

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6, 1911

Vol. XL, No



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.

## CRANBERRIES.

We have on hand a quantity of good Island Cranberries at 8 cents per quart.

A FULL LINE OF

## CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES

On hand, including Raisins, Currants, Extracts, Spices, Peels, Nuts, Confectionery, etc.

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 on it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

**R. F. Maddigan & Co**  
Eureka Grocery,  
QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

## New Waltham

— AND —  
**Other Watches**  
RECEIVED

We have tested them and they are now  
**READY FOR THE POCKET**

**New Gold Filled Frames**  
and 1st quality Lenses

JUST RECEIVED.

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

**E. W. TAYLOR,**

South Side Queen Square, City.

## THE C. B. C. DIPLOMA Is a Passport to Success.

Look up the record of nearly all graduates of the C. B. C. and you will find that they are holding down the most responsible, prominent and lucrative positions that an appreciative business world can bestow.

Wherever you go you will find men and women who owe their present success and prosperity to the practical business training which they secured at the C. B. C. From Sydney to Hong Kong and from Vancouver to Bombay you will find bustling, successful and enterprising people who would now be drudging at their tasks in their home town if it were not for the rich opportunities their C. B. C. training developed for them.

There's no need of staying in the ranks with the common crowd, no need of slaving away for a pittance when practical training will enable you to create your own opportunities for a richer, bigger and better future.

C. B. C. courses cover bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, business correspondence, banking, reporting, modern office practice, navigation and engineering.

Write today for our free prospectus, C. B. C. blotter and full information.

## Charlottetown Business College AND INSTITUTE OF

**SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING.**

**L. B. MILLER, - - Principal.**  
RICHMOND STREET

## EVERYONE

Who really enjoys a goo. smoke should try our

## BRIGHT CUT TOBACCO!

10 cts. per package

All Grocers and Druggists sell it.

**HICKY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.**

MANUFACTURERS.

Ch'town, Phone 345.

## Chandler & Reddin

Greet You With  
words in season

First announcing their large  
display of

## Fall Millinery

just opening and requesting that you look over their stock of ladies' and men's Coats, Sweater Coats, Furs, ladies' and men's Suits, Blankets and Blanket Cloths, children's Sample Coats at reduced prices. You will be satisfied that we give you always good quality for a reasonable price.

**Chandler & Reddin.**

## The Catholic Encyclopedia

VOL. XII.

PLAIN CHANT

The incomparable solemnity and mysticism of the Church's liturgy has been the despair of its imitators since the foundation of the Chair of Peter, as the perfection of its later usage could only have been realized by centuries of development. In view of the modern revival which seems destined to restore plain chant to its ancient position of glory, this rather intricate and technical essay from the hands of the well known authority, Professor Beveridge, in the 12 Volume of the Catholic Encyclopedia, will be of peculiar interest, not only to liturgical scholars, but, in a broad sense, even to those not intimately familiar with the subject. The article treats of the history of what was earliest known as cantilena romana (The Roman Chant), also commonly called Gregorian Chant, being attributed in some way to St. Gregory I.

In the liturgical Church Music of the Mayen Age the cantilena romana, or plain chant, so called by the theorists of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, to distinguish the old music from the new musica mensurata or mensuralis, was used exclusively until the ninth century, and even after the advent of polyphony, for centuries it held a place of honor, being on the one hand cultivated side by side with the new music, and serving, on the other hand, for the foundation on which its rival was built. Although we know very little in regard to the Church music of the first three centuries, in its later history the elaboration of plain chant into the polyphonic was probably due to the differentiation in the style of musical composition seen in the early period, as in the antiphonal and responsorial methods, and a curious fact which militated against the early use of metrical hymns was the exclusion of musical instruments from Christian worship on account of their pagan associations, as in Rome they do not seem to have been admitted before the twelfth century. The author furnishes a somewhat technical description of the development of sacred music from the fourth century, when this development was considerable, up to the middle of the sixth century, when the gradual elaboration of the melody brought a shortening of the text, and of the antiphonal mass chants the Introit and Communion retained their form until the eighth century, when the psalm began to be shortened.

"Nowadays the Introit has only one verse, namely the first of the psalm and the Doxology, after which the Antiphon is repeated. The Communion has lost psalm and repetition completely, only the requiem Mass preserving a trace of the original custom." But after the time of St. Gregory, when the rich melodic treatment of the psalms was participated in to some extent by the antiphon, musical composition suddenly began to flag, and only about twenty-four new melodies appear to have been composed in the seventh century, and after this period "composition of the class of chants we have discussed ceased completely, with the exception of some allusions which did not gain general acceptance until the fifteenth century," we find in the Sacramental (1896) that it was not until this time that a new allusion was composed for the Visitation and some new chants for the Mass of the Holy Name.

The last three columns, devoted to the History of Plain Chant, both in its gradual assimilation with the later music, and in its resurgence in 1803 under Pius X. may be somewhat difficult of comprehension for the average layman, but furnish a splendid scholarly presentation of the subject in all its phases from the time when the Sequences and Tropes of St. Gall were added to the Mass Music of the ninth century up to the fourteenth, when the tradition kept pure by the foundation of St. Gregory's Roman schools began to disintegrate before the growing interest in polyphony, and not until the reform of Missal and Breviary initiated by the Council of Trent at the close of the sixteenth century do we observe a renewed attention to the liturgical chant. The labours of Palestrina and others were largely superficial in their results, and the printing of Raimondi's new Gradual in 1616 was excused with an "incredible closeness," and the various other attempts at reforming the Gregorian Chant made during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries only served to emphasize the retrogression. "The practice of singing became worse and worse, and what had been the glory of

centuries fell into general contempt," and it was not until the beginning of the nineteenth century that there was any real revival of interest in plain chant, and a whole century was needed to bring about a complete restoration.

To France belongs the honour of having done the principal work in this great undertaking, and one of the best attempts was a Gradual edited about 1851 and published by Looff, but the final solution of this difficult question, however, was to come from the Benedictine monastery of Solesmes, and about 1860 Guéranger, the restorer of the Liturgy, began the compilation of a Gradual, which after twenty-three years of unremitting labor, although capable of improvement in details, solved the question substantially.

The Vatican edition of the final magnificent MS. material accumulated by the Solesmes monks after their expulsion from France, though not all that modern scholarship could have made it, is a great improvement on Dom Potbier's earlier edition, and represents fairly well the reading of the best MSS.

The concluding pages of Professor Beveridge's annual article are given over to a thorough exposition of Tone System and Modes, Rhythm, Forms and Aesthetic Value, and Liturgical Fitness, and the interesting fact is noted that the ready-made system of the eighth mode is first mentioned in history as a theory in the writings of Alcinous, and that the growth of the melodies themselves may have taken place partly on the basis of Hebrew (Syrian) elements, partly under the influence of the varying Greek or Byzantine theories.

In regard to Rhythm and Forms, the first is practically the most important question of Plain Chant theory, and the former section contains a clever commentary on the differences of opinion between the equalists or oratorists and the mensuralists. Briefly, a main distinction of the large variety of forms of plain chant is that between the responsorial and antiphonal, the first of which is elaborate and difficult, and the second simple and easy, and there is also the distinction between the psalmody and hymnodic melodies. Finally, there is little need to insist on the aesthetic beauty of the plain chant. These melodies that have outlived 1000 years, and are attracting at the present day the attention of artists and scholars, needs no apology. In comparison with the Falsi Bordoni of the sixteenth century and the Anglican chant, the overbearing vigour of the plain chant formulae is seen in the Gradual, which "display the splendour of their elaborate art at the time when all are expected to listen, and no ceremony interferes with the full effect of the music." Thus the revival of religious life about the middle of the sixteenth century gave an impetus for renewed cultivation of plain chant. "The extended use and perfected rendering of plain chant so ardently desired by Pope Pius X. will in its turn not only raise the level of religious music and enhance the dignity of Divine worship, but also intensify the spiritual life of the Christian community."

PIOUS FUND OF THE CALIFORNIA

The first international controversy submitted to the tribunal of The Hague was the matter of the dispute between Mexico and the United States, which resulted in the signing of a protocol between the two governments on 22 May, 1902, by which the question of Mexico's liability for interest accruing from the Pious Fund was to be decided by the tribunal.

