

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1910

Vol. XXXIX, No. 22

"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.

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.

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 loading 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—41

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.

Far-Sightedness —OR— Near-Sightedness

Uncorrected by glasses, imposes a severe tax on the eyes, which are needlessly weakened by the strain involved in trying to misuse them. Defects in vision grow, like weeds, without cultivation, and it's dangerous to overlook them.

Whatever may be thought of a tax on income, a tax on the sight will never do, as it is apt to leave taxers out of sight.

Should you need glasses, better have your eyes tested and fitted at once. You will find our prices quite reasonable.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

Just Received

New Hat Pins, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fobs, Chains, Locketts, Sterling Thimbles, Links, Bracelets, Brooches.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

Souvenir Post Cards

Are a nice thing to send to friends abroad. We have a nice selection of City and Provincial views to select from. The following are some of the titles.

One color 2 cents each.

St Joseph's Convent, Ch'town	Bishop's Palace & Church Ch'town
St Dunstan's College, "	Interior St Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown
Notre Dame Convent, "	View of Charlottetown from Hillsborough Bridge
Soldiers Monument	Victoria Park

Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents.

Victoria Row, Charlottetown	Pioneer Family, five generations
Block House Point, "	Among the Birches
City Hospital, "	A Morning Walk, Bonshaw
Crossing the Capes	Trout Fishing
Str Stanley in ice	A Rustic Scene
Str Minto in ice	North Cape
Apple Blossoms	By Still Waters
Travellers Rest	The Border of the Woods
Beautiful Autumn	Harvesting Scene
Terrace of Rocks	A Shady Nook
Catching Smelts at S'Side	Surt Bathing, North Cape
Sunset at S'Side Harbor	Looking Seaward
Summer St, Summerside	
High School, "	

We also have a large variety of Comic Cards at one cent each. Any number of cards will be sent by mail providing one cent extra is added for each 10 cards.

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.

Four Thousand People See Passion Play.

Oberammergau, May 16th.—The first regular performance of the Passion Play for this season was given to-day. The weather was glorious and in delightful contrast to that which attended the recent rehearsals, when the actors suffered severely from the cold in the open air theatre. At that time there were frequent furies of snow, but to-day was warm and sunshiny.

When the performance began there were fully four thousand persons present. The play went with its accustomed smoothness and the acting was excellent. This year it received its first official sanction from the Holy See. The nearest approach to this was in 1900 when the Pope granted an audience to Anton Lang after he had appeared in the role of Christus.

Yesterday the Papal Nuncio celebrated a special Mass for the performers, to whom he publicly conveyed a message of greeting from the Holy Father.

1910 is an Oberammergau year! A Passion Play year!

From the 15th of May this year till the 25th of September, it is estimated that a quarter of a million people will form a constant stream of restless feet, and eager faces, and divers tongues, from all over the world, pouring into and out of a quiet, quaint, out-of-the-way little village of southern Germany whose population in ordinary years is not more than 1,800 souls. This is the Bavarian village of Oberammergau in the valley of the Ammer, hemmed in by mountains, holding out no temptations to settlers, but famous all over the world as the scene every ten years, of a presentation on a large scale of the actual scenes of our Lord's Passion and death.

The deep faith of the people of Europe during the 12th and 13th centuries, the faith that built the great Cathedrals, that gave birth to the painting and sculpture and music that we glory in today, found an outlet also in the sacred drama, the mystery plays, and miracle plays that formed the chief recreation of the people of those Catholic days in western and southern Europe. Every village of importance had its mystery stage on which was portrayed by living characters, scenes from the Bible with all the accessories of appropriate dress and stage scenery. The gorgeous floats that now form so impressive a detail of our grandest celebrations are but improved copies of similar allegorical displays, seven hundred years ago as we find them described and pictured.

Of all the sacred dramas so common to the twelfth and thirteenth and even later centuries—no less than sixty Bavarian towns had their regular Passion Plays—only the Passion Play of Oberammergau to-day remains. And this it does in all the strength and purity of its first presentation. It is a perfect precious relic of the Middle Ages, come down to us intact, and preserved for future generations by the fact that it is by solemn vow limited as to time and place. The actors in it, regard it as a sacred trust and an honor. Only every ten years, and only in their own village, may it be repeated; and this is done so solemnly, that during the intervening years, the inhabitants, especially the chief participants, study to keep themselves worthy of depicting the sacred scenes. They live in the atmosphere of and their daily occupations are in line with the spiritual life. Wood carving is the most important industry of the village, and the taste and skill of the artists are the great source of pride.

Long ago, devoted to scenes from the life of Christ, and the Church. And, like the great painters of old, they are able to express the divinity of our Lord, and the holiness of saints and angels, as well as they do the most exquisite physical proportions. These people are what are called High Germans. Their neighbors of Swabia on one side, and Bavaria on the other, are not naturally so refined and intellectual a mould. The Oberammergau people lack the rough strength of the ideal German country people. As becomes people built and kept apart for an extraordinary purpose, they are extraordinary in many ways. Their simple devout lives, their keen intelligence and dramatic ability, and their utter indifference to commercial ambition, stamp them as a community different from any other in the world. None of them leave Oberammergau and they attract no permanent residents to come among them. It is believed that 250,000 people will visit Oberammergau this summer but none of them will stay longer than a week, most of them only a couple of days, or even one day. But they will carry home with them a series of pictures they will never forget, and

which they could not see anywhere else in all the world.

In 1633 the people of Oberammergau saved from the plague that was sweeping in swaths over Europe, in gratitude for their exemption made a vow to keep up their performance of the Passion Play at least once in every ten years. The next year, 1634, they gave a most devout representation we are told. Then at odd intervals till 1680 when it was definitely settled that only once in every ten years was it to be repeated. And so it has been ever since. When Passion Plays were forbidden by Acts of Parliament in England and in France and in Germany, and even the Church authorities thought it best to discontinue them, Oberammergau had to fight for its Passion Play. And so it did. The people pleaded their vow and brought their petitions from pastor to bishop, finally to the Elector, and won their case, both with the Church and the civil authorities. When the Passion Play was suppressed by law all over Europe Oberammergau was made an exception. That was in 1750. Only in Oberammergau, and mostly if not entirely for their own edification; they went through reverently all the scenes of the sacred Passion of our divine Lord, giving whole days to the performance.

It was only after the Play of 1830 that the outside world began to be interested. In 1832 the newspapers of Bavaria published an account of the Passion Play enacted in the little shut-in valley of the Ammer, and worthy of the stage of Greece in her palmy days. It was described as a living bit of the long past, a charming relic of the middle ages, and the educated world abroad began to take notice, and Oberammergau was set down for one of the places of pilgrimage for 1840.

Since then the interest grows with every performance. In 1900 nearly two hundred thousand persons witnessed the drama which was repeated three times in some weeks. This year, 1910, it is estimated that a full quarter of a million will stream in and out of that little valley. Not more than five thousand at a time may be comfortably housed over night in the village. But the people come in the evening sleep as best they can, rise early all day in the great theatre (with an interval at noon for lunch) and go away after the performance, this about three times a week for eighteen weeks.

The original text of the Passion Play was written in verse, German of course, by the Benedictine Monks of Augsburg. Alterations were made several times, by Benedictines also, of the neighboring monastery of Eltal. But in 1890 an entirely new and revised text was put together with great care by the Vicar of Oberammergau, Reverend Joseph Aloystus Daisenberger. This new edition retained the verse form but made some omissions in the longer speeches of some of the characters; and added to others which the reverend author considered needed the added dignity.

In 1860 this revised edition was used. Repeated attempts since to still further modernize the text of the Passion Play at Oberammergau have met with stern refusal on the part of the villagers, and the Passion Play Committee, to be even considered. The impatience of critics with some of the slower scenes also meets with steady refusal to alter the action any more than the words or leave out anything of the original Play.

Those who go to Oberammergau are not there to see a weak part in the drama, and slow parts in the music and in the action. Time and again they have sought to impress ideas of reform on the Committee in charge. But this plea is always put forward in defence of the old-time methods and speeches:

The Passion Play of Oberammergau is not meant as a literary or dramatic masterpiece. A masterpiece it is of religious art, and the expression of religious feelings, preserved intact and alive for more than two hundred and fifty years.

