

(Continued from first page)

Table to be fed with the Food of the Strong; the legions and pastors of souls sought with admirable zeal to devise means for still further increasing in the world devotion to the Eucharist; in the streets, decorated and on national gala days, walk-d in solemn procession princes of the Church and numerous pious elites all vested in their pontifical robes, thousands of priests, thousands upon thousands of men, women and children accompanying in homage the Conquering God hidden in the Sacred Species.

Now, dearly beloved brethren, these scenes which have been successively enacted on the banks of the Thames and of the Rhine shall be repeated in our own midst on the banks of our majestic St. Lawrence. So, then, next year the twenty-first International Eucharistic Congress will be held in Montreal. This signal honor was offered us in London, and for reasons enumerated below, we felt justified in accepting. We are aware that the idea of such a Congress in Canada had already received the attention of many persons.

Thanks be to God, in our country the public worship of the Holy Eucharist was always in honor, but for some years past, there has been a noticeable and notable progress in this matter. The personal adoration practiced with so great solemnity in nearly all of our dioceses; the Communion of Reparation; the first Friday of each month; the Holy Hour; the Confraternities of the Blessed Sacrament established in so many parishes; the ever increasing number of communions—all go to prove that unfettered Canada is a land full of faith, ripe for a Eucharistic Congress.

Flourishing as may be among these practices of devotion to the Blessed Sacrament there remains, however, something yet to be accomplished. Has the decree in regard to frequent and daily Communion received that attention which it deserves? How many of the faithful turn a deaf ear to the urgent appeals of their pastors inviting them to the Holy Table? Let us hope that this Congress will dispose hearts more and more to correspond with the express desire of our beloved Pontiff, Pius X., the faithful interpreter of the intentions of Christ.

Again, what more powerful check than such a Congress to the subtle seductions of impiety against the faith of our youth? Are not our own people menaced by the dire evils which afflict European Society? What a force would the Congress prove to kill the poisonous germs and thus prevent the spread of the contagion. And might it not also be a revelation to such a who are not of the fold, among whom we have every reason to believe are many seeking unity and authority in the things of God—many yearning for a divine food of which they know not.

For these reasons, dearly beloved brethren, we decided to welcome the Congress to our Archdiocesan City. Notwithstanding the heavy burden and arduous labor it would entail, we felt that we could depend upon the zeal of the Canadian clergy and the piety of our people to assure for the undertaking a complete success. The distinguished Bishop of Namur, President of the Permanent Council, writes us as follows: "The Permanent Committee of the Eucharistic Congress was very desirous that an International Congress should be held in Canada. Thanks to your gracious acceptance, it will soon see its day realized. Allow me, then, to express my heartfelt gratitude for the generosity with which your Grace has granted my request, notwithstanding the difficulties attending such an undertaking. The Permanent Committee will do all in its power to aid you. I hope that the Congress will be no way inferior to the others, but that, like its predecessors, it will be a brilliant triumph for the God of the Eucharist."

The members of the hierarchy of Canada, of the British Isles and of France have also shared in their encouragement and sympathy. Our venerable colleagues of the United States, as we have been assured by several among them, will be happy to lend their aid, that this first Congress held on our Continent may be second to none in splendour. Thus, the youthful Church of America will proclaim to the world the vitality of its faith. Finally, the Sovereign Pontiff himself has deigned to be represented there by a Cardinal Legate. We have, therefore, every reason to predict for this occasion a successful success.

But dearly beloved brethren, we must above all look to God for this success. We must ask it in fervent prayer. Let us spare no effort to be present, more than ever before, at the Masses of the Church in honor of the Holy Eucharist—the Holy Mass, the adoration and the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Let us increase the number of our visits to the altar. Above all, let us approach the Holy Table more frequently, thus kindling in our souls more ardent love for the divine Eucharist. We are confident that all, clergy and laity, will give a helping hand when and how it may be called for, initiative to prepare for our divine Saviour a triumph worthy of His Majesty.—Rome.

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat. No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, small and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite. To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

The Greatest Warrior of His Age.

