

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1910

Vol. XXXIX, No. 46

Tea Party Supplies. For Ladies' Wear.

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.

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Eureka Grocery.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

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HAS BOUGHT THE BALANCE OF

Prowse Bros. Stock of Shoes.

Look out for Bargains.

500 PAIRS AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

A. E. McEACHEN,

THE SHOEMAN,

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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.

For Ladies' Wear.

Watches & Chains, Brooches and Pins, Locketts, Rings, Bracelets, Links, Eyeglasses, Chains.

For Men's Use.

Watches and Chains, Links and Studs, Rings and Pins, Tie Clasps, Fobs.

For the Young Ones.

Pins and Rings, Necklets and Locketts, Cups, Napkin Rings, Knife, Fork and Spoon Thimbles.

For the Home.

Clocks and Alarms, Barometers, Thermometers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar and Butter Dishes, Pickle Dishes, Trays, Pudding Dishes, Toastracks, Eggstands, Spoons, Knives, Forks, and articles too numerous to mention.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

Dominion Coal Company

RESERVE COAL.

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

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

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

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

Peake Bros. & Co.,

Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.

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

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

McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

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Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

Newson's Block, Charlottetown.

P. O. Building, Georgetown

The French Strike.

(America)

The strike which has just taken place in France is full of menace for the future. For several days all the northern lines, and a part of those in the east were tied up, and many other supplementary strikes were taking place in different parts of the country. We were within an ace of having all traffic stopped; our great industrial establishments closed; in a word, our entire social and civil life disrupted. The whole plan had been made with that object in view. Indeed the program is still being carried out, for there is a great permanent Workingmen's Association which strives continually and without disguise to bring this plan to perfection; hoping one of these days to make it completely successful.

If this time the enterprise failed, it was not precisely because of the military measures which the Government was compelled to adopt, but chiefly because the movement started from only one of the syndicates affiliated with the General Workingmen's Confederation. With regard to this Confederation, the strikers on the Northern lines had, so to say, kicked over the traces. They gave the signal for the strike instead of waiting to receive it. The central committee of the Federation was annoyed and chagrined but could do nothing else than approve of the strike; though it was aware, because of the insufficient preparations, that it was destined to fail.

There were already troubles in the Confederation itself; but the disagreements between the Revolutionists and the Reformers, who are called Modern Syndicalists, are getting worse and worse, and this discussion may probably put off for some time the terrible menace of a general strike. Nevertheless while remaining partial, these strikes will continue. Even with these divisions the Confederation will keep a firm hand on the different sections. The preparation of strikes is an essential element of its program, and there is no doubt that we shall see strikes in department after department all over France. There will, so to speak, be a permanent condition of restricted strikes. The readers of America will welcome, I think, some details about the General Workingmen's Confederation, which is at the back of the movement.

It is a union of several syndicates and other analogous groups. It represents 300,000 workmen, perhaps more, and is divided into two sections. First, the Confederation of Workingmen's Exchange, and second, the Confederation of Industries and Trades, which are called Syndicates. The Workingmen's Exchange direct bureau, whose purpose is to procure work, and to create or administer other kind organizations. The Confederation of Industries and Trades has for its special object the inauguration and promotion of strikes, and also the forming of syndicates which are to be available as instruments in the social struggle.

For a long time these two sections kept their autonomy and developed by means of their own resources and their special organizations. To unite them was the first object of the Revolutionists. That purpose was effected by establishing the General Workingmen's Confederation, and it was brought about in 1902, after efforts which called for great persistence and perseverance. It was effected by preserving the character and internal organizations of the two branches, and has already begun its operation for seven years. Its central committee is made up of delegates designated by each one of the component associations: the Exchanges and the Syndicates, and has three permanent commissions, each of twelve members. The first is the Literary Commission, whose chief organ, a weekly, is the *Voix du Peuple*. Second, the Commission on Strikes. Third, the Commission of Control. The budget is supplied by fees which are very numerous.

Their members have a badge of affiliation. It is called the Label and represents two hands stretching across the world with the device "Prosperity and Liberty." There is a paper edited by Citizen Delasalle, which contains information about the use of the badge. It reminds the wearers that it is a sign intended to impart strength to the struggle by the proper distribution of assistance in the fight. Thus when an appeal for help is received, the Syndicates know whom they ought to help, for each one of them will be able to understand immediately where to send the aid that is demanded, if the petition bears the stamp of the Confederation. This help will be distributed always with a preference for the Syndicates which employ the label. Thus, if a Syndicate is forced to begin a strike,

its appeals, stamped with the mark of the Association, will declare to the other bodies that it is their duty to be on hand with the needed help. As a matter of fact, the Confederation does not wait for the Syndicate to announce that a strike has been ordered, for it is continually urging and promoting strikes. It has a special permanent commission established, which concerns itself with that object exclusively. The sixteenth article of its rules says, that the Commission on Strikes and on the General Strike, has for its object, to study the movement of strikes in the whole country. It gathers subscriptions from all the members and guarantees the distribution of money among those who need it. It endeavors besides to use every means to persuade the workers of the necessity of a general strike. For that end it creates or suggests the creation of sub-committees for the same purpose wherever it is possible. It not only sends subsidies, but it furnishes lecturers.

In order to understand the importance which the Confederation attaches to this strike propaganda, we need only read the pamphlet which is published by Citizen Delasalle, and which is copied everywhere by other publications. He says, "To fight always without cessation and without respite, to keep the spirit of revolution always alive in the minds of the workingmen, never to be satisfied as long as they are the victims of society?—such are, without contradiction, the only tactics in this war of the classes. Repeated strikes are for the proletariat both an excellent exercise and a powerful and efficacious means of education."

The Confederation inculcates direct action, which means, besides boycotting, the frightful practice of sabotage, which consists in purposely doing poor work, in spoiling good work that has been done by other workmen, in tampering with machinery, and sometimes destroying it. The motto of sabotage is, "For bad pay, bad work." The Confederation professes in general free thought and enthusiasm. It is also antagonistic to the idea of patriotism and the support of its army. Only the other day, at the close of the Congress of Toulouse, where the most revolutionary of the members of the Congress went, of their own initiative, to begin the strike on the railroads of the north, the Confederation passed a motion of anti-militarism. This motion invited the soldiers, not only to throw aside their rifles when called out against their brother workers, but also recommended a general strike in case of war.

Such is the dominant spirit of the Confederation. Nevertheless there is one section of it which, although not unimportant, is considerable in its importance. Its members are known as the Reformists. In general they assist in the strikes, but not in all of them. They are opposed to the system of sabotage. They preserve their love of country, and respect for the army. If, in spite of divergences of opinion, they continue, nevertheless, their membership in the Confederation, it is because they represent a great power which at times they have been able to exercise. They strive to prevent anything like violent action. In many cases they have shown a great deal of courage in attempting to reason with the majority. It is not probable, however, that their efforts will meet with any substantial success. Nevertheless, they hope that circumstances will, in the long run, give them more influence. It is just possible that the events of the recent strike, and also what may happen in the future, will produce a crisis in the ranks of the Confederation which the Government will know how to utilize.

In order to combat the Revolutionists, Mr. Briand finds himself now struggling with a condition of which he himself was the creator. Only seven years ago he was associated with the most violent members of the party. He began his career and continued it for some time shoulder to shoulder with these men. In some of the Socialist Congresses, he advocated a general strike and riots. The men whom he faces to-day are his former comrades. That shows the difficulty of the situation, and also throws light upon the skillfulness of the minister. He is gifted with extraordinary suppleness and tenacity. He made use of both these qualities in order to hold his office among the most violent of his party, and then to break with them after having become, through their help, a man of importance in the country. During the three years of his ministry, and especially since he was made the head of the cabinet, Briand has been able to keep his balance by his extraordinary skill. He is a man without principle. With regard to religion, he has long ago expressed

himself in a way that is not only hostile, but contemptuous. The other day, at the end of a political discourse, he declared that he wished to respect all beliefs. For him everything depends on the circumstances. It is thus that he reached his present position, and he is availing himself of every opportunity of keeping it. As the public are tired of religious strife, which has been going on for a quarter of a century, he is trying to respond to the call of peace which the country demands. Nevertheless, he as head of the ministry, refuses to modify in the least, the laws which have legalized the schools, and which have been formulated precisely for the purpose of making them hostile and indifferent to religion. To-morrow, if a direct fight against the Church should appear to be opportune, Briand would give the signal to begin, just as easily as he utters to-day his words of peace and reconciliation. He is an Atheist, but has not the excuse of being prompted by the ardent passions of Atheism as Glemenceau. The Atheism of M. Briand is determined by circumstances.

