

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26 1912

Vol. XLI, No. 26



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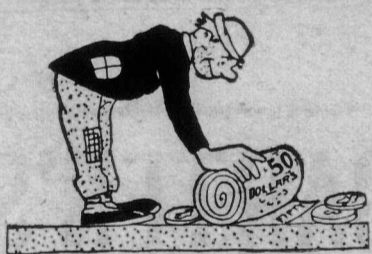
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## ROME LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Rome, June 1st, 1912.

Under the auspices of the Cardinal-Archbishop of Turin, the International Congress for the protection of young ladies has just closed its sittings in that city after the election of Baroness De Montesch as President-General of the International Association. The nations represented there were France, the United States, Canada, Ireland, Italy, Austria, Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, Spain, Denmark, England, Scotland, Holland, Switzerland, The Argentine, Luxembourg and Belgium.

Perhaps never more than today is the need so great for a world-wide society that will care for unprotected females travelling abroad and save them from the human sharks who make a living on the terrible traffic in every country. And so a few facts regarding the society for the protection of friendless girls are at the moment particularly opportune.

The work of the society is divided among ten nations, which had in 1909 no less than 2572 district councils laboring for a great and holy end. These are divided as follows: Austria 88, Belgium 263, Denmark 2, France 913, Germany 435, Greece 5, England 30, Italy 55, Luxembourg 6, Monaco 2, Norway 4, Low Countries 193, Portugal 3, Roumania 8, Russia and Poland 18, Spain 40, Sweden 6, Switzerland 247, Turkey in Europe 6, Africa 165, Asia 43, Australia 1.

Three years ago the number of active laborers was 10,000; at present it is far in advance of this. Every year more than 300,000 girls pass through the hands of the society.

For the mere sake of justice the confession of Ranco, one of the females whose perjuries in the cause celebre of Don Riva in Milan four years ago caused this priest to be sentenced to sixteen years in prison, should be published far and wide. This is the second 'witness' concerned in the foul trial whom remorse of conscience has forced to retract. The letter addressed to the Procurator of the King runs as follows:

"I, Filomena Ranco, attest on faith that in 1908, at the trial of Don Riva I gave false testimony. Having now reached the age of seventeen years, I feel myself bound by the obligation of making retraction. Although I had attained the use of reason I did not comprehend the harm I was doing in condemning, though innocent, a poor priest.

"Sir, would you have the goodness to consider how I can make my retraction again? Frankly I feel intense remorse at the thought that a priest, an innocent man, is suffering by reason of me. However, cost what it may, I have to repair the harm that has been done. Better lose one's life than have that of another on one's head. With a heart filled with anguish I confess I would prefer death itself sooner than fall again into such a crime. On leaving the Orphanage of Mariuccia I thought myself happy; but I have endured instead four years of hell. I have had death in my soul, and for me there was no longer a moment's happiness. I hope you will have me summoned to your presence to retract the falsehood sworn to in 1908, as I have several matters to relate to you."

Just two observations are needed to go with this terrible confession of this female.

The civil official, a man over fifty years of age, who displayed great zest in working up the trial against Don Riva, fled the place after the trial in company with a female of eighteen leaving his wife and children in destitution.

For over a year the Association of the Clergy of Turin have vainly asked for a revision of the case. However, revised that infamous trial shall be if there is justice in Europe.

At the hands of the Cardinal-Vicar of Plus X, Rev. T. Russel-Welbur, student of the American College (who by the way acted up to a short time before his conversion as Archdeacon to Bishop Gratton of bigoted fame) received the Order of Deacon today. The following students of the American College were ordained priests on the same occasion: Rev. W. Rowan, Dubuque; Rev. P. McGeary and Rev. W. O'Brien, Boston; Rev. H. Trainor, Chicago; Rev. C. Murphy, Rev. P. Leahy, Brooklyn; Rev. G. Gregoire, Winoona; Rev. N. Costello, Alto; Rev. F. Shield, Scranton; Rev. J. Herrel, Dallas; Rev. J. Brady, Cleveland. All these young priests, like those ordained on the same day from all the foreign colleges in the Eternal City, will start for the States in a few days.

The choice of Cardinal Von Romsun as Papal Legate to the International

Bocharistic Congress which takes place in September in Vienna is considered to be an especially happy one. It was first thought Cardinal Vincent Vannutelli, on account of his being Honorary President of the Bocharistic Congress, would have been chosen. However, His Eminence has presided over the Congresses held at London and Montreal, so that he may be said to have done his share of the great work.

In a letter from the Archbishop of Aach to the 'Univers'—which journal has just passed the crisis, thanks to a little enthusiastic energy on the part of the Catholic public in raising the subscriptions, of nearly having to substitute a strictly political for its religious program—one finds that a great deal of organization has yet to be initiated before anything like a strong Catholic body can be pointed to in the dioceses of France. Mgr. Ricard calls for a Catholic league in each parish—six or eight earnest laymen are enough to begin with; an output of energy, and a total absence of anything like pessimism or discouragement. How necessary are the words of the Archbishop is evident from the death of priestly vocations of which the Bishop of Bayley complains as existing in his diocese. In Bayley there are no less than thirty-nine parishes without priests, ten curacies have been suppressed since the breaking of the Concordat. During last year seventeen died in this parish, while only eight were ordained to fill their places. As a complement to such facts only last week it was announced that the death rate in France was in excess of the births.

In Italy Time is called a perfect gentleman, for sooner or later he brings out the truth. Only this very week the propriety of the title has been verified, and this in a quarter in which one would scarcely expect such justification. When next you visit the great cemetery, outside the walls of Rome, do not fail to inquire for the monument erected there in honor of the Papal soldiers who fell in one of the several battles that heralded the downfall of the Temporal Power of the Pope. A grateful Pontiff engraved upon plates of bronze the names of those who had laid down their lives in his defence. France, Canada, Ireland, Italy, Belgium and England are represented by the names of those young heroes, most of whom had thrown aside position and title for 'God and the Pope.' But a day came soon after that monument had been erected when the usurpers of the Papal States were to place a marble slab having an insult to the gallant dead engraved upon it. According to that slab, which the Italian Government caused to be placed there, the Papal soldiers are nothing less than 'mercenaries.' And now we find that an Italian monarchial journal, L'Ida Nazionale, when searching for some brave military body in history that may be compared with the authors of a brilliant feat on the part of the army fighting presently against the Turks, chooses from among many the Papal army at Ostendeford. The journal is lost for words to pay them honor. The forced marches of that body of Papal troops were magnificent, etc. Truly Time is a perfect gentleman. But he would be more perfect did he get the L'Ida Nazionale to recall that five thousand Papal soldiers fought against twenty thousand Italians at that battle.

