

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8, 1905

Vol. XXXIV, No. 45

## Flour. Flour.

We carry a large stock of Flour, and can suit you in quality and price.



### Groceries.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1904 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.

### 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.

**Preserves.**—We manufacture all our own Preserves, and can guarantee them strictly pure. Sold wholesale and retail.

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

Eureka Grocery.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

## The Best Furniture

Naturally you expect to find the Best Furniture here and we will not disappoint you. You'll always find the Best Furniture Styles, the Best Furniture Construction, the Best Wearing Furniture here. But in every sense of the word and decidedly BEST VALUES for your money. We are furniture experts—thirty years manufacturing and selling. We know what to buy and where to buy. Now to select the best you "BEST" buy here.

**Mark Wright Furnishing Co.**

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.

## Custom Tailoring!

**Gent's Furnishings, Hats, Caps, etc., etc.**

SIR,—We wish to direct your attention to our stock of

### NEW CLOTHS

For Fall and Winter wear. Our Cloths are imported from the very best manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland, and include

Worsted, Fancy Suitings,  
Vicunas, Serges,  
Tweeds, Trowserings,  
And Fancy Vest Cloths.

Overcoatings in Vicunas, Rainproof and Fancy Worsteds.

We can guarantee satisfaction in the cutting, fitting and making up of our Clothing.

We invite you to call and examine the stock, and believe we will be able to suit you.

**JOHN McLEOD & CO.**

Queen Street, Charlottetown,

## Before Winter Sets In Yet Your Repairing Done.

Our expert repair men are at your service, and we would suggest the present as the very best time to have your furniture repaired and re-upholstered. We have a nice line of upholstery goods, we will do your work well, quickly and at a very low price. Phone 79, and we will send for your repair work.

**JOHN NEWSON.**

## HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

**Fennell & Chandler**

**ROBERT PALMER & CO.,**

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames inerior 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.

## OAK BRAND TEA.

In order to introduce our Oak Brand Tea we will ship and prepay freight to any station or shipping point on P. E. Island an 18 lb. caddie, and if you are not satisfied in every way return at our expense, and we will refund your money. Cut this out and enclose \$4.00 and mail to us.

**McKenna's Grocery,**

Box 576, Ch'town, P. E. I.

Enclosed find \$4.00 for which you will send us a caddie of tea as advertised in this paper.

(Sign full name) .....

(And Address) .....

### The Pope and Athletics.

"Vox Urbis," writing from Rome to the New York Freeman's Journal under date of Oct. 10th, says: Visitors to the Pope's private study these days, if they happen to be at all observant, cannot fail to observe on His Holiness' desk a large photograph of a somewhat unexpected kind. It represents a strapping young baseball athlete, with his bat still poised in the air—but with the ball which he has just struck in the catcher's hands. Cardinal Merry del Val brought it with him from Albano about a month ago, and with it a vivid description of a baseball game he witnessed the day before between two rival teams of the American College. His Eminence had to explain to the Pope all the intricacies of baseball, and the Holy Father took such an interest in the game that he has kept the photograph on his desk ever since.

Perhaps the Cardinal's account had something to do with the extraordinary interest which Pius X. has displayed in athletics this week, and with the discourse he pronounced on Sunday. The little speech did not take more than ten minutes in delivery—yet it may be said to mark an epoch in the history of athletics. Italian boys until recently received little encouragement either from their parents or their college superiors to indulge in open air games. Their recreation has mostly consisted of a quiet walk under the observant eyes of a basile or perfect. As a result Italian colleges and Italian boys have not been worthy of imitation in many respects. Some ten years ago an attempt was made in a small way to establish a federation of athletic clubs among them. This year they decided on holding a general meeting, and when Pius X. heard of it, he suggested that they should come here to Rome, and hold their contests and their games in the Vatican itself. He promised them that he would be present on one of the days, and that he would assign a large number of medals and other prizes. The Athletic Committee eagerly accepted the proposal. Then it was announced that Cardinal Merry del Val would offer a handsome prize of an oil-painting representing the Isagoon of Venice; Cardinal Respighi, Vicar General to his Holiness, next announced that he wished to offer a number of medals to victors in the contest; Cardinal Cavagnis did the same; Mgr Della Chiesa, Vice-Secretary of State, did likewise; some of the principal officials of the Vatican household asked permission to contribute prizes. In short, it seemed as if on a sudden Pius X. had become full of the athletic spirit. Evidently it was clearly understood that Pius X. had set the seal of his approval on the movement for open-air exercise in Italy.

Then the young men, ranging from sixteen to twenty-five, began to pour into Rome from all parts of Italy. There were over two thousand of them—strapping young fellows that would have done great credit to any country, and they represented some fifty or sixty Catholic clubs, the different groups being distinguished by some sign in their dress or their caps. Every morning they went to Mass in sections in one or other of the churches of the Eternal City, and twice every day met either in the Vatican Gardens or in the vast enclosed hall of the Cavalieri; of the Noble Guard for their contests in running, jumping, bicycling, and gymnastic exercises of all kinds. But the sporthosis of the meeting came last Sunday. Early in the morning the athletic battalions gathered in the great Jesuit church of St. Ignatius to assist at the Mass celebrated for them by their friend and protector Cardinal Cavagnis.

The sacred service over, they poured out into the side streets, lined up in marching order, each club being separated from the other by bands or banners, and at the word of command started off for the Vatican. There were five bands, and sometimes two and even three of them were playing at the same time—and playing the different airs. But that did not seem to matter either to the young men or to the large and sympathetic crowd that assembled to see them. These young men should have asked permission from the civic authorities to march thus through the streets; but they remembered that the government school- and col'legians never required to ask for permission, and what is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander. Anyway nobody attempted to interfere with them as they stepped blithely down the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, and over the Ponte Sant'Angelo, until they reached the first Loggia of the Vatican.

### Self, where they ranged themselves in a long double line by the wall and windows.

Shortly after, Pius X. appeared. All the world knows now that his Holiness very rarely uses any of the pomp and ceremonial of State in his receptions—he just moves among his visitors, attended by his Maestro di Camera or a private chamberlain, and makes everybody feel at home. This morning the order of things was greatly changed.

Before the Pope, marched a platoon of Swiss Guards with their halberds and striking uniforms, and around him were a detachment of the Noble Guards; and he was attended not only by his Maestro di Camera but by the important functionary known as the Major Dome, and by several other distinguished members of his court. But it was obvious at a glance the Holy Father did not intend to overawe the young people by this display of majesty, for he went about among them, giving his hand to each of the two thousand, and to kiss, stopping here to congratulate a victor in the recent contests, there to ask some details about a club, and again to say a few kindly words to some of the losers. It was a long ceremony, but it was only the beginning of things; for the Pope and his suite then passed into the Sala Regia where a throne had been prepared for the occasion, and baronades had been erected to divide the vast hall into two spaces, one reserved for the Papal Court and the Committee, and the other for the young men, who thronged in behind the footsteps of the Papal party. A short address was then read by Comm. Pericoli, the President of the Committee, to which his Holiness listened attentively. Pius X. is a fluent and eloquent extempore speaker, but when he wishes to say something important he takes the precaution to write out his ideas and then to read them to the gathering he is addressing. When the President ceased now he rose, and unfolded a piece of paper he held in his hand:

THE POPE'S REMARKS.  
"I am greatly consoled, he began, "to find myself among you boys and young men, for you represent the age of generous aspirations, and of brilliant, lusty and manly victories. Representing Jesus Christ, who was wont to surround Himself with the young in whom He found His delight, I too looking upon you feel that I must tell you that I love you—that I love you greatly, that I want to be to you not only a father, but a brother and a dear friend; and as your friend I fully approve your pastimes, your gymnastics and bicycling, your running and walking races, your mountain climbing, swimming, target-shooting. I admire and bless all these noble and pleasant games of yours.

"Bodily exercises stimulate the mind and drive away that idleness which is the father of all vices, and they draw us nearer to the practice of virtue. I will always remember you with joy, and I wish to say this much to you before you go away from here to-day. Be strong in guarding and defending your faith, now especially when so many oppose it, and rise up in rebellion against it. Show yourselves to be devoted children of the Church, and keep alive within you the spirit of worship which so many have banished from their hearts. Be strong in conquering the obstacles that lie in your path. I do not wish to impose any great sacrifices on you in the practice of virtue. I do not wish at all to deny you these games in which you find your recreation—on the contrary I wish to see you flourish in your youth, so that you may be able to gather in the autumn of life the fruit of the seed you have sown in your springtime. Let the foundation of your organizations be the fear of God and the practice of piety,—thus by your example you will exercise a real apostolate over your companions. Except in a long road—example a short one; a man who is good at preaching and poor at practice is a sorry fellow. Remember that piety is necessary for us to keep ourselves good Christians—and remember that it is a great happiness for anybody to deserve the title of a good Christian and a good man. I have no desire to pass a harsh judgment on the present time, for I freely admit that excellent citizens are to be found in all classes of society, but my heart bleeds to see so many young men on the wrong path, so much religious indifference, so much moral absenteeism which obscures the dignity of human nature. Where now is the spirit of obedience even to superior or independent justice, or disinterested patriotism? How many are there who no longer respect the golden maxim: Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you! Oh! my dear boys and young men remember always that without

a good religious foundation, even natural virtue soon vanishes. Be therefore devout, and defend your religion, showing yourselves to be Catholics in deed as well as in word. Thus and thus only will our apostolate bear fruit, and you will conquer others—even those who would out-ridicule on you will be constrained to admire and do homage to your virtues. Their conversion will be your greatest triumph; and that your triumph may be complete I heartily give my blessing to you, your families, your studies, your games, and on all who interest themselves in your games."