It is in its way a religious service; it is a place of pilgrimage to thousands of people who know the story it depicts by heart. They come to be touched and their hearts are opened by being actual eye-witnesses, and ear-witnesses, as it were, of the great tragedy of the world.

They are not looking for artistic perfection from a scientific point of view. And yet that there is art, and high dramatic art, as well as deep religious feeling is an additional gratification. But all ambition to make of it a modern drama is religiously and sternly frowned down.

It is solemn, and will stay so, and those who do not like it may stay away from the lonely valley. The

tableaux and the stage effects are according to all accounts satisfying to the most critical.

The play was first performed in the church. After many decades the churchyard offered better facilities.

In 1830 a large meadow bordering on the Ammer was chosen and so successfully did the picturesque-ness of wood and river and mountain blend with the hallowed scenes, that it was continued to be presented in the open, the constantly increasing crowd each succeeding decade forced larger and better stage room and some shelter from the weather to be provided. In 1890 the great throng that gathered there were comfortably seated under cover of a vast auditorium whose sides could be removed when the weather was fine and a view of the surrounding majesty of the mountains added to the solemnity of the whole. There are 4,200 numbered seats in this splendid auditorium and they face an open stage backed by mountains and topped by the blue sky. On side streets are Pilate's Hall and the houses of the high priests leading to the stage and many buildings that make the spectator forget they are not actually in the Holy Land for the time being.

The night before a performance is not the most restful in Oberammergau. There has been a great river of people flowing into the little village all day. To get them something to eat, a place to sleep, and tickets for the next day's performance, has been no small trouble to the Committee that takes it in hand. They may have made all their calculations as to how many can be accommodated in this place and that, and how much food and drink, and means of conveyance to and from the station are to be provided, and just how many seats are to be filled in the theatre. But they cannot anticipate, nor afterwards console, all the grumbling and the contention for better accommodations, and better views, and extras that illness or crankiness or the dignity of age expect.

But the Oberammergau is not a strenuous person. He has not lived in studied peace for nine years to lose his head on every occasion during the tenth. He needs his presence of mind and quiet dignity this year above all—so he lets the turmoil die out of itself and of itself the incoming crowd settles down to a night's rest early for there is absolutely no inducement to prowl around.

In the morning everybody is up with the dawn. Mass has been going on perhaps for hours already. For there are numbers of visiting clergymen and such one will say Mass if possible, and there are many altars in the beautiful church.

In 1900 two archbishops, two bishops and a negro priest from Natal were all saying Mass at the same time. And the church was thronged. The seats being numbered it was not necessary as in former years to rush for good places and see them for hours before the play began. So Mass after Mass is offered up from 4 till 8 o'clock. All who are to take part in the play receive Holy Communion with great devotion, so do hundreds of the visitors.

At 8 A. M. the theatre is full. The actors have been since seven o'clock in the dressing rooms, donning their garments and taking their places and collecting their thoughts. They have rehearsed a couple of times a week for some months.

Shortly after 8 o'clock three cannon shots ring out from a neighboring hilltop. The orchestra intones an overture in soft harmonious melodies! A deep hush is on the vast throng whose eyes are all on the stage!

Behind the curtain all the actors are on their knees around their pastor who repeats fervently according to the old custom the Lord's Prayer.

The music ceases. Right and left on the proscenium step slowly and range themselves, the "Guardian Angels," headed by the "prologue" bearing his wand. He sings impressively: Cast thyself down with bold fear, O race bowed down by God's curse! Peace be to thee! From Zion mercy here."

The Play is opened. The curtain rises slowly and discloses the first tableau. The Expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise. It is a beautiful scene and as the beholders gaze in silent awe the scene shifts. From the tree of life in the centre rises a luminous Cross and at its feet in adoration the guardian angels group themselves.

The music changes—the prologue speaks again and Christ appears away from the lonely valley. The

Heart Trouble Cured.

Through one cause or another a large majority of the people are troubled with some form of heart trouble.

The system becomes run down, the heart palpitates. You have weak and dizzy spells, a smothering feeling, cold clammy hands and feet, shortness of breath, sensation of pins and needles, rush of blood to the head, etc.

Whenever there are sickly people with weak hearts Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will be found an effectual medicine.

Mrs. Wm. Elliott, Angus, Ont., writes—
"I was 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, weakness and smothering spells. I used a great deal of doctor's medicines but received no benefit. A friend advised me to buy a box of your pills, which I did, and soon found great relief. I highly recommend these pills to anyone suffering from heart trouble."

Price 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.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is a government weather prophet?

Pa.—A government weather prophet, my son, is a man who profits by his mistakes.

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.

"Since I've come back I find that I'm forgotten by all my friends." "Why didn't you borrow money of them before you went away?"

Sprained Arm.

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

Him—"I thought you and Ethel had had a quarrel?" Her—"We have. I hate her!" Him—"But I saw you kiss each other when you met yesterday." Her—"Yes, but that's all we do. We hardly speak."

Minard's Liniment Cures colds, etc.

Mrs. Recentmarie—"I want half a dozen red lemons." The Fruiterer—"Red lemons?" Mrs. Recentmarie—"Yes, sir, I want to surprise my husband by making him some red lemonade."

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.

"That sifter said he wanted the picture to look exactly like him," said the assistant. "I'm!" replied the photographer. "A man who is that well satisfied with his appearance must be pretty vain. Touch the plate up very carefully."

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

"I pride myself on the fact," said the haggard-looking poet, "that I have never written a line which any father might not read to his daughter." "That is," added the philosopher, "if by any chance he should think it worth while to do."

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

"Paw, what do they do with all the money they make the people pay for taxes?" "Tommy, my son, at last you have asked me a question I can't answer. There are limitations to your father's knowledge."

Was Troubled With Dyspepsia.

For Years Could Get No Relief Until She Tried

Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. Herman, Dickerson, Benton, N.B., writes: "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters and find that few medicines can give such relief in dyspepsia and stomach troubles. I was troubled for a number of years with dyspepsia and could get no relief until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. I took three bottles and became cured and I can now eat anything without it hurting me. I will highly recommend it to all who are troubled with stomach trouble."

Burdock Blood Bitters has an established reputation, extending over 34 years, as a specific for Dyspepsia in all its forms, and all diseases arising from this cause.

For sale by all dealers. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1910. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 81 QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. JAMES MCISAAC, Editor & Proprietor

Reciprocity Not Wanted.

That reciprocity of trade with the United States is not wanted in Canada, was the key note in an admirable address on tariff relations between the two countries, delivered by Premier Hazen of New Brunswick, before the Intercolonial Club of Boston, on the occasion of their annual banquet, on Victoria Day, May 24th. The membership of the Intercolonial Club is principally made up of natives of the different Provinces of Canada, especially the Maritime Provinces, mostly American citizens, who have made their homes in Boston and vicinity. While good and loyal citizens of their adopted country, they retain a warm place in their hearts for the land of their birth, and each year celebrate Victoria Day by a reunion and banquet. At these annual gatherings some distinguished Canadian is invited to address them, on a topic of interest to both Canada and the United States. This year the Hon. J. D. Hazen, the learned and eloquent Premier of New Brunswick, was the orator of the day and his theme was trade relations between Canada and the United States. Newspaper reports of Premier Hazen's speech show, as might be expected, that his address was comprehensive, instructive and illuminating. That it was eloquent in delivery is not doubted by anyone who has ever heard Premier Hazen speak in public. The development of this theme by such a master mind, before a Boston audience at the present time, is most opportune. Just of late considerable desire for a renewal of reciprocal trade relations with Canada seems to have awakened in the United States. In view of the past history of this question and of the attitude assumed towards it by the United States, Canadians should exercise the greatest possible caution regarding any expressions of apparent friendly feeling in trade matters by our cousins across the border. Indeed, the Canadian authorities would be justified in viewing with grave suspicion any attempted reciprocity negotiations by our neighbors to the south. A reciprocity treaty existed between British North America and the United States from 1854 to 1866, twelve years. No doubt this reciprocal trade arrangement was, at that time, of great advantage to the British Provinces, and they gladly would have continued the contract. But the treaty was abrogated at the instance of the United States, and from that date to the present all attempts on the part of Canada to secure a renewal of mutually advantageous reciprocal relations with the Republic have failed. So long as the authorities of the United States saw that they, as it were, held the whip end and that a renewal of the treaty abrogated in 1866 or one of a kindred nature would benefit Canada, and that Canadians were anxious for such renewal, they refused to negotiate. In consequence of this attitude the numerous attempts at negotiations for the past forty years have failed. Once indeed a treaty was negotiated; but rejected by the United States Senate. In view of this long continued failure of the United States to respond to reasonable offers of negotiation on the part of Canada, the latter was obliged to look in some