Belgian Catholics At Work

In a booklet, remarkable for its clearness and accuracy, M. Georges Goyau, the well known historian, draws a picture of the part played by the Catholics of Belgium who, since 1884, have been at the head of the Government of that country. It is well worth reading, for it victoriously dispels the accusation which their adversaries delight in bringing forward against the Catholics, whom they charge with being too much wrapped up in veneration for the past to pay sufficient attention to the crying necessities of the present. M. Goyau proves that, in Belgium, on the contrary, it is to the Catholics, and to them alone, that are due the laws passed within the last quarter of a century, for the assistance, relief and welfare of the working classes. When in 1884 the Catholic party assumed the reins of government in Belgium, the country was suffering from a commercial and industrial crisis, due to many complex causes, but the effect of which was to cause a general state of discontent and misery, that in some instances ended in scenes of violence. The Anticlerical Government which held the reins of government during some years previous to 1884, had unsuccessfully coped with the difficulties ahead; the Catholics, in their turn, were called upon to solve them, and from the first they set to work with a sense

of duty that was based upon their religious convictions. Before attacking the consequences of the evil they thoroughly sifted its cause, and M. Goyau aptly remarks that in a circular on the subject, M. Beernaert, the Belgian Premier, in 1886, judged the social question, its evils and its remedies, from the standpoint taken by Leo XIII in 1891, five years later. Indeed, he seems to have foreseen the declarations of the celebrated Eccelesiastical letter On the Condition of Workmen. The result of the practical inquiries that were thoroughly organized and conscientiously carried out were given to the country in the shape of a succession of laws framed for the welfare and protection of the working orders, to which laws Belgium undoubtedly owes the unprecedented prosperity that it now enjoys.

In 1887, 1889, 1896, 1901, 1903 and 1909, were issued regulations concerning the hygienic conditions of workmen; measures were drawn up providing for their safety and comfort, for the protection of women and children, etc., etc. These new laws were carefully prepared, and before making many of them public the Government took counsel of an institution called the 'Superior Council of Work,' formed by forty-eight members who are qualified to give an opinion on matters in which they are practically interested, one-third of them being workmen. In 1887 M. Beernaert organized other associations called 'Councils of Industry and of Work,' to which belong both men of business and workmen. These unions have largely contributed to bridge over the abyss that too often separated the workmen from their employers. Some years later, in 1898, another law was issued that authorized the Belgian workmen to form themselves into syndicates; a Dominican, Father Batten, took advantage of the motion to found Christian syndicates among the miners, and in order to understand their conditions of life more thoroughly, he worked among them in a mine and afterwards published his experiences.

It is also to the Catholic government that the Belgian workmen owe the organization and development of the old age pensions, the laws issued against alcoholism, and, above all, a law drawn up in 1897, that provides for the housing of the working classes. It has been calculated that one hundred and fifty thousand houses, in excellent sanitary condition, were erected for the workmen in less than twenty years. Owing to special arrangements, from being merely tenants, the inhabitants of these houses may become proprietors, and the Government has thus been able to lodge one-tenth of the population. If our country followed the example of the Belgian Catholics, said the Italian Minister, Luzzatti, 'the most essential progress would be realized.'

The attention of the Government was also turned towards 'the interests of the peasantry; the 'Peasants' League,' 'Boorbond,' founded by Father Gas, S. J., and two representatives in 1890, had done wonders for the development of agriculture among the small farmers, and the Government, far from being suspicious of this initiative, lent itself to assist and encourage the movement. It gave a 'more important place to agriculture in the school program, and spread no pains to organize and protect associations for the development of native industry in the country. The happy result of this joint action has often impressed the foreign politicians and sociologists who have studied the methods of the Belgian Government. The prudent and generous protection bestowed by the latter on local organizations that are due to private initiative is a stimulant to action. The same protection is extended to the leagues that have been organized on behalf of the small local industries in cities, and here again the Government has proved its desire to honor the labors of the humblest workman. As an example of its liberal and kindly action we may mention the fact that any young apprentice who, after three years' training, passes a satisfactory examination, is provided by the State with the tools and books that he needs to carry on his work, and on the employer, to whom he owes his training, it bestowed a sum of two hundred francs as a reward. The final result of this policy victoriously shows that in Belgium the Catholic statesmen have displayed a practical and enlightened spirit, no less to be admired than their high principles and lofty ideals. In 1907, statistics proved Belgium to be the only country in the world where commerce was most flourishing. How then can the adversaries of Catholicism pretend that to be a Catholic implies narrowness, blindness and ineptness in worldly matters? The one country in Europe that, for the last twenty-five years, has been governed by a party

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openly Catholic in its spirit and its aims, is also, from a material point of view, the most flourishing. Instead of crushing private initiative the Belgian Government has known how to encourage and assist its manifestations, for the greater welfare of the world.—C. de C. in America.

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

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W. H. Wilkinson, Stratford, Ont., says:—'It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. Price a box 50c.'

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1912.

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CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.  
JAMES MCISAAC,  
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New Brunswick Elections.

In the Provincial general elections in New Brunswick on Thursday last, the Flemming Conservative Government swept the Province. In a House of 48 members the Liberal Opposition are not likely to have more than 2. At the dissolution the parties stood 36 to 13 in favor of the Government. Forty-six members constituted the last House; but two more members have been added, so that the total now is forty-eight. Forty four of these members were elected on Thursday, and the remaining four, in Gloucester County, where the elections were postponed, were elected on Monday of this week. At the close of the polls on Thursday evening the members elect were: Government 40; independent Conservatives 2; Opposition 2. The two independent Conservatives were elected in Northumberland County, and the two Liberal Oppositionists were elected in Madawaska County. Monday's election added four more to the Government forces; so that now there are 44 straight Government supporters; 2 independent Conservatives, who are likely to support the Government, and 2 Liberals. It will thus be seen that the Flemming Government have practically made a clean sweep. Since 1908, when Hon. Mr. Hazen, now Minister of Marine and Fisheries, captured the Province from the Liberals, New Brunswick has had good government; something they had not known for many a year previously under a succession of Liberal Premiers. When Mr. Hazen entered the Federal Ministry after the Dominion elections in September last, Mr. Flemming formed a new administration and the electors of New Brunswick have shown their appreciation of his good Government by returning him to power with almost the whole Province at his back.

A comparison of the opinions expressed by the Patriot and other Liberal papers, before and after this election, affords no little amusement. The transition was very sudden and the change of attitude remarkable. No stronger evidence could be furnished of the utter worthlessness of the political opinions expressed by the Patriot, than we have in this connection. Before the election the Flemming Government were denounced as a "wicked Tory" combination, and Liberals were encouraged to hope that they might be utterly routed on election day. The St. John Telegraph and Times, the two stalwart Liberal newspapers of New Brunswick, put up the fiercest and bitterest campaign against the Government. Mr. Pugsley, M. P., the Leader of the New Brunswick Liberals, and Mr. Carvell, the Liberal member in the Commons from Carleton County, made the fight their own and left nothing undone to accomplish the defeat of Mr. Flemming and his followers.

A few extracts from the published declarations of some of these men and some of these papers will afford an idea as to their attitude in the matter. The St. John Globe, the oldest and most reliable Liberal paper in St. John, pointed out some reasons why, in its opinion, the Flemming Administration should

be sustained at the polls. For so doing it was fiercely taken to task by the Telegraph and Times, and threatened with expulsion from the fold. Following are the closing sentences of the Globe's article, in reference to the Government:

"To defeat it means to bring back to power in this province those who controlled the former administration, a portion of whom deserves no consideration whatever from Liberals, and who thought that the Liberal party existed solely to pamper their whims and to give effect to their designs. The Globe is desirous of seeing the Liberal party in power in every country of the world, believing that its foundation principles are in the best interests of mankind, but it does the Liberal party no harm whatever to purge itself of those who would use it solely for their own ends regardless wholly of the work which it has to do for the common good."

