

MONTAGUE, SOURIS and KING'S COUNTY

It pays to buy in this Province.

Attention is called to the clearance of Frowse & Sons, Murray Harbor, which appears in this issue.

An Alliston correspondent writes: James Thompson, Jr., who has been roughly ill is now able to be around again. Milton Irving of Murray Harbor is now visiting in Alliston. The new of Peter's Road is now a road of Malcolm McKenzie, Alliston. A very pleasant evening was held at the home of Wallace and Campbell on Tuesday night last. Many of their friends were gathered together. There was music, and instrumental, and after a very enjoyable performance, lunch was served, after which they all spent their way to their homes. They had spent one of the most pleasant evenings.

There was a large attendance at a entertainment and lecture in the hall of H. B. H. at Souris, Friday evening under the auspices of the Literary and Debating Society of that town. William Paquet presided. The program consisted of selections from the band, a vocal quartette by R. Anderson, Dr. Smallwood, W. J. McNeil, and Dr. McDonald, reading by Calvin McCallum, from one solo by W. A. Gaudet, Charlottetown, and instrumental duet by H. H. Stens and J. W. Chivrier, and a lecture on "Mark Twain" by F. J. Nash. Vets of thanks was tendered the lecturer by J. J. Hughes and seconded by John McLean, M. L. A. The solo programs were rendered in excellent style and most enjoyable evening spent. After the entertainment was over the lecturer of the evening was then conducted to the sitting rooms of the Debating Society where the next hour was indulged in by speeches and merry making under the vigilant and watchful care of Mr. John McNeil. Vets of thanks are duly passed and extended to Mr. Nash and W. A. Gaudet for their respective contributions to the evening's success, and the hope was unanimously expressed that Mr. Nash may see to favor our newly incorporated society with another of his literary productions. The proceeds of the evening which amounted to \$80.00 will be devoted to the foundation of a library for the people of Souris.

The Morning Daily Guardian can be obtained at W. A. Johnstone's, Montague.

Highest prices paid for spruce and fir logs. Montague Furnishing Co. Limited, Montague.

The only changes in the Montague market prices from those last published are those of pork 9c and eggs 36c.

There will be services at Trinity Church, Georgetown, tomorrow at 8 a. m., 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. W. H. Winter, preacher.

F. J. Jordan, Souris, having consented to act as Guardian representative, all news, advertising and subscriptions in Souris and vicinity should be handed to him. 2-16drjt.

Martin McKinnon, Montague, having consented to act as Guardian representative, all news, advertising and subscriptions in Montague and vicinity should be handed to him. 2-8drjt.

TAFT FOR ABSTINENCE.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 12.—President Taft, in a letter dated Dec. 29, 1910, and read in 2,000 Sunday schools in the United States today, sounded the keynote of a total abstinence movement. The letter is addressed to Sunday school pupils as "My dear young friends," and reads: "The excessive use of intoxicating liquors is the cause of a great deal of the poverty, degradation and crime of the world, and one who abstains from the use of such liquor avoids a dangerous temptation. Abraham Lincoln showed that he believed this in writing out for his boy friends the pledge of total abstinence, so often quoted. Each person must determine for himself the course he will take in reference to his tastes and appetites, but those who exercise the self-restraint to avoid altogether the temptation of alcoholic liquor are on the safe and wiser side. Dr. Howard H. Russell, of Westerville (O.), founder of the Anti-Saloon League, is also founder of the Lincoln Legion, which caused yesterday's services throughout the United States. The movement will be directed as the Total Abstinence Department of the Anti-Saloon League, with national headquarters at Westerville.

ETCHING PROCESS BY A NOVEL MACHINE.

A German named Mertens, who lives in Freiberg, has patented an invention which is creating a great deal of interest in printing houses the world over. He claims that it is the application of the etching method to newspaper photographic reproductions, and that it is more than likely to drive out the old reproductions by stereotype method. In the stereotype process, the print is made from raised lines; in the etching process from indented lines. Etching has been an expensive operation, requiring a great deal of skill. All etchings, hitherto have been done on hand presses. The fact too, that heavy paper is required has precluded the use of the indented line method for newspapers.