To-day a great number of Moderates, and even of the Conservatives, show themselves disposed to regard Briand as a defence against the advance of demagoguery, but the protection he offers has nothing solid in it. Moreover, its importance for him depends altogether on the vote which the Deputies will give him in some moment of bad humor or caprice.

EUGENE TAVERNIER,
Editor of the Univers.

Making Cloth from Seaweed.

On the beaches of South Australia is to be found a peculiar kind of seaweed, like hair-pads, which seems destined to become a tremendous commercial asset. An account of it is given by Alice Grant Rosman in *The Lone Hand*.

The *Posidonia australis* is to be found all round the southern coast of South Australia, and in tremendous quantities in Spencer and St. Vincent's Gulfs. According to J. M. Black, the South Australian botanist, "It is not an Alga or seaweed proper, as it has greenish flowers and a fleshy fruit somewhat smaller than an olive. The important part of the plant, which is commercially, is the fibrous remains of the leaf sheaths which cover the base of the stem. These fibres are larger and finer than those of *Posidonia oceanica*, the only other species of the genus, which is found in Mediterranean waters and along the coasts of the Atlantic in Europe."

Posidonia australis grows on a limestone bottom; but the action of the tide, through many centuries, has sifted over it masses of shells and sand, until the plant, forcing its way upwards, lies on a deposit of its own fibre, intermingled with the sand and shells, and varying in thickness from four to twenty feet. A. T. Rogers, Moola Bay, and elsewhere in South Australia waters, these deposits have been found to stretch for several miles, and the quantity of fibre has been pronounced by experts to be precisely inexhaustible.

In Moola Bay, by means of post-hole augers and other appliances, trial holes were put down from high-water mark out to the low tide level, a distance of several miles. In every boring experiment the fibre was found reaching to a depth of nine feet or more, and underlying an over-burden of from one to eighteen inches.

Samples of the fibre, cleaned and dried, prove to possess many valuable properties. It is not inflammable, except at a tremendously high temperature, and for this reason has a distinct advantage over flax, kemp, oakum, etc. For bedding and upholstering purposes it has been found to have the lightness and softness of flax, while its purity, and the utter absence of animal life, give it a sanitary value above most materials used for stuffing purposes. Samples of cloth woven from a mixture of wool and fibre, and quantities of the raw material dyed various colors testify to its utility in this direction; while other purposes for which it has been pronounced adaptable are rope, string, twine, mats, linoleum, army blankets, paper, packing fruit, eggs, etc., for export, caulking docks and wood-work of ships, stuffing saddles, insulating doors to cool chambers instead of wool, packing round submarine cables in place of oakum. Of the existence of this fibre in tremendous quantities there can be no possible doubt; and its utility when raised, cleaned and dried is also beyond question, but—the inevitable but—

What is less certain is the possibility of raising and preparing it for the market at a cost that can successfully compete with such products as kemp, flax, oakum, cow-hair, etc. The chief obstacle to its cheap production is the tremendous amount of waste material raised with the fibre. Repeated experiments have proved that of every hundred tons of matter raised, one only is pure fibre, the other ninety-nine being sand, shells, and debris. This is the chief difficulty at present confronting the infant industry.—*Business Man's Magazine*.

All Skin Diseases Can be Directly Traced To BAD BLOOD.

Therefore to get rid of these skin diseases it is absolutely necessary that the blood should be thoroughly cleansed of the accumulated poisons, and for this purpose there is nothing to equal Burdock Blood Bitters. This remedy has been on the market for over thirty-five years and when you use it you are not experimenting with some new and untried remedy. Miss Stella Eichel, Maidland Forks, N.S., writes—"I have been bothered with Salt Rheum on my hands for three years and it itched so I didn't know what to do. I tried everything but nothing seemed to be any good. I heard of Burdock Blood Bitters and bought two bottles of it. Now I am perfectly cured and have no Salt Rheum on my hands any more. I cannot speak too highly of Burdock Blood Bitters. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"My wife always lets me have the last word," remarked the meek-looking man.

"Indeed" exclaimed his friend in tones which implied a doubt of the other's veracity.

"She does really. Whenever I say 'Yes, my dear, you are quite right,' she stops talking immediately."

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Agent—Did you find a suitable house for that customer who seemed so chesny?
Assistant—I did my best, sir, I recommended him one with a swell front.

A Sensible Merchant.

Mrs. Fred. Laine, St. George, Ont., writes:—"My little girl would cough so at night that neither she nor I could get any rest. I gave her Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and am thankful to say it cured her cough quickly."

"We should not be too niggardly in our praise, for men will do more to support a character than to raise one."

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.

Belle—But do you think you and he are suited to each other? Nell—Oh, perfectly! Our tastes are quite similar. I don't care very much for him, and he doesn't care very much for me.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

"How do you like the new oatmeal soap?" inquired the barber.
"Seems nourishing," replied the customer, "but I've had my breakfast."

Sprained Arm.

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

Jenny—I consider the fellow was quite impudent. He put his arm round me twice. Rose—Did he? What a long arm he must have.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

"I'm after the gas bill."
"Gee! My husband forgot to leave the check—'s just gone."
"Are you sure he forgot to leave it?"
"Yes; he told me so just as it went."

Heart Trouble Caused Dizziness, Weakness and Smothering Spells.

Through one cause or another a large majority of the people are troubled, more or less, with some form of heart trouble. Wherever there are sickly people with weak hearts, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will be found to be the most effective medicine on the market. Mrs. F. Leslie Craig, 114 Erie Ave., Bradford, Ont., writes—"It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you stating the benefit I have received by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I suffered greatly from heart trouble which caused dizziness, weakness and smothering spells. I used a great deal of Dr.'s medicine but received no benefit. A friend advised me to buy a box of your pills, which I did, and before I had finished one box I felt so much better I could inured their use by taking two boxes. I highly recommend these pills to any one suffering from heart and nerve trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1910
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Please send in your subscriptions. The year is nearing its close and we need the money to meet our obligations. Please don't delay.

Chickens Returning to Roost.

Ever since the election in Drummond-Arthabaska on the 3rd inst., Liberal newspapers have been trying to forge reasons for the defeat of the Laurier candidate. Liberal editors roll their eyes and hold up their hands in holy horror at the thought that such a great and just man as Sir Wilfrid Laurier should suffer defeat in the house of his friends, and busy themselves inventing all manner of excuses to cover the Premier's ignominious retreat. In their hypocritical endeavors to draw a red herring over the trial and deceive the public, they overstep the bounds of prudence.

The ologists of Sir Wilfrid are profuse in their declarations that the Premier stands for British connection, and that those who opposed his naval programme, in the election under review, are against such connection. The best refutation of this is found in the statements made by the Laurier candidate and his fellow orators during this election campaign. Mr. Perreault, the Laurier standard-bearer, solemnly told the electors that the admirable features of Laurier's naval programme consisted in its being a step towards independence. Further evidence of this same nature is furnished by the Montreal Witness a zealous Government organ. In a report of a political meeting at Victoriaville, during the campaign in question, the Herald says: "Mr. Beland, M. P., and Mr. Gauthier, ex-M. P., two of the best orators of the ministerial party, were the choice. It was a splendid duel, in which every good reason for or against the navy was presented in the most able manner. The Liberal speakers advocated the Navy Bill as the most glorious measure ever passed by the Canadian parliament. They declared that it was a step towards the independence of Canada, for only a nation could have its navy."

These declarations of Laurier's friends, and innumerable other statements of a kindred nature were only repetitions of what the Premier and his henchmen have said over and over again in their frantic appeals to the electors of Quebec, in order to retain their support for the Administration at Ottawa. In 1896, when a vote was asked from Parliament by the Conservative Government, for Lee Enfield rifles for the militia of Canada, and some field guns for the artillery, cries of this kind were raised by Laurier and his trusted lieutenants. During the debate on this vote, Mr. Brodeur, the present minister of Marine and head of Laurier's navy, then a member of the House and an active lieutenant of Sir Wilfrid's said, as reported in Hansard April 22nd: "I regret that the government has bought these rifles from the English government and that the same government asks us to be repaid. Is that the kind of protection promised by England to Canada? Is that the situation which is destined for this colony? I think we have a right to ex-

pect another treatment on the part of England."