Mr. Pugsley was in Montreal early in the election week, and is thus reported in an interview:

"If I were a betting man—which, mind you, I am not," said the Hon. Mr. Pugsley, when seen at the Windsor Hotel this morning, "I would bet that the Liberals will win in New Brunswick on Thursday. I have just come from the Maritime Provinces, and if I judge the temper of the people in New Brunswick, they are disgusted with the record of the Flemming Government. All over the country the trend of popular opinion is reverting to Liberalism again. True, the Conservatives in New Brunswick have, at present, a majority of sixteen, but in spite of that they will be beaten." Asked to prophesy by what majority the Liberals might expect to be returned, Dr. Pugsley answered: "I couldn't say what the majority will be, but it may be a surprise to even those who are optimistic about the result."

The day before the election the Patriot had the following: "Tomorrow, June 20th, the provincial elections will be held in the sister province of New Brunswick. We are wiser now than we used to be, consequently will do less predicting. The signs are encouraging and the Liberals are fighting strenuously and bravely. Under the above heading the St. John Telegraph, which has ever been foremost in the fray for Liberalism, sizes up the political situation thus: It then proceeds to quote from the Telegraph, under the heading "Summing Up," and winds up its remarks thus: "All staunch and true Liberals on the Island can do is to hope for the best, if not a victory at least a big reduction in the government's following."

On the very day of the election the Patriot published the following: The general elections are being held in New Brunswick today after a short, sharp and strenuous struggle. At the last general election in 1908, the Conservatives swept the province, winning 34 seats to the Liberals 12. Since then the Liberals gained another seat, and at the time of dissolution the parties stood, Conservatives 33, Liberals 13. It is not an easy matter to oust a government, especially after a short term; but the Liberals are hopeful and confident of giving their opponents a big surprise today. The standing of the parties by counties at the time of dissolution was as follows: Albert 2 Conservatives, Carleton 2 Conservatives, 1 Liberal, Charlotte 4 Conservatives, Gloucester 1 Conservative, 2 Liberals, Kent 3 Conservatives, King, 3 Conservatives, Madawaska 2 Conservatives, Northumberland 3 Conservatives, 1 Lib-

eral, Queen's 2 Conservatives, Restigouche, 2 Liberals, St. John City, 4 Conservatives, St. John County 1 and 1, Sunbury 2 Conservatives, Victoria 2 Liberals, Westmoreland 4 Liberals, York Conservatives—38-13.

All this leaves no doubt as to the attitude of the Liberals and the Patriot towards the Flemming Government. Does anyone doubt that the Patriot would be most exuberant in its joy had the Flemming Government been defeated? We trow not. But mark you the wonderful change that came over the spirit of its dream. A most extraordinary transition took place. In the twinkling of an eye, in the marking of the ballots the Flemming Government ceased to be Conservative, according to the Patriot's statements after the overwhelming defeat of the New Brunswick Liberals. In its references to the result of the election the Patriot, so sanguine on the previous day for the success of its Liberal friends, among other things had this to say: "The election was not a party one; it was not a struggle between Conservatives and Liberals; it was a contest between the coalition Government and the Opposition, between the 'ins' and the 'outs.' No particular issues were involved." Could political hypocrisy go further? Could a more brazen faced attempt at political deception be imagined? Does it think that anyone will have any confidence in an organ that can so brazenly and scandalously contradict and stultify itself?

The Presidential Nomination.

The United States Republican Convention, for the nomination of candidates for President and vice-President of the nation, met at Chicago on Tuesday, the 18th instant, and adjourned late on Saturday night, the 22nd, after re-nominating Taft and Sherman, now President and vice-President of the Republic. The convention was most strenuous and exciting, and from day to day it was difficult to conjecture what might be its final outcome.

What invested the convention with such unusual interest and threw around it such a glamour of excitement, was the struggle for the coveted nomination between President Taft, the present occupant of the office, and Col. Roosevelt, an ex-President of the same political creed.

No President of the United States has held that office for a third term. This usage seems almost to have become invested with the force of an unwritten law. On the other hand it has been usual, for the most part, to afford the chief executive an opportunity to win his election for a second term. Keeping these elementary facts in view, the relative positions of Taft and Roosevelt will be better understood; Roosevelt had been vice-President with President McKinley, and when McKinley was assassinated, the vice-President, according to the constitution became President for the remainder of the term, which in this case was about three years. At the end of that term Roosevelt was nominated and elected President for another term.

He served his term of four years in full, and at the end thereof refused to allow his name to go before the national convention for another term, although some members of his party desired it; but others objected on the ground that he had served two terms. At all events he refused and pushed Taft for the position. Taft received the nomination and was elected. Now, when the time came for nominations

for the next term, ex President Roosevelt pushes to the front and makes a desperate fight for another nomination. He had a very large following, and up to the time of the assembling of the convention it was a matter of conjecture as to which of the candidates would win.

Roosevelt himself came to Chicago to direct in person his campaign to capture the convention. The first test of strength between the contending wings of the party came on the election of a chairman of the convention. After a noisy and very exciting struggle the Taft wing won by a majority of 56 votes out of a total voting strength of 1,078. Senator Root, Taft's choice, was thus elected presiding officer of the convention. This seems to have sealed Roosevelt's fate; for in all the divisions forced on the convention by his friends the majority was always against him, and it always hung around 50, sometimes a little more, and occasionally a little less. The Roosevelt forces made a desperate fight and created tremendous excitement in the convention hall; but the Taft managers seemed to have had matters well in hand and won out with a substantial majority.

When the final vote was taken Taft had 561 votes, 21 more than a majority of the delegates present. 344 Roosevelt delegates refrained from voting, and 107 voted for him. This would show Roosevelt's strength to be 451, or more than a hundred less than Taft. There were scattering votes for other candidates and 62 delegates were absent. The vote for Sherman for vice-President was 597.

Roosevelt now threatens to form a new party and run for President as their nominee. It remains to be seen whether or not this will eventuate. The Democrats hold their national convention at Baltimore this week, commencing Monday.

Prof. Kirkpatrick, chosen by Hon. Mr. Cochrane to superintend the establishment of the car ferry, between this Province and the mainland, is at the Capes planning out the project. The survey for the dock at Carleton Point will likely be going on by the end of this week. The same is true of the dock on the New Brunswick side. The Professor expects the whole work will be completed in about two years. He says the contracts for the steamers are already let. Professor Kirkpatrick has charge of the whole project; the broadening of the gauge on the Island Road and all. He has with him a staff of three engineers, Messrs. Burroughs, Sears and Pickard.

Harbor Extension.

