THE KING'S COUNTY GUARDIAN

Offices in Montague, Capt. W. A. Johnstone, Agent,
and in Souris, A. J. McDonald, Agent.

...The latest news, first of all.

...Edward Shaw, and his sister, Miss Viola, of Boston, are visiting friends in this city and at their old home in Brackley Zoint.

...All amounts for Guardian advertising and subscriptions in Montague and vicinity should be paid to W. A. Johnstone, agent, and in Souris and vicinity to A. J. McDonald, agent.
1—10drtf.

...Montague dealers are paying from thirty-eight to forty cents a bus for oats, twenty-two to twenty-five cents a bus for potatoes, fifteen cents a doz for eggs, and eighteen to twenty cents a lb for butter.

...Dealers in Souris are paying forty-two cents a bushel for oats, thirty-five cents a bushel for potatoes, twenty-two cents a pound for butter, fifteen cents a dozen for eggs, fourteen dollars a ton for hay, and six and a half cents a pound for beef.

...Among the successful Sunday School picnics of the season that of St. Andrew's Church, Cardigan, takes high rank. It was held on the 13th inst. Both weather and location were delightful. As the children left the grounds they gathered around the Union Jack and in hearty cheers gave expression to their appreciation of the pleasant outing.

...About three hundred of the residents of Montague, Lower Montague and Georgetown took advantage of the delight a moonlight excursion on the S. S. Enterprise Thursday evening. The weather was perfect and the sail was thoroughly enjoyed by all. The Montague Band was in attendance and refreshments were in abundance. The proceeds, which it is understood amounted to about $100, are to be applied to the fund for Montague's new sidewalks.

LORD GREY IN CANADA

(By Dr. Andrew McPhail.)
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The term of office of the present Governor General of Canada is so near its end that one may now attempt, without impropriety, to make some estimate of the effect which he has produced in this country during the last six years. Whilst the representative of the King was in the full career of his course criticism was estopped, and eulogy might well hake been considered an importance.

Lord Grey, or—to give to him the proper designation—His Excellency, The Right Honorable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount of Howick, in the county of Northumberland, and a Baronet, Knight, Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, received his commission as Governor-General of Canada on September 26th, 1904. Accordingly, his term expired on September 26th, 1909, but on April 19th of that year he was asked by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to accept an extension of one year, which he did. Therefore his governorship will formally be at end September 26th, 1910.

With the members of his family, staff, and entourage, Lord Grey left Liverpool on December 1st, 1904, by the "Parisian," and arrived in Halifax December 10th. This ship, which has since become sadly old-fashioned, was then the traditional transport for high Imperial officials.

Upon his arrival in Halifax the new Governor General was met by Major General Sir C. Parsons, by the Lieutenant Governor, and several members of the Dominion Cabinet. He was sworn in the same day by the late Mr. Justice Sedgewick who acted for the Chief Justice, and after the usual social ceremonies left for Ottawa, arriving at the capital on the morning of December 12th.

By a curious association of circumstances Lord Grey had many familiar affiliations with the affairs of Canada. The Countess of Minto is his sister. Lord Durham was married to an aunt, and Lord Elgin war married to their daughter. His grand-father, the second Earl, was Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lord John Russell's Cabinet, and his cousin, the Earl of Elgin, held the same post when the present Governor received his appointment to Canada. Upon a public occasion when Lord Grey was somewhat gratuitously informed of these high connections he entered a mild protest in these words: "I like a man who makes his own ancestry. A man who endeavors to claim any regard or esteem for himself by virtue of his possessing what he considers superior ancestry is a man I do not want to make a friend of."