During the Federal elections of 1896, Laurier, Brodeur and their fellow workers, flooded the Province of Quebec with speeches and other campaign literature in which the armament of the militia by a Tory Government was represented as a part of a plot of "Old Tupper" and Chamberlain to make the French-Canadians conscript soldiers of the British Empire. These Laurier orators represented the Conservative Government as conspiring with the British Government to make "cannon food" of the French Canadian youth. L'Electeur, the Liberal organ of the day bravely seconded the efforts of the Laurier speel binders, after this fashion: Why these armaments? Why fight for England? These rifles, these guns, will have to be manned by the electors. You are looked upon as only fit food for cannons. The Tupper, the Angers, and the Taillons will sit quietly in their cabinets and will send you to death joyfully, while they drink champagne. They will send your sons to Africa or Asia, whence they will never come back. Vote for Laurier if we do not want some day to be sent to foreign countries, leaving at home our wives, our children, and our dear ones."

This was the manner of appeal made to the electors of Quebec; these were the lessons taught them in 1896 by Laurier and his friends. These tactics succeeded in placing Laurier in power in 1896, and every Liberal newspaper in Canada from the Toronto Globe down to the meanest, most obsequious gutter organ of the party rejoiced; praised Laurier, slapped him on the back and proclaimed him a great Canadian statesman. Laurier, we were told then by his Liberal followers and the Liberal press, was the man of destiny; he dished the "Tories"; he was a nation-builder; he was an imperial statesman. It was quite a proper thing for him to have employed the manner of tactics above referred to; it was part of the game. But now when some of those who were then Laurier's admirers having found out more about him, go back to the electors of Drummond-Arthabaska and employ tactics of a somewhat similar nature to defeat Laurier, who has deceived and betrayed them, it is a horrible crime! The Laurier henchmen, camp-followers and obsequious pen-pushers almost go into hysterics in the vehemence of their denunciations of those who caused the prestige of their idol to suffer an eclipse. No words can be found sufficiently strong to denounce the wickedness of those who helped to tear from Laurier the mask of political hypocrisy by means of which he deceived the people in 1896 and continued to deceive them for so many succeeding years.

The shattering to Laurier's glittering armour has been accomplished principally by members of his own political family, Bourassa, who led the attack, and was a Liberal. He entered Parliament as the disciple, admirer and devoted follower of Laurier. He trusted and confided in his leader. But Bourassa hated graft and crookedness, and to his surprise he found the man whom he had regarded as the ideal of leaders, was not proof against obliquity in vital matters of administration. Seeing this Bourassa began to retrace in a gentle way, but finding no response he entered on public criticism and denunciations of the evil practices complained of. Finally, when a critical stage was reached he found Laurier invariably took the part of the political grafter. Annoyed by the protests of his disciple, Laurier cast out Bourassa and

his friend Lavergne, thinking that was the end of these troublesome censors, Bourassa, however, refused to be politically annihilated by boss Laurier. The Premier had had troublesome colleagues, Tarte, Blair and others. All these he succeeded in killing and he set out to serve Bourassa in the same way. He called that spectacular meeting in Montreal and devoted the greater part of his speech to a denunciation of Bourassa. He warned the people of Quebec that Bourassa was a pestilent member of the political family that must be disposed of once and for all. Copies of this speech, by the thousand, were circulated broad cast over Quebec.

Having done all this, Laurier thought the ground was fully prepared to bring on the by-election in Drummond-Arthabaska. He knew that Bourassa was campaigning in the French constituencies. Now, he would have to put up a fight against the Premier, and suffer defeat, or refuse to fight and ruin his prestige. In either event Laurier felt sure Bourassa was bound to go down. The very opposite of what Laurier calculated on happened, and now we have all this hypocritical wailing in the Liberal press.

The attempt is made to show that Bourassa is not loyal; but he most emphatically repudiates this and points out that his objection to the naval programme is that it was not submitted to the people before being passed into law. Here is what he says: "I am just as loyal to the British Crown as ever, and those who state this battle has been anti-British do not know what they are talking about. We have today done a great work. We have taught Sir Wilfrid Laurier that he is not omnipotent, and that he cannot plunge Canada into the responsibilities of supporting a navy without first consulting the people."

United States Elections.

As briefly intimated in our last issue, the elections in the United States on Tuesday of last week resulted strongly in favor of the Democrats. Elections were held in some thirty two or thirty-three states of the Union and several of them were productive of big surprises. In these elections, Governors and Lieut. Governors of States, State Legislators and members of the Federal House of Representatives were chosen, as well as some judges and other state functionaries. The names of all these public servants are placed on one ballot, by each respective party; so that every elector votes for all to be selected, at once.

The Governor in each State heads the State ticket; but it does not follow that the election of the gubernatorial candidate means the election of the whole ticket in every case. For instance, in Massachusetts, a Democratic Governor was elected by a plurality of 38,000; but the State Legislature still remains Republican. In New York, on the other hand, where the Governor and Legislature had been strongly Republican before the election, returned a Democratic Governor, by 68,000 and also elected a majority of Democrats to the State House. The Federal Legislature at Washington, consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and is called Congress. The members of the Federal House of Representatives are known as Congressmen. They are elected directly by the people; but the Federal Senators are chosen by the State Legislatures.

The most notable Democratic gains in last week's elections were in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and Ohio. The Southern States went Democratic for the most part; but they were so before. So great has been the turn over that the Federal House of Representatives has completely changed its complexion. From being Republican by some 28 majority it will now be Democratic by 29 or 30 majority. The Senate, however, will still remain Republican by about 10 majority. The next Congress will be somewhat mixed. The President and Executive are

Republican; the House of Representatives Democrat, and the Senate Republican.

The Senators hold office, some of them for six years and some for four years, and go out in alternate batches. Each State has two Senators. In March next, some thirty two or thirty-three Senators retire by efflux of time, and successors to them will be chosen by the Legislatures of the States which they represent. Republican senators, whose States have returned Legislatures of the same political complexion, are likely to be selected as their own successors; but where the Legislature has become Democrat, a Democratic senator will be chosen.

The most remarkable feature of the elections was the overthrow of ex-President Roosevelt. He undertook to boss the elections, not only in his own state of New York; but in Massachusetts, Ohio, New Jersey and Connecticut; and in every one of these states, his nominees were overwhelmingly defeated. In New York, he disregarded the proceedings of his party altogether, set aside their nominees and those a slate of his own and undertook to impose his absolute will upon the Republican electors of the State. The result has been the turn over of New York, from being strongly Republican to the Democratic column by a sweeping majority. The Governor and Legislature, Congressmen and all elected are in opposition to the Roosevelt slate. The same is true, to some extent, of New Jersey, Ohio, Connecticut and Massachusetts, which States all elected Democratic Governors. That is what Boss Roosevelt got for his unwonted interference. The present Congress continues in power until March next, when the Congress elected last week come into office. What is known as the short Congressional session commences on December 1st, and continues till March 1st. It will thus be seen that those now holding their seats have power to do public business for three months; although their successors have been chosen by the people.

Floods in France.

Paris advices of the 13th, convey the intelligence that the River Seine is again in the rapage and that Paris and other portions of France were in danger of inundation. The gauge at Pontroyal Sunday night marked a height of 5.93 metres above the normal, and somewhat higher than that estimated a few days previously. The river authorities, although the tributaries and sources of the Seine are reported to be falling, estimate that the rise will continue until Thursday when it is expected the flood will reach a maximum of 7.20 metres, a little more than 2 metres short of the disastrous floods of last January. The low quarters at the eastern end of the city and part of the Jardin des Plantes, or the museum of Natural History, are now inundated and the subterranean passages to the Austerlitz station are flooded, gangways being improvised for passengers. The cellars of the Palais de Justice the police are full of water. M. Lupin, the prefect of Paris, has installed traction engines and dynamo in the court yard to supply electricity for the offices. The fine weather Sunday brought out vast throngs to watch the swollen river race by, but at night rain again began to fall. The suburbs are suffering immense damages, the river at Stiers is over its banks, flooding the lower floors of houses. The poor in the eastern suburbs, who were so heavily stricken last January are again suffering most severely. Many of the residents have already moved out their furniture. It is feared that a number of factories will be forced to close down throwing thousands out of work. The river Marne is falling, but several of the smaller places along its banks are inundated.

