

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, 1911

Vol. XL., No. 33

## SUMMER GOODS

Hammocks,  
Hammocks,  
All prices, splendid values.

## CROQUET SETS,

4 Ball, 6 Ball, 8 Ball.

## TENNIS GOODS.

Tennis Balls, Tennis  
Racquets, etc., etc.

## Seashore Goods.

Sand Pails, Sand Spades,  
Boy's and Girl's Carts,  
Wagons, Doll Cabs, Flags,  
Sunshades, etc., etc.

Hundreds of popular Books  
for Summer Reading, New-  
est Stationery, Post Cards,  
etc.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

## HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,  
Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

There Are No Drugs

IN OUR

TOBACCO!

We guarantee this statement. Does not bite  
or burn, but gives a good cool, satisfying smoke

BRIGHT CUT

—AND—

Perique Mixture

In tins and packages, at Grocers and Druggists.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Ch'town, Phone 345.

Manufacturers.

## A Rare Opportunity

To secure a Ladie's Cloth Suit will be given you while they last. To make room for our Fall Costumes soon to arrive all suits remaining on hand will be cleared out at and below cost. You will also find special value in Skirts, Panamas in all shades, \$3.15, \$3.75. Also Black Sateen Skirts, the real good kind, 95 cts. We have some nice things in Fay Colored Silks and Muslins, and would ask the ladies to bear in mind our Clearance Sale of Ribbons. In men's attire, viz., Clothing, Shirts, Neckwear, Underwear, Bathing Suits, Waterproof Coats, Umbrellas, etc. Our stock will be found complete. Low prices and up-to-date.

Chandler & Reddin.

## Tea Party Supplies.

We are headquarters for Tea Party and Picnic Supplies. We carry a large stock of all requirements for the catering business, such as Confectionery, Cigars, Nuts, Fruits, etc.

## SODA DRINKS.

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

We have just been appointed Agents for the

Land of Evangeline  
Pure Apple Cider

The Pure Juice of Choice Nova Scotia Apples.

This Cider is quite non-intoxicating and can be handled by stores, restaurants, etc. It is put up by a special English process which prevents any excessive amount of alcohol, but retains the exquisite flavor of the Annapolis Valley Fruit. No chemicals of any kind are used in the manufacture—it is just a Pure Fruit Juice, and will remain sweet and clear and sparkling indefinitely in any climate.

A READY SELLER.

In Casks, Pints and Split Bottles. Write us for prices.

## 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.

## Why You Should Vote Against Reciprocity.

The Reasons Given by Eighteen of Toronto's Leading Liberals.

Following is the statement issued last February by eighteen of the leading Liberals of Toronto, in which they declared their opposition to reciprocity:

"We oppose ratification of the proposed reciprocity agreement with the United States of America—  
"1. Because in the year 1897 the Parliament of Canada repealed the legislation then existing relating to reciprocity and since such repeal neither the people of Canada nor their Parliament have entrusted the Government with any duty or authority to negotiate with respect to any agreement on the subject.  
"2. Because the present unexampled prosperity of Canada is the result of a policy which has been pursued in the development of her trade and of her natural resources. Because this has involved the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars upon railways, canals, steamships and other means of transportation between East and West and West and East, and the obligation to incur further development along the same lines would be seriously checked by the proposed reciprocity agreement, and the benefits of the expenditures referred to would be to a great extent lost.  
"3. Because it is essential to the continued national unity and development of Canada that no trade relations with any country should be agreed to by Canada on any basis which would check the growth and development of trade between the various parts of Canada with each other, or between Canada and the various parts of the Empire; and because the proposed reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States of America would seriously check the growth and development of this trade.  
"4. Because any present benefit to any section of Canada or to any interests or individuals therein which might accrue from the proposed agreement would be more than offset by the loss and injury which would accrue to other sections and interests and individuals, and because the result to Canada as a whole would be greatly injurious.  
"5. Because, as a result of the proposed agreement, the freedom of action possessed by Canada with reference to her tariffs and channels of trade would be greatly curtailed, and she would be hampered in developing her own resources in her own way and by her own people.  
"6. Because, after some years of reciprocity under the proposed agreement the channels of Canada's trade would have become so changed that a termination of the agreement and a return by the United States to a protective tariff as against Canada would cause a disturbance of trade to an unparalleled extent, and because the risk of this should not be voluntarily undertaken by Canada.  
"7. Because to avoid such disturbance Canada would be forced to extend the scope of the agreement so as to include manufactures and other things.  
"8. Because the agreement as proposed would weaken the ties

which bind Canada to the Empire, because the unrestricted reciprocity which would naturally follow would still further weaken those ties and make it more difficult to avert political union with the United States.  
"9. Because the disruption in the channels of Canada's trade which was caused by the termination of the reciprocity treaty of 1854 and the subsequent establishment of protective tariff by the United States, gave rise to a decided leaning in many minds towards annexation with the United States, and this at a time when Canada was mainly peopled by native-born Canadians and other British subjects, to whom the prospect of annexation was most unwelcome, and because Canada in a comparatively few years will have millions of newcomers a large percentage of whom will come from foreign countries, and because if Canada should then have to choose between disruption of her channels of trade with the United States or political union with them, the preservation of Canadian autonomy and Canadian nationality would be enormously more difficult.  
"10. Believing as we do that Canadian nationality is now threatened with a more serious blow than it has hitherto met with, and that all Canadians who place the interests of Canada before those of any party or section or individuals therein, should at this crisis state their views openly and fearlessly, we, who have hitherto supported the Liberal party in Canada, subscribe to this statement."

This was signed by—  
SIR EDWIN WALKER, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.  
SIR WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK, K.C., formerly lieutenant-governor of Ontario.  
JOHN L. BLAIR, president Canadian Land & Investment Co.  
W. D. MATTHEWS, grain dealer and director Canadian Pacific Ry.  
W. K. GEORGE, manufacturer.  
Z. A. LASH, K.C.  
W. T. WHITE, managing director National Trust Company.  
G. T. SOMERS, president Sterling Bank, and vice-president Board of Trade.  
ROBERT S. GOURLAY, piano manufacturer and president Board of Trade.  
R. J. OHRISTIE, managing director Christie Brown & Co.  
H. BLAIN, vice-president Eby, Blain & Co., wholesale grocers, and director Traders Bank.  
L. GOLDMAN, managing director North American Assurance Co.  
GEORGE A. SOMERVILLE, managing director Manufacturers' Ltd.  
W. FRANCIS, K.C.  
JAMES D. ALLEN, vice-president A. A. Allen & Co., wholesale hats and furs.  
R. B. WOOD, managing director Central Canada Loan & Savings Company.  
JOHN C. EATON, president of the T. Eaton Company.