Mertens has designed a machine to do the work formerly done by hand, says the New York Evening Post. What is more important, he has succeeded in adapting the etching method to the light paper commonly used by newspapers. The chief features of his invention are as follows: Instead of a flat surface, a cylinder is used. It is covered with an evenly sensitized copper solution. The cylinder is then etched in the usual way. Placed in the press, the ink runs in a fountain of ink, which fills the sunken design. The surplus ink is scraped off by a specially designed scraper. The paper is then brought into contact with the cylinder between rollers, which takes the impression.

Special features of the machine are the roller and the knife. The nearer the contact surface approaches to the area of a straight line, the nearer perfect is the print. The roller is therefore made small. The knife must be set true, and its edge kept perfectly even. If this is not done the print will be blotched and the plate worn away.

The reproductions obtained by the Mertens process are an extraordinary improvement over the old ones. Details are given with clearness, tactile values are realized, and to high and low lights are given with perfect effect. Even in the most complex subjects such as street scenes or complicated machinery, all details are rendered with absolute faithfulness. This, too, is done on ordinary paper, with perfection equal to that of the best prints on heavy paper.

But the process, though faster than the old flat-bed one, has not been made fast enough to enable the machine to be geared to the high-speed newspaper presses of today. Moreover the expense is greater than that of the stereotype system, though not so great as to be prohibitive to those willing to pay for recognized value. The knife feature is a delicate one, necessitating more care than the ordinary printer is capable of exercising. Then, too, etching is done by machine, and for the etching are required experts who are both costly and rare.

Germany has evolved the idea and applied it. It remains for America to develop the scheme and make it a commercial success. The interest displayed by leading American print manufacturers and photo-engravers in Mertens' idea indicates the solving of the problem in the near future, say those who have investigated the invention.

CATARH CANNOT BE CURED. WITH LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease, and in order to cure you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years ago. It is composed of the best blood purifiers, combined with the best mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

WILL "HARD LUCK" McCURDY EVER WIN?

They say that if you stay at Monte Carlo long enough luck is bound to turn your way. But as a rule your money—not to speak of your patience— dwindles down to zero long before the "long enough" period is up. But J. A. D. McCurdy, the Canadian aviator, who may now be christened "Hard Luck" McCurdy, had a good deal more patience and probably a little more money than the average. He has stayed with the air—that great and perilous luck-laden Monte Carlo—until he has almost won. He almost won out this morning. He aeroplaned almost from Key West, to Florida, to Havana, Cuba, a distance of 110 miles across an expanse to the open Atlantic. The route was lined by ships of the American navy. Thousands witnessed the start-off, and the landing. The eyes of the American nation were upon the flight. McCurdy flew—flew 100 miles; and then dropped into the Atlantic within view of his destination. It seems funny for "Hard Luck" McCurdy to achieve even near success. Heretofore, he has confined himself to the smashing of machines. He was never in the running for the establishment of new altitude records. Other aviators would go up 10,000 feet without difficulty. McCurdy would go up 10,000 feet with that last three's left off. And then he would generally come down kersham and shatter the machine to molecules.

All the machines were built down at Baddeck. They would take two months down there to build a machine, and then McCurdy would take about two minutes to smash it. One can see now the summer scene at Petawawa. The great level tract there was where McCurdy was wont to smashing the machines. He kept on smashing them until there were no more to smash—and then went back to Baddeck. One can see McCurdy now at work in the aeroplane shack—clad in brown canvas trousers turned up at the bottom, a soft brown shirt open at the neck and with sleeves rolled up to his elbows, and a pair of low white tennis shoes. When he addresses his comrade, Baldwin, he would always call him "Freddy" and Baldwin in return, would invariably call McCurdy "Johnny". "What did you do with that wing-tip stay, Freddy?" McCurdy would ask of Baldwin. "I put it over there on the top of that nail-peg, Johnny," Baldwin would reply.