Crop Conditions.

Archibald Blue, Census Commissioner, Ottawa, on the 11th inst, sent out this bulletin on the crops of Canada as prepared from reports made up to the end of October. The closing months of the year give good reports for nearly all of the field crops of the Dominion. Potatoes alone indicate partial failure, and in all the provinces there are complaints of rot in the fields and in the heaps for winter storage. The area is 503,262 acres and the estimated yield 74,045,000 bushels, being an average of about 147 bushels per acre

which is nearly uniform for all the provinces. The quality is 84.42 per cent. Turnips and other field roots show a quality of 88.57, a yield per acre of 402 bushels and a total yield per acre of 402,207,000 bushels for a crop of 236,622 acres. Hay and clover are computed for 8,515,400 acres and a yield per acre of 1.82 tons. The quality is 90.45 per cent and the total yield 15,497,000 tons. Fodder corn has an estimated yield per acre of 9.38 tons, which upon an area of 271,960 acres gives a product of 2,551,000 tons. Sugar beets are grown most extensively in Ontario and Alberta, where they supply roots for three sugar factories. The area in crop this year is 16,000 acres, which is a substantial increase upon last year. The yield per acre is 9.59 tons, the total yield 155,000 tons and the quality 93.15 per cent. The roots supplied to the Berlin factory are testing 17 per cent of sugar and at the Wallaceburg factory 16 per cent; but a product of 5000 acres in Ontario is being shipped to factories in Michigan. The product of 8,200 acres in that province is marketed at Wallaceburg and Belin where the average price is about \$5.86 per ton or better than \$57.80 per acre. Computed at the average local prices the market value of potatoes this year is \$38,446,000, of turnips and other roots \$21,444,000, of hay and clover \$14,716,000, of fodder corn \$11,957,000. The report of fall wheat sown this year shows an area of 790,300 acres, whereof 682,500 acres are in Ontario and 107,800 acres in Alberta. Last year the area was 609,200 acres in Ontario and 107,800 acres in Alberta. Last year the area was 609,200 for Ontario and 98,000 in Alberta. The condition of the crop is reported at 98.40 per cent as compared with 93.60 last year. The per cent of fall ploughing completed this year compared with the area planned for is less than last year, but the report is made for a period one month earlier. The per cent of summer fallowing compared in the same way is somewhat lower, but increases are shown for Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Bourassa On The Result

On the day of the election in Drummond-Arthabaska, before the polls closed and the results were known, Bourassa, in his paper Le Desoir printed a signed editorial, under the heading "Laurier and Delanois". Bourassa says that it was in "this hotbed of Laurierism, where the normal majority in favor of the ministry is 1,200 out of a total vote of 6,000, that the heroic leader of the Government, Mr. Laurier, invited his opponents on three weeks' notice to a by-election, himself taking personal directions for the first time since he became the head of the Government. It is also to be noted that before risking this popular consultation in one of the most pronounced Rouge counties of the province, Laurier secretly laid his plans two months in advance. His first communication with the member of the county elected in 1908 for five years, informed him he would be translated to the senate as soon as he had sufficiently manipulated the electorate of the county together with the senator whom Mr. Laurier named in advance. Mr. Lavergne the future senator and Mr. Perreault, the future candidate, went all over the county choosing their delegates, laid their plans, and when everything was ready the chief made his triumphant entry, distributed the ammunition and defied his opponents to come and supplant him in the affection of the people. From Thursday last, the day of nomination everyone who could be made drunk was made drunk." Mr. Bourassa adds, however, that the great majority of people in the country districts of Quebec are sober and peaceable, but that there is always a certain number of recruits ready for demagoguery and disorder. Ministers, senators and members of Parliament harnessed to the car of the Grand Pontiff enrolled these latter at the commencement of the campaign. They also added a cohort of blackguards from Montreal and elsewhere, and surrounded by this battalion of vice they formed an escort to the Grand Seigneur. In every occasion these electoral "committees" were installed at great cost, and became scenes of debauchery and drunkenness. The ministerial caravans took an account of the number of calves, pigs and poultry killed by intercolonial locomotives for years past in order to offer their owners indemnity out of all proportion to the actual value of the animals killed. "Of course electoral corruption is not new in this country," says Mr. Bourassa, "for under all regime elections have not been made with prayers. It is not, in fact, the first, nor will it be the last, time that a minister has striven to write a verdict from the people by corruption and the most ignoble appeals to passion. What is necessary to know is the quality of those who did this dirty work in Drummond and confided to subalterns equal to the task. Today, however, this is changed. The former organizers of these debaucheries have been attacked in honorable positions where they are fed from the public chest, and today it is the members of Parliament, the aspirants to the beach, the senate and the cabinet who carry about the whiskey jug and who, during the flight of glee, organize the parish balls, carry the sacks of oats and turn the price of dead pigs to the service of the state and the profit of Laurierism. In fact, all this work was accomplished under the serene eye and with the passive connivance of the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P. C., G. C. M. G., K. C., D. C., L. L. D., etc., etc."

After referring to the warning which Mr. Bourassa says he gave Sir Wilfrid in 1906, the Nationalist appeals to the voters, "Whatever may be the result of the election, be the ministerial candidate elected by a thousand votes or defeated, the glory of the Grand Man is about to disappear, buried in the mud."

Printing Bureau Scandal.

Hon. Charles Murphy, Secretary of State, Ottawa, has published a lengthy report relative to the scandal and corruption in the Government Printing Bureau. The report intimates that \$24,000 at least was lost to the country in consequence of the rake-off system of purchasing supplies from New York firms; but orders cancelled and goods seized under protest conditions reduced this amount by \$23,000. This would reduce the net loss on the item of purchase to about \$70,000, says the report. The report deals with several other scandalous and irregular phases of the printing bureau operations. Referring to this report the Montreal Gazette offers this criticism:

"Following the exposure of the lax methods of the marine department comes the relating by the responsible minister, of the inefficiency of the printing bureau. The remarkable feature of the report is the stress laid upon the fact that the evils shown in 1891 to exist largely responsible for the abuses brought to light in the report. For a government that has been in power fourteen years to claim this as an excuse is certainly peculiar. It is all the more peculiar because when, time after time, the opposition in parliament has pressed for responsibility for the abuses in the operation of the great spending departments the reply of the government has been that there was nothing to investigate."

Now Mr. Murphy frankly confesses that in regard to this important department there was a great deal that required reforming, and complacently pats himself upon the back because he finally succeeded in getting at the bottom of certain things in spite of the determination of certain officials that he should not. But, as in the marine investigation, there is reason to think that Mr. Murphy has only uncovered the top layer of the rottenness of the administration of the printing bureau. The government in appointing Mr. Justice Casels as an investigator was careful to see that his powers were limited. They were wide enough to enable him to get the facts of the case, but they were too narrow to get the direct grip on the system whose operation tended to produce dishonesty in officials."

In the same way Mr. Murphy has chased the minor offenders out of the building, the little people who were merely initiating the government's method of helping itself. The gentlemen engaged by Mr. Murphy tell how one of these employes made a good thing out of the powers entrusted to him. But they do not tell, nor were they given an opportunity of telling, how the government was and is still making a good thing out of the way in which it handles the printing done outside of the walls of the department, which has increased five fold in the last eight years, and now amounts to almost as much as the work done in the bureau itself. It surely is wrong for an official to buy supplies from a concern which allows him a rake-off, and, it would appear from a moral standpoint, equally indefensible for a government to purchase printing from its friends at non-competitive prices, or to place advertising in obscure papers simply because they support the ministers."

If these were the things Mr. Murphy was intent upon reforming one could see the real reformer in him."