With these affiliations one would expect Lord Gray to be a Liberal in politics. Indeed he was the Liberal member for South Northumberland till 1886, when he identified himself with the Unionists at the time when Mr. Gladstone declared for Home Rule for Ireland. But Lord Grey has never bound himself with the fetters of any party. He was well described by Mr. Stead, as "a Liberal who supports the Conservatives, a temperance reformer who runs public house, a free-trader who takes the chair for Mr. Chamberlain, and a peace crusader who promoted the South African War." In explanation of this cryptic saying it may be added that Lord Grey was Administrator of Rhodesia in 1896-1898; and in England concerned himself with co-operation amongst the working people, and the administration of the Bishop of Chester's Trust for the amelioration of the evils connected with the liquor traffic.

Lord Grey came to Canada at a critical moment, when the Provinces were disposed to think rather of their own rights than of their privileges, of better terms for themselves rather than the good of Canada as a whole, to say nothing of the interests of the Empire. It was a moment of great expansion and prosperity does not engender in a new community a quiet temper and a reasonable mind. The winsomeness of the Governor and the blithesome joy which he displayed in his office were precisely the qualities which were needed to wile away the danger of those doubtful times.

By a certain inflexibility of imagination, he was able to enter into the minds of the people of every Province which he visited. He told the people of Cape Breton of the "historical halo of adventure, endurance, and romance" which surrounded their country, and the mortification which he suffered in sending his correspondence to England via New York instead of by Sydney. He admitted in Kingston that he stood upon holy ground. He commented upon the "happy, handsome appearance of the people of Edmonton", and "the grace refinement and distinction" with which they did things. He reminded the citizens of Winnipeg, that they were housed on an area equal to that of Glasgow; the found in their churches moral earnestness, and even taste and culture; and he looked to the time when theirs would be "a city of music, art and literature." Hamiltonians were complimented upon the victory won by William Sherring, that swift athlete of Marathon. St. John was considered the most likely abiding place of the soul of Canada. Halifax gave a lead to the world in toleration; and the Maritime Provinces generally were described as "the centres of culture, power and civilization."

With Lord Grey it is not easy to say where the pleasantry ends and the seriousness begins. If he had occasion to address the Evil One he would begin by commending his persistency, and concluded by telling him other truths which were equally obvious if not equally pleasant. At St. John he reprehended "a fierce party spirit bent on the unscrupulous attainment of its own aggrandizement, and in its selfish pursuit, blind and deaf to the higher interests of the State." He also told them that they did not know how to cure herrings. In equally plain terms at Winnipeg he reprehended those who seek position with no idea of serving any other interests than their own, and instead of guardians "become vampires upon the people whose trust they have betrayed."

In all his public speeches Lord Grey has combined a singular graciousness with sincerity of feeling and absolute truth of statement. When he had occasion to refer to Wolfe and Montcalm, he reminded French and English that it was possible in one nationality to combine the virtue and valour of the two races. In Quebec, on August 15th 1905, at the unveiling of the monument to those who fell fighting in South Africa, when it was necessary to mention Nelson's victory over Napoleon, he was careful to point out that the great war was not a struggle between French and English, "but between the principles of liberty, of freedom, and of self-government, as opposed to those of despotism, militarism, and centralized tyranny." By a swift turn he demonstrated that these were really the issues which were at stake in the Boer War. Again in Ottawa, in an address to school children on the occasion of the celebration of the centenary of Nelson's death, he repeated the lesson by pointing out that, "it was the cause of freedom as opposed to despotism, and self government as opposed to militarism, of the equal rights of free men as opposed to the coercion of a tyrant.

Not infrequently Lord Grey has enunciated political principles, as pregnant with meaning as the maxims of Burke. One of these was imbedded in an address at Toronto: "If it was the mission of the last century to establish the principle of individual rights, it is the mission of the present century to teach the lesson of individual duty, and the subordination of personal advantage to the more commanding interests of the public good." At other times his thought has risen to a high level of public morality, as when he urged the people of the prairies to make those ideals their own, "which shall require them to esteem honour above success, the spirit of sacrifice and service above that of selfishness and greed, and nobility and efficiency rather than the pursuit of pleasure and the gratification of self-indulgence."

