

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1916

VOL. XLV., No. 6

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of the first six years of the homestead period, or a homestead containing less than a farm of at least 80 acres, solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required a homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORRY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior

A. A. McLean, K. C. & J. J. Deane McKinnon

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

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT DECEMBER 27th, 1915.

Trains Outward, Read Down.				Trains Inward, Read Up.			
Tues & Daily	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues
ex. Sun.	ex. Sun.	ex. Sun.	ex. Sun.	ex. Sun.	ex. Sun.	ex. Sun.	ex. Sun.
P. M. 4:55	P. M. 4:15	P. M. 3:35	P. M. 2:55	P. M. 2:15	P. M. 1:35	P. M. 0:55	P. M. 0:15
A. M. 7:00	A. M. 6:20	A. M. 5:40	A. M. 5:00	A. M. 4:20	A. M. 3:40	A. M. 3:00	A. M. 2:20
Dep. Charlottetown Ar.				Dep. Charlottetown Ar.			
Dep. Hunter River Ar.				Dep. Hunter River Ar.			
Dep. Emerald Jct. Ar.				Dep. Emerald Jct. Ar.			
Dep. Kensington Ar.				Dep. Kensington Ar.			
Dep. Summerside Ar.				Dep. Summerside Ar.			
Dep. St. John's Ar.				Dep. St. John's Ar.			
Dep. St. Albert's Ar.				Dep. St. Albert's Ar.			
Dep. St. Peter's Ar.				Dep. St. Peter's Ar.			
Dep. St. David's Ar.				Dep. St. David's Ar.			
Dep. St. Ignace Ar.				Dep. St. Ignace Ar.			
Dep. St. George's Ar.				Dep. St. George's Ar.			
Dep. St. John's Dep.				Dep. St. John's Dep.			
Dep. St. Albert's Dep.				Dep. St. Albert's Dep.			
Dep. St. Peter's Dep.				Dep. St. Peter's Dep.			
Dep. St. David's Dep.				Dep. St. David's Dep.			
Dep. St. Ignace Dep.				Dep. St. Ignace Dep.			
Dep. St. George's Dep.				Dep. St. George's Dep.			
Dep. Summerside Dep.				Dep. Summerside Dep.			
Dep. Hunter River Dep.				Dep. Hunter River Dep.			
Dep. Emerald Jct. Dep.				Dep. Emerald Jct. Dep.			
Dep. Charlottetown Dep.				Dep. Charlottetown Dep.			

Had Dyspepsia. Saint Martin's Cloak.

SAINT MARTIN'S CLOAK

Blessed Lord appeared to the young soldier in a vision, clothed in the half cloak Martin had given to the beggar. Angels seemed to be surrounding Our Lord, and He turned to them and said, "Know you who gave Me this cloak? It was Martin who is not yet baptized." The vision opened Martin's eyes, and realizing that although he tried to serve Christ, he really was not yet a child of God nor an heir of heaven, he sought out a priest and was baptized.

The new grace he received made him long all the more to serve God in solitude and prayer, and he determined to seek permission to leave his monastery and go to the Convent of the Great had died, and Julian the Apostate, who had given up Christianity, hated the Christians, and therefore refused Martin's request, taunting him with being afraid of being killed in action.

Now, Martin was really the bravest soldier in his regiment, so when the Emperor thus jeered at him he replied: "Place me with neither buckler nor helmet, in the front line of battle, and you will see that, armed with the Cross alone, I shall not fear to meet all the legions of the enemy." The young soldier would have kept his word, but God did not will that he should die that way, but should live fifty years longer to convert the greater part of Gaul, or France.

The half cloak that Martin brought back with him to the camp was kept as a relic for hundreds of years in the private oratory of the Frankish kings, and honored as a most precious treasure.

Martin had such reverence for the priesthood that, although his friend, St. Hilary, urged him to become a priest soon after his baptism, he deferred doing so for some years, saying that he was unworthy for such an honor, and wished to prepare himself. He lived in a grotto by himself, but was later joined by some cousins and others, and thus formed the first monastery in France. He became a priest, and, by his triple sword of penance, prayer and preaching, he did much to stamp out the heretical teachings of Arianism against the Divinity of Christ. When he was over fifty years old he was made Bishop of Tours, and this city has never ceased to honor him. Even to this day, on the 11th of November, the feast of St. Martin is solemnly celebrated in Tours in a basilica built over the remains of his tomb, in the presence of a large number of the faithful of the city and the surrounding villages of the diocese.

The Romanticism of St. Francis. By Father Cuthbert, O.S.F.C. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.00.

Four sketches, distinct in theme yet united in their underlying ideas and spirit, make up this volume. "The Romanticism of St. Francis," "St. Clare of Assisi," "The Story of the Friars," and "A Modern Friar," carry principle object the presentation of Catholic ideas to pagan minds.