The Grand Trunk's London Offices

Cockspur Street, facing Trafalgar Square, London Eng, has of late years become the home of several great railway companies and American banks. One of the most conspicuous public buildings in this locality has been erected by the Grand Trunk Railway System. The Grand Trunk, when its proposed extensions are completed, will be the most important transit system in the world, and it is fitting that they should have headquarters in the metropolis of the world that will be in harmony with their wonderful growth. Sir Aston Webb, R. A. is the architect of the building. The frontage of the new offices presents a very dignified elevation in character very much like the palatial structures erected by the various Italian Republics in the palmiest days of their commercial prosperity. The five coats of arms of the various provinces traversed by the Grand Trunk System in Canada are introduced beneath the subsidiary cornice of the fifth floor, and harmony seems to dominate this noble frontage. The great central doorway is placed by two lights and adorned by a piece of sculpture, which Mr. Albert Drury, R. A. is the well known sculptor, and which is emblematical of travel by land and sea. The new quarters are not merely an office building, but a meeting place for Canadian and American business men, Australian and South African friends, a "Canadian commercial embassy" or industrial information bureau, to supply the public with accurate and complete information concerning the Dominion of Canada, and every traveler is invited to make use of the facilities thus offered. The main office on the ground floor is a very handsome room paneled in teak, with inlays of holly and ebony, and a frieze runs all round, painted by Mr. Frank Brangwyn, R. A. representing the genesis of Canadian life, from the will of the Indian to the building of the railway, and influence of the white man on the country. Reception rooms are also provided for the use of visitors to transact business. On the second floor is another large reception room for visitors and friends to meet in. This room is supplied with Canadian newspapers and journals and a reference library, and Trans Atlantic passengers visiting London, Eng., are cordially invited to visit these handsome new offices, their exact location being 17 1/2 Cockspur St., London, S. W. They are very easily found as the building is the midst of the busiest centre of London; in fact it is at the very hub of the world's metropolis, and within five minutes walk of the leading hotels, and near the intake of the tube at Trafalgar Street Station.

Friend—Now that you have been married some time, old friend, tell me frankly your opinion on the marriage state. Much Married Man (to his wife)—Just go outside, my dear, will you?

Trunks and Suit Cases



Flat Top Japanned and Marbelized, Sheet Iron, Birch Slats, Heavy Brass Yale Lock, 3-ply Leather Handles. 28 inches long \$2.85, 32 inches long 2.60. Same as above except has round top, 28 inches \$2.75, 32 inches 3.00. Plain Waterproof Canvas. Edges of ends sheet iron bound, 3-8 inch Hardwood Slats, 3-ply Leather Handles, 30 inches \$3.25, 32 inches 3.75, 34 inches \$4.15.

Stanley Bros.

DOMINION OF CANADA, PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. IN THE SURROGATE COURT, 1st GEORGE V. A. D. 1910. In re Estate of John A. McDonald, late of Kingson, in Queen's County, in said Province, Merchant, deceased, intestate. By the Honourable Richard Reddin, Surrogate, Judge of Probate, &c., &c. To the Sheriff of the County of Queen's County aforesaid, or any constable or literate person within said County: GREETING: Whereas upon reading the Petition (on file) of Flora A. McDonald, of Kingson, in Queen's County, aforesaid, administratrix of the estate and effects of John A. McDonald, the above named deceased, praying that a Citation may be issued for the purpose hereinafter set forth, you are therefore hereby required to issue all persons interested in the said estate to be and appear before me at a Surrogate Court to be held at the Court House in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, aforesaid, on Thursday the twenty-fourth day of November, next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, of the same day, to show cause if any they can, why a license to sell the real estate of the said John A. McDonald, deceased, for the payment of the debts of the said deceased, should not be granted to the said Petitioner (the personal estate of the said deceased being insufficient for that purpose) and also to show cause if any they can, why the said Petitioner should not be appointed administrator of the said estate of the said John A. McDonald, deceased, and to sign a true copy of this Citation to be forthwith published in the Charlottetown Herald Newspaper for at least four consecutive weeks from the date hereof; and also that a true copy hereof be forthwith posted in the following public places, to-wit: in the Hall of the Court House in Charlottetown aforesaid, in front of the School House situated at Jiggs, in Queen's County aforesaid, and at or near the Public Hall situated at Vernon River Bridge, in Queen's County aforesaid, so that all persons so interested as aforesaid may have due notice thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this twelfth day of October, A. D. 1910, and in the first year of His Majesty's reign. [L.S.] RICHARD REDDIN, Surrogate, Judge of Probate. Messrs. McLeod & Bentley, Proctors. Oct. 19, 1910-41

Pressed Hay WANTED!

We will buy some good bright Timothy Hay. G. Lyons & Co. Feb. 10th, 1909-21

Mortgage Sale.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the Court House at Georgetown on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1910, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, all that tract, piece and parcel of land situate lying and being in the reserved Lands adjoining the Town of Georgetown aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: On the Northeast by the S. Shore of Cardigan River, on the Southeast by land covered by Archibald J. McDonald, Master in Chancery to Seymour C. Knight, on the Southwest by the North Royal Road and on the Northwest by land covered by the said Donald B. McPhee and Mary McPhee his wife to John A. Mathieson by Indenture dated the 11th day of November, A. D. 1910, containing Twenty acres of land a little more or less. The above sale is made pursuant to and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 24th day of July, A. D. 1886 and made between Donald B. McPhee of Georgetown aforesaid, Farmer, and Mary McPhee his wife of the first part, and William A. Weeks of Charlottetown in Queen's County in said Island, Merchant, of the second part, which said Mortgage Indenture of Assignment bearing date the 2nd day of November, A. D. 1910, default having been made in payment of the principal money and interest secured by said Mortgage. For further particulars apply at the office of Mathieson, McDonald & Stewart, Solicitors, Georgetown. Dated this 3rd day of November, A. D. 1910. JAMES D. STEWART, Assignee of Mortgage. Nov. 9, 1910.-41

Morson & Duffy

Barristers & Attorneys. Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I. MONEY TO LOAN. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada. 260 Miles in 52 days.

G. Lyons & Co.

Feb. 10th, 1909-21



PATON'S The House of Quality Where THE Best Clothes COME FROM.

Table with Market Prices and MARRIED. columns, listing various goods and their prices.

\$50 Scholarships Free To the Student making the Highest Mark during next term.

Lime. We are now supplying best quality of Lime at kilns on St. Peter's Road, suitable for building and farming purposes.

C. Lyons & Co. April 28-4i Fraser & McQuaid, Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.

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

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

John Lynch, said to be the last survivor of the Great Eastern, which laid the first Atlantic cable died at Omaha on Friday last aged 83 years.

It is reported from Ottawa that arrangements have been completed for the purchase of a piece of land 60x100 feet from the P. E. Island Railway, for a new public building at Tignish.

The severe storm which raged in the English Channel and the Straits of Dover, Friday, caught unawares the Calais fishing fleet. Several of the vessels were sunk and thirty fishermen were drowned.

Frank LeLaud was found guilty of manslaughter at Winnipeg. He was drunk while on duty at the railway switch and derailed an approaching train. Sam Patterson, the fireman was killed. Sentence was deferred.

Mine No. 3 of the Victor Fuel Co., at Delagoa, was wrecked the other day by a terrific explosion. The mine usually employs 200 men, but many were off on account of the election when the fire broke out.

It is believed in London that plans of two Canadian Pacific steamers of 45,000 horse-power are being prepared. The vessels will shortly be invited for Canada West India service which the Home Government will partly subsidize.

The Canadian Northern Railway has purchased a farm at Port Credit, Ont., of 100 acres. The company intends to lay out a suburban village where the officials and other employes may make their homes. The place will be on the "model village plan."

Judge Britton at Toronto has found that Michael Fraser, a wealthy octogenarian who married Hanna Robinson, a woman of thirty-five, is sane. The relatives of the old man tried to upset the marriage on the ground that he was suffering from senile dementia.

Forty thousand barrels of kerosene oil, in a tank of the Tidewater Co., at Bayonne, N. Y., went up with such a roar that the countryside trembled for miles around. One man working near the tank, is missing. It is believed that he perished. Five other were seriously burned and burnt.

Six persons are dead and twenty-six injured, four of whom will die, at Kalamazoo, Mich., as the result of a street car being run down by a fast express train. All victims were passengers in the street car, and it is considered remarkable that any escaped.

