

The Herald

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JAMES McISAAC
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Dominion Parliament

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—Taxation of those who are best able to bear it was the feature of Sir Thomas White's budget which was presented to parliament today. The direct income tax which was anticipated has not been imposed and agriculture is exempted. On the other hand the Minister of Finance has gone for the increased revenue which is necessary in this war time to the business and industries which have been able to maintain profits above the average return to capital during times of peace, also to those others whose profits arise directly from the manufacture of munitions or the furnishing of supplies in connection with the war itself, and are in some instances of abnormal character. "It has appeared to the government," said Sir Thomas, "that persons, firms and corporations whose profits have been such should be called upon to contribute a share to the carrying on of the war. Their positions being advantageous as compared with less fortunate fellow citizens, it is just that a portion of their advantage should be appropriated to the benefit of the state." The measure which he introduced to the House provides for the taxation of the profits in excess of a certain percentage upon capital engaged in all classes of business and industry, including railway, steamship, public-utility, financial, commercial, milling, mining and industrial enterprises. A rate of profit has been fixed which might be taken as a fair annual return in normal times. The following are the taxation and tariff changes: The duty on apples is increased to 90 cents per barrel, with a British preference of 33 1/3 per cent. A duty of one-half cent per gallon is imposed on oils and petrol, and under the British preference the duty will be one-third of a cent. The duty on crude petroleum will be 7 1/2 per cent, intermediate and general tariffs and five per cent. British preferential. Upon all incorporated companies carrying on business in Canada, except life insurance companies otherwise dealt with and those engaged in agriculture, there is imposed a tax of one-fourth of the net profits in excess of 7 per cent upon paid up capital. Upon individuals, firms and partnerships and associations there is imposed a tax of one-fourth of the net profits in excess of ten per cent of capital engaged in their business. These taxes will apply to every accounting period since the outbreak of the war.

So complete a surprise was the budget that A. K. McLean, of Halifax, the opposition financial critic, was unable to proceed, and moved the adjournment until he had time to think over what it all meant. What he had intended to argue the government should do he was astonished to find it had done, and he was speechless. It is a far reaching taxation, and it will be some time probably before the country is thoroughly acquainted with the extent to which the government is prepared to go to get funds to help defray the cost of the war. One thing, however, is abundantly clear, and that is that those of the people upon whom the cost of the war has fallen heavily, and who have suffered because of it are untouched by the new taxation.

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—There was an unusual scene in the Canadian Commons tonight when Sir George Foster reached the end of a speech thrilling with eloquence, replete with allusions and references and prophetic of the future for the Allies, the Empire and Canada. The applause was loud and prolonged, and it came from both sides of the House. The members cheered lustily and W. A. Buchanan, the Liberal member for Medicine Hat, who followed hastened to assure the House that he was at one with the sentiments expressed by the Minister of Trade and Commerce. He paid a fine tribute to the patriotic utterances of Sir George. Sir George has still the broad outlook of the great statesman, and no man can sway an audience as he can. He told the House tonight of the two lessons which Great Britain had learned, unpreparedness in military matters and co-ordination and co-operation of all the parts of the British Empire for the general good and the general benefit. He declared that the first thing after the war has ended will be the revision of the treaties and tariffs which govern trade. "The slate is clean," he said, "and the Allies who have mingled in the contest to deterne the Hun will be disposed to unite to protect their countries. The last and least source of supply will be Germany, until the German people have renounced their mad wild dream of their super-race, super-race, and super-state." Sir George declared that the British Empire would join the League of Goodwill of the Allies for the good of all Canada, he said and shown herself to be one of the potent, virile forces of the whole world, and after the war they would work together, both parties and all the people for a sane, safe mobilization of all that was best in the country.