The enterprise has been launched by a Catholic association and its founders were content to begin the new publication with an initial subscription list of two thousand names.

Clément K. Shorter prophesies that the lexicographer of tomorrow will have to find room in the dictionary for the verb "to-griddle," which will be defined as "The art of compiling biographies from previously published material and providing them with ingenious titles." Add to the definition: "And making the work acceptable to the readers of 'best sellers' by stuffing in as much salacious scandal as possible." The new word is derived from the name of an English book-maker who keeps the wolf from the door by attacking with shears and paste the dust-covered biographies of the early nineteenth century and forcing them to yield enough material for a "new and popular" life, say of "The Giddy Duchess," "The Rakish Regent" or "The Darin Princess."

MILBURN'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

Had Dyspepsia. Burdock Blood Bitters.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Mr. E. N. Manderson, Stettler, Alta., writes: "About twenty-five years ago, in the Province of Quebec, I came pretty near turning up my toes with dyspepsia. A cousin of mine persuaded me to try Burdock Blood Bitters. In about two weeks I could eat anything from raw fat pork to unseasoned bread. Three bottles did the job, and I have never been troubled with my stomach since. You would say that this is wonderful if you could only see what we sometimes have to live on in this country; hamcock, half-cooked beans, etc."

Burdock Blood Bitters has been on the market for over thirty years and has cured thousands of the stomach.

B.B.B. is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Reverend Moses Jackson was holding services in a small country church, and at the conclusion loaned his hat to a member as was the custom, to pass around for contributions. The roster canvassed the congregation thoroughly, but the hat was returned empty to its owner.

"Brother," he said, "I shan't be glad that I got my hat back again."

The Doctor—Madam, you must take more exercise. I should advise walking every day.

Mrs. Newryliche—"Walking! My dear doctor, you must be accustomed to attending poor people—Philadelphia Record."

Desk Sergeant—Didn't I tell you the last time you were here that I never wanted to see you before me again?

Tooled—Yes, yer honor. That's what I told the cop, but he wouldn't believe me.

"My wife's been nursing a rough all the week."

"Been laid up, have you?"

Little Ruth had not been feeling well for a few days, so her mother called in the doctor. He prescribed castor oil.

"O, Mamma," cried Ruth, "that's my favorite hate."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES IPHTHERIA.

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains, and save no bad after effects what ever. Be sure you get Milburn's price 25 and 50 cts.

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.

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

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

"If I have no money," he thought, "I have good, warm cloak. I cannot give it all, for I must show the cloak when I pass in review to-night, but I can give half of it," and suiting the action to the thought, he drew his sword from its scabbard at his side, and dividing his cloak, gave one half to the beggar, while he wrapped the other half around his armor, and returned to the camp.

Perhaps Martin remembered that the Lord Jesus, Whom he tried to imitate, had spent most of His earthly life, three hundred years before, doing kind actions such as these, and had said that even a cup of water, given in His name, would have its reward.

Be that as it may, the legend says that that very night Our

ADVERTISEMENT OF The Live Stock Breeders Association Of Prince Edward Island.

FOR SALE—

- 5 Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers.
- 7 Ayrshire Bulls and Heifers.
- 4 Holstein Bulls and Heifers.
- 10 York-shire, Berkshire, Chester and Poland China Boars and Sows.
- Shropshire, Southdown, Leicester, Oxford and Cotswold Rams.

For names and addresses of owners write

THEODORE ROSS,
Secretary, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Canadian Government Railways

Change of Time January 9th

Maritime Express Daily

Ocean Limited Daily Express

On Sunday, January 9th, the Maritime Express will run daily between Halifax and Montreal leaving Halifax at 3 p. m. Connection will be made at Moncton to and from St. John daily. The Ocean Limited will not leave Halifax Sunday, January 9th, but will leave on the present schedule time 8.00 a. m. daily except Sunday thereafter. Its continuance during the winter months will be pleasing news to thousands of travellers to whom the "Ocean" appeals as an express train of excellence in service and comfort in travel.

From Montreal the Maritime Express will leave on its present schedule 8.15 a. m. daily and the Ocean Limited 7.25 p. m. daily except Saturday.

Jan. 12, 1916—21

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 3rd March 1916, for the conveyance of H. Majesty's Mail, on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week.

Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Bradsbane, P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General please print address containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank form of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Bradsbane, New London Granville Stanley Bridge at its office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WREAR,
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ottawa, 16th St. 1916.
Jan. 19, 1916—21

Fire Insurance

Possibly from an oversight or want of thought you have put off insuring, or placing additional insurance to adequately protect yourself against loss by fire.

