

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1913

Vol. XLII, No. 30

Prince Edward Island Railway.

Commencing on April 16, 1913, trains on this Railway will run as follows:

Read Down			Read Up		
Dy	Dly	Dly	Dy	Dly	Dly
ex	ex	ex	ex	ex	ex
Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
3:45	11:45	7:45	Ar	9:55	11:40
4:52	12:53	8:38	Ar	8:38	10:38
5:30	1:43	9:07	Ar	7:45	10:04
6:00	2:21	9:30	Ar	9:33	4:47
6:30	2:55	9:55	Ar	9:00	4:15
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Ar	A.M.	P.M.
7:50	12:00	10:00	Ar	8:45	4:55
8:48	1:23	10:30	Ar	7:48	3:28
9:37	2:40	10:50	Ar	6:57	2:10
10:50	4:40	11:05	Ar	5:45	12:10
3:30		9:20	Ar	7:40	
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	Ar	A.M.	P.M.
3:00	7:00	7:00	Ar	9:30	5:40
4:10	8:30	8:30	Ar	8:30	4:10
4:36	9:07	9:07	Ar	7:56	3:20
4:57	9:33	9:33	Ar	7:35	2:51
7:10	11:05	11:05	Ar	6:35	5:35
5:04	9:40	9:40	Ar	7:26	2:43
5:25	10:09	10:09	Ar	7:04	2:15
6:00	10:50	10:50	Ar	6:30	1:25
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Ar	P.M.	P.M.
Dly	Sat	Sat	Ar	Dly	Sat
ex	only	only	Ar	ex	only
Sat			Ar	Sat	
and Sun			Ar	and Sun	
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	Ar	A.M.	A.M.
3:10	3:10	3:10	Ar	10:00	9:45
4:47	4:25	4:25	Ar	8:23	8:31
7:00	5:55	5:55	Ar	6:30	7:00
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	Ar	A.M.	A.M.

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

AMERICAN LADY CORSETS



Will Fit You Perfectly

American Lady Corsets are worn by thousands of ladies all over America. They stand for the final word in corsetry; producing to perfection fashion's demands for this season, namely, the modish low bust, the very long hip and back—in fact the uncorrected effect so sought after.

"American Lady" boning is very superior, made of specially selected material—flexible more or less to meet the demands of the various figures for which it is intended.

American Lady Hose Supporters are made of Para rubber thread webbing, giving the best possible wear.

We control "American Lady" Corsets for Charlottetown and guarantee them to give satisfaction.

Ask to see the different models.

L. J. REDDIN

My Store 117 Queen Street.

April 30, 1913.

STEWART & CAMPBELL,

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

Offices in Desires' Block, Corner Queen and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

MONEY TO LOAN.

W. S. STEWART, K. C. | N. A. CAMPBELL

July 8, 1911—yly.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

148 PRINCE STREET

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Solicitors for Royal Bank & Canada

Summe Goods Summer Weather

The HOT weather is coming. For your vacation we have HAMMOCKS at \$1.00 up to \$5.00 each, splendid value.

THE NEWEST BOOKS, and books for vacation days. See the great value we are giving in NEW AMERICAN RE-PRINTS, regular price \$1.25, our price only 50c each. PAPER COVERED BOOKS, hundreds at 5c each and up.

CROQUET SETS, arrived today, 4 ball \$1.25, 6 ball \$1.50, 8 ball \$2.25, and up to \$5.50 per set.

20 PER CENT off balance of BASE BALL GOODS.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

July 16th, 1913

A GOOD REPORT!

will be made by discriminating smokers after a trial of our

RIVAL AND MASTER MARINE

Smoking Tobaccos. Cool, sweet and fragrant. Burns cleanly and freely but NOT THE TONGUE. Try our Combination Twist Chewing Tobacco also. It's worth the money every time.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co.

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Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office.

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Tickets

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McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

July 26, 1911—tf

J. A. Mathieson, K. C. | R. A. MacDonald | Jas. D. Stewart

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Newton's Block, Charlottetown

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

McDonald Bros. Building, Georgeown

Finds Masterpiece Lost For Centuries.

It has been discovered that a famous scriptural masterpiece which has been hidden for centuries has been hidden in the Wiltach collection in Memorial Hall in Philadelphia. For years this painting was known under another name.

The beautiful painting, which depicts one of the famous incidents of the sacred history of Christendom as created by Carlo Dolci, was so altered by daubs of paint upon it that even the greatest art experts failed to recognize what it really was and no one knew of its existence.

It is the noted collection as the property of the city, this painting has hung for nine years upon the walls of the gallery as "Youth and Love," by Carlo Dolci. In 1904 John G. Johnson while abroad bought it, with eighty-four other valuable paintings, and presented it to the city upon his return to Philadelphia.

In this collection were some paintings of unusual importance, examples of the Italian and Flemish schools. There were two by Michael Angelo Anselmi. There was a Correggio, a Caravaggio, and three by Caracci. Two important Murillos added to the purchase which the noted art patron and connoisseur of this city has made while in Europe.