It is not perhaps very generally known just what is and was the meaning and origin of this Pious Fund, and in Volume XII of the Catholic Encyclopedia (Great Britain) a two-column article will be read with a great deal of satisfaction, as it explains at length the history and present status of the fund, which had its origin in 1697 in "voluntary donations made by individuals and religious bodies in Mexico to members of the Society of Jesus to enable them to propagate the Catholic Faith in the territory then known as California." History does not afford a more striking instance of religious inflexion than in the conduct of the Mexican Government with relation to this Fund, and it remained for the United States, which could hardly be supposed to have a patriotic interest in the Church, to defend her rights against a so-called Catholic administration which, in point of fact, had acted with a most callous disregard for even ordinary justice. As a commentary on the policy of the United States, it is just another demonstration of American fair play as opposed to the anachronism of a modern despotic regime.

In 1768, with the expulsion of all

members of the Society from Spanish territory by the Pragmatic Sanction of Charles III of Spain, until 1821, when the newly-established Government of Mexico assumed the administration of the Fund, the actual benefits derived from its contributions were almost entirely diverted to the Government, and in 1842 the properties of the Fund were surrendered under compulsion to the State, and when on 2 Feb., 1848, Upper California was ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, all claims of citizens of this country against the Republic of Mexico which had theretofore accrued were discharged by the terms of the treaty. "The archbishop and bishops of California claimed that, as citizens of the United States, they were entitled to demand and receive from Mexico for the benefit of the missions within their dioceses a proper proportion of the sum which Mexico had assumed to pay in its legislative decree of 24 October, 1842" (decree of Santa Anna). On 1 Feb., 1869, a Mexican and American mixed Claims Commission was created to adjudicate the validity of claims held by citizens of either country against the Government of the other, but upon the submission of the claim for decision (the claims of the prelates of Upper California against Mexico for such part of twenty-one years' interest on the Pious Fund payable under the terms of the Santa Anna decree), the Mexican and American commissioners disagreed as to its proper disposition, and the umpire of the Commission, Sir Edward Thornton, to whom it was referred, awarded in favour of the archbishop and bishops of California.

Although the judgment of \$904,070.79 was paid in gold by Mexico, she, however, disputed her obligations to pay any interest accruing after the period covered by the award of the Mixed Claims Commission (i. e., after 1869), which resulted in the signing of the protocol in 1902, and the submission of the dispute to the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague.

On 14 October of the same year the tribunal decided, in virtue of the arbitral sentence of Sir Edward Thornton, that the "Mexican Government was bound to pay to the United States for the use of the Roman Catholic archbishop and bishops of California the sum of \$1,420,682.87 in extinguishment of the annuities which had accrued from 1869 to 1902, and was under the further obligation to pay 'perpetually' an annuity of \$43,050.99 in money having legal currency in Mexico," which decision has been complied with by Mexico since the date of the award.

This is an especially timely article.

## Christmas Trees Are Shipped Via I. C. R.

At many places along the line of the Intercolonial Railway spruce saplings, intended for Christmas trees, are being delivered for shipment to cities in the United States. The shipment of trees for the little ones of the neighboring republic has become quite an industry during the past few years, and it is evident that the forest resources in the States will not supply the demand, so the Americans have to look to Canada for their Christmas decorations. The trees being green and flexible are packed on flat cars in large quantities and sent to dealers in Boston, New York, Chicago, Detroit and even as St. Louis.

## Gold Medal For Intercolonial Railway

AWARD FOR DISPLAY AT TORONTO EXHIBITION.

The Intercolonial Railway has received notice of the award of a gold medal by the Directors of the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Ont. for the fine display made by the Railway last September, when the "Ocean Limited" Express was ingeniously featured in a large illuminated motion picture which attracted a great deal of attention from the throngs of visitors. The whole display made by the I. C. R. of pictures mounted specimens of fish and game etc., was very attractive, and the highest award of the Exhibition Management was not amiss. The total attendance at Toronto Exhibition this year was nearly up to the million mark.

"Your husband was a good man, said sympathetic Mrs. Casey.

"He was," exclaimed the tearful and bereaved Mrs. Murphy. "No two policemen can handle him."

## BAD BLOOD CAUSES BOILS AND PIMPLES.

Get pure blood and keep it pure by removing every trace of impure morbid matter from the system.

Burdock Blood Bitters has been on the market about thirty-five years, and is one of the very best medicines procurable for the cure of boils and pimples.

**PIMPLES CURED.**  
Miss J. M. Wallace, Black's Harbor, N.B., writes:—"About five years ago my face was entirely covered with pimples. I tried everything, people told me about, but found no relief. At last I thought of B. B. and decided to try a bottle. After finishing two bottles I was entirely cured, and would advise any lady who wants a beautiful complexion to use B. B."

**BOILS CURED.**  
Mrs. Ellsworth Mayne, Springfield, P.E.I., writes:—"My face and neck were covered with boils, and I tried all kinds of remedies, but they did me no good. I went to many doctors, but they could not cure me. I then tried Burdock Blood Bitters, and I must say it is a wonderful remedy for the cure of boils."  
Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"Don't you know," said the policeman to the servant, as she was dumping a pall of garbage in the open street, "that what you are doing is against the law?"  
"Oh, don't talk to me about the law," replied the girl; "it's all I can do to keep the Ten Commandments."

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.

On the morning after his first appearance on the stage, the confident but untalented youth met a friend who had witnessed his performance. "What do you think of my acting?" asked the would-be Hamlet.  
"That wasn't acting," replied the friend; "that was misbehavior."

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

An orchestra leader was working over a new musical play at rehearsal with a famous theatrical manager.  
"That's too loud," interrupted the manager.  
"I can't help it," returned the leader; "it calls for FORCE."  
"All the same," answered the manager, "make it thirty-five."

**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 50c.

Little Benny—What are 'sins of omission'?"  
Uncle Bob—Those we have forgotten to commit, but which we promptly attended to as soon as we are reminded of the oversight.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.  
"Well, little boy, did you go to the circus the other day?"  
"Yes'm. Pa wanted to go, so I had to go with him."

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

**Suffered With Nerve Trouble For Two Years.**  
WAS IMPOSSIBLE FOR HIM TO SLEEP.

Mr. Chas. W. Wood, 34 Terrace Street, Montreal, Que., writes:—"For two years I suffered with nerve trouble, and it was impossible for me to sleep. It did not matter what time I went to bed, in the morning I was even worse than the night before. I consulted a doctor, and he gave me a tonic to take a half hour before going to bed."  
"It was all right for a time, but the old trouble returned with greater force than before."  
"One of the boys who works with me, gave me half a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I took them and I got such satisfaction that I got another box, and before I finished it I could enjoy sleep from 10 p.m. until 6 a.m., and now feel good."

The price of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills is 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25. They are for sale at all dealers, or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1911

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

Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

The New Government.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. Palmer tendered the resignation of himself and associates in the Executive, to his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, who accepted the same and sent for Mr. Mathieson, Leader of the Opposition, to form a new Administration. Mr. Mathieson assumed the task, and on Monday took over the public offices in the Provincial building. On Monday a meeting of the Conservative members of the House and candidates for election was held, and on Tuesday forenoon the names of the members of the new Cabinet were presented to the Lieutenant Governor for approval, and were then duly sworn in. The personnel of the Cabinet is as follows: Premier and Attorney General, Hon. John A. Mathieson; Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. Murdoch McKinnon; Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. James A. McNeill. Without portfolio: Hon. Messrs. John McLean, Murdoch Kennedy, A. E. Arsenault, John A. McDonald, W. S. Stewart, Charles Dalton. We extend to the members of the new Administration our congratulations. The Legislature has been dissolved after a general election ordered. Polling will take place on Wednesday, January 3rd; nominations a week earlier. No reasonable man can doubt that our Province has now a progressive, business-like Administration, and we all look forward to a long period of honest and economical Government. Success to the new Conservative Government.

Insidious Moralizing.