ACT NOW! CALL UP
DeBlois Bros.,
Charlottetown.
Water Street, Phone 521.
June 30, 1915—3m.

VOL-PEEK

MENDS HOLES IN POTS AND PANS IN TWO MINUTES WITHOUT TOOLS.

MENDS—Graniteware, Tin—Copper—Brass, Aluminium Enamelledware—Cost 1/2¢ Per Mend

PRICE 15c PER PACKAGE

VOL-PEEK mends holes in all kinds of Pots, Pans, Boilers and all other kitchen utensils, in two minutes, at a cost of less than one cent per mend. Mends Graniteware, Iron Tinware, Copper, Brass, Aluminium, etc.

Easy to use, requires no tools and mends quickly. Every housewife knows what it is to discover a hole in a pan, kettle or boiler just when she wants to use that article. Few things are more provoking and cause more inconvenience, a little leak in a much wanted pot or pan will often spoil a whole morning's work.

The housewife has, for many years been wanting something with which she could herself, in her own home, mend such leaks quickly, easily and permanently, and she has never found it.

What has been needed is a mender like "VOL-PEEK" that will repair the article neatly and quickly and at the same time be always at hand, easily applied and inexpensive.

A package of "VOL-PEEK" will mend from 30 to 50 air sized holes.

"VOL-PEEK" is in the form of a still putty, simply of a small piece enough to fill the hole, then burn the end off the flame of a lamp, candle or open fire for two minutes, then the article will be ready for use.

Sent Post Paid to any address on receipt of 15 cents in Silver or Stamps

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Charlottetown

Agents for P. E. Island.

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Newson's Block, Charlottetown.

Morson & Duffy
Barristers and Attorneys
Brown's Block, Charlottetown
P. E. Island.

McDonald Bros. Building,
Georgetown

Money to Loan,
Jan. 23rd 1912,—4

The Herald

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 9, 1916
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
AT 81 QUEEN STREET,
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JAMES McISAAC,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Parliament Building Destroyed, Canada's Pride Reduced to Ruins, Sudden and Fatal Conflagration.

Canada's Parliament building at Ottawa, the finest Gothic structure in America, was destroyed by fire last Thursday night. By the time the fire was brought under control, Friday morning, not much beyond blackened walls and smouldering ruins were left of the magnificent edifice, which had been the forum of the peoples representatives for half a century. The House of Commons was in session when the conflagration started at 8.50 p.m. By midnight hope had been abandoned of saving any portion of the wings except the Parliamentary library. The fire is believed to have been the work of incendiaries and General Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, issued orders to the militia, who are on guard duty at every point of ingress and egress on the Canadian border, to exercise the utmost vigilance so that no persons might pass without thoroughly accounting for themselves. The Dominion police were also notified everywhere and the United States authorities were apprized of the occurrence at Ottawa, so that every effort will be made to prevent the escape of any persons suspected of participation in the firing of the buildings. At one o'clock one of the walls of the building collapsed. Mr. W. S. Loggie, New Brunswick, was addressing the Chair, when the Chamber was started by Mr. Glass, member for East Middlesex, Ont. rushing in and shouting "The buildings are on fire." At once the startled members and a few members of the parliamentary press gallery made for the entrances, followed by the Speaker and sergeant-at-arms. They were astonished to find the corridors filled with heavy dark smoke and the members barely had time to grab their coats and indeed most of them ran for safety bareheaded. Fortunately there were few visitors in the galleries, or the loss of life must have been appalling as it was almost impossible for them to reach safety. A half dozen soldiers who were in the public gallery turned their khaki handkerchiefs into respirators, seized a couple of their companions who were overcome and carried them down the stairway. They stated that they feared there was loss of life in this gallery as there was a number of visitors there, and they believed they were overcome. They tried to locate them but in the black smoke and darkness they were unable to find them. Sir Robert Borden took command of the work of rescue and fire fighting but there was little that could be done. At 9.35 p. m. there was a loud detonation just to the west of the center of the main building where the Commons chamber is located. The explosion was followed by the lifting of the roof and a flash of flame high into the sky. It is almost certain that the conflagration was the work of incendiaries and it is confidently believed that they are Germans. There has been fear of this for some time. All but the main doors have been kept locked and guards have been constantly on duty. How the conspirators succeeded in getting in is a mystery, but the hour was the most favorable that could be chosen. Almost all the ministers, Sir