President Taft believes that it will prevent an Imperial Commercial Federation. He believes that it is the prelude to annexation. Champ Clark, Democratic leader, thinks that Reciprocity will, in his opinion, prevent Imperial Federation. J. J. Hill sees in Reciprocity a means of developing St. Paul and Minneapolis and the great milling industry of those cities at the expense of Canadian cities and our industries. But the supreme advantage of Reciprocity in his opinion is that it will prevent Imperial trade federation. Governor Foss, of Massachusetts, thinks that by it traffic will be diverted from the St. Lawrence and Maritime Province ports to American outlets. He also says that it will keep American manufacturers

from establishing branches in Canada as would have been inevitable if the National Policy had been continued by the Dominion. Mr. Knox, the United States Secretary of State, who took a large share in the framing of the Agreement, thinks that it will hand over the control of our grain to the Americans. The Northwestern Miller acclaims it because it will stifle the Canadian milling industry and build up the American export trade. Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, also shares this view. In his opinion the policy of protection has already driven American manufacturers into this country, built vast plants with American capital on Canadian soil and given employment to Canadian workmen. This is by no means

satisfactory to the Senator and he favors Reciprocity because he thinks it will keep American capital at home to employ American workmen to supply Canadian demands. The New York Journal boasts the arrangement, giving as its reason that "eventually, beyond question the whole North American continent will be one people."

The New York Oriental Review is of the opinion that the great Republic has morally added to its union one more state without fighting for it and without any future need of knocking it into shape. The Troy Press thinks that Champ Clark's remarks were "eminently proper and prophetic" and intimates that Canadian annexation would be as wise as Hawaiian and Philippine annexation was foolish.

Writing in the same strain The Los Angeles Herald says that Mr. Clark's utterance was unfortunate because it aroused Canada's suspicions but all the same, though it was the wrong time to say it, many Americans will doubtless live to see the very result that Champ Clark hopes for brought about by the Reciprocity Agreement.

The New York American says: "Eventually, of course, Canada will come in. That will happen when we want her. Meantime, she is, so to speak, keeping herself in colonial cold storage."

The Philadelphia Ledger considers that the details of the Agreement are trivial when compared with the Continental sentiment underlying it and a writer in The New York American points out that the scheme will check the East and West development of Canada and make this country a business part of the United States with lines of traffic running to north and south. Reciprocity, it says, will really cut Canada into two countries. The section east of Lake Superior will merge with the New England and Eastern States, while the great agricultural section of the West will become part of the great West of the United States.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press says that the dream of a federated British Colonial Empire closed against the States by preferential duties and trade agreements is vanished forever once Reciprocity is consummated and The New York American also sees the faith of Imperialism in the same thing.

The Minneapolis Journal believes that the Taft policy spells not only North American commercial union, but also the doom of British Imperialistic commercial union.

Following along the same lines The Cincinnati Inquirer informs us that "The fears of the British as to the political results of Reciprocity with the United States are soundly based, for with the closer commercial relations which will result there will come a unity of political sentiment between the people of Canada and those of our own country. The people of Canada have ever been friends with us, and as the years go by that friendship will become stronger, until it produces, first, alliance, and then possibly union."

The pact will injure both Canada and Britain. The future of Canada's success depends in a great measure on her securing a preference in the British market. The United States dreads this, and the Reciprocity pact means death to the British preference. In this connection The St. Paul Dispatch says: "The effectuation of that Agreement would practically destroy Great Britain's scheme for Imperial Federation, a scheme which not only implies closer bonds politically between Great Britain and her dependencies, but closer relations commercially, and undoubtedly preference for the products of the dependencies in the great markets of the world located in Great Britain. If our government rejects the proffer of Reciprocity now under consideration, Canada will certainly turn the current of her trade as far as possible toward Great Britain. In that direction will pass her entire agricultural output through her own water channels to Liverpool markets, and from Great Britain will be brought an increasing proportion of supplies of manufactured goods of all kinds. Our food products will have to compete in the world's markets of Liverpool and London at a disadvantage with the products of Canada."

Do Canadians want to lose the greatest market in the world? Do Canadians want to sever their connection with the Empire? Do Canadians want to ascribe their Canadian nationality?

Do the people of New Brunswick and the citizens of St. John want to see the winter port of Canada sidetracked for Boston and Portland? If such is their desire they will support the Laurier policy of Reciprocity at the polls.

## Constipation Is The Cause of More Sickness Than Anything Else.

If You Wish To Be Well You Must Keep The Bowels Open. If You Don't, Constipation Is Sure To Follow.

## MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

act on the bowels and promote their free and regular action, thus curing Constipation and all diseases arising from it. Mr. Harry Revoy, Shanick, Ont., writes:—"Having been troubled for years with constipation and trying many remedies without success, I finally purchased Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills and found them most beneficial. They are indeed splendid pills and I can heartily recommend them."

Price 25c. per vial or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## Home-seekers' Excursions.

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

## Minard's Liniment cures distemper.

"Pa," said little Johnny, "teacher is thinking of promoting me."  
"How do you know?"  
"From what she said today."  
"And what was that?"  
"She said if I kept on I'd belong to the criminal class."

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.

Is she easy to get along with?  
"Yes. She believes everything you tell her."

## A Sensible Merchant.

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

"My wife found a poker chip in my pocket, and I told her it was a dyspepsia tablet."  
"That was clever."  
"Far from it! She swallowed the chip, and the doctor's bills cost me more than the jackpot."

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

Ellis—There are just as good fish in the sea.  
Stella—But you have to have a pull to land them.

## SUMMER COMPLAINT

Is one of the most troublesome troubles of the Hot Summer Days. The Old and the Young, the Strong and the Weak are all affected alike.

## DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Strawberry

Is the most effective remedy known for the cure of DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, CRAMPS, CHOLERA MORBUS, COLERA INFANTUM, AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

This sterling remedy has been on the market for over 65 years and has yet failed to do what we claim for it. Be sure and ask for Dr. Fowler's and insist on being given what you ask for.

Mrs. C. E. Mills, Tullahoma, Tenn., writes:—"Just a line to let you know that I have a little girl five years old, and during the hot weather of last summer she was very bad with the Summer Complaint. In fact I thought we were going to lose her. We tried everything we could think of but without success. One day one of our neighbors asked what was the trouble with the little girl, and we told him. He advised us to try Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which we did. I honestly believe it was the only thing that saved my little girl's life. I can't think there is anything better for Summer Complaint than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry." Price 75c. Manufactured only by T. T. Fowler & Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1911  
 SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.  
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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Vote for Canada.

A common argument of our Liberal friends in favor of the Reciprocity pact is, that it will afford to Canadian exporters an enlarged market; a market of ninety millions. But those who so persistently repeat this shibboleth are careful to refrain from any reference to the Canadian markets, sought by the exporters of the United States. Is this reticence on the part of our Liberal friends for the purpose of concealing from the people one side of the question? The people of the United States have a surplus of such natural products as Canada has to dispose of and they are most anxious to get free access to our markets, in order to dump in these products. They are seeking a convenient outlet for what they cannot sell at home, and none would suit them so well as Canada's, right at their door. Let our farmers and exporters make no mistake in this matter; our Republican friends are impatiently waiting the lowering of the tariff barriers, when they will lose no time in glutting our markets, to the loss, the detriment and the disadvantage of our Canadian people. Let but this pact be ratified and the farmers and exporters of farm products of Prince Edward Island will find the markets of Sydney, Glace Bay, Halifax and all the other markets of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick immediately overstocked with the farm products of the United States. The transition will be so sudden that our people will find their best markets are gone before they realize what has happened. It is not for the purpose of affording Canadians a market of ninety millions that our Republican neighbors are working, but to have the Canadian markets made free to the ninety millions across the line. Is that what our people desire?

