or free, schools were confiscated, but all were immediately replaced by others more spacious, and a very large number of new ones have been built. There are dioceses where every parish, even a parish of five or six hundred souls, has its parochial school; or at least a school for girls; and priests and people are disposed to deprive themselves of the necessities of life in order to support these schools. In a great number of groups of parishes large patronage, or parochial, halls have been erected where on Sundays, priests and laymen come to give conferences or hold reunions for instruction as well as amusement, in order to attract the men and renew in their hearts the love of religion and the Church. In a great many dioceses priests are specially chosen to organize this work of conferences and popular assemblies, and marked success has accompanied them everywhere. The episcopal residences have not been, it is true, rebuilt. The bishops live now in unpretentious houses, which are lent to them or rented. They wish to be like their priests and share with them their trials and sacrifices. We may imagine what has been the result. The bishops, who were before official personages, regarded with awe rather than love, have become in very truth the fathers of their priests, and the latter, feeling that their bishops are united with them in faith and sacrifice, have experienced in their ministry a joy and a vigor of zeal and devotedness incomparably greater than they had before. Similarly with regard to the Pope, people thought, and the Pope himself feared, that in despoiling the clergy of their possessions and exposing them to the rigors of poverty by the rejection of the associations of worship, imposed by the government, the priests would become detached more or less from the Supreme Pontiff. But the very opposite happened; never hitherto have the French clergy been united to the Pope by a love so ardent and so sincere as they are at this present moment. In any point of France to which you turn, if you happen to be in a gathering of priests, and especially if you are returning to Rome, they will tell you: "Assure Pope Pius that we are devoted to him with our whole heart; to him we owe our safety, with the dignity and efficacy of our ministry; he was troubled on our account, because he bade us refuse the modest income we used to receive; but let him be assured that we are ready to suffer everything for him and with him. He has, as a matter of fact, given us liberty, and this outweighs all other benefits."

Yes, the consequence of the tempest that has broken over the Church in France has been to give to it liberty with moral dignity, with power and fecundity of action; and this result is more valuable than all earthly treasures.

To state the case fully, however, we must acknowledge that in the situation of the Church in France there is an aspect that is very sad and very much to be regretted. It is the lack of influence from a social and political point of view; and this weakness, infinitely deplorable, comes from the disunion of Catholics in the question of politics. France, from this point of view, is in a state of notorious inferiority in comparison with the German Centre Party, and especially with the admirable organization of Belgium. This condition of political humiliation is loyally acknowledged and sincerely deplored by the French Catholics, and many an ardent prayer is offered that it may disappear. Nevertheless, while they strive and wait, they recognize the historic fact that the Kingdom of God is not of earth, but of souls; and they labor hard to save souls, and in great number. Without presuming to enter into the judgments of God, we are convinced, however, that never was God more sincerely loved in Catholic France than He is now, and that never were more souls entering into His Kingdom. This consoling fact allows us to declare that Catholic France is neither dead nor dying, and that she has solid reasons for regarding the future with confidence. *Adventus Regnum tuum!—M., in America.*

A Scene in The Reign of Terror.

Edmund Burke, when he heard of the execution of the beautiful but ill-fated Queen of France, gave utterance to his horror in language of surpassing eloquence and intensity. It was a tragedy which only could have been possible in a wave of madness like that of the French Revolution. We have in these columns quite recently sketched the leading incidents of the terrible time, and have space here only to note the final tragedy of Marie Antoinette's execution.

In the fierce riots of August, 1793, she was hurried off to prison with the King, who was guillotined on the 21st of January following. On the 13th of October the same year, Marie Antoinette was notified of her trial, which was to take place the following day. She stood the ordeal of the most false and foul accusations in a manner becoming her dignity as a woman, a mother and a queen. The trial was only a form. The fair Queen of France was led to the scaffold on the 16th.

She declined to receive the ministrations of the last sacraments at the hands of the priests who were known as the Constitutional clergy and were not confirmed by the Church. A priest faithful to his sacred trust in

all things would not be permitted to see her. But her faithful sister Elizabeth managed to effect an understanding with a Catholic priest, who was to be at a certain window where she was to pass on her way to the scaffold, and who would pronounce absolution, permitting the doomed penitent to confess to God direct.

On her way to the guillotine she watched for the window whence was to descend upon her head the absolution of the disguised priest. A postera, inexplicable to the multitude, made him known to her. She closed her eyes, lowered her forehead, collected herself under the invisible hand which blessed her; and being unable to see her bound hands, she made the sign of the cross upon her breast by three movements of her hand. The spectators thought she prayed aloud and respected her fervency. An inward joy and secret consolation shone from this moment upon her countenance.

On entering upon the Place of the Revolution, the leaders of the cortege caused the car to approach as near as possible to the Pont National, and stopped it for a short time before the entrance of the gardens of the Tuilleries. Marie Antoinette turned her head on the side of her ancient palace, and regarded for some moments that odious and yet dear theater of her greatness and of her fall. Some tears fell upon her knees. All her past life appeared before her in the hour of death.

Some few more turns of the wheels and she was at the guillotine. A Constitutional priest and the executioner assisted her to descend, sustaining her by the elbows. She mounted the steps of the ladder. On reaching the scaffold she inadvertently trod upon the executioner's foot. This man uttered a cry of pain. "Pardon me," she said in a tone of voice as if she had spoken to one of her courtiers. She knelt down for an instant and uttered a half audible prayer; afterwards rising, "Adieu once again, my children," said she, regarding the towers of the temple, "I go to resign your father."

She did not attempt, like Louis XIV, to justify herself before the people nor to move them by any appeal to his memory. Her features did not wear, like those of her husband, the impression of the anticipated bliss of the just and the martyr, but that of disdain for mankind and a proper impatience to depart from life. She did not rush to heaven; she fled from earth, and bequeathed to it her indignation and her own remorse.

The executioner, trembling more than she, was seized with a tremor which checked his hand when disengaging the axe. The head of the Queen fell. The assistant of the guillotine took it by the hair and made the round of the scaffold, raising it in his right hand and showing it to the people. A long cry of "Vive la Republique!" saluted the decapitated member and already senseless features.

"The Revolution," says Lamarque, "believed itself avenged; it was only disgraced."—New York Freeman's Journal.

Value Of The Mass.

At the door of death the Masses you have heard will be your greatest consolation, says the Monitor, Newark. Every Mass will go with you to judgment and plead for pardon. At every Mass you can diminish the temporal punishment due to your sins, more or less, according to your fervor.

Assisting devoutly at Mass you render to the Sacred Humanity of our Lord the greatest homage. He supplies for many of your negligences and omissions. He forgives you all the venial sins which you never confessed. The power of Satan over you is diminished. You afford the souls in purgatory the greatest possible relief.

One Mass heard during your life will be of more benefit to you than many heard for you after your death. You are preserved from many dangers and misfortunes which would otherwise have befallen you. You shorten your purgatory by every Mass. Every Mass wins for you a higher degree of glory in heaven. You receive the priest's blessing, which our Lord ratifies in multitude. You kneel amidst the heavens of holy angels, who are present at the adorable sacrifice, with reverential awe. You are blessed in your temporal goods and affairs.