Crown-up Italians are not much at cheering, but the ritualistic atmosphere of the Noble Guard, and the sound of the bugles and the blare of the brass band, and a burst of cheering, such as has never before been heard in the Sala Regia, rang out when the two thousand arose to their feet after receiving the blessing of the Pope. That same afternoon they gathered again in the Cortile di San Damaso to receive the principal prizes from the hands of the Holy Father himself, who was this time attended not only with the solemn pomp of the morning, but surrounded by Cardinal Merry del Val, the Archbishop of Westminster, the Archbishop of Treviso, and many other distinguished ecclesiastics.

Here in Italy it is felt that the Pontiff has given a tremendous impetus to athletic sports and open-air games of all kinds.

### Items of Interest.

In a pastoral letter devoted to the Holy Father's instructions on the subject of church music, Bishop Grimes, of Christchurch, New Zealand, makes it a rule in his diocese that neither the priests nor any choirmasters shall be allowed to publish in the papers any notice of singers or singing in the churches.

To-day the Church numbers 201 archiepiscopal sees, 182 of the Latin and 19 of the Oriental rite. There are 788 episcopates; of the Latin rite 736, and of the Oriental 52. There are also 19 prelates ruling dioceses and 199 apostolic delegations, vicariates and prefectures, as follows: Apostolic delegations, 19; apostolic vicariates, 132; and apostolic prefectures, 55.

Another straw: In a paper read the other day at the Anglican Church Congress, at Weymouth the Warden of Koble, dealing with the question, "How to enlighten conscience," said that he could not avoid treading on delicate ground and saying a word about confession. Professor Knight, a Presbyterian, in his "Christian Ethics," said that the practice of confession had tended more than anything else to raise the moral life of Europe. What he (the Warden of Koble) wished to say did not apply to sacramental confession, but to any outpouring of our troubles to any minister or any layman or laywoman. Confession and absolution did not give light, but they might be almost necessary to prepare the soul to see light. There were moments in the individual life when the minister of Christ might do as much for the conscience as the oculist did who removed the cataract from the eye. He might open the way for him to see God's gracious light. He was sure young men and women were often thrown off from morality or from faith because they had no one to consult on many points that lie on the borderland between right and wrong. In many cases parents could do all that was needed, in many cases they could not, and he would only plead that parents should not, through any unwary prejudice, bar their children from the ghostly counsel and advice to which they had a right.

Cardinal Prisco, Archbishop of Naples, has accepted the task of "restoring to the poor the money taken from them by the rich," imposed on him by the will of the late Filippo Florio, a rich eccentric bachelor, who died recently. He made his fortune of \$4,500,000 as a usurer for the rakish wealthy parents. When he was fifty Filippo thought he had taken enough revenge on the rich, whom he hated as oppressors of the poor, and made a testament, naming the Cardinal, a certain notary and a lawyer as executors. The bulk of the money goes to the Hospital for Incurables; the addition of a new wing is provided "in which only the poorest of the poor shall be lodged." Over each door the following sentence is to be set in letters of gold: "The money I took from the wealthy, who took it from the poor, shall now return to the poor."

Minard's Liniment Cures everything.

### DOES YOUR HEAD

Feel As Though It Was Being Hammered?  
As Though It Would Crack Open?  
As Though a Million Sparks Were Flying Out of Your Eyes?  
Horrible Sickens of Your Stomach?  
Then You Have Sick Headache!

### BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

will afford relief from headaches no matter whether sick, nervous, spasmodic, periodical or bilious. It cures by removing the cause.  
Mr. Samuel J. Ebbard, Belleville, Ont., writes: "Last spring I was very poorly, my appetite failed and nervous, head aches, and I was told all this time and not able to work. I saw Burdock Blood Bitters recommended for just such a case, so when I had got two bottles of it, and found it to be so excellent blood medicine. You may say my name is a little that others should know of the wonderful merits of Burdock Blood Bitters."

### MISCELLANEOUS.

"I must compliment you on the remarkable lightness of your bread," said the woman customer.  
"Thank you," rejoined the baker.  
"It is my aim to turn out the lightest bread in the city."  
"Yes," continued the customer; "and if you get it much lighter it will take two of your pound loaves to weigh sixteen ounces."

Hogyard's Yellow Oil is a healing, soothing, balm preparation, that cures pain, allays inflammation and reduces swelling. A perfect medicine chest. Price 25c.

"He de biggest, fattes' 'possum I ever see," said the old darkey, "an I gwine give him ter de President when he come."

"That'll be fine!"  
"It orter be, sub, an' I hope he'll appreciate him, fer it took six dogs an seven niggers two days ter ketch him, an I had ter pray a whole week fer grace ter keep fum eatin' him!"

### Distress After Eating.

Mrs. P. Waters, Dirleton, Ont., writes: "I suffered for five years with pain in the stomach and distress after eating. Doctors failed to cure me, so I tried Laxa-Liver Pills and three bottles of them made a complete cure."

Minard's Liniment cures Colds etc.

Ranter.—I thought this paper was friendly to me.  
Editor.—So it is. What's the matter now?

"I made a speech at a banquet last night and you didn't print a line of it."  
"Well? What further proof do you want of our friendship?"

Don't suffer from Rheumatism this winter. Milburn's Rheumatic Pills eliminate every atom of the uric acid poison from the system and give complete relief from pain and suffering.

"How is it that you are always in debt? You should be ashamed of yourself."  
"Come, now, don't be too hard on a fellow. You would perhaps be in debt too if you were in my place."

"What place?"  
"Able to get credit."

### Old People's Coughs.

Every winter many old people are troubled with a nasty cough, which afflicts them all season. Let them take Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and be rid of the cough this year.

Oil Magistrate.—Ah, my boy, a millionaire's position is a hard one. Sceptical Friend.—In what way?  
Oil Magistrate.—If I board my wealth they say I'm a skinflint, and if I give my money away they say I am trying to ease my guilty conscience.

### OBSTINATE COUGHS AND COLDS.

The Kind That Slick.  
The Kind That Turn To BRONCHITIS.  
The Kind That End In CONSUMPTION.

Do not give a cold the chance to settle on your lungs, but on the first sign of it go to your druggist and get a bottle of

**Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.**

It cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Pain in the Chest, Hoarseness, or any affection of the Throat or Lungs. Mrs. Conshaw, 42 Clarence Street, Toronto, writes: "I wish to thank you for the wonderful good Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup has done for my husband and two children. It is a wonderful medicine. It is so healing and soothing to a distressing cough. We are never without a bottle of it in the house."  
Don't accept a substitute for Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three lines across the trade mark, and price 25 cents, at all dealers.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8th, 1905. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. JAMES MCISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

Please send in your subscriptions.

It appears that the Government of Newfoundland, a short time ago, forwarded to the British Cabinet a formal protest against American vessels hiring Newfoundlanders outside the three mile limit to assist in taking herring in Newfoundland waters, on the ground that this is an evasion of the treaty, which concedes the inshore fishery privileges only to actual inhabitants of the United States.

THREE of the six Civic and seven State elections held in the United States yesterday were of unusual importance. They were the State elections in Massachusetts and the civic elections in New York and Philadelphia. Latest advice indicate that the Democrats have won in Massachusetts, Bartlett, for Governor and Whitney for Lieutenant-Governor being elected by considerable majorities over Guild and Draper, the Republican candidates. The New York elections seem to have been very close. It is thought McLellan is re-elected Mayor and that Jerome is re-elected District Attorney.

ACCORDING to advice from the Federal capital, the survey of the Alaskan Boundary is proving of more advantage to Canada than was first expected. It appears that Canada has acquired a strip of land fourteen miles wide and three hundred miles long formerly regarded as the property of the United States, which contains many millions of dollars worth of gold, silver and copper. A protest has been made to the U. S. government by the Unuk Mine Milling Company, controlled by Illinois capitalists. Dr. W. F. King, Canada's representative on the boundaries commission, when seen in reference to the matter said that the survey is being made according to the finding of the Alaska boundary tribunal and cannot be disputed. Work of surveying that portion of the boundary which was not definitely located by the tribunal has been partially completed, the surveyors now being on the way east. The task will be resumed next summer.

