

Come to Halifax —For the— EXHIBITION.

Nova Scotia's Great Fair

Will Open September 9th
at Halifax.

It Will be Great

In Agriculture and in Live Stock.
In Manufactures and in Mining.
In Horse Races and in Horse Shows.
In Pyrotechnic Display and Vaudeville Specialties.
Great by day and great by night.

Then do not by any means miss the Exhibition. The excursion rates will be low and you should see it

Come to Halifax —For the— EXHIBITION.

J. E. WOOD, Manager and Sec'y, Halifax
7-22 d w 11-9-17

Prince Edward Island Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, 1903.

Open to the Maritime Provinces

To be held on the grounds of the Ch'town, Driving Park, and Provincial Exhibition Association at Ch'town on

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th
Sept. 1903.

The largest prize list yet.

Over \$6,000.00 in Prizes

Live stock, dairy products and poultry entries close 11th Sept., all other entries close on 18th Sept.

Two Days Horse Racing

Wednesday and Thursday, 23rd and 24th Sept.

The fastest classes ever started on the Island.

\$1,350.00 IN PURSES

The very lowest rates for Exhibits and Passengers on Steamboat and Railways.

Special attractions in front of the Grand Stand.
For entry forms, prize lists, race programmes and all information address the secretary.

F. L. Haszard, C. A. Smallwood,
President. Secretary.

Bags! Bags! Bags!

We have the best grain bags in the country. They are large enough to hold 4 1/2 bushel Oats, or 3 bushel potatoes. They are strong, clean, have hemmed tops, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction. You want some, how many?

Reid & Creighton

Wholesale dealers in Island produce,
Pitt Street,
Sydney, C. B.

6-10d w 11-9-17

J. S. Lowther, D.D.S., A. V. Leard, D.D.S.
LOWTHER & LEARD,
DENTISTS.
SUMMER SID E

THE PRESENT DAY SPIES OF PEACE

How great Nations Discover what they must Know.

Each Country has its own Peculiar Sphere of Interest to which it Devotes its Greatest Attention

There are many things about each other which nations would like to know, says the London Express correspondent.

In order to discover what they must know but are not allowed to, civilized States employ military spies. They may be Military or Naval Attachés, duly accredited to an Embassy, or secret agents, who are sent to reside or travel in those districts from which information is required by the Intelligence Department.

The work of the first class is not unimportant, but it is not risky. The officer may not overstep the bounds of common honesty, and rarely, if ever, attempts to achieve anything secretly.

He is closely watched, and knows it. If he becomes a strong centre of attraction he may divert the attention of watchers from some secret agent who is possessing himself of the particulars the Attaché is ostensibly so anxious to acquire, but is successfully prevented from securing. The Attaché is useful as a clearing agent.

Spies become possessed of facts which are of no real value to those who employ them, but are assumed to be worth much by the agents of other countries, and an exchange of "pieces" is effected. Sometimes apparently useless information is sought simply for its exchange value.

For instance, some years ago two British officers created considerable annoyance in Russia by their persistence in hanging about the district in which the autumn manoeuvres were to take place.

Then representations were made at the British Embassy, where the officers were unknown, and subsequently they disappeared for a time, only to be discovered at the end of the manoeuvres in one of the five great fortresses which protect the west frontier of Russia, and the one that had been the centre of the military operations.

Had these men been Prussian officers their position would have been dangerous, and an unpleasant international incident might have occurred. The Russo-German frontier is nothing to Great Britain, neither is the Franco-German. We exchange the first "piece" with Germany for the second, and the second with France for a little bit of news about Russia in Asia which India believes to be important. And thus we get home.

Each country has its own peculiar sphere of interest to which it devotes its greatest attention. Great Britain has so many that, properly speaking, it has none. But India is always alarmed as to Russia; and agents—British and native—of the India Department are ever busy seeking particulars likely to be of service when we have to defend an Empire which already in the military sense extends from Aden to Hong Kong.

Most of the Indian agents in Russia are officers of the Indian army, but, needless to state, they do not travel as such. Some affect to be tourists of an innocent but inquiring turn of mind; some go as commercial travelers; some lean to religious propoganda; while others collect curiosities.

These agents have been so energetic and prolific in their disguises that in the South of Russia the bona-fide commercial traveler excites suspicion. The Russians now insist upon all "commercials" being licensed and taxed; moreover, the Intelligence Department has found the orders for goods obtained by its travelers somewhat embarrassing.

As a buying agent the spy has also worked well. No Briton can now go across the Caspian to purchase skins any more than to sell hardware, without his letters being opened and the company he keeps carefully noted.

In ordinary circumstances, when the spy is known, he knows it. If discovered, the impolite Russian way is to forbid him to enter the country, or to declare he comes from a plague-infested port, or that he is a Roman Catholic or a Jew.

The polite way is to offer him a guard, or helpmate, or companion. The spy is then shown what he must see, and as soon as he has seen and reported, the various military dispositions are changed so that the information he obtains is worse than useless, being actually misleading.

The polite British way is to take the recognized spy round the golf links, or give him pegs of whiskey and tell him soft stories as he sits on a stool enjoying (?) interminable regimental cricket, then to send or take him home a happy, talkative man with nothing to tell.

