

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Colic, Pains or Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum and all Looseness of the Bowels

May be Rapidly and Effectually Cured by the Use of that Old and Sterling Remedy

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY

It has a reputation of over 65 years' standing and never fails to either relieve or cure.

Do not be imposed on by any unscrupulous dealer who wishes to substitute the so-called Strawberry Compounds for "Dr. Fowler's," as these no-name, no-reputation substitutes may be dangerous to your health.

Was So Bad With Summer Complaint He Passed Blood.

Mrs. Stanley Brant, Deseronto, Ont., writes:—"My little boy, Stanley, 13 years old took the Summer Complaint and got so bad as to pass blood. I tried everything I was told would be good for it but to no avail until at last, I tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and I am glad to say I only gave him a few doses of it before he was cured."

The original is manufactured only by THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited TORONTO, ONT.

PRICE - 35 CENTS

Hickey's Bright Cut Tobacco

in quarter, half and one pound tins—just what you want on your vacation or excursion

IT'S THE BEST SMOKE

Hickey & Nicholson Tobacco Co., Ltd. Manufacturers Charlottetown Phone 345 dnw.

COAL COAL

THE UNDERSIGNED DEALERS IN

Hard and Soft Coal

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND

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

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

Peake Bros. & Co.

7-203dm.

The 'Halifax Ladies' College

A Residential and Day School for Girls situated in one of the most convenient and beautiful parts of the city of Halifax.

Airy and Sanitary Rooms, Ample and Attractive grounds.

REV. ROBERT LAING, M. A. President.
Mrs. J. S. Trueman, Head Mistress.
Mr. Harry Dean, Musical Director.

A large College and Conservatory Staff

Thoroughness a distinctive feature.

COURSES in the ordinary English Branches, French, Latin, Greek, Bible Study, Science, Nature Study, Drawing, Physical Training, etc.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS in Art, Household Science, Elocution, Shorthand and Typewriting, Physical Education. Special stress on branches which constitute a good English Education.

THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC is recognized among the foremost Canadian Schools of Music prepares for Lhipsing and the degree of Bachelor of Music from Dalhousie.

The College DIPLOMA is accepted for entrance to Dalhousie and McGill Universities.

Attendance of over 500 attests the popularity of the institution. Autumn Term begins September 13th, 1911.

TENDERS

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and on Thursday the 7th day of September prox for the following privileges at the Exhibition to be held at Charlottetown from the 29th to 29th September next inclusive:

- For the privilege of catering.
- For printing and selling score cards for the Races.
- For supplying straw as required.
- For selling feed for horses, cattle &c. on the grounds.

In No. 1 and 4 the highest on any tender and in No. 3 the lowest on any tender not necessarily accepted.

Conditions may be obtained at office of C. R. SMALLWOOD, Sec'y Treas.

Business for Sale

A good business stand situated on railway, in centre of one of the best farming sections of the Island, is for sale, either with, or without a full stock of general merchandise. For full particulars apply by letter to "BUSINESS," care Guardian 8-7df

TERRORS OF SIMPLON

WORK OF FAMOUS ST. BERNARD HOSPICE STILL GOES ON.

The Heroic Monks and Their Noble Dogs, After Nearly a Thousand Years High in the Alps, Are Still to Be Found Succoring Strayed Travelers in Icy Regions—Telephones Are Now Used in the Good Work.

Few stop to think of the heroic lives of the monks of St. Bernard, of the men who assist them or of the dogs who co-operate with them in the snowy and frozen wastes of the Simplon Pass in the Alps.

The rescue force consists of 17 monks and 15 assistants who undertake the work for the sake of humanity. The men must be strong of limb and lung and robust in every way to stand the life. Even with perfect physical endowment most of them break down in their twelfth year of service. A few last fifteen years and then death follows. No member has lasted more than twenty years. The constant exposure and attendant hardships are too much for human endurance. As the monks live 8,000 feet above the level of the sea the cold is intense and the breathing of the rarified air injures the health and hastens the end. They live near the region of perpetual snow, for the winter lasts nine months of the year and even in July snowstorms occur which both great for the tourists who make the passage and the monks who are engaged in the large number of pilgrims.