other direction, and to find other ways of meeting the needs that reciprocity were intended to supply. In this new departure she paid the United States the compliment of imitating, to some extent, her policy of protecting home industries. In 1879 Sir John McDonald inaugurated the National Policy. Under this policy our home industries have been protected; Canada has become a great manufacturing country and has home use for raw material, for which a foreign market was formerly sought. The British market has been absorbing our products, and has become more and more valuable to us. We now sell to Great Britain, of farm products alone, sixty per cent more value than our sales of all kinds of products to all the world in the year the national policy came into existence. In this way, the trade we once wished to do with the United States we are now doing with the mother country, so far as our sales are concerned, and it is most natural that we should be disposed to buy where we sell. Mr. Hazen and most Canadians with him still believe in reciprocity; but reciprocity within the Empire. Reciprocity with the United States involves discrimination against Great Britain, and there is now no disposition among public men in Canada to discriminate against the mother country; at least there is none apparent. Those who once advocated such a policy are now in office and have either changed their views or have not the courage to proclaim them. Both political parties in Canada are united on the maintenance of protection; both are united in refusing to discriminate against Great Britain. It is true that one party does not say so; but shows that it so believes by its actions. Not only is there no discrimination against Great Britain; but our trade relations with the Mother country has reached a further stage in advance; that is discrimination in her favor. Political parties in Canada are agreed on this and, as all know, a preference is now granted in favor of the old country. This phase of the trade question is accentuated by the policy of an Imperial tariff preference, favored by one party in Great Britain. A renewal of reciprocity with the United States would interfere with and destroy all this. But the progress Canada is making, and her prospects for the future under the conditions here briefly enumerated are decidedly adverse to the fostering of any sentiment in favor of reciprocity with the United States. Mr. Hazen was, therefore, surely correct when he declared that reciprocity was not wanted in Canada. The only trade treaty that has become effective between Canada and the United States in 56 years is the tariff reached between President Taft and Finance Minister Fielding. This is not very comprehensive; but so far as it goes, the concessions are all made by Canada, and none at all by the United States. So far as it goes, it reduces the British preference and hampers Canada in negotiations with any foreign country. The ease with which the United States secured what she wanted; the facility with which the President overcame Canada's Finance Minister, has encouraged the United States authorities to ask the Government of Canada to meet them in further negotiations for reciprocity. This is the only kind of reciprocity our Republican friends are willing to give; the kind in which they gain all and we make all the concessions. But the unpopularity of this kind of reciprocity in Canada is shown by the resolutions

passed by several commercial associations. These were read by Mr. Hazen in the course of his address, and are as follow: On the eleventh of May the Board of Trade of the City of Montreal passed the following resolution and directed that it be forwarded to the Premier of Canada:—"That in view of the marked progress being made at the present time by this country, and the great future which lies before it under a continuance of present conditions this council is of the opinion that the time is not opportune for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States. "That while being in favor of Canada maintaining the most friendly relations with the United States, the council considers that the very causes that commend a reciprocity treaty to its people that is access to our undeveloped market for their manufactured products, are from our point of view those for which Canadians stand to lose most, and that this country cannot afford to endanger its growing manufacturing industries or to have its natural resources exploited for the benefit of the United States. "That the Council believes that before long the United States will in their own interest allow free entry of our natural products, and, therefore, that no concessions such as are inevitable in a reciprocity treaty are either necessary or advisable. "That above and beyond material points, reciprocity with the United States, must inevitably tend towards a slackening of the ties that bind us to the Mother Country, and that this Council, takes the strongest stand against anything that would even remotely work to that end, being convinced that our every interest, either of business or sentiment, requires that Canada shall remain a part of the British Empire." Last week, said he, the "Chambre de Commerce" of the same city, an institution thoroughly representative of the French merchants, came out strongly against reciprocity with the United States by passing a resolution asking the government to pay no heed to the movement across the border. The resolution claimed that reciprocity would endanger the British preference and Canadian industries. Mr. Hazen's address was admirable from every point of view. Dealing with the history of reciprocity he brought out the following facts: "As I said a few minutes ago, said he, the reciprocity treaty was abrogated in 1866 and ten years later the United States rejected the limited treaty made by George Brown and Hamilton Fish. Another fifteen years later Mr. Blaine and his associates declined to negotiate with the Government of Sir John Macdonald, and again five years later approaches by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's ministry were unsuccessful. "Fourteen years then passed without the resumption of negotiations, and then a few months ago they were reopened by President Taft and Mr. Fielding with the result that the only tariff arrangement that has been completed between your people and ours for 56 years was negotiated. By this arrangement Canada made certain reductions on its duties on imports from the United States, and the American duty on Canadian goods remained exactly as it was before. This is not the place to discuss the treaty, further than to say that it will not cause the Canadian people to put forth greater efforts to re-open the treaty question with their neighbors. In regard to this treaty some Canadians feel like the wife who disputed with her husband concerning the dinner hour—she wanted the meal at one and he at six—they compromised on six. Many things have happened since George Brown went to Washington to negotiate for reciprocity, of which four might be noted: "1—The adoption of the Canadian national policy in 1879. Protection of home industry is now the policy of both parties and gratifying and astonishing progress has been made in home manufacture. "2—The British preference. This has been supported by both parties and both have declared for an Imperial preference. Australia supports this programme and it is now the platform of the Unionist party in Great Britain. Canadians regard this truly magnificent idea as fairly within the domain of practical politics. The remarkable growth of the British market for our farm products. In 1909 we sold of agriculture products \$82,750,000 worth, of which the British Em-

pire took \$69,500,000 worth. In the same year of animals and their products we sold \$52,000,000 worth, of which the British people bought \$43,500,000. All these may be regarded as products of the farm so that we sold to our fellow subjects one hundred and thirteen million dollars worth, and to all the rest of the world, twenty-two millions from the farms of Canada. In 1879, the year of the national policy, we sold to all the world of all products only seventy-one millions. Last year we sold to Great Britain alone more than twice that much. Again last year we sold to Great Britain of farm products alone 60 per cent, more than we sold of all kinds of goods to all the world in 1879. "It is the belief of very many Canadians that they ought to buy in the market where they sell most of their own wares, other things being equal, and they do not think they should negotiate with any country to the disadvantage of our British customers, or of the Canadian working man. Laurier and the Navy. Perhaps the most extraordinary proposal in the bill creating a Canadian navy, passed last session is contained in the clause which prohibits the war vessels defending themselves from attack unless an order-in-council has been passed permitting them to fight. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his effort to have one policy for the province of Quebec and another for Ontario and the west, has caused to be voted through parliament by the strength of his service majority a proviso that if the war in which the Empire may be engaged does not commend itself to the premier, he will not have an order-in-council passed. In other words this means that vessels of the Canadian fleet, flying the British flag, will be protected by the British navy whether the order-in-council is passed or not, but the Canadian ships cannot fire a gun in their own defence unless Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his infinite wisdom gives his consent. This is surely a humiliating position for Canada to have to place in the van of the British navy to Britain and British institutions so often proclaimed from the housetops by the Laurier gov't falls to the ground when any real service to the Empire is needed. The Canadian navy must be helpless and be sent to the bottom by the enemy in the time of crisis and trouble just because there happens to be in power at the present time a spineless politician whose conceptions of true loyalty are as vague as his general policy. During the last days of the session this point was brought home admirably by Mr. R. L. Borden. The leader of the opposition pointed out that there appeared to be no principle which would be used by Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a guide as to whether a war in which Britain was engaged was a just one or not. Endless trouble and difficulty must necessarily arise by reason of this half-hearted measure, as so far as any real value to the Empire's forces is concerned, this Laurier navy is not worth the paper on which the bill creating it is printed. When the Canadian people come to realize that the navy which will cost millions of dollars can be held aloft from the ships of other self governing colonies in time of British peril, the true measure of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's loyalty to the mother-land and desire to assist her against the world if needs be, will be rated at its real value. The attitude taken by the premier respecting this question of help to the mother-land in the time of emergency cannot meet with the approbation of the Canadian people who are proud of their British connections. Those who look upon the naval bill as another step towards the Laurier goal of Canadian independence have good grounds for their belief. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was tried and found wanting at the time of the South African war. "Not a man, not a gun" was his decision at that time until he was swept by the tide of popular enthusiasm into taking steps to send Canadian contingents to help their British brothers on the veldt. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's loyalty at that time was shown to consist of a very thin veneer, and yet even to this day the boast is sometimes heard in parliament that had it not been for a Liberal gov't with a French Canadian at the head of it no troops would have gone from Canada to South Africa. The Premier's leanings towards independence and his ambition for the arrival of that day when Canada shall fall away from the