Occasionally McCurdy and Baldwin would engage in a friendly argument about some technical point. Both would employ the choicest English in everything they said. One beautiful June morning Baldwin worsted McCurdy utterly in an argument. McCurdy finally ceased arguing. He was tightening a nut with a monkey-wrench at the time. At length he smiled and said to Baldwin: "Well, Freddy, I guess you've proved a 'reductio ad absurdum' all right."

When the day's work of adjusting bolts and stays was done, Baldwin and McCurdy would spend their way down the rugged circling pathway of the cliff-side to the water, with their coats over their shoulders, like the two workmen that they were, going home from work at six o'clock. At the little river landing they would board a gasoline launch and cross to Fort William, on the Quebec side where they were staying. But often they worked in the old shack by the light of a lantern until long after dark, long after the little gasoline launch ferry had made its night o'clock trip, the last one of the night. On these nights they used to sleep in one of the Royal Engineers' tents just a few yards from the brow of the cliff. Sometimes after an especially hard day's work, they would remain on the Petawawa side all night, so that they would be spared the trouble of changing their clothes for the dining-room of the tiny summer hotel at Fort William.

After supper McCurdy and Baldwin would stroll over to a favorite little spot of theirs on the cliff down a dozen yards from their tent. They would not talk much; sometimes they didn't talk at all. They would just fill up their pipes and smoke, smoke. Baldwin usually seemed to be satisfied with their work. He would often stroll back to the tent then, and read a magazine or chat with one of the officers of the engineers in a nearby tent. But McCurdy would sit still at the little spot on the margin of the cliff all alone in the June evening—smoking, smoking. Perhaps his eyes saw the broad river flowing silently past, and the verdant isles to the eastward, and the sun creeping slowly down behind the distant forests on the Quebec side far off to the westward. And perhaps they didn't. Perhaps they saw visions which did not grow dim in the ever deepening gloom. Who knows?

When night had settled upon cliff and river and farther shore, McCurdy would shake the ashes from his faithful pipe, amble over to the tent, and go to bed. Next morning he and Baldwin would be up bright and early, ready for another spell of hard work. They would call each other "Johnny" and "Freddy" again.

After two or three weeks of this work, "Hard Luck" McCurdy would take the aeroplane out on the purple plain and smash it. Another machine would arrive from Baddeck, and "Johnny" and "Freddy" would go through the same performance again. And then "Johnny" would take this new machine out on the plain and smash it.

At last they took a train back to Baddeck, where they might adjust bolts and tighten stays to the music of the sea-waves. "Hard Luck" McCurdy wasn't heard of again until he turned up at the Montreal aviation meet and smashed another machine. He drank of the cup of success to some extent a couple of months ago when he sent the first wireless message from an aeroplane. But his hoodoo had not abandoned him. This morning "Hard Luck" McCurdy almost completed the greatest over-water flight in the history of aviation, but his hard luck came back, and he flopped into the sea ten miles from his destination.

"Hard Luck" McCurdy may yet be known as "Good Luck" McCurdy, if his patience can give out. And "Hard Luck" McCurdy's patience won't give out as long as he has the solace of the pipe which he used to smoke in the twilight on the brow of Petawawa Heights.

Shiloh's Cure quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents.

Notice

Dories of all sizes and types. We have a large stock of the ordinary, single, medium and double dories and we are at present building a number of 23 ft, double end power dories which we will sell with a 2 1/2 H. P. Imperial installed for \$125.00; F. O. B. Car Sotris L. and N. PAQUET. Souris. 2-16drjt. 2-5drw then dtstf.

OBITUARY.