At Vancouver, B. C., on the 22nd, Major Lee, of New Westminster, announced the completion of a scheme of harbor development based on that in vogue in Montreal, where a commission is the governing body. The city will spend half a million dollars immediately in the construction of a quay which will eventually run along two miles of the city water front. An English company has purchased Annapolis Island, which is less than a mile down the Fraser from the business section of the city, and this property is to be improved with the expenditure of millions of dollars for docks, in preparation for the Panama Canal trade. The Fraser as far up as Westminster and Port Mann is navigable for the largest ocean liners.

On Sunday last a letter from the Apostolic Administrator of the Diocese was read in the Cathedral announcing that His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax would be on the island in a short time to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation. Confirmation in the city will not be held until September; but His Grace will take up his itinerary in the country parishes commencing at Fort Augustus on July 8th and continuing thence over the eastern part of the diocese.



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Lots to select from.

28c to 50c each

Suspenders, all the best makes, Fifty Cents pair. Soft Collars all sizes, all colors, two for Twenty-five cents. Fine Balbriggan Underwear, special, 75c suit

The Men's **McLELLAN BROS.** Tailors and Store Furnishers

Everything Crisp and New in Summer Furnishings for Men

Let us fit you out for the Holiday from this big new stock of ours. We'll give you the very newest in swell toggery, and we'll save you money on your purchase. We sell Men's Furnishings at lower prices than any house in the City. Come in and see our goods—compare our prices with other stores, and then note the saving.

Hundreds of Pretty Shirts 75c to \$3 each

Your shirts will cost you less here. We show an immense line of "Tooke's," "W. G. & R." and "Austrian" makes, in a big assortment of colors, patterns and styles, and at prices that make selling easy. We sell the best ONE DOLLAR Shirt in Canada. A big, well made shirt of beautiful material, that will stand the test of the washtub, made with soft front, cuffs attached or separate, oxford style, in a big assortment of patterns. Most stores charge \$1.25 for this shirt. It's the best value in Canada at our price. \$1.00

A Special in White Balbriggan Underwear \$1.50 Quality for \$1.15 a Suit

A beautiful line of White Balbriggan, in the well known "Spring Needle" make, beautifully finished with satin. All sizes, 32 to 34. Extra good value. \$1.15 suit. Other lines in Balbriggan, natural wool and silk and wool. 75c to \$4.00 suit

Men's Combination Underwear \$1.50 Suit

This is the ideal underwear for comfort, and is most popular with particular men. Comes in white, elastic knit with full length sleeves and legs, or short, all sizes.



TRY OUR

Home-Made Preserves!

Made from home grown fruit. We have a large stock on hand. Sold in Bottles, Pails, and by the lb.

EGGS & BUTTER

We want EGGS and BUTTER for CASH, or in exchange for GROCERIES.

House Cleaning Supplies!

We Have a Full Line in Stock

Give us a call.

EUREKA TEA.

If you have never tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our sales of it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

CARTER'S SEED OATS!

Imported & Island Grown

American Banner

(Island)

American Banner

(Imported)

Ligorvo (white)

(Imported)

Black Tartarian

(Island)

Black Tartarian

(Imported)

Clean, true to name, heavy, grown from Registered Seed.

Every Farmer should get a bag or two for new seed (3 bushels in bag)

Write for samples and prices.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

SEEDSMEN - CHARLOTTETOWN



Standard Patterns 10c & 15c.

MOORE & McLEOD

Standard Patterns 10c & 15c.

The Busiest Store on Charlottetown's Busiest Street

Rummage Sale in The Bargain Basement

For example:

- Trimmed Hats, worth up to \$5.00 each, go for \$1.00
Ladies untrimmed Hats, worth \$1.25 each for 35c.
Print Cottons in all patterns, worth 14c. for 10c.
4 pieces Dress Goods, worth 70c. to \$1.25, now 35c.
Ginghams in checks and stripes, regular 15c. for 10c.
Fairly good Print Cottons 6c.
Oxford Shirtings, regular 14c. value, now 10c.
60 inch unbleached Table Linen, worth to 10c., 15c. bunch
Coats, Skirts, etc., at half price and less.

We have just fitted up the big basement under our store as a large extra salesroom. We are using it to dispose of odd lots, remnants—any sort of goods that has outlasted its time here. The prices in every case are ridiculously low. In fact any article offered in the "Bargain Basement" will be away under its value.



These Men's Suits at \$15 Are Good Values

These \$15 suits for men are splendid values for the prices. They include a choice line of tweeds, serges and worsteds, made in the popular, three button, single breasted, sack style, with all the care, skilful tailoring and smart finish that expert tailors can produce.

The latest styles are displayed in this line, and the wide range of sizes assures you of getting a perfect fit. Call in and see the line—get a master tailored and perfect suit for \$15

We have other styles priced at \$7.75 to \$20

H. H. BROWN'S 180 QUEEN STREET.

Spring & Summer Weather

Spring and Summer weather calls for prompt attention to the Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing. We beg to remind our numerous patrons that we have REMOVED from 23 Prince Street to our new stand 122 DORCHESTER STREET.



ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE OF CANADA, HALIFAX, N. S.

The next examination for the entry of Naval Cadets will be held at the examination centres of the Civil Service Commission in November, 1912; parents or guardians of intending candidates should apply to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, for entry papers before 1st October next.

Candidates must be between the ages of 14 and 16 on 1st JANUARY, 1913. Cadets are trained for appointment as Officers in the Naval Service, the course at the College being two years, followed by one year in a Training Cruiser, after which Cadets are rated Midshipmen. Further details can be obtained on application to undersigned. G. J. DESBARATS, Deputy Minister of the Naval Service, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa, May 6th, 1912. Job Printing at the Herald Office.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS.

Trinity term of the Supreme Court opened in this city yesterday, the Chief Justice presiding.

A despatch from Winnipeg says that the Canadian price of American cement has suddenly been advanced an amount about equivalent to the reduction of the duty. This is notable, if true.

A general Provincial election will be held in Saskatchewan next month. Nomination will take place on July 4th and polling on the 11th. The Scott Government in office there for seven years is Liberal.

A retreat for laymen will open in St. Dunstan's College tomorrow (Thursday) evening and continue until Monday morning. It will be conducted by Father's Drummond and Kingston S. J. Montreal.

Hon. Mr. Crothers states that the present Administration has been in office for eight months and during that time they have redeemed more pledges made in Opposition than did their predecessors in fifteen years, he declared.

The Provincial militia entered on their annual twelve day military camp yesterday at the Exhibition grounds, Charlottetown. The tents and marquees in connection with the camp staff are located in front of the Exhibition building.

A Montreal despatch states that it is understood that the coming honors to be conferred upon Canadian will include knighthood to the right Hon. R. L. Borden, prime minister, and to Mr. Justice Davidson, just made chief justice of the Province of Quebec.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught visited the military camp at Petawawa last week and took part in the manoeuvres much to the delight of the men. The Duke visited all parts of the camp, where 4,000 men are assembled and was much pleased with what he saw.

The first meeting of the cheese board for this season was held at Charlottetown on Friday last and was largely attended. The officers of last year were re-elected. The cheese board by the factories at New Perth, Stanley and Kensington went to Dillon and Spillet at 122 cents.