Empire like "the ripe fruit from the parent tree" are facts which cannot and have not been denied. At the present moment the government is drawing closer in trade relations with the United States. By so doing the door is being closed to participation in that world wide Imperial trade federation which must come. When that day does arrive however, Canada is in imminent danger of finding out that by the stupid policy of the "little Canadians" who now sit on the treasury benches, she has been robbed of her birthright as a co-partner with the other possessions of the Empire, and all for the sake of a mess of warmed over pottage, prepared by Uncle Sam. The government has agreed to appoint representatives to discuss reciprocity with delegates of the United States administration, but the majority of Canadians who give any thought to their country's welfare will not burst into any wild enthusiasm. The ancient Greek who came bearing gifts was hardly more worthy of closely watching than the enterprising modern Yankee who comes seeking tariff advantages. Thus is again exemplified the true Laurier policy of sacrificing the interests of the people, which policy has been brought to a high state of perfection since 1896. Sir Wilfrid and Manitoba. A general election in the province of Manitoba is expected this summer. This was the first province in Canada to cut loose from the federal government machine after Sir Wilfrid obtained power. It had maintained a Liberal administration for many years, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier's party were professed deep sympathy with provincial aspirations. But the success of the federal Liberal party put this sympathy to the test, and made it clear that the machine at Ottawa was merely using the provincial ministries for its own political advantage. Manitoba broke loose, followed by Ontario, British Columbia and New Brunswick. None of these other losses seem to have caused so much indignation as the loss of Manitoba. For a time the Laurier ministry maintained a federal majority from that province. It is now well known how this was accomplished. Manipulation of electoral lists, a series of frauds, supported by perjury and forgery, devised and carried out by men who were rewarded with federal offices, enabled the government to claim a majority in the Ottawa parliament. In the fact of a public opinion which the people desired to express at the polls. But this also came to an end. Before the election of 1908 the opposition minority at Ottawa held up a measure intended to select Manitoba and British Columbia from other provinces to have their electoral list controlled from Ottawa. This sinister departure from the one party pledge that had not previously been broken was not allowed. The opposition declared that the act should not pass if parliament were held a year to stop it. The government first attempted to amend the bill to cover British Columbia, but the Manitoba machine held on long and viciously. But this also had to be given up. Liberals from other provinces who had claimed the control of the franchise for the provincial legislatures were ashamed of the business. It had to be dropped. Following this came the capture by Conservatives of all the government seats but two in Manitoba. These were saved by small majorities at great cost, while the Conservatives returned eight representatives. Meanwhile all attempts from Ottawa to drive the Roblin government out of power in Manitoba have failed. But there is to be a renewal of the struggle. This time the federal premier is called personally to the attack. It is understood that this is the reason of Sir Wilfrid's evident decision to go west this summer and hold a series of meetings. Now we shall see whether Sir Wilfrid can accomplish more close at hand than he has been able to do when operating from Ottawa.—St. John Standard.

The Market Prices. Butter, (fresh) 0.21 to 0.25 Butter (tub) 0.20 to 0.23 Calf skins 0.10 to 0.14 Ducks per pair 0.80 to 1.25 Eggs, per doz 0.18 to 0.17 Hens 0.60 to 1.00 Chickens per pair 0.75 to 1.00 Flour (per cw) 0.00 to 0.04 Hides (per lb) 0.00 to 0.09 Hay, per 100 lbs 0.50 to 0.75 Mutton, per lb (cassac) 0.7 to 0.08 Oatmeal (per cw) 0.40 to 0.42 Potatoes 0.25 to 0.30 Pork 0.10 to 0.11 Sheep pelts 0.00 to 0.00 Turnips 0.10 to 0.12 Turkeys (per lb) 0.18 to 0.00 Geese 1.00 to 1.25 Bk oats 0.45 to 0.50 Pressed hay 10.50 to 11.00 Straw 0.30 to 0.35 Mortgage Sale. Land Near Pisquid Station. To be sold by public Auction, on Friday, the Seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1910, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, in Queen's County: All that parcel of land situate lying and being in the Parish of Pisquid, and in the County of Queen's County, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the shore of Pisquid River, on the east side thereof at the northwest angle or corner of Ronald McDonald's farm; thence east along the northern boundary of Ronald McDonald's farm to the main Road or highway leading towards Mount Stewart; thence westerly along said Road for the distance of eight chains and eighty-eight links; thence south seventy-six degrees west to said river; and from thence southwardly along said river to the place of commencement being part of Township Number Thirty-seven, containing by estimation eight acres of land, a little more or less. Also all that other piece of land situate lying and being in the front of said Ronald McDonald's farm, and bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing in the Pisquid River at the south side of the New Bridge and running thence south until it strikes the Red Spring Creek; thence east to the Spring; thence south three chains; thence east until it strikes Henry Curley's line; thence west along the line of said Henry Curley's farm to the place of commencement, excepting and reserving thereout two pieces of land part of the above described premises, and containing three quarters of an acre of land, part of the same, and as the same is more fully described in a Deed of Conveyance from the Honorable William Wilfrid Laurier to James B. Reddin, bearing date the second day of October, A. D. 1897, and registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds on the fourth day of October, A. D. 1897, in Liber 40, folio 762, Queen's County Book, also excepting and reserving thereout all that parcel of land, part of the above described premises, and containing four and one half acres of land a little more or less, and as the same is more fully described in a Deed of Conveyance from the said Patrick Murray and Grace Murray, his wife, to Thomas Asworthy, bearing date the twenty-second day of May, A. D. 1905, and registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1905, in Liber 51, folio 800, Queen's County Book. The above sale will be made pursuant to a power of sale contained in a certain instrument of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-first day of April, A. D. 1902, and made between Patrick Murray, of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, Prince Edward Island, Shoemaker, and Grace Murray, his wife, of the first part, and Mary A. Pearson, of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, aforesaid, widow, of the other part, which said mortgage was by assignment bearing date the twenty-ninth day of March, A. D. 1910, assigned by the said Mary A. Pearson to James B. Reddin, of Charlottetown, aforesaid, Barrister. For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, number 90 George Street, Charlottetown. Dated this seventeenth day of May, A. D. 1910. JAMES H. REDDIN, Assignee of Mortgage. May 18, 1910—51 FIRE INSURANCE. Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B. Sun Fire offices of London. Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York. Combined Assets \$100,000,000 Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses. JOHN MACBACHERN, AGENT. Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906 MARITIME EXPRESS —VIA— Intercolonial Railway —IS— THE TRAIN BETWEEN Halifax and Montreal. Meal Table d'hotel Breakfast 75c. Luncheon 75c. Dinner \$1.00 Direct connection at Bonaventure Union Depot with Grand Trunk trains for the West.

MEET ME AT The Always Busy Store Trimmed HATS. Now that we are back again into business, and selling for cash only, we would like everyone to come in and find out for themselves just what a saving that selling for cash means. London Trimmed Hats in a number of different patterns and colors \$2.98 only. STANLEY'S. MODERN BUILDING PLANT! The undersigned intends to establish at MONTAGUE BRIDGE Early in the coming spring, an up-to-date Building Plant for the manufacture From Concrete Of all manner of material for building purposes. The building material here manufactured will include brick and all kinds of Concrete Building Stone, Monuments, Coffin Vaults, Steps, Drain Tiles, Caps, Lintels, Cellar Walls and Floors, Veranda Columns and Floors, and Veranda Walls of all descriptions; all requirements for Concrete Side-Walks, etc., etc. In connection with the establishment there will be a Builders' Supply Store where the requirements for all kinds of buildings may be obtained. Contracts will be entered into for the erection of Concrete Buildings in any part of the Province. Enquiries regarding buildings and material will receive careful attention and prompt replies. CHARLES LUND, 48 Brook Road, Quincy, Mass. Jan. 5, 1910—41 JOB WORK! Montague Dental Parlors Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. 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

MARRIED.