Another misleading election cry of our Liberal friends is that both parties in Canada have been in favor of Reciprocity for the last forty years. The conduct of the Liberal Government themselves directly contradict this statement. In 1897 the Parliament of Canada repealed any legislation then existing relative to Reciprocity, and from that day to this time Reciprocity had not been an issue in any election; nor had it been in any way under consideration by the Parliament or people of Canada. Canada was found to be forging ahead by such leaps and bounds; to be making such giant progress that she did not require to have any special trade arrangements with the United States. It was discovered that our country was in a position much superior to anything which Reciprocity could bring.

But how did Canada attain to this unexampled progress, prosperity and advantageous trade conditions? It is all the result of the policy pursued in the development of her boundless natural resources and the expansion of her trade within her own dominion, and especially with the mother country. All this followed as a consequence of the wisdom and far seeing statesmanship of Sir John McDonald and his associates, who inaugurated the national policy. This trade expansion, this development of natural resources, this marvellous progress was not

achieved by Canada without extraordinary effort, strenuous and persevering labor and the expenditure of hundreds of millions of money. To meet the competition of the world and to provide for necessary transportation, railways had to be projected, steamships had to be built, canals had to be sunk and deepened. All these involved the expenditure of untold millions of capital.

This progress, this development, this prosperity have not reached their limit; on the contrary, they have only fairly begun. But the commanding position to which Canada has attained in consequence, and the brightness of her future outlook have attracted the attention of the civilized world, and have aroused the envy of our Republican neighbors to the south. The prospect of Canada's continued and accelerated progress and prosperity has aroused the jealousy of the people of the United States, and in order to checkmate us they have invited us to become partners to a bargain that would place us at their mercy, cripple our trade and serve as a stepping stone to political absorption.

There is abundant evidence to show that the political absorption of Canada is the ulterior object in the minds of the most pronounced reciprocity agitators in the United States. Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh, and the foremost politicians across the line have, time and again, spoken with no uncertain voice in this regard. These expressions have come from leading men of both political parties; Republicans and Democrats have been equally emphatic in such declarations. President Taft and Senator Beveridge, Speaker Clark and Governor Foss have, one and all, placed themselves on record as the advocates of Canada's annexation to the United States. That the pact was passed by Republicans and Democrats with large majorities should, of itself, be sufficient to warn Canadians that we have no advantage to hope from its becoming law. It first passed a Republican House of Representatives by a large majority. Then before it could pass the Senate a new Congress came in, and the process had to be repeated. Now, the new House of Representatives is largely Democratic; but the pact went through with a larger majority than in the previous House. It then was sent to a Republican Senate, and there both parties united in passing it. This will serve to show that the whole question simply means the United States against Canada.

Under these circumstances what should be the attitude of all loyal Canadians towards this question; and what is the actual attitude of the Government party in the matter? Should we be willing to hand over to the United States, for purposes of exploitation, this great heritage which has been handed down to us? Was it for the benefit of the United States all this labor and all these millions of money were expended in the development of Canada's resources and the expansion of her trade? A vote for the Reciprocity pact is an expression of willingness to checkmate Canada's progress; to blast her future and permit a neighboring country to reap the advantages of our boundless natural wealth and our constantly increasing trade. Ask yourselves the question, was it for this the Fathers of Confederation laid deep and solid the foundations of our future greatness; was it for this our statesmen so strenuously labored to place us in such an enviable position among the nations?

What now is the position of the Laurier Government regarding this question? In 1908 the electors of Canada

were asked to return the Government to power in order that Laurier might be permitted to "finish his work"; but there was no question of reciprocity with the United States. The work which Laurier said he wished to finish had been progressing admirably under the aegis of the National Policy, which he did not wish to disturb. There was to be no disturbance of our fiscal policy, everything was running along splendidly, all that was asked was another lease of power, so that the work so happily progressing could be brought to a finish. But now this same Laurier comes out with an election manifesto in which he expresses himself desirous of undoing all the work that has been accomplished. The fiscal policy under which he was willing, three years ago, to finish his work, he is now desirous of uprooting from the soil of Canada and completely destroying. The work that he and his predecessors in office had carried on and which he expressed a desire to finish is to be placed under the superintendence of the Washington authorities and to be directed by them. Will the electors of Canada stand for this?

President Taft, of the United States, into whose hands Laurier is playing the reciprocity matter, openly proclaims that "Canada is at the parting of the ways," and that if the United States wishes to checkmate her northern neighbor, she must do it now by means of this reciprocity pact. If not now, he fears the opportunity shall never return, as Canada may advance from one step to another in her onward march to greatness and prosperity and there will be no stopping her. Yes, Canada is at the parting of the ways. One way leads her on, with accelerated motion, in her career of progress and prosperity, safe in the permanency of her institutions, increasing and expanding her stable channels of trade. Waving the maple leaf and pennant of the love and devotion of her loyal subjects, she marches forward in majestic splendor to her destined place in the galaxy of nations. The other way leads Canada to a secondary position, with her fiscal policy and tariff laws dictated from Washington. It will lead to her abasement and to the humiliation of being dragged at the wheels of a hostile political juggernaut. Votes for Reciprocity are votes against Canada. Votes against Reciprocity are votes for Canada. Which do you prefer?

Sir John McDonald, the great Conservative Chief Minister, fought his last fight for Canada in 1891. In the propaganda of unrestricted reciprocity waged by his opponents he detected "veiled treason," and gave expression to that memorable declaration: "A British subject I was born; a British subject I will die." Those who advocated unrestricted reciprocity then are the same party that now favor the Reciprocity pact, and it seems to us it would be inappropriate for those opposing reciprocity in the present struggle to adopt as their shibboleth, "A British subject I was born; a British subject I will die."

Hon. Clifford Sifton Says Reciprocity Treaty is the First Step in the Exploitation of Canada.

Ottawa, July 31.—Hon. Clifford Sifton today issued a strong anti-reciprocity manifesto, appealing to all Liberals and especially to the young men to "stand by national interests," and denouncing reciprocity as a "national and economic injury to Canada."

Mr. Sifton also announced that he will not be a candidate in Brandon, having written to the Liberal Association there to that effect, nor does he desire to be a candidate anywhere. He will, however, assist in the campaign against reciprocity.

From a business standpoint, the ex-Minister of the Interior says the reciprocity arrangement is, upon the whole, injurious. In any such arrangement there will be some benefits and some injuries, but the former are problematical and the latter certain. In the case of Ontario and Quebec, he says, while there may be opened up to them a market for a few unimportant products, it is certain that the market for the great bulk of staple products will be flooded

from outside and many industries will suffer.

"The worst feature of the arrangement," Mr. Sifton says further, "is the sacrifice of our independence. The moment the treaty takes effect our policy will be controlled from Washington, though today we are the most independent country in the world. The treaty is the first step in the exploitation of Canada."

Ottawa Letter.

