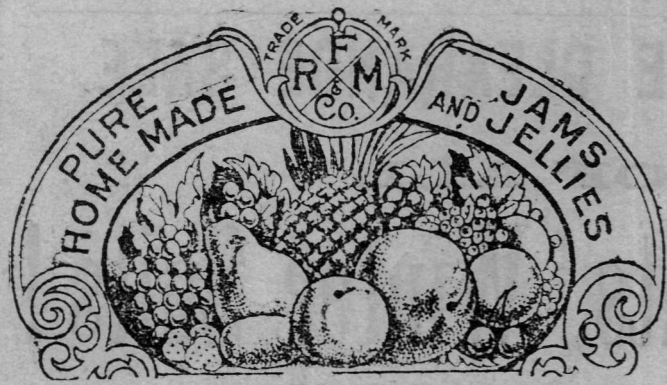


# The Charlotteville Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12, 1913

Vol. XLII, No. 7



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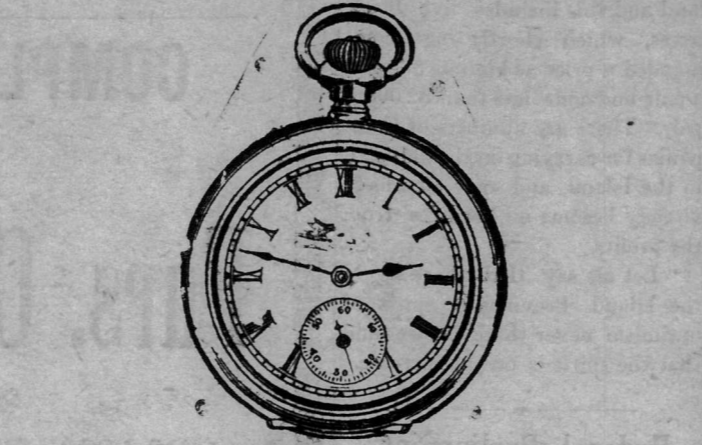
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July 8, 1911—jly.



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HAWTHORNE . . . N. Y.  
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Charlotteville, P. E. I.  
Nov. 30 1910.

## Amalfi's Great Day.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Amalfi, Dec. 30.—Having come down from Naples to Amalfi for the feast of St. Andrew, and arriving a few days in advance, I have realized a new and fuller meaning in the old proverb, "Be there an hour too early than a minute too late." The time of waiting can be well spent here, and after the feast we are still inclined to linger. We have visited the old break ruins of Paestum, driven along the Riviera to Salerno and returning always to Amalfi, as the loveliest spot in this lovely coast line, have found nothing less interesting in the remaining vestiges of her ancient splendor.

But I did not come to Amalfi on an archaeological expedition. I did not come to investigate the ruins of the past. I came especially to witness the feast of a great saint as the people of Amalfi have celebrated it for centuries and to kneel in prayer at his shrine.

The Cathedral of Amalfi enjoys a privilege, shared only by a very few churches in Christendom, that of containing enshrined within its walls the body of an apostle, and that no other than the brother of the great St. Peter whom Christ constituted head of the Church and His first vicar on earth. The body is preserved in an ancient crypt within the Cathedral, encased with a covering of precious marbles. It was brought hither by Cardinal Capua after the sack of Constantinople in the early days of the thirteenth century.

The head of the apostle is preserved in Rome where it is enshrined in one of the four great relics of the Vatican basilica. He is, of course, the patron saint of the town, as well as vicar of the Cathedral, and his feast is celebrated with undiminished pomp and fervor by the people on the night of November 30. To witness the celebration will amply repay the short trip from Naples.

It was, indeed, a Catholic day in Italy, and the whole combination of beauty, climate, devotion and popular happiness could not, it is safe to say, be duplicated in any other part of the world. With the first flush of early dawn, discharges of misters from the beach and the neighboring hills began to arouse the echoes and to remind the still slumbering population that once more the great anniversary had arrived. The world was quickly astir, and from a very early hour an innumerable stream of peasants and villagers, young and old, male and female, began to enter the town from all quarters, and to congregate in the piazza where stands the large fountain crowned by the saint's effigy.

Here with exemplary patience the throng waited until the hour of the ceremony in the Cathedral drew nigh. For all this throng of persons had assembled that day with one definite purpose to see, as it were, their universal friend and patron, their saint and their guardian of their beloved Amalfi.

The most interesting and suggestive feature of the whole day's ceremonies was the procession, as it was also the most beautiful and picturesque. It was not merely a religious procession of the twelfth century in southern Italy. It was a historical pageant setting forth the life and the glory of the Amalfi that was and is no more. It would be impossible to describe the picture, for one would need to see it in its glorious framework. You must know that Amalfi or all that is left of it lies at the foot of the mountain, which almost arches over it in a cliff and then recedes gradually back into myriad peaks that lift their brown pinnacles into the blue sky. Her feet, to use Longfellow's simile, are washed by the useless sea which extends into space dancing and shimmering in the sun. The whole coast is a panorama of scenic glory which has ever captivated the long line of poets, artists and writers who have visited it in days gone by. And over this whole panorama of beauty, awaiting, as it were, to become the framework of the procession, spreads the canopy of the azure blue heavens without cloud to be seen.

Within the church had been profusely decorated and with our ideas, perhaps, excessively. The blank space of wall, where no monument or paintings were found, had been covered with draperies of rich crimson and every pillar had been sheathed from base to capital in the gorgeous material. Innumerable cut-glass chandeliers had been slung from the ceiling and the arches of the nave. Dark red curtains of damask were drawn over the windows to keep out the sun's bright beams, and thus a sombre appearance was given to the whole. From the high

altar down to the nave and into the piazza and along the route of the procession were strewn bay and myrtle leaves, emitting a pleasant, wholesome odor when crushed beneath the feet of the picturesque crowd.

Such was the framework when the rich bronze doors were flung open to the sweet air and sunshine, and the procession began to move from the high altar.

It was a wonderful and deeply interesting experience to watch the glittering train slowly emerge from the darkness of the church into the glare of day and then descend that stately flight of marble stairs to the ground of the piazza, and to the accompaniment of soft strains of strowak First came the leading members of the various confraternities of the little city, all bearing taper whose tongues of flame shone feebly in the brilliant sunlight, and all wearing snow white smocks and colored scarfs. Red, green, blue, white, purple, yellow gleamed the huge banners of these different societies, each borne by a tall standard bearer, assisted by quaint, solemn little figures who acted as pages. These were dressed picturesquely and some even fantastically with angel wings, or white and gold elements. In their innocent features and dark, sparkling eyes one could not see where Raphael and many another great painter found the models for their angels and cupids, for Italian children are nearly always beautiful, though age and sunburn and care can make them very much otherwise.