When we hear Mass and offer the holy sacrifice in honor of any particular saint or angel, thanking God for favors He bestowed on him, we afford Him a great degree of honor, joy and happiness, and draw His special love and protection on us. Every time we assist at Mass we should, besides our other intentions, offer it in honor of the saint of the day.

WHEN THE LIVER IS INACTIVE CONSTITIION SOON FOLLOWS

The duty of the liver is to prepare and secrete bile, and serve as a filter to the blood, cleansing it of all impurities and poisons.

Healthy bile in sufficient quantity is Nature's provision to secure regular action of the bowels, and therefore when the liver is inactive, failing to secrete bile in sufficient quantity, constipation soon follows.

Mr. Henry Pearce, Owen Sound, Ont., writes: "Having been troubled for years with constipation, and trying many so-called remedies, which did me good whatever, I was persuaded to try Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills. I have found them most beneficial; they are, indeed, a splendid pill, and I can heartily recommend them to all suffering from constipation."

Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills are 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for \$1.25, at all druggists, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The physician pondered the case for a few moments before he ventured an opinion. "I think your husband needs a rest more than anything else," he said at last. "If he could be convinced of that—"

"But he absolutely refuses to listen to me doctor."

"Well," returned the physician, thoughtfully, "that's a step in the right direction."

A Sensible Merchant.

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

Little Margaret was watching the elephant at the zoo.

"What's that long snaky thing he swings around in front of him?" she wanted to know.

"That's his trunk," explained her father.

"Then I suppose that little one behind him is his suitcase."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

"Father, is it true that two can live as cheap as one?"

"That's an old saying, my dear. Do you believe it?"

"I think it can be done."

"But if I marry George do you think you can manage to support him with the sum you now spend on me every year?"

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Proud Mother—Such enormous sums as we've spent on Clara's voice.

Sympathetic Visitor—And you can really do nothing for it?

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

"And so, after inviting your friends to a game dinner, you were not served with any part of the bird?"

"O' yes, I got the bill."

Was Confined To Bed FOR FOUR MONTHS RHEUMATISM THE CAUSE

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIM

Mr. W. H. Riley, Russell, Sask., writes: "It is with the greatest pleasure that I can recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to all suffering with rheumatism. I was so bed with this terrible disease, I was unable to get up from my bed for four months, and nothing seemed to relieve me until a friend recommended Doan's Kidney Pills. I had my doubts about them, but was so desperate I would try anything suggested to me. After taking half a box I was able to get up, and after taking two boxes could get around quite well. After taking six boxes I was completely cured, and able to work for the first time in five months. I was so bed with this terrible disease, and have not had a touch of rheumatism since. Anyone who saw me then would not know me now, as I am so strong and active since taking your valuable medicine."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, or 2 boxes for \$1.25, at all druggists, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

In ordering direct, specify "Doan's."

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30, 1912.

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

Conservatives Gain Votes.

In Richelieu County, Quebec, on Thursday last a by-election was held to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the unseating of the sitting member for corrupt acts by agents. The member returned at the general election is a Liberal, and he carried the County by 734 majority. He was unseated as above stated, and the constituency was opened. The same member was again nominated by the Liberals, and the Conservatives also put up the same man as at the general election. The Liberal is Mr. Cardin and the Conservative Mr. Morgan. Sir Wilfrid and a number of his colleagues in the late ministry went into the county and made the fight their own. On the Conservative side, the only member who took part in the campaign besides the candidate was Sir Rodolph Forget. The Liberal was elected; but with his majority reduced from 734 to 301, a reduction of 433 of his former majority. That certainly is not a bad showing for the Conservatives, and in anything of a close constituency the Government candidate would be returned with a substantial majority. Now, our Liberal friends say this was a victory for them. Well, if they can find cause for joy in a loss of 433 votes, there seems to be no reason why the Conservatives should lose any sleep over the matter.

Big Business in Foxes.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of the Charles Dalton Silver Black Fox Company, Limited. The capital stock, as will be observed, is placed at \$625,000, divided into 6,250 shares of \$100 each. This is certainly a big business proposition; but it cannot fail of success in the ordinary course of things. Mr. Dalton has made a great success of the fox business and keeps nothing but the very best quality of foxes. Foxes from the Dalton ranch have commanded the highest prices in the London markets. Mr. Dalton retains \$100,000 stock in the company and remains as ranch manager, for a year or longer if required; no better guarantee is needed for the success of the enterprise. Mr. Dalton guarantees to the company an increase of no less than 50 young foxes to be raised to July 1, 1913, and for every young one less than that number agrees to pay the company \$5,000. This increase, at the lowest prices at which foxes of this quality are now selling, would yield \$250,000 for dividends the first year. If the profits are estimated on the price of pelts, on the average for which skins from this ranch have been selling in the London market, the least yield would be 11 1/2 per cent on the capital invested. The probabilities are that the number of young foxes will exceed 50, perhaps run up to 70. In that case the profits will be very much larger, whichever way they are calculated. From whatever point of the view the proposition is considered it seems to hold out immense profits for the stock holders. We wish the undertaking every success.

When father drove old Dobbin he sat upon a load and frowned on every chaffer who wanted half the road, but when father got an auto his feelings seemed to switch he glared at every horse he met unless it took the ditch.—Ashland Bugle.

Mr. Louis Coderre, member for Hochelaga, has been sworn a member of the Federal Executive to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. F. D. Monk. A rearrangement of the portfolios has taken place. Hon. Robert Rogers becomes Minister of Public Works, Hon. Dr. Roche Minister of the Interior, in place of Mr. Rogers, and Hon. Mr. Coderre succeeds Dr. Roche as Secretary of State, and is also Minister of Mines. Nomination for the by-election of Hon. Mr. Coderre, in Hochelaga, will be on November 12. Mr. Coderre carried the riding in the general election by over 1,300, defeating Rivet, Liberal, who had represented it for the two previous terms.

Two by-elections for the Ontario Legislature were held on Monday of this week. In East Middlesex, George W. Nelly, Conservative, was elected by over 500 majority. The vacancy was caused by the death of the sitting member Sutherland, Independent, who had a majority of 25 last December. The defeated candidate this time is a brother of the deceased member. In North Waterloo Mills, Conservative, was elected by a majority of 1,372 in a three-cornered contest, an Independent and a Socialist running against him.

New German battleships now under construction are to have 15 inch guns weighing 10 tons and 62 feet in length. It is facts of this character, a part of naval activity such as the world has never before known, that makes the question of an emergency contribution to Great Britain a matter not of doubt but of action.—London Free Press.

In France motor accidents have become so common that the rigid examination of all persons proposing to drive a car is insisted on, and no one may drive without a license. In the event of two summonses being issued for a violation of the law in the year against a driver, his license is cancelled, if he has been found guilty, and is not renewed until after a re-examination. A suggestion has been made that the temporary forfeiture of the car and prohibition to drive any other car during the term of forfeiture might be made a penalty in cases of extreme recklessness.—Victoria Colonist.