A million dollar cement plant at Medicine Hat is under consideration by the Canada Cement Company as a step toward meeting the demand for this commodity in the great West, which has lowered the duty in order that relief might be obtained with the least possible delay.

Marjory Douglas, four years old, rescued Dorothy, her sister, aged two from drowning at Lockwood Point on the 19th. The little ones were playing on the mill race bank when Dorothy fell in. Marjory at once lying on the ground reached for her sister and grasping her by the hair hung on, keeping her head above water until help arrived.

Peter Arson's Postmaster at Howland left home Monday morning, and not returning in a reasonable time search was made when his dead body was found on Tuesday in a brook not far from his home. It is thought that in trying to cross the brook on a log he slipped and fell into the water, and probably being stunned by the blow was drowned. He was about 38 years of age.

The citizens of Sarnia and Port Huron Ont. were rudely aroused last Sunday by a deafening explosion. It caused windows to rattle and houses to shake for miles from the plant of the Imperial Oil refinery, in the former town. A large two thousand barrel steel tank there filled with gasoline, had taken fire and exploded throwing the top of the tank into the air, starting a blaze that lasted for hours.

Albert Baumgartner, of Hempstead N. Y. was burned to death and six others injured in a collision on the 20th between a high power touring car and a rambunctious. The two machines were demolished, Baumgartner being pinned beneath the touring car. A moment later flames covered the wreck. The victim cried for help, but his companions were unable to assist him, and he was incinerated before their eyes.

The excursion dock at Eagle, Grand Island, Niagara Falls, collapsed last Sunday and at least 200 people were thrown into the Niagara River. Right bodies were recovered Monday. The party left Buffalo, N. Y., Sunday morning on the Steamer Henry Koerber, with the large Koerber in tow. The boat had taken one load back to Buffalo and were at the dock taking on the remainder when the accident occurred.

A fisherman named Townshend belonging to the schooner Springwood of Lockport N. S. was drowned off East Point on Monday of last week. The unfortunate man was fishing in a dory a short distance from the vessel, when about to return to the vessel he broke an oar and signalled for aid. A boat from the schooner with two men started to search for him but before they reached him the dory upset and he fell in the water and was drowned. The body was recovered by the men in the boat and the vessel came to Bouris on Tuesday, where interment took place.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1911 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. F. Madigan.

Lord Tweedmouth is Some Athlete.

Hillsborough, Cal. June 18.—If Lord Tweedmouth, the British baronet and athlete, who was here with the English polo four last spring, is a believer in telepathy he picked up a bundle of dots and dashes from Hillsborough this week that will set him wondering what he ever did to some fond friend in California. The dots and dashes will not be decipherable, either, because they express plain, unvarnished western vehemence—a language not understood abroad.

At this end of the line, Walter S. Hobart, the wealthy California polo star, is nursing a dislocated kneecap for which he blames Lord Tweedmouth; hence the heavily charged psychic atmosphere between Hillsborough and Tweedmouth club in Pall Mall. Another reason says the San Francisco Mail, is that Lord Tweedmouth may be the cause of Mr. Hobart losing a \$500 bet to Harry Scott which would never have been but for the English peer.

When Lord Tweedmouth was at Hotel del Coronado last March, in the height of the polo season, he astonished the assembled men and maids by walking on his hands from the bottom to the top of the 16 step staircase, returning in the same unconventional manner.

Since that time Walter Hobart, who was the only native son big enough and strong enough to ride off Lord Tweedmouth in polo, has persistently asserted that while it may have been a big job for an Englishman, an American would have had no trouble at all. At a dinner at the San Mateo Polo Club Mr. Hobart was talking in this strain, and Mr. Scott offered to bet \$500 that he couldn't duplicate Lord Tweedmouth's feat. Mr. Hobart accepted. A week was allowed for practice.

Early one morning Mr. Hobart arose spread a thick layer of Turkish rugs over the stairs, at his home in Whipple Canyon, and started to climb. Just what happened even Mr. Hobart doesn't know, but after getting half way to the top by laborious effort, he decended in one long tumble. When the surgeon was through with him he was obeying instructions not to move about "till further orders."

Providing Railing Stock.

Ottawa June 18.—Reports made to the board of railway commissioners of Canada today by the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk Canadian Northern and Great Northern Railways, of new equipment ordered by them and now actually under construction, disclose a huge equipment programme. The figures given do not include equipment for which appropriations have been made, but not ordered because of difficulty in finding manufacturers, Canadian or American, to undertake construction of new equipment in the near future. All of the roads reporting, state through their officials that they are in the market for much more equipment than that included in the figures here given, but that the Canadian shops are away behind hand in filling their orders, which far exceed their capacity, and that similar conditions obtain among the United States manufacturers.

"We have appropriated \$19,000,000 for new equipment, but cannot find manufacturers who will take our money," is the way General Manager Leonard, of the Canadian Pacific puts it. The Canadian Pacific reports that it has the following under construction now; 11,593 box cars, of which 7,080 are being built at its own shops in Montreal, 2000 at Hammond, Indiana, 2000 at Hegewisch, Illinois, 513 at Detroit and that all are to be delivered between now and October. It has under construction 685 stock cars, of which it is building 465 in Montreal and 200 have been ordered from Halifax; 244 refrigerator cars being built at Montreal; 411 coal cars at Montreal; 616 ballast cars at Montreal; 42 tank cars being built at Detroit, and 518 caboose cars being built at Montreal. It has also under construction 52 passenger locomotives, 120 freight locomotives and 35 switch locomotives at Montreal.

The Grand Trunk reported that it has under construction 2000 box cars by the Canada Car and Foundry Co. at Amherst, N. S.; 1000 box cars by the Western Steel Car and Foundry Co., at Hegewisch, Illinois; 1000 coal cars by the Pressed Steel Car Co. at McKees Rock, Pa.; 250 automobile cars by the Western Steel Car and Foundry Company; 250 automobiles cars by the American

Car and Foundry Co., at Detroit, and 250 refrigerator cars by the same company at its Chicago works, besides 10 passenger locomotives at its Montreal shops.

The Great Northern Railway Company reports that it has under construction 25 locomotives at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, 1500 box 250 refrigerator and 1000 ore cars under construction by the Haskell and Barker Car Company.

The Canadian Northern reports that it has under construction 1911 box cars and 132 flat cars and passenger locomotives, all being built in Canadian shops. This road also reports a large number of new round houses and other improvements in the west now under construction. Reports have not been received from the numerous smaller roads, but it is estimated that as much more equipment has been ordered by them. Most of this new equipment is intended to use in coping with the great freight congestion expected to reappear again after the harvesting of this year's crops in the West. Traffic experts, the members of the grain commission and other government officials see little hope of avoiding another great grain blockade this year.

The National Transcontinental which is the name given to the eastern end of the Grand Trunk Pacific and which is being built by the government, will not be connected up with the Grand Trunk Pacific this year, and in consequence there will be as heretofore, only the Canadian Pacific "spout" through which to empty the great granary of the west east of Fort William after the close of the harvesting season.