Next I followed the body of the clergy in copes of white and gold and then the canons of the Cathedral in the fine old vestments designed and reserved for such occasions and with mitres on their heads. The stranger might think that these were the visiting bishops, but, as I have already hinted, this is an historic special privilege conceded to the Chapter of Amalfi in the days when the city was metropolis of southern Europe, when Florence and Venice were still little more than villages, and when the Doge of Amalfi held and exercised the title of "Defender of the Faith," half a thousand years before Henry VIII was born to receive and then to disgrace it.

List of all walked the archbishop in a cope of cloth of gold and mitre whose jewels glittered brilliantly in the sun. This, I thought, is the successor of that bishop appointed to his see by Pope St. Gregory the Great nearly fifteen hundred years ago, and there is no Anglican difficulty here as to the unbroken continuity of the line. He was attended by two Clerical clad in black livery edged with ermine and looking as venerable as their aged superior.

Immediately behind the archbishop beneath a gorgeous canopy of state upheld by six white robed assistants was borne the great silver bust of St. Andrew, upon which the sunbeams were now playing in a dazzling constellation as the bearers with slow and cautious steps descended the marble steps from the great door of the Cathedral into the piazza. This bust contains the relics of the saint and, with the exception of this day, is preserved in the crypt to which I have referred.

As they reached the level of the piazza with their precious burden the people fell to their knees and a deep murmur of satisfaction passed through the crowd which recalled to me the like expression of deep suppressed feeling that sweeps over a devout congregation in country districts in Ireland when the Mass bell has just ceased to tinkle after the most solemn parts of the holy sacrifice.

Thus the procession wended its way through the square and down to the road that leads along the sea with banners waving, choir chanting and clouds of incense rising into the sun-kissed air. It was truly a beautiful sight, this pageant that linked the present with the past, this festival of the Church amid a people so devout and surroundings so appropriate. On its return to the Church the band took up its position in the piazza, the organ within now joining in its joyous strains, as the procession ascended the marble steps and passed up the aisle. Of course, the climax could not be reached in any Italian procession without the explosion of firecrackers, and the booming of mortars.

The afternoon was spent in feasting and innocent amusement, the band always relieving the monotony by its lively Italian airs, the national melodies of a joyous people; and when at last darkness descended upon the happy town rockets and Roman candles were seen to spring into the night air from many points and thus a sombre appearance was given to the whole. From the high

dying trails of colored light. When I finally turned from my window, having closed only the venetian blinds, although it was the last day in November, my first thoughts were this was a thoroughly Catholic day and yet a typically Italian festa. Patriotism could never have lived in this climate or among a people. The evidences of God's love and Fatherhood are here too manifest and tangible. Surely we should take into account the national characteristics, the inherited traditions and instincts of these people who are now coming to our shores annually in thousands. It is said they are not generous and will do nothing to support the Church; but, surely, they were Italians who built the churches and lavished upon them the best treasures of their wealth and genius. Can it be that the same spirit is wholly dead, or cannot be revived in their descendants? Let us hope not. They are a religious people. These fossils are a proof of that, for they are the outgrowth of their religious instinct. But in this age they will not alone suffice. Instruction, clear knowledge of the fundamentals that underlie all the externals is necessary. If so opportunity of this son omitters—to do one, but not neglect the other. There are religious but they are different. Let us judge mercifully, but, above all, patiently, this people; for while we are one in faith they are not wholly like us, whose inherited instincts were developed among the fogs and rain, and frosts and snow of Ireland, Germany and Poland. For woe or we they are now among us and have come to stay and they will be a determining element in the amalgam that is now in the boiling pot, make the future Catholic Church and nation of America.—O. B. M. in N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Picture in The Home.

That "anything is good enough to cover the bare space on the wall" seems to be the principle on which many Catholics set nowadays in selecting pictures for the adornment of the home. Correct taste in art is a rare thing in this country, and of judgment in literature. For those who exercise some care in their selection of books will buy without hesitation worthless or dangerous pictures and engravings. Yet the character of the pictures in a house is a matter of more importance than the nature of the library's contents or the books are harmless till they are read, but a morbid picture may be always hanging on the wall for all to see.

Of innumerable pictures there is scarcely any test of eye king, for however "artistic" such may be considered, they should have in place of coarse in Christian houses. The sight of paintings of this kind but too often stains permanently the minds of children who behold them. In buying pictures more pains should be taken to secure the best. Excellent copies of the world's fine paintings may be had now for moderate sums, and the world's finest pictures, it should be said, are the masterpieces, for the most part, of Catholic artists, who found their inspiration, as a rule, in sacred subjects. These are the pictures that should grace the walls of Catholic homes. Good reproductions of Raphael's "Sistine Madonna"; Di Vico's "Last Supper"; Murillo's "Immaculate Conception"; Ribou's "Descent from the Cross"; Van Dyck's "Circumcision"; and like, bear testimony no less to the warm faith than to the cultivated taste of those who select and purchase such pictures for the adornment of the home. Reproductions of Our Lord, His Blessed Mother and the saints, by being artistic too, thereby none of their dual character, though some dealers in articles of piety would seem to practice to hold the contrary. In fact the power of a masterpiece over the multitude is being proved daily in New York by the throngs that flock to see the Raphael in the Morgan exhibition of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Tasteful and well executed paintings or engravings of sacred scenes and persons well become a Catholic home. Besides training the household to appreciate what is best in art, they suggest good thoughts to beholders, and on the minds of children in particular make such a strong impression that in after years many a temptation will doubtless be conquered, grace cooperating through the lasting memory of a holy picture, whose meaning a pious mother had explained to tiny listeners. We seldom forget the pictures we saw in our nursery days. How important then that children should grow up among none but the masterpieces of art.—America.

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Berglar—If you air yer a dead man, I'm buying for money.  
Householder—My dear fellow, I've seen hunting for it for forty years in the daylight and never struck it, 'eg, so perhaps you'd allow me to suggest that you're a mighty poor chance to do it in one night, and bat in the dark.