If Mr. Borden brings down to Parliament next month a measure proposing an emergency contribution to the Imperial Navy he will support it by an authoritative statement from the Government of the British Empire. Such a statement will be accepted by the people of Canada as the best evidence in the case that can be produced. Should the emergency be shown to exist as it surely will be, if Mr. Borden asks for the vote, there is no question that the contribution will be endorsed by the vast majority of the people of Canada. Mr. Borden can well afford to stand or fall by the loyal action that he proposes. He may lose certain of his colleagues. He may be assailed as an Imperialist in quarters where such an attack makes party capital. But the people of Canada, and not the English speaking people only, will stand by him.—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1911 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.

Great Chance For Industry

Halifax, Oct. 25.—No industry in Nova Scotia has proved more successful from the point of view of the quality of and demand for the goods manufactured, or with regard to the profits on the capital invested than has that of the unshrinkable underwear companies in this province. It is said that these companies are now earning 20 per cent on their common stock, and that it is practically impossible to keep pace with the orders.

An opportunity for equal success exists in Moncton, where the Humphrey Underwear Limited are equipping mills to be in operation early in December. There they will have ample supplies of eastern wool peculiarly good for the purpose, as well as access to the cheap power generated from the great natural gas wells, and with management thoroughly experienced and expert.

Consistency In Disagreement.

In considering the difference of opinion between Mr. Monk and Mr. Borden, and the other members of the Cabinet, which led to the resignation of the Minister of Public Works convincing evidence is on record in past debates in Parliament to show the consistency of the course which both Mr. Borden and Mr. Monk have pursued. Mr. Borden did not deny that the situation is grave or refuse to admit that an emergency contribution should be given by the Dominion to strengthen the British fleet. He conceded both points but maintained that he stood pledged that no contribution should be made without an appeal to the people. Mr. Borden on the other hand, stands for an appeal to the electorate to authorize the permanent naval policy which the Government will eventually recommend, but maintains that this is not a necessary condition precedent to an emergency vote.

From the resolutions moved during the debate on Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Navy Bill, in 1910, the consistency of both Mr. Borden and Mr. Monk in the position taken is clear. In moving an amendment to the Government's proposals on Feb. 3, 1910, Mr. Borden maintained that they were weak and ineffective as they afforded no immediate aid or assistance. He contended: "It would be a proper course to mature more thoroughly those proposals, to take up all matters that concern our relations to the Empire in respect to co-operation in Imperial Defence, and in the meantime to do that which, after all, is the most important thing, stand side by side with the Mother Country under the condition which confront her at the present time. The needs of the Empire are before our very eyes today."

The conditions which confront the Mother Country at the present time make the sentiment then expressed by Mr. Borden even more applicable today. On that occasion the amendment which he moved at the close of his speech contained the following clauses: "That no permanent policy should be entered into involving large future expenditures of this character until it has been submitted to the people and received their approval. "That, in the meantime, the immediate duty of Canada and the impending necessity of the Empire can best be discharged and met by placing, without delay at the disposal of the Imperial authorities, as a free and loyal contribution of the people of Canada, such an amount as may be sufficient to purchase or construct two battle-ships or armored cruisers of the largest Dreadnought type, giving to the Admiralty full discretion to expend the said sum at such time and for such purpose of naval defence as in their judgment may best serve to increase the united strength of the Empire, and thus assure its peace and security."

Mr. Borden urged the importance of an immediate contribution because the situation required it. Herein lies Mr. Borden's consistency. His policy as Prime Minister is the same as that which he advocated so strongly in 1910.

Mr. Monk followed Mr. Borden in the debate and also presented arguments against the Laurier Naval bill. He did not support Mr. Borden's amendment but moved a

blanket amendment of his own, demanding a plebiscite. Mr. Borden voted against Mr. Monk's amendment and Mr. Monk voted against that moved by Mr. Borden. Both were equally consistent. Mr. Monk secured only 18 supporters for his amendment. Mr. Borden had 74. The Liberal majority in the House dutifully supported the proposals of the Government embodied in the Navy Bill.

Mr. Monk's resignation from the Cabinet calls for no criticism. His action is the expression of his own opinion as recorded in the navy bill debate. He has expressed no opposition to the naval policy of the Government with the details of which he is, of course, fully acquainted. Having a keen sense of honor he relinquished his position in fulfillment of his pledge. Mr. Borden is also fully justified in the course he has taken. The people are to be consulted on the permanent policy which the Government will recommend. An appeal on the question of an emergency contribution, which would undoubtedly be endorsed by an overwhelming majority, would involve two popular votes. A precedent is already established for emergency assistance to the Empire in the contribution of men and money for the South African war. The Borden Government were elected by the votes of the people and by their record during the past year have shown that the confidence reposed in them at the general election has not been misplaced.—St. John Standard.

Plant Blown Up.

Halifax, Oct. 23.—At noon today the plant of the Energetic Explosive Company was blown up with a terrific detonation. The manager, Harry Long, W. H. McLaughlin, a carpenter, Robert Young, formerly a resident of Ottawa, brother of "Weldy" Young, four of the mill hands and several others sustained injuries, many of them serious.

The direct cause of the explosion is not known but it is stated by the workmen that something went wrong with the electrical machinery used in mixing and the mixture caught fire. Realizing the danger men shouted to the girls to leave the building. They did so and all but one were saved.

The force of the explosion was tremendous. The windows in the handsome residence of C. C. Farr were shattered and almost every house in Halifax had broken glass. At the instant of the explosion the flames shot up into the air for about 200 feet, then followed a great cloud of smoke, flying roofing and splintered timbers. All the three buildings of the factory were wrecked utterly. The whole town was terrified, with the report but people soon realized what it was for one of the magazines blew up during a fire a year ago.

Mr. McLaughlin, one of the dead, was a member of the Halifax school board.

The cause of the explosion was the dropping of a nail from the ceiling to the cogs of a grinding machine, there by making a spark which flew from the cogs to a quantity of chemical in a tray being carried by a boy, setting it on fire. The boy dropped the tray and ran, thereby saving his life. The fire spread to a mixing room adjoining and about five tons of material was exploded. About thirty regular employees and twenty men on construction ran to safety when the fire started. An engineer in the building about fifty feet away was knocked down. The building was destroyed and the boiler lifted from its foundation, but the man was not killed. The bodies of the men killed were entirely stripped of clothing, even including their boots.

The Market Prices.

Butter	0.00 to 0.28
Eggs, per doz.	0.00 to 0.28
Fowls each	1.00 to 1.50
Chickens per pair	0.85 to 1.25
Flour (per cwt.)	0.00 to 0.00
Beef (small)	0.10 to 0.14
Beef (quarter)	0.08 to 0.10
Mutton, per lb.	0.08 to 0.10
Pork	0.09 to 0.10
Potatoes (quart)	0.12 to 0.15
Hay, per ton	0.42 to 0.44
Wool	0.00 to 0.15
Hides (per lb.)	0.00 to 0.14
Calf skins	0.00 to 0.15
Sheep pelts	0.00 to 0.10
Oatmeal (per cwt.)	0.00 to 0.10
Turkeys	0.12 to 0.15
Geese	0.20 to 0.21
Pressed hay	1.25 to 1.50
Straw	0.80 to 0.95
Ducks per pair	1.00 to 1.25
Lamb Pelts	0.00 to 0.10

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.