Nor have the children of Canada been forgotten. In an address at Regina Lord Grey urged upon the boys a "passionate love of fair play and a fearless determination to expose and punish everything that is dishonourable and mean." To be honest, he said, was more praiseworthy than to be smart. There has also been a word for women, "the most lovely of the Creator's works", and "the most powerful for setting social standards."

When Lord Grey came to Canada there was little feeling in the minds of the people of their Imperial responsibility. As this goes away the sense is deep-seated, and has already begun to manifest itself by certain motions towards the pocket. Nothing could have been more winsome than his countenance toward that movement which has ended in the creation of a Canadian navy. There was no attempt to persuade the people to engage in an expenditure about which they might afterwards repine. On the contrary, at the Canadian Club at St John, August 14th, 1907, he gave good reasons for his "view that Canada should not make any immediate contribution to the fleet," as there were other directions in which it was more important in Imperial interests that Canada should expend her energies at that time. He comforted the people of Toronto by telling them that they were contributing to the Empire in many ways, if not to the Imperial fleet; and on another formal occasion in Quebec he affirmed that "there is other work to be performed of even greater importance than an immediate contribution."

And all this time he gently chaffed us. When he presented on our behalf a shield and smoking-tools to the battleship "Dominion," he reminded us most delicately that the ship was a joint undertaking, England paying for it, and we providing a captain and a name." Then he told us how certain he was, as he witnessed on every side a healthy, manly, self-respecting spirit, that Canada, when the time was ripe, would do even more than her duty towards the fleet which protected her. He described on other occasions the pleasure and pride which Englishmen felt in paying their taxes for the maintenance of that fleet, and how resolved they were to bear the burden, though they numbered 50 per cent. less than the people of Germany and one half the population of the United States At Kingston he expressed the belief that "if we do not hurry unduly we shall see the realization of our Imperial hopes." What is still more strange, the thing is coming true faster than one could have suspected at that time. In this result lies the proof of his political wisdom.

Lord Grey's Imperialism may be summed up in a word. He himself said it in Winnipeg on October 9th 1905: "It is because I regard the British Empire as the most potent instrument that has ever been fashioned for spreading the blessings of equal rights, of impartial justice, of Christian service, and true chivalry, that I regard it as the greatest privilege allowed to any man, to proclaim himself a British citizen, and to have the power of placing his services at the disposal of his King, who is the visible incarnation of the race."

No man living knows so much of Canada as Lord Grey, or has seen so many of its cities and men. To illustrate the extent of his travels his itinerary of last summer will serve. In June he went to England and returned in July. Then he visited the Pacific coast and proceeded as far north as Dawson City. Upon the return journey, he called at Prince Rupert, encamped in the Kootenay district, and visited in turn, Nelson, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, and Winnipeg. At the present moment he is on a journey to England and is about to make a voyage through the Hudson Bay and Straits.

To a mind of extreme alertness Lord Grey has brought the experience which only a large knowledge of the world can procure. When the Chairman of the Canadian Club at Vancouver welcomed him in 1906 to the "Paradise of Canada," the guest was able to refer to a visit which he had made to those parts twenty-five years before, when Vancouver had not so much as a baptismal name and was known as Gastown.

In all his manifold activities Lord Grey was observed punctiliously that rectitude of official demeanour which a long tradition has prescribed for the sovereign and for his representatives. With an easy grace he evaded the entanglements of those minor political problems which appeared so important to us, and yet he helped to solve them by bringing to bear the light of larger issues. Upon one occasion, in an address which was presented by the City of Vancouver on September 25th, 1906, the framers permitted themselves to refer to "such a readjustment of the terms of union agreed upon at Confederation as will be suited to the altered conditions now obtaining," and to "the promulgation of such laws as shall result in the improvement" of their harbor. It was a shrewd and humorous thrust they received in reply: "Gentlemen, it is not for me to express any opinion as to the measures which Parliament in its wisdom may see fit to pass, with the object of developing the resources of your Province and increasing its commerce. But I may, perhaps be permitted to say that any measure intended to promote your prosperity and that of the Dominion will not be less welcome to me than to any of you."