In its issue of the 4th inst. the Patriot discusses the resignation of the Liberal Provincial Government and the assumption of power by the new Conservative Government, under Hon. Mr. Mathieson. Speculating upon the probability of a general election in the near future, the Liberal organ is moved to compassion regarding the hardships and inconvenience to the people such as under taking involves in the winter season. It moralizes in this fashion: "Be that as it may, now that the people in both town and country are busy in the stores and in their homes, preparing for the Christmas Season, it would, in our opinion at least, be a very poor thing indeed to make an appeal to the country. In the month of December the weather is cold and stormy; the roads are neither good for wheels nor runners; festivity is in the air and the people are not in a mood to attend political meetings, to canvass, or to fight over politics—or even to go to the polls and record their votes. It would be hard on both candidates and electors to bring on an election just now." This is certainly rich, coming from the organ of a party that has never considered the hardships and inconveniences of electors in all their appeals to the people for the last twenty years. With one exception, they brought on all their general elections at the most inconvenient season of the year, when the roads were "neither good for wheels nor runners;" when the conditions were "hard on both candidates and electors," and when the weather was "cold and stormy." Under

these unfavorable conditions our Liberal friends, not only brought on their elections, but wasted and squandered the public money by engaging gangs of men to build and repair roads with snow, ice and frozen earth, and to construct and repair wharves and bridges, that usually fell to pieces and floated away with the tide, as soon as the frost thawed out of them. All who have taken part in the Provincial elections during the past twenty years are quite conversant with these facts. But in order that all doubt may be removed we subjoin the dates on which elections have been held during this time. In 1893 the elections were held on Dec. 13th. The weather was cold and stormy, and the roads in a wretched condition. In 1897 the elections were held in mid-summer. But in 1900 Dec. 12 was the day chosen. The weather, during the whole campaign, was most severe and to engage actively in the fight was as much as a person's life was worth. In 1904 Dec. 7th was election day, and again the conditions were wretched and the roads bad. The election of 1908 was held on November 18th with conditions very little better than on the previous days mentioned. Again on their last appeal on the 15th of November just past, when they met their Waterloo, our Liberal friends had just as little regard for the convenience and comfort of the electors; as all remember the manner of weather and roads we had during the campaign and on election day. One would think that with such a record as this to their credit our Liberal friends would for shame sake restrain their organ from making such an exhibition of astute insincerity.

Majority of Forty-four.

The first division in the Dominion House of Commons took place on Wednesday afternoon last, on Laurier's amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, when the Government was sustained by a majority of 44. The Conservative member for Yukon, who had not yet taken his seat, and the Speaker, who does not vote, give the Government a majority of 46 in the whole House. The vote stood 121 Conservatives to 77 Liberals, 198 in all. Adding the Speaker and the member for the Yukon, we have 200 members accounted for. There were 9 pairs or 18 members; two members, Laurier and Forget, have two constituencies each, and Girard, member for Chicoutimi, Saguenay, was not present. This is the full membership of the House made up. All will admit that this is an excellent showing for the Borden Administration; that it is well entrenched in the confidence of the people, and that the Opposition have made a rather sorry exhibition of themselves in their first tilt with the Government.

Nova Scotia is doing a large coal trade with the St. Lawrence. During the open season of navigation 750 coal laden vessels entered the St. Lawrence from Nova Scotia ports, carrying nearly two million tons of coal, or about 200,000 tons more than last year.

The revenue of Canada continues to grow. The total customs receipts for the month of November were \$7,232,085, an increase of \$1,307,303 as compared with the same month last year. For the eight months of the fiscal year the customs revenue has been \$56,336,707, an increase of \$8,936,800 as compared with the corresponding period last year.

By an agreement reached by the Government and Opposition at Ottawa, Parliament will adjourn for the Christmas holidays tomorrow, to reassemble on the 10th of January. The balance of supply held over when Parliament dissolved, has all been voted, and the few weeks adjournment now will give the Cabinet Ministers a breathing spell, which they have scarcely had since they assumed control of their departments.

An outstanding feature of the debate on the address was the contribution thereto, on Tuesday of last week, by Hon. Mr. White, Minister of Finance. He made a slashing speech, in which he held the course and arguments of the Opposition up to ridicule. The Minister of Finance showed a power of logical presentment and of phrase, and a readiness of retort that marked him as one of the best fighters in the House. The Liberals were very much chagrined at his exposures of their illogical and deceptive tactics. Hon. Mr. White's speech closed the debate on the Government side.

As soon as the address in answer to the speech was disposed of in the House of Commons, the Borden Government demonstrated a noticeably business like way of handling the business of the House. The order paper during the long drawn debate on the address became clogged with questions. Wednesday the Government answered 89 of these. Thursday it answered 33, while one was turned into an order for return, and others would have been answered if they had been properly framed. The House was impressed with the promptness shown and with the sharp way in which business was hustled through. It was a better tempered House than had heretofore been the case, and there were several genuine laughs. Many of the questions were designed to catch or embarrass the ministry, and answers often were amusingly dexterous. Hecklers got no change out of the Government.

St. Andrew's Day.

The annual St. Andrew's Day celebration, under the auspices of the Charlottetown Caledonian Club was held in the club room on Thursday evening last. About one hundred and forty ladies and gentlemen, set down to a sumptuous collation. The bagpipes "great chaffin o the puddin' race" was ushered in to the music of the pipes and with all due honors. After the viands had been duly discussed, the following programme was disposed of:

The King—The National Anthem. President's address—W. W. Walker. The Day and all who hon or it—Rev. T. F. Fullerton. Scotch Song—Parker Hooper. Address Lieutenant Governor Rogers. The Land We live in—N. Campbell. Song Miss Blanchard. The City of Charlottetown—ex-Mayor Paton. The Legislature—J. A. Mathieson, Dr. Dewar. The Laud of the Heather—James McIsaac. The Ladies—Edgar Shaw. The speeches were of a high order of merit and enthusiasm was rife. During the evening telegrams were received from sister societies and from Clansman W. A. Scott, all the way from British Columbia. President W. W. Walker presided, having on his right the Lieut. Governor and his left Chief Paton. At the conclusion of the banquet, dancing was indulged in till the wee sma' hours, when all joined in singing Auld Lang Syne and God Save the King.

Persia and Russia.

London, Dec. 1.—A final appeal to Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey to intervene with Russia in order to obtain a prolongation of the time limit of the Russian ultimatum was made late last night by the Persian minister, Mirza Ferejd Ullah Khan. Sir Edward Grey, however, said he could do nothing beyond advising compliance with the Russian terms. The British foreign minister cabled this advice to the British minister at Teheran, but ignored the addition to the demands already known that Russia insists that there must be a settlement of all outstanding questions between her and Persia. These are mostly minor disputes, but are the cause of frequent friction.

Washington, Dec. 1.—President Taft was appointed today by the Persian-American educational society to use the good offices of the United States government to prevent war between Russia and Persia.

Curiosities By Mail.

A great collection of valuables and curiosities was made by the dead letter office at Ottawa during the past official year. Almost everything under the sun which could get through a slot and failed to find an owner, had landed safe, but unclaimed at Ottawa. No less than 2,963,117 letters, cards, packages and enclosures of various kinds came in. Among them were cheques to the value of \$632,398, money amounting to \$104,151, money orders totalling over \$30,000, promissory notes of the face value of \$183,151, stock certificates worth \$28,850. There were 43 aprons, 6 bonnets, 6 sets of prayer beads, 8 bibles, a bill of divorce, 3 stuffed birds, 270 blouses, 168 boots, 355 brooches, 3 butterflies, 298 cakes, 6 certificates of character, 5 certificates of death, 26 marriage certificates, 1 cheese, 7 packages of chewing gum, 23 cigars, 4 cobs of corn, 31 collars, 4 corsets, 1 bust de veloper, 7 garters, 212 gold rings, 6 hair switches, 15 knives, 1 lady's companion, 39 pieces of machinery, 1 plum pie, 15 pedigrees, 31 pince puddings, 1 shaving mug, 1 spine supporter, 89 stockings, 3 Teddy bears, 122 watches, and 2 wigs, beside a ton of postcards.

Coal Galore.