Summer Sox

25c. Pair

Nice assortment in cotton and lisle, black and colored. Other lines.

30c., 35c., 40c., 50c. and \$1.00

Collars

All the new popular close fitting styles in the celebrated W. G. & R. and Austrian brands.

15c. each 2 for 25c.
20c. each 3 for 50c.

Trappy Ties

Lots to select from.

25c to 50c each

Suspenders, all the best makes, Fifty Cents pair. Soft Collars all sizes, all colors, two for Twenty-five cents. Fine Balbriggan Underwear, special, 75c suit

The Men's Store **McLELLAN BROS.** Tailors and Furnishers

Everything Crisp and New in Summer Furnishings for Men

Let us fit you out for the Holiday from this big new stock of ours. We'll give you the very newest in swell toggery, and we'll save you money on your purchase. We sell Men's Furnishings at lower prices than any house in the City. Come in and see our goods—compare our price with other stores, and then note the saving.

Hundreds of Pretty Shirts 75c to \$3 each

Your shirts will cost you less here. We show an immense line of "Tooke's," "W. G. & R." and "Austrian" makes, in a big assortment of colors, patterns and styles, and at prices that make selling easy. We sell the best ONE DOLLAR Shirt in Canada.

A big, well made shirt of beautiful material, that will stand the test of the washtub, made with soft front, cuffs attached or separate, coat style, in a big assortment of patterns. Most stores charge \$1.25 for this shirt. It's the best value in Canada at our price.....\$1.00

A Special in White Balbriggan Underwear \$1.50 Quality for \$1.15 a Suit

A beautiful line of White Balbriggan, in the well known "Spring Needle" make, beautifully finished with satin. All sizes, 32 to 34. Extra good value.....\$1.15 suit

Other lines in Balbriggan, natural wool and silk and wool.....75c to \$4.00 suit

Men's Combination Underwear \$1.50 Suit

This is the ideal underwear for comfort, and is most popular with particular men. Comes in white, elastic knit with full length sleeves and legs, or short, all sizes.

"The Loveliest Coats In Town."

THAT'S WHAT A LADY SAID

The other day, and she had seen every line now on display.

We want you to come in yourself and see whether her opinion agrees with yours.

The new coats are mostly made of handsome, heavy soft Tweeds.

The designs are very smart.

The prices are what you will

You can buy a nice coat for \$8.50. You can buy a better one for \$11.50, and if you say so, we can supply you with one for \$32.00

There is no house in the country who will give you value so good in coats as we will. Come in and let us show you what this means.

Bear in mind, we quote you an honest "one price." You are not asked to pay any share of your neighbor's coat—nothing but your own.

MOORE & McLEOD
119-121 Queen St.

PURE HOME MADE JAMS AND JELLIES

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

TRY OUR Home-Made Preserves!

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

EGGS & BUTTER

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

House Cleaning Supplies!
We Have a Full Line in Stock
Give us a call.

EUREKA TEA

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

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Civic Election

In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the 3rd year of the Reign of His Majesty King Edward VII., Chapter 17, intituled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the several Acts incorporating the City of Charlottetown and of all Acts in amendment thereof."

THURSDAY The 14th Day of November A. D. 1912

At the Several Places, That Is To Say:

WARD FOUR WEST, at or near the City Building.

WARD FOUR CENTRAL, at or near S. J. Whitlock's Store.

WARD FOUR EAST, at or near G. D. Wright's Store, King Square.

And at the said Election the Poll shall be opened at Nine o'clock in the Forenoon and continue open until Five o'clock in the Afternoon of the same day.

DESCRIPTION OF WARDS.

Ward Four East

EAST OF GREAT GEORGE STREET—Ward Four East shall comprise all that portion of Ward Number Four, in the City of Charlottetown, situate East of Hillsborough Street.

Ward Four Central

The Seventh Polling District shall comprise all that portion of Ward Number Four, situate West of Hillsborough Street and East of Great George Street.

Ward Four West

WEST OF GREAT GEORGE STREET—The Eighth Polling District shall comprise all that portion of Ward Number Four in the said City, situate West of Great George Street.

Nomination Day THURSDAY, November 7th, A. D. 1912

At the Office of the City Clerk, City Hall, from the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, until the hour of Four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

For Qualification of Electors see above Act 3rd Edward VII., Cap. 17, Sections 24 to 29, also Act 1st George V., Cap. 13 and 14.

J. W. CLARKE, City Clerk, City Clerk's Office, Charlottetown, October 22nd, 1912.

CHAS. LYONS, Mayor of the City of Charlottetown, October 30, 1912-21

Going West

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

Everything Must Be Sold

Mr. H. H. BROWN'S great Clearance Sale offers extraordinary inducements to all desirous of securing bargains in Overcoats, Shirts, Sweaters, Gloves, etc.

Call and secure some of the astounding bargains before it is too late.

H. H. BROWN, 158 Queen Street, Oct. 23, 1912.

Applications For Oyster Leases!

(SCHEDULE.)

Applications on the regular printed forms will be received by the undersigned for leases of barren bottoms for Oyster Culture in Richmond Bay up to and on the 20th day of November next. Each application will require to be accompanied by cash, certified cheque or P. O. Order for \$5.00 to pay cost of drawing duplicate leases and registering same.

Copies of plans, application forms and proposed form of lease and leasing regulations are deposited and may be inspected at the following places: Office of Provincial Secretary, Charlottetown; Prothonotary's Office, Summerside; James Kennedy's Store, Kensington; Leslie McNutt, at P. McNutt & Son's Store, Malpeque; Arsenault & Gaudet, Ltd., Wellington; G. H. DeRoche & Co., Miscouche; Augustine McLaughlin's Store, Richmond; Dr. Stewart's Drug Store, Tyne Valley; George Matthews' Office, O'Leary; James E. Bick's Store, Alberton; J. J. Arsenault & Co.'s Store, Tignish.

ARTHUR NEWBERRY, Assistant Provincial Secretary, Oct. 23, 1912-4f

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

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Senator Adam C. Bell of New Glasgow, N. S., is lying seriously ill in the Royal Victoria Hospital Montreal.

Near Albert New Brunswick the other day Michael Power shot and killed two bears, a mother and a cub.

A severe earthquake shock was felt on the North shore of the St. Lawrence last Wednesday night. No fatalities are reported.

The official declaration of the McDonald election in Manitoba, gives Alexander Morrison, Conservative 784 majority.

Police Lieut. Charles Becker, who had been tried in New York was found guilty of the murder of the gambler, Herman Rosenthal.

F. W. G. Hamilton, Conservative, Leader in the Saskatchewan Legislature has been appointed Chief Justice of that Province.

Mr. M. J. Butler has resigned his position as general manager of the Dominion Steel Corporation. It is understood that he is to become connected with another undertaking.

The Montreal floating dock brought from England is low of four logs, entered the port of Quebec on Monday evening and anchored off Wolfe Cove, and started again for Montreal early Tuesday morning.