PEAKE—AITKEN—At the St. Paul's Church, on May 25th, 1910, by Rev. T. W. Murphy, Gladys Adele, daughter of the late Geo. Peake, and Geo. Aitken.

ROBERTSON—JAY—At the Methodist parsonage, Mt. Stewart, on May 28th, 1910, by Rev. L. J. Wason, Thomas Earnest Rodgers, son of Jessie Rath, daughter of George Edward Jay, both of Fanning Brook.

DIED.

MCDONALD—At the residence of his brother, Dr. A. A. McDonald, Souris, John R. McDonald, recently of Moyle, E. C. Funeral takes place at 9 o'clock a. m. Tomorrow, from his mother's home at St. Andrews, R. I. P.

DINGWELL—At Dingwell's Mills, King's County, on May 20th, Mrs. Joseph Dingwell, aged 75 years.

MCPHEE—At Caladonia on May 20th, Daniel F. McPhee, aged 66 years.

MARTHUR—At North Wiltshire, May 25th, Doctor Clarence Oswald McArthur, aged 28.

DALZIEL—In this city on Monday May 30th, Roy William Dalziel, aged 6 years.

BROOKS—At Murray Harbor, May 30th, Ann, wife of the late John Brooks, aged 86 years.

Yesterday his Majesty's warship Wasp sank a fishing boat off Falmouth, and forty lives were lost.



Boys Love Dogs
Next To
Their New Suits
Kum-Rite-In

and see our Childrens' Suits, we have the best range ever shown here.

Russian Blouse Suits, Wash Suits, Sailor Suits, Oxford Suits, Kilt Suits, Regulation Suits, as worn in the Navy—Prices from \$1.50 up to \$6.00. Special Long Pant Suits for boys with Sailor Blouse at \$4.50

James Paton & Co

"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.

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.

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.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Premier Botha, of United South Africa, has completed his Cabinet. The names were announced May 31st.

According to the news of Plymouth, it is practically stated that Lord Kitchener will be the next Viceroy of India.

Professor Robert Koch, the famous bacteriologist, died Friday from disease of the heart. He was born Klatenthal, Hanover, in 1843.

Word comes from New York to the effect that the mystery regarding the whereabouts of Dr. Cook has been solved by his location in Scotland.

Joseph Chamberlain arrived at London from Cannes, Sunday, looking frail. With assistance of his wife he made his way from the train to his carriage.

Premier Rutherford, of Alberta, has resigned in consequence of the railway scandal. Chief Justice Sifton was immediately sworn in as First Minister.

The schooner Acadia, Capt. Cosman, from Pubnico, capsized in St. Mary's Bay, near Digby, N. S., during a squall. The captain and two men were saved in the nick of time by a dory put out from Metigan Breakwater.

McKenzie & Mann have refused \$50,000,000 for their common stock in the Canadian Northern Railway, the former being quoted as saying he would not part with it for \$100,000,000.

An Order-in-Council appears in the Canada Gazette granting Capt. Bernier "in recognition of services in Arctic Expeditions," an area of 900 acres which he has named Bernier, in Baffin Island.

Glen Curtis flew from Albany to New York City in his aeroplane Sunday, winning the \$10,000 prize offered by the New York World. He covered the distance, 137 miles, in two hours and thirty-two minutes.

This was the news from Calumet, Michigan, yesterday: Lake Superior and surrounding country are in grip of a fierce blizzard with northerly winds and heavy snow. All boats are seeking refuge from the gale.

After fruitless efforts to reach the 27 men entombed in the submarine Plover, which was sent to the bottom of the English Channel by the crew channel steamer Plas De Cais, hope has been practically given up of bringing them to the surface alive.

After nineteen hours of deliberation, the jury in the McTavish murder trial at East Cambridge, Mass., found Mrs. Elizabeth Richmond guilty, in the second degree, of murdering Stewart McTavish, 22, in her hotel at Cambridge, 23rd of last July. She was sentenced to life imprisonment at Sherborn.

Captain Roberts, of the schooner Minnie Mand, at Montreal, is positive that his vessel passed through the tail of Halley's comet on the 19th. To keep out choking gas, the crew were compelled to cover their mouths and noses with handkerchiefs. All were overcome with illness, which continued for an hour until a cool wind cleared the atmosphere.

The birthday of King George, June 3rd, will be a statutory holiday in Canada, although in view of His Majesty's proclamation that he would follow the precedent of King Edward, and keep May 24th as the Empire's general holiday in honor of the Sovereign, there will be no general observance of it at riday. Being a statutory holiday, however, all the banks will be closed.

Winnipeg advices of May 28th say: Fire in Northwest Manitoba and Northern Saskatchewan raging with unabated fury, now thirty miles in width and still sweeping northward. The country is very dry, and there are no signs of rain. Already it is estimated the loss is one million dollars of the standing timber, mills, camps and lumber, besides other buildings. Mission Station on the C. N. R. was destroyed together with a train and seventeen box cars. No trains are able to get through the burned district.

The contract for the diversion of the Intercolonial, near Chatham, with the view of eliminating the present heavy grade between Loggville and Nelson, and giving better facilities at Chatham has been let, in part, to Morrison and Clarke of Summerside. The whole work involves the expenditure of \$500,000 and the construction of eight and a half miles of railway. It is understood that the contract awarded Messrs. Morrison and Clark is in the neighborhood of \$200,000.

Yesterday, May 31st, was the birthday of the Confederation of South Africa. In the different Provinces of Canada schools and other public buildings let their flags to the breeze in honor of the event. The Parliament of the new Confederation was opened by the Governor-General, Viscount Gladstone, with General Botha as Premier. It had been arranged that George, Prince of Wales, now King George V., would be present at the opening; but the unexpected death of his father, King Edward the VII., prevented this.

Sensational rescue by the firemen in New York prevented more than one death in a blazing tenement on East Ninth Street. Mrs. Mary Miller died in a fireman's arms after she had been dragged to the roof. Her husband, Wm. Miller, catching his seven-month-old son, unconscious, and suffering from burns, was rescued by another fireman. Meanwhile numbers of the tenants were being carried down ladders and dropped into life-boats. Fully forty persons were taken this way from the burning structure where the members of sixteen families had been trapped.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Thursday, July 14th, is the day chosen by the parishioners of St. Mary's, Souris, for their annual tea party. It goes without saying that it will be a success. Immense crowds will always attend Souris Tea.

As already briefly announced, the tea party at Kinkora takes place on Tuesday, July 17th. Who has attended one of these gatherings before; But wants to return to Kinkora once more?

Following the rule of inspection of forest trees, British Columbia authorities have burned over 30,000 trees imported from Ontario, France, Belgium, United States, Germany and Holland. All trees were infected with insects.

The town of Owen Sound, Ont., has signed an agreement with a representative of a large English firm to build a \$1,000,000 shipbuilding plant for the Great Lakes shipping. The C. P. R. will take stock in the concern, and the plant will be built on their property on the waterfront.

The British bark Swanildah was wrecked on Sisten Island, southeast extremity of Terra Del Fuego, and Captain Pyne, his wife and 13 others were drowned. The Swanildah sailed from Cardiff March 15th, South America. No details of the disaster have been received.

Another ocean liner got into trouble at Cape La Roch — the second within three weeks. The steamer Crown of Castile, inward bound from West Indies, came slowly into Montreal Monday evening and reported having struck a huge rock in the channel on Saturday night. The shock made the ship tremble from stem to stern, and the pumps were immediately started.

The people of All Saints parish, Cardigan Bridge, intend holding a tea party on Thursday, July 7th. When the good people of All Saints parish undertake work of this kind they make a success of it, and all lovers of an agreeable outing in a charming locality may confidently look forward to this tea party as one of the very best social events of the season. Let our readers watch for the advertisement in the HERALD in the near future.

Hon. Benjamin Rogers, of Alberton, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of this Province in succession to Hon. D. A. McKinnon, whose term has expired. We extend our congratulations to the new Lieutenant-Governor. Hon. Mr. McKinnon has been a very popular Chief Executive; he and Mrs. McKinnon were admirably forthcoming in the hospitalities of Government House, and he goes out of office with the good wishes of numerous friends.