Because of the great value of some of the other paintings by better known artists this Dolci painting was not thought to have any particular significance and for years it remained just as it came from Europe.

With the idea of improving some of the famous paintings in the collection, Mr. Johnson, as head of the city's Art Commission, got Pasquale Farina to restore some of them, and it remained for Farina to discover that the Dolci painting was one of the lost masterpieces of the world.

The point that had alerted the original puzzled the famous restorer. He studied the painting, that had been changed to a meaningless composition. He realized that Dolci was a painter who always took sacred subjects for his theme and he realized that the work in its present state meant nothing.

Little by little the colors that had been added to the original were removed and when he had finished his work there was revealed one of Dolci's most treasured works, "Salome with the head of John the Baptist."

It belonged to Cardinal Faber at the Vatican, but how it came to be covered up and disguised in the shape in which Mr. Johnson bought it will remain forever a mystery, for the painting is one of the last masterpieces of the seventeenth century, and having probably been stolen years ago its loss was never traced and for ages it has been forgotten.

no relation between the different parts of the composition, and that the unity of the conception had been dissipated by the introduction of fruits in a composition in which there was no place for them.

"The elimination of the modern colors proceeded gradually, the result being that in place of the fruit I found portrayed the head of John the Baptist in a wonderfully good state of preservation.

"There was not a single scratch upon it. Not the slightest indication of the color fading, the tint cracking, or peeling. Superbly drawn, delicately painted, highly finished, physiologically expressing the calmness of a martyr who died with a good conscience and was in life a devoted, faithful Christian.

"This head is the most wonderful part of the whole composition as now revealed as the artist painted it originally. From a technical, artistic and psychological standpoint the work of Dolci is now revealed in its true form. This picture is restored to the completeness of the original idea and its unity of thought has reacquired its dramatic atmosphere, its historical importance and its reason for being.

"The garland of flowers was also removed and there appeared in the angel's hand a white scroll with a written Latin inscription, 'Paraviam Dominum' (Prepare the way of the Lord) which explained the reason for its being in the painting.

"I have transformed from an indefinable subject one of the most beautiful compositions, and in its present pristine brilliance the color scheme of the work shows what a wonderful painter Dolci really was.

"On the right of the picture there is now seen a part of the column with the upper part covered by a purple crimson curtain, which prior to the restoration was black-brown.

"A brown-yellow ocher scarf falling from the left shoulder of Salome, passing over her nude breast, turning over her right shoulder, has been restored to its original whitish gray tone. The olive brown-green mantle around her body has reappeared in its pristine very brilliant deep violet blue, with purple transparent tone value in its shadow mass, thus making the plaits and the adornments of the foldings spontaneous, while the goods appear to be soft and wiry.

"While the angel at the lower right hand corner of the composition, standing very close to Salome, with a white scroll in his hand, seems to be out of place in the group, yet he brightens this part of it and completes the composition of the artist."

which reads as follows:—"We have pleasure in stating that your service in handling our shows has been most satisfactory; we also speak a word for your employees with whom we came in contact. They all seemed to do their utmost to make it pleasant for us and I assure you it was greatly appreciated by our people."

Basilica of St. Sophia.

One of the beautiful ideas attributed to St. Sophia in Constantinople, built as a Cathedral and converted into a mosque at the time of the Turkish conquest, is that when the city is restored to Christian rule the figure of Our Divine Saviour was again appear on the pinnacles and bless the faithful.

Bulgaria owes its conversion from paganism to Christianity to the splendor of St. Sophia. In the centuries since then the Bulgars have held the spot in special veneration. They expect that the rare privilege of opening the old place for worship will fall to them, and that then Our Blessed Lord will appear.

Far grander Cathedrals than that of St. Sophia have been built, but none is invested with stronger sentimental interest. It was erected by the Emperor Justinian in the year 539. Its construction occupied five years and its cost was equivalent to a present outlay of \$10,000,000. The Emperor took active part in the beginning of the work, but absented himself from it toward the end, in order that he might get from it a better impression than if he had been with it throughout.

In the solemn festival of its consecration when he first beheld it entire, he exclaimed in a burst of religious ecstasy: "Glory be to God, who hath thought me worthy to accomplish so great a work. I have vanquished thee, O Solomon."

All the world contributed to its structure. Eight columns of porphyry which Aerialian had taken from the temple of the Sun in Babylon were sent to it from Rome. The magistrates of Ephesus furnished eight columns of green marble from the Temple of Diana, which had been one of the world's wonders. Syria, Egypt and Africa paid lavish tribute to this greatest of all edifices.

The sheathing of marble that covered the building produced the most marvelous color schemes. In the sanctuary were 45,000 pounds of silver, and the sacred vessels were of solid gold, inlaid with gems. All the Christian countries sent their chief artists and sculptors to produce frescoes, mosaics and images for the Cathedral.

Its most noted architectural feature is a central dome that appears to float over the rectangular base, 180 feet in the air. Its diameter is 115 feet, and the curve is so gentle that the depth of the dome equals only one-sixth of the diameter. It rests upon two large and six small semi-domes, which also produce the effect of hanging in the air. In turn they are supported by 107 pillars of varicolored marble. The ground plane covers 250 by 225 feet.