The reception tendered Prince Louis of Battenberg and his officials on the arrival of his cruiser squadron at Annapolis, Maryland, was of most extraordinary cordiality. The enthusiasm of the demonstration could scarcely be surpassed. After the festivities at Annapolis, the Prince, his staff officers and the commanders and principal officers of the different ships proceeded to Washington where they were tendered a warm reception by President Roosevelt. The round of festivities following were such as had never been surpassed if equalled in the history of Washington. The ball given at the British Embassy on Friday night in honor of the Prince is described as the most brilliant function ever witnessed at the national capital.

Mr. Aylesworth, Canada's new Postmaster-General, in the opening meeting of his election campaign at Newmarket, Ontario, declared himself opposed to the Government's policy of paying retiring allowances to former ministers. He is reported to have repudiated and condemned this feature of the Government's policy. It is certainly a most extraordinary position for a member of the Cabinet to assume, to condemn and repudiate an act prepared, introduced and carried through Parliament by his Leader and colleagues in the Government. In all matters of public policy a responsible administration is supposed to speak to the country

with a unanimous voice, a minister who cannot or will not support the Government's policy before the country is expected to withdraw, or be dismissed. When Mr. Tarte advocated increased protection to the country's industries, he was dismissed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. What will he do with Mr. Aylesworth who condemns his Leader's Legislation of last session? Will he ask him to resign? It is even hinted that this feature of the Government's salary grab of last session; the pension to former ministers will be repealed next session. This is likely put out by the Government organs as a ruse to help to carry the by-elections. The Government are finding this feature of their policy very unpopular and the fear of losing power will make them do anything, no matter how inconsistent and contradictory. Mr. Tarte was dismissed for intimating a prospective policy; but Mr. Aylesworth may condemn a Government enactment and be permitted to remain. Anything to hold on to the power.

The Fort Augustus Election.

Within a couple of days of the announcement, by the Government, of the date of the election in the Fort Augustus district a large and enthusiastic convention of Conservatives assembled in the B. I. S. Hall, in this city and unanimously nominated Mr. Peter McCourt to contest the district in opposition to the Commissioner of Public Works. The convention was held on Friday, and considering the very short notice it was a remarkably large and representative gathering. Delegates were present from all parts of the district, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. F. H. Horne, Convener, presided. No other name than Mr. McCourt's was presented to the convention and his nomination was enthusiastically received. Rousing speeches were made by Mr. McCourt, Mr. Henry Wood, Mr. Shaw and others, and an air of fight and determination pervaded the proceedings.

The issue before the electors of the third district of Queen's is quite simple. The Judge before whom the election trial was held has declared that Mr. Cummiskey was not elected to the seat in the Assembly which he has held since the 7th, of December last. The evidence given at the trial showed that reeking corruption was practised at the election, and in consequence thereof Mr. Cummiskey forfeited his seat. It is quite likely the evidence given exposed but a small fraction of the corruption indulged in, and that if Mr. Cummiskey had not stopped the proceedings by throwing up the sponge, consequences more disastrous to him would have followed. Now Mr. Cummiskey has to go back to his constituents and tell them that he has forfeited his seat; that he was not elected on the 7th, of December last, and that although he has been acting in the capacity of Commissioner of Public Works for nearly a year since the last election he has had no right to that office. These are the facts of the case, and these are the facts the electors of the third district should keep before them when they poll their votes on the 22nd, inst. Does Mr. Cummiskey deserve any sympathy from the electors; has his conduct in the last election been such as entitle him to the support of the free and independent electors of Fort Augustus? Has he not forfeited all right to the support of the electorate? Let the electors of the third district bear these things in mind on election day.

Does the Government of which Mr. Cummiskey is a member deserve any support from the independent electors of the third district? The simplest and quickest way to determine this is to examine the Government's record. Fourteen years ago this Government came into power on the cry of making revenue and expenditure meet. They found a debt of \$128,429.21, against the Pro-

vince. The Premier, Mr. Frederick Peters, obtained from the Legislature power to issue debentures to the amount of \$185,000. This he said, was to pay off the floating debt against the Province and leave him a margin to make some repairs to the Provincial Building. After that, he said, there would be no more debt or deficits; revenue and expenditure would meet. That was the declaration of fourteen years ago; let us see how the promise has been kept. In every year since then there has been a deficit, so that we had in 1904, a debt, according to the Government's own showing, amounting to \$730,222.73. In 1904 the deficit amounted to \$68,148.63. The total interest charge for the year was \$32,743.66. That is in brief the record of the Government of which Mr. Cummiskey is a member. Is it such as should entitle him to the votes of the people? In the meantime, the subsidy from Ottawa has been increased by \$30,000 a year, but that has not kept the Government from rolling up the debt. The Government has falsified every pre-election promise. They have added over \$600,000 to the Provincial debt; they have increased the annual interest paid by the Province by \$30,000, while at the same time collecting upwards of \$46,000 annually in taxes. Does a Government with such a record deserve any support from the electors of the third district of Queen's? Let the people give their answer on the 22nd by voting against Mr. Cummiskey and for Mr. McCourt.

The Alberta Elections.

Nominations for the first Provincial elections in Alberta were held on the 1st, inst., and elections will take place tomorrow. Referring to elections by acclamation, the St. John Sun has the following: There is an explanation of the unopposed return of two of the government candidates in the Alberta provincial election. Athabasca and Peace River are two districts in which the election by acclamation is reported to have taken place. In the opinion of the opposition leaders no election has been held in these constituencies. The writs were issued at Edmonton on the 19th of October. The nearest part of the Peace River district is three hundred miles from Edmonton and can only be reached by trail. It is a hard, slow journey, and would probably require half the time before nomination, which was eleven days after the issue of the writs. The other end of the district is four hundred miles farther and could not possibly be reached with the notices. These two constituencies comprise an area five times as large as the province of New Brunswick. The voting population in both comprises 200 whites and 400 half-breeds, of whom only a small percentage could, by any possibility be reached by the day set for the election. It was simply impossible that a poll could be held, or that the required proclamations could be distributed. Therefore the opposition decided to have nothing to do with the election and not to allow any members declared elected to take their seats. It is said that Premier Rutherford proposed to Mr. Bennett to allow a government candidate to be elected without protest in Athabasca while an opposition man whose name was given should be unopposed in Peace River. Mr. Bennett declined to make such a compact, but the candidate who was offered him as a supporter is the one who has been declared elected as a supporter of the government.

These two constituencies with their 600 possible voters have the same representation as other constituencies with over 3,000 voters. That is the nature of the Gorrinander.

The steamer Halifax arrived here from Boston yesterday afternoon, and left on return early this morning. She carried away a heavy freight, a portion of which consisted of three thousand bags of potatoes for the Boston market.

A. B. McEachern, of St. John, N. B., agent for the International Harvester Co. died very suddenly at Quebec yesterday, while engaged in setting up a gasoline engine in the Quebec Hotel.

News from Russia.

Although there has been much rejoicing in St. Petersburg and other places in Russia over the news of the Emperor's concession of responsible Government, yet there continues to be serious disturbances in many of the outlying provinces. The socialists, radicals and other mischief makers are at the bottom of these troubles. The following advice from day to day give some notion of the disturbances: St. Petersburg, Nov. 1.—Though today passed comparatively quiet in St. Petersburg and Moscow, a flood of despatches from all parts of the empire report disorders in many cities, with a heavy toll of dead or wounded. The people while celebrating their new found freedom were in many instances set upon by Cossacks and police, while in other localities the spirit of mob violence broke forth and the lower elements of the population gave themselves up to pillage and destruction.

HUNDREDS KILLED IN ODESSA. The most serious disorders apparently occurred at Odessa, where hundreds of persons are reported to have been killed or wounded, and where the rioting is reported to have continued for several days. The rioting is reported to have been a repetition of the slaughter of last July, and at Kazan, where a three days reign of terror was ended only by the retirement of all Cossacks to their barracks.

ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS. A deplorable feature of the news from the interior is that anti-Jewish uprisings have occurred in many places, especially in South Russia, where the populace vented its hatred of the Jews by sacking their stores and clubbing the members of the race. In some cases resorting to the torch. The attacks on the crowds are reported to be in most cases the work of Cossacks, who many times were apparently let loose upon the people without direction or authority. Count Witte's task in securing a fair trial for the new experiment in constitutionalism is a most difficult one. He is disappointed at not securing the support of the liberals, whose cooperation he counted. Many of these are holding aloof and seem rather to enjoy the predicament in which the new premier finds himself. Count Witte is doing his utmost to meet the chief objections against the new regime. In addition to the promised amnesty for political prisoners, liberty of the press has been granted, Count Witte offering to a deposition of editors who are called on him to demand the abolition of the censorship regulation, the amusing explanation that in the hurry of writing the manifesto the words "liberty of the press" were inadvertently omitted, and that the omission had not been noticed until the complaint was made. The official Gazette formally announces that there is "liberty of speech" to be interpreted as including the press.