Robert Borden, Sir Thomas White, Sir George Foster, Messrs. Hazen, Rogers, Crothers and the rest were all either in the chamber or in their offices nearby. A few seconds more and the Premier would have been caught. When the word of alarm was given the Speaker rushed to his own apartment to find Madame Sevigny. The flames spread so fast that they were cut off and were only rescued by jumping into a fireman's net. Several of their staff were saved in the same way. Dr. Clarke of Red Deer reports that when he left the Commons chamber there were still three members there. Dr. Clarke was rescued with the greatest difficulty. Thomas McNutt, of Saltcoats, had with him Dr. Cash, member for Yorkton, whom he had carried out in his arms. Dr. Cash was nearly suffocated but soon recovered. E. W. Nashitt, member for North Oxford, also had a close call and he is badly burned and bruised. Hon. Martin Burrell is very badly injured. The skin has been burned off both cheeks and he is suffering severely from shock. At 9.50 the center of the main building was completely gutted and the west wing was a mass of flames. The firemen were devoting their efforts to saving the east side which contains the beautiful Senate chamber and offices. The fire started in the Commons reading room, and in a few minutes that section of the building near the reading room was a mass of seething flame. Some spectacular rescues were made in the section of the building near where the fire started. There were many employees in the restaurant at the time, and the lower corridors filled with smoke so quickly that they were unable to get down the stairs. They made their way, however along to the southwest corner and reached the window looking down on the front. They were soon noticed there, and from hundreds arose the cry: "Don't jump, ladders are coming. Major General Sir Sam Hughes, minister of militia, was in the crowd at this point and he too helped gallantly in the work of rescue. It was very difficult to get the men and women out here, as they were sixty feet above ground and there was not a fire escape to be seen. Fire Chief Graham's men aided by members of the 77th Regiment and the city and Dominion policemen, rushed ladders up. For a time it looked as though their efforts would be fruitless, as the flames licked up the intervening space in no time, and soon threatened the room in which the unfortunate employees had been trapped. The latter remained cool however, and in about fifteen minutes ladders were run up both sides of the room and they were able to scale down. Some of the firemen remained in the place long after they had saved those inside, and suffered severely from smoke. One or two crashes shook the place as the sections of the roof collapsed, but the corner remained intact. The library, an octagonal building, unsurpassed for beauty on the American continent, was fortunately saved with its most valuable contents. But the Speakers apartments, with their costly furniture and historic pictures were destroyed. Two lady visitors of the Speaker and Mrs. Sevigny got lost in the maze of corridors in the Speaker's chamber and were overcome by the smoke. They were taken out by the firemen, but were quite dead when discovered. They were Madame Bray of Quebec and Madame Morin. Earliest accounts indicated that the death toll was confined to these two unfortunate ladies; but later intelligence enlarges the death roll. Those missing, in addition to these ladies are: Mr. B. B. Law, Liberal member for Yarmouth; N. S. Alphonsus Des Jardins, Dominion Policeman, Alfred Des

Jardins, Plumber, and Robert Fanning, waiter. It is not impossible that the list of fatalities may be enlarged. The first steps toward the erection of the massive gothic pile that crowned Parliament Hill were taken in 1859 under the MacDonald-Cartier administration, and the governor-generalship of Sir Edmund B. Head, after the decision of the late Queen Victoria that the seat of government should be permanently located in Ottawa had finally prevailed against bitter opposition from a section of parliament. The design of Messrs. Fuller and Jones was selected, and the contract awarded to Thomas McGreevy at \$384,500, this amount being later deemed inadequate and increased. Work was begun on December 20, 1859, and in September, of the following year the corner stone was laid by the then Prince of Wales (the late King Edward VII), the whole of the new capital being on fête for the historic occasion. Although completion was expected by 1862, it was not until 1866 that the building was far enough advanced for occupation. The architecture was of pointed "Gothic" style, extremely picturesque and at the same time massive and imposing in appearance. Indeed, the House of Commons building was conceded to be one of the most beautiful of its kind in any of the world's capitals. The outer facing of the walls was of local sandstone, while the dressings were in grey Ohio free stone. The front facade of the Commons building was 572 feet in length and three stories in height. The central tower was 160 feet in height, surmounted by a crown and flagstaff. The elevated position of the structure made it appear much higher, and lent to the imposing nature of the handsome building. Ten years ago extensive additions were made to the western wing by the Laurier government. The Commons chamber was in the western wing of the building, and the senate chamber in the eastern extension. The building was roughly oblong in form, with the library of parliament connected by a vaulted passage to the centre of the block. The library was one of the show places of the dominion, holding on its shelves and in its vaults scores of thousands of books of all kinds, many of them of inestimable value. The fire, though starting in the reading room immediately adjoining the library, burned in the opposite direction. Hundreds of volumes which were stacked above the reading room were destroyed. The remainder of the building was occupied by offices, press rooms, restaurants, etc., all of which were destroyed or gutted. The first session of parliament in the building was that of 1866, the year prior to Confederation; the session opened on June 8, in the midst of the first "Fenian" invasion. This—the first sitting of parliament in the new capital—was the last of the old regime. On the first of July, 1867, the Confederation of British North America was royally celebrated at Ottawa. Later accounts of the conflagration show that Mr. Laplante, assistant clerk of the House lost his life. This brings the number of fatalities up to seven. A man named Strong was arrested at Windsor, Ont., He left Ottawa Thursday night by a C. P. R. train for Western Canada. Suspicion was directed to him and on examination, papers were found in his possession which seemed to indicate that he had something to do with the fire. Mr. A. A. McLean, M. P. had a narrow escape when the fire