The shipping season at Montreal closed on Nov. 30 with a large increase in the sailing of the Dominion Coal Company over those of last year. During the past season the companies with their twenty-six steamers have sent one million five hundred and one thousand tons of coal to the ports of Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers, against one million three hundred and four thousand tons previous season. In addition to these figures the Dominion Coal Co. are also sending several thousand tons of coal to England by boat and hence by train to the eastern townships. Then the Nova Scotia Steel Co. has sent three hundred thousand tons to the St. Lawrence; the Acadia Coal Co., forty-five thousand tons; the International Coal Co., forty-five thousand tons; the Intercolonial Coal Co., twenty one thousand five hundred tons, and the Inverness Coal Co., ninety thousand tons, giving a total quantity to the St. Lawrence during 1911 of a little less than two million tons or about two hundred thousand tons over last year.

Large Potato Shipments.

Potatoes are being shipped in large quantities over the Intercolonial Railway from various points in Ontario and Western Canada. Particularly large shipments of P. E. Island tubers have their origin at Point du Chene, where from the Island boats they are loaded on I. C. R. cars and forwarded to ship piers in Montreal. The abundance of the crop in the Maritime Provinces and the great demand for potatoes elsewhere form a happy combination of trade circumstances. There is great activity in handling the rush from Point du Chene before navigation closes.

A Sensible Merchant.

Milburn's Sterling Hairdressing 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.

Dominion Parliament.

Extracts from Mr. Monk's Speech

(From Hansard) Hon. F. D. Monk (Minister of Public Works). Mr. Speaker, I have listened with much interest to my hon. friend from Red Deer. I confess very frankly to my hon. friend, we have sat together in this House for many years, that I have always found him entertaining. He is a cultured Englishman who has settled in this country, and I will be frank enough to say to my hon. friend that when I hear him I always think that we cannot have too many of his kind in this country. But, Mr. Speaker, there is this peculiarity about my hon. friend: He hates Toryism.

Some hon. MEMBERS. He is right. Mr. Monk. He is a Radical, and he is a high-bond free trader, and he seems to exult in the fact that he has during the fifteen years supported a protectionist government. Not only that, but I have heard often before today what my hon. friend has stated as to the prosperity of the country and he does not seem to connect that prosperity in any way with the prevalence of a fiscal regime which his party adopted when it came into power and has firmly conserved to the present moment. But where my hon. friend has surprised me slightly is in his unqualified support of this amendment. And perhaps the House will allow me for a moment because I can assure you Mr. Speaker I have no desire whatever, to unduly prolong this debate, to ask him what he thinks of the purport of this amendment? Is it not a representation to the Crown of a supposed division existing in the cabinet?

Can my hon. friend point out in British constitutional history an example of such a representation made to the Crown by the House of Commons within the last three hundred years? My hon. friend, who has kept track of the progress of British liberty—how is it possible for him to support the representation contained in this amendment to the Crown of the supposed division in the cabinet? It only shows how very hidebound a party man my hon. friend is. For I submit to him that this amendment is one of the most extraordinary that has ever been proposed in any modern British parliament. The state of the cabinet is not a matter for the Crown. In golden times, cabinets were divided, ministers might not be on speaking terms, and in that remote period representations could be made and were made to the Crown. But, nowadays, the constitution, the honour, the control of the cabinet is entirely under the hand of the House of Commons. It is a committee of parliament, it is a retrograde step to make representation to His Royal Highness the Governor General on a matter which the House of Commons alone can and should take cognizance of.

But my object in rising is more especially to say something to my right hon. friend the leader of the opposition (Sir Wilfred Laurier). He and I, in the many years we have sat together in the House, though we have not been on the same side, have always been good friends. But I would ask him, why has he exhibited since the 21st of September, and more particularly since we met for the present session, so much bad humour? My right hon. friend has been peevish.

Some hon. MEMBERS. Oh, oh, MONK—he has been morose; he has been in bad humour. And—will he allow me to say to him, though he is not present at this moment?—that he does not seem to have realized in any degree the effect of nature of what took place, to his extreme discomfiture, on the 21st of September. I heard my right hon. friend's statement to the House—and heard it with great surprise—that the people, in that memorable election had been carried away by sentiment and by prejudice. Surely, he is judging lightly and insufficiently the demeanour of the people in that great election. Surely he is developing—and I make him no grave reproach about it—that very natural sentiment of vanity which when a man passes a certain age, leads him to believe that he alone is right, and that those who do not follow his opinion are necessarily in error. The House, the country at large, view very differently from that, the judgment of 21st of September last.

Our New Overcoats are Simply Splendid. The Overcoats we are showing now, in convertible, College and Chesterfield styles, are absolutely the best we have ever displayed. Scores who intended to have a custom tailored coat this year changed their minds when they saw this stock. They have all the good tailoring, fine materials, smart styles and perfect fitting qualities of a made to measure garment at a far lower price. The gray coats, in the three styles are very popular just now—they're worn by all dressy men. Our gray Chesterfields have velvet collars and artistic trimmings—have all the "class" associated with the custom-tailored coats. All sizes are shown. Priced at \$10.50 to \$18.00. BROWN.



Mail Contract.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, the 6th January, 1912, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way, between North St. Eleanor's and Summerside, (Rural Mail Delivery) from the 1st April next.

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 at North St. Eleanor's, Summerside and route offices and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, 20th Nov., 1911. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector.

Mail Contract.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 6th January, 1912, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way, between Charlottetown and Johnston's River, (Circular route Rural Mail Delivery) 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 Charlottetown, Johnston's River and route offices, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, 20th Nov., 1911. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector.

LIME.

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

C. LYONS & Co.

June 28, 1911—H

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, Note Heads.

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.

CRANBERRIES.

We have on hand a quantity of good Island Cranberries at 8 cents per quart.

CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES

On hand, including Raisins, Currants, Extracts, Spices, Peels, Nuts, Confectionery, etc. 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 on it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

R. F. Maddigan & Co. Eureka Grocery. QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

EVERYONE Who really enjoys a good smoke should try our BRIGHT CUT TOBACCO! 10 cts. per package. All Grocers and Druggists sell it. HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd. MANUFACTURERS. Ch'town, Phone 346.

# Hard Coal

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

## C. Lyons & Co.

July 26, 1911—1st

### KING EDWARD HOTEL,

Mrs. Larier, 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.

### JAMES H. REDDIN

Barrister, etc.

Has Removed his Office from the City Hotel Building, Great George Street, to rooms over Grant's Implement Warehouse, Corner of Queen and Sydney Streets.

Collections attended to. Money to loan.

Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1911—6m

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

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island

### J. A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. MacDonald & Stewart

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown

### R. G. McLeod, K. C. & W. B. Bentley

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

# COAL!

All kinds for your winter supply.

See us before you place your order.

### HARD COAL—Different Sizes

Soft Coal—All Kinds

## C. Lynos & Co.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Nov. 30, 1910.

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

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

148 PRINCE STREET

CHARLOTTETOWN.

June 15, 1910—1st

### 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

There was sentiment, there was feeling. There was a "natural determination of the Canadian people to do by themselves and not to become the slaves of the great republic to the south. But there was also I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, a careful weighing, a prudent appreciation of all the conditions of that bargain which was extended to us by our neighbours after their refusal during twenty years or more to meet us on any terms of arrangement. It was not only sentiment, but it was also a careful and judicious appreciation of all the conditions of the past which led the people of Canada on that day to affirm their determination to remain Canadian, to remain in the empire and to continue their development, as they have done since confederation, independent of all foreign influence.

Not only did my right hon. friend find in that verdict by which the people have affirmed their intention to remain what they are a proof of the influence of pure sentiment, but he added that the remarkable event which swept him and his party from power, and put us here was a result of prejudice. I say that that statement is dictated by peevishness, moroseness, dissatisfaction. And will my right hon. friend allow me to say to him, this? If there has been prejudice, if that element has had any effect in that election, it is due particularly to my right hon. friend himself and his friends. If he has seen that feeling in his own province, if he has seen a diminution of his influence in that particular part of the country, he owes it to himself and his friends, and to the prejudice that they built up there.

Mr. WILSON (Leval). To the Nationalists. Mr. MONK. We will come to them in good time. My right hon. friend started in the province of Quebec, long ago, a campaign with the view to establishing that he alone was in a position to protect his compatriots of that province—against whom? Against the encroachments of the Conservative party. That was the starting point of my right hon. friend; that was the object of the campaign he made in 1896, and he succeeded, he and his friends in persuading the people of the province of Quebec, or a large number of them, that there was in the Conservative party an unfriendly, a hostile, an inimical disposition towards the people of that province. And if to-day he meets the result that has occurred, he owes it to the falsity of that charge and to the refuge he took in it for so many years.

