

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Buy a Tag for the Charlottetown Hospital on Wed. Sept. 27th.
Wanted an unlimited number of Ladies to sell Tags for the Charlottetown Hospital on Wed. Sept. 27th.

DIED
CARVER-In this city on Sept. 22nd, 1911, Dorothy Carver, eldest daughter of George and Susan Carver aged 6 years.

BORN
McIVOR-At Hampton, P. E. I. on Sept. 18, 1911, to Eugene and Mrs. McIvor a son.

MARRIED
DIXON-McKINLAY-At Glenburn Cottage, Clyde River, P. E. I., on Sept. 20th, by the Rev. Alexander Craise, of West River, Miss Mary Irene, eldest daughter of the late Mackieson Dixon to William Ernest McKinlay, of North River, P. E. I.

McLEOD-McRAE-At the residence of the father of the bride, Hugh McRae, French River, Wednesday, Sept. 20th, by Rev. G. A. Sutherland, M. N., John McLeod of Clifton to Mary S. McRae.

GILLESPIE-McRAE-At the residence of the father of the bride, Hugh McRae, French River, Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1911, by Rev. G. A. Sutherland, M. A., Edgar Gillespie to Annie Florence McRae.

STOIC TEETH SKETCHES.
Manufacture of artificial teeth of porcelain began in France in 1820.

In ancient Egyptian tombs Belzoni discovered artificial teeth of ivory or wood fastened upon gold plates.

Practice in England of the art of making and cleaning teeth was in 1703 in the hands of silversmiths or jewelers.

Chronicles by Herodotus that the ancient Egyptians practised the profession of treating teeth and replacing them.

Dentistry was introduced into the United States by Le Moir, of the French forces that joined the patriot army during the revolution.

John Greenwood established the first dental office at New York city in 1788. In 1790 he carved in ivory an entire set of teeth for President Washington.

Laws of the Twelve Tables, in 451 B. C., provided that where "teeth bound with gold" were found it was lawful to bury or burn the gold with the body of the deceased person.

First American college of dental surgery was opened at Baltimore, Md., in 1839, with four professors, designed for instruction in the principles and mechanical practice of the art.

WHEN THE ENGLISH CROWN WAS PAWNED.
It would be interesting to know what amount of money a pawnbroker would advance on the crown of England, with the Cullinan diamond as its most splendid gem.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than at other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable.

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several. In the ninth year of his reign he raised 8,000 marks on one of them. Five years later, he had even more hard up, he pledged "the magnificent regin" with the Archbishop of Treves for 25,000 florins throwing in as makeweights the crown of Quebec, Philippa and another smaller crown. In the eighth year of his reign he once more pawned the great crown. He was also, when in financial difficulties, in the third year of his reign, raised money upon his crown called "Le Crown Henry." In the same year he obtained a loan of 1,000 marks upon a second crown. No doubt the crowns were generally taken out to pawn sooner or later, but the loss is the ancient crown of Edward the Confessor is believed to have been due to forgetfulness or a continuance of straitened circumstances on the part of one English monarch. Exact: when it disappears is not known, but it had probably gone long before the time of Edward IV., as the crown made to supply its place about that time bore no resemblance to the original, so that presumably its design had passed out of memory. Possibly it was one of those pawned by Edward III. The present St. Edward's crown dates only from the Restoration. It was made after the death of its predecessor, which was sold by order of the Parliament in 1642, to gether with St. Edward's sceptre.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE
The fire department will ask the Board of Estimate for \$11,995.54 for 1912, an increase of \$3,808.02 over its 1911 appropriation. As this is the largest increase ever asked for the department, Fire Commissioner Johnson went into explanations yesterday. The commissioner explained that the large increase was due to the long delayed expansion of the department, which includes for 1912 the building of thirty-seven new fire houses, and the reconstruction of five old ones, and the establishment of three isolated fire alarm telegraph stations.

The new houses will have to be equipped and men assigned to them before the expense of maintenance actually begins. The extension of the department for the coming year will be equal to the entire budget of the fire department twenty-five years ago.