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All men are dust, quoted Good-nan.  
O, no, they ain't, said Runder.  
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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12, 1913. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 81 QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. JAMES MCISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

Washington Tariff Making

As pointed out in our last issue, the Democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee at Washington are determined to make sweeping reductions in the duties on foodstuffs and agricultural products generally, without, however, resorting to free trade. It is not certain, indeed, whether or not Congress will wholly ratify the report of the Committee on this matter. In any event, the attitude assumed by this Committee is in accordance with the professed policy of the Democratic party, and the probabilities are in favor of concurrence by a Democratic Congress.

The enactment by Congress of such tariff legislation, as is anticipated in this connection, will bring to Canada all the advantages that could be hoped for by the adoption of the reciprocity agreement before the electors in 1911, without any sacrifice or concession on our part. This consummation will be the strongest possible vindication of the stand taken by the Conservative electors of the Dominion in the Federal elections of 1911. Wider markets was the shibboleth of the followers of Laurier; but for the very problematical advantages of these wider markets, they were willing to sacrifice our fiscal and commercial independence; to enter into entangling alliances with our Republican neighbors, and to become in the words of President Taft "an adjunct" of the United States.

It is our opinion that the advantages for Canada to be gained by the tariff legislation now contemplated at Washington, are not so great as some might be disposed to believe. There is no very striking evidence to show that we have been suffering over much of late years for want of markets or on account of low prices for our products. All these factors were contributory to the judgment arrived at by the opponents of the reciprocity pact in 1911, and what is coming to pass at Washington now amply proves the wisdom of the course pursued in the elections of that year. Apart, altogether, from the foregoing considerations, the Canadian electorate showed that they had just as high regard for the honor and independence of their own country as the people of the United States have for theirs. As we have more than once pointed out, whatever tariff enactments or changes the Washington authorities bring about are for their own special benefit; not for any advantage that Canada might reap therefrom. This is strikingly brought out in the following extract from an interview given by a prominent Democratic member of the Committee to the representative of the Montreal Star:

"Is it not a fact," I said to him, "that under the reductions you propose, Canada will get lower rates, in some directions, than she would have obtained under the Reciprocity Act?" "There is no doubt of that," he candidly replied. "Canada," he added, "is, in my opinion, going to get more for nothing than she would have got by giving us something under the Reciprocity Act. We are not going to do this of course, with the intention of favoring Canada, for Canada will get the same rate as any other country.

We are doing it for the sake of our own consumers. But there can be no doubt that Canada will derive more benefit, in one or two directions, at any rate, than any other country.

"Take lumber, for instance. I feel perfectly convinced that lumber will go on the free list. I do not mean rough lumber merely, but the partly finished product. In this Canada supplies more to us than any other country, and in the stand for free lumber we are supported by many Republicans.

"Personally, I shall support the putting of all food products, so far as possible, on the free list. I think, too, although I am of course only giving a personal impression, that cattle, meats, wheat and flour, in which Canada deals so largely, will all go on the free list. I stand also for putting raw wool on the free list, but I have my doubts whether the duty on this will be entirely removed, although reduction will undoubtedly be made. In this again Canada will benefit, although our primary object in reducing the duty will be to encourage the raising of mutton sheep at home.

"I need hardly say, perhaps, that our aim in taking the duty off cattle and meat will be to bring good food more within reach of the poor and to attack the problem of the increasing cost of living."

Whatever advantages there may be in store for Canada under the proposed legislation at Washington, one would think that Canadians of all shades of political belief would anticipate them with unqualified satisfaction. This, however, does not appear to be the case, if we are to judge by some of the declarations found in Liberal newspapers. Expressions of satisfaction at the prospect are qualified and very grudgingly recorded. Take, for instance, the following from the Charlottetown Patriot:

"While it would have been preferable to have obtained the wider markets as proposed by the Laurier Government, it is well to get them even in the way it is now reported that we are to obtain them." From this declaration we must infer that the Patriot would prefer that Canada, to secure any advantage in the United States markets, should sacrifice its fiscal independence and become "an adjunct" of that country. The Leopard cannot change his spots. Here is another extract from the Patriot:

"The duties on agricultural products coming into Canada are simply a sham, are of no real advantage to our people, and their removal would do them no harm." This declaration, if correct, is very severe on the Patriot's Liberal friends. They kept these duties on during the fifteen years they were in power, and when the Conservative Government, last session, introduced legislation to appoint a tariff commission to investigate all these matters, the Liberal majority in the Senate, at the behest of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, defeated the bill. If the Patriot keeps on making such nonsensical statements as these, the Liberals here will have good reason to exclaim: "Save us from our friends."

The decision of the Privy Council in the Great Waterways case may mean the defeat of the Sifton Government in Alberta. It is questionable which was the worse, the original deal or Premier Sifton's confiscatory legislation. The Alberta Government is badly discredited. It has only maintained itself in power by continual shifting. Unless it adopts the notorious Scott election law and election methods, it will be defeated when an appeal is made to the electorate.—Regina Province

The Short Course.

The short course in agricultural education, under the auspices of the Provincial Government, conducted in this city for two weeks ending on Saturday last, was a wonderful success. This was the first term of the short course, and the attendance was wonderful, not less than five hundred; farmers and their sons and daughters. The whole curriculum was under the direction of Hon. Murdock McKinnon, Commissioner of Agriculture, and was admirably carried out. In addition to the professors in the different departments of agricultural science, the scholars were addressed by Premier Mathieson, Hon. Murdock McKinnon, Hon. W. S. Stewart, Rev. Dr. Gauthier, Mayor Lyons and several other leading citizens. Nor was the social side of life neglected. The citizens of Charlottetown entertained the visitors with a very attractive musical and literary programme, one night last week, and on Friday night the closing meeting was in charge of the visiting farmers, who had attended the course. They gave a very interesting entertainment, in return for those tendered them by the citizens. Our space does not permit us to go into detail regarding any special phases of the course. Suffice it to say that all who attended pronounced the affair a grand success and are loud in their praise of all who took part in the work of instruction in agricultural education. Next year's course will be looked forward with great interest.