The Car Shortage. Canadian railways have taken a praiseworthy step in guarding against a recurrence of the car shortage, which caused so much dissatisfaction and unrest in the Canadian West last winter. The Canadian Pacific has ordered twelve thousand box cars, the Grand Trunk seven thousand and the Canadian Northern two thousand. It is to be regretted that the inadequate capacity of Canadian car foundries has necessitated the placing of huge orders in the United States, but under the circumstances the action of the railways is wholly justifiable. The delivery of the equipment in October should do much to obviate another grain blockade. The situation in the western country over that condition of things last winter developed into an acute stage and suggests that no effort be spared to prevent a repetition. It is well for the railways to remember, however, that the East, as well the West, has to be considered. The steps taken to relieve the Western blockade have incidentally operated to an undue congestion of traffic in the East, now the subject of inquiry by the railway board. The new equipment should be apportioned equitably.—Ottawa Citizen.

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The Market Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Butter, Eggs, Flour, Beef, Pork, etc.

The All Canadian Route To Montreal.

Via the Intercolonial Railway Maritime Express is the only All Canadian Route to Quebec and Montreal from the Maritime provinces. The Maritime Express is generally admitted by experienced travellers to be the most comfortable train in America. This is especially true in regard to the dining and sleeping car services. The diners of the I. C. R. are roomy and well ventilated and furnished in the best of taste. The most excellent meals are served Table d'hote at a price away below the a la carte rates prevailing on the company owned lines. The sleeping coaches are up to date in every particular, and the smoothness of the road bed makes the long journey easy and pleasant. Being popular with a class of travellers who are generally found to be the acme of good company, the through journey is never found dull, and even during the winter months there is much of scenic interest in the day's ride through the Province of Quebec. Montreal is reached at the convenient hour at 6.30 p. m., and connections are made at Bonaventure Union Station with the through trains of the Grand Trunk Railway for Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and other points in Western Canada and the United States. Connecting train for the Maritimes leaves Pictou at 14.20.—tt.

A. A. McLean, K. C. & Donald McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

DIED.

McCAHERN—At St. Andrew's, Lot 28, on June 7th, last, Helen (nee McCabers) wife of Daniel McCabers, aged 64 years. She was a great niece of Bishop McCabers and a niece of Father Angus McCabers, who died at the old homestead, the "Big House of Canvey," and of Father Eugene McCabers, who died at sea on his homeward voyage, after his ordination in Rome. She bore her last illness with exemplary piety; devoutly received the Sacraments for the dying and passed away fortified by the rites of Holy Church. She was a member of the Sacred Heart Society. She leaves to mourn a sorrowing husband, two daughters, two sons and three grand children. The daughters are Katie Florence at home, and Victoria May of Portland, Maine, and the sons are Joseph at home and Eugene at Denmark, Me. She was a devoted wife and loving mother, and her presence will be sorely missed in the family circle. May her soul rest in peace. (Leland and Portland, Me., papers please copy).

McNEVIN—In Charlottetown, June 29, 1912, Christina McNevin, aged 89 years.

McDONALD—At her residence, Stanley Bridge, June 19, 1912, Anne E., beloved wife of John D. McDonald, in the 64th year of her age. R. I. P.

SMITH—At her home in New Glasgow, P. E. I., on June 24, 1912, Anne Stevenson, widow of the late John L. Smith, in the 50th year of her age.

EVANS—In Charlottetown, June 19th, 1912, Laura E. beloved wife of Frederick Evans, aged 41.

ORR—At Argyle, on May 28th, 1912, Katherine Jenkins, beloved wife of Captain Forrest Lee Orr, of British Columbia, leaving to mourn a husband and two small children.

MacPHAIL—At De Sablo, on May 21st, 1912, Eva, daughter of Sarah and the late Duncan MacPhail.

MALLETT—At Caldwell, Idaho, June 8th, 1912, Estie B., wife of H. W. Mallett, aged 38 years.

WYNNE—At her home, 22 Bayfield Street, on June 21st, 1912, A. Josephine, daughter of Thomas and Mary Wynne. R. I. P.

FOLEY—In Dorchester, Mass., on June 15th, Patrick A. Foley, a native of P. E. Island. R. I. P.

MARTIN—At Eldon, P. E. Island, on Wednesday, June 19th, 1912, Catherine Martin.

McINNIS—In Charlottetown, June 22nd, 1912, the infant son of Allan and Eliza McInnis.

McCORMACK—At Little Pond, on the 19th inst., Joseph McCormack, aged 27 years. May his soul rest in peace.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader. Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra. A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00. W. W. COBY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

PLANT LINE.

Direct Route to Boston. Commencing 7th May and following Tuesdays, steamer will leave for Hawkesbury, Halifax and Boston. Returning leave Boston every Saturday at noon. For further information apply to T. NICOLL, Agent, Ch'town. July 26, 1912—tt

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B. Sun Fire offices of London. Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York. Combined Assets \$100,000,000. Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses. JOHN MACBACHERN AGENT. Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 26th July, 1912, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, three times a week each way, between Kelly's Cross and Special Route from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Kelly's Cross, New Westbire and Charlottetown, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Ch'town, June 17, 1912. June 19, 1912—31

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 26th July, 1912, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way, between Webster's Corner and Piquid Railway Station from the 1st October next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Webster's Corner, Fort Augustus and Charlottetown, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Ch'town, June 17, 1912. June 19, 1912—31

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader. Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra. A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00. W. W. COBY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart.

Newson's Block, Charlottetown; Barristers, Solicitors, etc. McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown.

Morson & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys.

Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I. MONEY TO LOAN. Solicitor Royal Bank of Canada.

JAMES H. REDDIN Barrister, etc.

Has Removed his Office from the City Hotel Building, Great George Street, to rooms over Grant's Implement Warehouse, Corner of Queen at 1 Sydney Streets. Collections attended to. Money to loan. Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1911—6m

STEWART & CAMPBELL, Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

Office in Dearlay Block, Corner Queen and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. MONEY TO LOAN. W. S. STEWART, K. C. & N. A. CAMPBELL July 3, 1911—q13.



Martha and Mary.

Miss Marbury walked slowly along the box-bordered path of her old garden, gathering the late roses.

With her arms full of the creamy blooms, she re-entered the quaint old house, that had been the home of the Marburys for generations, and where she and her sister, the last of their name, lived on a slender income that barely kept up the gentle traditions of their race.

As Miss Mary came in with her arms full of roses, Miss Martha was conscious of nerves stretched close to a snap.

'Oh, Patty dear, Miss Mary held out her fragrant burden, are they not lovely? and so many. You know dear mother planted them and they always seem to bring a sweet message from her, I will put some here in a vase on your desk to—'

'Oh, no, don't do it, move anything on my desk for heaven's sake,' said Miss Martha sharply. 'I am just getting these papers straight, Mary. I can't look or think of anything else now. These reports must go out at once. Unless we can get fifteen hundred dollars next month, work on the Children's Hospital must stop. And we cannot use the old house another winter. The roof leaks and the walls are damp, and it is altogether hopeless.'

'Oh, the poor little children,' said Miss Mary pitifully. 'Surely surely there are some people rich enough to help. I have twenty dollars I can give.'