Canadians are making increasing use of mail facilities. This is indicated by the fact that the revenue for the past year was \$7,968,547 and expenditure \$7,215,337, leaving a surplus of \$743,210. The number of letters and postcards handled was 45,705,000, a gain of 10 per cent.

Australia has an immigration scandal similar to that reported from Vancouver the Chinese being concerned. A regular traffic in the admission of Orientals is being brought to light at Melbourne. The Chinese gain entrance to the Commonwealth by paying government agents \$3.50 and upwards.

Remorse was current at Salkirk, Manx, the other day, that the flagship Wolverine of the Northern Fish Co. has foundered in Lake Winnipeg. The Wolverine was two weeks overdue. Including passengers and crew there were over fifty on board when the steamer left the wharf.

An unknown mysterious convict known as "John Doe," but supposed to be a Canadian ran amok in the New Hampshire State Prison at Concord stabbed Warden Baller in the abdomen slaying Physician Gallinger, and beat Stewart Sullivan Bailly who is in a serious condition.

Mr. Marconi made personally an exchange of communication between the wireless of Colons, Italy, and the stations at Clifden, Ireland, and Glace Bay, C. E. B., thus inaugurating a new service by which it is expected that the rate of wireless despatches to America will be greatly reduced.

Lord Strathcona has given another striking evidence of his sterling patriotism and great generosity. He has written the Minister of Militia and Defence at Ottawa announcing a further gift of \$30,000 to the Strathcona Trust for the encouragement of physical and military training in the public schools of Canada.

The investigation at Moncton into matters arising from the resignation of Mechanical Superintendent Jorgins has been closed, and Mr. Jorgins has been completely vindicated. The Mechanical Superintendent resigned as the result of a censure passed on him by the General Manager who took him to task for the inefficient condition of the rolling stock.

An order in council has been made at Ottawa transferring Brigadier General Otter from chief of staff of the militia to inspector general, in succession to Sir Percy Lake, and appointing Major Colin MacKenzie, the new British officer as chief of staff and first member of the militia council. After some delay in his new position, General Otter will accept superannuation with the maximum allowance.

The new organ recently installed in St. Mary's Church, Souris, was formally inaugurated on Sunday last. Solemn high Mass was celebrated by Rev. Dr. Ganther, with Rev. B. Gillis as deacon and Rev. J. G. McDonald sub-deacon. Rev. Dr. Ganther preached an eloquent sermon appropriate to the occasion. Professor Wright presided at the organ.

In the evening a special service was held, followed by solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, Rev. B. McDonald, P. P., officiating, assisted by Revs. B. Gillis and J. G. McDonald.

LOCAL and OTHER ITEMS.

E. A. Michener, M. P. P. for Red River, has been chosen Conservative leader for Alberta.

Senator McDonald, who had been in Charlottetown during the summer left for Ottawa a few days ago to attend the Parliamentary session.

The Island members of the House of Commons, have left for Ottawa to be present of the opening of the Parliamentary session tomorrow.

Rev. Dr. McMillan, Cardigan, left here yesterday morning on a visit to New York, Boston and other American cities. He expects to be absent about three weeks.

At the Mansion House banquet in London Sir J. French, after a rousing defence of the British Army against the recent criticism of Colonel Godke, declared he would confidently and gladly rely on them to meet forces more numerous than themselves.

A double drowning accident occurred near Port Grenville, N. S. last Wednesday night. George Dorsey and Everett Allen left Fraserville with a boat and a raft of piling. The body of Dorsey was found at the mouth of the Rotehford River, near his overturned and broken boat.

A wireless telegraph station is being erected on the Magdalen Islands, in response to a request from the Board of Trade. This is to provide against breaks in the cable, which have occurred during winter when on account of ice, it was impossible to effect repairs till spring.

The Conference between the representatives of the United States and Canada on Improved Trade Relations was concluded Thursday. The Commissioners during four sittings had been about five hours in discussion of the trade situation. The sittings ended abruptly, as a result of the elections in the United States.

Hon. Mr. Fielding has at last been forced to obey physicians orders and will take a complete rest. He goes South next week remaining in Florida until after Christmas at least. Facial paralysis from which the minister is suffering has not abated, and he is far from well.

London advices of the latest date are to the effect that the conference of the two political parties, organized with the hope of reaching a settlement regarding the veto power of the House of Lords, has dissolved without coming to any agreement. A general election is now looked for without much delay. Whether the election will come before or immediately after the Christmas holidays is the only question now in doubt.

On Saturday morning last, the body of a woman with her infant son beside her was found lying by the Boston and Maine tracks at Deering Junction, Maine. It is supposed to be the body of Mrs. Joseph Warren, of Campbellton in this Province. Joseph Warren had been working at Rumford Falls, Maine, for some time and had arranged a home for his family. The wife, with her child, was on her way to join her husband in their new home, when she met with this fatal accident. It is thought she lost her balance while going from one car to another with the baby in her arms, and had fallen to her death beneath the wheels. The baby, which was found lying about four feet from her dead body was uninjured, although the mother had been horribly mangled by the wheels. The disconsolate husband came to Portland and from thence started for his old home in this Province, accompanying the remains of the unfortunate woman and bearing in his arms his twenty months old son. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Warren in his hour of distress.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of a writ of statute execution to me directed, issued out of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, of Prince Edward Island, at the suit of Eneas A. McDonald against Michael J. Murphy, I have taken and seized as the property of the said Michael J. Murphy, all the estate, real and personal, and all that tract, piece and parcel of land, situate lying and being in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a square post fixed at the division line between town lots numbers ninety and ninety-one in the first hundred of town lots in Charlottetown on the south-east side of Sydney Street, running thence southwesterly along said division line eighty feet; thence easterly forty-two feet; thence northwesterly forty-two feet to said Sydney Street, and thence westerly along said Sydney Street to the place of commencement, being one quarter of town lot number ninety-one in the first hundred of town lots in Charlottetown.

And I do hereby give public notice that I will, on Friday, the Twelfth day of May next, A. D. 1911, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, set up and sell at public auction the said property, or as much thereof as will satisfy the levy marked on said writ, being the sum of one hundred and sixty-nine dollars, besides Sheriff's fees and all other legal incidental expenses.

GEORGE COOMBS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Queen's County, October 20th, A. D. 1910. John A. Mathieson, Plaintiff's Attorney, October 26th, 1910-41

Get your printing done at the Herald Office.

MacLellan Bros., Bank of Commerce Building. Tailors and Gents' Furnishers. New Store. To Be Well Dressed at a Reasonable Cost. Let Us Make Your Suit! Don't you think it will pay you to leave your order with us? The Swellest Line of Men's Furnishings In the City is Here--Moderately Priced. NEW SWELL SHIRTS. PRETTY NECKWEAR. MACLELLAN BROS.

Mortgage Sale. Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned Lelia M. Mackieson of Charlottetown in Queen's County, single woman, will on or after the tenth day of December A. D. 1910 sell by private sale under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the fifth day of January A. D. 1908 and made between William A. Leslie of Souris Line Road in Lot or Township number Forty-five in King's County, Farmer, and Mary Leslie his wife of the one part and the undersigned of the other part.

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

Montague Dental Parlors. We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded.

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

"PERIQUE." Dark Cut Tobacco in tins and packages. This is one of the COOLEST SMOKES. On the market. Try a 10 cent package. You'll enjoy it. All up-to-date grocers and druggists sell it. HIGKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd. Ch'town, Phone 345. Manufacturers.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: 148 PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN. June 15, 1910-11

A Lesson From Swiss Catholics.

In educational matters, writes Mrs. Crawford, in the Dublin Review, Switzerland, today is confessedly in the first rank among nations.

The Swiss cantons possessing as they do complete home-rule in educational matters, one of them, the Catholic Fribourg, has elaborated for herself a system of compulsory continuation (or post-graduate) schools that must serve as a model to all reflective men.

Briefly put, no boy in Fribourg is free from educational supervision until, at the age of nineteen, he enters the citizen army for his military training, and no girl is free until she has passed through two years of domestic training.

Several other cantons have in a large measure adopted methods of education similar to those of Fribourg. That of Fribourg, especially interesting to Catholics, is typical of all that is best in Swiss education.

It is due to the excellent basis of the elementary schools that the canton has been able to give to Catholic Christendom one of her most flourishing universities. That basis is of course the elementary school with its six standards, which normally cover the six years from the seventh to the thirteenth birthday.