LENTE SERMON.—The first of the special Lenten sermons, in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, was delivered last Sunday evening, by Rev. J. F. Johnson, of the Cathedral staff. His theme was "In difference," and his text was the 7th and 8th verses of the VII chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew: "Ask and it shall be given you; seek and you shall find; knock and it shall be opened to you. For every one that asketh, receiveth; and he that seeketh, findeth; and to him that knocketh, it shall be opened." The Rev. preacher, in eloquent and trenchant language admirably developed his text. He pointed out that the words of his text were extracted from our Lord's Sermon on the Mount, wherein our dear Lord laid down the principles of His teachings. This system of teaching inculcating unity of faith and sincerity of love; this Christian religion is far above all other science and all forms of human knowledge. No system of philosophy equals or can equal the system of religion inculcated by the sermon on the mount; because it is divine and comes from our Lord himself. It inculcates sincerity, love and truth and all virtues. In the face of this, he said, it would be most natural to suppose that religious indifference would not exist. But, sad to say, such is not the case; the world is filled with indifference. The Rev. preacher showed that numbers of people hold that one religion is as good as another, if we lead good lives in the sight of the law. Such doctrine, he said, was false and pernicious. If such doctrine were true, our Lord would not lay down the principles of religion, according to which He should be worshipped and adored. The doctrine that one religion is as good as another is most offensive to God; for it seeks to render of no avail the doctrine He preached in the sermon on the mount. The doctrine that one religion is as good as another, the Rev. preacher said, was blasphemy; error and vice could be set up as against truth and virtue.

These false and pernicious notions about religion, he pointed out, are the cause of so much wrangling and disputation in our times. All these false notions should be cast aside and we should worship God in spirit and in truth.

Premier Mathieson Addresses the Empire Club, Toronto.

(Toronto News.) Prince Edward Island—Its Past Present and Future," was the subject of an address to the Empire Club yesterday by Hon. J. A. Mathieson, Premier of the Island Province. In the past it has had several distinctions, the speaker pointed out, and most important amongst these is the fact that at Charlottetown was held the first meeting of the gentlemen who were interested in consummating a Canadian Confederacy. Premier Mathieson felicitated himself and the Island Province that following the action of the Borden Government last fall in announcing its intentions to fulfill at an early date the pledges made at the time of Confederation, continuous transportation facilities between Prince Edward Island and the mainland would now be advanced and completed, and thus would place the Island province in a better position to compete with the other provinces on relatively equal terms, in agriculture and industry.

"Prior to Confederation" the speaker stated, "Prince Edward Island then a colony, had a well established trade with Great Britain and with the West Indies. After Confederation, with the increase of transportation between the other provinces, this trade was drawn to them, while the continual interruption of the service between the Island and the mainland in winter paralyzed all business activity during the winter months and gradually lost to Prince Edward Island many of its people who emigrated to the United States. The province thus laboring under insufficient revenue reduced population and consequently reduced representation in the Dominion House was in a poor position to compete with the other provinces, and the people had become seriously dissatisfied with the arrangements made at Confederation, and the result was disputes between the Provincial and Federal Governments over rights and pledges unfulfilled. But the action of the Borden Government in increasing the subsidy last year by \$100,000, enabled the Island Province to come out with a clear balance sheet at the end of the fiscal year. This together with the promise of Mr. Cochrane to establish the long delayed car ferry, had changed the attitude of the Island people to the Government and filled them with optimism for the future.

Taking up the matter of increase in territory, Premier Mathieson remarked that while Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba had benefited by allotments of extra territory from the Canadian domain, Prince Edward Island, by accident of Maritime position, had acquired neither increase in territory nor a supplemented subsidy for carrying on public affairs and the construction of public works. He declared that since the Island Province could not get an increase in public lands, the Government should not fail to give the province an increase in subsidy which would correspond relatively to the territories acquired by the other Provinces.

In this way, he thought, the Island Province would have resources or revenues which would enable the "little sister of Confederation" to compete with the other provinces of the Dominion.

ADVANCES IN AGRICULTURE.

"Several advances have been made in Agriculture," continued Premier Mathieson. "Not least amongst these was the establishment this year of an Agricultural College, the present attendance being 500 students.

"Developments in fisheries too have taken place. The cultivation of the fine Island oysters, for example was not promoted until last year when a statute was passed defining the rights of the Province and of the Dominion in the matter. Surveys of 20,000 acres of oyster beds have been made and several thousand acres leased to private owners. It is hoped to lease the 100,000 acres of the Islands oyster plantation, and thus derive a revenue which will very materially increase the wealth of the Provincial treasury. The expense of

fitting out the oyster plantations for oyster culture is very large. But the Island oyster commands a price double of that commanded by the American oyster.

THE FOX INDUSTRY.

Black foxes, also are a growing industry in Prince Edward Island and this includes live black foxes, which shortly ago commanded a price as high as \$30,000 a pair and none less than \$2,000 a pair. There are numbers of Companies for carrying on the industry in the Island, and some men have already become millionaires from the profits.

"Let me say that there is in the Island Province a spirit of optimism never there before and that the spirit is on the increase.

Federal Parliament.

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—The first ministerial caucus since the holidays will be held tomorrow morning when it is probable that arrangements for improving the rate of progress in the House will be considered. The course of the naval debate in the last few days has been such as to confirm the impression that the opposition has decided upon a policy of time killing. The floor of the House has been left to Liberal speakers who are doing a lot of talking without contributing anything new. The first object of this course seems to be to provide time for healing what is said to be a very wide breach in the Liberal ranks. Liberal members do not to a man approve the Laurier naval concoction, and it is evident enough some of them would welcome an opportunity to put the whole question where the government was disposed to keep it, out of politics. From now on it is expected that late sittings will be the order. A beginning was made tonight.

One of the most significant features of the situation is the continued absence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier from the House. The explanation given of this is that the opposition leader has a cold. The unofficial explanation given is that he is sick and tired of the course dictated by a few of his former colleagues most of whom do not now occupy places in the firing line.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is quite well enough to attend to his correspondence and to see one or more of his more trusted supporters from time to time. The physical difficulties involved in the policy of obstruction do not appeal to him, and he has little stomach for the long succession of late sittings. The naval debate was resumed today and again dragged along without any striking features to record. The Liberals are evidently prolonging the debate in the hope of drawing attention from a real collapse which has overtaken them on this question and from divided counsels on the subject with which they are afflicted.

A number of questions were answered at the opening of the house. Hon. Mr. Cochrane stated that on January 9th last the contract for the Prince Edward Island car ferry was awarded to Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitehorn and Co. of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The price is £138,000. Swan Hunter and Wigham Richardson and Co., of Wall-send on Tyne tendered for £140,000. Canadian Vickers tendered for a smaller type of vessel at £112,400 and £110,700. The indicated horsepower will be 7,000. It is expected that the service will be commenced in 1914. Plans and specifications are being prepared with regard to copiers and similar conveniences.