The hospice was founded 948 years ago by a nobleman, Bernard de Menthon, for the benefit of pilgrims traveling to Rome. For a long time after the monks were installed they were the surroundings of the hospice. Sometimes the demands of the vagabonds were refused and then the thwarted would go away after threatening vengeance. Soon a squad of 25 or 30 of these pirates of the mountains would appear, but they found barricaded doors and windows impossible to pass and the monks in a state of siege until fierce storms drove the brigands away.

Napoleon in leading his army of 30,000 across the Alps, in 1800, headed for Italy, used the hospice as a barracks for his weary, frost-bitten soldiers. At St. Pierre, the last village on the Swiss side, the last village on the Italian side, the monks served breakfast by Napoleon before starting for Italy.

The monastery is a plain, unpretentious block of gray buildings with thick walls to withstand the terrific gales and snowstorms. The snow is frequently eight or ten feet deep and the hospice and sometimes forms enormous drifts which reach to the roof of the building. Shelter can be provided for nearly 400 travelers and dormitories for about 100; anyone crossing the pass is welcome to the hospitality of the monks. Voluntary contributions can be made and, fortunate there, there is a generous response, for the cost of keeping up the monastery is very heavy, as everything has to be hauled so far over a dangerous, long and narrow road. Mules have to haul the food. Mules for many miles each day. Two meals are served—one at 12 m. and one at 6 p.m. Every nation is represented in the crowds at the tables. The monks mingle freely with the diners and welcome their guests. Two pianos presented by King Edward of England are played the hours evening after dinner to make the hours pass pleasantly. More than 20,000 persons cross the pass every year and more than two-thirds of the number make the journey during the winter. The majority are laborers, on their way to work, who cannot wait for more favorable weather, and it speaks volumes for the vigilance of the monks that a life is very rarely lost now.

The monastery is connected by telephone with stations on both sides of the pass and whenever travelers start to make the ascent the monks are telephoned to the monks so that they can look out for them and send rescue parties to their aid if they fail to put in an appearance.

Everyone has heard the wonderful stories of the sagacity of the St. Bernard dogs. At the top of the pass is a monument in memory of the dogs that saved 40 lives during the ten years of its existence. On one occasion it discovered in the snow a child whose mother had been killed by an avalanche. After finding it by licking its face, the dog induced it to get on its back and brought it safe and sound to the hospice.

Some of the dogs stand more than 30 inches high and weigh about 150 pounds. They are extremely powerful and are known to drag an unconscious man over the snow for three-quarters of a mile. Their sense of smell is so highly developed that they can detect a human being even when he is covered by several feet of snow. The training of such intelligent animals does not present many difficulties and is undertaken in the summer. The young dogs are taken into the valleys where there is always snow to be found. One man will go on ahead and completely bury himself in the snow. Then a dog is at first taken by one of the monks to look for him and afterwards sent by itself to discover the hidden person. By degrees it is taught to bark when it has found him and also to rouse the man if unconscious and lead him back to the hospice.

Before the telephone was introduced the dogs used to carry food strapped to a saddle on their backs as well as a flagon of wine tied to the collars, but now they are sent out with the wine alone, as the weight of the food and the saddle impeded them in their work. These dogs are so trustworthy and intelligent that they are sometimes despatched by the monks to guide travelers down the mountain side or show them the way to the monastery. If they happen to find an exhausted wayfarer when not accompanied by a monk they begin to bark loudly and if too far off to be heard at the hospice quickly return there for human aid.

Kidneys Wrong?

If they are you are in danger. When through weakness or disease the kidneys fail to filter the impurities from the blood, trouble comes at once. Backache, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gravel, Diabetes, Gallstones and the deadly Bright's Disease are some of the results of neglected kidneys. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills contain a most effective diuretic which strengthens and stimulates the kidneys so that they do their work thoroughly and well. Try

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

Worth's Livery Stable

J. G. WORTH, Proprietor.

First Class Single and Double Teams.

Fine Turn Outs for Weddings and Private Parties.

Phone 161 Prince St. Charlottetown. 6-144 mo

"From Guardian Aug 26"

RECIPROCITY FOR PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS.