Warsaw, Nov. 1, midnight.—Twenty persons were killed and upwards of a hundred wounded in encounters tonight between the mobs and the troops. At ten o'clock the crowd gathered before the town hall and demanded the release of political prisoners. The chief of police liberated 300 who had been arrested during the last few days, but refused to release twelve who were arrested by order of the central government. The crowd then commenced to smash the doors and windows of the town hall, whereupon the chief of police telephoned the barracks for assistance and a force of Hussars and Cossacks with a battery of artillery galloped on the scene. The Hussars charged the mob, killing sixteen persons and wounding seventy-three. Later there was an encounter between infantry and a mob in the bank square when the troops fired into the crowd killing four and wounding thirty.

London, Nov. 2.—A despatch to a news agency from Odessa says that martial law was declared there this afternoon. The whole garrison has turned out and now occupies the city. Following the news of the restoration of order and the comparative security of life and property. The military has now adopted drastic measures to force the disorderly mobs to return to their homes.

Moscow, Nov. 2.—The lawyers at the meeting today resolved to send to Count Witte a demand for General Treppoff's removal; secondly, a demand for the prosecution of the use of the Metropolitan of Moscow for making an address in the "Black Hundred"; thirdly, a demand that the city council be permitted to organize a militia force, and fourthly, a demand for amnesty for political prisoners. If the demand for the formation of a municipal militia is refused, the lawyers added, they themselves will undertake the formation of a militia.

Despatches from Russia on the 3rd, were very meagre, owing to the disturbed condition of the country. The situation in St. Petersburg, where order is maintained by a show of armed force, remains quiet. The restoration of operations by the electric light plants. Communication by railway with the frontier has not yet been re-established. From many of the interior cities come reports of conflicts, in which the Jews appear to be the principal sufferers. In Kief the loss of life and property has been very great. In Theodosia and Sarafel the disorders were particularly serious. There is an unconfirmed report that Kishineff has been totally destroyed by fire. A London newspaper's correspondent at St. Petersburg estimates that in the leading fifty provincial towns of Russia one thousand persons have been killed and ten thousand seriously wounded in the last twenty-four hours. The revolutionary movement in Finland is quashed, the Finnish National Guard opposing the advance of Russian troops and compelling them to retire.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 3, 11 p.m.—All is quiet here. There is no attempt at holding processions and the Cossack patrols are everywhere. Shops have been barricaded and railway communication with the frontier has not yet been restored. The newspapers will appear tomorrow and the electric lighting plant has been put in operation. Today Count Witte and Prince Obol-

ensky received the leaders of the progressive constitutional party, including prominent members of the municipal Anti-Jewish disorders. Six reported from Theodosia, where a number of Jews and others were burned to death. In a revolutionary outbreak in K-stroma many were killed or wounded.

Rioting and anti-Jewish outrages occurred at Sarafel, where many shops were plundered. A bomb was thrown during the conflicts between rioters and soldiers and several were killed or wounded. A despatch from Rostoff on Don gives the official figures of Wednesday's rioting as 34 killed and 159 wounded.

London, Nov. 4.—All Russian despatches are still suffering considerable telegraphic delay. Apparently the text of the amnesty decree has not yet been published. It is expected that it will be today, but possibly its publication may be postponed until Sunday. Many correspondents in Odessa and elsewhere report danger and difficulty attending the despatch of their reports and they are obliged to seek the aid and protection of the military. All despatches received here go to confirm the continuing seriousness of the situation throughout Russia, especially the anti-Jewish excesses. The Daily Mail's Odessa correspondent gives an unconfirmed report that Kishineff has been absolutely destroyed by fire. He says that the three suburbs of Odessa, Peregassy, Zlatava and Moldavanka, have been completely devastated. The Kief correspondent of the same paper says that the British consulate has been riddled with bullets. The situation there, he adds, however, is improving, but during the riots bands of rowdies stopped everybody in carriages or afoot and compelled all to prove they were not Jews before permitting them to go on. Ladies' dresses were torn open to discover if they were wearing crosses. The British consul was stopped by soldiers with leveled rifles, who, however, permitted the mob to wreck the house of a wealthy Jew. Nearly all the houses and shops display icons and other Christian emblems.

Order was preserved in St. Petersburg Sunday, though there was a notable demonstration by revolutionists at the funeral of those who had been killed in the disturbance of last week. The revolutionists of the capital declare that they will continue to organize and arm for the conflict with the government which they anticipate.

In Odessa Sunday was passed in comparative quiet. Estimates of the casualties there from the beginning of the present troubles until Saturday night vary from 3,500 to 5,750 killed and 12,000 or more wounded. According to reports the Jews were massacred with the utmost barbarity. At Rostoff on Don one hundred persons are said to have been killed on Tuesday in a collision with soldiers. At Kishineff murder and pillage continue and the same conditions are said to prevail at Lods, Tiflis, Kremenchuk and other provincial cities. At Warsaw yesterday 2,900 persons engaged in anti-government demonstrations in spite of the imperial manifesto, declaring freedom of the press newspapers that which refused to submit to censorship, have been suspended. Much dissatisfaction is expressed by Russian liberals at the ambiguous phraseology of the proclamation granting amnesty to political prisoners under which liberty is withheld from many of that class of offenders. American consuls in several Russian cities have appealed to the American embassy at St. Petersburg for protection of the interests of citizens of the United States there.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 5.—Sunday happily passed in St. Petersburg without disorders or bloodshed. The social democrats and revolutionists had planned a mammoth demonstration in connection with the funerals of those killed in last week's riots, and it was intended to form gigantic processions representing the various industrial organizations in the suburbs and flying red flags, bear the bodies of the "martyrs" in state through the centre of the city, these processions, consisting at the Kazan Cathedral, where the passions of the crowds might be fired by revolutionary orators. Late last night, however, when it became known that General Treppoff would not permit a big demonstration, the socialist leaders called off their plans, declaring that they feared "this demonstration of the people was marked for slaughter, for which they were not prepared at present. The people will give battle when ready, not when Treppoff wants it."

FUNERALS HELD IN PRIVATE.

Accordingly, the funerals were held in private and the workmen attended memorial services in the various streets. Although the demonstration was formally abandoned, tens of thousands of spectators flocked to the Nevsky Prospect, but there was no attempt at disorders, and no occasion for the use of the squadron of Hussars, Cossacks and Cuirassiers held in reserve in the side streets. The revolutionary leaders here anticipate a period of comparative quiet and speak of the great strike simply as a "manoeuvre," which forced antecipation to make concessions. While the news received from the province indicates that something like normal conditions are being restored in many regions, the situation continues grave in the Baltic provinces, the Caucasus, Odessa and other places in the south, where the outrages almost universally have taken an anti-Jewish nature. Thomas F. Heenan, the American Consul at Odessa, has sent a telegram to the embassy saying that since Tuesday the bloody attacks upon the Jews have continued, and that he estimates the number killed in thousands. Fortunately, he adds, through the troops preventing a meeting of citizens. The troops fired volleys into the crowds and there was intermittent firing for a long time. A hundred were killed and six hundred wounded. Indescribable horrors are being witnessed every day.

AMERICAN INTERESTS ENDANGERED.

The massacre and pillage of the Jews continues in Kishineff. From Riga Consul Bernholdt telegraphed Charge d'Affaires Eddy that the situation was extremely serious, that considerable American interests were endangered and demanded military protection. Mr. Eddy saw Count Lamdorff, the foreign minister, who promised to afford protection. Mr. Bernholdt later telegraphed that a military guard had been placed at the consulate. A similar appeal arrived to-day from George R. Martin, the American consular agent at Rostoff on Don, where also there are American interests. Mr. Eddy despatched a note to the British, German and Austrian embassies, and they practically united in joint representations to which Count Lamdorff and General Treppoff promised that all foreign interests would be safeguarded.

Lawson's War Against The Big Insurance Companies.

(Boston Journal)

The campaign against the great insurance companies, which was inaugurated by Thomas W. Lawson some months ago and which is still being continued, is proving one of the most expensive undertakings that Boston's best known millionaire has ever attempted. Nearly \$100,000 has already been spent and the work is scarcely more than half completed. With seventy-nine persons employed especially for this one purpose, Mr. Lawson has sent out, addressed to people in every state in this country, in the provinces and over a large part of Europe, 3,000,000 pieces of mail containing information of his project of insurance reformation. This prodigious task has been under the direct care and supervision of C. A. Humphrey, vice president of the H. B. Humphrey Advertising Agency, and a warm personal friend of Mr. Lawson. Mr. Lawson set out upon his task with the desire to get the voting proxies of all the life insurance policy holders, turn them over to a committee made up of representative men from all of the leading professions, depending upon this committee as representatives of the policy holders to demand and secure the retirement of those insurance officials found guilty of malfeasance in office. The total number of pieces of mail which have been sent out has cost \$40,000 for postage. Of this amount \$30,000 has been expended on 1-cent packages and the rest on packages which have been sealed. Three different sets of bulletins, printed on heavy paper, made up a considerable part of this matter. These documents are about three feet square. The first set of 200,000 of the No. 1 cost \$2,000 to print. To the thousands of persons who have already sent in proxies from five to 100 of the No. 2 bulletins are delivered. The printing on this lot amounted to \$2,000.