broke out. He was in his room, No. 203, in the top story. He shouted, but his voice seemed to go nowhere. Mr. McLean seized the overcoats and with a friend, Mr. W. D. McKay of Vancouver, made for the elevator, but the elevator was not running. By the time they reached the landing below, Mr. McLean said he began to feel stupefied, but he realized that he had to keep going down and down. Finally he lost his way and had no idea where he was going until he recovered his senses, somewhat and discovered that a Dominion policeman had him by the arm and that he was in the cellar. He sent the policeman to find McKay, which he did and he discovered the visitor from Vancouver standing dazed and overcome by smoke on the floor above. Dominion Parliament Ottawa, Feb. 2.—The debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, ended today and parliament will now proceed with the business of the session. The estimates will probably be tabled tomorrow. The dying hours of the debate produced nothing unusual or unexpected. The ferocity of Messrs. Pugsley and Carvell is a thing of the past, their charges and statements have not stood the light of day and they take their place almost alone as the party tricksters of the Commons, eager to score a political gain out of their country's travail. Subsequent speakers for the most part have shown themselves actuated by high patriotic ideals. The speaker in whom interest centered today was Hon. E. J. Patenaude, the new Secretary of State. He impressed the House; he is fluent and he has the courage of his convictions. Mr. Patenaude was one of the Quebec Nationalists who fought the naval policies of both the Liberals and the Conservatives. "While supporting the ideas and principles of the Conservative party," he said "none the less I fought its naval policy in all sincerity because I felt that I had to take that course as I have no hesitation in saying that since August 1914 I have endeavored to do all in my power to help the country and the government in efforts they are making to contribute to the defence of our common cause, the most sacred cause we have ever had to defend. The Secretary of State appealed to all men in the House to put aside a party difference, to work for the common cause of country. "If there has been any slackening of recruiting in the province of Quebec," he stated, "I say it is due in great measure to speeches we have heard in this House, speeches which have lowered public opinion at a time when the country is passing through a perilous time." W. M. Martin of Regina, who poses as a serious member of the House, allowed himself to express the cheap clap-trap that the present government had never given the western farmer a square deal. This brought Sir Thomas White to his feet and he had merely to point out what the government did last year to show how false was Mr. Martin's statement. Although it was a time of great financial strain, although it was the duty of the provincial governments, the Dominion government advanced, without hesitation, no less than thirteen million dollars for seed grain, food and fodder to the settlers in the drought-stricken areas. The provincial governments have been unable to bear the strain and refused to do so. Ottawa, February 4.—It will stand out as a good example of the Canadian spirit of determination if we proceed at once with the public business and carry on our work without any unnecessary delay." Sir Robert Borden. "A new and more splendid building on the site of the old historic Parliament Building," Sir Robert Borden. "We should go on at once with the business of the country."—Sir Wilfrid Laurier. These declarations uttered under the shadow of disaster and of death mark the determination of the Government and of Parliament to proceed with the business of the session in such temporary and partial accommodation as can be provided. The