Appropriation is also included in the budget for the operation of the Hoey Fire Prevention Act, under which a branch of the fire service will be instituted. This alone will require nearly \$750,000 a year to maintain. The forty-two new companies and the equipment of the houses with bedding, furniture, etc., will cost \$1,182,500. The cost of metering for the use of Croton water, exclusive of that used at fires, will amount to \$17,500. The repairing and replacing apparatus which has become obsolete or worn out and the rebuilding of present quarters will account for \$226,000.

The largest increase asked for is that in the account of apparatus, machinery, vehicles, harness, etc. In 1911 the amount for this purpose was \$24,000. For next year the commissioner wants \$702,699, an increase of \$678,699. For repairs and replacements by contract or open orders, \$319,970 is asked for.

"These enormous increases," said Commissioner Johnson, "may at first stagger the board, but the necessity for them is real and urgent. For several years the fire department has been merely maintained and not extended, and it has fallen to the west of the commissioner to catch up with the growth of the city and also to witness the revolution in equipment caused by the development of automobiles."

It does not follow that if the Board of Estimate allows the fire department up even with the growth of the city that there will be thereafter a continuing increase in the budget. As a matter of fact, if the amount asked for is granted in 1912 the succeeding several years should show actual decreases, because the fire department would then be in a state of equipment and repair which would for several years require but trifling maintenance expenses.

LOST EMERALD MINE FOUND.
The continued increase in the values of emeralds during the last ten years—until at present they outrank diamonds—lends considerable interest, says the Mining and Engineering World, to the recent re-discovery of one of the old Indian emerald mines in the South American Andes which was lost for over a century.

The real emeralds, as distinguished from the Siberian stones, which are not at all comparable in beauty to the South American gems, are entirely produced from one mining district called Muzo, in the republic of

Colombia. The gem was mined by the native Indians for centuries previous to the discovery and conquest of the plateau of Bogota in the Andes and the Indians operated three mines widely separated geographically, named Muzo, Cosquez and Somondoco. About 1555, under Capt. Pedro de Valenzuela, the Spanish conquistadores took over the mines, enslaved the native Indians and compelled them to work the mines. So eager were the Spaniards to get rich quickly that atrocious cruelties were practiced on the Indian workers and this was carried so far that finally the priests complained to the Crown (King of Spain) that the innumerable deaths of the Indians employed in the mines adversely affected the ecclesiastical revenues.

CHARLOTTETOWN AND QUEEN'S COUNTY

It pays to buy in this Province.
Mrs. Wellner, City, returned to the city on the express last evening from Sackville, N. B., where she had accompanied her son Lloyd who is resuming his studies at Mt. Allison.

Miss Annie Dunn, City, returned home last evening from Fort Augustus where she has been visiting with friends and relatives for the last five weeks.

A. A. Hayward and E. A. Saunders who made a trip covering 600 miles in Mr. Hayward's motor car, arrived home after an enjoyable tour of the Northumberland Straits shore and the Minas Basin shore. They met with an accident but reached home in the same conveyance they started out.—Halifax Ex.

Among the arrivals on the express last night were two of the Lennox Island Indians. Asked as to their interest in the election they stated that much concern was evinced on the island over the result. To their instructor they said that the Lennox Islanders had every confidence in the Conservatives and their leader.

Local congregations will be interested in the following from the Maritime Baptist: It is stated that the Baptists lead all the other denominations in America in the number of young men studying for the ministry in theological seminaries. They have 1,665; the Methodists, 1,118; the Presbyterians, 1,161; the Lutherans, 199; the Christians, 675; the Congregationalists, 510; the Episcopalians, 424; the other denominations, 865. And yet the Baptists need far more than this number.

Rev. George Bond, pastor of Grafton street Methodist Church, and president of Nova Scotia Conference, left Wednesday for Toronto, anticipating an absence of several weeks. He will attend some important committee meetings, and will remain for the meeting of the Ecumenical or World Conference of the Methodist church. Rev. George M. Young, of Brunswick street Methodist church, will leave later for Toronto at the same place, who carried on a clothing business there. The relatives and friends will be shocked at the sad news.

A telegram received yesterday by D. A. Bruce, City, and dated at Campbellton, N. B., states that D. J. Bruce met with an accident there as a result of which he passed away at six o'clock yesterday morning. He was a son of the late John Bruce, Heatherdale. He succeeded his brother the late Malcolm Bruce who was drowned while out canoeing at the same place, who carried on a clothing business there. The relatives and friends will be shocked at the sad news.