Lord Grey has been as successful in the United States as in Canada. That was a master stroke of diplomacy, when in 1906 he wrote a letter to the President, making formal presentation of a portrait of Benjamin Franklin, which had hung upon his walls for 130 years, ever since it had been carried off by his great-grandfather, Major General Sir Charles Grey, during the occupation of Philadelphia, because, as he said, "my sense of equity tells me that there are higher laws than the law of possession." It is worth remarking that this soldier-ancestor first saw service as a subaltern under Wolfe. He told the Americans, too, how he had been privileged to enter into the coveted circle of Mr. Choate's friends, how he had witnessed the results of the "lofty American character of Mr. Phelps and Mr. Bayard; how Mr. Lowell had left an impression on his mind and heart, "by the music of his voice, the gentle and humorous dignity of his manner, the rare distinction of his mind, and the beauty of his countenance." When he reminded them that "of the one thousand years of Britain's pride, nine-tenths are yours as much as mine," there was really nothing more to be said; and it was no wonder "the toast was drunk standing with cheers."

In every movement towards the social good of Canada during the past six years Lord Grey has taken a part. The campaign against tuberculosis has had no champion more ardent. That splendid pageant at Quebec which really did at last awaken Canadians to some realization of the riches of their heritage shaped itself first in his mind. And when the battlefields at Quebec are finally rescued from the squalor of a gaol-site and the vandalism of a gun-maker, we will remember it was Lord Grey who put the thought in our hearts and the means in our hands.

The one task above all others to which Lord Grey has bent his mind and directed his heart was to compose our sectional and national differences. In an address before the Toronto Club on April 24th, 1906, he gave formal expression to the "hope that the clash of race and creed conflict shall never be heard in Canada, and the conviction that in the complete union between the two great races lies the secret and strength of the future." To realize that hope has been his constant endeavor, and both French and English testify continually how well he succeeded.

All those who are concerned with the things of the spirit have had Lord Grey for a friend. No writer was too obscure to merit his notice. The theatre has been his care, and ministers of religion have been his companions. For the material welfare of the country he has done much: for the minds of the people he has done more. During his term of office more distinguished persons have visited Canada than during all these other years since Confederation. At his table one was liable to meet men from all quarters of the Empire; and with increasing knowledge has come an increased respect and affection for men who are engaged elsewhere in the common service.

Lord Grey is a grandson of that Earl Grey who carried the Reform Bill to a conclusion in 1832, and son of General Hon. Charles Grey who was private secretary to the Prince Consort from 1849 to 1870. He was born November 28th, 1851. He was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge; and in 1877 married Alice, daughter of Robert Slaynor Holford, M. P., which leads one to remark that Her Excellency and her daughters, Lady Evelyn and Lady Sibyl, are as well known in Canada as the Governor himself, and as generally beloved. To an intellectual life which is learned, to a public life which is brave and patriotic, Lord Grey has added a private life which is pure, and a domestic life which is lovely and happy.

It cannot be fairly said that the people of Canada have been inappreciative of the good fortune which has befallen them in the possession of this vice-regal family. The press has joined in a chorus of thankfulness and praise, expressed both in French and English. Parliament, too, said formally after the sad event which happened on February 3rd, 1907, "that they have entered more completely than have others into the life of the Canadian people." Again on May 14th of the present year, just before prorogation, the testimony which was offered must have been gratifying even to those who are not unfamiliar with praise even from a higher quarter.

I should say that the career of Lord Grey in Canada might well be summed up in words which he himself employed to characterize another great English public servant: "He was impetuous and untiring in the pursuit of his country's good; he always acted as he felt to be right without regard to custom and without fear of consequence; his constant prayer was that the blessing of God might rest upon his endeavors to serve his country faithfully."