'And wear the moth-eaten coat another winter?' said Miss Martha. 'No, indeed, I have had enough of your giving. You went shabby all last year keeping old Tony Williams out of the almshouse where he belonged.'

'Oh, Patty dear but it would have broken his poor old heart to go. It was the place for him as everybody agreed, when we had to turn him out of the Aged Home for smoking under the bed clothes,' said Miss Martha firmly. 'And if you had not helped those wretched Transions to pay their rent we might have held their beggarly children as delinquents.'

'Oh, but I found their mother praying to Santa Maria that she might keep her babies, Patty, and they have been good ever since you know.'

'No, I don't know,' answered Miss Martha tartly. 'I've given up the whole shifless lazy set, since they would not do as I wished, and I do hope you won't meddle in that blind, blundering, impractical way of yours any more.'

'Miss Mary's pale face flushed a little over her nose, but she answered softly: 'I suppose I am impractical, Patty, but we can't be wise and clever as you. So I will go off with my flowers to church and pray for the hospital, it is all I can do.'

'Church today?' said Miss Martha. 'Oh, I quite forgot the Forty Hours! I was too tired with the meeting last night to get up to Mass this morning.'

'There will be confessions this evening said Miss Mary gently. 'Oh, I can't get off this evening, it will be quite impossible. These reports must be mailed at once. I am not like you, Mary. I simply cannot shirk, so run off to your prayers, dear if you will, and leave me to my work.'

'And the little thorn prick in the words struck deep into Miss Mary's heart as she went off with her roses to lay at the Master's feet.'

When she reached the vestibule of the church a touch was laid upon her arm, a woman stood beside her, a woman whose sagged cheek and hollow eyes were marked by the rich splendor of her garb.

'I have been watching you, she began abruptly, her voice husky and tremulous, 'watching you for the last ten minutes. My God, if I could pray—I I dared pray like you, but it has been twenty years—twenty years since I have given a thought to God—and now—I do not know how, say, I dare not kneel and ask his help. My child—my own darling was taken suddenly ill in our car, and we had to stop here. The doctor sent me from him they have him now—oh, God, now, under the knife. They told me to pray, to pray, I who have not prayed for years. Will you who know how to call on God, speak for me. Will you speak for me, you who are his friend to me something about it, but I was so dithered about other things that I scarcely heard. They were traveling in their private car and had to stop the boy was so ill.'

'And he got well?' asked Miss Mary eagerly. 'Oh, yes, he got well, though the doctor said it was a close call, for, a while he thought there was no hope, and his mother was almost frantic. I suppose Mary Gwynne sent her one of our reports, and she has given us fifteen hundred dollars. Fifteen hundred! Call a board meeting, Mary dear, at once. They will see that after all Martha Marbury has not worked in vain.'

'And Miss Mary slipped the little note, that no one must see into the fold of her dress. There are some things, that neither boards nor busy Marthas understand—that are only learned by the quiet 'Mary's kneeling at the Master's feet.—Mary T. Waggaman in Exchange.

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important is a healthy action of these organs. They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and despondency.

'I was taken ill with kidney trouble and became so weak I could scarcely get around. I took medicine without benefit, and finally decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the first bottle I felt so much better that I continued its use, and six bottles made me a new woman. When my little girl was a baby, she could not keep anything on her stomach, and we gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured her.' Mrs. THOMAS LEWIS, Wallaceton, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back, and builds up the whole system.

'Spare my boy? Oh I will give all I thought, my wealth, my lands. I will go back to the Church I have left, to the faith I have forgotten, I will lead another life—if he is spared to me, Oh, pray for me in pity for my breaking mother heart. Pray to God who listens to prayers like yours, that He will save my boy.'

Gentle Miss Mary stood pale and stilled. Never before had such a wild gust of human anguish swept into the sweet stillness of her maiden peace.

'But it smote upon cords that woke into music full and deep. 'Come she said softly, 'we will go back to Our Lord's feet and pray for your boy.'

'Not I—not I—the strange recollection shuddering—I could not, I dare not after twenty prayerless, Godless years.'

'I will, said Miss Mary, tears of pity dimming her tender eyes. 'I will pray as you ask. But oh, God is so merciful—come ask for His mercy. He will hear a mother's prayer.'

'Not more, not mine, my lips could not shape one. I stood cold, dumb, despairing, and I could not speak one word I must go back now—back to my boy. This half hour will mean life or death to him. Life or death to me. Oh, pray for him, pray, pray, you who can.'

The words ended in a hoarse passionate sob—and the wretched mother was gone. Miss Mary turned back into the church and knelt again before the altar until the stroke of the bell in the tower told the half hour had passed.

Then she went home in the gathering twilight wondering pitifully what joy or anguish that half hour had brought.

'But of the strange meeting' the passionate, despairing outcry; the dark remorseful depths that had for a moment been bared to her gentle eyes, she said nothing—even to busy Martha.

Under the seal of a sacred silence she held what she felt to be a soul's unveiling—buried in her faithful, tender heart.

The reports had been scattered far and wide, but as yet there had been no response, though two weeks had passed since the final issue. The board was in despair—work in the Children's Hospital must cease. Miss Martha had worried herself into a sick headache, and was shut up in her darkened room—all to pieces, as her sympathizing friends declared—when the postman dropped a 'special delivery' at the sisters door.

Miss Marbury read the superscription, in a bold dashing hand, that made gentle Miss Mary look at the envelope in wonder and doubt. She was by full six years rightly Miss Marbury, but this strange letter could not be for her. Yet with poor Martha so ill, and the letter of seeming importance, she surely might venture to open and read a communication that bore her name.

'Dear friend of my dearest hour,' ran the few brief lines within, 'your prayer was heard. I learned the name of the lady who put her roses on the altar from the old sexton of the church. I see that same name signed to a report, telling of the sore need of a Children's Hospital in your town. I send my check of \$1,500, the amount required, to you, to you my sweet faced saint, as a thank offering for what is beyond all thanks I will never forget you or your blessed prayer; sometimes remember me.'

'ELLEN GRYCE LANE.'

Miss Mary stood for a moment flushed tremulous, the letter, the check in her hand. Then she went up to Miss Martha in her darkened room.

'Here is a letter dear,' she said, 'a letter that has just come from a lady signing herself Ellen Gryce Lane. She says she has seen your report for the life of her son. She sends her check for \$1,500, Patty dear.'

'Fifteen hundred dollars!' gasped Miss Martha. 'Fifteen hundred dollars. All that we need. This is beyond all my hopes—Ellen Gryce Lane—I remember now, she is the rich Western woman whose son was operated upon by Dr. Morris some weeks ago. Mary Gwynne was telling me.'

'I have been watching you, she began abruptly, her voice husky and tremulous, 'watching you for the last ten minutes. My God, if I could pray—I I dared pray like you, but it has been twenty years—twenty years since I have given a thought to God—and now—I do not know how, say, I dare not kneel and ask his help. My child—my own darling was taken suddenly ill in our car, and we had to stop here. The doctor sent me from him they have him now—oh, God, now, under the knife. They told me to pray, to pray, I who have not prayed for years. Will you who know how to call on God, speak for me. Will you speak for me, you who are his friend to me something about it, but I was so dithered about other things that I scarcely heard. They were traveling in their private car and had to stop the boy was so ill.'