Canada has long enjoyed a free market for all her products in the British Isles. By a consensus of opinion in both parties this is a good thing for Canada. All would feel that it would be a bad thing for us if Britain were to suddenly change her trade policy and impose duties upon what we have to sell. Even a low rate of duty would cause concern. A rate as high as that we have for years met at the American border would, if imposed by Britain, be viewed with alarm in Canada, and rightly so.

France, Germany and other European countries impose heavy duties on our products when sent to their markets. Would it not be regarded with satisfaction if one or all of the countries of Europe would decide to admit our products free of duty? We think it would. There is not in fact a country on the face of the globe and accessible to commerce to which Canadian producers would not be glad to have free access in like manner as they now have to Great Britain.

And according to this view of the case it ought to be a doubly good thing to have free access for our natural products to the market of the United States. In the first place it is a market close at hand. So close is it that for three thousand miles our boundary is a common one, and the great bulk of the Canadian people live very close to that border. In the next place there are an immense number of people in the United States and they are per capita about the wealthiest nation in the world. That is the kind of people we like to deal with, those who are able and willing to pay.

So far there is a pretty general agreement. We would gladly have of all the world open to us for the sale of our products there free of duty. The reciprocity agreement opens the American market to us and it must be so far a good thing. But objection is taken just here that it also opens the Canadian market to the people of the United States. This is the only rational ground of objection to the agreement that we can think of. Let us see how much it is worth.

It is urged that American farmers produce grain, potatoes and vegetables, dairy products, horses, cattle, sheep and swine, just as our farmers do. Canada will send their products into Canada to the disadvantage of our farmers in our home market. This is the sore spot to which the objectors point. But we shall buy nothing that we do not want. What is the danger in that regard, speaking generally? Both the Canadian farmer and the American farmer have been all along selling their surplus products side by side in the English market and the Canadian farmer has held his own there against America and the world. In our products especially Canada has distinguished the States.

Times change, have changed. The time was when Canadian farmers went to the States to farm there. Now American farmers are coming to Canada in thousands and tens of thousands to farm on this side of the line. Does not this establish our ability to compete in farm products in America, as we have long competed with them in England? It looks that way—not in everything perhaps, but in most things. A much larger proportion of the people of the United States than of Canada live in cities. Hence the proportion of consumers to producers there is larger. This is in our favor. The two larger cities of the States have a population equal to the entire Dominion. Potatoes and oats are not grown in cities. Again in the yield per acre of wheat and oats, the Canadian farmer beats the American by a handsome margin.

But the consumer has some rights as well as the producer. Something like one-fourth of the people of Canada live in cities and towns and have all their food-stuffs to buy. Mostly they are supplied from Canadian farms. But in times of scarcity many farmers in Prince Edward Island have had to buy hay, while in better years they have a surplus to sell. When any article of food is by reason of scarcity unduly advanced in price the consumer should be free to buy it makes little matter but the poor as well as the rich must have food. There should never be a tax levied upon the common articles of food.

Reciprocity by establishing an approximate level of prices in the two countries ought to benefit both the producer and the consumer. The farmer will benefit by having a larger market, a steadier market, and a greater choice of markets in which to dispose of his surplus. Some things he can sell better in some years in England and at other times better in the States. Always he will prefer the home market up to the measure of its capacity, because he will have less transportation charges to pay. The consumer will benefit in time of local scarcity by being able to buy from abroad. And the entire community will be benefited by having what is necessary for the sustenance of man and beast untaxed.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Charlottetown Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

The S.S. Northumberland leaves the Company's Wharf daily except Sunday at 8.20 o'clock a. m. Returning will leave Pictou about 4.20 o'clock p. m.

During July and August special excursions to Pictou and return every Wednesday and Saturday. Return fare on these days will be \$1.50 including Tea.

G. W. WAKEFORD, 5-14df Manager

PLANT LINE

FARES

1st Class	\$11.00
2nd Class	10.20
Round Trip	18.50

Sailings for September to Halifax, Boston and New York, Tuesdays and Fridays at noon.

Returning leaves Boston Tuesdays and Saturdays at noon.