Canadian companies will be compelled to invest in those securities one-half of the increase in their net ledger assets during the years 1915 and 1916 after making provision for increase in foreign reserves and in policy loans insurance companies whose domicile is outside Canada but which are licensed to transact business in Canada will make their deposit required of them in 1916 and 1917 as security for their policyholders in the Dominion. Provision is made to meet the case of foreign companies which have already made their deposits for the present year. The courage which Sir Thomas White has displayed in presenting to this country a budget so radical in its proposals look parliament by storm. Never has it been so possibly laid down by a Canadian finance minister that the rich must pay. Agriculture, as the basic industry of the country, is untouched, thus showing the keen mind of the nation's builder. The wage earner will go on as he has been going and what he pays to the great fund such as the Patriotic Fund, will continue to be voluntary. But the rich man, the man who can afford to travel, the man who has been making money out of the nation's woeful, the individual who has been making money out of the manufacture of munitions, and supplying all the needs of the Canadian soldiers generally will all dip into their pockets. They will pay not only out of their profits that they are going to make, but out of what they have already made for the measure is retroactive. The tax upon the profits goes back to the beginning of the war.

Progress of the War
London February 15.—Switching their offensive from the Artois and Champagne regions in France to the Belgian sector around Ypres held by the British the Germans have smashed their way, by an artillery bombardment and infantry attacks, into a British front line trench over a distance between 600 and 800 yards and the British official communication in admitting the gain asserts that it was on a front of about 600 yards. Berlin says that a majority of the defenders of the trench were killed, but that one officer and several dozens of soldiers were made prisoners. In the Artois region between Lens and Bethune the Germans was occupied by them while the French guns have been busy shelling German organizations in the neighborhood of the road to Lille. The French also bombarded German positions north of St-Sur-Aisne, and to the northeast of Soissons, and in the Argonne exploded a mine and occupied the crater. In Champagne, Berlin asserts, French infantry attempts to regain lost positions north of Tournai were repulsed, as likewise was a similar attack in the Vosges near Oerssept.

There has been a considerable renewal of activity on the Russian front around Dvinsk, to the south of the Pripiet river, but no important changes have occurred. The Italians are still using their guns and infantry in attempts to retake from the Austro-Hungarians the positions recently captured on Monte Rombon, but all attempts have been repulsed with heavy losses, according to Vienna. Both sides of the Sissers occupied by the Austrians, and positions in the Seebach Talley and on the Austrian front between the Pella Valley and Viesch mountain, also have been heavily bombarded by the Italians. The Russians are still on the offensive against the Turks in the Caucasus region, but Constantinople reports their attacks have been halted by counter-attacks. At the re-opening of the British parliament both Premier Asquith and Secretary for War Kitchener made speeches in which they reviewed the situation, and expressed confidence in ultimate victory for the Entente Allies. Premier Asquith informed the House of Commons that the government was taking stock of all its munitions, men and finance and industrial reserve, so as to be in position to put forth its maximum strength. He intimated that another credit of large amount would be asked for at an early date, and announced that a general conference of the Allies is to be held in Paris, at which all the strategic and political aspects of the war will be considered.

New York, Feb. 16.—A news agency despatch from Paris today says: Three Teutonic submarines have been sunk in the Adriatic Sea by French cruisers according to the Echo De Paris. London, Feb. 16.—The final struggle for the mastery of Albania has begun, according to a very despatch received in London. The Austrians and Bulgarians have succeeded in forming a juncture, and their combined armies are now in contact with Essad Pasha's army of Albanians, Montenegrins and Serbians, which is defending Durazzo. London, Feb. 16.—Thirteen French aeroplanes carried out a raid on the town and camps of Strumitsa, Bulgaria, yesterday, according to a Reuters despatch from Salonika today. The machine dropped 158 bombs, causing several fires, it is added. The despatch states that the machines, although subjected to a severe bombardment, returned to their base untouched.