Romance entwines itself so profusely around "Richard the Lion Heart" that he stands easily at the head of the warriors of his age. When Philip II. of France left the Crusaders at the capture of Acre, the chief command devolved solely on Richard. After repairing the fortifications of Acre, he marched toward Ascalon, and at the passage of a river called Arsar the Crusaders were suddenly attacked by three hundred thousand Moslems, whom Saladin, in order to impede the progress of the crusade, and to avenge the loss of Ptolemais, had assembled from all parts of his empire.

Richard, seeing that the battle was unavoidable, decided to make it a decisive one, and forbade his troops to commence fighting until the signal should be given. The Crusaders waited for it with impatience. At last some of the most intrepid knights rushed against the Saracens; and, as others followed their example, in a few moments the engagement became general. So furious was the shock and so thick the dust, which enveloped both armies, that several fell by the swords of their own companions, who mistook them for antagonists. Richard seemed to multiply himself, and to be in every part of the field in which the danger was greatest; and everywhere the enemy fled at his presence. The other chiefs under him seconded his efforts; and so the Moslems, unable to withstand so impetuous a charge, fled to the mountains, calling the crusaders a nation made of iron, and which could not be broken.

In the meantime the Crusaders could scarcely believe that they were so soon victorious, and while they were attending their wounded companions, the engagement was renewed by a large body of Saracens, whom their commander had rallied and led back to the charge, but with as little success as before. Finally, just as the conquerors were resuming their march the enemy, hurried on by fury and despair, again attacked them in the rear. Richard, with only fifteen knights, ran to the spot and again routed the Moslems with a considerable loss. Many more yet might have fallen had they not found a timely refuge in the neighboring forests.

Richard, instead of leading his victorious troops without delay to Jerusalem, wasted his time in repairing the town of Jaffa. The Saracens recovered from their terror, and Saladin fortified the Holy City in such a manner as to promise a most vigorous resistance. When afterward Richard, on two different occasions, approached Jerusalem with the intention of besieging it, the difficulty of the attempt, the severity of the climate, the dissensions and jealousy of the chief crusaders, and the fears which he entertained for his European Dominions induced him on both occasions to retire.

Richard continued to wage a terrible war against the Moslems, and, by splendid feats, to maintain the just reputation he already enjoyed of being the greatest warrior of his age. Immediately after the second retreat of the Crusaders from the neighborhood of Jerusalem, Saladin burst into the city of Jaffa, and, putting to the sword many of the inhabitants, drove the rest into the citadel, which he besieged. Richard

Nature makes the cures after all.

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was at Acre, and at the first intelligence of the event, he sent the bulk of his army by land, while he, taking advantage of a favorable wind, arrived in time to save the besieged garrison by clearing the town of its invaders. This was not enough for the impetuous courage of Richard. He marched out to attack the Moslem army, which was three times as large as his own; but inferiority of numbers was of little consequence when Richard commanded in person.

He repelled all the charges of the Mosulman cavalry, put it to flight, and vanquished every champion who dared to wait its approach. It was recorded that Richard, on this occasion, surpassed his former renown. His conduct won for him the admiration of the infidels themselves, particularly of Saphadin, the sultan's brother, who, during the very conflict, sent him a present of two Arabian horses. When Saladin, after the battle, reproached the Saracen officers for having fled before a single man, "Nobody," answered one of them, "can withstand him; his approach is terrible, his shock irresistible, his feats of arms superhuman."

On December 12 he crossed with a large force to Calais, and soon afterward met Philip at St. Remy, where a treaty was signed for a joint crusade. With armies started from Lyons, Philip taking the route to Genoa and Richard going by the way of Marseilles. They reunited in Sicily, where they remained for the winter. The stay in Sicily was fatal to the unity of the expedition, because the two kings quarreled over the succession to the crown of that kingdom caused by the death of William II., husband of Richard's sister Joanna. Philip was the first to leave Sicily, and arrived at Acre early in April, 1191. Richard sailed April 10, on board the Cyprus on his way, married Berengaria and reached Acre June 8.