Many are the dodges resorted to by British agents in order to avoid being "spoofed" by their Russian hosts. Their common way is to hunt in couples, each independent of the other so that if one is taken the other may still succeed in getting through with the work.

In the Far East in the matter of espionage, Japan has the game almost to itself. A Japanese can readily become so good an imitation of the Chinaman, Manchu, or Mongol that the Russian cannot identify him, and the Chinaman who does will certainly not denounce him.

He can ensure ignorance, almost implicitly—which the Russian spy is too vain to do—and as merchant, artisan, or interpreter he can go anywhere. Then there are the women! The Japanese amah, apparently stupid and ignorant as a German gooseherd, is really as competent as the average spy in taking notice of things that matter.

What a Japanese does not know of the Russian military dispositions in Manchuria is not worth knowing, and this knowledge, like all careful espionage, makes for peace, not war. Had the British methods of espionage been better there had been no war in South Africa in 1899. Since that date we have improved considerably, but we have yet much to learn.—London Express Correspondence.

Are You One of the Weak Ones?

Subject to Sinking Spells and Feelings of Languor, Depression and Weakness—You Can be Helped by

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Very many people feel much as you do. They do not like to confess that they are sick, but they are weak and languid, feel drowsy and depressed after meals, are easily tired and discouraged, suffer from indigestion, sleeplessness, irritability and general bodily weakness. At times, it may be, some of the old-time vigor returns but you no more than get your hopes aroused when the sinking spells come on again and you are as helpless and disheartened as ever.

Such symptoms point to lack of nourishment in the blood and an exhausted nervous system. You can get well if you will but restore the system by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. This great food cure forms new blood and instills new force and energy into the wasted and depleted nerve cells. It makes you well in nature's way by supplying to the blood and nerves the very elements in which they are lacking.

These symptoms of which you complain are but a warning of approaching nervous prostration, paralysis, locomotor ataxia or even insanity. The time to act is before these dreadful diseases of the nerves have fastened themselves upon you. They are much easier to prevent than to cure, as many know, on account of long years of helplessness and suffering.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will give you new hope and courage. Not only will you be able to feel the benefit you are deriving from it, but by noting your increase in weight you can prove conclusively that new, firm flesh and tissue is being added to your body.

The success of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food in curing all ailments arising from weakness of the blood and an exhausted condition of the nerves has been phenomenal. 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

CANADIAN MINISTER ACCEPTS CALL.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—Rev. Frederick Arthur Reeve, for a year an assistant at Mt. Calvary Episcopal church in Baltimore, has accepted a call as curate at the church of the Advent in this city, and will enter upon his duties Oct. 1.

Piles

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. See a box at all dealers or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 10.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the board of trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor it was voted to hold the 22nd international convention in Baltimore July 5, 1905. Cordial invitations were also received from Minneapolis and Saratoga Springs.

THE PROPER TREATMENT FOR A SPRAINED ANKLE.

As a rule a man will feel well satisfied if he can hobble around on crutches two or three weeks after spraining his ankle, and it is usually two or three months before he has fully recovered. This is an unnecessary loss of time, for in many cases in which Chamberlain's Pain Balm has been promptly and freely applied, a complete cure has been effected in less than one week's time, and in some cases within three days. For sale by all druggists.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE PRESENTS

OTTAWA, Sept. 10.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has received a message from the colonial secretary stating that the king had no objection to the jubilee presents of the late Queen Victoria being exhibited at the Canada Central Exhibition now going on at Ottawa, providing that the directors of the St. Louis fair were agreeable.

Gentlemen.—While driving down a very steep hill last August my horse stumbled and fell, cutting himself fearfully about the head and body. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT freely on him and in a few days he was as well as ever. J. B. A. BRAUCHEMIN. Sherbrooke.

THE WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATION

Of an Oriental Country into Modern Civilized State

The Great Difference Between the Egypt of Khedive Ismail and the Egypt of Lord Cromer, Administrative Expert.

There is a very great difference between the Egypt of Khedive Ismail, spendthrift, and the Egypt of Lord Cromer, administrative expert. When the British "occupation" began, in 1882, with the crushing of the Arabi rebellion, (the outcome of Ismail's profligacy,) financial chaos ruled in Egypt from the Soudan frontier to the Mediterranean; the people were saddled with a staggering debt, the nation's credit was at so low an ebb that public securities could be sold for scarcely half their face value, and corruption, dishonesty, and confusion stalked in practically every public office.

For the first few years Britain's work was aptly described as "a race against bankruptcy." When success began to appear reforms were taken in hand, and first and last every branch of the country's management has been reformed and modernized. To convert an Oriental country, possessing features of government antedating the Bible and honeycombed with corruption, to a condition of administrative perfection worthy of a European State was a gigantic undertaking. But apparently this has been done.