At his father's residence in Murray Harbor West, on Saturday morning, January the 28th ult., of bright's disease, William Mitchell Millar, eldest son of William and Margaret Millar, aged thirty-three years, four months and fifteen days. The deceased was a young man of fine physique, of steady and industrious habits and popular with all who knew him. He will be much missed in the community. Two of his brothers and two of his sisters predeceased him, and he leaves to mourn a father and mother, five sisters and five brothers. Three of his sisters—Magie Ann, Lucy Violet, and Mary Maria—were living with their parents. Nettie, Mrs. McKearney, resides at Lyon's Brook, Pictou, N. S., and Eliza, Mrs. Howard Finley, at Cambridge, Lot 63. His brothers, David, Benjamin and John, are still on the old homestead. Fred and Robert are residents of Murray Harbor West. The funeral obsequies were conducted by Rev. Andrew Gray, who spoke most feelingly to the large assemblage of sympathizing friends and neighbors from St. Luke's, the 7th Chap., 11-15 verses. Mr. and Mrs. Millar have the warmest sympathy in their sad bereavement of the entire community. Death came for him in the morning and his spirit went away, borne by unseen guardian angels, To the land of perfect day.

Death for him had not a terror. For the Savior of his youth Was his Savior in these moments. A true friend in very truth. Parents weep not for your first-born. Weep not for his manly form, Jesus loved him and He took him From this world of grief and storm.

Just beyond the golden river, At the portals of the door, You can meet your darling William Over on that golden shore.

WHAT A SNOWSTORM COSTS THE RAILWAYS.

A wet, inclement summer may cause tremendous losses, but every winter vast sums are lost to the country by the bad weather. Rain, snow and fog are all very expensive, and the

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS.

Corrected for every Wednesday and Saturday issue.

Beef (quarter) per lb	6 to 10
Beef (small) per lb	5 to 16
Butter, per bunch	4 to 5
Butter	19 to 23
Mutton, per lb	9 to 10
Pork	7 1/2 to 8 1/2
Lard, per lb	16 to 18
Mutton (small) per lb	9 to 12
Potatoes	40 to 45
Straw per ton	\$5.50 to \$6
Celery per bunch	2 to 5
Radishes, per 2 bunches	2 to 5
Lettuce per bunch	3
White Oats	64
Black oats	60
Eggs, per dozen	19 to 20
Hay per ton	15 to 16
Hides	7 1/2 to 8
Turnips	15
Calfskins, (free of heads)	11 to 12
Felts, each	45 to 60
Geese, per lb	10
Ducks	12
Turkey	14
Chickens	10 to 12

MONTAGUE MARKETS.

Corrected for every Wednesday and Saturday issue.

Herring, per bbl	\$5.00 to \$6.00
Flour roller procured	\$5
Cod, per quintal	\$4 to \$5
Oats	\$6 to \$8
Potatoes	40
Oatmeal, per cwt.	\$8.25
Beef, per lb	7 to 10
Butter, per lb (creamery)	22
Barley, per bus.	50
Pork	15
Eggs	18
Hay, per ton	\$3
Geese per lb	6 to 7
Turkeys per lb	12
Chickens	10 to 12

SUMMERSIDE MARKETS.

Corrected for every Wednesday and Saturday issue.

Butter, per lb	18 to 20
Hay pressed	\$8.00 to \$8.50
Hay loose	45
Black Oats	\$7 to \$8.00
Potatoes	38 to 40
Hides	7 1/2 to 8
Pork	15
White Oats	37
Eggs	18

MARITIME SECURITIES.

Feb. 14, 1911. Quotations furnished by J. O. Mackintosh & Co., Exchange Building, Halifax, N. S.