Mohammed II, on conquering Constantinople in 1453, made a mosque of the edifice. The sacred images were destroyed, the altars broken for their incrustation of gem and the invaders painted over or covered with white-wash the Christian mosaics. At the time of the invasion Constantinople was rich in public and private archives and historical writings. Many of these are supposed to have been thrown into the vaults under St. Sophia. There is no record of their having been disturbed, as the looters wanted only treasure. If the records still remain there they will increase immensely the world's available stores of research. Most of the old mosaics may be seen again in their original form by the removal of the paint and whitewash that cover them.

CONSTIPATION

Soon Follows If The Liver Is Not Active.

Constipation is one of the most frequent, and at the same time, one of the most serious of the minor ailments to which mankind is subject, and should never be allowed to continue.

A free motion of the bowels daily should be the rule of every one who aspires to perfect health.

Keep the bowels properly regulated by the use of MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS, and you will enjoy the very best of health.

MR. O. J. FITZLY, Medicine Hat, Alta., writes:—"I have been troubled with Constipation for the last couple of years until just lately, I used a great many remedies without any success, but at last I heard of MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS, so I gave them a trial, and began to feel better. I am now cured, and can heartily recommend them to any one who is troubled with Constipation."

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS are 25 cents per vial, or 5 vials for a dollar, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by the proprietors, The T. Milburn Co. Limited, Toronto, Ont.

I expect to pass through this life but once, if therefore there is any kindness I can show, or any good I can do to any fellow-being let me do it now. Let me not deter or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again.—A. B. Hegeman.

There is nothing harsh about Laxa Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dispepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sickness. Price 25 cts.

You probably look all right to your own friends—and the rest of the world doesn't care how you look.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

No, Aloney, a girl isn't necessarily a bird because she is pigeon-toed.

We know a man who accomplishes a great deal by getting others to do it for him.

A Sensible Merchant.

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

Some men get aboard the water wagon, then begin to look around for a good excuse to fall off.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Too many eye-openers will also open a man to sleep.

Ambition never grows old. In fact it seldom reaches the age of maturity.

Beware Of Worms.

Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 25c.

Some women are so obnoxious they never wear the same complexion twice.

Many a bad end results from trying to be a good fellow.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Bread cast upon the waters is seldom buttered.

A short answer is often followed by a long silence.

WAS TROUBLED WITH INDIGESTION FOR TEN YEARS. Almost Despaired of Ever Getting Well.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS CURED HER.

MR. MARY MACKAY, Hunter's Mountain, N. S., writes:—"I was troubled with indigestion for more than ten years. I tried several doctors' medicine, claiming the power to cure, but all without success. Having heard of the many cures effected by Burdock Blood Bitters, I decided to give it a trial. After taking two bottles, I was completely cured. My appetite which was very poor, is now good, and I can eat most everything without any disagreeable feelings. I can strongly recommend B.B.B. to anyone suffering from indigestion."

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS is the best known remedy for all Stomach Troubles. It has been on the market for thirty-nine years, and is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co. Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Job Printing at the Herald Office.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1913.

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lease Send In Your Subscriptions.

Ocean Freight Rates.

Improved ocean freight rates is a question of much importance that has come under the consideration of the Borden Government, and upon which action is likely to be taken in the near future. A representative of the Federal Government will be despatched to Great Britain at the beginning of August, for the purpose of opening negotiations with the Imperial authorities with a view of joint control of charges on freight in transit between Canada and Great Britain.

This is a problem that has become acute within the last year or two and has attracted no little attention in the press, and also in Parliament. The present Solicitor-General, Hon. Arthur Meighen, brought the matter to the attention of the House of Commons towards the end of the last parliamentary session in a speech that showed careful research. He was able to show that the rates on traffic westward had in a comparatively short period, increased fully twenty-five per cent. A peculiarly annoying feature to Canadian interests in this matter is the fact that, for some years, an energetic and successful campaign has been waged to control and lessen land freight rates.

The Board of Railway Commissioners regulate matters regarding freight and kindred subjects along the overland routes and controls telegraph and telephone lines and express companies. This tribunal has doubtless, exercised its jurisdiction wisely and successfully, but it should be realized that the land journey embraces only one third of the distance between Liverpool and Winnipeg, for example. Over the other two thirds that distance no public control exists.

A peculiar feature of the situation is the conduct of the Laurier Government in relation thereto. In 1910 the Liberal Government took up the question with the Imperial authorities and were met most cordially. Then the Federal Government suddenly dropped the whole matter. On February 26, 1910, a minute was passed by council suggesting that the matter be brought to the attention of the British government with a view to the establishment of a joint tribunal for the regulation and control of ocean rates. In August, 1910, a despatch was received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies enclosing a memorandum from the marine department of the Board of trade in which it was observed that there seemed no reason why the Imperial government should not discuss with the Canadian government the question of holding a joint inquiry into the rates charged and facilities afforded by shipping companies engaged in the trade between the United Kingdom and Canadian ports. Thereupon, strange to say, the Canadian government took no action on the suggestion. The British authorities repeatedly pressed the Canadian government to take action in the matter, but the Laurier government presumably was too much engrossed in the effort to force reciprocity upon the Canadian people to take any notice of the subject. The last communication from the Imperial authorities bore the date of August 18, 1911. These repeated queries from the British government were allowed to pass unanswered.