What was the condition in 1896? Allusion was made to it yesterday by my hon. friend the Minister of Marine and Fisheries (Mr. Hazen). At that time it was contended by my right hon. friend (Sir Wilfred Laurier) in the province of Quebec that the untold sacrifice and effort of the Conservative party at that time in order to give satisfaction to the minority in Manitoba was nothing but simulation on the part of the Conservative leaders.

How many times have I heard my right hon. friend in the province of Quebec contend that the Remedial Bill, which was the cause of the defeat of the Conservative party in that year, did not contain a sufficient measure of justice for the minority of Manitoba. My right hon. friend promised that if he were given power he would give a greater measure of justice to the minority, and it is upon that representation in the province of Quebec, and upon his success in building up for himself, and his friends a totally undeserved reputation for being the only just, the only fair man to the people of his own province, that he obtained that ascendancy which he did obtain, and with the loss of which he is now threatened. Now, Mr. Speaker, what is the fact? I point this out in order to show the House the gradation in the loss of popularity by my hon. friend, in the loss of that confidence which he never can regain in our province. The elections of 1896 gave my right hon. friend the power to carry out that promise. He did not do so. My right hon. friend knows what he did. These people to whom he had made that promise he threw overboard. Is that a fact or is it not? We know what the situation is to-day, and that whatever advantages or rights they enjoy they owe purely and simply to the indulgence of the government of that province. Then came the second test—because the people of our province do not readily abandon confidence in a man when once they have given it. In 1905 my right hon. friend had a fresh

opportunity. He knows what happened when he constituted these two new provinces. He came down to the House with a measure which he said was grounded upon the rock of the constitution. It gave according to him, a just measure of protection to the minority in the territories that were going to be constituted into two provinces. Somebody raised their hand. My right hon. friend withdrew from that position immediately, once more he deceived the confidence that had been placed in him, and he abandoned the position he had taken up with regard to people whom he was bound to protect. My right hon. friend remembers that upon that occasion when we were discussing the constitution of the new provinces some of us moved an amendment by which we sought to obtain for the minority the important right of the use of their own language. My right hon. friend remembers that. Mr. DEVLIN. Who abolished it?

Mr. MONK. You did. Mr. DEVLIN. Will my hon. friend allow me one question? Who passed the law in 1890, abolishing that right in the Northwest Territories, was it the Liberal or the Conservative party? Mr. MONK. At that time there was absolute unanimity in the House that the right of minority to their language stood absolutely upon the same basis as the right to their schools, there can be no doubt whatever about that. In answer to my hon. friend's question, I say that at that moment, once more he deceived the people whose confidence he had obtained. He had abandoned them, and when I rose in the House and claimed for the descendants of the discoverers of that country, the pioneers of that country, the two in the legislature the right to use their own language, I address the House in their own language, my right hon. friend was the first to deny it. So, Mr. Speaker, there was a gradation in the loss of confidence which the right hon. gentleman has sustained in our province.

Mr. MONK. Now there is another point upon which my right hon. friend took, during many years, a very strong position in our province, I refer to the naval question. In 1892, and from even an earlier period, my right hon. friend took the position that we were not bound to contribute to the maintenance of the British navy. Rightly or wrongly, that was the stand he took until 1909. After the conference of 1902 he returned to Canada and was praised for the attitude he had taken there, he received congratulations from all parts of our province. In 1907 he took an even stronger position at the Imperial Conference of that year, and absolutely refused to take any part whatever in co-operation with the other dependencies, in imperial defence. The chief point upon which my right hon. friend lost the confidence of his own people was when we called upon him not to inaugurate his naval policy without giving the people a chance to be consulted and to decide upon it.

### MARRIED.

MACHON—BELL—At the Manor, Murray River, P. E. I., Nov. 30th, 1911, by Rev. A. J. MacMillan, Rev. W. Machon and Miss E. G. Wason, Capt. John B. Hyde, both of Murray Harbor South.

BERR—McDONALD—At the home of the bride, Montserrat, on Nov. 29th, by Rev. Herbert W. Tait, Miss Mary Margaret Berr to Russell Gordon McDonald, of Commercial Street.

McDONALD—LARKINS—At Sacred Heart Church, Richmond, on Nov. 18th, Marguerite Emma McDonald, to W. Byron Larkins.

HOWLETT—DINGWELL—At the Manor, Dundas, P. E. I., on the 22nd Nov., 1911, by Rev. M. N. MacLeod, Charles H. Howlett to Miss Lilla Mildred Dingwell, both of Annapolis, King's County, P. E. Island.

ROBERTS—STEARNS—At the Methodist Parsonage, Windsor, P. E. I., on Nov. 29th, 1911, by Rev. L. J. Wason, Robert H. Roberts, of North Winoos, to Hilja Ellen, daughter of Richard Stearns, Wheatley River.

NICHOLS—McKAY—At the Manor, on Nov. 29th, 1911, by Rev. John Gillis, Neil Nichols, of Sprague, to Miss Mary Ann McKay, eldest daughter of Daniel McKay of the same place.

MARTIN—McDONALD—At the Leanoor, Charlottetown, Nov. 29th, by Rev. R. G. Strathie, Malcolm Bruce Martin, of Calabona, and Catherine Jane McDonald, of Valleyfield.

McKINNON—ENMAN—At St. James Manor, on Nov. 30th, 1911, by the Rev. T. F. Fullerton, John McKinnon, of Emboro, to Jessie Enman, of Victoria West, P. E. I.

### DIED.

GRANT—At Kinloch, Orwell, on Saturday, the 25th, John M. Grant, aged 78 years.

McLEAN—At Argyle Shore, on Nov. 30th, 1911, John McLean, aged 77 years.

BINNS—In this city, on Nov. 29th, 1911, Doris Angusta, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Russell D. Binns, aged five weeks.

GILLIS—In this city, on the 30th Nov., Joseph, beloved son of Maria and the late Joseph Gillis, aged a month.

BELL—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Henry, 140 Prince Street, on Nov. 30th, Charlotte Hardy, widow of the late Joseph Bell, aged 84 years.

SMALLWOOD—At Moss Herbert, Sunday, Dec. 3rd, 1911, William Smallwood, aged 84 years.

### The Market Prices.

Butter	0.36 to 0.28
Eggs, per doz.	0.32 to 0.35
Fowls, each	0.80 to 0.90
Chickens per pair	0.90 to 1.25
Flour (per cwt.)	0.90 to 0.95
Beef (small)	0.10 to 0.14
Beef (quarter)	0.08 to 0.10
Mutton, per lb.	0.08 to 0.09
Pork	0.07 to 0.72
Potatoes (wash)	0.35 to 0.47
Hay, per 100 lbs.	0.75 to 0.78
Bill Cals	0.45 to 0.47
Glades (per lb.)	0.10 to 0.10
Calf skins	0.12 to 0.14
Sheep pelts	0.50 to 0.80
Oatmeal (per cwt.)	0.00 to 0.00
Turnips	0.12 to 0.15
Turkeys (per lb.)	0.00 to 0.00
Geese	1.00 to 1.25
Pressed hay	1.00 to 1.25
Straw	0.35 to 0.40
Ducks per pair	0.00 to 0.00
Lamb, Fells	0.30 to 0.00

### LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS.

Tom Longboat defeated Fred Meadows at Guelph, Ont., last Friday night at 10 miles, in the last time of 51.53. The track was 13 laps to the mile.

The Australian Antarctic expedition under the leadership of Dr. Douglas Mawson, sailed for the south in the ship Aurora, commanded by Capt. Davis.

Anticipating the Naval programme for the next two years, the Imperial Government has made an entire rearrangement of Admirals, several being retired and others promoted.

With a concussion that broke hundreds of windows, the boilers of the tugboat Dyanmond blew up at Anson, Pa., on the 4th, killing five members of the crew and badly injuring five others.

The career of the Oil Trust ended last Thursday, when the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey relinquished control of subsidiary companies. These latter today begin an independent career.

A bill will be introduced at Ottawa to extend for another year, the time in which holders of South African veteran script can locate their land. The bill will probably be opposed by the Western members.