Guy of Lusignan, who claimed the throne of Jerusalem, had besieged that fortress since 1189 but was himself hemmed in by the forces of Saladin. The arrival of Richard caused the fall of Acre, which surrendered July 11. The workings settled the dispute between Guy of Lusignan and Conrad of Montferriat about the throne of Jerusalem, and Philip left the Holy Land. Richard marched toward Jaffa, and on the way won the battle of Arsar. Such was the terror inspired by Conrad de L on that for a century after the crusades his name was used by Syrian mothers to silence their unruly children. If a Saracen's horse started the rider would exclaim: "Fool, dost thou think Richard is in that bush?"

About Christmas, 1197, Richard came within sight of the Holy City, but he found it impossible to besiege it. In the spring of 1192 he learned that his unprincipled brother, John, had seized his crown. A four-year-old truce was concluded between Richard and Saladin, and the third crusade was at an end. On his way home Richard was captured by Leopold, Archduke of Austria, who added to the outrage by selling his prisoner to Henry VI. of Germany, for which Pope Celestin III. communicated both parties a heavy ransom, and on March 13, 1194, he again set foot in England. He forced John to restore the crown and pardoned him. He carried on a war with France until 1199, when he was wounded at Chalusy and died April 6 of that year.

What Great Britain Wants.

The Citizen recently suggested that the large majority of Canadians desire to afford the Imperial Government effective naval assistance, but that difference of opinion existed as to what constituted effective naval assistance at the present time. Such being the situation, we thought that it was up to Great Britain, as the best judge under the circumstances, to make known to the Canadian people what she expected from them. Since that appeared, orders have gone forth for the laying of the mounds of the Imperial defence conference on the tables of the British house of commons. In these official papers the British authorities lay down clearly what they consider efficacious naval assistance, to be furnished by Canada at the earliest possible moment.

The British admiralty express the opinion that a Dominion government should provide a fleet unit of the following minimum strength: one Dreadnought, three unarmored cruisers, six destroyers and three submarines; first cost of such complete fleet unit \$18,000,000, or annual cost including interest and sinking fund, \$3,000,000. As the Dreadnought is the essential part of the fleet unit it is desirable that it should be the first vessel to be built as the nucleus of the fleet unit. In other words, if a Dominion government does not see fit to undertake the full burden of a fleet unit, it should at least build a Dreadnought.

There is the straight, clear-cut proposition, of the British naval experts, as to what they consider would be effective assistance to the Empire at the present time. The ship or ships, would be under the jurisdiction of the Dominion government in peace time, and remain in our waters. But the report concludes with these significant

words: "It has been recognized by the colonial governments that in time of war, the local naval forces should come under the general direction of the admiralty."

Apparently this proposition did not jibe with the instructions of Canada's representatives at the conference. Something was said about Canada having two coast lines, from which we would infer that the point was raised that a fleet unit could not be distributed both in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, though it does not appear that the British admiralty had considered this as a matter of importance at the present time. In any case a special conference was held with the Canadian delegates and they were asked what they would do, seeing that Canada was indisposed either to build a fleet unit or the nucleus of a fleet unit, namely a Dreadnought. Presumably our representatives were at a loss as to what they would do, so the admiralty officials in order to help them out, suggested that they mention how much money this country was prepared to spend and the British naval experts would inform them what they could get for their money. Our representatives replied that they would like to know what they could get for an expenditure of \$2,000,000, and \$3,000,000 annually respectively. The British naval experts accordingly provided them with an estimate of what they could obtain for the money. For \$3,000,000 they could obtain five cruisers and six destroyers; for \$2,000,000 three cruiser and four destroyers. Either estimate would not include a Dreadnought, which the admiralty experts had specifically laid down as the desirable nucleus of a fleet unit in case any of the Dominions did not feel financially able to go any further in the assistance of the Empire.