At the police court in this city yesterday William Power, charged with malicious destruction of property, was sent up to Supreme Court to stand trial. Three witnesses in their evidence testified to having seen the accused break the Morgan and Herman's windows previously referred to. Daniel Willis, drunk, was fined four dollars or ten days and took the days. Three parties, V. McLeod, R. Flanagan and O. Trainor, for an alleged assault on Capt. Joseph McGuigan, were summoned to appear but the first named alone showed up. The case was proceeded with and adjourned until Tuesday morning next. The assault is said to have been committed on Queen Street on the evening of the nineteenth instant.

Halifax papers report that the schooner Georgie Campbell, Captain Thomas Flanagan, arrived at Gloucester Sunday afternoon with her flag at half mast for the loss of two of her crew, Alex. Collier and John Fortune, of P. E. I. and Arichat, respectively. The men were dory mates and after a storm had abated their dory was picked up empty by another schooner. Young Collier was a son of Wm. and Mrs. Collier, City, and left here about three years ago for Halifax, going from there to Gloucester where he engaged in the cod-fishing industry. It was reported in this city that young Collier, who was about twenty-four years of age, was drowned last April under circumstances similar to the above mentioned and if so it seems strange that his death should not have been reported by the schooner until now.

—Violet Dulce Talcum is an indispensable adjunct to every dainty woman's toilet table. On the seashore, in camp, bungalow, or in the city you'll need this matchless preparation to ward off the attacks of freckles and sun. Put up in handsome embossed cans with sprinkler top. Price 25 cts. We are sole agents, The McKinnon Drug Co., corner Great George and Kent Streets, drtf. Colombia, South America.

"The gem was mined by the native Indians for centuries previous to the discovery and conquest of the plateau of Bogota in the Andes and the Indians operated three mines widely separated geographically, named Muzo, Cosquez and Somondoco. About 1555, under Capt. Pedro de Valenzuela, the Spanish conquistadores took over the mines, enslaved the native Indians and compelled them to work the mines. So eager were the Spaniards to get rich quickly that atrocious cruelties were practiced on the Indian workers and this was carried so far that finally the priests complained to the Crown (King of Spain) that the innumerable deaths of the Indians employed in the mines adversely affected the ecclesiastical revenues.

This resulted in the importation of African negroes, but eventually the mines were partly closed. During the war of independence in 1816 and later the whole region was so desolated that two of the mines, Cosquez and Somondoco, were entirely lost and Muzo has produced all the gems since that time. It has been prolific, but the output has been steadily declining during the last ten years, and according to the very best information the ultimate practical abandonment must come in the near future unless new veins are uncovered, which is deemed improbable by the English engineers formerly in charge of the workings.

For several years a Colombian named Francisco Restrepo, guided only by a few hints contained in ancient Spanish parchment maps in the government archives in Popoyo, wandered far and wide looking for the lost emerald mine of Somondoco. "Senior Restrepo knew nothing of geology nor emeralds, yet in 1896 he came upon traces of ancient workings and later uncovered very extensive workings which proved to be the real treasure trove, the lost emerald mine of Somondoco, which gives every promise of duplicating the wonderful record of Muzo, which probably was \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 annually for a century and for unknown centuries in pre-Spanish times.

RADIUM INSTITUTE OPENS IN LONDON

LONDON, Sept. 21—A hospital containing not a dose of medicine or a surgeon's knife has just been opened in London. The new Radium Institute, in Riding House street, the second radium hospital in the world, was in existence to the suggestion of the late King Edward.

More than thirty persons suffering from various skin diseases visited the institution on the opening day, were interviewed and in some cases treated with radium rays by A. E. Hayward Pinch, F. R. S. C. S., the medical superintendent.

Poor patients, who pay nothing, and paying patients have separate apartments, but wealthy and poor receive exactly similar attention. Mr. Pinch showed a visitor a tiny tin silver tray filled with varnish, under which could be seen a few minute black specks.

There is \$5,300 worth of radium there," he said, "but to estimate the total value of radium in this building is practically impossible. It has been estimated at between 1250,000 and \$375,000 by various authorities."