Petrograd, Feb. 16.—The fall of Erzerum, which had been confidently awaited since the news of the taking by the Russians of nine of the eighteen forts guarding the gateway to Asia Minor is the cause of great elation in Petrograd. Controlling the roads through Armenia, with access to Trebizond, Tabeiz, and Mesopotamia, the capture of Erzerum is calculated to have immense strategic importance in the Russian campaign in the Caucasus, and it will indirectly affect the Balkans campaign by relieving the pressure on the Allies at Salonika. The conviction entertained by all Russian military observers that Erzerum would ultimately be forced to capitulate was based on the fact that the remaining nine forts were of considerably less importance than those already in Russian hands and could be readily flanked or even ignored, in forcing the evacuation of the Turkish stronghold. The taking of the first fort is believed to have destroyed the plan of defense, since the impregnability of Erzerum rested on the assumption of the German engineers who constructed the fortifications that the position was safe against assault from the south. In spite of the intense cold and deep snow, the Russian troops took Kop mountain by storm, and dealt the Turks the first staggering blow. Having driven them from this position, the Russian artillery broke through and flanked the other positions, which went like a house of cards, the result of the Russian onslaught exceeding all expectations. The Caucasian campaign derived great benefit from the Russian domination of the Black Sea, which enabled the army to receive a plentiful supply of provisions and munitions. The number of men garrisoning the Turkish positions before the recent retreat of the Turkish army was estimated at 80,000. These numbers are believed to have been considerably augmented by the falling back of the Turks on this position. It was before Erzerum that the Russians suffered defeat in the Russo-Turkish war. Erzerum is the first instance of a strong fortress being taken by a whirlwind assault.

Petrograd, Feb. 20, via London, Feb. 21.—The Russians are pressing the advantage gained at Erzerum on both flanks. On the right, along the Black Sea coast by the co-operation of the sea and land forces, they are driving the Turks from one position after another to the east of Trebizond, and it is expected that active operations against that important seaport will not be long deferred.

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Canada's War Outlay
Ottawa, Feb. 14.—Details of Canada's war expenditure for the first eight months of the war, aggregating \$60,000,000, were given to parliament today in a fourth volume of the Auditor-General's report for the last fiscal year. The more interesting items and alleged irregularities have already been made public through the medium of the Special War Purchase Investigating Committee of parliament and of Sir Charles Davidson. The correspondence between the Auditor-General and the militia department, contained in the present volume, deals for the most part, with the cases which have already been publicly investigated, and throws little new light on what is generally known. Some of the details of expenditure are of special interest. During the eight months the government spent \$57,174 for special police for the Ottawa government buildings and public buildings generally. The Thiel Detective Service, with scores of operatives working for the Militia and Justice Departments, looking after spies and suspicious characters generally, cost nearly \$28,000. Internment operations cost nearly a quarter of a million. Special trains for ministers on war service cost over \$10,000. The C. P. R. drew over one million dollars for transporting troops. The Ross Rifle Company got \$933,000 for rifles, etc up to March 31st last. The total number of new rifles supplied, up to that time, was given as 14,000. The cost of Valcartier Camp, including pay and maintenance of the 35,000 soldiers who were there during September and October, was \$1,170,000. The Naval Service Expenditures charged up to war account, totalled \$3,096,125, including \$405,000 for the Niobe; 206,000 for the Rainbow; \$1,234,000 for the submarines on the Pacific coast, and defence on the Atlantic.

The Trade and Commerce Department spent \$3,003,000 for Canada's gift of flour to the Moherland.

They have renounced their mad wild dream of their super-race, super-race, and super-state." Sir George declared that the British Empire would join the League of Goodwill of the Allies for the good of all Canada, he said and shown herself to be one of the potent, virile forces of the whole world, and after the war they would work together, both parties and all the people for a sane, safe mobilization of all that was best in the country.

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MOORE & McLEOD!



Overcoats Worth to \$14.50 \$8.99 Clearing at
The Man who wants a smart warm well made Overcoat for a very little price, should see this week end special.
There's a limited quantity—a dozen in all. There are tweeds, mostly in fancy browns and greys. There are double breasted and single breasted models. There are sizes from 35 to 40 ch st measure. The coats are half belted and each have the "C" avertible collar. The values run to \$14.50.
BUY ONE FOR EIGHT NINETY-NINE. THESE OFFERED FOR CASH ONLY.