The Berlin News states that an increase in the German Navy has been decided upon. The Government is determined to spend \$90,000,000 on the augmentation of the fleet, which will be spread over six years.

Four boys were found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to death in Chicago, Thursday, and two others were sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of a farmer on the outskirts of the city a month ago.

The saw mill, including a single mill and rotary, belonging to Mr. Henry McEwen, West St. Peter's, was destroyed by fire Saturday night last. It is understood there was no insurance. The loss to Mr. McEwen is a heavy one.

Somehow on the Atlantic the Nova Scotia brig Maroon, with a load of occupants, is a drifting wreck. Her captain and crew of eight men were picked up at sea by the steamship Chamelle and arrived safely at New York Friday, little the worse of their experience.

Ran hard aground on the broad back of a sleeping whale, with her propeller jammed into the flesh of the animal and engine unable to move the tug Redondo had a thrilling five minutes on the trip from Vancouver. The Redondo, though damaged was able to limp slowly into port.

The Whites Star line steamer Celtic, which arrived at Georgetown on Friday from New York, met with terrific weather while crossing the Atlantic. Several members of the crew were injured by the great combers which broke aboard the vessel. The passengers were kept below decks for safety.

At Los Angeles on Saturday, James McNamara pleaded guilty to "murder in the first degree" in connection with the shooting of Charles Hagarty, a friend of the Los Angeles Times explosion and fire. His brother, John McNamara, jointly indicted with him, pleaded guilty to dynamiting the Llewellyn Iron Works.

The Imperial Government last Thursday night applied to nearly 500 Amendments to the Insurance Bill. The Opposition members, headed by Bonar Law, left the Chamber when the first division was called. They were followed by derisive Ministerial cheers. The amendments were then read through.

A bad fire occurred in the Queen Hotel, Summerside, yesterday forenoon. The fire started somewhere in the third story and got in between the ceiling and the roof, making it difficult to locate. It was first seen breaking out through the roof. The second and third stories are practically ruined by fire and water. The damage is placed between \$7,000 and \$8,000, and the insurance about \$4,000.

After a stormy passage the King and Queen arrived at Bombay Saturday, and on landing were accorded a most enthusiastic reception. Addresses of welcome were presented by the Governor of Bombay, and shortly afterwards their Majesties held a levee, which proved remarkably brilliant, impressive though representing all the native states, as well as British military and civil institutions, being present.

Nominations took place Monday throughout Ontario for the provincial Legislature. Sir James Whitney, who has been premier seven years, had thirty supporters in the House of ninety-eight members, when dissolution took place. Sixteen Conservatives were elected by acclamation and in fifteen other constituencies there are no Liberal candidates. Opposition being made up of Labor Men and socialists.

The principal plant of the United States Express Co., for the service of New York City and vicinity, located in Jersey City, N. J., was swept by fire Monday and practically the whole day. Heavy equipment consisting of 400 horses and several hundred wagons were destroyed. The plant occupied nearly a whole block, bounded by Eighth and Henderson Streets and Rensselaer Avenue.

Two battles were fought Monday in the suburbs of Benghazi and Ternar Tripoli respectively. Both resulted in a victory for the Italians. The Turks showed both courage and grit. Only the artillery of the Italians prevented the battle from ending different. The total loss of Italians was one hundred killed and wounded in both combats. At Benghazi the Turks and Arabs lost four hundred killed, while at Dernan there were eight hundred killed and wounded.

### Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House in Charlottetown, on Friday, the Twenty-ninth day of December, A. D. 1911, at Twelve o'clock, noon: All that certain piece or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being on Lot Twenty-three, in Queen's County, bounded as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at a stake fixed on the west side of the Road leading from the Gulf Shore to New Glasgow, and in the southern boundary of one hundred and seventy acres of land in possession of Mary McNeill and Clementina McNeill; thence running along the said last mentioned boundary westerly to the eastern boundary of land in the possession of David McNeill; thence running along the said last mentioned boundary to the northern boundary of land in possession of Dennis Higgins twenty-five chains, more or less; thence along said Dennis Higgins' northern boundary to the Road aforesaid; thence along said Road northwardly to the place of commencement; bounded on the north by Mary and Clementina McNeill's land; on the south by Dennis Higgins' land; on the east by said Road, and on the west by the land in possession of David McNeill, and containing thirty acres of land, more or less. Also all that other tract of land situate on Lot Twenty-three aforesaid, bounded as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at a stake fixed on the south west angle of the thirty acres of the land above described, conveyed by David McNeill to the said Jane Jack, and in the northern boundary of Dennis Higgins' land; thence running north twenty-five chains; thence west twelve chains to land in possession of William O. H. McNeill; thence south twenty-five chains to land of said Dennis Higgins, and thence east to the place of commencement, containing thirty acres, more or less.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of May, A. D. 1902, and made between Jane Jack, of Mayfield, Lot Twenty-three, in Queen's County, Spinster, of the first part, and the undersigned of the second part. For further particulars apply to McLean & McKinnon, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

Dated this 5th day of December, A. D. 1911.

FLORA McNEILL TOMBS, Mortgagee.

December 6, 1911—3m

### Land For Sale!

The undersigned executor of the estate of the late Angus McIntyre of Cable Head, offers for sale

75 Acres of Wood Land

part of the said estate, situated on the west side of Bourke's Road Lot 43, near St. Charles siding of the P. E. Island Railway. If not previously disposed of by private sale, this land will be sold at public auction on December 15th, 1911. For all information apply to

JOSEPH McMILLAN, Executor

Head St., Peter's Bay Nov. 15th 1911.

### 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

## CITY SCHOOLS

### 1911-TERM-1912

## Educational Books,

INCLUDING THE Newly Authorized TEXT BOOKS for School and College.

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

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

### Wholesale and Retail

## GARTER & CO., Ltd.

DEALERS IN Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Seeds, etc. Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

### Amherst Boots

Are the Farmer's friends.

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

Men's Amherst Boots, \$1.60 to \$2.75

Women's " " 1.25 to 1.75

Boys' " " 1.50 to 2.00

Girls' " " 1.10 to 1.35

Children " " 1.00

## Alley & Co.

### 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

# New Waltham

## Other Watches

### RECEIVED

We have tested them and they are now

## READY FOR THE POCKET

## New Gold Filled Frames and 1st quality Lenses

### JUST RECEIVED.

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

## E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

## Chandler & Reddin

### Greet You With words in season

First announcing their large display of

## Fall Millinery

just opening and requesting that you look over their stock of ladies' and men's Coats, Sweater Coats, Furs, ladies' and men's Suits, Blankets and Blanket Cloths, children's Sample Coats at reduced prices. You will be satisfied that we give you always good quality for a reasonable price.

## Chandler & Reddin.

## COAL. COAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED DEALERS IN

## Hard and Soft Coal

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND

At their Old Stand, Peake's No. 2 Wharf

A large supply of Coal suitable for all purposes. Orders verbal, by mail or by telephone promptly attended to. Our telephone No. is 312, and we should be pleased to have our orders.

## Peake Bros. & Co.

Ch'town, July 19, 1911—3m

The Lost Sheep of St. Berenice.

(Continued.)

'When did you learn to be a nurse?' inquired Mr. Mathieu.

'First, when my father was sick. Next at the ambulance of the regiment. Well, now, I must hurry away.'

'But come back soon.'

'Yes, in a day or two. And Abbe Louis kept his word and soon worked his way so completely into the old man's heart, that, in spite of himself, the old regent began to feel differently toward religion, and the first twinges of reawakening conscience made themselves felt.

Little by little, almost unconsciously, he began to talk to the Abbe about religious subjects, to expose his doubts, his theories, and the simplicity and directness of the young priest's answers astonished him.

Still, he would not own to himself to have been in the wrong. What would his old comrades and the doctor say? So he hesitated, flattered by his conscience, fearing yet longing to yield.

Meanwhile the Abbe had not been losing his time. He would often stop at some of the cottages on the way to Mr. Mathieu's; encouraging some and endeavoring to win back others.

Old Maurice was quite a friend of his now, and he felt sure of winning him in time, but there was also Antoine, Mr. Mathieu's gardener, whom he was especially anxious to bring back to the fold.