As is usual on a public holiday at this season of the year, many people left this city for a day's fishing on Victoria Day, May 24th last. They hied themselves to the usual haunts of the trout, and all day long whipped the various streams in the hope of luring the speckled beauties. They had the common fisherman's luck, good, bad and indifferent. Among the streams visited was Naurage, which had not infrequently on former occasions, amply rewarded the angler's toil. This year, however, conditions are changed, and very few fish were caught there. The Federal Government has undertaken to build a harbor at that place. Two wooden structures, something like a wharf, one on each side of the stream entering the sea, have been built. These are some 300 feet in length and about 30 feet apart. At present this attempted artificial harbor is more than useless. A shallow stream constantly runs through this sluice to the sea. The consequence is that the water in the pond inside is very much lowered and is gradually decreasing in depth. Trout fishing, the anglers find, has been ruined in the pond, which used to be very good fishing ground. So far as harbor purposes are concerned, the undertaking is quite useless; as the stream is so shallow that even a dory could not come in, unless perhaps at a very high tide. Whether or not it was intended to be of use as a boat harbor, we cannot say; but it is stated that it cost some \$14,000 to build. That amount of Federal expenditure was a nice little scoop for those immediately interested and the roping in of this amount was possibly the main object to be attained.

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

Mortgage Sale.

There will be sold by public Auction at the Court House at Georgetown, in King's County, on Monday, the 4th day of July, A. D. 1910, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situated lying and being on Township number Fifty-three, in King's County, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the Division Line of Townships Number Fifty-two and Fifty-three, at the south boundary of sixty acres of land conveyed by the Commission of Public Lands to Mary Campbell; thence running south along said Division Line for the distance of chains and eighty links to the north boundary of fifty acres of land conveyed to James Ronaghan; thence east by the corner of the year 1794 eighty-eight chains or to the west boundary of the Selkirk Estate; thence north six chains and eighty links to the south boundary of Mary Campbell's land aforesaid; thence west along the same to the place of commencement, containing sixty 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 certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the fourth day of March, A. D. 1906, and eighty links to the south boundary of said Township Number Fifty-three, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, Farmer, and Catherine Gillis, his wife, of the first part, and the undersigned of the second part, default having been made in payment of the principal and interest secured by said Mortgage.

For further particulars apply at the office of Mathieson, MacDonald and Stewart, Solicitors, Georgetown.

Dated the 26th day of May, A. D. 1910.
(Sgd.) **GEORGE A. PARKER.**
Mortgagee.

June 1st, 1910—41

New Store

MacLellan Bros., Bank of Commerce Building
Tailors and Gents' Furnishers.

To Be Well Dressed at a Reasonable Cost

Let Us Make Your Suit!

Have you been giving your money away to a poor tailor for clothes that did not satisfy you? or worse still have you, thinking you were saving two or three dollars on your suit, paid your good money for a "Ready-Made"—a suit that stays good only until you wear it, and instead of adding to your appearance, will by its bad fitting qualities make you appear poorly dressed. Have you ever thought that a "Ready-Made" was the most expensive Suit you could buy. Do you know that one good Tailor-Made Suit at \$20.00 to \$25.00 will outwear any two Ready-Made at \$15.00, and that the made-to-order suit will hold its shape and its good looks until the cloth is worn out, while a Ready Made will only look good for a short time. Isn't it cheaper for you to invest \$25.00 for a good suit once a year, than to invest \$15.00 for a poor one, twice in that period? You will agree with us in that, won't you? Then our proposition is this: We keep a stock of all the best cloths made—we have Worsteds, we have Tweeds, in all the leading shades; we have Serges and Venucias in blue and black—in fact we have everything that's made for men's clothes. We have expert cutters, men who have spent years in studying the art of designing men's clothes, and we have a staff of workmen trained in every branch of the trade, men who put into a job work of the highest order.

You can select a suit at any price from \$18.00 to \$30.00. We will make it to your individual measure, we will put the best of trimmings into it, and we give you good style and the best of workmanship. In short, your money is not ours until you are satisfied with the suit in every particular.

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.

In our new store, we have opened up a first class Gents' Furnishings Department, where you will find the newest ideas in up-to-date goods for men. This department being a side line with us we can afford to handle the finest lines at a moderate profit. You can save money by buying your toggerly from us, and we guarantee to show you the very latest things in men's Stylish Furnishings. We will be pleased to have you come in and see the best selected stock of men's goods in the city.

NEW SWELL SHIRTS

A big stock including the lines of the two best Canadian makers. All the swell patterns and colors. Pretty shirts at 75c., \$1.15, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50 up. See them.

PRETTY NECKWEAR

We have the newest and best selected stock of Ties in the city. All styles, 25c. to 75c. each.

We also show a nice line of **NEW UNDERWEAR**
NEW SUSPENDERS
NEW HOSE

COLLARS

We carry the W. G. & R. Collar, the best collar made in Canada. We can give all the latest shapes. These collars combine style and quality. Price 15c each or 2 for 25c., 20c. each, 3 for 50c.

MACLELLAN BROS.

Just Received

WE HAVE IN STOCK

For the Summer Trade a fine selection of **TEMPERANCE DRINKS!**

FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, etc.

If you need anything in Pipes, Tobacco, Cigars or Cigarettes, we can supply you.

DROP IN AND INSPECT.

JAMES KELLY & CO.
June 28, 1909—3m

Snappy Styles
—OF—
Solid Footwear

Ladies! Here is your chance, one week only. Box Calf Boots, neat, up to-date. Cheap any time at \$2.25, now \$1.50, all sizes.

These Boots arrived a few days ago a little late of course, but they are yours at the above price. See them anyway.

A. E. McEACHEN,
THE SHOE MAN.

E. W. TAYLOR,
South Side Queen Square, City.

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.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,
Newson's Block, Charlottetown
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
P. O. Building Georgetown

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.

(Continued from first page.)

riding on an ass and surrounded by His Apostles and the cheering multitude. As He reaches the centre of the stage He sees on the steps of the Temple the buyers and sellers. He dismounts, seizes a rope, and, raising His voice drives the astonished merchants from their places, throwing their wares after them. Priests and traders join in the tumult against Christ and with the noise of the angry mob the first Act comes to a close.

There are in all seventeen acts in the awful tragedy that follow. Each is preceded by a tableau from the Old Testament in which is typified the mystery from the New Testament that is to follow.

For instance Act II, the meeting of the Sanhedrin, angry with Jesus and enquiring how best to do away with Him is preceded by the Tableau of Jacob's sons conferring together how best to do away with their brother Joseph—as told in Genesis 37-18.

Every Act has its appropriate Tableau preceding it.

Act V is taken up with the Last Supper and the institution of the Sacrament of the Altar. The Tableau that typifies it is a beautiful scene. The distressed Jews in the desert see the fall of the Manna from Heaven and from a side scene the spies that Moses sent ahead into the Promised Land are seen returning with a huge bunch of grapes carried on their shoulders.

After the condemnation of Christ and His scourging and crowning with thorns and the "Ecce Homo"—all harrowing scenes splendidly acted—the rising curtain shows the young Jesus carrying on his shoulders wood for the sacrifice the beholders are prepared for the appearance of Christ bowed beneath the weight of His heavy cross.

Mary meets her Son, Christ falls beneath the anguish of the meeting and the weight of the wood, Simon of Cyrene is taken from the crowd and forced to shoulder with Christ the Cross, Veronica rushes from the crowd with her outstretched towel to wipe the Sacred Face. Jesus' sweet voice thrills all through the hushed audience as he tells the weeping women who throw themselves all most in His path. "Daughters of Jerusalem weep not for me. But weep for yourselves and for your children." And the whole crowd disappears in the depth of the central stage.

The drama has been unfolded slowly and reverently, closely following the story of the Passion as told in the Gospels. From 8 o'clock until 12 noon, the story has progressed until as the clock strikes the noon hour Christ has been led away captive from the Garden of Olives after Judas' betrayal.

An interval of two hours intervenes here for rest and refreshment. The theatre is quickly emptied. A hurried meal follows and the visitors take their only opportunity of inspecting the valley and the village; and stretching their limbs after the four hours sit in the theatre.

At 2 o'clock all are in their places and the drama is resumed. The Gospel narrative is closely followed all through. The tableaux and the scenes made by the players are living reminders of what most of the audience has been familiar with from scene and story and meditation of the Sacred Passion. The words of the actors are in German but the audience has been provided with "books of the play" in English, French, Italian, Latin, and as they follow the text the simultaneous turning of so many thousands of leaves at the same moment has a peculiar and never to be forgotten effect.