Here is a Mighty Interesting Sale of Womens' New Coats in Full Swing Here today.

THIS SALE OF COATS FOR WOMEN OFFERS YOU A CHANCE TO GET HOLD OF A HANDSOME WINTER COAT—right now before the real cold weather commences—at prices lower than the factory would charge you for the garments. There are three classes into which this great offer in colored coats is divided. And here they are—
\$8.50 \$12.00
Fifteen Dollars for Coats that are Worth to \$22.00!
For Coats Worth up to \$12.50 For Coats Worth up to \$16
Curl Cloths and Tweeds in all styles, all good colorings, all sizes. This is simply a Tweeds. They are new this season. They are wonderful bargain in handsome, low priced are all handsome, smart garments. They are coats. This lot includes garments worth to are garments worth to \$16.00. TODAY and \$12.50. TODAY and TOMORROW \$8.50, TOMORROW.....\$12.00

\$15 These Coats are all new. They are made of handsome all wool cloths. Chinchillas, Zibelines and Tweeds. The styles are right, and the range of sizes will suit everybody. Get yourself a \$22.00 Coat for \$15.00. TODAY and TOMORROW.....\$15

Business Men FOR 1916 Office Supplies Will Be Needed

We carry a big stock of everything for the office. Blank Books, Ledgers, Cash Books, Day Books, Bill Books, Letter Books, Files, Binding Cases, Bill Files, Letter Files, Account Paper, Carbon Paper, Typewriter Paper, Typewriter Ribbons, Account Pads, Letter & Note Pads, Inks, Pens, Pencils, Rulers, Blotting Paper, Erasers, Note Paper, &c., &c.

One Million Envelopes In Stock, all sizes, all prices. Come to us for your office Needs. Lowest Prices. Wholesale and Retail. CARTER and COMPANY, Ltd

Local And Other Items

The river Meuse has overflowed its banks near Liege. Some villages and part of Liege are inundated.
A report says a new shed constructed to hold four Zeppelins at Friedrichshafen has been partially destroyed by storm.
The last of the Serbian soldiers remaining in Albania have been safely landed at Corfu. The entire Serbian army is now out of danger.
Constantinople reports that the Allies have ordered the military occupation of all the Greek islands in Thessalonik and Morava and that "force" will be used if necessary.
Nine women and two men were burned to death in a fire in the Colonial Restaurant and Lodging house in New York yesterday morning. It is believed they were actors and actresses.
The New York Herald's London cable intimates that Lord Derby is to be a member of the cabinet as Minister of Aviation. Also Lord Robert Cecil, in charge of the rigid enforcement of the naval blockade against the enemy.
A telephone message from Kingsport, about 25 miles from Bristol Tennessee reported part of the plant of the New Federal Dye Stuffs and Chemical Company destroyed by fire last Friday night. It was used for the manufacture of war munitions.
Including Viscount Weymouth, he is Marquis of Bath. Killed in action in France on Sunday, 45 hours to peargoes have been killed or died of wounds or illness contracted on active service, showing the sacrifices which the peargoes is paying the service of the country.
Premier William Morris Hughes of Australia is now a member of the Canadian privy council. He was sworn in on the 18th by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and after the ceremony on the invitation of Sir Robert Borden, he attended and participated in a meeting of the Dominion cabinet.
France was swept by a gale a few days ago. There were many shipwrecks and the Channel service was delayed. The Chantilly district was flooded when the local stream burst its bank. Reports from the front say that the last 48 hours had seen the worst weather since the war began. The gale was very severe in the Belgian district and a large section was flooded.
That the walls of Parliament buildings are intact, the whole west wing is practically undamaged by fire and only slightly by water, and that the Building as it stands today represents an asset in labour and material in position of fully \$2,000,000, that can be used, is the report of architects Messrs John A. Pearson of Toronto and J. O. Marchand of Montreal, after an examination of the burned structure.
Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture who was severely burned in the Parliament building fire is making good progress towards recovery. He is still suffering badly. As soon as he is able to move his doctors will likely order him to take a complete rest. It is probable that he will take an active part in the work of the session. Hon J. D. Hazen in the meantime is the Acting Minister of Agriculture.
That many brands of salt dressing containing cotton seed oil are being sold as olive oil, contrary to the regulations governing the sale of this article, is the report of Dominion Analyst M. Gill in a bulletin just issued. Of 78 samples of oil examined, were found to contain cotton seed oil, while 35 samples contained the word "cotton" in very small type on the label, whereas the regulations require that they be labelled in conspicuous characters. The bulletin describes this condition of things as unsatisfactory.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURE COLDS, ETC.