OTTAWA, August 8.—The administration of the department of agriculture under Mr. Fisher has shown a lamentable waste of money without beneficial results. The expenditure has increased fourfold. In 1896 when this government came into office and the experimental farms were already established and the dairy instruction branch created, the cost was \$210,000. Last year the outlay was \$1,500,000, independent of the appropriation for expenditures at headquarters, salaries of the multifarious officials, the appointment of whom is one of Mr. Fisher's hobbies. Yet in spite of this great outlay the exports of meats and dairy produce has fallen off to a marked degree.

The farmers of Canada have everything to gain by relegating Mr. Fisher to the political dustheap with the other ministers of the Laurier Government. He has been tried and found wanting. He has posed as the farmers' friend, yet the money voted his department by parliament has been frittered away in useless experiments and paying a horde of officials to administer petty-fogging legislation with which he has loaded the statute books. In the interests of the farmers IT IS TIME FOR A CHANGE.

President Taft whose public utterances have, invariably been filled with warnings of the disadvantages Canada would suffer by reason of the ratification of the reciprocity agreement has again come to the aid of those who desire that Canada should continue in the path she has followed so successfully for forty-five years. In the last issue of Leslie's Weekly, a United States publication, he has a signed article on the subject of reciprocity in which he shows what an excellent thing it would be for the United States. Here are a few extracts from this remarkable article.

President Taft says: "If the duty is to be taken off wheat and the Canadian wheat can come to the millers of Minneapolis and other places, it can and will be made into flour because the capacity of the American mills is 33 per cent greater than is needed to mill the wheat of this country. Canadian wheat can be imported and ground into flour without materially reducing the demand for or price of American wheat and the surplus will be sent abroad as flour. The price of Canadian wheat will doubtless be increased a few cents by access to the market nearer to hand, but the access to the market near at hand will not reduce the price of his wheat to the American farmer. A very material benefit to all the farmers of the United States especially the stock and cattle raisers and the dairy farmers will be by the products of bran and shorts from the flour mills likely to follow the free export of wheat from Canada to those mills. These by-products are now so scarce that many farmers are unable to procure them.

President Taft concludes as follows: "It will be found that we export more of our manufactures and agricultural products to Canada than we do to Germany and that England is the only country that takes more of our goods than this comparatively small population of Canada. If Canada continues to grow what may we expect to sell her if we reduce the tariff, introduce as near as we can free trade, and she increases her population from 7,000,000 to 30,000,000? Shall we not be flying in the face of Providence to maintain a wall between us and such a profitable market as she will furnish us?"

These are strong words from the President of the United States. The Liberals are now raising the cry "It is the farmer's turn." Is there any one who does not think that under this agreement the United States will swamp the Canadian farmer right here in his home market? President Taft says so, and other leading men of the United States have supported this pact for the same reason. The truth is the Canadian government in trying to force this reciprocity pact upon the country is untrue to the best interests of Canada and to her national ideals.

Don't Let the Farmer "Have a Turn Down."

Will the pro-reciprocity advocates who are shouting "Let the Farmer Have His Turn" venture to reply to these questions:

1. What boots it if a wider (?) market be opened in the United States, if our farmers—as is the case—do not need it?

2. What benefits will accrue to the Canadian farmer if Reciprocity throws open his precious and rapidly developing home market to the Americans with their lower-priced and trust-handled farm products?

3. What will happen to our agriculturists if the American farmers and the American trusts—failing the sale of farm products, owing to the great depression in the United States—start to use Canada as a "dumping ground"?

4. Why should the Canadian farmer be compelled to share his home market with the rest of the British Empire and the twelve most-favored-nations, and yet get no reciprocal access to their market?

5. Why should not the American farmer "dump" his goods as well as the American manufacturer? In the latter case we have a preventive "dumping" clause in force. But how can the farmer be given His Turn failing any such provision in the Reciprocity pact?

6. Would cheap, trust-handled American farm produce and food supplied to our Canadian workmen really benefit them, if our farmers—the great consumers of manufactured goods—were deprived of their power to purchase the usual quantities by reason of competition with "dumped" American farm produce?

7. Why should the Canadian farmer have to battle for a market indisputably his?

Don't Let the Farmer "Have a Turn Down."

DIED

THOMAS—At Lennox Island, on the 7th inst. Mrs. Thomas, aged 53 years, leaving to mourn a husband and one son (Michael, the famous long distance runner.) May her soul rest in peace.

McDONALD—At Bangor, Me., on the 12th inst., Terence, son of Patrick McDonald, formerly of Droimore, in this Province, aged 64 years. R. I. P.

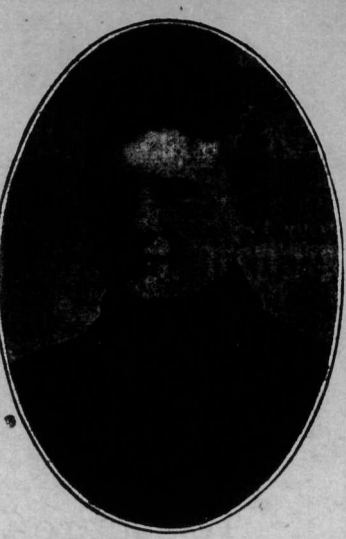
MERRY—At Calgary, on the 12th inst., Charles Merry, formerly of this city, aged 24 years, leaving to mourn his parents, two sisters and three brothers. May his soul rest in peace.

McDONALD—In the Brno Edward Island Hospital, Charlottetown, on Wednesday, July 28th, 1911, Mary McDonald, of Head Carleton, aged 66 years.

CURRAN—On August 4th, after an illness of several months, Thomas W. Curran passed peacefully away at his home at Halden's Road. Deceased was in his 24th year and was the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Francis Curran. R. I. P.

McWILLIAMS—At North Wilsloe, Aug. 14th, 1911, Mrs. Samuel McWilliams, aged 70 years.

EGAN—At Mount Stewart, on the 12th inst., David Egan, aged 84 years. Deceased, for some time previous to his death, had suffered from an affection of the eyes, and for the past year or so was quite blind. Mr. Egan was a model citizen and enjoyed in a high degree the esteem and respect of the community. For many years he conducted a large mercantile and shipping business, and was well and favorably known to a large circle of people. He was a strong Liberal, Conservative, and at one election, unsuccessfully contested the third district of Queen's County for the Legislature in conjunction with the late Senator Ferguson. He leaves to mourn a widow, two sons and five daughters. The daughters are all married, and two of them are in the city. Mrs. McDonald, Barriester, of Sackville, Sask., and Mrs. Douglas in Denver. Those on the Island are Mrs. Dr. Walsh, Mount Stewart, Mrs. James Feehan, Savage Harbor, and Mrs. Dr. McDonald, York. The sons are Joseph, in the States, and Victor on the farm at home. These have the sympathy of the community in their bereavement. May his soul rest in peace.



A. M. WOODSIDE.  
 Supt. Parsons Construction Company, Yorton, Sask.

Mr. Woodside is a graduate of the Union Commercial College, and since going west has met with great success. In a recent letter to Principal Moran, he says:

"My advancement with the Company was first due to the Commercial Course which I received at the Union Commercial College, and I will never regret the day that I returned to the East to attend your college, for advancement has followed every year since. I wish your college every success."