This man had been a good and earnest Catholic, but the loss of his only and much-loved daughter had embittered him. Then he had unfortunately come across Mr. Mathieu, who had induced him with his own hatred of religion and made him a devoted unbeliever.

He was a good old man at heart, though, and his intellect was only a little dark, making him very unhappy. He longed to yield to the Abbe's entreaties, but feared to incur his employer's indignation and sarcasm. So his pride kept both the men back.

Still Abbe Louis was becoming more and more popular in the village, and many were the strange requests the obliging young priest received from the country folk.

One stormy night he heard a knock at his door, and thinking it was a sick call, he hastily dressed and went to open it. To his surprise he saw one of the rankest socialists and religion-haters in the parish.

'Is any one sick; am I wanted?' he inquired.

'Yes; it's my cow is sick,' said the man in a rather early voice.

'Your cow! What do you expect me to do for her?' answered Abbe Louis, half fearing that some insult to religion was intended.

'Well, the veterinary won't come out at night, and I've been told you are ever so clever about cattle, so I thought I'd come and try if you'd help me. Of course, if you won't—'

'Oh, I'll come,' said the young priest good-naturedly, and he spent the best part of the night over the cow, and toward morning was happy to see that she was on a fair way to recovery.

'Well, I'm sure I'm ever so much obliged,' said old Daour. 'What do I owe you for your trouble?'

'Owe me? Why, nothing. I'm no veterinary, and I was only too glad to be of service to you. As a reward, my friend, I must have you get ready for my Mass.'

It was that Abbe Louis won his way into the good graces of every one. He was not a little teased afterward by his fellow priests about his visit to the cow.

'Never mind,' he said, laughing, 'the great thing is to find the way into the people's hearts. With some it's a cow, with some it's a flower garden or a game of chess, or a little child. When once one has found the way everything is easy enough.'

One day when, in spite of the pouring rain, Abbe Louis was wending his way to the Mathieu's house he was met by a weeping woman, who exclaimed:

'Oh, I'm so glad to have found you. Poor Antoine was on a ladder trimming a tree, and it slipped under him—and he fell backward, and oh—'

'Hurry on and ask Monsieur le Cure to hasten with the Blessed Sacrament,' cried the Abbe, then ran his fastest, and in a few minutes reached the gardener's cottage. A- he entered a gleam of joy came into the dying man's ashen face, and he murmured faintly:

'Oh, thank God, you have come! I want the sacraments—'

'Oh, God, forgive me! His confession was so humble and his contrition so sincere and great that Abbe Louis was moved to tears and his heart was full of thankfulness for God's great mercies.

Meanwhile some neighbors had rushed to tell Mr. Mathieu of his friend's condition, and Monsieur le Cure entered with the Blessed Sacrament, and Mr. Mathieu was carried in on his wheel chair and answered his head reverently before the Sacred Host, remaining with bent head and clasped hands during the giving of the Holy Vi-

Get the Most Out of Your Food

Don't let your stomach waste away. A weak stomach does not digest all that is put into it. It fails to digest food, and it fails to give you the strength and energy that it should.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are: indigestion, flatulence, gas, nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

'I have been troubled for years with a weak stomach, and I have tried all the remedies I could find, but I have not been able to get any relief. I have heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I have decided to try it. I have taken it for a few days, and I feel much better. I have more energy, and my stomach is stronger. I am sure it will do me good.'

Hood's Sarsaparilla strengthens and purifies the stomach and the whole digestive system.

Then he was taken to the old man's bed-side.

'Oh, Mr. Mathieu,' murmured the dying man, 'you don't know how happy one feels to be a friend of the good God once more. I wish you would go back to the Falls, too—nothing would make me so happy before I die—kind Abbe Louis will help you.'

'He has done so already, God bless him,' said the old man, 'and I promise you that before the week is out I, too, will make my peace with God.'

He kept his word, and all the last months of his life were such holy and fervent ones that he edified the parish, and the fame of those two conversions soon brought about many others.

Abbe Louis did not say longer prayers than the other priests, but he had the habit of saying them in the church, beside his confessional.

In this way he gave an example of constant visits to the Blessed Sacrament, and, besides, people knew that at many hours of the day he could be found for confession. One morning, while he was kneeling there, he heard a man's step come up the aisle, and felt, rather than saw, that it was the old drunkard, Maurice.

For a time he knelt on, apparently unconscious of any one's presence, then, without even looking at the man, he stepped into the confessional and waited with a beating heart. To his joyful joy, he was soon able to praise God for the return of this lost sheep, whose conversion proved to be lasting and sincere. The doctor was the next one to follow the good example, and soon the parish of St. Berenice was such a pious and prosperous one that, to everyone's deep sorrow, the bishop felt able to remove Abbe Louis to a more important post, where he has still greater scope for his earnest and persevering devotion to the salvation of souls.

'The One Who Served.'

HOW LOVE AND DEVOTION DID THEIR VERY BEST TO ENCOURAGE SELFISHNESS.

When told that Martha Dallas was only twenty-nine, strangers made an act of faith. She looked nearer forty than thirty, at any rate in the morning.

She bustled about her sister's breakfast-tray, preparatory to taking it downstairs. Then she opened the window to purify the stifling, sick-room atmosphere. Though the air was at August heat, the invalid shivered. Propped up in bed by pillows and cushions, she was a vision of nineteen-year-old girlish loveliness.

An aureole of rippling gold framed her exquisitely modelled face; her complexion was a blend of cream and carnation; her eyes, matched the cornflower-blue baby-ribbon that set off the lace on her night-dress. As is so often the way with the victims of slow and hidden disease, she looked the picture of health. But for her dull, listless expression, and the pensive food on the tray, one might have thought her perfectly well.

'Could you help me by getting up today?' asked Martha. 'The doctor wishes you to sit out in the garden. The corner by the pear tree is delightfully sunny.'

'The last time I sat out I caught a chill,' answered Mary fretfully. 'Shut that window, and—don't go too far away. It strains me to reach the bell rope, and you can't hear me call when you are in the kitchen.'

'You are as unreasonable as a spoiled baby,' snapped Martha, losing patience. 'I must go to the kitchen to cook your dinner. You're giving away like this only makes you worse, and adds to Dr. O'Connor's bill. He is not Dr. Benson, remember. I was foolish to rely on your doing these illustrations. Mr. Frampton has written that he must employ some one else.'

'Mary sat bolt upright.

'How could I do them when I was so ill?' she flibbed, half-drying.

'People who have never had an ache are the most selfish in the world—they have no idea of what others—'

'Scott's Emulsion is taken by people in tropical countries all the year round. It stops wasting and keeps up the strength and vitality in summer as well as winter.'

Scott's Emulsion is a pure cod-liver oil, and it is the best of all cod-liver oils. It is the only one that is pure and unadulterated. It is the only one that is easy to take, and it is the only one that is effective.

It is the only one that is pure and unadulterated. It is the only one that is easy to take, and it is the only one that is effective.

It is the only one that is pure and unadulterated. It is the only one that is easy to take, and it is the only one that is effective.

It is the only one that is pure and unadulterated. It is the only one that is easy to take, and it is the only one that is effective.

It is the only one that is pure and unadulterated. It is the only one that is easy to take, and it is the only one that is effective.

It is the only one that is pure and unadulterated. It is the only one that is easy to take, and it is the only one that is effective.

Had Palpitations of the Heart

Weakness and Choking Spells.

When the heart begins to beat irregularly, palpitate and throb, beats fast for a time, then so slow as to seem almost to stop, it causes great anxiety and alarm. When the heart does this many people are kept in a state of morbid fear of death, and become weak, worn and miserable.

To all such sufferers Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done her good. I was troubled with weakness and palpitation of the heart, would have severe choking spells, and could scarcely lie down at all. I tried many remedies, but got none to answer my case like your Pills. I can recommend them highly to all having heart or nerve troubles.

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25. For sale at all druggists or will be sent direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The sketch in his hand—and in color.

The particulars arrived, and Mary agreed to complete six specified illustrations within three months. 'You need worry no more about Bill,' she said to her sister. 'I am going to make our fortunes.'

(Concluded in our next.)

A Sensible Merchant.

Milburn's Stinging Headache Powder gives women prompt relief from monthly pain, and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 25c and 50c.