BANKS.	
B. N. American	151 1/2
New Brunswick	275 3/4
Nova Scotia	278 1/2
Royal Bank of Canada	240 3/4
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Acadia Fire Insurance	101 1/2
Acadia Sugar, Pfd.	104 1/2
Acadia Sugar, Ord.	68 1/2
Brandram-Henderson, Com.	19 1/2
East. Can. Sav. & Loan	140 1/2
Eastern Trust Company	150
Halifax Fire Ins.	105 1/2
Nova Scotia Telephone	123 1/2
Stanfield's Pfd.	104 1/2
Stanfield's Com.	60 3/4
Trinidad Electric	74 7/8
BONDS.	
Acadia Sugar	103 1/2
Brandram-Henderson	100 1/2
Halifax Elec. Tramway	102 1/2
N. S. Steel & Coal Ltd.	95 1/2
N. S. Steel & Coal Deb.	102 1/2
Porto Rico Railways	88 1/2
Stanfield's Limited	102 1/2
Trinidad Electric	95 1/2
Western Can. Power	86 1/4

annual bill sent in by the British climate is a heavy one. Take rain for instance. Only those who cannot help it will go about on a soaking day, for those who are wise stay at home and save money. Tramping the streets on a wet day means wear and tear on umbrellas, coats and mackintoshes to the tune of \$5,000, while the damage caused by mud alone in London is said to amount to the same sum in twenty-four hours.

No one will use the streets more than necessary and will at once fly to the tubes and railways, thus lighting their pockets although they may bring dividends to the companies. On one wet day the Backerloo Tube alone will carry 14,000 passengers above the average, so that, taking all the railways of London together, passengers may be the poorer by \$2,000 to \$2,500 in fares alone.

The unfortunate tradesmen may be behind their counters waiting for the custom that never comes, one Bond Street shopkeeper stating that on one wet day he took only 25s. instead of the usual £125. If a sudden heavy shower catches people unawares some £4,000 may be lost by those who lose time waiting for it to pass.

Snow is even more expensive, as it brings so much work to a complete stand-still. Many men are thrown out of employment altogether, especially in the building trade, which is £100,000 poorer in wages for a day's snow. All work is stopped at the

docks, and the riverside laborers of London are estimated to lose £33,000 if they are idle for a day. As on a rainy day people stay at home much to the disgust of shopkeepers, who lose £30,000, while the poor street-traders take £4,000 less and receipts at the theatres drop £160 to £200 per night, bus companies lose thousands of passengers, a day's snow meaning £2,000 less to go towards dividends, while railway companies are even more severely hit. Not only are there fewer people travelling, but there is the cost of clearing the line and repairing the damage done to signal and telegraph wires, to say nothing of the men who must turn out to take the place of signals that will not work.

At a recent meeting of the North Eastern Railway it was stated that a single heavy snow-storm had cost the company £100,000, while once, when it snowed more or less every day for a week, the Lancashire and Yorkshire line spent £1,600 a day in keeping the line clear.

Ratepayers have every reason to complain when a heavy fall of snow comes, for it means money spent in clearing main streets. The Westminster Council has calculated that it costs £400 a mile to clear the streets, while salt and labor may run into £1,300 for the twenty-four hours. Some municipalities find the cost even greater, and householders give thousands to casual labor for sweeping their front steps.

NA-DRU-CO Headache Wafers

stop the meanest, nastiest, most persistent headaches in half an hour or less. We guarantee that they contain no opium, morphine or other poisonous drugs. 25c. a box at your druggist's, or by mail from National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited. Montreal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Big Clearing Sale at Murray Harbor

Dry Goods Boots and Shoes &c &c &c

Having to make room for New Goods to arrive we are offering from now until the last of March our present stock at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BIG DISCOUNTS TO CASH BUYERS

It will pay you to inspect our stock and secure some good VALUES at the reduced prices.

PROWSE & SONS

Murray Harbor. 2-18dwsqj.

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON LIMITED

1st Mort. 6 p. c. Bonds due October 1st 1936.

This issue consists of the First Mortgage Bonds of one of the leading permanent industries of Canada, whose products are broadly distributed in this country, Newfoundland, West Indies, and Mexico.

The Bonds are well secured by the Assets of the Company, and the earnings are largely in excess of interest requirements, thus providing an ample margin of safety.

The nature of this Company's business; its successful record; the efficiency and integrity of the Management all constitute a definite and substantial basis for the confidence of careful investors in its Bonds.