'And he got well?' asked Miss Mary eagerly. 'Oh, yes, he got well, though the doctor said it was a close call, for, a while he thought there was no hope, and his mother was almost frantic. I suppose Mary Gwynne sent her one of our reports, and she has given us fifteen hundred dollars. Fifteen hundred! Call a board meeting, Mary dear, at once. They will see that after all Martha Marbury has not worked in vain.'

'And Miss Mary slipped the little note, that no one must see into the fold of her dress. There are some things, that neither boards nor busy Marthas understand—that are only learned by the quiet 'Mary's kneeling at the Master's feet.—Mary T. Waggaman in Exchange.

'Spare my boy? Oh I will give all I thought, my wealth, my lands. I will go back to the Church I have left, to the faith I have forgotten, I will lead another life—if he is spared to me, Oh, pray for me in pity for my breaking mother heart. Pray to God who listens to prayers like yours, that He will save my boy.'

Gentle Miss Mary stood pale and stilled. Never before had such a wild gust of human anguish swept into the sweet stillness of her maiden peace.

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LITTLE BOY WAS SUDDENLY TAKEN WITH DIARRHŒA and VOMITING

If you are suddenly taken with Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, or Pains in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, or any Looseness of the Bowels, do not waste any time, but immediately procure a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and it will cure you in no time. Mrs. H. L. Steadman, Pleasant River, N.S., writes: 'A year ago this fall, my little boy was suddenly taken ill with diarrhœa and vomiting, and as our doctor is ten miles distant, it seemed as if I could not get help soon enough, but on going to the country store I purchased a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and after the first dose could notice an improvement, and the next day the child was better and regained health. Since that time I always keep it on hand.'

Insist on being given "Dr. Fowler's," when you ask for it. Price 35c. Manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

riches which after all, are only ours during our stewardship, but it is just as gratifying and just as ennobling to give proportionately of the more modest means which some of us command. We are not judged by what we give so much as by the manner in which we give it, and happy indeed, is he who is not afraid to give generously even of his small means. Our charity may not sound around the world, but they are heard by some poor sufferer close at hand, and what richer recompense can we ask?

Here is a story which Baron Douce, the celebrated Irish judge, once told in that exaggerated Irish 'brogue' which he loved to employ. 'I was down in Cork last month, holding assizes. On the first day when the jury came in, the officer of the court said: "Gen'lemen of the jury, ye'll take your accustomed places, if ye please." And may I never laugh, said the baron, "if they didn't all walk into the dock!"'

I was cured of Bronchitis and Asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT. MRS. A. LIVINGSTONE, Lot 5, I. E. I.

I was cured of a severe attack of Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT. MRS. H. B. WYNACHT, Bridgewater.

Mrs. Sorapp—Whenever my husband and I get into an argument I send the children out of doors. Mrs. Rapp—That's right. Fresh air is a good deal better for the children than hot air.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

A Sensible Merchant. Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains, and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 25 and 50 cts.

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GAVE UP ALL HOPES OF EVER GETTING WELL. Mr. Jacob E. Herr, 111 Grange St., Stratford, Ont., writes:—'Ten years ago I suffered with a very peculiar disease. I would go to bed feeling as well as could be, and after sleeping for five hours I would wake with a severe pain in my back, then moving into my side and breast. The pain was so terrible I could not lie in my bed, and usually had to sit up until morning with a pillow propped up behind my back. With all my pain I would go to work, and after working up to about 10 o'clock the pain would leave me entirely. The same thing would happen the next night, and every night for two years. I tried four different doctors, but none of them did me any good. I tried a great many patent medicines, but all of no avail. I gave up all hopes of ever getting well. A friend persuaded me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I bought four boxes, and after using the first one I felt a change for the better, and after using three boxes I could sleep all night. The pain was gone, and I was completely cured. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.'

Sometimes we become restless and impatient because we do not immediately see the result of our generosity. We seem to think that whatever aid we are able to give should work miracles before our eyes, and we are not content to believe that somewhere and somehow somebody's burden had been lightened because of our faith and generosity.

Sooner or later, often when we least expect it, our deeds of kindness come back to us a thousandfold. They may not be repaid in substantial coin, they may not even bear the stamp of generosity, but they pour their blessings into our lives with rich and deep help us to understand the readjustment of our nature.

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Prince Edward Island Railway.

Commencing on June 3rd, 1912, trains on this Railway will run as follows:

Table with columns: Read Down (Dly, ex, San), Read Up (Dly, ex, San), STATIONS, and times. Includes stations like Charlottetown, Hunter River, Emerald, Kensington, Summerside, Port Hill, O'Leary, Tignish.

Table with columns: A.M., P.M., and times for stations like Charlottetown, Mt. Stewart, St. Peters, Ar. Souris.

Table with columns: Dly, ex, San, Sat, P.M., and times for stations like Charlottetown, Ar. Murray Harbor.

H. McEWEN Supt. P. E. I. Railway.

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Imported & Island Grown. American Banner (Island), American Banner (Imported), Ligorvo (white) (Imported), Black Tartarian (Island), Black Tartarian (Imported).

Clean, true to name, heavy, grown from Registered Seed. Every Farmer should get a bag or two for new seed (3 bushels in bag).

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B. C. McLEOD, K. C. | W. B. BENTLEY. McLEOD & BENTLEY. Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN. Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

W. A. STEWART, K. C. | A. A. CAMPBELL. July 8, 1911—14.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, G. B. Sun Fire offices of London. Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York. Combined Assets \$100,000,000. Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses. JOHN MACBACHERN AGENT. Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906

McLean & McKinnon. Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. LIME! We can supply from this date Fresh Burned Lime in large and small quantities suitable for farming and building purposes. Orders left at Kilns on St. Peter's Road, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. C. Lyons & Co. May 29, 1912.

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Spring and Summer weather calls for prompt attention to the Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We beg to remind our numerous patrons that we have REMOVED from 23 Prince Street to our new stand 122 DORCHESTER STREET, Next door to Dr. Conroy's Office, where we shall be pleased to see all our friends.

All Orders Receive Strict Attention. Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers. H. McMILLAN

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Daily expected per schooners "R. Bowers" and "Freedom," one thousand tons bet quality Hard Coal in Egg, Stove and Chestnut sizes.

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July 26, 1911—14. KING EDWARD HOTEL. Mrs. Larter, Proprietress. Will now be conducted on KENT STREET Near Corner of Queen.

Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices. June 12 1907.

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We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless. A. J. FRASER, D. D. Aug. 15 1906—3m

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Barrister, etc. Has Removed his Office from the City Hotel Building, Great George Street, to rooms over Grant's Implement Warehouse, Corner of Queen and Sydney Streets. Collections attended to. Money to loan. Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1911—6m

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Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Offices in Desriety Block, Corner Queen and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. MONEY TO LOAN. W. A. STEWART, K. C. | A. A. CAMPBELL. July 8, 1911—14.

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