For further information apply to

T. NICOLL
Agent, Charlottetown.

Fu, nass, & Withy Co., Ltd

STEAMSHIP LINERS

From London	Steamer	From Halifax
Aug 20th	Queen Wilhelmina	Sept. 5th
Aug 25th	Kanawha	Sept. 12th
Sept. 1st	Durango	" 19th
Sept. 1st	Ranphamcock	" 26th
From Liverpool via St. John's	Shenandoah	Oct. 3rd
	Nfld. From Halifax	
	Venango	Sept. 6th
Sept. 2nd	Florence	" 20th
9th	Durango	" 27th
	Almeria	" 27th
From Liverpool Direct Service		
	Tabasco	from Halifax
	Almeria	Sept. 12th

The above steamers have a limited accommodation for saloon passengers, Passengers and Freight Agents for the Allan Line Steamship Co. at Halifax, P. E. I. WORTH, WITHY & CO. LTD. Halifax N. S. Agent

Low Rate Excursions To BERMUDA

An Ideal Sea Trip to the Most Delightful Resort in the World; Cool and Healthful. Every outdoor recreation, excellent sea bathing, fishing, boating, tennis, golf, cycling, etc.

1,500 Mile Super Ocean Voyage by THE MAGNIFICENT EAST TWIN-SCREW Transatlantic Liner "OCEANA"

14,000 Tons Displacement, 535 ft. Long. Fast, Comfortable, Most Luxurious and Only Exclusive First Class Passenger Steamer to Bermuda. No cattle or freight carried on the "Oceana".

FIRST CLASS ROUND TRIP, including stationer, berth and meals, \$15 UP. Best cuisine on the Atlantic.

Electric lights in every room. Many rooms with brass beds, sofas, etc. Use with private baths, most pronounced deck in the world. Orchestral Promenade Deck, Gymnasium, Wireless, Only Bermuda steamer with submarine signals.

TOURS including Shore Excursions, Hotels, etc. at Lowest Rates. Beautiful booklet, itineraries, tickets, etc. of Bermuda-Atlantic Line, 200 B'way, N. Y.

THE ROYAL LINE

to Canada Bristol

Less than six days at Sea. Fastest and most Luxurious.

Sailings From Montreal

ROYAL EDWARD August 9th
ROYAL GEORGE August 23rd

Hyndman & Co. Ltd.

Agents, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

5-30dfmwf.

R & O

The Popular route between Quebec, Montreal, Thousand Islands, Toronto and Niagara Falls. Elegantly equipped and thoroughly up-to-date steamers, leaving Quebec daily except Sunday, during May at 6.00 P. M. For Montreal, from June 1st, until October 31st, daily except Sunday. Steamers leave Montreal for Toronto daily except Sunday at 12 o'clock noon. For time tables and further particulars write, M. J. CONNOLLY, General Agent, Quebec. J. G. P. DOLAN, C. P. A., Montreal. THOMAS HENRY, Traffic Manager, Montreal. 7-28dfmwf721.

EASTERN S. S. CO.

RELIABLE AND POPULAR ROUTE Between St. John and Boston

CHARLOTTETOWN TO BOSTON

First Class	\$12.20
Second Class	10.20

Complete Wireless Telegraph Equipment

COASTWISE ROUTE

Leaves St. John at 9 a. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Eastport, Lubec, Portland and Boston. Leaves Boston at 10 a. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for St. John and Portland at 5.00 p. m. for Lubec. Direct Route: Leaves St. John at 7.00 p. m. Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays for Boston direct. Returning leaves India Wharf Boston at 10.00 a. m. Sundays, Mondays and Thursdays for St. John direct. For tickets, literature and information apply to local ticket agents. Baggage checked through to destination.

L. R. THOMPSON, J. G. P. A. W. M. G. LEE, Agent St. John, N. B.

Shortest Route to Europe

WHITE STAR

Dominion Canadian Service

Montreal—Quebec—Liverpool

Largest Steamers From Canada

'LAURENTIC' Largest and Finest Steamers From Canada. All classes carried. Have String Orchestras.

'MEGANTIC' (One Class Cabin (1) and Third Class only.)

'TEUTONIC' (One Class Cabin (1) and Third Class only.)