The highest price yet per front foot of land in Vancouver B. C. was paid by the Royal Bank of Canada the other day. A prominent site for a new bank building was purchased for \$725,000, at the rate of \$5,575 per front foot.

Rev. R. G. Strathis, Presbyterian minister for some time pastor of Zion Church in this city, died at St. John's Nfld. on Sunday last. He had gone there, his native place, on sick leave in March last.

On Monday evening a special train, conveying several hundred soldiers from a sham battle near Toronto, collided head on with another train, while returning to the city. Two members of the Toronto Garrison were killed and 89 injured, two fatally.

A Liberal convention for Queen's County was held in Charlottetown on Friday last for the purpose of organization and choosing candidates for the next Federal election. The names of A. B. Warburton, D. A. McKinnon and John Sinclair were before the convention. Warburton and Sinclair were chosen as the candidates to contest the county.

While descending the stairs at the Albany Club in Toronto the other day Sir Mackenzie Bowell, former prime minister of Canada, tripped and fell 12 steps to the landing below. He suffered an abrasion of the nose and superficial injuries on the chest. Sir Mackenzie had stopped at Toronto on route from the west. His condition is not of a serious nature.

The telegraphic news from day to day from the seat of war is certainly embarrassing in its multiplicity and confusion. But through it runs the evidence that the Turks are getting the worst of it. The Bulgarians and their allies seem to be inflicting severe punishment on the Matamoras. The majority of people will be inclined to say: more of that to them.

Michael Thomas, the famous Island Indian runner, won the Halifax Herald's ten mile road race at Halifax on Monday. He covered the distance in 58 minutes 30 1/2 seconds. This is the third time that he has won the trophy in succession and it now becomes his property. His time in the last race was his best of his three races. James McKay of the Halifax Wanderers was only four seconds behind the Indian. Sixty-two started.

MARRIED.

DENNIS - TONER - In St. Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown, on the 29th inst., Rev. Dr. McLellan officiating, Patrick Dennis, of this city, to Miss Mary A. Toner, of Dover, N. H. The bride, a popular young lady of Dover, was assisted by Miss Mary McNally, of the same city, and Mr. John King, of Charlottetown, was groomsmen. The numerous and valuable presents attest the popularity of the bride and groom in their respective cities. They will reside at 25 King Street. Congratulations—Com.

HENFESY - McQUAID - At St. Andrew's, on the 28th inst., Rev. A. P. McLellan, P. P., officiating, Andrew Henfesy, of Charlottetown, to Miss Eliza McQuaid, of Piquet.

DIED.

KENNEDY - In Charlottetown, Oct. 28th ult. Margaret F. Kennedy daughter of the late Charles Kennedy formerly of Lot 48.

STEVENSON - At Fredericton on Oct. 28, 1912, Mrs. James M. Stevenson.

FURNES - At the Montreal General Hospital on October the 28rd, Mrs. Thomas Furnes, Sr., of Vernon River Bridge P. E. Island.

COLLINS - On Oct. 24th, 1912 Anthony Collins, Montague, aged 82.

FAIRCLOUGH - At the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Nelson, Duback, Sask., Mrs. Henry Fairclough, daughter of the late Robert Inge, Chate Point.

GALLANT - At the City Hospital Wednesday, Oct. 23rd, Felix Gallant, aged 76 years.—R. I. B.

CULLEN - At West Royalty, Oct. 23rd, 1912, Anthony Clarence Cullen, aged 4 months.

British Grain And Flour Imports.

The arguments have frequently been put forward by advocates of Reciprocity that the British market for Canadian grain was too small and insufficient and that the United States offered an ideal market for Western produce. Official figures of the British grain and flour imports for the past year provide an effective answer to this contention. These figures show that at present only one-fifth of Great Britain's wheat supplied by Canada and that the United States is one of the Dominion's most important competitors for the wheat trade of Britain and Canada's only serious rival in the British flour market.

In 1910-11 the United States sent 9,479,000 hundred weight or 17,000,000 bushels to the United Kingdom, whereas Canada sent 13,835,000 hundred weight or 25,000,000 bushels. In 1911-12 the United States increased their sales of wheat in Great Britain to 32,000,000 bushels. Canadian sales amounted to 37,000,000 bushels. In four sales the United States led Canada, but there are indications that the Dominion produces in a few years to reverse this position. In 1910-11 the United States exports to Great Britain were 5,342,835 cwt. and Canada's 2,970,242 cwt., and in 1911-12 the United States figures dropped to 4,418,488 cwt. and Canada's increased to 3,944,498 cwt. There is an almost unlimited market for Canadian oats in the Mother Country. Russia and Argentina now dominate the market, with Canada a bad third. Canada's export of oats in 1911-12 amounted to about three million bushels.

Mr. W. J. Egan, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Manchester, commenting on these figures in a report to the Trade and Commerce Department, remarks: "The milling trade of Lancashire, whose facilities are growing continually both in Liverpool and Manchester, are very much in favor of Canadian wheat and state that the Lancashire market, which is the most direct and best situated for distribution, is prepared to handle all that may be shipped here, claiming that there is no limit to possible expansion. The Trade continue their praise of our wheat, system of grading, and export conditions from Canadian ports, all expressing the wish that in the near future all our grain would be shipped from our own ports and under Canadian regulations."

Canadian trade through Canadian channels to Canadian ports has built up the port of St. John and the other great ports of the Dominion. Under that policy to which the Government now in power will consistently adhere, the progress and development of Canadian ports are assured. There is room for the expansion of the Canadian wheat trade in the United Kingdom. The United States this year will have an enormous export trade in wheat, and will be the Dominion's active competitor in the markets of the Old Country.—St. John Standard.

The All Canadian Route To Montreal.

Via the Intercolonial Railway Ocean Limited Express, the shortest, most comfortable and convenient mode of travel between the Indian Ocean and Montreal. Connection with this fast through express is made via steamer to Point du Chene daily except Sundays, and a train from the Point du Chene meets the Westbound Ocean Limited at Moncton. Tickets and reservations may be obtained at the office of W. K. Rogers, the local ticket agent. The Ocean Limited travels through a territory rich in scenic beauty and makes the fastest time of any through train from the Lower Provinces to the metropolis arriving in Montreal at 7.35 a. m. which is ample time to enable the traveller to make connections with the fast through trains of the Grand Trunk Railway for Toronto, Detroit, Buffalo, Chicago, and other Western points.

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. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906

The Charles Dalton Fox Ranch

Has Been Sold to a Syndicate Represented by Mr. A. B. Warburton and W. B. Prowse. It is proposed to capitalize a Joint Stock Company with a Capital of \$625,000.

Mr. Chas. Dalton has sold to a syndicate his ranch complete, containing 20 pairs of breeding silver black foxes, and guarantees an increase of not less than 50 pups to be raised to the age of three months, for the year 1913. For every pup under this number he agrees to pay in cash to the above syndicate \$5000.00 of the purchase price, thus GUARANTEEING to the syndicate for the first year \$250,000 dividends on a basis of \$10,000 a pair, which in view of the prices being paid at the present time is a very conservative estimate.