In reply to another question he said that some dredging will be required in connection with the service.

Mr. Emmerson found out that owing to delays by the contractors there has been delay in supplying some of the Intercolonial trammens with their winter suits.

Hon. Mr. Crothers stated in reply of Mr. Cocksbut that the Technical Education Commission has not yet completed its report but hopes to do so soon.

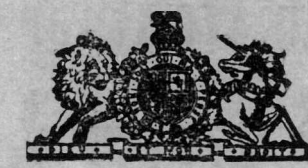
Mr. McDonald brought forward a cable despatch to the effect that proceedings in England with regard to the imperial naturalization were held up by objections raised by the Canadian government.

Hon. Mr. Doherty said that the last communication which has passed was a despatch from Canada which was sent on December 4, and intended to remain Liberal— that he intended to take a loyal stand, and that he has not been subjected to the party lash, and with that he plunged into his proposals.

Moore & McLeod 119-121 Queen Street - Charlottetown, P. E. I. COMPLETE CLEARANCE SALE OF ALL Furs, Coats, Winter Suits! ON ACCOUNT OF SOME RADICAL CHANGES in the Position of some of these lines in the new annex which we are now having built, it is imperative that we should have every item cleared out by the middle of February. We are therefore continuing the great discounts that have resulted in so wonderful a sale during the past three weeks. All Fur Coats Offered at 20 p. c. Off All Fur Neckwear and Muffs 20 p. c. Off All Women's Cloth Coats Offered at One Third Off All Women's Winter Suits offered at One Third Off Jan. 29, 1913.

Winter Overcoats Made-to-Order \$18.00 TO \$30.00 Our stock of Overcoatings for Winter wear is large and includes everything that is popular and serviceable. We will guarantee every cloth we show you to be honest value, and we know it will give you satisfaction. We have a big assortment of the popular Meltons and Beavers In Black, Blue and Plain Greys in light and dark shades. In TWEEDS, we have all newest patterns and colors. Dark Greys, Browns, in plain and in patterns, also nice Grey and Brown mixtures. We will make you a nice Overcoat at any price from \$18.00 to \$30.00. We will make it in any style you wish, and we will guarantee to give you a perfect fit with lots of style, and first class workmanship. Have your Overcoat made to your order here and you will have double the satisfaction, wear and good looks, that you can get in a "Ready-made," and you will be saving money in the end as well. COME IN TODAY. MacLellan Bros. TAILORS and FURNISHERS

Are You Interested IN A LINE OF Sample Sweaters PURCHASED AT A SNAP OF 25 P.C. Yours at a Bargain These are all new and perfectly clean. Men's, Women's, Misses', Youths' and Children's. About 100 In All Some in Yaeger—some in fine Wool. The latest things—advance samples for next fall. Yours for Snaps. L. J. REDDIN, "My Store." February 12, 1913. (Continued on third page.)

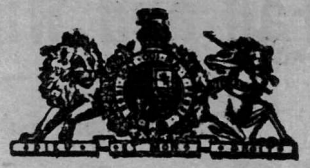


Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 14th March, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Wilmot Valley.

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 Wilmot Valley, North Bay, Ross, Corner, Lower Freshwater, Summersville, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Jan. 24, 1913, Jan. 29, 1913-31.



Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 14th March, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Miscouche, Prince Edward Island.

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 Miscouche, South West, Rose Hill, Belmont, Lot 16, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Feb. 1st, 1913, Feb. 5, 1913-31.



Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 14th March, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Southport, P. E. Island.

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 Southport, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Jan. 24th, 1913, Jan. 29, 1913-31.



Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 14th March, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Hunter River, Prince Edward Island.

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 Hunter River, Bay View, Hazel Grove, Lincoln, St. Ann's, Cavendish, and Martin, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Jan. 30th, 1913, Feb. 5, 1913-31.

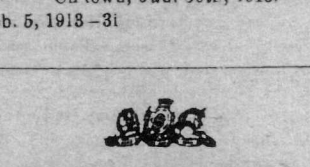


Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 14th March, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, Over Rural Mail Route No. 2 from Peake's Station.

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 Peake's Station, Elliott Vale, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Jan. 24th, 1913, Jan. 29, 1913-31.



Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 14th March, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Brookfield Station, Prince Edward Island.

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 Brookfield Station, Lot 5, Glenagarry, Burton, Cape Wolf, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Feb. 4th, 1913, Feb. 5, 1913-31.

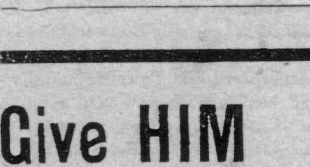


Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 14th March, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Peake's Station, Prince Edward Island.

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 Peake's Station, Piquet, Fanning Brook, St. Patrick's Road, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Jan. 24th, 1913, Jan. 29, 1913-31.

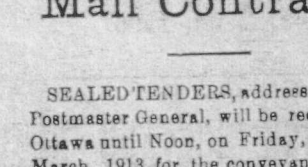


Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 14th March, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, Over Rural Mail Route No. 2 from Peake's Station.

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 Peake's Station, Piquet, Fanning Brook, St. Patrick's Road, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Jan. 24th, 1913, Jan. 29, 1913-31.



Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 14th March, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, three times per week each way, between Elmwood Post Office and Main Post Road (Colville Road).

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 Elmwood, Clyde River, Kingston, New Haven, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Jan. 15th, 1913, Jan. 29, 1913-31.



Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 14th March, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, Over Rural Mail Route No. 2 from Peake's Station.