The Borden government took the matter up in February of the present year and carried through a preliminary departmental survey of the situation. It now will move in the direction of personal negotiations with the authorities of the United Kingdom. The representative to be despatched to the mother country will be a person of the highest competency and will present a report to the government upon which it is hoped effective action will be based. It is pointed out here that the institution of a proper tribunal would in reality prove a protection to the ocean carriers. Their recent increases of rates have aroused much antagonism and they have possessed no adequate means of laying before the public affected the reasons actuating them. If they are placed in the position the Canadian railways now occupy they will be able to state the reasons which they consider would justify any increases.

H. M. S. New Zealand.

The visit of the New Zealand and to Canada, elsewhere referred to, recalls the opening of an important chapter in the history of the Empire. It was in March, 1909, that Mr. McKenna, then First Lord of the Admiralty, made his remarkable statement on the subject of the rivalry in naval construction. He had been reminded that the policy of the British Government was traditionally one of "peace, retrenchment and reform," but there were moments, he said, when the most determined economist was willing to make a sacrifice. He went on to state that Germany had accelerated the execution of her programme. The extent of German ship-building and ordnance making resources had been under-estimated, and the need had arisen for a great effort to be made.

This remarkable avowal exerted a great influence upon public opinion in the Empire. To New Zealand belongs the credit of making the first response. Within less than a week of the speech, Sir Joseph Ward's Government had decided that New Zealand should defray the cost of building and completing a vessel of the largest class, and had intimated the intention to the British Government with the expression of their willingness to be responsible for a second vessel of the same class if the need should arise. Public opinion in New Zealand rallied with practical unanimity to the Prime Minister's offer of a battleship. The Legislature approved of it, and even proposed to send the Leader of the Opposition with Sir Joseph Ward to the Imperial Defence Conference as a proof of unanimity. At the Conference Sir Joseph Ward in an official letter to the Admiralty embodied New Zealand's attitude as in favour of "one great Imperial Navy with all the over sea Dominions contributing either in ships or money."

The Secretary of State accepted the offer on behalf of the Mother Country with warm recognition of the loyal and spontaneous Imperial spirit of the Dominion. The contract was awarded to the Fairfield Company on the Clyde. The New Zealand was laid down at Govan on June 20th, 1910, and launched on July 1st, 1911. When she left Devonport for Portsmouth last September, it was said she was "the smartest ship which ever left the sound." The New Zealand has a length of 590 feet, beam 80 feet and

a displacement of 18,800 tons. Her main armament is eight 12 inch guns and the weight of a broadside, three tons. She also carries sixteen 4-inch guns, five machine guns, two submerged torpedo tubes, and eight twin search-lights. The complement is 789 officers and men. She has a speed of 27 knots or 31½ miles an hour. The ship was commissioned at Devonport by Captain Lionel Halsey on November 23rd last and sailed on her long cruise of 40,000 miles to visit the Dominions on February 6th of this year. Prior to her departure the King visited and inspected the ship and extended to the officers good wishes for an enjoyable voyage and a safe return.

In the course of her voyage the New Zealand has visited Cape Town, Durban and Natal in South Africa, Melbourne and other cities in the Australian Commonwealth, and numerous ports in New Zealand. It is needless to emphasize the fact that wherever the battle-cruiser touched she received a hearty welcome. It is estimated that up to the time she sailed from New Zealand en route to Canada half a million people boarded and inspected the ship. After leaving the Pacific Coast the New Zealand will visit several South American ports, including Panama, and touch at several of the islands in the British West Indies. At the conclusion of the cruise she will return to England and in accordance with the desire of the people of New Zealand will be placed at the disposal of the Admiralty. The immediate purpose of this long cruise was, of course, to permit New Zealanders to see what manner of ship they have built and dedicated to Imperial ends, but there can be no doubt the Admiralty also commissioned the New Zealand to show the flag in the distant waters of the Empire to demonstrate British naval efficiency, British ship-building and warlike equipment.

The occasion of the New Zealand's visit to Canada is noteworthy in that she is the first fruits of the practical cooperation of the Dominions ever seen in Imperial Naval Defence. She represents the generous, dignified and self-respecting acceptance of responsibility by one of the smaller British Dominions. The same loyal sentiments prevail in Canada. The people of the Dominion will support the declaration of Mr. Borden that Canada will pay for three battleships proposed in the Naval Aid Bill. Mr. Churchill was right when he declared his belief that Great Britain will not be left unaided by Canada to face the emergencies of the future. When the time comes for the people of this country to speak they will declare in a tone that cannot be misunderstood that, like the people of New Zealand, they intend to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Mother-land in the naval defence of the Empire.—St. John Standard.

Theories Versus Facts.