The Poet's Sermon.

In a "Poet's Corner," writes the "Sacred Heart Review," we chanced on a new version of the old story of St. Philip Neri and the penitent whose tongue "did speak a vile, malicious lie" of one he judged to be his enemy. The lie did its work. Men passed by the slandered man with looks of scorn; old friends stood aloof; no one seemed to pity him as his face paled and his lips trembled when insult followed insult. The slanderer revelled in the result of his evil deed. Revenge was sweet, and he gratified it to satiety. Then came the reaction. The prompting of his better self made him see at last the enormity of his offense. He would call back the lie—

But when I sought to call it home again,
Alas! though black and foul it had gone forth,
I knew it not in very truth for mine.
Hailed and caught up and hurled as it had been
By eager friends who call such monsters foys.
So the penitent sought St. Philip asking:
"Father, what shall my great atonement be?
How can I unto him whom I have wronged,
And unto God Whose truth I have deformed,
Make reparation for this mighty sin?"

The saint looked at the sinner with a reproachful yet compassionate glance, and bade him—

My son, go thou into the marketplace,
Take thence a bird the archer has brought down,
With dead, limp feathers waiting to be plucked,
Take these between thy fingers, one by one,
Gazing not in thy walk to right or left,
Marking not which way this one floats or that,
But still pursuing thy appointed way
Until the dead bird in thy hand lies bare;
Then backward turning, stooping in thy path,
Uplift each tiny feather lying low,
Missing not one from out the scattered shower;
Then will thy sin return to thee disarmed,
Powerless as when its poison lay undrained,
Then will thy reparation be complete."

Aghast, the penitent protested that the task was beyond the power of man to accomplish. A bird's feathers, airy and light, floating hither and thither on the breeze, could not be gathered back. The wind had borne them where sight and touch could reach them nevermore.

"Thou sayest well," the penitent saint replied,
"And thus the breath of slander, wafted far
Into the market places of the world
Beareth its scent of plague, its poison touch.
On waves that widen and return no more
From the vast sea of everlasting death."

The poet draws the moral thus:—
Even so, good friends and neighbors everyone,
Read we the page, can we its lesson well;
And, while we seek its moral elsewhere,
Take heed lest haply it may touch ourselves.

"Take heed!" Today, as in St. Philip's time, a reputation is easily smirched by an evil tongue; irreparable injury is done by the malicious lie, by idle gossip.

Jeanne, The Maid

BY GORDON ARTHUR SMITH
in Scribner's Magazine.

(Continued)

"When I had helped her saddle the white horse, I turned to the roan. She watched me intently, saying nothing until I had mounted and moved up beside her. Then:
"I knew you would come to me," she said.
"Of course," I answered.
"I shall not keep you long, and no harm shall come to you—nor

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes blemishes in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"Two of my children had scrofula sores which kept growing deeper and kept them from going to school for three months. Ointments and medicines did no good until I began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine caused the sores to heal, and the children have shown no signs of scrofula since." J. W. McGraw, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands.

"My father. That much the voices have promised me."
"Where do we go?" I asked.
"To Saint-Nicholas-du-Port. It is about thirty miles—not far from Nancy."
"Very well," I said, "I am ready."