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 Peake's Station, Piquet, Fanning Brook, St. Patrick's Road, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Jan. 15th, 1913, Jan. 29, 1913-31.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

McLean dealing with the manning of Canadian ships, suggested the idea of a training ship, and of course we know he added, that warships need highly trained specialists, such as gunners, engineers, wireless operators and signal men. Until we had Canadians trained to that class of work we would of course, get from England the man required. We should look forward to the time, however when we would have Canadian officers and such trained men to serve on Canadian ships. He thought however that Canada could very well establish a trained naval reserve. According to a high authority, which Col. McLean quoted, in an emergency even the largest armoured vessels can be completed in about two years. It takes more than twice that time to train an efficient gunner or torpedo man, and over seven years to educate a responsible junior officer.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Advices from the seat of war indicate that the Bulgarians are making considerable progress in the beating of the Turks. A new rebellion has broken out in Mexico. Felix Diaz, nephew of the old President of that name, who had been in prison, was released by fellow rebels and took the lead of the insurgent troops. They gained control of the city of Mexico Sunday afternoon surrounded the national palace and captured the arsenal by assault. At latest accounts Diaz and his followers still held the Government institutions at bay. President Madero is attempting to drive the rebels back.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

In these parts January has passed without a single really cold day. But it should be noticed that Dawson is doing its best to keep up Canada's reputation as the home of the old fashioned winter. The mercury up there was as low as 67 below zero this week.—Hamilton Herald.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

If President elect Woodrow Wilson has his way the Democratic Congress will place breadstuffs, meats, vegetables and fruit on the free list in order to reduce the cost of living. This will open up the market of the United States to Canadians and still leave them free, as they ought to be, to regulate their own tariffs.—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

According to the woodchuck there is six weeks more of cold and stormy weather ahead of us. The woodchuck, however, is a bad judge. Last summer, when he might better have been sleeping, he was abroad, and all through December and January, when he might have enjoyed an outing, he hibernated. He does not appear to know anything more about the weather than animals that have no paws to suck.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

DIED.

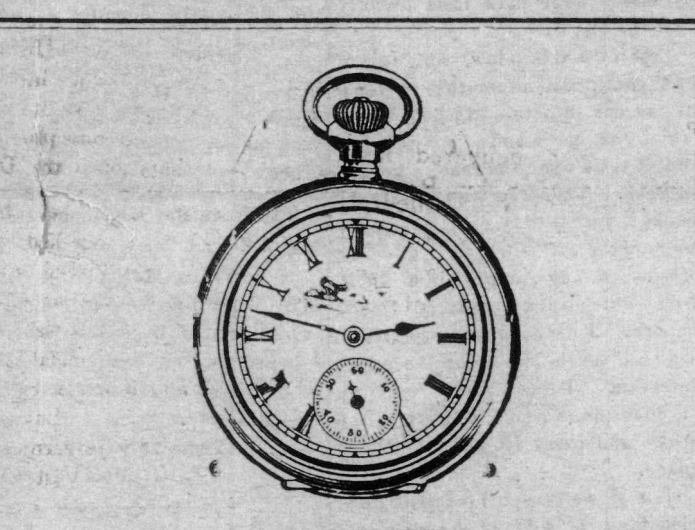
- BOYLAN—At Abaron on Jan. 30, John Boylan, aged 63 years.—R. J. P.
HORNE—At his home, Winkles Road on Sunday Feb. 9th at 2 o'clock a.m. Leaman Ernest Horne, eldest son of John Horne in 28th year.
CANNING—At South Kensington, London, England, on Sunday the 10th inst., Beatrice D. Canning, eldest daughter of Mrs. Sara Haxby and the late P. W. G. Canning, M. D., and grand daughter of the late Chief Justice Palmer of this city.
INMAN—On the evening of February 7th, at the home of Wm. Thomas, North Tryon, Mrs. Sophia Inman, aged 84 years.
CHOWEN—At Highfield, Feb. 10th, 1913, Sarah, wife of the late Henry Chowen, aged 82.
BAIN—At North River on Feb. 10th, 1913, Carrie Bain, aged 29 years, daughter of the late Francis Bain.
LARTER—In Charlottetown, February 10th, 1913, Mary P., beloved wife of John Larter, aged 91 years.

The Market Prices.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Butter, Eggs, Flour, and other commodities with their respective prices.

Office Supplies! For 1913. Every Business Man or Firm will need new Office Books and Stationery to start the New Year. We have a fine stock of Ledgers, Day Books, Letter Books, Cash Books, Memo Books, Files and Binding Cases, Foolscap Account Paper, Carbon Paper, Typewriter Ribbons and Paper, Inks, Pens, Pencils, Erasers, and Blotting Paper.

Our Success Binding Cases complete at \$2.50 doz. are the best value ever offered. Come to us for your office wants—Lowest Prices Wholesale and Retail. CARTER & CO., Ltd.



OUR Waltham and Regina Watches Are Splendid Timekeepers Being accurately timed from actual observation of the stars with transit instrument and chronometer. You make no mistake in buying one of these watches.

THE JEWELRY AND SILVER DEPARTMENT Is supplied with many rings, brooches, lockets, chains, studs, spoons, trays, baskets, tea pots, novelties, etc. etc. RING MAKING Gilding and expert repairing done on the premises. E. W. TAYLOR, South Side Queen Square, City.

McLean & McKinnon, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law.

Reasons Why The C. B. C. Is The Best. The Charlottetown Business College's claims of superiority are not based on hot air, bombast or broadside bragging. The equipment of this college is complete in every respect. There are enough typewriters, forms, etc., for every student, and therefore none are kept back and none especially favored.

Fall and Winter Weather! Fall and winter 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.

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. Fraser & McQuaid, Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc., Souris, P. E. Island.

Malta And The Moslems.

Next Meeting Place of Ecumenical Congress - Cross and Crescent - A Coincidence.

(By T. Browne, in The Liverpool Catholic Times.)

Fall of suspicious omens for the future of the Catholic Faith in territories long dominated by Moslem rule is the remarkable coincidence that at the very moment when the Tamani or Ottoman Empire is fast crumbling into ruins, preparations are being pushed on for the next Ecumenical Congress, whereof Malta will be the scene. For Malta was the ultimate refuge of the highly civilized Christians of Christendom when the Turkish hosts were threatening to overrun all Europe. And the M. P. of the capital, where his Eminence Cardinal Baines will probably appear for the first time as P. P. L. G. G., was actually founded three hundred and fifty years ago as the Mother of the Westward advance of Islam.

A MARITIME HISTORY.

Malta, perhaps the most Catholic jewel, ever Ireland hardly excepted, in King George's crown, has a romantic history that is closely linked with the rise of the Turks to sovereignty in Europe, and in its architectural magnificence the stately conventual Church of St. John at Valletta surmounts the far famed Byzantine Cathedral of Hagia Sophia in Constantinople, where Mohammedan insignia have defiled and obliterated the sacred symbols of the Christian creed. For Catholics all the world over, therefore, Malta and its religious history have a noble significance, especially at this juncture in the affairs of nations.

In ancient days the Malta islands, comprising Malta, Gozo and Comino, were colonized by the Phoenicians, and at subsequent periods were held in turn by Greeks and Carthaginians. Towards the end of the fourth century of the Christian era Malta became a possession of the Byzantine Emperors, whose capital was Constantinople, or New Rome, Syracuse and Normans next held the islands, which at last came under Spanish sovereignty until 1830, when the Emperor Charles V. granted Malta to the famous Order of the Knights of St. John, on their being driven from Rhodes by Turkish invaders.