House met in the auditorium of the Victoria Memorial Museum, a spacious theatre which will serve as the Commons Chamber for the rest of the session, and may be used also for the Senate sittings in the mornings. The scene presented in the assembling of this extraordinary sitting stands probably without parallel in the history of legislatures. The auditorium had been hastily transformed by officials of the Public Works Department into the resemblance of a legislative chamber. Some few pieces of furniture had been saved from the Senate wing, including the massive chair occupied by H. R. H. the Governor General. This chair was placed upon the stage for the speaker. The stage itself was draped with flags and carpeted, and in the body of the hall seats had been arranged for the members, with desks for the Prime Minister and the leader of the Opposition. In the lobby of the Museum building the members gathered for the meeting of the House, without offices committee rooms or lockers. They stood around and waited for the customary bell. But there was no bell. Instead the Sergeant-at-arms shouldered the Mace saved from the Senate. (The Commons Mace is gone) and walked into the theatre followed by speaker Sevigny. The little procession which is wont to proceed in much State from the speakers apartments was made up in the lobby. The speaker, instead of his customary robes of black silk and his three cornered hat, wore a borrowed suit of tweeds and no hat at all. He took his seat on the stage and opened the sitting. The members grouped themselves to the right and left of the hall and a large crowd of spectators, House attendants, etc., thronged the galleries running round the auditorium. The sitting lasted for thirty-five minutes only but it will be remembered always by those who took part in it or witnessed it. The Leaders and members of the House labored under profound feeling. The disaster of the night was still in their minds, and before them was the empty chair of one of those who had gone. Sir Robert Borden, whose own escape from the burning building had been narrow, spoke of the catastrophe with deep emotion, particularly in his references to the loss of life and to the destruction of a great historic monument. Even more marked was the emotion with which the Opposition leader joined in the tribute of condolence to those who had been bereaved, and in reference to the stately building which had been, in a true sense his home for forty years. Sir Wilfrid's voice wavered and broke as he spoke of the two young women whose lives had been given up in the fire. Young happy wives, young happy mothers, bright as the larks in the blue sky of the morning. Apart from the speeches of the two leaders, the House did no business except the formal adoption of the resolution which had been under debate at the time of the fire, a motion by Mr. Clarence Jameson of Digby for an investigation with a view to the development of a home market for fish. The House then adjourned till Monday. New C. G. R. Time Folder. The last issue of the Canadian Government Railways time folder appears in a new dress, and an attractive one at that. On the front cover the words "Canadian Government Railways" are shown in prominent and distinctive lettering with pronounced initials. A centre design shows a combination of the coat-of-arms of the various provinces, followed by the names of the Intercolonial Ry., Transcontinental Ry., now merged into Canadian Government Railways. The back cover has a repetition of the name of the railways, the centre design being a striking monogrammatic arrangement of the initial letters C. G. R. followed by the principal terminal points, Halifax, Sydney, St. John, Charlottetown, Quebec, Montreal, Cochrane, Winnipeg. A striking red has been used for the cover, headings and rules, the text being printed in black. Included in the time folder is a map showing the railways now under Government operation.—Montreal Gazette.

MOORE & McLEOD!



Overcoats Worth to \$14.50 \$8.99 Clearing at

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

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

THIS SALE OF COATS FOR WOMEN OFFERS YOU A CHANCE TO GET HOLD OF A HANDSOME WINTER COAT—right now before the real cold weather commences—at prices lower than the factory would charge you for the garments. There are three classes into which this great offer in colored coats is divided. And here they are—

\$8.50 \$12.00 Fifteen Dollars for Coats that are Worth to \$22.00 For Coats Worth up to \$12.50 For Coats Worth up to \$16. Curl Cloths and Tweeds in all styles, all good colorings, all sizes. This is simply a wonderful bargain in handsome, low priced coats. This lot includes garments worth to \$12.50. TODAY and TOMORROW \$8.50 TOMORROW.....\$12.00 These Coats are all new. They are made of handsome all wool cloths. Chinchillas, Zibelines and Tweeds. The styles are right, and the range of sizes will suit everybody. Get yourself a \$22.00 Coat for \$15.00.

Business Men FOR 1916

Office Supplies Will Be Needed

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

One Million Envelopes In Stock, all sizes, all prices. Come to us for your office Needs. Lowest Prices.

Wholesale and Retail. CARTER & COMPANY, Ltd

Local and Other Items

The resolution extending term of the Dominion Parliament for one year, passed the House Commons yesterday unanimously. It is reported at Paris several Swiss factories which have been supplying munitions to the Allies have been threatened with destruction. An Austrian arms factory, Skoa Works at Pilsen, Bohemia has been partly destroyed the result of an explosion, according to a despatch from Bucharest, Roumania. The steamer Onward Ho, missing in Northern British Columbia waters with a crew of thirty-seven men. Storms still prevail in the Province and a snow fall at Vancouver on the 4th. What is believed to be an attempt to wreck Victoria Bridge, Montreal was frustrated by guards early Saturday morning. A man seen where he had a right to be was fired on, but escaped. R. A. Pringle and Judge McTavish, Ottawa, have been selected as commissioners to investigate the Parliamentary fire. They were chosen by the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition and will make their own arrangements for opening the hearing. King George on Saturday made his first public appearance since he suffered injury from an accident while reviewing the British troops in France last October. His Majesty attended a solemn requiem service in honor of the soldiers who have fallen in the war. It is predicted at Ottawa that the Parliamentary session will be over within six weeks or two months. The original, sessional programme will be followed but the fire seems to have taken any rancorous spirit out of the members and smooth sailing is expected. Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company of New York, having subscribed twenty thousand dollars to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the Minister of Finance, honorary treasurer of the Fund, has written Messrs. Morgan and Company expressing the warm appreciation of the fund for their generous donation. The Sam Brown, a Pittsburg steamboat, sank within a few minutes after her boilers exploded in the Ohio River opposite Huntington West Virginia. A great majority of the members of the crew, approximately thirty, are believed to have perished. Not more than six survivors reached the Ohio side of the river following the explosion. Debris from the boat lauded on both sides of the river. The boat was blown to pieces and sank immediately. The annual statement of unclaimed bank balances has been presented to the Dominion parliament and shows that no less than \$61,518 is held by the bank under his head. There is a further amount of \$914,944 accounted for in unpaid checks. The largest balances are those of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank, \$118,794; the Bank of Montreal, \$108,806; Bank of British North America \$91,934; Union Bank \$85,775; Bank of Commerce, \$78,590; Royal Bank, \$54,345; Bank of Hamilton, \$47,701. The anthracite coal operation rejected in New York on the 8th the demands of their miners for a twenty per cent increase in wages, complete recognition of the United Mine Workers of America, a year working agreement, an eight hour day and changes in the methods of fixing wages. The operators propose that if the differences cannot be settled by the interested parties themselves, they be submitted to the Board of Conciliation provided for in the award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission of 1902. The miners demands were formulated last September at Wilkesbarre, Pa. and were ratified last week by United Mine Workers Convention at Indianapolis.