The last set of bulletins, printed on heavy paper, and with two colors of ink, numbering 800,000, cost Mr. Lawson \$5,000. These figures show that about \$50,000 has been expended on material, printing and postage of the bulletins alone. These large sheets of paper must be folded by hand, so for this work thirty-six people are employed. For addressing the wrappers seventeen employees are kept busy. At the end of one of Mr. Lawson's magazine articles blank coupons were printed. Up to yesterday 16,000 of these filled out coupons had been returned. Every one of these has to be tabulated, showing the sender's name, his address, the amount of his insurance and the company with which he is connected. For this work seventeen stenographers are employed. Each postal delivery brings in hundreds of pounds of letters to Mr. Lawson, and to open these he has a force of twelve girls. All of this extra work has to be done in big offices on Washington street. Both of Mr. Lawson's suites of rooms in Young's Hotel at 33 State street are already overcrowded. So tremendous has the amount of correspondence and manuscript matter become that Mr. Lawson has hired a printing establishment to do his work exclusively. Three presses are kept going twelve hours a day, and still the work is not caught up. When the No. 2 bulletins were sent out Mr. Lawson announced that if any persons desired more blanks they were to write him at his expense. Hundreds of telegrams have been received on this order, and 29,000 blanks have been returned to those asking for them. To the 29,000 publications in this country Mr. Lawson has sent copies of each of his bulletins announcing that the publications are at liberty to print the matter, and Mr. Lawson will stand back of his utterances. All items of expense considered, the total outlay on Mr. Lawson's part has now reached nearly \$100,000. Figures on Lawson's insurance documents: Total amount of money expended, \$100,000; number of pieces of mail sent out, 3,000,000; cost of printing bulletins and blank proxies, \$12,000; cost of mailing bulletins and blank proxies, \$42,000; total number of persons employed at this task, 79 persons; folding bulletins, 36; persons addressing documents, 17; persons tabulating filled out proxies, 14; persons opening mail, 12.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

BARGAINS IN LADIES' CLOTH COATS

Stanley Bros.

— AT —

This week's bargain is Cloth Coats. They are the best of material, perfect in fit, finish and workmanship; they have the last year sleeve, but very little alteration will change them into the very newest styles.

- LOT 1.—Principally black, worth up to \$5.50 each, Now \$1.95 each
LOT 2.—Assorted Colors and Black, worth up to \$6.00 each, Now \$2.95 each
LOT 3.—Assorted Colors and Black, worth up to \$8.50 each, Now \$3.95 each
LOT 4.—Worth \$9.50 to \$13.00 each, Now \$4.95 each

STANLEY BROS

The last set of bulletins, printed on heavy paper, and with two colors of ink, numbering 800,000, cost Mr. Lawson \$5,000.

SENSATIONAL Slaughter Sale

— OF — Men's High-Class FURNISHING GOODS.

Discounts from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent.

We want to reduce our large and magnificent range of Men's Furnishings and convert same into cash. In order to do so we have decided to place our entire stock on sale at less than the Manufacturers' prices.

33 1-3 off the following lines:

- White Dress Shirts, Scotch knit Underwear, Fancy Dress Shirts, Stanfield's Underwear, Collars and Cuffs, Fleece lined Underwear, Neckwear, Sweaters, Dent's lined Gloves, Night Shirts, Perrin's lined Gloves, Rainproof Coats, Wool Knit Gloves, Umbrellas, Men's half-Hose, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Boys' long Stockings, Suspenders

50 per cent. off

Men's and Boys' Caps and Waterproof Coats; job lot Fancy Shirts, worth \$1 to \$1.25, on sale at 50c each; 25 dozen Ties worth 25c to 50c, on sale for 10c each; job lot Linen Collars, 5c each. This is a grand opportunity to secure your fall and winter supply of Underclothing, Gloves, etc. Sale now on. For cash only.

GORDON & MACLELLAN, Upper Queen Street, Charlottetown.

Have You a Wheel, Not a Bicycle,

BUT

A Spinning Wheel

That will Double and Twist Single Yarn

Which we can supply you in a variety of colors at the remarkably low price of

45 cts. per Pound.

Samples sent to any Address.

The Humphrey Clothing Store, Opera House Building, City.

A. WINFIELD SCOTT, Manager.

P. O. Box 417.

Phone 63.

Wholesale and Retail.

New Millinery For You

Everybody says our Millinery is the nicest yet—certainly it is. That's what we intended when we stayed awake last night planning how to get the best, make the best, and show the best Millinery.

Now it's time to come to the conclusion that there's only one best place to get Millinery and get it at the right prices.

Perhaps you did not see our big

FALL OPENING

If you did not just ask your friends about it, Enough said—if you don't come to us this fall for your hat—why it's just your own fault.

New Hats for Men

The new Suffolk, Christy and the Scott Hat are here now, all ready to be chosen. They are the prettiest lot of hats you ever saw.

We've a Hat for every man's face, fancy and purse. The new Scott Hat has never been sold here before, it's made by Christy and is the best you can buy. Sold at \$5.00 everywhere else in the world, here it's \$4.00. We're waiting for you, sir.

PROWSE BROS. The Ladies' Outfitters.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The corner stone of the new Post Office building at Souris was laid with appropriate ceremonies on Tuesday of last week.

Reports from Edmondston, N. B. say that snow commenced to fall there on Saturday morning and continued until there was good sleighing.

Das Patch attempted on the 2nd, inst., at Memphis, Tenn., to beat Star Pointer's pacing record of 1.58. Without a wind shield, the black pacer made the mile in two minutes.

An American Company recently invested \$5,000,000 in the purchase of land in Saskatchewan. The land was purchased at the rate of \$2.50 per acre. The company exports grain, provisions, leather, etc., and employs 22,000 hands.

On Saturday last, at Toronto, Judge MacMahon sentenced Josie Carr, aged thirteen years, to seven years in the penitentiary, for abandoning a child and throwing it over an embankment, causing its death. The mother of the baby left it in a baby carriage on the sidewalk, while she went into a store, when she came back the child and carriage were gone.

Charles Alexander, Montreal's aged philanthropist, passed away on Sunday under tragic circumstances. Although sixty years of age, he was down to his store on Saturday and seemed to be as well as usual. On Sunday morning while opening a front window in his house he fell to the sidewalk, two stories below and was killed. Mr. Alexander had served in the City Council and in the Legislature.

The schooner Alhambra of Lunenburg, Capt. William Gilroy, while coming in, was becalmed in the northern entrance of the strait of Canso on the 2nd, was struck by a baffling gale, and being caught by an ebbing tide was forced upon a rock. She started leaking and filled. After sliding off the rock she sank forty minutes later lying with taffrail awash at low tide, and may become a total wreck. She had a hundred quintals of cod fish on board.

On a charge of stealing eight thousand of funds from the second division of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, Philippe D. Hamel, of Blue Bonnets, was on Friday placed under arrest in Montreal. Mr. Hamel until very lately was assistant general secretary treasurer of the division of the order, and resigning on September 8th last, refused persistently to either open the books or hand them over to be examined. The records have not, it is alleged, been seen since last January, 1902.

The Federal Government has received royalty on over seven million dollars worth of gold produced in the Yukon this year. The Klondyke's gold production to Oct. 19 was \$7,086,000. The per capita output of the camp for the ten months of 1905 is about \$1,500. No other camp in the world produces such a per capita. The gold output here is figured at \$12 per ounce, while on the American side it is \$16 per ounce. The royalty is two and a half per cent. There may have been several more millions recovered from the mines which was used in the ordinary business of the country.

William Astor, son of William Waldorf Astor, was called upon to pay a two-dollar tax as an alien being admitted to the United States on his arrival at New York the other day on the steamer 'Oedipus' from Liverpool. This tax was levied under the section of the United States immigration laws requiring a head tax of two dollars for every alien landing in the country. Mr. Astor said, in reply to a question as to his citizenship, that he was an English resident. William Waldorf Astor, one of the largest holders of real estate in this city, lives in London, and some years ago renounced his American citizenship and became a British subject.

Administration officials at Washington regard as extremely serious the news that Admiral Charles J. Train, commanding the United States naval forces on the Atlantic station, has been assaulted by Chinese peasants near Nankin, and his son, Lieut. Charles R. Train, held as a hostage. Neither the navy Department nor the State Department have received advices confirming the story but officials do not doubt that the facts as set forth in the newspapers' despatches are substantially true. When the press reports were shown to Secretary Root and Secretary Bonaparte, despatches were sent by them to China, asking for information. The attack on Admiral Train and the ensuing events are likely to result in a grave situation.

On Saturday last Kilgour Shives an extensive lumber operator, and head of the Shives Lumber Co., Campbellton, N. B., accidentally shot himself in the woods. He died about three hours after the accident. He had cut some of his men were in the wood for the purpose of selecting a site for some lumber sheds near the river, while attempting to climb a steep hill the hammer of his shot gun caught in some brush. The rifle discharged its contents into his right side and passing clean through the body, the bullet came out just below the heart. He was carried for some distance before he regained consciousness. A doctor came from Campbellton, but the unfortunate man died soon after his arrival. He was conscious sufficiently long after the accident to give directions about his business and to send a final message to his wife.