THE KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.

The knights of this great military Order had consisted of themselves the valiant protectors of Crusaders and pilgrims and had fought the advancing Turks with ceaseless energy and courage. In Malta they held sovereign power and were armed with their trusty swords all western Christendom against Mohammedan onslaughts.

Then in 1565 came that glorious chapter of Maltese history when John Parisot de la Valette, Grand Master of the Order of St. John, resisted a four months' siege by the Turkish forces of the Sultan Selim the Second. The walled town of that great struggle went far towards keeping Mohammedan aggression in Europe well in check. The Order was at the height of its renown, and its ranks were recruited by the dower of Europe's nobility.

In the midst of his triumph de Valette determined to rebuild the capital of his island kingdom, to construct a great Christian fortress, and to build a splendid church. Thus did the city still called Valletta, arise on the long narrow ridge of the Maltese coast. Jehan de la Valette himself lived long enough only to see the laying of the foundation stones. The work, blessed and supported by Pope the Fourth, and endowed by Catholic contributions from all countries, went on under successive Grand Masters of the Order, and modern Valletta, with its fine situation, its harbor and its massive bastions is a handsome monument to its chivalrous founder.

St. John's Cathedral is a stately edifice that has no quite like anywhere in the world. Half oval, half oblong, as it has well been termed, its gorgeous interior betrays the massive and massive exterior. Its nave is a barrel-vault in shape, and is 187 ft. long by 60 feet wide. Four hundred tombstones of dead and gone knights glitter with heraldic splendor and are embellished in marbles and enamels. The superb ceiling is decorated with painted panels illustrative of the history of St. John the Baptist, encircled by figures of saints and martyrs. The Order was at one time divided into "langues" or national groups, to each of which was assigned a separate chapel in the central church. To the French knig, for instance, was allocated the chapel of St. Paul, where a monument of one of the famous de Rohans, once Grand Master of the Order, still remains. St. Catherine's Chapel was that of the Italian knights, and the Germans were appropriately given the Chapel of the Magi, or "Three Kings of Cologne." To the "langue" of Savoy was assigned the Chapel of St. James, while St. John's Chapel was possessed by the Knights of Aragon. St. Sebastian's by the "langue" of Auvergne. St. Michael's by that of Provence, and St. Carlo's by the Anglo-Bavarian "langue," which Grand Master de Rohan endeavored not very successfully to establish within the Order.

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headaches, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic. "I was ill for four months with catarrh in the head and throat. Had a bad cough and raised blood. Had become discouraged when my husband bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded me to try it. I advise all to take it. It has cured and built me up." Max. Hows. Roseton, West Lincoln, N. B.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

Two other chapels demand mention. The Oratory Chapel, once used as a place of instruction for the novices, because it was the shrine of the knightly long-haired troubadours—the hand of St. John, a holy relic, presented by the Sultan B. J. to Grand Master D'Arbasson. The relic was brought from Rhodes and was enclosed in a solid gold monstrance made in the shape of a griffin's head.

In the front of this lay a gold ring set with a gleaming diamond of great value. When, in 1798 Napoleon Bonaparte gained possession of Malta, by treachery as it was believed, the setting of this famous relic aroused the Little Corporal's cupidity.

He tried the ring on his fat little finger, sent the monstrance aboard ship for conveyance to France, and left the relic itself to the trembling care of Grand Master Hompeyde, the last chieftain of the Order Malta was destined to know.

Napoleon's advent led to the dispersal of the Order in its old world form, and the Grand Master carried the relic of St. John to St. Petersburg, where under the Emperor Paul, an attempt was made in vain, to recon-struct the historic knighthood.

The Chapel of Our Lady of Pailer where forgotten kings are tomb'd is notable for its costly equipment, the votive offerings of the knights, and that it escaped the French plunderers was merely due to its being daubed over with white paint. The high altar, with its lapis-lazuli and marble, its silver lamps and candlesticks, its great bronze eagles, and its white marble reliefs is a striking spectacle, while another of the glories of Valletta's wonderful Cathedral is the Bussola tapestry woven from pictures by Rubens and Poussin.

Since 1814 Malta has belonged to Great Britain, and this island fortress, where the cross was long and heroically upheld against the crescent, is its only corner in the British dominions where the Catholic Faith is officially recognized as the only State religion. Under a crimson baldachin in the Sanctuary of St. John's Cathedral a seat is reserved to this day for the King or his Majesty's representative.

Where Fossils Turn To Phosphate.

Origin of Rock Fertilizer and the Processes Which Make it a Potent Factor in Agriculture—Increasing Demands are Extending the Sources of Supply.

Of all things illustrating the unerring ability of nature to make everything of use none is more amazing than the fact that the bones of countless prehistoric animals can still be one of the most important factors in helping the United States to raise larger crops. Commercially this product is known as phosphate, and forms the basis of the greater part of substances known as commercial fertilizers. In concrete form it is called phosphate rock.

Geologists say that previous to the glacial period, before the huge masses of ice descending upon what is now known as the North American Continent, the sea extended far inland from the present coast line. When the great convulsion of nature that preceded the coming of the ice took place, millions of fish and sea animals were left high and dry out of their native element.

Countless land animals also perished. Vast sections of the country were practically transformed into cemeteries. Later the ice came, and earth also accumulated over the bones of fish and animals. In the course of centuries petrification ceased, and the petrified bones became resolved into masses which today are known as phosphate rock.

This rock is chiefly found in three States, Florida, South Carolina, and Tennessee, the first being the greatest producer. South Carolina was the leader some years ago, but Florida has steadily forged ahead. Most of the mining is direct from the surface, trenches being dug by the miners, and the rock handled with pick and shovel. As long as possible the rock is thrown to the surface with a shovel,

SCOTT'S EMULSION is now a summer as well as a winter remedy. It has the same invigorating and strength-producing effect in summer as in winter. Try it in a little cold milk or water. ALL DRUGGISTS

A COLD However Slight MAY TURN INTO BRONCHITIS.

You should never neglect a cold, however slight. If you do not treat it in time it will, in all possibilities, develop into bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, or some other serious throat or lung trouble.

On the first sign of a cold or cough it is advisable to cure it at once, and not let it run on for an indefinite period. For this purpose there is nothing so equal Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, a remedy that has been universally used for the past twenty-five years.