"We rode all that afternoon—a strange couple, and on that in times less strange would have attracted more attention; for while thousands of men, women and children were travelling in the opposite direction, we were the only people going to the east into the teeth of the victorious German army. Many times we were warned to turn back, and as many times Jeanne smiled and shook her head. There were narrowing sights from which I averted my eyes, but which Jeanne gazed upon unflinchingly.

"It but makes my own life seem of less account," she said me—and my death the more necessary."

Toward evening a French officer challenged us, ordering us back. He informed us that women were not wanted on the firing line, and he looked at me and my civilian clothes with suspicion.

"Jeanne answered and said: 'Where men are suffering, women are always needed. I am going to take a little of their suffering onto myself. It is God's will.'"

The officer stared—I saw him hesitate, waver, and acquiesce—and then he saluted her and said: 'Go—and God keep you.'

"Later in the night, men were so busy with their own affairs to notice us, or if they did they put us down for peasants returning in a mad attempt to save some of our belongings. And shortly before dawn we reached Saint-Nicholas-du-Port, where the ground was rocking under our feet, and our voices were drowned in the ominous thundering of the cannon.

"We slept in a field outside the village—that is we lay on the ground and tried to sleep; but, tired as I was I could not, and I think that Jeanne stayed awake to pray.

"The sun came up, red behind the smoke, glowing like a devil's eye; and it looked upon a devil's day.

Jeanne and I arose, stretched our stiff limbs, and left the field for the village.

"Now, it happened that the rear-guard of the French army were making a desperate stand about four miles east of Saint-Nicholas-du-Port, their idea being of course, that the Meurthe, on which the village is situated, would prove a safeguard for their own retreat by providing an obstacle for the enemy's advance. Bridges can always be dynamited, and pontoons take time to construct.

"But early that morning the enemy, pursuing their overnight advantage, drove the French from their trenches and hurled them back, exhausted and in disorder, into Saint-Nicholas. It was a dull-eyed, crumpled-up handful of men that we came upon, there in the village—five hundred that had once been five thousand, and half of them bleeding from undressed wounds, and all of them so exhausted that death must have seemed to them a blessed relief.

"When they saw Jeanne, cool and white and calm, on her white horse, they looked on her as on a vision, I am sure some of them did not know whether she was flesh and blood, or whether she was a figure in some dream conjured up by their feverish, tired brains. They parted their ill-

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formed ranks in the street to let her ride through but when she was in the middle of them, she halted drew the rusty old sword, and swung it over her head.

"Courage, mes enfants!" she cried. "Be strong for the glory of France and the glory of God!"

"They turned and tried to cheer; and some of them passed their hands across their eyes vaguely, as if to clear their sight."

"Then, briefly, Jeanne told them that she had been sent by le bon Dieu to rally them and lead them—that they must not be afraid to die—that death in a just cause is sweet—that God cured for them and would remember."

"They listened in absolute silence until she had finished, and then—and then—well, they recognized her, or at least they recognized the spirit that animated her, for they cried out: 'Jeanne d'Arc! Jeanne, the Maid!' And a young lieutenant, the only officer left to them, swung around and put his horse beside hers and shouted: 'Let us all die, but let not the Germans cross the Meurthe!'

"So, while the sappers were sent to dynamite the bridges Jeanne rode out at the head of five hundred men to hold the Germans back until the work should be accomplished, and every one of the five hundred knew that with the bridges went their only hope of retreat.

"They went out the five hundred of them—and a few of them came back, fighting through the streets from house to house. When they were driven back to the square in front of the town hall they set up a Maxim gun and played it like a hose on the close massed enemy; and when they could no longer work the gun they retreated into the town hall itself and fought from the doors and the windows and the balcony. And always Jeanne was with them, unscathed, but fighting now on foot, for the white horse had fallen under her. I could see the dying reaching out piteous adoring hands to touch her skirt before they should die; and I could see the wounded, smiling at her as they fell. The young lieutenant stood by the Maxim gun to the end, operating it with his left arm, for his right hung limp by his side. And then suddenly he was struck in the head and went down in her arms. I saw her make the sign of the cross on his breast, I saw her lips move as she whispered something to him, and I saw him try to smile as he died in her arms."