FAITH FAILS TO SAVE LIFE.
NEW YORK, Sep 21—With only Christian Science healers to minister to him throughout a siege of typhoid fever, Ernest Caelmark, forty years old of Watson avenue, West Orange, N. J., died yesterday. Two physicians saw Carlmark just before the end, but they were allowed only to diagnose the case. The patient himself was so sure he was in safe hands with the healers he would permit no medicine to be prescribed for him.

Deputy County Physicians, Herbert Simmons, of Orange, was informed of the death, and decided action on his part was not warranted. The ordinary burial certificate was granted without the intervention of the authorities.

A brother of the stricken man summoned, Dr. Walter Dodge, of Orange on Sunday. Others of the family forbade Dr Dodge to prescribe, however, so the physician had to content himself with reporting the case to the West Orange Board of Health. Dr. J. Minor Machee, Health Officer of West Orange, visited Carlmark, but he said yesterday that the patient was at that time beyond hope.

Carlmack was a member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist of Orange. He had been a nurse in Bellevue Hospital, New York, and was on a hospital ship going the Spanish-American war.

POLICEWOMEN IN EUROPE.
It is a favorite argument of anti-suffragists that women ought not to have the vote because they do not take any share in enforcing the laws they would help to make. But there are examples that go to show that they could hold positions among those who represent the strong arm of the law. Berlin has women Constables, of whom as many as thirty have been appointed. Women are also employed on the police force in Christiania, Norway, their work being among women and children in the police courts. This year a woman was appointed to the police service in Aalborg, Denmark. Miss T. Tellman Ibsen was chosen out of thirty candidates for the post. She was thirty-one years old, the self-supporting daughter of a business man. She is described as tall, strong and full of energy, with a fine cultivated singing voice. While in Copenhagen Miss Ibsen took an active part in rescue work in the slums, and as her work as a policewoman will be chiefly among women and children, her experience will be of great value. It is obvious that in such a post physical strength is not everything, and that sympathy and decision are equally valuable qualities. Miss Ibsen was engaged on absolutely the same financial terms as the men in the force. The juice of a raw onion applied to the sting of an insect will remove the poison.

CAT'S EYES
(Harper's Weekly.)
It has been said that as long as there is a cat near it is not necessary that one should consult a watchmaker to ascertain the time, since the animal's eyes will furnish the desired information. The first

European to learn of the use of the cat as a time-indicator is said to have been the Frenchman Hug, who has left us an account of how he was initiated into the mystery. Mr. Hug, and party of friends had set out to visit a mission in China situated at quite a distance from the French headquarters. On the road they met a young Chinaman, who joined the party. Some question arising as to the correct time, this new-comer ventured to suggest that it might easily be ascertained had he a cat. The "harmless, necessary" animal being obtained, the young Chinese took the cat into his arms, pushed up its eyelids with his hand, and asked the Frenchman to look at them, at the same time volunteering the information that it was not yet noon. In explanation the Chinese pointed out that the pupils of the cat's eyes grow gradually narrower up to 12 noon, when they become scarcely perceptible lines, drawn perpendicularly across the eye, and that after that dilation recommences.

HEARST'S PURCHASE
LONDON, Sept. 22—It is stated that Wm. Randolph Hearst, is the purchaser of Tatters Hall Castle.

WHY SHE LEAVES BACKWARD.
(Christian Science Monitor)
Why does a woman get off a street car backward? This is one of the questions that has bothered many ever since street cars were invented and women began to illustrate their predisposition to climb off "backward," with resolute smashes, indignation, hurt pride, lawsuits and the like.

Here's the reason, discovered and admitted by a woman. The real reason is a physical one. Getting off backward is the natural way for a woman to get off, whatever the results may be. Did you ever watch a mother carrying her baby? If you did, you may perhaps have watched the average woman trot along with her arms full of bundles, or, if you are a woman, you have undoubtedly yourself either carried packages or a baby—maybe both.

And if you are one of the ninety-nine women of 100, you carry that baby in your left hand, your purse in your left hand—not altogether, of course, but as far as possible; for, while women cannot be classed as a "left-handed race" they carry their burdens in the left hand arm, leaving the right free to pick up their skirts; whatever the reason, the right arm is left free. Perhaps it is instinctively left free as a weapon of defense.