You do not experiment when you get it. Mrs. Louis Lalonde, Penetanguishene, Ont., writes: "When my little boy was two years old he caught a cold which turned into bronchitis. I tried everything to cure him, even to doctor's medicine, but it did him no good. One day I was advised to give Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup a trial, and before he had had a bottle used, he was cured. I would advise all mothers to try it, as good results will follow. My home is never without it."

See that you get "Dr. Wood's" as there are numerous imitations. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, 3 pine trees the trade mark; the price, 25 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

indeed, it will be to find a place where the dolomite is not so pure as a phosphate field. The place is mischievous at all times. Even at night the mischievous is so powerful that the fields are deserted, save by the more reckless of the miners who value their lives lightly.

In appearance a phosphate fill is forbidding in the extreme. Trees grow for a time, but soon die, and the gray Spanish moss that wreath them about adds to the spectral effect of the giant and leafless limbs. The surface of a field is thoroughly worked over, and when the miners are finished with it, no further touch is needed to make the picture of desolation complete.

Mexico mines some phosphate, but only through surface methods. Far away Kargilan Island also supplies a part of the phosphate rock output. The sources of supply are being extended owing to the increased demand. Formerly America supplied the world with phosphate rock, but the finding of deposits in other countries from time to time has changed the situation. Now we send little abroad. United States practically consumes its own phosphate rock output.—Benjamin's Magazine.

The Nova Scotia Lumber King says: "I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the BEST Liniment in use. I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it well with MINARD'S LINIMENT and it was as well as ever next day. Yours very truly, T. G. McMULLEN."

A short-sighted old lady in a hurry to mount a tram car held up her umbrella and shouted to the driver of a passing vehicle, "Stop! Stop!" to which the driver replied, "Don't be in a hurry, ma'am; it ain't your turn yet." It was a bear.

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."

It is much easier for a woman to get a man when she wants him than it is for her to get a point on a lead pencil.

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Prince Edward Island Railway.

Commencing on December 23, 1912, trains on this Railway will run as follows:

Table with columns: Read Down, Read Up, Stations, A.M., P.M.

Table with columns: P.M., A.M., Stations, A.M., P.M.

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Office Supplies!

Every Business Man or Firm will need new Office Books and Stationery to start the New Year. We have a fine stock of

Ledgers Day Books Letter Books Cash Books Memo Books

Files and Binding Cases, Foolscap Account Paper, Carbon Paper, Typewriter Ribbons and Paper, Inks, Pens, Pencils, Erasers, and Blotting Paper.

Our Success Binding Cases complete at \$2.50 doz. are the best value ever offered.

Come to us for your office wants - Lowest Prices Wholesale and Retail

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

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For further particulars apply to Fraser McQuaid, Solicitors, Souris. Dated the Twentieth day of January, A. D. 1913.

DANIEL McGRATHER, Mortgagee. Jan. 22, 1913-41

Morson & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys

Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I. MONEY TO LOAN.

Solicitor for Royal Bank of Canada

Fall and Winter Weather!

Fall and winter 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

Mortgage Sale.

There will be sold by public Auction, in front of the Court House, Souris, in King's County, on Saturday, the Twenty-second day of February, A. D. 1913, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon: ALL THAT tract, piece or parcel of land situated lying and being at Souris, in King's County, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the Northwest angle of land owned by Fidele Cormier, 100 feet distant from Chapel Street, and running thence Northwesterly along the eastern boundary of land of the heirs of Alexander Paquet 187 feet; thence easterly at right angles to said boundary line 50 feet; thence Northwesterly at right angles 100 feet; thence westerly at right angles 50 feet; or until it meets the said eastern boundary of land of the heirs of Alexander Paquet; thence Northwesterly along said boundary 295 feet or till it meets land of Stephen A. McDonald; thence along Stephen A. McDonald's Southern boundary easterly 133 feet; thence Southwesterly at right angles to the last mentioned boundary line and parallel to said Eastern boundary line of land of the heirs of Alexander Paquet 420 feet; thence at right angles Southward 238 feet, or until it strikes Chapel Street aforesaid; thence West along said street 40 feet or until it strikes land owned by the said Fidele Cormier; thence North along the said Fidele Cormier's Eastern boundary line 100 feet; and thence at right angles westerly 83 feet to the place of commencement. ALSO ALL THAT tract, piece or parcel of land situated, lying and being at Souris Line Road, in King's County aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the North side of the Souris Line Road at the Southeast angle of land owned by Marshall Paquet, and running thence Northwesterly 533 feet until it strikes the land of the Prince Edward Island Railway; thence across said Railway land and continuing Northwesterly 361 feet until it meets land of the heirs of Alexander Paquet; thence Southwesterly 476 feet along the Southwestern boundary of said land mentioned land to land owned by Alexander R. McDonald; thence Southwesterly along Alexander R. McDonald's western boundary line 208 feet or till it meets the Souris Line Road aforesaid; thence along said Road 716 feet to the place of commencement, reserving thereout and therefrom the land owned by the Prince Edward Island Railway. ALSO ALL THAT tract, piece or parcel of land situated, lying and being at New Harmony, on Townships Numbers 45 and 46, in King's County aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Bounded on the East side of the New Harmony Road at the Southwest angle of land in possession of the said Alfred B. Paquet, and thence running Easterly 100 chains or till it meets land of Peter McDonald; thence along said Peter McDonald's Western boundary Southwesterly seven chains or till it meets land of Angus McDonald; thence Westwardly along the said Angus McDonald's Northern boundary 100 chains or until it meets the New Harmony Road aforesaid; thence Northwardly along said road to the place of commencement, containing 50 acres of land a little more or less. ALSO ALL THAT tract, piece or parcel of land situated, lying and being at New Harmony, on Townships Numbers 45 and 46, in King's County aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Bounded on the North by land now or formerly in possession of Jane Hanning, on the West by the New Harmony Road, on the South by the third tract of land above described, and on the East by land now or formerly in possession of Peter McDonald, containing 50 acres of land, a little more or less.

The above Sale is made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Seventh day of October, A. D. 1909, and made between Alfred B. Paquet, of Souris, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, Merchant, and Teresa Paquet, his wife, of the one part, and the undersigned of the other part, and because of default having been made in the interest secured thereby.

For further particulars apply to Fraser McQuaid, Solicitors, Souris. Dated the Twentieth day of January, A. D. 1913.

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