At thirteen, boys intended for a university or commercial career, or even for the higher professional training, pass into secondary schools, public or private.

The majority of working class boys in Fribourg spend the years between fourteen and sixteen in what is known as the école secondaire professionnelle.

At the age of sixteen when the youth is turned over to his apprenticeship, he is forced to attend a continuation school one half day each week during the whole three years of his indenture. The masters, too, are forced to comply with the law. The object of the apprenticeship-school is to supplement on the theoretic side the instruction given in the workshop.

Several stiff examinations have to be undergone and after his three years' indenture closes, he undergoes ten weeks military training.

Though Germany and Austria possess schools of this post-graduate type, the special excellence of Fribourg lies in the "classes of perfection" so-called, for young men who do not become apprentices, i. e., for the vast army of agricultural and unskilled laborers who have nothing done for them after their thirteenth year in other countries of the world—America, England, France, Belgium, to name but these.

All are compelled to attend these "finishing classes" until they have passed the federal examination for recruits. They are open only during the winter months (November to April) so as not to interfere with harvest work and tillage. Fine and imprisonment are the penalty of non-attendance.

No attempt is made, says Mrs. Crawford, to impart higher education, or to encourage the intelligent peasant youth to aspire to the dignity of a clerkship.

On the contrary, the aim is to cultivate a good general level of instruction and practical intelligence, and to ensure, as far as may be, that the lessons learned in school are remembered and applied.

Hence the teaching is mainly repetitive, and includes such subjects as history, geography, arithmetic and book-keeping.

No fees are charged, but the expense is not great, for each pupil, making but one attendance in the week, a small school with a single teacher suffices for a considerable district.

It is pleasant, says Mrs. Crawford, to be able to state that the education of girls has also been exceptionally well attended to in the Swiss cantons. The country has been able to solve for women the problem of the trade school and the domestic school.

The domestic school of Switzerland is remarkable in that it does not outgrow itself solely with training a young woman in cookery and house-keeping. It is regarded as a real preparation for life, inasmuch as it seeks to convert the wasteful, uncomfortable, unbecoming homes of the working-classes into centres of prosperity and well-being. Their superior success, continues Mrs. Crawford, is due to the wholesome fact that they were organized and guided by women for women, and that the directresses were matrons of experience and maturity.

"The authorities in Fribourg," says Mrs. Crawford, "seem to me to have been particularly happy in escaping the double danger of a summing on the one hand, that girls can be educated, simply like boys, and on the other, of arguing that as they are not boys, some quite inferior form of education is sufficient for them. Girls at Fribourg have a whole series of schools at their service, in which intellectual equipment and domestic accomplishment are duly balanced.

Briefly, the underlying principle has been that every girl who does not pass into a secondary school must go through a course of domestic training and every secondary school is compelled by law to include domestic training in its curriculum.

Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Eczema or Salt Rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They can't.

The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this itching, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

"I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better and it was not long before I was cured. Have never had any skin disease since." Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Core Point, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

rides the blood of all impurities and cures all eruptions.

Indian Summer.

How the years steal on and what stealthy havoc they cause! A year ago I would have refused to believe it. Smith used to walk down town with me every morning. He had been through a hard siege, but weathered it and apparently was all right again. Brown, too, was pretty sick for months, but got on his feet again and was able to attend to business. Even Robison, whom we all expected to go under, reasserted himself and was the same jovial chap we had known. They were not young men, but no one would think of calling them old. I suppose they were all well over the half century mark, but bore their years jauntily.

That was before I went away. Did you ever notice how smooth the water is above the falls? Did you ever remark how well a man looks just before he begins to break up?

When I returned the other day I experienced a real shock. I came upon the three of them in the street. They were old men. Smith positively shambled. Brown was as white as a sheet and Robison could hardly drag himself along. I did my best to laugh it off with some amiable white lies we all have to use to avoid giving pain, but it was like being present at a funeral.

Then I thought. How long had I been away? A year. Yes, but it was a fateful year. I had grown accustomed to them and their ways. A physician would have noted the small changes, the signs of decay, but it was only coming back after an absence that revealed the difference to me. When I think of it, they were all well along in years when I first knew them. Somehow I expected to see them unchanged like the houses we passed each morning. In a twelvemonth they had crinkled up like old stage scenery.

The Summer days were on, each one perfect and hypnotic. Then comes a black storm and the leaves strew the lawns. The woods put on their red and gold. There is a sharpness in the air. A sequence of beautiful mornings ensues, sunny and warm. Neighbors greet one another smilingly, saying: "Fine weather, isn't it?" You get the idea this will continue, but some morning you go forth and find everything locked in an icy grasp and a melancholy brooding on the landscape. The Indian Summer has passed.

That is what happened to my poor, dear old friends. They had lived through their Indian Summer, and now, God pity them! they face the Winter of their days. It is much the hardest period of life. Youth rejoices and spends unthinkingly. Old age shuffles along with muffled senses. The zest and the realization come together in the Indian Summer of life.

The man just past fifty is still at heart a boy. He feels a temporary vigor that deceives him. He thinks that it is permanent. He looks across the street and sees old Jones taking the sun and says to himself: "Why, that old fellow was there when I was a boy, I am only a youngster."

Indian Summer! He will realize it in a year or two. The young folk, tactless yet kindly, tell him to wrap up. Some youth tries to help him on the stairs and he resents it. "The idea! He has been robbed. The years have taken his strength. He is as the householder whose home has been looted. At first sight it looks the same. Nothing disturbed. But when he starts to cob his treasures, he finds they are gone. Nothing is left but the shell. Yesterday and the day before he was as well as ever. This weakness is all nonsense. Of course he could not do a hundred yards dash or take part in a football game, but he is sound and healthy. His mirror tells him he is all right. He goes on confident yet troubled, until the time when sickness lays its heavy hand on him. His joints pain. His brain is sluggish. There is a chill in the air. It is no dream. He has awakened from a dream. Sadly he senses it. "I am an old man."

We try to laugh it off, try to disguise the facts from ourselves. All our intimates are playing the same little game. Yet there is a chill in the air. It seems to come from a graveyard. We laughed at the old fellows; their sticks, their quaint ways, their attempts to appear youthful. They had dropped out one after the other.

We never dreamed that we were to fill the empty places. Yet here we are with our sticks, our quaint ways and our extravagant attempts to appear young. The boys across the street are laughing at us. How times takes its revenge! Were we as heartless? Doubtless. Youth is ever the same.

Still like the aged actor, we make up, straighten our shoulders, try to step off lightly. We are not striplings any more, but there is time yet. But it is weary acting. There are so many indefinable aches. There is not the old-time energy. We hate to give in. There are so many, older than we who are still hale and hearty. But the facts are there, grim and implacable, like vultures waiting on the peaks. We yearn for the chimney corner and the warmth. We like attentions better than we did a while ago. It seems so short a time since we could have moved mountains.

Yes! That was the Indian Summer but it has passed and now comes winter.—The Pilot.

The Vulgar Rich.

SCORED BY FATHER VAUGHAN FOR DENYING DEJALOGUE TO CARRY ON OPEN VICE.

Father Vaughan, the 'Mayfair Jesuit,' as they call him in London, because he is of the aristocratic class, but invigilates against the smart, today stated his grievance against the merely rich. It is that they seek to nullify the decalogue and have become a menace by pretending that there is no such thing as sin.

"I think," said he, "that really the rich are much more to be pitied than the poor. Their life of perpetual 'climbing' must be agonizing. The tyranny of their whole position is torturous.

The vulgar rich talk about people being dull. Why, if there were a world-wide competition for dullness and arrant stupidity, the prize would be carried off by this class.

Smart society is the same the world over. It has no intellectual conversation, no artistic talent, no appreciation of character. It has no standard by which to gauge anything except the standard of the bank note.

Their lives are so artificial, they are such slaves to fashion, so completely the creatures of routine, that they become at length like dumb driven cattle, forced round and round to the same place, like a travelling show.

"What we want to-day is character dominated by lofty and holy principles. It is difficult to grow characters such as I refer to, in the heredity or in the environments, or with the education belonging to this inner circle of gilded luxury and license.