In financial circles in Montreal the question of the retirement of Lord Strathcona from the Presidency of the Bank of Montreal is being very generally discussed. While nothing official has been announced by the Bank of Montreal it is generally believed that at the annual meeting of that institution, which takes place December 24th, an announcement will be made that Lord Strathcona will retire from the Presidency, assuming the position and title of Honorary President and retaining a seat on the Board of Directors. Necessary legislation creating the office of Honorary President was passed some time ago by the Canadian Parliament, so that nothing stands in the way of making the change. The advancement of Sir George A. Drummond to the Presidency of the Bank of Montreal would naturally follow. This would leave the Vice-President's office vacant. The general impression is that Mr. E. S. Clouston, general manager, will become Vice-President, adding that title to that of General Manager.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

The will of the late L. L. Beer has been probated at \$95,291.45. With the exception of \$500 to the Prince Edward Island Hospital, the whole estate is left to his wife and family.

A man named Hutton, aged about forty years, was instantly killed in Cushing's Sawmill, Fairville, near St. John, N. B., yesterday. He was feeding waste wood to a large revolving drum, known as the "hog." When the drum burst and one of the heavy pieces of metal struck Hutton killing him instantly.

Mr. Jerome E. McCormack, of San Francisco, who has spent the last year with his friends in his native Province left on return to California on Monday morning. He was accompanied by his friend, Mr. Joseph C. Flood of San Francisco who has spent a two months vacation on the Island. Bon voyage.

Christopher Robinson, K. C., died in Toronto on Oct. 31, at his residence, Beverly House, from an attack of pneumonia. He was the ablest and most distinguished member of the Ontario bar, and was universally respected by the profession and the public. He more than once refused knighthood. He was acknowledged to be at the head of the Canadian bar.

The Allan mail steamer Bavarian, which left Montreal at 7 o'clock Friday evening for Liverpool, ran ashore at Wye Hook, just off Grosse Ile quarantine station. It is said she has received some damage. Assistance was sent immediately. A Quebec despatch of the 5th, says the steamer is now reported to be seriously damaged. The falling tide leaves her stranded amidst ships, and she is so badly sprung that her engines will not work. The ship's cargo is being lightened and her passengers are now in Quebec, sailing on the Virginia next Friday. The steamer is said to have got out of her course through one of the signal lights being out and the pilot mistaking another for it.

A Handsome Souvenir.

The Grand Trunk Railway System has issued a beautiful set of playing cards which contain fifty-two views of scenes on their lines, reproduced in half-tone engravings—an illustration on the face of each card. The stock of which the cards are made is the best that can be obtained for the purpose, prepared by a water proof process by the well known English firm of Goodall & Son, London. The backs contain a handsome design beautifully lithographed in eight colors. The cards have gold edges and are neatly boxed. They are for sale by news agents on Grand Trunk trains, and at the news stands, and make an interesting souvenir not only for one's home but to send to distant friends.

Caught in the Arctic.

San Francisco advices of the 1st, inst., say: Eleven sailing vessels, comprising almost the entire fleet which sailed from this city, have been caught in the Arctic ocean. They will not be able to get out until next July or August and in the meantime the crews of 440 men must face the hardships of a winter in the north.

This news is conveyed in a telegram to Lewis Anderson and Ford & Co., of this city. The telegram comes from Capt H H Bodfish of the str William Baylies, and states that only this vessel and the scho. Monterey were able to escape. The eleven vessels which were caught are the str. Alexander, Capt James A Tilton; str. Boluga, Capt B J Cumiskey; sch Bonanza, Capt William Mogg; str Lowhead, Capt John A Cook; sch Chas Hanson, Capt James McKenna; str Herman, Capt W E Eversum; str Jeanette, Capt E W Neth; str Carluck, Capt A H McGregor; str Narwhal, Capt George B Leavitt; sch Olga, and str. Thresher, Capt Wm F Macomber.

Most of the vessels now in the ice left San Francisco last spring and are not provisioned for a stay in the Arctic. Unless the boats are heard from within a short time it will be concluded that there is no hope for their escape and the government will be asked to send out a relief expedition to forward supplies to the imprisoned men.

Adventure With a Wild Cat.

Conductor Wm. Algic, Messenger Mathewson and an Owen Sound traveller had an exciting experience in a Grand Trunk baggage car with a wild cat en route from Owen Sound to London, Ontario. The cat was a monster, having been captured in Lion's Head, near Wheaton, a year ago, and used for advertising purposes by the collar manufacturer of Owen Sound. The feline, which was held prisoner in a heavy wire cage, became very savage, and wormed its way through the meshes. Instantly the three occupants of the car sought safety on the piles of baggage. Growing fiercely and sliding almost from end to end of the car in a vain effort to find egress, the infuriated cat kept up a reign of terror. The messenger secured a revolver, but the traveller begged him to let the cat out, and finally the door of the car was opened, and with the train travelling at fifty miles an hour the cat leaped from the car and disappeared in the woods.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil is a healing, soothing, balsmy preparation, that cures pain, allays inflammation and reduces swelling. A perfect medicine chest. Price 25c.

The Prices.

The market was well attended yesterday. With the exception of an advance in all kinds of poultry prices were practically same as last week, as shown below. Butter, (fresh) 0.22 to 0.23 Butter (salt) 0.19 to 0.20 Calf skins 0.00 to 0.09 Ducks 0.80 to 1.25 Eggs, per doz 0.18 to 0.20 Fowl (per lb) 0.09 to 0.10 Chickens (per pair) 2.40 to 2.50 Flour (per cw.) 00. to 0.06 Hides, per 100 lbs 45 to 0.50 Mutton, per lb (carcase) 07 to 0.08 Potatoes (bushels) 2.50 to 0.00 Pork 0.00 to 0.18 Sheep pelts 0.70 to 0.02 Turkeys (per lb) 0.10 to 0.12 White oats 1.00 to 1.25 Blk oats 0.33 to 0.34 White oats 0.32 to 0.33 Pressed hay 0.00 to 0.09 Straw 0.00 to 0.50

DIED

At Brighton, on Sunday morning, Nov. 5th, Christina, beloved wife of John S. Harris, aged 67 years.

In this city, on Nov. 6th, Thomas Caswell, aged 82 years.

At Pease's Station on the 1st, inst., Linn Walker, aged 70 years. Deceased who was a highly respected resident of that place, had been ailing for about two months. He had the best of medical skill and loving care; but despite all these he succumbed to the fall destroyer. In his last illness he devoutly received the sacraments for the dying and was consoled and strengthened by all the rites of our holy religion. His funeral to St. Teresa on the 3rd, was largely attended. A high Mass of Requiem was celebrated by the pastor Rev. R. A. McDonald, R. I. P.

The Celebrated English Cocoa.

EPPS'S COCOA The Most Nutritious and Economical. An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

Ready-Made Clothing For Fall and Winter



This season the finest lines of MEN'S & BOYS' Ready-made Clothing



We have yet handled. The materials are excellent, the styles correct, and the PRICES LOWER

Than you will pay elsewhere.

Overcoats & Caps

We have just stocked another lot of Men's and Boys' Overcoats & Caps which we want you to see. They are extremely nobby, comfortable, and are priced very moderate indeed. We would like an opportunity of showing you the excellent values which we have in readiness for you. In Men's Fur Coats we have splendid values, and they will indeed be hard to please who cannot get suited from our superb stock. Come in and examine the goods and get our prices and you are sure to buy. M. TRAINOR & CO. Perfection Clothiers.



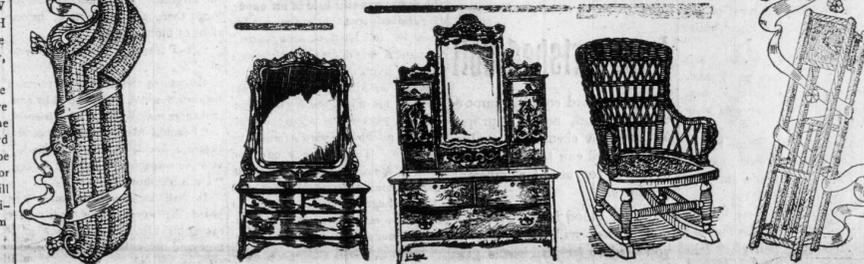
WEDDING GIFTS FOR THE HOME.

Our Assortment is the Best, Our Prices are the Lowest. It's Not Economy

To jump at every under price that is made, especially when buying FURNITURE. We know that these pieces are worth more than we ask for them, but we preferred to take smaller profit and do the LARGEST BUSINESS.

That we do the largest business no one can gainsay — that we sell the best Furniture and Furnishings you will know if you try us.

Jas. Paton & Co. THE HOME FURNISHERS.