Egyptians used to be overtaxed; but while the peasant was flogged into paying, the influential landowner usually escaped by adroit bribery of officials. Lands formerly were arbitrarily taxed; now they are assessed upon productive capacity assured by public irrigation facilities, and every landowner pays his equitable share. Modern systems of auditing and accounting make dishonesty in Government offices well-nigh impossible, and favoritism is frowned upon. The corvée, or forced labor, is a thing of the past; the public debt has been reduced in recent years, and several issues of bonds have been funded at rational rates of interest. On European bourses to-day Egyptian securities rule at prices nearly as high as British consols, when the yield of the securities is considered.

Lord Cromer's latest report shows that to pay interest on outstanding bonds and to run the Government in 1902 required \$57,160,000, and that revenue from all sources was \$60,740,000. With the exception of but one year this was the largest income in the country's history, and would have been greater had the Nile risen to its normal height. The reforms incident to 1902 were the abolition of octroi duties at Alexandria and Cairo and the opening of the Nile to free navigation. Forty-five per cent. of imports in 1902 were from Great Britain, and exports thereto totalled 52 per cent. Trade follows the flag in Egypt, certainly.

Until recently the common people in Egypt had no knowledge of banking. If they borrowed money it was usually a clandestine operation with a usurer. There is now a national bank, with branches in large towns. An agricultural bank, likewise under Government control, lends to farmers at reasonable rates of interest. To encourage thrift a postal savings bank system was established, two years ago, which already has 14,000 depositors, of whom a quarter are petty Government officials. Almost every public service has been cheapened, with vastly extended uses as the result. Lighthouse dues have been lowered, and the salt tax has been reduced by 40 per cent., causing the use to be doubled. Postal rates a few years ago were cut in half, and this branch of the Government's service has quadrupled. Last year 17,256,000 letters were handled. A like increase in the number of telegrams attended the reduction in the cost of sending messages. The Egyptian Postoffice Department is as up to date as any in the world; if it has any scandals the public never hears of them, and last year it earned a profit of \$125,000.

Important reductions have been made in railway charges—the lines are State owned, with receipts pledged to creditors of the Government—and increased traffic has been secured. Last year the roads carried 13,040,000 passengers and 2,975,000 tons of freight. Lord Cromer admits that a private corporation might conduct the lines on "more strictly commercial principles," but is opposed to intrusting the railways to a company. He states that competing lines being out of the question, control would amount to monopoly, and the public consequently could not benefit by a change.

In the twenty years of English control the receipts of the Mixed Courts have expanded from \$1,000,000 to \$2,605,000. These international tribunals, wherein civil causes are promptly adjudicated, without ruinous costs, earn yearly for the Government upward of \$1,750,000. While Egypt has advanced rapidly in population and the condition of its people has improved greatly, it is gratifying to know that the sum spent on its army has gradually decreased. Twenty years ago the rate of taxation per head of population was \$5.26; last year it was practically \$4.

Bicyclists and all athletes depend on BENTLEY'S Liniment to keep their joints limber and muscles in trim.

FREDERICTON EXHIBITION

Agricultural and Industrial Fair and Live Stock Show.

OPEN TO THE MARITIME PROVINCES

FREDERICTON, N. B.

SEPTEMBER 21st to 26th, '03

The Largest and Most Important Exhibition to be Held in New Brunswick this Year.

The only place in the Maritime Provinces where Gorman's Celebrated High Diving Horses, and the Famous Alabama Troubadours can be seen this season.

Automobile Races, Bicycle Races, Horse Races and Athletic Contests. Low Rates and Special Excursions on all Railways and Steamboats.

All entries should be addressed to the Secretary, who will furnish Prize Lists, Entry Blanks, and any further information on application.

JOHN A. CAMPBELL, M.P.P. President. W. S. HOOPER, Secretary.

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits to Special Measures

We believe we are the only Merchant Tailors in Charlottetown who make Ladies' Suits. The fit and finish given to garments made by us has been much admired.

Mr. Ross our cutter and Miss Barr the finisher will spare no effort to maintain the high standard already attained by us in Ladies' Tailoring.

We are showing the LATEST NOVELTIES for fall wear in Tweeds, Oxfords, and Black Goods at lower prices than you will find elsewhere.

D. A. BRUCE,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

ICE CREAM, SODAS, CHOCOLATES, FRUITS,

--AT--

ARMOUR'S.

We are now running full blast in our new STORE and PARLORS.

And—we intend to succeed by deserving success.

Our Parlors are spacious, commodious and conveniently appointed. We have the best of everything and we'll serve it properly. REMEMBER—What ARMOUR of Chicago is to the meat trade, ARMOUR of Ch'town is to the ICE CREAM and confectionery business.

Hot lunches served from noon till midnight.

Choose The BEST

The Tobacco Epicure who does not use the Hickey Twist, Pearl or Ruby

Has never derived that real enjoyment which is his. They are the gems of the trade.

FINE CUT MIXTURES IN 1 and a POUND TINS.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS
Corner St. Charles and P. E. I.

Patent Colt Skin Shoes

made by the Ames Holden Co., Canada's largest and foremost firm. They beat the world. Price, Gent's \$4.50, Ladies' \$3.50. Warranted 4 months.

CONROY,

THE SHOEMAN.
Sunnyside, Ch'town, P. E. I.