In their editorial columns, remarks the Toronto News, Opposition newspapers continue to copy amiable theories and Maxims from Cobdenite text books. In their news columns they have to print Economic Facts concerning the cumulative movement of American industries to Canadian soil as a direct result of the Canadian tariff. The National Policy compels these enterprises to build on this side of the international boundary line if they wish to share to the full in one of the world's best consuming markets.

A Detroit despatch recently stated how Canada by defeating Reciprocity gained the city, which is now being established at Ojibway, and which otherwise would have been built on the Michigan side of the Detroit River. By rejecting the Washington trade agreement Canadians rendered certain the rise of scores of industrial centres and the conversion of villages and towns into cities all over the Dominion.

Terrible Explosion.

Beloeil, Que., July 24.—Seven lives were snuffed out at Beloeil today, when an explosion of nitro glycerine blew one of the isolated buildings of the Canadian Explosives Company to pieces and scattered the dismembered bodies of four men and three girls in every direction.

An instant after the explosion the space for a hundred and fifty feet around was strewn with wreckage intermingled with the mangled remains of the unfortunate victims. The detonation brought workers from the other houses rushing out of doors, but the distance between the houses was great enough to prevent the

shock from producing other explosion. The search for the bodies was started at once, and it is expected that as much of these victims as can be found will be identified without difficulty. The head and half the trunk of Miss A. Eli were found covered with wood, but the bodies of the other victims were too hopelessly torn into fragments to permit of identification on the spot.

Those killed are: Eugene Larivee, 28 years of age, of St. Hilaire. Alphonse Guilmin, 36 years of age, married, of Beloeil. Philippe Paquette, 21 years old, of Beloeil. Rosario Mongeau, of Beloeil, 16 years of age. Miss Mary Thresa Williams, 19 years of age, of Beloeil. Miss Lorenza Lacasse, 17 years old, of Beloeil. Miss Aurore Eli, 16 years old, of Beloeil. The victims were the only persons employed in the destroyed building and all were instantly killed.

An inquest will be held tomorrow by Dr. Fontaine. Evidence of a sensational nature is promised at the inquest if the statements of villagers can be taken. It is alleged that machines were used for packing cartridges, which had been condemned by government inspectors only a few days ago. However, it will be difficult to prove these facts as all the employees in the building were killed.

Appaling Holocast.

Binghamton, N. Y., July 23.—Fifty persons were killed, according to late estimates and many injured, a dozen of them mortally, in a fire which swept the four story factory building of the Binghamton Clothing Company this afternoon. The victims were chiefly women and girls.

Early tonight twenty-two bodies had been recovered. In the city hospital and in the private institutions are thirty injured. Some two score persons are known to have escaped, as by a miracle, from the building which burst into flames like a tinder box and became a roaring furnace almost in no time after the first alarm was sounded. About 125 persons were in the factory when the fire broke out. The unaccounted for, or most of them, are believed to be still in the red hot ruins of the structure.

Around the scene of the catastrophe the greatest city has ever known, thousands tonight watched the rescuers work in the glare of three big search lights, many in the great throng being restrained only by closely drawn police lines from rushing into the ruins in an effort to find the bodies of relatives and friends.

Water in many streams is being poured into the fiery pit that a few hours ago was the cellar of the burned establishment. As the rains were cooled a bit, from time to time, in a spot upon which the streams were centered men went forward to dig as long as human endurance would allow them to work. Occasionally a body was found and taken quickly away.

This work will go on all night and perhaps all day tomorrow, before the glowing mass gives up its last dead. It will take at least two days, the authorities believe, before the cellar can be cleared and the whole truth known.

Water in many streams is being poured into the fiery pit that a few hours ago was the cellar of the burned establishment. As the rains were cooled a bit, from time to time, in a spot upon which the streams were centered men went forward to dig as long as human endurance would allow them to work. Occasionally a body was found and taken quickly away.

The French Government has promised that a new income and capital tax will be imposed to meet the heavy expenditure made necessary by the recent increase in the time of service of conscripts in the army. This will help to even things up in a way. The masses furnish the men; the classes will have to provide the money.—Montreal Gazette.

American manufacturers, despite protection, sold us seven million dollars' worth of machinery last year. If our free traders had their own sweet will, that amount would have been multiplied several times.—Hamilton Spectator.

Some Liberal papers in Canada are commending the Imperial government for moving to reform the House of Lords. Nothing is heard from them about the Canadian Senate. Shouldn't reform begin at home, and Liberal enthusiasm for it be vigorous here first?—Ottawa Journal.

It will be long before any of the oversea dominions will have work to keep in operation the vast plant required for the building and equipping of Dreadnoughts and super Dreadnoughts. The Borden arrangement with the Admiralty to ensure plenty of work for Canadian shipyards of the capacity for building the lesser warships is well conceived in the interest of the Canadian shipbuilding and cognate industries.—Mail and Empire.

Sir Wilfrid Gloomy.