Mr. Woodside came from Western Canada to attend the Union Commercial College.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public Auction at the Court House in Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 17th day of August, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon: All that tract of land situate on Township Number 34, bounded on the north by the St. Peter's Road and extending thereon east and west fourteen chains, on the south by the Ellisborough River extending thereon fourteen chains and ninety links, on the east by a line of road, and on the west by the farm once owned by David Ross, now Mr. Darrach, and extending thereon seventy-three chains and fifty links, containing one hundred and seven acres a little more or less.

The above sale is made pursuant to a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th day of October, A. D. 1873, and made between Thomas Siltson and wife of the one part, and John Rorie of the other part.

For further particulars apply at the office of Stewart & Campbell, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

Dated this 17th day of July, A. D. 1911.

W. S. STEWART,  
 Assignee of Mortgagee.

July 19th, 1911—41

COAL!

All kinds for your winter supply.

See us before you place our order.

HARD COAL—Different Sizes

Soft Coal—All Kinds

C. Lyons & Co.

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

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—1f

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

STEWART & CAMPBELL,  
 Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

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

MONEY TO LOAN.  
 W. S. STEWART, K. C. | K. A. CAMPBELL  
 July 8, 1911—7f.

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 your orders.

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

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.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

Fall and Winter Weather

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,  
 PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Giving all orders strict attention.

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

H. McMILLAN

Are You Prepared For A Good Position?

No other field of human endeavor offers so rich and prompt rewards as the business and commercial world grants its workers.

Your success depends solely on yourself and on your training, and you cannot afford to handicap your abilities by studying "slip-shod" methods and stereotyped lessons.

The C. B. C. re-opens Monday, August 14th. Write today for free prospectus.

Charlottetown Business College AND INSTITUTE OF SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING. L. B. MILLER, Principal.

There Are No Drugs IN OUR TOBACCO!

We guarantee this statement. Does not bite or burn, but gives a good cool, satisfying smoke

BRIGHT CUT

Perique Mixture

In tins and packages, at Grocers and Druggists.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd. Ch'town, Phone 345. Manufacturers.



For New Buildings

We carry the finest line of Hardware to be found in any store.

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

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.

June 12, 1907.

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-tf

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

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Newson's Block, Charlottetown.

Barristers, Solicitors, etc. McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown

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

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress

Will now be conducted on

KENT STREET

Near Corner of Queen.

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

June 12, 1907.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Destructive forest fires are raging in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Three were killed and some were injured in a collision between two freight trains at St. Gabriel Station, Province of Quebec.

Twelve persons were drowned on the 14th when bathing in the Rhine at Bodenkirchen. It is thought the victims suffered from sunstroke.

Four persons were killed and many were injured at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on Monday in the wreck of the Pennsylvania eight hour train between Chicago and New York.

That H. M. S. Cornwall struck on a shoal that is uncharted when she went to the relief of the Niobe is the report of Captain Bankhouse of the Canadian Government steamer Petrel who was detailed to investigate.

Messrs. McLean and Nicholson have had excellent meetings so far in the campaign and everything looks bright for their triumphal election. The meetings in King's County commenced at Murray Harbor South last night.

It is announced from Berlin that on September 5th at Kiel, the Kaiser will review the greatest array of German vessels of war ever assembled. The fleet will comprise 140 vessels of all classes and the number of men in their crews will approximate 25,000.

The United States revenue cutter fleet in Behring Sea, reports that the unusual heat of the last few weeks has been felt in the Arctic regions. There is no ice in Behring Sea, nor along the shore of Alaska or Siberia. Such a condition has not been observed for several years.

R. L. Borden, Leader of the Opposition and A. B. Crosby, the old members, were nominated by the Conservatives of Halifax on Thursday last. He Liberals on the previous day nominated A. K. McLean, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, and Dr. Black, editor of the Recorder, as their standard bearers.

Charles Bennett, a young balloonist, fell more than 1,000 feet with his parachute at Atlantic City and crashed through the skylight of the Marlborough, Bismarck Hotel. The guests, panic-stricken for a moment, picked the man and tried vainly to revive him. He was sent to a hospital where he was found to have a fracture of the skull.

There appears little hope of averting a great railroad strike which probably will be accompanied by a general strike which will have a tremendous effect on the trade of the United Kingdom. At a meeting held in London by the Managers of all Railroads having terminals there, it was resolved that the time had arrived to resist the men's encroachments.

FOR THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—Messrs. James Kennedy and M. C. Delaney, were again unanimously nominated as the Conservative candidates for the fourth district at Centerville on Thursday last. At Georgetown on Saturday last, previous to the County nomination, Mr. J. A. Mathieson, Leader of the Opposition, and Temple W. McDonald, were unanimously chosen as the Conservative candidates for that district.

Premier Asquith's Government last Thursday night enforced its will upon the House by a general vote of 121 to 114. By this vote the House of Lords decided to accept what the Liberals contend is the will of the people, and adopted Viscount Morley's motion not to insist on the Lords amendment to the Parliamentary Bill, which practically limits the power of the House of Lords to a two year suspensory vote, and vastly increases the prerogative of the House of Commons.

Death of Judge Hodgson.

We have to record today the demise of Mr. Justice Hodgson, Master of the Rolls and assistant Justice of the Supreme Court, which occurred Saturday afternoon. Deceased had been in ill health for the last few years, and nearly a year ago resigned the judgeship. He was 71 years of age at the time of his death. The late Judge was the son of the late Daniel Hodgson, for many years Prothonotary of the Supreme Court. He studied law here and in London, and commenced practice in 1862. He was created Q.C. in 1879, and an LL.D. by the Legislature in 1893, at King's College. In 1885 he married Miss Brecken. He was appointed Judge in 1891. In his palmy days he was a brilliant orator, an able jurist and upright Judge.

The Market Prices.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Butter, Eggs, Flour, Beef, Mutton, Pork, Potatoes, Hay, Hides, Calf Skins, Sheep pelts, Oatsmeal, Turnips, Turkeys, Geese, Pressed hay, Straw, Ducks per pair, Lamb Pelts, and Lamb.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

R. L. Borden, Conservative Leader, will be here on September 7th. Particulars later.

Strong Feeling Against Reciprocity in Winnipeg

(Special Correspondence to The Toronto News and The Standard)

Winnipeg, Aug. 2.—With a hot sun, sending beams of gladness into the multitude of optimistic hearts that are yearning for a perfect crop, and with the political pot boiling over, the atmosphere in Winnipeg is full of steam, which promises to be a great source of power within the next two or three months. Commercially speaking, there is no thought in this city of a depression; all is buoyant and hopeful. And let it be said, this sanguine view is not an outcome of any agitation in the West for freer trade with the United States. On the contrary, a strong feeling prevails in Winnipeg against the Reciprocity Agreement because of the belief in the minds of many prominent business men that the proposed trade pact would seriously interfere with the wonderful industrial development of their city.

While everyone here realizes most fully the importance of a bumper crop and of its distribution every one is also deeply conscious of the fact that a policy of free trade with the United States, even in natural products, is not the right way to plan for the increased pay roll and the greater prosperity of the 237 manufacturing industries which have sprung into being in the last few years, gathering under their roofs some 15,000 workmen.