Act XVI represents the Crucifixion. There is no tableau. The Prologue and host that have hitherto in white robes prepared the audience for each scene is now robed in black and their intonation is exceedingly solemn as they explain what is to follow. The noise of hammering is heard from behind the closed curtain. The audience feels even if the Choir did not tell them that the Son of God is being affixed to the Cross.

As the curtain rises the two thieves are being lifted up. Christ on His Cross is still on the ground, the inscription being attached to it. Then it is raised into place. The soldiers, Pharisees, high Priests, gather round—all with something to say in loud angry voices. The weeping mother with John and Magdalen form a group apart. The soldiers throw dice for the garments. All at once in tones that thrill through and through Jesus' voice is heard from the Cross, "Father, forgive them—they know not what they do."

Above the incoherent noise of the mob rises the impenitent thief's words of mockery and then the "good thief's" repent and his prayer, "Remember me, Lord, when Thou comest to Thy kingdom." Instinctively there is a breathless expectation for that most consoling of all messages which comes sweet and clear from the height of that awful scene: "This day thou shalt be with Me in Paradise."

Then Jesus looks at His mother and indicating John with his countenance, says, "Woman, behold thy son," and to St. John, "Behold thy mother."

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 scaling, 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, Cove Point, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

rides the blood of all impurities and cures all eruptions.

A tense interval follows until loud and pitiful "My God, my God; why hast Thou forsaken me?" breaks the silence. One by one and in groups the Pharisees and Priests are sinking away, but all heads are raised as once a cry of pain rings out from the central Cross, "I thirst." He is given a wet sponge on the end of a lance and after another interval during which the mob has been slowly departing and the stage growing darker the voice of the Crucified again is heard all over the theatre, "All is consummated." The simulated darkening of the elements is well done and when a little later the loud cry rings out the audience and out over the valley, "Father into Thy hands I commend My spirit!" there is hardly a dry eye in the audience.

The sun is already declining in the valley when the horseman Longinus rides up and drives his spur into the side of the Crucified. Soldiers are breaking the limbs of the two thieves; their groans and the weeping of women and the exclamations of fear from the throngs hurrying away from Calvary; the bustle of the taking down from the Cross of the thieves and later the lone figure of the dead Christ, his mother's grief and the preparation for the tomb all bring the great play to sundown.

Not a soul has stirred from the theatre. Not a voice was heard except in suppressed sobs at times.

The next scene is the Resurrection. Christ appears in white garments and its tableau the transformation of the synagogue into the Christian Church. It is a glad scene and all concerned in the play take part in the song of Alleluia, that follows surrounding the transfigured Christ standing on the clouds accompanied by His disciples.

The glorious ending has relieved the tension and strain of the eight hours Passion and death, and as the curtain falls the hymn of victory is taken up by the multitude and echoes and re-echoes in the mountains that hem it all in.

It is now past sundown. All is noise and bustle indescribable. Thou sands are now eating the frugal but ample and healthful supper; then convalescence of all kinds are in line and a grand rush for the railway and the valley of the Oberammergau unfolds its Christ and Mary and Peter and John and all the rest in its quiet breast once more, with the Cross on the tall Koff shining a benediction over them.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

The Specialist as Professor

In the course of a highly appreciative paper on the late Father Tabby, in the Book News Monthly, the writer of the article declares that Father Tabby "was not a specialist; he perhaps omitted much of the minutiae of dates and technique; he had not even the magister 'Ph.D.' appended to his name; but, in spite of these seemingly insurmountable obstacles, he caused his students to feel the beauty of the classics."

We are inclined to believe that the condition of not being a specialist, far from standing as an obstacle in the path of a teacher, is just as often as not a favorable circumstance. The modern ideas of scholarship consist in a textual familiarity with a certain author's work, rather than in a sympathetic understanding of the spirit which informs it. How many times does this word occur that occur? Is this conjunction or proposition an interpolation? Is that form of the sentence a later emendation? And so on ad nauseam.

Was it for this caterpillar's work of laying bare skeleton structures that the flowers of literature grew up and were preserved through the ages? And yet it is success in propounding and answering such questions that qualifies a man to act as a professor according to modern pedagogical standards. Culture yields to science; literature to philology; and youths with hearts and aspirations turn away yawning and asking, What's the use?

Specialists are good in their own place; but that place ordinarily is not the professor's chair among undergraduates. We admire the specialist as a man who has sacrificed

THIN MILK
How can the baby grow strong if the nursing mother is pale and delicate?
Scott's Emulsion
makes the mother strong and well; increases and enriches the baby's food.

Clean School Rooms.

There are few sights more pleasant than clean and attractive school rooms where, as one opens the door, there is presented to his gaze—and to his nostrils be it added—the evidence of a wholesome and happy little community. The teacher is neatly and simply dressed, the scholars are doing their work contentedly amid pure surroundings, the walls free from dust, decorated with a few good maps and pictures, and there is a clean, well swept floor.

Industrious Habits.

It is a very common fault for young women to fall into the habit of frittering away their time without knowing where it goes; their intentions are the best and they plan to do a great many things; but somehow they always fail in their accomplishment. A friend drops in or they are asked to go some place and they simply can not refuse. Yet, if a girl is to do any serious work, she must refuse some times and have a few hours a day to herself. There are a few things more demoralizing than continual going, especially when it is without a purpose, and there are so many temptations for the city girl to fall into the habit. It is natural and right that she should enjoy more or less freedom if her parents are able to care for her. She has been confined for a good many years in the schoolroom and she will have cares enough later should she marry; but she should guard against all play and no work.

Even in the household where there are several servants, the daughter can find many little tasks which no one can do quite so well as she, and it should be her greatest delight to lift the burden from the shoulders of her mother. What a comfort to the latter to know that in illness or absence there is a capable hand at the helm of the household and that things will go on much the same as if she herself were directing them. The young woman will gain more than she gives in the pleasure and satisfaction of being useful and then what a boon and blessing the knowledge and experience will be to her should she assume the responsibility of a home of her own. How many heartaches and mortifying mistakes and perhaps even quarrels it will save her, for how can the poor little bride be sweet and pleasant when she awakens some morning to the sad reality that the cook is gone and she must burn her fingers and the food likewise and make a horrible blunder of her first breakfast? And it is scarcely sufficient for a young woman to arm herself with cookery books and turn her steps toward cooking school after she is engaged. There are so many things in the management of a household that only time and experience will teach.

It is excellent training for the daughter to buy the supplies and order the meals. In this way she will learn how much is required to keep up a table, etc., the value of different articles of food, what can be best purchased in quantities and many other things that may save her future husband from financial ruin.—Southern Messenger.

The Highland Candlesticks

Of the famous Highland chieftain, Alexander of Keppoch, a delightful story is told. He was, as you may know, banished to the Continent by the English Government for having supported the Stuart cause; but was finally allowed to return to his beloved Lochaber, where he spent the remainder of his days in peace.

On his way home he stopped for a short time in England, as the guest of an old college friend. While the dinner was served, the host directed his attention to the magnificent silver on the table, in particular to some fine candlesticks of wonderful workmanship. The owner of them, with more vanity than courtesy, remarked:

"Of course in the Highlands you never see such candlesticks as these." "My dear friend," answered Keppoch, "I have in my house candlesticks of far greater value and more skillful workmanship. Come and see me, and if I do not prove my assertion, I will pay you three times the value of your candlesticks, no matter how high a price you may set upon them."

Time went on, and one day the Englishman returned his friend's visit; and, dinner being about to be served, reminded him of his boast.

"Where are your wonderful candlesticks?" asked the guest.

"You shall see them," replied the host, and, at a signal, in marched twelve stalwart young highlanders dressed in their native costume and each bearing a flaming pine torch. "These are my candlesticks," said the host. "Have you any fire? All the English gold in the world could not buy these."

"You have won your wager," said the guest to the proud chief.—The Ave Maria.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

His Friend Said

"If They Don't Help or Cure You I Will Stand The Price."