The worst about the luxurious class is that it rather makes a boast that there is no such thing as sin. Formerly wrongdoing was secret, something to make excuses for and be ashamed of. Now they are not afraid to do wrong things in the open as if proud of them.

"This class, with such a point of view, is a menace. This wrongdoing is done before servants who supply wholesale to the shops at which they deal the ghastly story of gilded vice. The salesmen in the shops retail the story to the man in the street till at length I find that not merely in villadom but in slumdom itself all is known of the shameless lusts of the pampered set.

"I think one of the crying shames of the day is setting this hideous example. It is enough of itself to create Socialism in its most virulent form.

"What can be done about it?" was inquired.

"Absolutely nothing," replied Father Vaughan. "With a people who once believed in Christ and Christianity—except they return to their former selves with repentance at the feet of the crucified Savior.

"It is either Catholicism or naturalism. It is either hand over hand or foot before foot on and up; or else it is tobogganing down till they reach the bottomless pit of hell itself."

"You make it plain," it was suggested, "why Chesterton said you were making the comfortable classes feel uncomfortable."

"Two months ago," replied the priest, "a woman came to me and said: 'Father, I shall never go to hear you again. I go to church to be made comfortable but when I come out of your church I feel wretched.'

"My answer was: 'Madam, I made you feel so because having felt your pulse, taken your temperature and looked into your eyes, I knew that before I could start your circulation I would have to add a job and I am glad my battery has had that off it. If you come to church often enough you will finally feel really comfortable.'

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

Napoleon's Prayer.

His Experience as a Young Officer at a Border Town of Burgandy.

Within the centuries old walls young Napoleon Bonaparte passed the formative years from 1788 to 1792, during which the sous-lieutenant of the artillery regiment of La Fere practically matured his astounding genius amid rigorous studies and more than rigorous privations, which in themselves were a test of rare heroism.

The slim, stripling figure of the Hammer of Empires stands in commemoration on a public place, and I felt strangely moved, writes a correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette; almost frightened at fate, as it were, as I walked the quiet streets through which the marvellous conqueror used to walk year after year, only suspected of genius, or at least of remarkable talent, by his commander, the Baron du Teil, maréchal, du camp dans les armées de Sa Majesté Tres Cretienne Louis XVI., etc.

The Bastille had not been attacked. The General Assembly had not met, King Louis XVI. was king, though the catastrophe was near at hand. Young Napoleon Bonaparte was a Royal Artillery officer at Auxonne.

Michelet in the absence of much about young Napoleon's doings at Auxonne, justly opined that he must have been a well conducted officer who satisfied his superiors. Since Michelet we know, especially during the last few months a great deal more about this important period of the conqueror's life, but the surmise holds perfectly good that the young soldier was a model in his profession, instable for improvement, a good officer, a good comrade, a good friend charmingly modest in his intercourse with some local families of respectability and position, genuinely and even demonstratively pious, with a piety which was perhaps even then rare with the very young officers of artillery.

Half a generation later, when crowned with laurels the maker of the Concordat restored public worship in France after the ostentatious atheism of the revolution, perhaps he remembered—besides reasons of State—how he used to go at Auxonne quite quietly by himself in the afternoons of the restful border town, toward two o'clock to say his prayers before the statue of Our Lady in the little chapel of the Ursulines.

And the good nuns, charmed at his devout bearing, would send a bouquet of ranunculus and anemone, his favorite flowers, to the boy lieutenant with the large, eager eyes, and the pale, ascetic countenance. He had nothing but his poor pay, and to make it do somehow, perhaps also to send an occasional livre to the starving little brothers and sisters in the Corsican home, young Napoleon Bonaparte used to eat only once a day, about three o'clock after coming back from his prayers.

I have often heard a charming lady, granddaughter of a famous Napoleonic general, state with the utmost conviction that it was the great hero's early piety which brought upon him as upon the founder of the Austrian house, the blessing which prospered his genius.

Count Radolph of Hapsburg was said to have given his horse to a poor priest hastening to a sick call, and to have humbly walked to let the priest ride his charger. A time was soon to come when the chapel of the Ursulines was to be made a drinking room, and when the statue of the Virgin before which Napoleon had prayed was decked out as an image of the Goddess of Reason. Even in the storm of anti-Christianity the young artilleryman showed his fidelity and something of his iron temper.

In his poor barracks chamber, "No. 10 above the clock face," he took from the "suppressed" chapel of the regiment the precious deposits of the altar furniture and hid them for many months. Not timidly, either. The printer, M. Joly, of Auxonne, saw the sacred objects in the bare room of the young officer, and expressing his wonderment was told by Napoleon: "Yes, just so, and if you want to hear Mass I can say it by heart from end to end."

How little the Gentlemen of the Barriades at Paris suspected that down there in a frontier garrison that diabolically clever young Corsican was already unconquering sentiments which foreboded no permanent peace for the "end of superstition."

And how little the gentlemen of Versailles and the Tuilleries suspected that they had under their hand a young god of war who only wanted the opportunity to finish the rising against Church and King by an anticipation of a "whiff of a grape shot" that afterwards finished the Terror. Indeed, young Napoleon got one little chance of showing his short way with revolutions. Sent in command of a detachment in May, 1789, to the little town of Suresne he put down a revolutionary outbreak, he lined up his men in the excited furious square filled with sans-culottes, commanded them to take aim, and then shouted to the bawling mob, "Gentlemen, I have orders to shoot all sans-culotte. I beg honest people to stand clear." The little square in Suresne was quite empty in a dozen seconds. There was no shooting. The "honest people" stood clear.

When Harold proposed to me, said Maud, I told him to go and ask papa. "But you don't really care for him!" said Maudie. "Of course not, but I do so love to play little jokes on papa."

Friend—Now that you have been married some time, old friend, tell me frankly your opinion on the marriage state. Much Married Man (to his wife)—Just go outside, my dear, will you?

A druggist can obtain an imitation of MINARD'S LINIMENT from a Toronto house at a very low price, and have it labelled his own product. This greasy imitation is the poorest one we have yet seen of the many that every Tom, Dick and Harry has tried to introduce. Ask for MINARD'S and you will get it.

First Tourist—What are you writing down?
Second Tourist—I'm making a note of a few things that have made an indelible impression on my memory, so that I shan't forget them.

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

George—What's de matter kid?
Willie—It's dis way (bohoo) De boss told me to be prompt about everything, an' now he's fired because I was too prompt about goin' home.

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.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.
Nothing is little that is our duty, and a common life with homely surroundings is the best discipline for most of us.

Caught a Cold Which Ended in a Severe Attack of Pneumonia.
Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that when a person catches cold it must be attended to immediately, or serious results are liable to follow. Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Consumption are all caused by neglecting to cure the simple cold.

Mrs. G. W. Bowman, Passville, Ont., writes:—"Three years ago I caught a cold which ended in a severe attack of Pneumonia. Since that time at the beginning of each winter I seem to catch cold very easily. I have been so hoarse I was unable to speak loud enough to be heard across the room. Last winter, however, a friend advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, saying it had helped her. I bought a bottle and before it was half used I was completely cured. I also find it a good medicine for the children when they have colds."

Beware of the many imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Ask for "Dr. Wood's" and insist on getting what you ask for.

It is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees on the trade mark; the price, 25 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Had Severe Pains In Back. Felt As If It Must Break.

Mr. Alfred E. Davis, Gerra, Ont., writes:—"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 felt as if my back must break. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills and after taking two boxes was entirely cured, and I feel that I cannot speak too highly in their favor."

"This was nearly four years ago and I still remain cured."

For Backache, Lame Back, Weak Back, there is no remedy equal to Doan's Kidney Pills for taking out the stitches, twinges and twinges, limbering up the stiff back and giving perfect comfort.

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. In ordering direct specify "Doan's."

Several times had little Mary looked wonderingly out of the window, watching the full moon rise. Then a thought seemed to strike her.

"Mamma," she remarked ingeniously, "doesn't it look just like dad's head when you see it over the top of his easy chair back?"

Willis—So Skinner's mining scheme broke you? I thought you got in on the ground floor? Gillis—I did. That's the reason I was buried so deep when it fell in.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

"When Harold proposed to me, said Maud, I told him to go and ask papa. "But you don't really care for him!" said Maudie. "Of course not, but I do so love to play little jokes on papa."

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