NEW GEORGIA RAILROAD.

ATLANTA, July 21—A charter has been granted to the Savannah and Southwestern Railroad. The company which is capitalized at $1,000,000, purposes to build a road from Savannah southwest to Fort Gaines, a distance of 275 miles.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS.

Corrected for every Wednesday and Saturday Issue.

Beef (quarter) per lb	8 to 10
Beef (small) per lb	8 to 16
Beets, per doz	10
Butter	17 to 22
Cabbage per head	4 to 5
Calfskins, (free of heads)	11 to 12
Pelts each	$1 to $1.30
Chickens per lb	10 to 11
Ducks per lb	9 to 12
Eggs, per doz	18 to 20
Fowl, per lb	10
Hay (loose)	40 to 50
Hay (pressed)	$9 to $10
Oats (black)	40 to 44
Oats (white)	35 to 40
Hides, per lb	8 to 9
Mutton per lb	8 to 8½
Lard, per lb	16 to 20
Mutton (small) per lb	9 to 12
Pork carcass	
Potatoes	20 to 45
Straw per ton	$5.50 to $6
Turkeys	17 to 19
Spring lamb per lb	12 to 14
Turnips	5
Celery per bunch	10
radishes per bunch	5
Lettuce per bunch	5
Cauliflower	10
Cabbage	5

SUMMERSIDE MARKETS.

Corrected for every Wednesday and Saturday Issue.

Butter, per lb	16 to 18
Beef (carcass per lb)	6 to 8
Potatoes	30
Turkey	20
Eggs	14 to 15
White oats	40
Black oats	42
Pressed Straw	$5
Pork	10 to 10½
Wool	23

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	38 to 40
Potatoes, per bus.	22 to 25
Oatmeal, per cwt.	$3.25
Beef, per lb.	7 to 10
Eggs	15
Hay, per ton, loose	$10.50
Pork	10½
Butter per lb (creamery)	18 to 20
Barley per bus	50
Cabbage per doz	75
Hides, per lb	8 to 9

"Wash suits in duck, rep and linen are being cleared out in this midsummer suit sale. Some of the savings are remarkable—if we have your size it will pay you to study the offerings. Moore & McLeod. 7—23d3i.

"Sapolin stains and enamels just received at Cameron & Co's, Hardware. 7-21dtf.

"NULIFE" RED BLOOD TABLETS A GREAT BLOOD MEDICINE.

If you are not exhilarated and benefited by physical effort it is time you investigated your physical condition. You can't enjoy life right if you have not sound health and health depends entirely on the quality of your blood.

You can't afford to overlook this all-important fact—good red blood means life and bad blood means ill health and physical deterioration.

Nulife (Red Blood Tablets) will give you the best results of any tonic on the market. It will build you up, it will make you feel the pure joy of real living and it will fill your veins with good red blood which will give you the health and strength to fight the battle of life.

In Nulife you have the result of years of analyzing and chemical experimenting for the greatest life builder and blood purifier ever sold to the public.

To fully enjoy life you need good, pure, red blood and no other medical preparation can approach Nulife (Red Blood Tablets) in the quantity and quality of results attained. For sale at all drug stores.—If your druggist don't sell it mail the money to the undersigned wholesale distributors. Price 50c a box. 6 boxes for $2.50, mailed postage prepaid. Johnson and Johnson, Charlottetown, Wholesale Distributors, 7—20drtf.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS

Knowledge is great!

Yesterday the world was flat; we knew it. Today the world is round, we are sure of it. Tomorrow the world may be three cornered.

We were positive we would pass through the tail of Halley's comet. Did we?

Yesterday the horse was the fastest thing in the world. This morning the locomotive beat the horse. This very afternoon the automobile beat the locomotive. And this evening, perhaps, the aeroplane will outdistance the automobile.