The above pieces are priced at \$28.00, \$7.50, \$6.00, \$5.50 \$25.00 \$15.00 \$12.25 \$13 to \$30, \$15, \$10, \$25

Advertisement for Morson & Duffy (Barristers & Attorneys), FIRE INSURANCE (Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.), and McLean & McKinnon (Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law).

Calendar for Nov. 1905.

MOON'S PHASES. First Quarter 3d., 7h., 39m. p.m. Full Moon 11th., 11h., 11m. p.m. Last Quarter 19th., 7h., 34m. p.m. New Moon 28th., 10h., 47m. a.m.

Table with columns: Day of Week, Sun, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri, Sat. Rows for each day of the month.

An Offering.

FROM THE SPANISH. Lord, Thou wouldst own my heart I give it, then, to Thee; And praise be to Thy Name For all eternity!

Thou art my Light, my Sun, My Peace, my Liberty, My Saviour and my God,— Do what Thou wilt with me.

Should earthly joy be mine, 'Twill be a gift from Thee,— O praise be to Thy Name, For all eternity!

Or poverty or pain, Or bonds or liberty,— My Master and my King, Do what Thou wilt with me!

—Ave Maria.

TRAMMELINGS.

(From the Messenger.)

CHAPTER III.

"The world with a great wind blows, Shining, and not from thee, Blowing to beautiful things, On amid dark and light."

The estate of the Prince de F. comprised a magnificent property not far from Fontainebleau. Arriving dusty and travel-stained from his rapid journey, which had admitted no delay after disembarking at Calais, Armand Dalrymple was met by his confere, a surgeon from the hospital in Paris where he had worked for over five years before going to London.

Driving rapidly from the station the two surgeons had yet time to go over the case, and when they drew up under the porte cochere of the splendid chateau the young English doctor felt he had all the facts of the case well in hand.

"We are all ready for you," said the French surgeon. "An operating room is prepared; two trained nurses are in attendance, and I and my assistant will be here to help you."

"What about the Prince's condition," inquired Dalrymple, "is he nervous?"

"He has been," was the answer; "though not naturally of a nervous physique; but his suffering has been so great that we have him under the influence of anodynes most of the time. He probably will not notice you."

"I will go to him at once," said Dalrymple, "as soon as I have washed and changed my clothes. The operation had better take place as quickly as possible."

"You are ready?" said the French surgeon; "and after such hurried travel. Your hand, mon ami, is it steady? Tell me what nerve."

For Armand, who was by this time in the suit of rooms that had been prepared for him, had held up a glass filled to the very brim with water. Holding it at arm's length for a moment, during which not a drop had been spilled, he put it down and smiled.

"I fancy my hand is as steady as it ever will be," he said.

Half an hour later he was bending over his patient with no thought but that there was a life that must be saved if possible. His examination was soon made, and he turned from the sick man to look at his watch.

"As soon as you can have your patient ready, Nurse," he said, "he had better be moved to the operating room. I think one hour's time is all I shall need."

The nurse assented, and marvelled how calm the English doctor was, and there was but one chance in a hundred of saving the Prince's life.

The sun was moving westward in golden splendor over the dark forest of Fontainebleau when the young surgeon looked up at the little circle that for over an hour had followed him breathlessly. "Till the fluttering of the Prince's pulse made them fear the heart return would cease. 'Till the nurse, seeing that they were to such scenes, blanched with fear, while the French surgeon almost uttered an exclamation. Now this

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, poisons the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic.

"I was ill for four months with catarrh in the head and throat. Had a bad cough and raised blood. I had become discouraged when my husband bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded me to try it. I advised all to take it. It has cured and built me up." Max. H. Brown, West Elizabeth, N. C.

Seriously alarmed Dalrymple turned away and commenced pouring out a quieting draught.

He felt, rather than saw, that the sick man followed his every movement. The doctor's physique had not prepared him for such a nervous patient.

The medicine seemed to have its effect, or else the Prince had gained his mental balance. Presently his eyes closed, his breathing became more regular, and with a sigh of relief Dalrymple sat down near him for the rest of the night and until one of the nurses walked him at five o'clock, he did not go out of sight of his patient.

At daybreak, seeing that all was well, he retired to his room for several hours of needed rest and sleep.

A week later he pronounced his patient out of danger and came to bid him goodby. The Prince was still lying on his back, but with the prospect of rapid recovery. "I owe you my life," he said, "and I shall not forget it."

His blue eyes, under their heavy beaming brows, looked keenly at the younger man, and as the door closed after him he rang for his secretary. The nurse was in an ante-room when the ring was answered.

"Brabant," said the Prince, speaking low, "you are a fool; you always were a fool; but perhaps you can follow that English doctor to London. Find out all his history, where he was born, his antecedents—everything about him—and don't come back until you have an answer to all these questions, and, above all, don't let the man know what you are doing."

"Yes, Monsieur le Prince," said Brabant, obediently.

CHAPTER IV.

"Life with the trammellings Of laws that are not the right." The return trip across the Channel had been made in safety, and now Armand Dalrymple was on the train speeding toward London.

At the station next beyond Dover the guard opened the door of the compartment which, so far, Armand had had to himself, and admitted three passengers, an elderly gentleman and lady, and a young girl of perhaps twenty-three. It was a lovely face that met the young surgeon's gaze—blue eyes, dark hair, with an expression of sweetness and animation that would have held his attention had he not felt it would be rude to stare.

"Please give me my book, Virginia," said the lady. "I think it is in the bottom of the small bag."

"Irish," thought Armand, "and of the loveliest type—and what a voice!" For the girl was talking and laughing in tones whose refined, musical cadence charmed Armand Dalrymple's every sense, the while his trained ear had instantly recognized the girl's use of the finest Dublin English.

He returned to his newspaper; but another of conversation continued to reach him, and although the paper was still held in his hands, it received scant attention. "We shall be in London soon, now," thought Armand. "I wonder where they are going."

Even as the thought passed through his mind, there was a sudden and tremendous crash; he felt himself pitched forward against the partition. Then came a confused sense of the sound of escaping steam and splintered wood, of cries and groans, of agonizing pain in his right arm, and a momentary sense of faintness; then, with a supreme effort, he rallied his will and senses, and found he was able to get up, though the car was lying on its side, badly shattered, and its forward end seemed to have partly telescoped the car ahead. Climbing over the wreck of seats, broken glass, and splintered wood, Armand found what he sought. The young girl was partly pinned down under a mass of debris; but one hand moved, and the young surgeon, with almost superhuman effort, commenced the task of extricating her. Just as she was nearly free, there was a confusion of voices, and the next moment dozens of willing hands were at work clearing a way for those who were unharmed, and assisting those who were injured.

"Here, someone, take this lady, called the young surgeon, "and come help me find her father and mother." There was an instant and willing response. "There were only two other passengers in this compartment," said Dalrymple. "Ah, and he turned away shuddering, "there they are."

His practiced eye had shown him at once that the father and mother had met instant death. He remained to see that they were extricated from the wreck and carried to a nearby station where others had been laid before them, then hurried off to find the young girl.

He seemed alarmingly agitated. Used to the after effects of ether, the young surgeon hastened to speak. He must be quieted and soothed at all costs. Any excitement would bring on fever.

"I am your doctor from London," he said. "You are safely past your operation, Monsieur le Prince, and doing well. Now rest and sleep. In a few days you will feel like another man." But the Prince shuddered and his already pale face was livid. Was he under some hallucination?

He felt, rather than saw, that the sick man followed his every movement. The doctor's physique had not prepared him for such a nervous patient.

The medicine seemed to have its effect, or else the Prince had gained his mental balance. Presently his eyes closed, his breathing became more regular, and with a sigh of relief Dalrymple sat down near him for the rest of the night and until one of the nurses walked him at five o'clock, he did not go out of sight of his patient.

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All around was a scene of undecipherable horror and confusion. An open switch had sent nearly the whole train off the track. Those in the rear car had escaped unharmed, and were lending all the assistance they could to their less fortunate fellow passengers.

Dalrymple hastened forward, anxious not only to find the young girl, but to lend all the help he could to the injured. Fortunately, as he was leaving the little station, a relief train arrived and doctors and nurses sprang out before the train was barely at a standstill, so he felt relieved of one pressing aspect of the case.

"Be you the lady's brother?" said a voice at his side, and turning quickly, Dalrymple recognized the rough but kindly countryman to whom he had handed the young girl, Virginia.

"Take me to her at once," was his answer, and in a few seconds he was kneeling by the side of the now fully conscious girl.

"Oh, sir," she said, and he saw by her look and tone that he was recognized "you were in our coach. Have you seen my father and mother?"

"They were taken out after you were," he replied, evasively, "and are in the station. I am a surgeon," he added, soothingly, as if speaking to a child.

There was apparently no external, and probably no internal injury. As far as he could see she was suffering simply from shock. At last he stood up, his examination completed.

"I think you are unharmed," he said. "Of course you are weak from the terrible shock, but only time can cure that." The girl arose, steadying herself by laying a hand on a nearby railing.

"Oh! then," she said, with a little gesture of appeal, "I must go at once to my father and mother. Please show me the way."