This Amount Represents Over 40 p. c. on the Capital Invested The First Year

This is the minimum estimate of dividends which will, we feel sure, be greatly increased, because instead of 50 pups there should be at least 75 come to maturity, and based on an estimate of \$10,000 a pair would net the syndicate the handsome sum of \$375,000 or 62 p. c. on the capital invested.

The Terms of Purchase Are:

The Syndicate takes over the entire plant, good will and ranch of Mr. Chas. Dalton, comprising five acres of land with all equipment contained thereon.

The syndicate has a sole right of the use of the name "Chas. Dalton" in the Fox Ranching business.

Mr. Chas. Dalton to remain with the company as Ranch Manager for the term of one year or longer if required.

The syndicate has applied for letters patent to incorporate the Chas. Dalton Silver Black Fox Co., Limited.

The Provisional Directors Are: President CHAS. DALTON, Solicitor A. B. WARBURTON, W. B. PROWSE, Sec'y-Treas.

The Chas. Dalton breed of foxes needs no puffing as they hold the world's record for the price of a single skin, and also hold the world's record for a group of skins.

This Is The Best Proposition Ever Offered to Investors On P. E. Island

Shares will be issued at \$100 par value for a short time only, as it is expected that these shares will be worth at least \$200 in a short time.

10 p. c. of the subscribed amount must accompany all applications for stock (which in case stock not being allotted will be returned) the balance to be paid on allotment. \$225,000 of this stock has already been subscribed; of the balance of stock \$200,000 only will be allotted to Island subscribers, the remaining \$200,000 will be allotted to foreign investors.

STOCK NOW FOR SALE Applications for Stock may be made to the following: Hon. Charles Dalton, Tignish; Warburton & Shaw, Charlottetown; W. B. Prowse, Charlottetown, and any Branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce of P. E. Island.

For further particulars apply to any of the above Agencies.

WONDERFUL VALUES

Ladies' Fall Coats

At REDDIN'S

Bargain No. 1—Is a good Serviceable Frieze Coat in all the Staple Shades and sizes at \$4.50.

No. 2—Gray Blanket Cloth, Reversible Sailor Collar and Cuffs, Trimmed with Light Gray and Buttons to match. Worth regular \$8.00, bought "SPECIAL" to sell for \$5.75.

No. 3—Brown and Tan Reversible Blanket Cloth, also Gray and Blue, and Gray and Green, Special Value at \$9.00.

No. 4—Red Blanket Cloth, extra long, 54 in., sizes 32, 34, 36, splendid quality, \$14.00.

No. 5—Tan and Mauve, New Shawl Collar, Large Cuffs, trimmed with Large Buttons to match, a beautiful Garment, \$18.00.

Also some swell Plush Coats at \$24.00.

L. J. REDDIN, "My Store."

Sept. 18, 1912-1f

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 9th of November, 1912, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six round trips a week, over

Albany Special Rural Route from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Albany, Searlton, Culliton, Cape Traverse, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, Oct. 10, 1912. Oct. 16th, 1912-3f

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon a good standing may be pre-empted a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$5.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to secure homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has obtained his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$5.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$500.00.

W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

CHARLOTTETOWN STEAM NAVIGATION CO., Ltd

Commanding MONDAY, the 27th of May, the Steamer NORTHUMBERLAND leaves Charlottetown for Pictou, N. S., at 8.20 a. m., leaving Pictou on return about 4.30 p. m.

Connections made at Pictou for all points in Nova Scotia.

Steamer EMPRESS leaves Summerside for Point du Chene, N. B., about 10 o'clock a. m., leaving Point du Chene on return about 4.30 p. m., connecting with express trains for Charlottetown and Tignish.

Connections made at Point du Chene for all points in Canada and the United States.

G. W. WAKEFORD, Manager, Charlottetown, P. E. I. September 18, 1912-1f

Spring & Summer Weather

Spring and Summer weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We beg to remind our numerous patrons that we have REMOVED from 23 Prince Street to our new stand

122 DORCHESTER STREET, Next door to Dr. Conroy's Office, where we shall be pleased to see all our friends.

All Orders Receive Strict Attention. Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.

H. McMILLAN

STEWART & CAMPBELL, Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

Offices in Deseray Block, Corner Queen and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

MONEY TO LOAN. W. R. STEWART, E. C. | H. A. CAMPBELL July 5, 1911-vly.

MORSON & DUFFY, Barristers & Attorneys, Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I. MONEY TO LOAN. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada.

A. A. McLean, K. C. | Donald McKinnon, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law.



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' " " 2.00 to 2.50. Girls' " " 1.10 to 1.35. Child's " " 1.00.

Alley & Co.

Algerian Days.

A scene of Striking Beauty—The Head-dome Church of Our Lady of Africa—The Peaceful Bay once a nest of Robbers—An Ever-moving, Many-colored Throng—Magnificent Moorish Architecture, old Houses—A Glorious Array of Flowers.

As one approaches the African Coast to Algiers over the deep blue waters of the Mediterranean, one's eye is met by a scene of beauty that is at once striking and unusual.

Far away to the west are the dim outlines of Mount Chenoua. A little to the east the Sabel commences, a low range of hills running along the coast for a distance of some forty miles. On one of the rocky spurs of these hills, Cape Casine, is a fine lighthouse; a little farther east is Point Peccade, with a fort of the same name, and near this a low reef of rocks just out into the sea, surrounded by the ruins of an old fort.

Behind this rises to a height of 1,250 feet, the Bon-Zera hill, the highest point of the Sabel, and perched on a shoulder of this hill, the handsome chateau of Notre Dame d'Afrique stands out in bold relief. Built in the Romano-Byzantine style of architecture, the chateau is a monument to the noble Cardinal Lavigerie, who, with the help of the White Fathers and the White Sisters, established schools, hospitals, orphan asylums, etc., where the Arabs could be brought under the influence of the Gospel.

The Church of Notre Dame d'Afrique is only one of many testimonials to his zeal. Travelers, both Catholic and non-Catholic, have commented on the beauty of its outlines, and among other things speak of the service which is held every Sunday after Vespers when clergy, servers, and choir go in procession to the point overlooking the blue water, the priest intoning the office of the Dead surrounded and answered by his people, with the scented incense swinging their censers. So are the unknown remembered, the unnumbered dead who have been lost at sea.

Immediately to the left, like a huge pyramid of marble quarried from the hillsides, the fair city of Algiers goes up in a succession of dazzling white terraces, crowned by the old citadel of the Janisseries. The richly wooded slopes of the Sabel on which it rests affords a vivid green background for this bright picture—whence the old Arab comparison of Algiers to a diamond set in an emerald frame.

As one enters the harbor and sees the ships of all nations lying peacefully at the quay, with trim pleasure crafts riding securely at anchor, while their owners explore the labyrinth of the old town or quietly lunch with friends, how impossible it seems to realize that, in the lifetime of men still living, this seat of prosperous trade, this haven of rest for the sick and weary, was a nest of piratical ruffians, the scourge of Christendom, that the very mole of the harbor was the work of Christian slaves who languished here in captivity and misery. While Napoleon was conquering half a world, Christians of every rank and every nation, delicate women and children, were here toiling and weeping their lives away.