Ottawa, Ont., July 25.—Additional gloom has settled upon the Liberal horizon. During the last few weeks Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been doing quite a lot of missionary work. Time was when this was not necessary. Other time was when it could be done by one of the lesser leaders of the party while the white plume remained at home and fixed his gaze on higher things. There is an accumulation of evidence that those times have changed. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has no one left upon whom this responsibility would safely rest.

Shorten the Season.

Ottawa, Ont., July 23.—The Department of Marine and Fisheries has under consideration a report presented some time ago by the Shell Fish commission, which made a thorough investigation of the lobster and oyster industries in the lower provinces and submitted a number of recommendations. While no action has yet been taken it is believed that the principal recommendations which have been submitted will be made effective by order-in-council.

It is proposed to considerably limit the season in which lobsters may be caught, and also define the minimum size. The lobster fisheries not having proved an unqualified success, it is proposed to build no more of them till their benefits are better demonstrated in regard to oysters, the season also is to be shortened, a size limit prescribed and a uniform oyster barrel adopted.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress
Will now be conducted on
KENT STREET
Near Corner of Queen.
Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices.
June 12 1907.

LIME!

We can supply from this date
Fresh Burned Lime
in large and small quantities suitable for farming and building purposes.
Orders left at Kilns on St. Peter's Road, or at our office, will receive prompt attention
C. Lyons & Co.
May 29, 1912.

George Division of Montreal in the last provincial campaign and was badly beaten. The situation in Ontario is also a generous contributor to the Liberal melancholy. A month or more ago the announcement was made that Sir Wilfrid Laurier would undertake a tour of Ontario. Following this announcement there were a couple of gatherings of ex ministers seatless and otherwise in Ottawa. About that time the plans for the Ontario tour were described as very indefinite. If there was to be a tour it would not take place till the fall, etc. Then came the Liberal disaster in North Grey and Sir Wilfrid Laurier immediately found occasion to go up to Toronto and spend several days there in conference with leading Liberals. He appears to have got very little sunshine out of the encumbers presented by his political friends in Toronto, and now there is a prospect of the Ontario tour being called off altogether, just as the western tour was called off a year ago—"on account of the harvest."

Appaling Holocast.

Binghamton, N. Y., July 23.—Fifty persons were killed, according to late estimates and many injured, a dozen of them mortally, in a fire which swept the four story factory building of the Binghamton Clothing Company this afternoon. The victims were chiefly women and girls.

Early tonight twenty-two bodies had been recovered. In the city hospital and in the private institutions are thirty injured. Some two score persons are known to have escaped, as by a miracle, from the building which burst into flames like a tinder box and became a roaring furnace almost in no time after the first alarm was sounded. About 125 persons were in the factory when the fire broke out. The unaccounted for, or most of them, are believed to be still in the red hot ruins of the structure.

Around the scene of the catastrophe the greatest city has ever known, thousands tonight watched the rescuers work in the glare of three big search lights, many in the great throng being restrained only by closely drawn police lines from rushing into the ruins in an effort to find the bodies of relatives and friends.

Water in many streams is being poured into the fiery pit that a few hours ago was the cellar of the burned establishment. As the rains were cooled a bit, from time to time, in a spot upon which the streams were centered men went forward to dig as long as human endurance would allow them to work. Occasionally a body was found and taken quickly away.

This work will go on all night and perhaps all day tomorrow, before the glowing mass gives up its last dead. It will take at least two days, the authorities believe, before the cellar can be cleared and the whole truth known.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress
Will now be conducted on
KENT STREET
Near Corner of Queen.
Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices.
June 12 1907.

LIME!

We can supply from this date
Fresh Burned Lime
in large and small quantities suitable for farming and building purposes.
Orders left at Kilns on St. Peter's Road, or at our office, will receive prompt attention
C. Lyons & Co.
May 29, 1912.

We Want
200,000 Pounds
-WOOL-

THIS STORE WILL GIVE YOU the top price for Wool—either Cash or Trade.
Bring your wool along to us—we can handle all you will bring in.
Bear in mind that this is now the largest and best equipped Departmental Store in Charlottetown—new goods—good equipment—prompt, courteous service.

Bring In Your Wool

Moore & McLeod.
119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown.

A GOOD REPORT!
will be made by discriminating smokers after a trial of our . . .

RIVAL AND MASTER MARINE
Smoking Tobaccos. Cool, sweet and fragrant. Burns cleanly and freely but NOT THE TONGUE. Try our **Combination Twist** Chewing Tobacco also. It's worth the money every time.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co.

Summer Goods
—FOR—
Summer Weather

The HOT weather is coming. For your vacation we have **HAMMOCKS** at \$1.00 up to \$5.00 each, splendid value.

THE NEWEST BOOKS, and books for vacation days. See the great value we are giving in **NEW AMERICAN RE-PRINTS**, regular price \$1.25, our price only 50c each. **PAPER COVERED BOOKS**, hundreds at 5c each and up.

CROQUET SETS, arrived today. 4 ball \$1.25, 6 ball \$1.50, 8 ball \$2.25, and up to \$5.50 per set.

20 PER CENT off balance of **BASE BALL GOODS**.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.
CHARLOTTETOWN.
July 16th, 1913

The Shadow of the Angel.