Yes, we are all of us very wise. None of us can tell how this and that political question should be—must be settled. The spinster school principal makes herself president of the mothers' club. The city man is sure he could make money on the farm. The farmer could work wonders in the city. And every subscriber known how to edit the newspaper better than the editor himself.

NEW MEDICAL TREATMENT.

An ingenious method of safely inducing surgical unconsciousness in dangerous cases involving the use of four distinct anaesthetics, has recently been perfected by one of the staff of Middlesex hospital. The method consists of a combination of the spinal anaesthesia as demonstrated by Professor Jonesco at Greenwich hospital last November, and the general anaesthesia—gas, ether, and chloroform.

A patient at the hospital on whom the new anaesthesia was last used Frederick Pentose, a man who had a leg amputated last January—has just undergone a similar operation.

"The shock from the first amputation was very great," he said. "I did not totally recover from the effects of the anaesthetic for twenty-four hours. The operation last week was much better. First they stuck a needle in my back, which hurt a little for about a second, and then my leg began to feel numb.

"The doctor pinched it every minute or so, and each time I felt it less. After about five minutes, when I couldn't feel his pinches any more, they gave me gas from a rubber bag over my nose and mouth. I felt nothing more until I came to. Then I seemed to wake up far better than after the first operation."

The combination of spinal anaesthesia and local anaesthesia was necessitated, one of the staff informed me, on account of the highly strung nervous temperament of the patient and his low physical condition. "The stovaine injected into the spinal casal" he explained "by itself would have killed all pain in the leg during the operation, but the patient's nervousness and excitement would have been too great to allow us to use this method alone.

"If we had given the ordinary general anaesthesia—that is, starting with the gas and going on to either and then chloroform—and had anaesthetised himself sufficiently deeply to allow us to amputate the leg without pain, he might have died from the anaesthetics. Hence we used the stovaine in the spinal casal completely to deaden the pain and gave him only enough gas, either and chloroform to make him lose consciousness of what was going on."

CIVIL LIST OF BRITAIN'S KING.

The income of the Royal family, as fixed by the Civil List Committee, was announced in London last week.

The Committee states that the provision made in 1901 was adequate, but not more than adequate for the proper maintenance of the dignity of the Crown.

Queen Alexandra, at the commencement of the present reign, became entitled to an annuity of £70,000, and it is proposed that a similar provision should be made for Queen Mary in the event of Her Majesty surviving the King.

It is recommended that in the event of the Prince of Wales marrying, an allowance of £10,000 per annum should be assigned to the Princess of Wales.

The Committee also recommends that provision should be made for granting an annuity of £10,000 to each of the King's sons on attaining his majority, with a further annuity of £15,000 on his marrying, and an annuity of £6,000 to each daughter on attaining her majority or marrying.

The charge for the present reign as suggested by the Committee is £634,000, as against £621,000 for the late reign, the apparent net increase of £13,000 arising out of arrangements

The provision of £70,000 made for Queen Alexandra in 1901, to take effect on the accession of King Edward.

fect on the death of King Edward, has now become operative.

On the other hand, the sum of £50,000 has ceased owing to the deaths of certain members of the Royal family, and the provision for pensions is £7,000 less, making, together, £57,000.

The list for the King's Household service is maintained at $470,000 per annum. The amount of pensions transferred to the Consolidated Fund will, according to the recommendations of the Committee, however, amount to £18,000, a decrease of £7,000.

The provision for the members of the Royal Family amounts to £146,000 per annum, compared with £126,000 per annum, the sum fixed in 1901. The amounts are apportioned as follows:

EXPORT EGG TRADE.