Unfortunately the report does not give the figures for the construction and annual cost of an Indomitable of the Dreadnought type, but the building and arming of the nine small vessels suggested in response to the Canadian delegates require for a similar vessel, would be \$1,500,000 and their upkeep approximately \$300,000. Apparently the only difference between this and what was proposed by the admiralty, namely a fleet unit, would be \$7,000,000, in the original cost. The upkeep of the fleet unit, including one Dreadnought, would be the same as for the cheaper navy scheme proposed by the Canadian delegates.

Here we have the straight contrast between what Britain wants, and what the delegates were prepared to give. The admiralty experts proposed an alternative scheme: (1) the fleet unit, consisting of one Dreadnought three cruisers, six destroyers and three submarines total cost \$18,000,000, annual cost \$3,000,000. Or (2) one Dreadnought which would cost about \$10,000,000 and whose upkeep would probably be about \$750,000 per annum.

What the Canadian government suggests as a counter proposition would be five unarmored cruisers and six destroyers, costing \$11,000,000 and \$2,000,000 to keep up; or three unarmored cruisers and four destroyers costing \$7,000,000 and \$2,000,000 to keep up.

Now the parliament and the people of Canada are thoroughly informed as to what the naval experts of Great Britain would consider efficacious naval assistance on the part of Canada, and what Canada is prepared to do. Obviously the experts had not considered either of the Canadian alternatives in the light of an effective contribution, in the highest sense of the term for the reason that they suggested that, if Canada or the other Dominions did not fall in with the suggestion of a "fleet unit," the second choice from the admiralty standpoint, is a Dreadnought, the original cost of which would be \$3,500,000 less as to initial cost, and a couple of million less for annual upkeep than the best Canada's delegates suggested she might do.

Taking into consideration that the government appeared to think would be a fair amount to be expended for a Canadian navy; also that there is a strong section of public opinion in favor of a direct contribution of \$2,000,000 per annum towards the British navy, instead of establishing a so-called tin-pot navy of our own; and considering that the British naval experts suggested as the minimum for a present effective contribution the building of a Canadian Dreadnought, which would cost considerably less than five cruisers and six destroyers, and not much more than three cruisers and four destroyers, the obvious solution would be the construction and maintenance of a Dreadnought as a present help in time of need, and as the nucleus of a future "fleet unit," as suggested by the British naval experts.—O. Tava Citizen.

"The Home of Good Hate" is quite a name for a hat department; but I think the largest and best is entitled to it. What do you think? Everything in headwear is here, and rightly priced too. H. H. BROWN, The Young Men's Man

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One day she went into the office of a well known attorney and approached him solely as one about to reveal an awe-inspiring secret.

"The Lord sent me to you for \$25. the annual-ud."

"The attorney looked up and smiled. "That must be a mistake," he replied blandly, "because the Lord knows I have not got it."

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"Pop!"

"Yes, my son."

"What is an ultimate consumer?"

"Oh, the ultimate consumer, my boy, is the one who gets the hash."

"Father," said little Rollo, "what is the Arctic Circle?"

"The Arctic Circle, my son, is an imaginary line bounding a large area of uncorroborated evidence."

A Sensible Merchant.

Mrs. Fred. Laine, St. George, Ont., writes:—"My little girl would cough so at night that neither she nor I could get any rest. I gave her Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and am thankful to say it cured her cough quickly."

"If possession be nine points of the law, queried the professor, "what is the tenth?"

"Hanging on to the ninth with the tenacity of a bulldog," answered the bright law student.

Sprained Arm.

Mary Ovington, Jasper, Ont., writes:—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we had did her any good. Then father got Bagvard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days." Price 25c.

Tom—"Did you ever kiss a girl on a quiet spot?"

Jake—"Yes, but the spot was only quiet while I was kissing it."

Caught Cold By Working In Water.

A Distressing, Ticking Sensation In The Throat.

Mr. Albert MacPhee, Chignecto Mines, N.S., writes:—"In Oct., 1908, I caught cold by working in water, and had a very bad cough and that distressing, tickling sensation in my throat so I could not sleep at night, and my lungs were so very sore I had to give up work. My doctor gave me medicine but it did me no good so I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and by the time I had used two bottles I was entirely cured. I am always recommending it to my friends."

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