Therefore, passing up the preamble and returning to the subject in hand, namely, "Why does a woman get off a street car backward?" She does this when she leaves the car from the left, because whether her left hand is really occupied with packages or not, it is supposed to be, and her trusty right is her business hand; she therefore takes hold of the hand support with her right hand instead of her left, which would face her directly for alighting from the car in the safe and proper way, and she simply lets go and drops off backward.

"Pleased Customers is One Reason For Our Increasing Business—Our Old Patrons are our Best Friends." PATONS. 9-21dtf

"Cloth in Which Model And Fabric Lend Themselves To One Another. \$1.25 For \$1.00 For Fall 1911 t PATONS. 9-21dtf

We repair furniture. Beer & Weeks 8-28drtf

"The Standard That Has For The Past Made the Reputation Of Our Clothing Will Always Be Maintained." PATONS. 9-21dtf

Canadianize American Models In Ladies Coats at PATONS. 9-21dtf

LAST OF THE 'MAYFLOWER.'
The Mayflower, the 'America' cup defender against the 'Galatea,' afterwards raced as a schooner, and then as a motor launch, for the last seven years, under the name of the 'Madeline,' has been condemned and was sunk in Tampa Bay.

Lieutenant William Henn challenged for the cup with the 'Galatea' soon after the 'Genesta'-'Puritan' race in 1885, and in October of that year the challenge was accepted. As the 'Galatea' was believed to be faster than the 'Genesta' it was thought necessary to build a faster boat than the 'Puritan' for the defence of the cup and General Charles J. Payne placed an order with Edward Burgess designer of the 'Puritan,' to build a larger and more powerful boat to defend the trophy. The 'Mayflower' was the result, and she was built at Lawley's yards in Boston. She was, in general appearance, much like the 'Puritan,' with the same straight stem and overhanging stern, her bow however, being longer and finer. She was built chiefly of wood, and was of one hundred feet over-all length.

At the outset the 'Mayflower' was not as great a success as had been the 'Puritan,' losing her first three contests with the old defender. But by constant work over her, under the direct supervision of General Payne, she gradually found herself, and by the time of the New York Yacht Club August cruise of 1886 she was in her

SHIPPING NEWS
Entered, Sept. 22—S. S. Halifax, Ellis, Boston; Schra. North Star, Finlayson, Pinette; Kate, Joseph, Asperblac; Hazel B. Miller, Lantigne, Dalhouse.
Cleared, Sept. 22—S. S. Halifax, Ellis, Boston; Schrs. Raeburn, Chapman, Richibucto; Kate, Joseph, Pinetou; North Star, Finlayson, Pinette.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS.
Corrected for every Wednesday and Saturday issue.
Beef (quarter) per lb. 7 to 9
Beef (small) per lb. 8 to 16
Beets, per bunch 4 to 5
Butter 26 to 28
Lamb, per lb. 10 to 12
Lard, per lb. 16 to 18
Radishes, per two bunches 3 to 5
Lettuce, per bunch 3
White oats 36
Black oats 38
Eggs, per doz. 18 to 20
Hay, per ton 88 to 89
Calfskins (free of head) 15
Hides 8 to 8 1/2
Ducks, each 45 to 60
Owls 10 to 11
Fowl 10 to 11
N. Potatoes, per bushel 80
Cabbages 5 to 6
Peas 16 to 18
Cauliflowers 40 to 50
Apples, doz. 40 to 50
Pork 8

"Laurier" or "Borden"
would either one be proud to shake hands with the man who wears one of our Fall Overcoats.
Get a suit of our heavy Men's Underwear before Election Day—as there is bound to be a frost for one party or another
No need to get cold feet however as we have lots of warm Sox at less than the cost of knitting them.
Chandler & Reddin
rthsmtl.

The Man
Why Knows Most
About Food
Fats
Grape-Nuts
"There's a Reason."

I WIN!
They're PERRIN'S
Pay Election
—or other Bets—
with Perrin Gloves—
There is pleasure in giving the best of its kind.
Buy Perrin Gloves for Style, Fit and Durability.