An inclined road leads up from the quay to the splendid Boulevard de la Republique. Learning on the balustrade which runs all along the seaward side are scores of Arabs in white burnouses and turbans wound into coils of camel's hair rope. The Place du Gouvernement lies northward, a fine square, the center of which is reserved for foot passengers. The whole of the eastern side is occupied by the New Mosque, the fish market lying just below it—the mosque a dazzling white building in the form of a Greek cross, with a large central cupola and four smaller ones.

Only one other place and that Constantinople, can present the ever-moving, many-colored throng which passes through the streets of Algiers. Busy Frenchmen, Spanish market-gardners, and sailors, Italian fishermen, Maltese, dark Eskis, the water-carriers of the town, with a large copper jug and veiled Moorish women. Turks and Moors with richly embroidered jackets; ragged Kabyles from the mountains, and their women with uncovered face, tattooed on the same and forehead with blue, and wearing huge ear-rings and belts of silver and enamel; and last but not least the tall dignified Arab.

Europeans abound—but they appear to be here only on "suffrance"—it is the Arabs and Moors who really seem to be at home in the place. A stately figure, over six feet high, strides slowly across the square with imperial majesty of gait, the end of his burnouse thrown over his shoulder. A smile of recognition lights up his stolid face as he meets, not a stranger, approaches him. Their finger-tips meet and as he says: "Ouch-ouch" (how do you do?), each carries to

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and a sign that it is extremely hazardous to neglect an important internal organ. They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and despondency.

"I was taken ill with kidney trouble and became so weak I could scarcely get around. I took medicine without benefit, and finally decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the first bottle I felt so much better that I continued its use, and six bottles made me a new woman. When my little girl was a baby she could not keep anything on her stomach, and we gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured her." Mrs. Thomas J. W. Wallaceburg, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back, and builds up the whole system.

His lips the hand that has touched his friend's. And the roll of drums is heard, and a party of Zouaves crosses the square, looking like the toy soldiers our children play with—but these are rough play things on the field of battle! The presence of a large garrison adds greatly to the variety of Algerian days. There are always the bright uniforms of numerous officers, conspicuous among them being the Chasseurs d'Afrique, with their gay blue and silver jackets and red trousers, and swarthy Turcos in blue and yellow, while now and then a veteran Spahi dashes past, the most picturesque of all with his high-backed saddle and grey trappings, his scarlet burnouse fluttering in the wind.

But it is easy to leave all civilization behind in Algiers. Entering the narrow alley that leads into the mysterious labyrinths of old E. Djazair, one mounts, by a series of low steps, to the roadway. It is eight or nine feet wide—in some places not even that. On either side are the bare walls of houses, windowless, with here and there a small grating aperture. A little recess in a wall serves for a shop in which butcher or grocer plies his trade. They all work in the streets, the turnover with his primitive loom, the embroiderer with his many hued garments. The young Arabs are taught in the streets, a group of twenty or more spotted Catholic and non-Catholic, have commented on the beauty of its outlines, and among other things speak of the service which is held every Sunday after Vespers when clergy, servers, and choir go in procession to the point overlooking the blue water, the priest intoning the office of the Dead surrounded and answered by his people, with the scented incense swinging their censers. So are the unknown remembered, the unnumbered dead who have been lost at sea.

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As one enters the harbor and sees the ships of all nations lying peacefully at the quay, with trim pleasure crafts riding securely at anchor, while their owners explore the labyrinth of the old town or quietly lunch with friends, how impossible it seems to realize that, in the lifetime of men still living, this seat of prosperous trade, this haven of rest for the sick and weary, was a nest of piratical ruffians, the scourge of Christendom, that the very mole of the harbor was the work of Christian slaves who languished here in captivity and misery. While Napoleon was conquering half a world, Christians of every rank and every nation, delicate women and children, were here toiling and weeping their lives away.

An inclined road leads up from the quay to the splendid Boulevard de la Republique. Learning on the balustrade which runs all along the seaward side are scores of Arabs in white burnouses and turbans wound into coils of camel's hair rope. The Place du Gouvernement lies northward, a fine square, the center of which is reserved for foot passengers. The whole of the eastern side is occupied by the New Mosque, the fish market lying just below it—the mosque a dazzling white building in the form of a Greek cross, with a large central cupola and four smaller ones.

Only one other place and that Constantinople, can present the ever-moving, many-colored throng which passes through the streets of Algiers. Busy Frenchmen, Spanish market-gardners, and sailors, Italian fishermen, Maltese, dark Eskis, the water-carriers of the town, with a large copper jug and veiled Moorish women. Turks and Moors with richly embroidered jackets; ragged Kabyles from the mountains, and their women with uncovered face, tattooed on the same and forehead with blue, and wearing huge ear-rings and belts of silver and enamel; and last but not least the tall dignified Arab.

Europeans abound—but they appear to be here only on "suffrance"—it is the Arabs and Moors who really seem to be at home in the place. A stately figure, over six feet high, strides slowly across the square with imperial majesty of gait, the end of his burnouse thrown over his shoulder. A smile of recognition lights up his stolid face as he meets, not a stranger, approaches him. Their finger-tips meet and as he says: "Ouch-ouch" (how do you do?), each carries to

Build up in spring and summer, it's the natural time to store up health and vitality for the year. Scott's Emulsion is Nature's best and quickest help.

High up the hill, where its almost precipitous side seems to offer the least possible foothold for a building, stands, or rather hangs, the little mosque and souka or Sidi Abderrahman at Tealibia. The marabout round whose grave the buildings have gathered, lived in the first half of the fourteenth century, and belonged to the Tealibi tribe which dominated the Metidja in spite of this, the fame of his learning and holiness was so great that he had retained his hold on the affection of the people, Turks and natives, and is still revered. Whether a oases left the harbor below, he saluted first the Dar es Sultan, and then this mosque, each with three guns.

Clinging to the face of the rock, the tiny buildings stand literally one above another with steep, narrow passages or flights of steps between. Highest of all stands the mosque, with a graceful minaret divided into stages of pillared arcades by bands of burnished tiles. Lower down is the Kouba, where the saint covered under his dome. A gaily covered catalafue, surrounded by a beautiful screen of carved cedarwood, covers his resting place. All round stand or hang, votive offerings of flags, chandeliers, ostrich eggs, and cloaks in barbarous profusion. All is bizarre and tawdry, but, as is often the case in the wonderful light, not inharmonious or unpleasant. Other buildings, but of no special interest, are those belonging to the souka, and the little house of the oukili or guardian. Among them are some beautiful trees, tiny scraps of garden, and equally tiny cemeteries, where the last Bey of Constantine, Ahmed, his wife, and others equally favored, lie at rest. It is pleasant indeed, to linger in this spot of peaceful peace, to look upward at the minaret, its outline dim in the glorious light, or down through the trees to the purple sea beyond.

Lovely walks and drives abound in the vicinity, leading one through wild picturesque ravines and over breezy plateaus, clothed with vast vineyards and cornfields. In the spring the country is literally carpeted with wild flowers, masses of scarlet poppies and bright blue borage, yellow chrysanthemums and white marguerites, tall red spikes of the wild gladiolus, sphodolites, mallow orchids (between thirty and forty varieties), while earlier than all these, the cyclamen grows thickly in the woods and on the banks of shady lanes.