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Local And Other Items.

Two are dead and two missing after a fire which destroyed the Overbrook Hotel at Atlantic city N. J. on the 4th.

Another fire suspected to have been originated by the German plotters, destroyed the clothing manufactory of Grant, Holden and Graham Ottawa on the 4th. The firm has extensive contracts with the Militia Department for clothing, tents and haversacks. The building was gutted, entailing a loss of \$225,000. The stock and plant were valued at about \$175,000 and are partly insured.

The death occurred in the Charlottetown Hospital Monday of Private William Beaton son of Mr James A. Beaton, East Point, and a member of "B" Company 105th Battalion, who was taken ill a week previously. The deceased who was a general favorite with his comrades was removed to the Charlottetown Hospital suffering from a heavy cold, from which pneumonia developed. The remains were taken home for interment. The funeral cortege left the Hospital for the railway station yesterday afternoon. It was a military funeral, his comrades of the 105th Battalion attending. R. I. P.

Progress of The War

London, Feb. 1.—Successes for both the British and French forces campaigning in the Kameruns, the German colony in Western Equatorial Africa, are announced in an official statement given out today as follows: "Further information from West Africa states that the French column under Lieut.-Col. Faucon occupied Eholowa (Southwestern Kamerun) on the 18th of January, after meeting very slight resistance, while the British column under Major Coles engaged the enemy at Elaba, 20 miles to the northeast, driving back the enemy and taking thirteen German prisoners. No British casualties were reported. "Lieut.-Col. Haywood, arriving at Eholowa on the 24th immediately took up the pursuit of the enemy, capturing Mafubu, 17 miles to the south. He reports that he had 22 casualties, and was advancing on Nkan. On the same day the enemy was driven from Ngat by the French, who had fourteen casualties. "General Dobell, telegraphing on January 25, stated that he had received information that the Kamerun coast line itself was cleared of the enemy. A report from Bata, on the Spanish Muni on the coast, states that there were over 700 German Europeans on the Spanish frontier. Many deserters from the enemy are surrendering to the Allies.

London, Feb. 2.—An Austro-German offensive against Saloniki is imminent, according to Saloniki advices from a German source to the Exchange Telegraph's Athens correspondent, who says that the Giveli-Strumissa railway has been repaired, and that Field Marshal Von Mackensen is now at Monastir. A portion of the Montenegrin army, this correspondent adds, has effected a junction with the Serbian troops, and fallen back on Durazzo. There is scarcely any fighting on any of the battle-fronts, except artillery engagements, and in none of these has any noteworthy achievement been recorded. Heavy bombardments have taken place in the Campaigne region of France, and near Saint Dio, in the Vosges mountains, with the French as the aggressors. The French guns also have shelled the town of Lens. On the Russian front Berlin claims the defeat of a strong Russian force between the Stochod and Styr rivers, while Vienna reports the forced withdrawal of the Russians from their advanced trenches near Usciecko, in East Galicia, during mining operations. In hand-to-hand fighting on the Col Di Lana slope the Austrians report the capture and destruction of Italian saps and also the repulse of Italian infantry attacks in the Sugana Valley. Rome, however, credits the Italians with the victory in the latter region. The concentration of large numbers of Germans, Bulgarians and Turks along the Greek frontier is taken in Athens to mean that

an attack by the Teutons and their allies is soon to be made on Saloniki. In Albania the Austro-Hungarians are reported to be continuing their progress unopposed. A despatch from Athens says a portion of the Montenegrin army has effected a junction with the Serbian troops and fallen back on Durazzo. Albania's chief seaport, which is now the main objective of the Austro-Hungarians, Greece and Roumania have signed a dual neutrality compact, according to a Rome despatch. The British in East and West Africa are keeping up their gains against the Germans in the capture of towns and military positions, according to official reports from that region. In West Africa a British column has formed a junction with the French troops at Ambam.