There is a great opportunity awaiting those who choose to cultivate the egg trade with Great Britain. How great it is may be gathered from the figures lately issued by the British Government (board of trade), showing the quantity and value of the eggs imported into Great Britain last year alone. Compared with previous years the volume shows no decline and Russia is permitted to persistently increase her quota. Last year the figures were in number and value:

Russia...	8,154,635	£2,928,857
Denmark...	3,428,200	1,698,329
Germany...	612,817	255,003
France...	1,047,860	475,335
Italy...	875,758	400,450
Austria-Hungary	1,300,246	647,005
Canada...	3,984	2,182
Other countries	2,286,941	6 928,141
	17,710,411	£7,235,302

It will be seen that the exports from Canada are comparatively very insignificant—and they have in fact decreased from 51,423 in 1907. The figures it may be noted represent "long hundreds." There is an unlimited market provided the conditions of the British market are complied with. As a consequence of Canadian indifference to this profitable trade, it is stated that inquiries made in Britain as to the possibilities refer almost entirely to Nova Scotia eggs, owing possibly to the cheaper freight rates obtainable by reason of the lesser distance to haul than from remoter portions of Canada. The dealers in Great Britain however welcome correspondence from shippers of eggs from any part of Canada.

DIED.

McKENZIE—In this city, on July 22nd, Lauchlin McKenzie, aged 74 years. (Funeral from his late residence, 85 Sydney Street, at 1.45 p. m. on Sunday to Rocky Point ferry, thence to Canoe Cove.)

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Willing Circle of the King's Daughters now have the memorial volume of Rev Dr Dobson's sermons ready for sale. It will make a very appropriate remembrance or gift to send to all your friends. 12-11drtf.

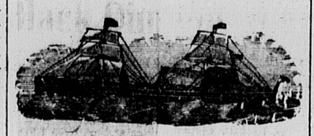
"All kinds of rifle cartridges at Cameron & Co's. 7-21dtf.

"When you present a box of chocolates to a lady there is great satisfaction in knowing it is the best. You can't please a lady more than to offer a box of Rockford Chocolates. Sold by E. J. DesRoches, Sunnyside. 7-22d1i.

"That sale of dollar quality corsets at 75 cents per pair is naturally getting us a lot of business. Have you seen the lot that we are offering? Drop in to-day. Moore & McLeod. 7—23d3i.

"Keep the blood cool with Effervescing Salts this hot weather. Effervescing magnesia and Sodium Phosphate in 25c bottles. The MacKinnon Drug Co., Cor Gt Geo & Kt Strs. drtf.

Black Dimond Line



The S. S. Bonavista sailing from Montreal noon Saturday July 23rd will be due at Ch'Town Monday midnight July 25th and Tuesday noon sails for St John's Newfoundland via Sydney and North Sydney, C. B. carrying horses, cattle and sheep on deck and produce under-deck at lowest possible rates.

For further particulars as to freight and passenger apply to
PEAKE BROS & CO.
Agents.
7—22d3i.

Grand Tea Party
AT
Bear River Station
ON
TUESDAY, JULY 26th
In Aid of St Margaret's Church Fund.

All amusements and refreshments used on such occasions will be furnished and every effort will be made to make this the best tea of the season.

Following are the train arrangements:—

REGULAR TRAIN.

Station	Dpts.	Ret. Fare
St. Peters.	9.20 a.m.	35c.
Five Houses.	9.28 a.m.	30c.
Ashton.	9.35 a.m.	25c.
Selkirk.	9.49 a.m.	15c.
St. Charles.	9.58 a.m.	5c.
Bear River, ar. . .	10.08 a.m.	

SPECIAL TRAIN.

Souris.	11.20 a.m.	30c.
Harmony.	11.33 a.m.	15c.
New Zealand. . . .	11.40 a.m.	5c.

Returning, a special train will leave Bear River for St. Peter's at 7 p. m. and for Souris at 7.45 p. m. One way first class fare from Charlottetown, Georgetown and intermediate stations, good to return next day.

Souris Band in attendance.
7-19,12,19,23,25.

LINES.

On the Death of Clara G. McVittie (Aged 4 Years).

A dear little girl has gone to rest;
Our hearts are very sore,
For we know we cannot see her again
Till we meet on the Golden Shore.