Those who have stout limbs and good lungs find pleasure in climbing the steep slope of the Sabel by the numerous Arab lanes which wind along the side of the ravines, or, in some cases, go straight up the hills, cutting boldly through every obstacle. These are said to have been made by the Romans: a tradition which is corroborated by the uncompromising way in which they are cut through the rock. The high banks are surmounted by the blue-green spikes of the aloë, and the Barbary fig, with here and there a tall fennel stalk, the whole overgrown with a canopy of olive and almond trees, tangled masses of honeysuckle and old man's beard clinging to their branches.

In a corner of the quaint old markets may be seen two or three old women, half blind and hideous, selling the dried flowers of the saotis or mimosa, mixed with gums which are used for incense. From them also may be bought for a few pence pretty little little cones made of pottery in which the sweet-smelling stuff is burnt in the tombs of marabouts, at religious fairs, etc. Or young boys tend the stalls where may be found the queer brown objects like grasshoppers, which are locusts. They are cooked and sold to the people, who pull off the wings and devour them, and also quantities of cakes, dates, barley, candies, etc.

A strange scene of mystery broods in the palm gardens. The very spirit of the Sahara villages seems to dwell here—an ancient spirit, that has never been Islamized. The great rugged stems of the trees are pillars of a temple not made with hands, and their branches its only covering. Passing from the glare and sultry dryness of the sandy road into the moist shadow one becomes conscious of this charm. The monotony to the tall, straight trees is broken sometimes by groups of olives. The gnarled and twisted trunks and pale-tinted foliage make a delicious harmony when they bleed with the richer green and the upright stems of the palms. The light is dim and restful; the sun tempered by the umbrella-like tops of the trees, flickers through the branches, making bright patches upon the ground. Now and then a dark-skinned figure moves across from the sunlight into the shadow; an Arab boy tending a few goats, or a young girl in brightly hued garments. A little negro will climb up the long, fan-like leaves of a young palm, and, sliding down again, grin for prey of basket and show his white teeth, with a child-like desire for your admiration of his feat.—Bensinger.

Under a seeming exaggeration we often find a vital truth. The Western Watchman says: "Our boasted American liberty is now interpreted to mean the right to live and be happy without work." Such a life, is the false hope that the ignorance and recklessness of Socialist agitators are likely to avenge in many minds.

"Cholera Infantum"

THE SUMMER COMPLAINT OF INFANTS

Cholera infantum begins with a profuse diarrhea, the stomach becomes irritated, and in many cases vomiting and purging set in. The child rapidly loses flesh, and is soon reduced to great languor and prostration. Cholera infantum can be quickly cured by the use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Mrs. David A. Cleveland, Apple River, N.S., writes:—"Last September my little boy, four years old, and little girl, two years old, were taken one afternoon with vomiting spells, and in a few hours they had cholera infantum. I had Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in the house, and commenced using it. The cholera got so bad the next day, they passed nothing but blood. I kept on using the medicine, and in a few days they were cured. I always keep a bottle in the house, as I don't think there is anything better for summer complaint than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry."

Some dealers may try to sell you something else, but for the good of your child's health, insist on having "Dr. Fowler's." It has been on the market for over sixty-five years, so you are not using a new and untried remedy. Price 35 cents. Manufactured by Dr. T. M. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"So you were close by when the scoundrel fired the first shot?" "Yes, indeed." "How far from him were you?" "Ten feet." "And when he fired the second shot?" "A hundred or more."

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

"She—Old Mr. Steiner told me he would marry me at once if he were 25 years younger." He—Why, that would just be my age. She—Ach, this is so sudden.

A Well-Known Man. MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., Limited. Dear Sirs,—I can recommend your MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results. Yours truly, T. B. LAVERS, St. John.

"Every man in your office is in love with the stenographer." "What of it?" "I wouldn't have that sort of thing going on." "Why should I object? Not a man has lost a day this year. Not even baseball attracts them."

Beware Of Worms. Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 25c.

Old Roxleigh—Consent to your marrying my daughter? No, sir. You have no prospects, have you? Impenetrable Sutor—Well, sir, if that's the way you feel about it, I can't say that I have.

W. 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."

"Women are braver than men," said Mrs. Nagg. "In what way?" demanded Mr. Nagg. "You never heard of a man marrying a woman to reform her," replied Mrs. Nagg.

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

Artist (surprising a burglar)—Stay just where you are for five minutes. The light effect is simply fine.

THOUGHT SHE WOULD SURELY DIE HAD PAINS AROUND THE HEART AND SMOTHERING FEELINGS Mrs. Wm. Lee, Uthoff, Ont., writes:—"I have taken three boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and am now well. I had such pains around my heart and such smothering feelings that I thought I would surely die. My head used to be propped up with pillows to keep me from smothering. One day I read in a paper about your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and three boxes cured me."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are a specific for all run-down men and women, whether troubled with their heart or nerves, and are recommended by some of the greatest confidence that they will do all we claim for them. Price 80 cents per box, or 2 boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or mail order on receipt of price by The T. M. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Prince Edward Island Railway

Commencing on June 3rd, 1912, trains on this Railway will run as follows:

Table with columns: Read Down, Read Up, Stations, A.M., P.M.

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Table with columns: A.M., P.M., Stations, A.M., P.M.

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

Hammock Sale! BIG DISCOUNTS TO CLEAR

We should have many weeks of Hammock Weather yet, and to clear out the balance of our splendid stock of HAMMOCKS

We will give a discount of 25 p.c. off our already low prices. It will pay you to buy a Hammock now and put it away for next year. Only 36 left and prices range from \$1 to \$6.50 each; all new stock. Hammocks will be higher next year, but we are not going to carry any over.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

Spring & Summer Weather

Spring and Summer weather calls for prompt attention to the

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

PLANT LINE. FIRE INSURANCE. Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B. Sun Fire offices of London. Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York. Combined Assets \$100,000,000. Lowest rates, and prompt settlement of Losses. JOHN MACRACHERN AGENT. Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906. Fraser & McQuaid, Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc., Souris, P. E. Island.

Direct Route to Boston. Commencing 7th May and following Tuesdays, steamer will leave for Hawkesbury, Halifax and Boston. Returning leave Boston every Saturday at noon. For further information, apply to T. NICOLL, Agent, Ch'town. June 26, 1912—tf

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Barristers, Solicitors, 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

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.

LIME! We can supply from this date Fresh Burned Lime in large and small quantities suitable for farming and building purposes. Orders left at Kilns on St. Peter's Road, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. C. LYONS & CO. May 29, 1912. D. C. McLEOD, K. C. | W. R. BENTLEY

McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

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 W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN. June 16, 1910—tf Hard Coal. Daily expected per schooners "R. Bowers" and "Freedom," one thousand tons bet quality Hard Coal in Egg, Stove and Chestnut sizes. C. LYONS & CO. July 26, 1911—tf JOB WORK! Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office Charlottetown P. E. Island Tickets Dodgers Posters Check Books Note Books of Hand Receipt Books Letter Heads