Mr. J. B. Rusk, Orangeville, Ont., writes: "I had been troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint and tried many different medicines but obtained little or no benefit. A friend advised me to give you Laxa-Liver Pills a trial, but I told him I had tried so many 'cure alls' that I was tired paying out money for things giving me no benefit. He said, 'If they don't help, or cure you, I will stand the price.' So seeing his faith in the Pills, I bought two vials, and I was not deceived, for they were the best I ever used. They gave relief which has had a more lasting effect than any medicine I have ever used, and the beauty about them is, they are small and easy to take. I believe them to be the best medicine for Liver Trouble there is to be found."

Price 25 cents a vial or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers, or will be sent direct by mail on receipt of price. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LIMITED. GENTS.—I have used your Minard's Liniment in my family and also in my stables for years and consider it the best medicine obtainable.

Yours truly ALFRED ROCHAY, Proprietor Roxton Pond Hotel and Livery Stables.

Roman Warships.

The men-of-war of the ancient Romans had a crew of about 225 men, of whom 174 were oarsmen and working on three decks. The speed of these vessels was about 6 miles an hour in fair weather.

A health officer recently received the following note from one of the residents of his district: "Dear Sir, I beg to inform you that my child, aged eight months, is suffering from measles as required by act of parliament."

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria

Erudite Relative—"Some time, Tommy, I hope you will read President Eliot's five feet of books." Tommy—"Shucks, aunty! Five feet? I've already read 'Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea' and 'From the Earth to the Moon.'"

Muscular Rheumatism.

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.

Young husband—Did you make those biscuits, my dear? His wife—Yes, darling. Her husband—Well, I'd rather you would not make any more, sweetheart.

His wife—Why not, my love? Her husband—Because, angel mine, you are too light for such heavy work!

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."

Man told as this yesterday. We never heard it before, but we don't know whether it's original, so we won't stand for it. Merely repeat it, "How can you tell a Yale man from a Harvard man?" "Well, a Yale man always acts as if he owned the world."

"Yes?" "And a Harvard man always acts as if he doesn't know what vulgar person owns the world, and furthermore, he doesn't care to know."

Had a Bad Cough

FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS. WAS AFRAID IT WOULD TURN INTO Consumption.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that when a person catches cold it must be attended to immediately or serious results may follow. Thousands have filled a consumptive grave through neglect. Never neglect a Cough or Cold, it can have but one result. It leaves the throat or lungs, or both, affected.

Mrs. A. E. Brown, Ottawa, Ont., writes:—"I have had a very bad cough every winter for a number of years which I was afraid would turn into consumption. I tried a great many remedies but only received temporary relief until I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and after taking two bottles my cough was cured. I can never without a bottle of Norway Pine Syrup. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is the medicine you need. It strikes at the foundation of all throat and lung complaints, relieving or curing all Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Sore Throat, etc., and preventing Pneumonia and Consumption.

So great has been the success of this wonderful remedy, it is only natural that numerous persons have tried to imitate it. Don't be imposed upon by taking anything but "Dr. Wood's." Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Clean School Rooms.

There are few sights more pleasant than clean and attractive school rooms where, as one opens the door, there is presented to his gaze—and to his nostrils be it added—the evidence of a wholesome and happy little community. The teacher is neatly and simply dressed, the scholars are doing their work contentedly amid pure surroundings, the walls free from dust, decorated with a few good maps and pictures, and there is a clean, well swept floor.

There are many schools of this sort in our cities, towns and villages and throughout the country, and their number is rapidly increasing. Indeed it has been the good fortune of the writer to meet more of these than the other sort. But it has been brought to his notice that there are school-rooms vile with the accumulated dust of weeks and months, altogether untidy in appearance and where it is dangerous for children to spend five or six hours a day. Who can do good work in such a place and keep the brain clear and the body healthy, where the windows are not open from morning till night, where dust adds to the nuisance of a vile atmosphere, where the water pail stands open to catch its share of germ-laden dust? Is it any wonder that teachers and scholars are affected with languor and headaches in a place like that?

The writer had long noticed that the scholars of a certain city school had the appearance of rosy health, walked or ran with that buoyant step that betokened an excellent physical condition, and were evidently enjoying their school life. He visited the rooms to find them nearly correct in their cleanliness, and with an entire absence of that sickening "school-room smell" which has sapped the health and ambition of many a teacher and scholar. Curious to know more he visited the rooms when the janitor alone had possession. He found him quietly at work, not amid clouds of dust that the average janitor thinks he must raise to earn his pay, but in as clear an atmosphere as if the school were in session. "How can you keep your rooms in such a condition at cleaning time?" he said to the janitor. And the answer was, "A simple matter, sir, we use these dustless brushes and the little oil that oozes through the fibres keep down the dust. Then we open the windows only for a thorough ventilation." And he worked the brush in and out among the desks and corners after the manner of an artist who felt a pride in his work. Here was the secret. How we wish that some philanthropist of means instead of talking about clean school houses would send such a missionary out as an object lesson with his brushes to clean, clean.—The Educational Review.

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.

Young husband—Did you make those biscuits, my dear? His wife—Yes, darling. Her husband—Well, I'd rather you would not make any more, sweetheart.

His wife—Why not, my love? Her husband—Because, angel mine, you are too light for such heavy work!

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."

Had a Bad Cough

FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS. WAS AFRAID IT WOULD TURN INTO Consumption.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that when a person catches cold it must be attended to immediately or serious results may follow. Thousands have filled a consumptive grave through neglect. Never neglect a Cough or Cold, it can have but one result. It leaves the throat or lungs, or both, affected.

Mrs. A. E. Brown, Ottawa, Ont., writes:—"I have had a very bad cough every winter for a number of years which I was afraid would turn into consumption. I tried a great many remedies but only received temporary relief until I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and after taking two bottles my cough was cured. I can never without a bottle of Norway Pine Syrup. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is the medicine you need. It strikes at the foundation of all throat and lung complaints, relieving or curing all Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Sore Throat, etc., and preventing Pneumonia and Consumption.

So great has been the success of this wonderful remedy, it is only natural that numerous persons have tried to imitate it. Don't be imposed upon by taking anything but "Dr. Wood's." Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Some Reasons Why

Farmers and Gardeners should buy

CARTER'S

Tested Seeds!

We have been in the seed business for thirty years. It is no side line with us. We are here buying or selling or making contracts for growing different varieties in different countries all the year round. We sell only such seeds as are best adapted to our soil and climate, and our long experience has gained for us this knowledge. Our supplies of seeds are carefully tested for Germination and Purity by competent persons before sending out.

Our supply of No. 1 Clover and Timothy, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn, Buckwheat, Turnip Seed, etc., etc., is procured from the most reliable sources. Many varieties are grown especially for us.

We do the largest Seed Business in the Maritime Provinces. We do not sell cheap seed of inferior quality. "The Best and only the Best" is our motto.

Buy "Carter's Tested Seeds" and you are safe. Over one hundred and sixty reliable merchants sell them. Our prices are as low as seeds of equal high standard can be bought for in Canada.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.,

Seedsmen to the people of P. E. Island, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices. WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

WE HAVE IN STOCK

For the Summer Trade a fine selection of

TEMPERANCE DRINKS!

FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, etc.

If you need anything in Pipes, Tobacco, Cigars or Cigarettes, we can supply you.

JAMES KELLY & CO.

June 23, 1909—3m.

Snappy Styles

—OF— Solid Footwear

Ladies! Here is your chance, one week only. Box Calf Boots, neat, up-to-date. Cheap any time at \$2.25, now \$1.50, all sizes.

These Boots arrived a few days ago a little late of course, but they are yours at the above price. See them anyway.

A. E. McEACHEN,

THE SHOE MAN.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress

Will now be conducted on KENTSTREET

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.

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.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, at a moderate price, his Farm of 75 acres, located on Peake's Road, Lot 52. This is known as the "Wallace" Farm, and fronts on Peake's Road. Fifteen acres of excellent land are cleared, and about twenty acres very easily cleared. The remainder is covered with hard and softwood. There is on the farm a house 20 feet by 16 in good condition. For terms and full particulars apply to

PATRICK J. WALSH, Byrn's Road, Lot 39.

Jan. 26, 1910—tf

Pressed Hay WANTED!

We will buy some good bright Timothy Hay.

C. Lyons & Co.

Feb. 10th, 1909—2i

Lime.

We are now supplying best quality of Lime at kilns on St. Peter's Road, suitable for building and farming purposes, in barrels or bulk by car load.

C. Lyons & Co.

April 28—4i

A. A. McLean, K. C. Donald McKinnon

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.