Winnipeg in many respects is the most truly Canadian city in the Dominion, despite the claims of many in Ontario, that he who settles anywhere west of Lake of the Woods regards the older provinces as the dead, old East. The East-is-East-and-West-is-West idea does not express the view of Winnipeg's best and most influential men. Their conception of Canada is that expressed by the old philosopher in the words—"There be three things which make a nation great, a fertile soil, busy workshops and easy transportation for men and goods from place to place."

BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

This is a vision, too, which the business man in Winnipeg, because of his unique position in the country, is more qualified to frame than others less fortunately situated. Here he is with his interests and sympathies fairly divided between the vast farming tracts of the Prairie Provinces and the industrial activities so close at hand. The wholesale merchant, the banker, the insurance and real estate agents are vitally connected with the growth of the further West. In fact, nearly every person of any financial worth has one or more strings fastened in some promising town or district on the prairies. For years he has been dependent on the prosperity of the farmer, and his heart and pocket also, feels for the man on the land.

Industrial expansion on the other hand, is a more recent factor in the general scheme of western development, and of course manufacturing is receiving its greatest impetus from the experienced citizen of Winnipeg. He sees in other towns and cities throughout the west, possibilities for the same phenomenal results that have been realized here. Since 1906 factories and shops numbering 109 have been added to Winnipeg's industrial roll; nearly forty were established in 1910 alone.

Just this week a contract was closed with the city by a prospective gypsum manufacturer for the installation of a 400 horse power plant. That this period of four years between 1906 and 1910 has been responsible for the great strengthening of Winnipeg, changing it from a mere distributing centre to a solid commercial city is proven by the increase in assessment values of nearly 100 per cent, and the advance in bank clearings from 500 to 900 millions.

MIXED FARMING NEEDED.

A large body of consumers who have no connection with agricultural interests, has arisen in this city, and the cost of living is a consideration now that was not complained of before. Hence, one hears on every side an urgent demand for the adoption of mixed farming in Manitoba. People are realizing more and more the absurdity of importing meat, eggs, butter, cheese, fruit and so on

from far away regions in the United States and eastern Canada. Winnipeg sees its future handicapped without more abundant and cheaper supplies of food from its own province, and this desire whether understood now or not is the strong and irresistible first step towards protection in western Canada. To be the force and power, that such a country as the west should be, the thorough Canadian out here sees the absolute necessity for self-efficiency. He has everything to help him develop; a soil fit for any kind of agricultural products save the tropical varieties, coal, timber, iron, ore and magnificent water power. Why then, should he not build up these resources, a millionth part of which has not yet been utilized to be turned to the exclusive use of Canada, making her not simply a producer of grain for other countries, but a mighty commercial power supported by a variety of interests?

Such a national future has arisen in the mind of Winnipeg and gradually, if even ever slowly against the agrarian forces of the Grain Growers' Association, that vision must inevitably move westward to the mountains where it will find a more encouraging support again but the province of British Columbia. This note was struck intensely by R. L. Borden a few weeks ago when he toured Western Canada, and in this city at least his speech was appreciated and will be remembered as that of a Canadian statesman. He avowed support of the Hudson Bay Railroad, terminal elevators and cold storage plants was taken as a constructive scheme for this new country, which although perhaps submerged for the time being under the straight issue of reciprocity, will predominate later, because it had first place in the mind of the people, especially the farmer.

POLITICS AND FINANCES.

Just now all is politics and finances, the latter being slightly more dependent on the crops. A big fuss has arisen in Winnipeg over the arrangement of voters' lists. The Dominion officials have stepped in to say that the provisions arranged by Hon. Robert Rogers are out of date, and that they and not Mr. Rogers shall fix up the new ones for the federal election. It is quite likely that there will be much quibbling before suitable lists are compiled. In financial quarters the word is at the moment "There will be no money in the country," said a leading banker here today. "We have all increased our capital, and it only remains for the railroads to move the grain." "It will talk," said he, "fully fifty million dollars to send the crop to the coast from the lakes, and there is the bodily welfare of the Western citizen will have a prior claim over the wheat crop."

Altogether, however, there is much recourse in Winnipeg, financially and politically, that promises to go along well in this Canada, and the stormy period of the next two months.

Fraser for King's.

A large representative and enthusiastic Liberal Conservative Convention assembled at Georgetown on Saturday for the purpose of choosing a candidate for King's County in the approaching Federal contest. Mr. A. C. McDonald President of the King's County Liberal Conservative Association presided. M. A. L. Fraser, the banker for the County during the last Parliamentary term, was nominated by John McLean, M.P.P., and seconded by Mr. J. C. Underhag, the veteran of numerous battles and victories, and by Mr. Robert Orran of Baldwin's Road. No other name was presented in the Convention, and Mr. Fraser's nomination was acclaimed by the assembled electors with the utmost enthusiasm. He was received with ringing cheers when he rose to accept. He thanked the delegates and electors present for the splendid nomination and proceeded to discuss the public questions before the people, especially Reciprocity, which the Government has made the sole issue in the contest. He delivered an able and comprehensive speech on the Reciprocity question, and retired amid loud applause. "Rousing" speeches were delivered by John McLean, M.P.P., J. A. Mathieson, Leader of the Opposition, Messrs. A. P. Prowse, M. McKinnon, J. A. Dewar, M.P.P., Mr. James McLean, G. R. Montgomery and others. The meeting closed with enthusiastic cheers for R. L. Borden and Mr. Fraser.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

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

McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

Fraser & McQuaid.

Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,

Souris, P. E. Island.

A. L. Fraser, M.P. | A. F. McQuaid, B.A.

Nov. 10, 1900-2m.



Price \$2.50

Amherst Boots

Are the Farmer's friends.

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

Men's Amherst Boots, \$1.60 to \$2.75  
Women's " " 1.25 to 1.75  
Boys' " " 1.50 to 2.00  
Girls' " " 1.10 to 1.35  
Children's " " 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 MACEACHERN AGENT. Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906

Grand Trunk Railway System

Round Trip Homeseekers' EXCURSION TICKETS

To Western Canada via Grand Trunk Double Track Route to Chicago, etc., on sale every second Tuesday until September 19th, at very low fares. The finest farming country in the world is to be found along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific in the Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Descriptive literature with beautifully engraved maps, and giving full information about the Free Homesteads and how to obtain them free, can be had at any G. T. R. Ticket Office.

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown P. E. Island

Tickets

Dodgers

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Check Books

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Letter Heads

Note Heads

Get your printing done at the Herald Office.

Tea Party Supplies.

We are headquarters for Tea Party and Picnic Supplies. We carry a large stock of all requirements for the catering business, such as Confectionery, Cigars, Nuts, Fruits, etc.

SODA DRINKS.

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

We have just been appointed Agents for the

Land of Evangeline

Pure Apple Cider

The Pure Juice of Choice Nova Scotia Apples.