DENOMINATIONS—\$1,000 and \$100, Price Par @ Int Yielding 6 per cent.

J. C. MACKINTOSH & CO.

Established 1873
Members Montreal Stock Exchange. Direct Private Wires
HALIFAX N.S. MONTREAL P. Q. ST. JOHN, N.B.

Send for particulars of our

Offering of Chronicle Publishing Co., 6 p. c. Bonds

These bonds are issued in denominations of \$50, \$500 and \$1,000. They are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on all the assets of the Chronicle Publishing Co., these assets are valued at nearly four times the bond issue.

The average earnings of the Company for the past five years, after making liberal allowances for depreciations, etc., were more than four and a half times the amount necessary to pay the interest on the bond issue.

We recommend these bonds as a sound conservative investment. Price, 100 and interest, yielding 6 p. c.

F. B. McCURDY & CO

Members Montreal Stock Exchange
Halifax, Montreal, Sydney, St. John's, Nfld.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Feb. 17, 1911.

Acadia Sugar	110	110
West. Can. Power	55	55

COTTON.

Atchison	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am. Beet Sugar	45	44 1/2
Amal. Copper	63 1/2	64 1/2
Brooklyn R. T.	78 1/2	78 1/2
Danvers	31 1/2	32 1/2
Reading	156 1/2	157 1/2
Rock Island	21 1/2	21 1/2
Union Pacific	177 1/2	178 1/2
U. S. Steel	79 1/2	79 1/2
Virginia Chemical	64 1/2	65 1/2

Reports furnished by F. B. McCurdy & Co., Members Montreal Stock Exchange, 100 Richmond St., Charlottetown, P. E. I.

MONTREAL STOCKS.

Opened Closed

Canadian Pacific	210 1/2	212
Cement	21	21 1/2
Detroit Ex. D.	71 1/2	68 1/2
Dom. Iron & Steel	58	57 1/2
Illinois	93	93 1/2
Power	146	146 1/2
Rio	108	107 1/2
Scotiabank	96 1/2	96 1/2
Shawinigan	111	111
Toronto St. Ry.	126	125 1/2

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Opened Closed

May	13.91	13.94
May	13.95	13.98
May Wheat	91 1/2	91 1/2
May Pork	17.62	17.67

Discount Sale

New that the roads are good and the days fine and the people from the country can get into town, we will begin our discount sale February 1st and continue during the whole month. We will give genuine discounts, but as we do not mark our goods up in order to appear to take off big discounts you will not find any extravagant statements in any of our advertising but we will give genuine discounts and honest values to everybody.

The sale will be for cash only and there will not be two prices. Everybody will be treated alike so that whether you come yourself or send your child won't make any difference. Below are some of our prices. Among our specialties are a good range of

Jewson Tweeds, Moncton Tweeds, Oxford Tweeds

- 75c 10 cent Factory Cloth for
- 65c 10 cent Factory Cloth for
- 50c 10 cent Factory Cloth for
- 1.50 1.80 Factory Cloth double width for
- 3.50 Fine worsted suiting different colors for
- 2.50 6 cent English print Crumb's best quality
- 14c 5 cent English print 32 inches wide for
- 12c 4 cent American print 1 yard wide for
- 10c 2 cent Canadian Print 30 inches wide for
- 12c 5 cent Quilting cotton 32 ins wide for
- 10c 2 cent Quilting cotton 30 ins wide for
- 17c 1 cent Shirting Duck for
- 14c 8 cent stripe Shirting Duck for
- 14c 7 cent Gingham Shirting for
- 12c 5 cent Gingham Shirting for

All dress goods 25 p. c. off. Ladies' and gentlemen's underwear of all kinds 25 p. c. off.

Men's shirts, collars, cuffs, ties, braces, socks, caps, gloves, handkerchiefs and all goods not mentioned here except factory yarn and unbleached cotton and spools 5 p. c. off.

W. C. Turner & CO

The Low Price Store
Shirleyville, Ch. Town.
2-16drjt