On the morning of the 10th of March I awoke with a strange weight upon my heart. At first I thought it was fatigue, for I had eaten a great deal of fudge the night before at one of the Kittie James' spreads, but afterwards I knew it was a premonition.

At nine o'clock I went to Sister Irmigarde's classroom, where we girls had to discuss current events, and prove that we knew something about them. All the newspapers were full of political news, and I had a great many thoughts to express about it. Therefore I was dreadfully disappointed when I found Sister Edna and not Sister Irmigarde waiting to take the class.

The next day Sister Irmigarde did not come to her classroom, nor the next, nor the next. By that time we knew, of course, that she was ill, and we decided that she had a little attack of influenza. Some of the girls remembered that she had coughed and looked feverish the last day she was with us.

Every morning and evening we asked whether Sister Irmigarde was better, and the answer was always that she was "comfortable." We sent her our love, too, and every one of us sent her flowers. But it never occurred to us that she was really ill, with doctors and nurses, and medicines and thermometers and fever charts and the other things that go with real sickness, and I, for one, went to her classroom every morning expecting to see her there.

When I opened the door of Sister Irmigarde's classroom, I think I had begun to understand what it all meant—for this time I did not expect to see her at her desk. She was not there, but our French teacher, Sister Harmona, sat in her place. Her eyes were red, and when she opened a book I saw her hands tremble. The girls were in their seats—Mable Blossom, Masde Joyce, Kittie James, and dozens of others—and as I glanced at them, and then away, afraid of what I saw, they all looked alike, for every face had the same expression. The girls were leaning a little forward, as if they were on the edge of their chairs, ready to spring up. Their eyes were very wide open, and they seemed to be afraid to speak. The same queer, luscious lay over the room that filled the whole content.

I went straight to Sister Harmona's desk and spoke to her, but the voice I had heard saying the words did not seem to be mine. It was cold and steady, though I could feel my heart pounding against my side.

All Stuffed Up

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

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

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic. I was ill for four months with catarrh of the head and throat. Had a bad cough and raised blood. I 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. MRS. HOWARD ROBERTS, West Lascomb, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

Sister Harmona looked at me and then looked away. She is a plump little nun who makes me think of a fat wren—her eyes are so dark and bright, and she is so quick in all her movements. Usually she is very gay and cheerful. Sometimes I have seen her annoyed or excited over our French verbs, but never sad. So if I could have felt surprised at anything just then, I should have felt surprised to see her brown eyes fill with tears and slowly brim over. I watched the big drops fall, first on her cheeks, then on her white linen guimpe, until she bent her head and fumbled for her handkerchief in her long flowing sleeve. She tried to speak, but could not; but it didn't matter, for now we knew the truth. There was not a sound in the room. It seemed to me I stood there for years watching Sister Harmona's tears falling and falling; but after the first minute I don't think I saw them at all. Instead, I saw Sister Irmigarde sitting in her old place. I even thought I heard her voice.

"Oh, my girls, my girls, what will you do next?" How often she had said that to us, in despair! How much she had done for us! How little we had done for her. As I stood, dazed, I remembered it all. The years seemed to roll backward before my eyes, like moving pictures, but reversed, so that the old school days came first; and every picture had Sister Irmigarde in it—Sister Irmigarde, who knew everything and was willing to teach us all that we could learn.

Then the door opened and Mabel Mariel Murphy came in crying. "Oh, girls," she said, and she dropped into her seat and put her arms down on her desk and buried her face in them, and sobbed. "Oh, girls, Sister Irmigarde is dying!" The words rolled about the big quiet room as if they, too, were frightened, and were trying to get out and away from themselves. No one answered them. No one could. I went to my seat and stared out of the window, and tried to be calm and to understand what it all meant. Two of the midnights were rolling their hoops along a path that was too narrow for them both, and I watched the hoops meet and go down. An old gardener was coming towards them wheeling a barrowful of fresh earth for the early flower beds. I watched him, too, and wondered how these little things could go on happening when Sister Irmigarde was dying. Finally I heard Sister Harmona speaking.

She was saying that we must not give up hope. Sister Irmigarde had a serious case of pneumonia—a very serious case, indeed; and the crisis, to-day, found her extremely weak; but a great specialist had been sent for, and he was doing everything that could be done. We must remember, she said, that the one thing we could do for Sister Irmigarde was to keep steadily at work, so she would wish us to do, and lighten the tasks of her substitutes by helping them in every way. She asked us to pray for Sister Irmigarde—as if she needed to—when we were all doing it, deep in our hearts, that very minute. She turned to her notes then, and began the French lesson, and every girl there set her teeth and resolved to go through that lesson well, if she died doing it. We got through, every one of us, and Sister Harmona was simply wonderful in helping us, and understanding us, and keeping so busy at the same time, that we couldn't think. At the end of the lesson she gathered up her notes and turned to us with a little smile that shone dimly through her tears, like a rainbow through a mist.

"How good you are, my children," she said in French. "Some day I will describe this hour to Sister Irmigarde, and it will make her happy. Adieu. Pray for her." Then she went away without another word, and we began to talk to one other, almost in whispers, for her last words had comforted the girls.