This Cider is quite non-intoxicating and can be handled by stores, restaurants, etc. It is put up by a special English process which prevents any excessive amount of alcohol, but retains the exquisite flavor of the Annapolis Valley Fruit. No chemicals of any kind are used in the manufacture—it is just a Pure Fruit Juice, and will remain sweet and clear and sparkling indefinitely in any climate.

A READY SELLER.

In Casks, Pints and Split Bottles. Write us for prices.

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.

A Rare Opportunity

To secure a Ladie's Cloth Suit will be given you while they last. To make room for our Fall Costumes soon to arrive all suits remaining on hand will be cleared out at and below cost. You will also find special value in Skirts, Panamas in all shades, \$3.15, \$3.75. Also Black Sateen Skirts, the real good kind, 95 cts. We have some nice things in Fay Colored Silks and Muslins, and would ask the ladies to bear in mind our Clearance Sale of Ribbons. In men's attire, viz., Clothing, Shirts, Neckwear, Underwear, Bathing Suits, Waterproof Coats, Umbrellas, etc. Our stock will be found complete. Low prices and up-to-date.

Chandler & Reddin.

Morson & Duffy

Barristers & Attorneys] Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

The Romance of a Poor Lawyer.

(By Florence Gilmore)

'Well, for my part, I think it's a shame!' Margaret exclaimed with great warmth, as Miss Lawson poured her a second cup of tea and she helped herself to another wafer.

'No one expects you to marry him, but you might at least be civil to a man who has been devoted to you for several years. You would be as sweet as sugar if he were rich and—'

'I would not!' Elizabeth contradicted hotly. 'Just because you happen to like a conceited, stupid, stink of a man is no reason why I should fall at his feet.'

'Now, girls don't quarrel,' admonished Miss Lawson quietly. 'You will take more tea, Elizabeth? No? You should not expect Margaret, that you could force Elizabeth to find Mr. Shae congenial because you admire him. She may be right in saying that he is a little conceited—'

'Certainly he hasn't the entire lack of enthusiasm for everything worth while that seems to be an epidemic among the society men of today. But he is not stupid. I overheard Judge Donnison tell my brother that he is a brainy fellow and the most promising young lawyer in the State.'

Margaret laughed, triumphantly, but Elizabeth was not to be vanquished so easily. 'At any rate no one can deny that he is stingy; positively miserly!' she cried, as she slipped into her jacket and hurriedly drew on her gloves. 'If he is a successful lawyer, he must make money—and did you ever see a seedier individual? And he doesn't belong to a single club—Jack Dean told me so. About once a year he takes me to the theatre, and I feel all the time that he is overpaid he is being wildly extravagant. I don't care what you say, Margaret. I don't admire Mr. Shae. I don't like him, and I never shall.'

Suddenly dropping her defiant air, she turned to Miss Lawson, in her usual winsome way, and kissed her affectionately, saying: 'I am sorry to hurry away, Miss Lawson. I'd like to stay indefinitely, but you know, I have ahead of me an hour's ride on the inter-urban car. It gets dark so inconveniently early at this season of the year. Good bye, Margaret; I'll try to forgive you if you never mention that man again.'

When Elizabeth Morrison boarded her car she looked eagerly for a familiar face but the only passengers were an old man and a young girl whom she had never seen before. Disappointed, she took possession of one of the rear seats and gazed absently at a succession of snow-covered fields, whose monotony was relieved occasionally by a clump of naked trees that shivered miserably in the December wind.

'I do wish that Margaret were not so much interested in Mr. Shae and me,' she thought rather peevishly. 'She makes herself a bore. Of course, he is a fine fellow. I am not so blind that I can't see that. Why should she care for a butterfly like me a mystery. Even father thinks that I—' and her face grew sad and wistful.

Suddenly the car stopped far from any station. The conductor hurried forward, and he and the driver talked earnestly for a moment or two and exchanged a few remarks with a man who ran down the track towards them.

'Wreck ahead!' the conductor announced, laconically, to the curious passengers. 'We'll be tied up here for at least three hours—maybe four or five.'

Elizabeth was dismayed. The early twilight was beginning to fall. There was no house within sight where she might have been able to telephone for a taxi-cab. 'How far are we from town?' she asked, anxiously.

'Four miles,' the conductor called back, as he and the driver left the car and hurried to the scene of the disaster.

Elizabeth had never walked half that distance. The mere idea of such a thing seemed preposterous. So she saw that the man ahead of her was consulting with his young companion, and wondered what they expected to do.

'Oh! I think so, father, she overheard the girl agree, cheerfully. 'I'll enjoy the walk, unless it tires you too much.'

Her father laughed as if four miles would be only a pleasant stroll, and then, after a few words said so softly that Elizabeth did not catch the drift, he stepped to her side. 'Pardon me, madam, he began, lifting his hat, courteously—his manner was that of a gentleman—the car will soon be cold and it will be as dark as night long before it can leave here. My daughter and I have determined to walk to the city if you will accompany us. If you feel that it would be too much for you, of course we shall be glad to wait with you. We won't leave you stranded here alone.'

Elizabeth was looking up into a face younger than the man's grey head and bent shoulders had led her to think him—a face grave, kindly, earnest—an ideal face for a poet or musician, but without a trace of the sterner stuff that makes business-

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

'I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years, and tried every remedy I heard of, but never got anything that gave me relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot praise this medicine too highly for the good it has done me. I always take it in the spring and fall and would not be without it.' W. A. NORTON, Belleville, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

men financiers. After a moment's consideration the anxious look faded from her eyes, and she smiled gratefully. 'How kind you are!' she exclaimed. 'I never tried to walk four miles, but if you and your daughter can, why can't I?'

Soon the trio were trudging merrily down the track, chatting as usual, unconsciously as if they were old friends.

'And you never walked four miles?' the girl said, almost incredulously. 'I think nothing of five or six. You see, I love to be out of doors, and as we have no horse I have to walk.'

Elizabeth looked enviously at her round, rosy cheeks and lithe, erect form. 'I know I ought to walk more. Papa tells me occasionally that I am pale and should take more exercise, but it is so much easier to ride, and I can always have the machine when I want it.'

The old man smiled, indulgently. 'Mary hasn't had that temptation, or perhaps she would not walk more than you do. A lawyer in a small town—and an unsuccessful one at that—finds it hard to provide plenty of bread and butter.'

There was a touch of sadness in his tone and words, and with a woman's quick intuition, Elizabeth understood that he felt himself a failure, and that, naturally enough, the knowledge was a trial, a humiliation to this sensitive and affectionate father.

'A man has a better chance in a great city,' he continued, half to himself. 'Now, my son—no one could have been unconnected of the love in his thin, colorless voice, as he lingered over the word—my son has done well in St. Louis—wonderfully well. He has been there only five years, but he has lifted the mortgage off our little house. I tried for a lifetime and could not do it. And besides, each month he sends us what we call "our share of his earnings. Mary and I are getting rich, aren't we, little girl?'

Poor Mary's face was crimson. It hurt her to hear her father speak so openly of their privacy and their poverty to a stranger, and especially to one whose whole appearance bespoke wealth.