Something in the strong, pitying face, bent toward her, told her all that the man could not say. With a little cry she reached out blindly, then he caught her just as she fainted.

"I have no one in the world," she said, "but an old aunt who lives a few miles out of Dublin. My own home is near here."

Her name, she told Armand, was Virginia Nugent. She would go to her aunt, Miss O'Neill, at once.

"I will go with you," he said; and he did, making all necessary arrangements for the forwarding of her parents' bodies, and doing everything for her comfort that tact and kindness could suggest.

The young girl herself seemed stunned, and it was not until she was in the arms of the aged aunt, to whom she had told Armand she was married by the closest ties, that the magnitude of her loss seemed to come home to her; and she broke down and wept. The sight of her tears relieved Dalrymple, who had begun to fear that the strain would be too much for her.

A few hours after placing her in her aunt's care he was back in London, obliged at last to pay some attention to his own wounded arm—the pain of which had now become almost unbearable.

CHAPTER V. "Till life with the trammellings, Of laws that are not the right, Breaks pure and clear and sings, Glorifying to God in the height." "This is very serious indeed," said the surgeon. "You have resisted too long; there are indisputable indications of blood poisoning."

"So I feared," answered Dalrymple. He was in the examining room of his own hospital, surrounded by several surgeons, all of them his friends.

"I would like one more opinion before I decide what is to be done," said the surgeon who had first spoken. "I will telephone for —"

In half an hour Dalrymple had heard the worst. The chances of saving his life were only one in a thousand unless his arm was immediately amputated.

His right arm! The man was brave; but he shuddered and trembled. A vista of years opened before him; his career as a surgeon at an end. All the great things he had hoped to achieve were to fade as a dream. His work perhaps that of a small general practitioner. Oh, the irony of it! The great surgeon who had pronounced the verdict, an intimate friend of his, had almost broken down; but Armand himself had remained calm.

"I will have the operation at once," he had said, and then he held out his uninjured left arm and smiled—the smile of the boy whom Margaret Dalrymple had recognized by divine intuition for all he was worth—and shook the great surgeon's hand.

"I thank you," he said. "I know you will do the best you can for me."

"God bless you, Dalrymple," was the answer. "You are a brave man."

"I waited in London till after the operation, Monsieur le Prince, then I went to Belgium. The operation was successful, and before I left they said Monsieur Dalrymple would recover, though with the loss of his right arm." (To be continued)

Suffered Terrible Agony

FROM PAIN ACROSS HIS KIDNEYS.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIM.

Read the words of praise, Mr. M. A. Meland, Marquette, Mich., has for Doan's Kidney Pills. (He writes us): "For the past three years I have suffered terrible agony from pain across my kidneys. I was so bad I could not sleep or work. I consulted and had several doctors treat me, but could get no relief. On the advice of a friend, I procured a box of your 'valuable, life-giving remedy (Doan's Kidney Pills), and to my surprise and delight, I immediately got better. In my opinion Doan's Kidney Pills have no equal for any form of kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25. Can be procured at all dealers or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Do not accept a spurious substitute but be sure and get "Doan's."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Proud Parent.—If you call in the evening you will probably hear my daughter sing.

Friend.—Oh, I shan't mind that. You ought to hear that fellow down our way practising on the cornet. It is simply awful.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"You can't imagine," said the musical young woman, "how distressing it is when a singer realizes that she has lost her voice."

"Perhaps not," replied the plain man; "but I've got a fair idea how distressing it is when she doesn't realize it."

Mrs. Thos. Tracy, Byndale, Ont., writes: "We have used Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and find it to be better than any other remedy. It is easy for the children to take and always effectual."

The Editor.—What have you written about the death of that bright young Jenkins?

The Reporter.—Something neat, sir, windin' up with these words: "He leaves a brilliant future behind him."

Crying With Headache.

Mr. A. J. Oument, the well known storekeeper, Indian Head, N. W. T., writes: "I have given Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders to some of my customers who came into my store almost crying with severe headache and in less than five minutes, the worst away cured and smiling."

Price 10c and 25c.

He had just returned from a Continental trip, and was telling his adventures.

"And, above all," he said, "I actually had the honor of playing whist with a king."

The man in the overcoat had listened in silence up to this point, and now his lip curled scornfully as he replied:—"That's nothing; I once played with four kings."

"Really?"

"Yes. Four kings and an ace."

Dear Sirs,—Within the past year I know of three fatty tumors on the head having been removed by the application of MINARD'S LINIMENT without any surgical operation and there is no indication of a return.

CAPT. W. A. PITT. Clifton, N. B. Gondola Ferry.

A class was reciting in a school the other day.

"Who can give me," said the teacher, "a sentence in which the words 'bitter end' are used?"

"Up jumped a little girl excitedly. 'I can, teacher. 'The cat ran under the bureau, and the dog ran after her and bit her end.'"

USED MEN AT THE OFFICE UP AND TIRED OUT

Every day in the week and every week in the year men, women and children feel all used up and tired out. The strain of business, the cares of home and social life and the lack of study cause terrible suffering from heart and nerve troubles. The efforts put forth to keep up to the modern "high pressure" mode of life in this age soon wears out the strongest system, shatters the nerves and weakens the heart. Thousands find life a burden and others an early grave. The strain on the system causes nervousness, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, faint and dizzy spells, skip beats, weak and irregular pulse, smothering and sinking spells, etc. The blood becomes weak and watery and eventually causes decline.

FALL

Tailoring

First Showing of

Fall Woollens



We are satisfied its a good line, but your opinion is more valuable to us, and we would like to have it.

However, tailoring don't amount to much—we mean the name tailoring—unless you get good cutting, good workmanship and the right style.

We make our clothes with the determined purpose of getting the same man back again for his next suit.

We have never had a better lot of fabrics than we have now—seven eighths are British manufacture, the rest are domestics.

To advertise the price of custom clothing means little. What the tailor gives you for your money, means everything. We would like to be your tailors. Give us a trial!

D. A. BRUCE,

MERCHANT TAILOR. VICTORIA ROW.

Merit and Low Prices

Bricks & Mortar

The stability of a building depends on the quality of the materials it is made from. The stability of a business depends on the character of its dealings. Merit and fair prices have been the bricks and mortar employed in building up the E. W. Taylor business to its present plane of prestige.

We solicit your custom whenever you seek any Jewellery article.

Among our features this season the following are particularly noteworthy.

An extensive line of the famous REGINA PRECISION WATCHES—among the best Watches for general service to be found in the market—covered by the broadest guarantee given with any make of Watch. Many styles and sizes at prices ranging from \$8.00 to \$51.00 each.

A very choice line of Lockets, Charms and Brooches, of many novel and pleasing styles of design, at a wide range of prices.

A magnificent showing of Table Silver, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Fancy Pieces, such as Cake Baskets, Bon Bon Dishes, Baking Dishes, Card Trays, Candlesticks.

A splendid assortment of Clocks, in many very desirable shapes and designs, all of sterling workmanship.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, Charlottetown.

CHINAWARE,

New and Beautiful,

Just opened up in our

Chinaaware Department,

An elegant display of fancy

Japanese Goods

In Cups and Saucers, Plates, 5 o'clock Sets, Jardinieres, Umbrella Stands, pretty Nic-Nacs, Brica-Brac, Vases in great variety.

Old English ART WARE, Souvenir Chinaaware

etc., at lowest prices.

Invictus Boots For Fall.

Are now in stock. Having handled this line for over six months we are now in a position to talk about them.

The results up to date are more than satisfactory and we freely recommend them as being the

Best Shoe Sold in Canada

Our \$4.00 line of "Invictus Boots" equals any \$5.00 shoe we have ever seen.

Alley & Co.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

The Charlottetown Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Steamers Princess and Northumberland, Leave as below every day, Sundays excepted.

FOR POINTS WEST. From Point Du Chene, on arrival of train leaving St. John 11.00 a.m. for Summerside, connecting there with express train for Charlottetown and Tignish.

From Summerside, on arrival of morning train from Charlottetown and all stations of P. E. I. R., for Point Du Chene, connecting with day train for St. John, Boston and Montreal.

Connecting at Point Du Chene during the summer months with cars of Boston and Maine Railway so that change of cars is required for Portland or Boston; thence for all points in U. S.

Connections at Pansac and Moncton with trains for all stations on I. C. R. and its connections.

Connections at St. John with C. P. R. and its connections, and with Eastern S. S. Co's steamers for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

FOR POINTS EAST. From Pictou about 4 p. m. for Charlottetown on arrival of morning train from Halifax and Sydney.

From Charlottetown for Pictou at 8.30 a. m., connecting there with day train for Cape Breton, Sydney and Halifax. At North Sydney with steamer Bruce for Newfoundland.

Connection at Halifax with C. A. and Plant Line for Boston.

Through Tickets to be had at Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific Intercolonial and P. E. I. Railways and on the Company's steamers and connecting lines in United States and Canada.

F. W. HALES, Ch'town, P. E. I. See y

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