"Some day I will describe this

BUILD UP in spring and summer, it's the natural time to store up health and vitality for the year. Scott's Emulsion is Nature's best and quickest help.

HER BLOOD WAS TURNED TO WATER.

She Doctored For Three Years But Was Finally Cured By Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mrs. JOSEPH SMITH, Box 25, Creelman, Sask., writes:—I write you these few lines hoping they will be a help to someone suffering from heart and nerve trouble. I doctor'd for three years but continued to get worse. I tried three different doctors, and got no relief, and tried all the drugs I could find but all failed. I became very weak, and my blood was turned to water. I tried MINARD'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS, and after taking five boxes, I got great relief. I was so thin, I only weighed 90 lbs., but after taking five boxes I was completely cured, and I am well and strong to-day, and weigh 150 lbs., and I can now work all day, and do not feel tired or fagged out. If anyone would like to hear more of my case, I would be pleased to answer any questions.

Price, 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

while I was practicing it—it's so big and victorious and triumphant; but now, at the first rise of it, something in me gave way with a sudden snap, and I stopped playing and crumpled up over the keyboard. How could I play an Alleluia when Sister Irmigarde was dying? How could I ever play or do or be anything again when she was gone?

(Concluded in next issue.)

Wire Wounds.

My mare, a very valuable one, was badly bruised and out by being caught by a wire fence. Some of the wounds would not heal, although I tried many medicines. Dr. Bell advised me to use MINARD'S LINIMENT, diluted at first, then stronger as the sores began to look better, until after three weeks, the sores having healed, and best of all the hair is growing well, and is NOT WHITE as is almost always the case in horse wounds.

F. M. DOUCET, Weymouth.

"A man cannot have any idea of perfection in another that he is never sensible of in himself.—Steele.

If an ice wagon weighs two tons, a block of ice 200 pounds, the team 3,000 pounds and the man on the front of the wagon 150 pounds, what does the man on the back of the wagon weigh? The ice.

Who was Jonah's tutor? The whale that brought him up.

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

And lots of men spend four hours a day telling the world how busy they are.

Minard's Liniment cures neuralgia.

A one-legged man may be able to make good, but he never gets there with both feet.

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

It looks funny to see a man walking along the street pushing a baby buggy and smoking a cigarette.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

But a man's arbitrary notice always comes too late to get him a better job.

LITTLE BOY WAS SO SICK Did Not Think He Could Live.

CHOLERA INFANTUM WAS THE CAUSE.

This trouble is the most dangerous of all the summer complaints of children. It begins with a profuse diarrhea, the stomach becomes irritable, and the child is soon reduced to great languor and prostration.

Cholera Infantum can be speedily cured by the use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Mrs. JOHN FOOTER, Hantsport, N.S., writes:—I can recommend Dr. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY for Cholera Infantum. My little boy was so sick, I did not think he could live, as he was out of his mind, and did not know any one. I gave him "DR. FOWLER'S," and the first dose helped him, and one bottle cured him. I recommended it to a friend whose children were sick, and it cured them too.

Dr. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY is a remedy that has been on the market for over sixty-five years and has been used in thousands of families during those years, so you are not making any experiment when you buy it, but be sure and get "DR. FOWLER'S," when you ask for it, as there are many imitations of this famous remedy on the market. The price is 35c., and it is manufactured only by the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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

IN OUR OPTICAL DEPARTMENT Each eye is tested separately and fitted with the special lense that is required and mountings wished for.

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 repair done on the premises.

E. W. TAYLOR, South Side Queen Square, City.

Spring & Summer Weather

Spring and Summer weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We beg to remind our numerous patrons that we have REMOVED from 23 Prince Street to our new stand

122 DORCHESTER STREET, 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

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. The teachers are the best that can be secured and the location ideal—right in the heart of the business district—the courses plain, practical and full of "usable" knowledge.

Students who graduate from this institution are QUALIFIED to cope with any problem that is placed before them in actual practice. This institution is the only one in the Province to turn out successful verbatim reporters.

The courses cover bookkeeping, auditing, type-writing, shorthand, brokerage, banking, business correspondence, navigation, engineering and Civil Service preparatory exams.

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TRY OUR Home-Made Preserves!

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

EGGS & BUTTER

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

House Cleaning Supplies!

We Have a Full Line in Stock Give us a call.

EUREKA TEA.

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

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Let Us Make Your New Suit

When it comes to the question of buying clothes, there are several things to be considered.

You want good material, you want perfect fitting qualities, and you want your clothes to be made fashionable and stylish, and then you want to get them at a reasonable price.

This store is noted for the excellent quality of the goods carried in stock, and nothing but the very best in trimmings of every kind is allowed to go into a suit.

We guarantee to fit you perfectly, and all our clothes have that smooth, stylish well tailored appearance, which is approved by all good dressers.

If you have had trouble getting clothes to suit you, give us a trial. We will please you.

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MONEY TO LOAN. June 15, 1918-19

McLean & McKinnon

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