The father, in his pride in his son, had no such thought. He could not lose an opportunity of praising him. 'You can't imagine how Mary and I hated to see John leave home. He was always so bright, so full of fun, and so good to us. The first month he was away we thought the evenings would never pass. You see, we were accustomed to doing without him during the day,' he explained; and Elizabeth, somewhat to her own astonishment was deeply interested in the glimpse she was getting of a sphere of life most remote from the extremely fashionable one which was the only world she knew.

'We three used to sit before the fire every night, and John would tell the funniest stories you ever heard of. I often laughed until I begged him to stop. The man smiled at the mere recollection of those happy evenings.

'He loved to use outrageous slang,' he rattled on, 'I could never understand it. He and Mary thought it a great joke when I could not make out what he was talking about. Oh, we had such good times when John was home!'

'And then, when it grew late—about nine or half-past—we always said the beads together. John didn't like to give them out, but he was willing enough to answer if I did. We're Catholics,' he added, by way of explanation.

'So am I,' Elizabeth said, earnestly, and then she sighed. She could not remember her pretty young mother, whose portrait hung in the place of honor at home. Her father had never had time for her. Often he was in the East for weeks together, and even when he was at home they never spent a whole evening alone. The gentle old man was giving her a glimpse of something that had no counterpart in her life, something she had longed for without giving it a name, something sweeter than all other earthly blessings, because it holds more

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than a drop of heavenly peace—home life.

For some minutes they walked on in silence, until at last Elizabeth said, wistfully, 'It must be nice to have—a brother.' She had been on the point of saying 'a father,' but remembered in time. 'My mother is dead, and so is yours, is she not?'

'Oh, yes. She died when I was a tiny girl, only three years old; but John took such good care of me that I did not miss what I had hardly known. Then, when he finished his studies in Judge Donnison's office, he made father rest.'

'Father's not strong, and—you never did like to practice law did you?' she added, addressing him.

'No, no. It was up-hill work all for so little. Perhaps if I had gone to St. Louis I would have done better, but I lacked courage for the venture.'

Again there was silence. Each was occupied with his, or her own thoughts, and for the moment forgot all else.

'Oh, father, we're nearly there! Don't you see the lights? Oh! won't John be glad to see us, and won't he be surprised,' she cried almost dancing in her glee.

The man's weary face brightened, and forgetting his fatigue, he quickened his steps until Elizabeth found it hard to keep pace with him. 'Yes it will be fine!' he exclaimed joyfully; turning to Elizabeth he added in explanation. 'John has often begged us to visit him and we decided to surprise him today. He'll be so glad to see us and so much excited that he'll act like the foolish boy he is for hours, as a vent for his feelings, as he would say. We shall not be able to get a sensible word from him this evening, Mary.'

'I don't care,' she answered, with a little ship of delight. 'Oh, father, those lights seem just as if away as they did ten minutes ago!'

Elizabeth had grown too tired to talk, the others were too much excited, and during the last half-mile of their long walk few words were spoken. Mr. Morrison's automobile was at the station, where it had stood for two hours waiting for Elizabeth, and she insisted on taking her new friends to their destination before she parted from them with many expressions of gratitude.

A week passed, during which Elizabeth thought many times of the man, old before his time whose narrow shoulders had been bent nearly beneath the burden of work for which he was unfitted, whose head whirled in the struggle inevitable when a highly-strung nature is thrown into the strife made necessary by the fierce competition that is an integral part of modern business conditions. She recalled his meek face and courteous manner; his love for his daughter and his over-weening pride in his only son. Evidently, she thought of the bright, happy girl whose society her father and her brother preferred to any other.

'They were in her mind one evening as the food before the great, big fire in her father's library, dreamily watching the flit and flutter and the merry dance of countless truant sparks.

'Mr. Shae,' the maid announced. Elizabeth started, slightly. 'Bring him in here,' she said.

Five minutes later they were chatting, cozily. Elizabeth had once admitted to Miss Lawson that she liked Mr. Shae when she was with him, but that as soon as he went away she resolved anew never to admit that she had a single redeeming trait. 'I'm tired of hearing his praises sung,' was her wise reason for this.

'Oh! tell me all about the Goodridge ball,' Elizabeth demanded eagerly. 'I had a cold and couldn't go.'

'Neither could I. I intended to but something unforeseen kept me at home at the last moment. I was sorry, because I thought you would be there.' After a second of hesitation, he added gaily: 'My father and sister gave me a great surprise. To my astonishment, they appeared about seven o'clock one evening, to stay with me for a couple of days. I didn't let them go until the first of the week, and of course, spent every spare moment with them—so the Goodridges had to suffer,' he laughed.

'And you were glad to see them?' Elizabeth asked, feeling that she was expected to say something. 'A light had broken in upon her, and it made her uncomfortable.

'Glad?' and his face fairly beamed. 'Glad doesn't begin to express it! It was the finest thing that ever happened. I had not had a glimpse of them for three months?'

Elizabeth said nothing, and, after a pause, he continued: (Concluded next week.)

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Mr. B. J. Thomas, Fisher River, Man., writes:—'I beg to acknowledge a receipt of thanks for the great benefit derived from the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. For some years I suffered from severe pains in my back and could hardly work at all, and when I stooped down to pick up anything I felt as if my back would break. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and after taking two boxes I was completely cured and feel that I cannot speak too highly in their favor. It will be two years this April and am still cured and expect to stay cured.'

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN I, the undersigned, J. P. of Fisher River, do hereby take oath and swear, knowing the above statement to be true as testified. Knowing all men by this right.

Signed, L. C. ROGERS, J.P., Fisher River, Man. Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c. per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. M. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. When ordering direct specify 'Doan's.'

The charwoman, being in need of extra work, had been recommended to a neighbor. She turned up a few days later with a grim look on her face.

'Can't work no more for Mrs. X.' 'Why not?' 'She's not musical.' 'Does that make any difference?' 'I was singin' a 'im in the wash cellar when she called down the steps to me and said, "The only music I want to 'ear is the sound of the peggy in the washtub." There's no tac' about 'er.'

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Doctor (to wife of patient)—And—er—I hope you took his temperature this morning.

Wife—Well, it were like this, sir. I put the barometer on 'is chest, and it went round to very dry, sir, so I gave 'im a pint of beer and 'e went to work this morning.

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 25c.'

A story of Lord Decies: 'I said to a caddy the other day: "How much to take me to the Hotel X?" "Four dollars," the man answered. "Oh," I said, "I didn't ask the price of the rig. I don't want to buy it." "Well, I should think not," said the caddy. "The horse alone cost \$4 50."

Beware Of Worms. Don't let worms gnaw at the vital of your children. Give them Dr. Lowell's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 50c.

'Look here, old fellow, where is that \$10 you borrowed from me last month?' 'What \$10?' 'Why, didn't you come to me and say you must have \$10? Didn't you say you were so worried you weren't yourself that night?' 'Oh, well, if I wasn't myself why in the deuce should I be expected to pay it?'

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

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Mr. Peter Halstad, Tilley, Alta., writes: 'I take great pleasure in writing a few lines to tell you what your Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I had a long standing case of nervous prostration, sleeplessness, palpitation of the heart, and dizzy spells. I bought a box of the pills and they did me so much good I continued their use until I had used several boxes and they restored me to health again. They are a great remedy and I recommend them to all my friends.'

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