"Then I was hit and for a few minutes I remember no more. When I came to I was lying in a doorway, across the square from the town hall. Doubtless it was thought I was dead, and no one had wasted the time to bayonet me in order to make certain."

"Crawling out painfully to the sidewalk I perceived the enemy was still encountering some resistance; and just then from the river I heard two great booming crashes and I suspected that the bridges had been dynamited.

"In the square the bursting shells or the German torpedoes, had set fire to the town hall, and it was now a roaring, billowing sheet of flame. But from the upper windows occasional shots spat out, and here and there a German soldier fell quickly and quietly to the ground. I wondered if Jeanne was still in there, or if, already she had accomplished her destiny.

"And suddenly I wondered no longer, for she appeared on the balcony, in full view of the entire square. She stood there in Madonna blue, a crucifix raised up before her eyes, the flames licking hungrily at her feet. Almost I saw a halo about her head—I think I did—I am not sure. Perhaps it was the yellow fire behind her; perhaps it was the gold of her hair.

"Ah, she was very beautiful as she stood there with the light in her eyes as of one who sees God. She was very beautiful, and she was very brave—a woman among a thousand men, a saint among a thousand sinners. As I looked I found that the tears were on my cheeks, and then presently, I staggered to my knees and began to pray as well as I could.

(Concluded next week.)

All kinds of Job Printing done at the Herald office

HONESTLY BELIEVED HE WAS GOING INTO CONSUMPTION.

DR. WOOD'S Norway Pine Syrup CURED HIM.

Mr. Frank E. Anthony, 69 Ethen Street, Winnipeg, Man., writes: "Having taken several bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, during the past few weeks, to relieve a chronic cough and general throat trouble, allow me to express my unbounded satisfaction and thanks as to its sterling qualities. A short time ago I became suddenly subject to violent coughing fits at night, and directly after rising in the morning, for about an hour, and found I was gradually losing weight. All my friends cheerfully informed me that I looked as though I were going into consumption, and I honestly believed such was the case. However, after having taken several bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, along with all the nasty symptoms and I have since regained the lost weight. I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup as a sure cure for all those troubled in a like manner."

When you ask for "Dr. Wood's" see that you get what you ask for. It is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; the price, 25c and 50c. Manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Mansonsville, June, 27, '13.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited, Yarmouth, N. S.

Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure and must be gratifying to you to know that after using 36 bottles of your Liniment on a case of paralysis which my father was afflicted with, I was able to restore him to normal condition. Hoping other sufferers may be benefited by the use of your Liniment, I am,

Sincerely yours, GFO. H. HOLMES.

Desk Sergeant—Didn't I tell you the last time you were here that I never wanted to see you before me again? Toodles—Yes, yer honor. That's what I told the cop, but he wouldn't believe me.

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

"Tommy, you should not fight with that Jimson boy." "I know it, ma." "That's right." "But I didn't know it before I hit him."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

Barber—your hair is very thin on top sir.

Patron—I'm glad of that—I hate fat hair.

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."

"Well, Freddie, said his mother, "did you learn anything at school today?"

"Yes, ma," said Freddie.

"What did you learn new?"

"I found a new way o' getting out o' school for an hour by sniffin' red ink up my nose."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

"Look here, this inclosed card you sold me for as good as new rattles terribly."

"But, my dear sir, I told you it was a rattling good bargain."

Was Not Much of a Believer in Patent Medicines But Millburn's Heart and Nerve Pills Are All Right.

Mrs. Wm. McElwain, Temperance Vale, N.B., writes:—"I am not much of a believer in medicines, but I must say Millburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are all right. Some years ago I was troubled with smothering spells. In the night I would wake up with my breath all gone and think I never would get it back. I was telling a friend of my trouble, and he advised me to try Millburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. He gave me a box, and I had only taken a few of them when I could sleep all night without any trouble. I did not finish the box until some years after when I felt my trouble coming back, so I took the rest of them and they cured me."

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