But oh, what a blessed thought to know
We can see little Clara again
We know she is now in the Better Land
And far from sickness and pain.

She is over there with the angels now
While we are left behind
To mourn the loss of a little girl
Who was handsome, sunny and kind.

We must not grieve, because we know
That God does what is best
His will was done when this little one
Was laid away to rest.

For she's not lost but gone before
We'll meet again some day
If we just do our Father's will
And His loving voice obey.

And when we cross the river
Away from this weary land
We will see Little Clara waiting
With a little welcoming hand.—
Crapaud, July 15. —A.C.

Just received, some stone bottle ginger beer. An excellent drink for picnic parties, etc. 10c. per bottle. Leave us your order. E. A. Foster, Central Drugstore, successor to A.W. Reddin. 7-22d3i.

"Lisle thread underwear for big men, 42 up to 48 in. $1.00 a suit at Paton's. 7—22d3i.

"The Ladies Home Journal, August Number; also the Woman's Home Companion, August Number, are now on sale at Carter's Bookstore. These are special Summer Numbers. 7—22d1w.

"The Nazareth waist is the best juvenile waist in the market at any price. At our underwear counter, second floor only 25 cents each. Light, strong, pliable, durable. Moore & McLeod. 7—23d3i.

"We are offering a splendid line of handsome new suits, made up in fine worsteds, silk lined coats, new, smart designs, worth up to thirty dollars each, for $17.50. Come and look them over. Moore & McLeod. 7—23d3i.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TENDERS
Corran Ban Bridge

Department of Public Works,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.,
July 21st, 1910.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until noon MONDAY, AUGUST 15th, 1910.

from any person or persons willing to contract for the repairing of Corran Ban Bridge according to specification to be seen at the residence of Michael Ready, Corran Ban, and at this office.

The names of two responsible persons willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany each tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque on any chartered bank, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Public Works for the sum of ten per cent of the amount of tender. Cheque will be returned if tender is not accepted.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and marked "TENDER FOR CORRAN BAN BRIDGE."

L. B. McMILLAN,
SEC'Y PUBLIC WORKS.
7—22d23,30,6,13,15,rtts1li.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders for Wiring Systems, Switch Board and Transformers.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the envelope "Tender for Wiring System, Switch Board and Transformers," will be received at the office of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway at Ottawa, Ontario, until 12 o'clock noon of the 26th day of July, 1910, for the wiring system, switch board and transformers, required in connection with the Locomotive Shops on the National Transcontinental Railway, east of Winnipeg.

Plans and specifications may be seen in the office of Mr Gordon Grant, Chief Engineer of the Commissioners, at Ottawa, Ont., and in the office of Mr S. R. Poulin, District Engineer, St Boniface, Manitoba.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied by the Commissioners, which may be had on application to the Chief Engineer at Ottawa, or to the District Engineer at St. Boniface Man.

Each tender must be signed and sealed by all the parties to the tender, and witnessed, and be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered Bank of the Dominion of Canada, payable to the order of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for a sum equal to ten per cent (10 p c.) of amount of that tender.

Any person whose tender is accepted shall, within ten days after the signing thereof, sign the contract, specifications, and other documents required to be signed, and in any case of refusal or failure on the part of the party whose tender is accepted to execute and complete the contract with the Commissioners, the said cheque shall be forfeited to the Commissioners as liquidated damages for such refusal or failure, and all contract rights acquired by the acceptance of the tender shall be forfeited.

The cheque deposited by parties whose tender is accepted will be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General of Canada, as security for the due and faithful performance of the contract according to its terms.

The cheques deposited by parties whose tenders are rejected will be returned within ten days after the signing of the contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

By order
P. E. RYAN
Secretary
The Comissioners of the
Transcontinental Railway
Dated at Ottawa, July 12, 1910

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Commissioners will not be paid for it.
7—23d3i.