'What can I do,' roared the fiery orator, 'when I see our country going to ruin, when I see our oppressor's hands at our throats straggling us, and the black clouds of hopelessness and despair gathering on the horizon to obliterate the golden sun of prosperity?'

'Sit down!' shouted the audience.

Milburn's Liniment Co., Limited. GENTLEMEN.—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MILBURN'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of La Grippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

James—I get a penny every time I take my cod-liver oil.

Thomas—What do you do with wheat?

James—Mother puts 'em in a money box till there's enough, and then she buys another bottle of cod liver oil.

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.'

'I am quite surprised, Mr. Mecker, at your wife's knowledge of pedimentary law.'

'She? Great Caesar! Hasn't she been speaker of the house for the last fifteen years?'

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

'How do you keep peace in your family?'

'Go to church with my wife once in a while, and let her drag me to a dance occasionally.'

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

'One half the world doesn't know how the other half lives,' sighed a new-monger.

'That's not your fault,' replied the village cyclo.

Miss C. Danielson, Bowman River, Man., writes:—'Last fall I had a very bad cough and a tickling sensation in my throat. It was so bad I could not sleep at night, so I went to a druggist and told him I wanted something for my cold, and he advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup which I did, and after taking one bottle I was completely cured. Let me recommend Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup to anyone who suffers from a cough or throat irritation.'

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is without a doubt one of the greatest cough and cold remedies on the market to-day, and so great has been its success that are numerous preparations put up to imitate it. Do not be misled upon by taking one of these substitutes, but insist on being given "Dr. Wood's" when you ask for it. Price, 25 cents a bottle, put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

'I will send you all particulars,' he replied. 'But you can start at once on a picture of St. Mary Magdalen. Do it this size'—he nodded toward

Had Palpitations of the Heart

Weakness and Choking Spells.

When the heart begins to beat irregularly, palpitate and throb, beats fast for a time, then so slow as to seem almost to stop, it causes great anxiety and alarm. When the heart does this many people are kept in a state of morbid fear of death, and become weak, worn and miserable.

To all such sufferers Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done her good. I was troubled with weakness and palpitation of the heart, would have severe choking spells, and could scarcely lie down at all. I tried many remedies, but got none to answer my case like your Pills. I can recommend them highly to all having heart or nerve troubles.

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25. For sale at all druggists or will be sent direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The sketch in his hand—and in color.

The particulars arrived, and Mary agreed to complete six specified illustrations within three months. 'You need worry no more about Bill,' she said to her sister. 'I am going to make our fortunes.'

(Concluded in our next.)

A Sensible Merchant.

Milburn's Stinging Headache Powder gives women prompt relief from monthly pain, and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 25c and 50c.

'What can I do,' roared the fiery orator, 'when I see our country going to ruin, when I see our oppressor's hands at our throats straggling us, and the black clouds of hopelessness and despair gathering on the horizon to obliterate the golden sun of prosperity?'

'Sit down!' shouted the audience.

Milburn's Liniment Co., Limited. GENTLEMEN.—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MILBURN'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of La Grippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

James—I get a penny every time I take my cod-liver oil.

Thomas—What do you do with wheat?

James—Mother puts 'em in a money box till there's enough, and then she buys another bottle of cod liver oil.

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.'

'I am quite surprised, Mr. Mecker, at your wife's knowledge of pedimentary law.'

'She? Great Caesar! Hasn't she been speaker of the house for the last fifteen years?'

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

'How do you keep peace in your family?'

'Go to church with my wife once in a while, and let her drag me to a dance occasionally.'

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

'One half the world doesn't know how the other half lives,' sighed a new-monger.

'That's not your fault,' replied the village cyclo.

Miss C. Danielson, Bowman River, Man., writes:—'Last fall I had a very bad cough and a tickling sensation in my throat. It was so bad I could not sleep at night, so I went to a druggist and told him I wanted something for my cold, and he advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup which I did, and after taking one bottle I was completely cured. Let me recommend Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup to anyone who suffers from a cough or throat irritation.'

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is without a doubt one of the greatest cough and cold remedies on the market to-day, and so great has been its success that are numerous preparations put up to imitate it. Do not be misled upon by taking one of these substitutes, but insist on being given "Dr. Wood's" when you ask for it. Price, 25 cents a bottle, put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

'I will send you all particulars,' he replied. 'But you can start at once on a picture of St. Mary Magdalen. Do it this size'—he nodded toward

Prince Edward Island Railway

Commencing Monday, Oct. 2nd, 1911, trains will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

Table with columns for Trains Outward (Read Down) and Trains Inward (Read Up). Includes times and stations like Charlottetown, Hager River, Emerald Junction, Kensington, Summerside, Port Hill, O'Leary, and Tyngish.

Table with columns for Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri, Sat, Sun. Includes times and stations like Charlottetown, Summerside, and Murray Harbor.

Table with columns for P.M. and A.M. Includes times and stations like Emerald Junction and Cape Traverse.

Trains are run by Atlantic Standard Time. G. A. SHARP Supt. P. E. I. Railway.

Advertisement for New Buildings Hardware. Includes an illustration of a building and text: 'For New Buildings Hardware. We carry the finest line of Hardware to be found in any store.'

Advertisement for Stanley, Shaw & Peardon. Text: 'Architects, Builders and Contractors, will find our line of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and improved, and of the highest standard of merit in quality and durability. Also a full line of pumps and piping. Stanley, Shaw & Peardon. June 12, 1907.'

Advertisement for Fall and Winter Weather. Text: 'Fall and Winter 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'

Advertisement for HARDWARE! Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Fennel and Chandler. STEWART & CAMPBELL, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Offices in Des Vaux Block, Corner Queen and Gascon Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. MONEY TO LOAN. W. R. STEWART, K. C. | R. A. CAMPBELL July 8, 1911-7y.

Advertisement for Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Text: 'HAD VERY BAD COUGH And Tickling Sensation in Throat. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup Cured It. Miss C. Danielson, Bowman River, Man., writes:—'Last fall I had a very bad cough and a tickling sensation in my throat. It was so bad I could not sleep at night, so I went to a druggist and told him I wanted something for my cold, and he advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup which I did, and after taking one bottle I was completely cured. Let me recommend Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup to anyone who suffers from a cough or throat irritation.'

Advertisement for Fennel and Chandler. Text: 'Fennel and Chandler. STEWART & CAMPBELL, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Offices in Des Vaux Block, Corner Queen and Gascon Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. MONEY TO LOAN. W. R. STEWART, K. C. | R. A. CAMPBELL July 8, 1911-7y.'

Advertisement for Marson & Duffy. Text: 'Marson & Duffy. Barristers & Attorneys. Offices in Des Vaux Block, Corner Queen and Gascon Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. MONEY TO LOAN. W. R. STEWART, K. C. | R. A. CAMPBELL July 8, 1911-7y.'

CITY SCHOOLS

1911-TERM-1912

Educational Books,

-INCLUDING THE-

Newly Authorized TEXT BOOKS for School and College.

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

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

Wholesale and Retail

-BY-

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

-DEALERS IN-

Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Seeds, etc. Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

COAL. COAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED DEALERS IN

Hard and Soft Coal

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND

At their Old Stand, Peake's No. 2 Wharf

A large supply of Coal suitable for all purposes. Orders verbal, by mail or by telephone promptly attended to. Our telephone No. is 312, and we should be pleased to have our orders.

Peake Bros. & Co.

Ch'town, July 19, 1911-3m

A BIG TEN DAYS' SHOE SALE!

Here is a chance you will never get again

150 Pairs of Men's American Lace Boots

Goodyear Welted, Velour Calf, made on two different lasts, medium heavy oak sole — "a beauty" comfort. Compare them with any Five Dollar Boot in the city.

Ten Days Only—\$3.50 a Pair.

We have also RUSSIAN CALF and PATENT at the same price. All new stock.

They've got the lead, they've got the style, They've got all others beat a mile.

Hockey Boots! Hockey Boots!

We lead for Low Prices on Hockey Boots. A good Boy's Hockey Boot at \$1.65. Men's \$3.00 a pair. Others at \$1.75, \$1.85 and \$2.25 a pair.

A. E. McEACHEN

THE SHOEMAN

83 Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.