Rate, \$92.50 First; \$50 Second; \$30 Third Class and up according to Steamer and accommodation.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS apply to Wm. ROBERTS & CO. Ltd. 84 Gt. Geo. St., Charlottetown.

S. S. "City of Ghent"

OF

Pickford and Black Line

—1911—

Sails from Halifax every Tuesday morning at 7 a. m.

Sails from Charlottetown every Thursday evening calling at Sheeharbor, Isaac's Harbor, Canso, Arichat, Port Hawkesbury, Port Hood, Cape George, West Arichat and Summerside. For further particulars apply to

CARVELL BRCS
Agents

CANADIAN PACIFIC EMPRESSES AND OTHER STEAMSHIPS

ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE

Empress of Britain, Empress of France, Empress of India, Empress of Japan, Empress of Mexico, Empress of Russia, Empress of Siam, Empress of Sweden, Empress of the South, Empress of the North, Empress of the East, Empress of the West, Empress of the World.

FIRST CABIN \$92.00

ONE CLASS CABIN (Second Cabin) \$50.00

LAKE CHAMPLAIN LAKE MANTOBA \$50.00

SECOND CABIN \$32.75

THIRD CABIN \$12.50

Other Rates \$10.00

W. B. HOWARD, D. P. A. G. P. A. St. John, N. B. J. K. ROSS, Local Agent.

WHERE THE FISHERMEN WILL GAIN BY RECIPROCITY

Comparative Prices of Fish per pound in HALIFAX and BOSTON, for the last five and a half years.

	HALIFAX	BOSTON
Halibut	9 12c	14 37c
Cod	3.62c	7
Mackerel	14.7	33

Total Yield of the Canadian Fisheries as Undernoted Year ending June 30th, 1910.

Kinds of Fish	U. S. Duty	Quantity	Value	Proposed Reciprocal
Cod, dried	3-4c per lb	814,041	3,753,620.00	Free
Fresh or Green	" " "	4,354,871	143,118.77	"
Haddock, dried	3-4c " "	111,705	361,649.00	"
Fresh	" " "	10,973,467	308,659.30	"
Hake, dried	" " "	130,651	338,244.50	"
Pollock	" " "	121,205	325,533.50	"
Tom Cod	" " "	2,087,800	44,586.00	"
Halibut	1c " "	23,232,308	1,240,486.00	"
Flounders	3-4c " "	1,021,540	19,692.20	"
Smelts	3-4c " "	9,422,904	868,842.88	"
Herring, salted	1-2c " "	304,188	1,292,489.50	"
Herring, fresh	1-4c " "	79,944,217	1,155,307.84	"
" Smoked and kippered	1-2c " "	7,773,591	306,953.80	"
Eels, salted	3-4c " "	6,965	68,939.00	"
Eels, fresh	3-4c " "	545,502	31,176.00	"
Perch	3-4c " "	1,137,976	55,902.00	"
Mackerel, salted	1c " "	43,427	578,607.00	"
" fresh	1c " "	3,391,310	399,464.00	"
Fish Oil	8c per gal.	669,259	199,986.18	"
		146,085,927	11,663,257.47	

These figures will convey to the fishermen some idea of the Fisheries of Canada. They will realize what it will mean to have the United States markets thrown open to them. Do not forget that the market of Porto Rico is also thrown open to Canadian fish under the Reciprocity agreement. This is one of the best markets in the West Indies for dried fish. It came under the operation of the American tariff after that country annexed the island. The dried fish industry has great potentialities in Prince Edward Island. For lack of a profitable market it has not been developed. Reciprocity gives us just what we have been looking for since 1866, a market for our dried fish. Think of it! Ships loaded at Charlottetown with dried fish for Porto Rico and bringing back cargoes of molasses. It means to the fishermen high prices for dried fish and cheap molasses.

On the 21st of September, fishermen will be found in the Liberal ranks, following Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Honorable W. S. Fielding the champions of Reciprocity. "PRESS WHERE YOU SEE HIS WHITE PLUME SHINE!" IT MEANS HIGH PRICES FOR YOUR FISH, WHICH WILL LINE YOUR POCKETS WITH SHINING GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

HORRID OF HER.

Miss Antique—I don't believe you could tell my age.

Miss Caustique—I could, but I wouldn't be so mean.