German Raider.

Newport News, Va., Feb. 1.—Given up for lost days ago, the British passenger liner Appam, in the West African trade sailed like an apparition into Hampton Roads today, flying the German naval ensign, and with her ship's company under guard of a German prize crew. She brought word of a mysterious German commerce raider, the Mowe, which now roams the seas, and had on board the crews of seven British merchantmen and Admiralty transports captured by the Mowe before she seized the Appam and started her across the Atlantic for an American port, with Lieut. Berge, of the German naval reserve, and twenty-two men in charge. According to the story told, with great reserve, by Lieut. Berge to Collector of the Port Hamilton, when he formally reported his presence in American territorial waters later today, the Mowe captured the Appam, bound from Dakar, French West Africa, for Liverpool, after a brief show of resistance on Jan. 16, sixty miles north of the Canary Islands. On board the Mowe there were the crews of five vessels, previously captured, all of whom were transferred to the Appam. From all reports the raider is a converted German merchantman, with a false canvas forecastle concealing a battery of guns of fairly large calibre. On Jan 17 she engaged in battle an armed Australian trader, the Clan MacTavish, which she sank, after an exciting combat, with a loss of fifteen men killed on the Clan MacTavish. The Appam, which was ten miles away at the time, in charge of a prize crew, steamed hurriedly back to the scene and rescued four members of the crew of the sinking Clan MacTavish, struggling in the water.

Steamers Collide.

Boston, Mass. Feb. 1.—Wireless messages indicating a collision at sea between two steamers at a point near Cape Race, Nfld., were picked up by several stations on the New England coast late tonight. The identity of the vessels was not disclosed. One was said to be sinking. The other ship stating she was badly smashed, sent word she would stand by. The vessel which reported itself sinking signed the message "J. T. D." according to wireless authorities this signature should belong to a Japanese vessel, other signs of the same group being identical with ships of the same Mercantile Company. The messages from the second vessel were signed "W. I. A." which were not contained in available registry books. The position of the steamers was given as latitude 43 46, longitude 48 57, a point in the vicinity of Cape Race, Nfld. It was to the wireless station at that place that the messages from the "W. I. A." were directed. The messages which are very fragmentary, indicated that the "W. I. A." was sending lifeboats to the other ship. Soon after there came to the listening stations on this coast a low-powered succession of signals, which spelled out "I am sinking. Come and save me." This call was signed "J. T. D." No response was heard, but somewhat later "W. I. A." sent a message ashore which said the second vessel was out of sight. Whether this was intended to record its sinking was not indicated. The steamer signing "W. I. A." believed to be the Silver Shell, 3,422 tons, in command of Captain Gibson, late tonight reported "we are not dangerously damaged. "J. T. D." sent out a message saying

Prisoner on Enemy

London, Feb. 1, 5.15 p. m.—A graphic story of his experience is given in a letter to his sister by Captain Arthur Stanley Wilson, a member of parliament, who with Colonel H. D. Napier, formerly British military attaché at Sofia, was taken off a Greek steamer in the Mediterranean in December by an Austrian submarine. Captain Wilson says he spent 48 hours on board the submarine, during which time the vessel fought an action with an Entente Allied patrol boat. The feelings of the prisoners on board the underwater boat are described as having been mixed between a desire for the success of the patrol boat and anxiety over its taken in Athens to mean that

"B" Boat During Fight With Allied Patrol

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DIED.

TODD—At Bradalbane, Feb. 7th, Mrs. William C. Todd.
BERRIGAN—At Dunedin, Feb. 7th, Patrick J. Berrigan, R.I.P.
NORTON—At Poplar Point, Jan. 2nd, the beloved wife of Edward Norton, of Annandale, aged 62 years.
YOE—In this city on Sunday, Feb. 6th, Mrs. Hannah Yoe, aged 94 years, mother of John and Charles Yoe.
McDONALD—At Nine Mile Creek, Feb. 7th, Julia McDonald, daughter of the late John McDonald aged 37 years.
FORD—At Boston Mass., on Jan. 18th after a short illness of pneumonia, Marie, daughter of the late Dr. E. P. Ford of Souris, aged 63 years. R. I. P.
TAIT—In this city on Feb. 5th James Tait, aged 87.

Mail Contract

SEPAKATE SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 4.00 p. m., on Tuesday, February 15, 1916, for the supply of: "Brooms and Brushes," "Chairs," "Cots," "Hardware," "Hoes," "Oils," and "Gasoline," "Packing," "Paint and Paints," "Machinists Rope," "Wire Rope," and "Steam Pipe, Valves and Fittings," for the requirements of the Department of Public Works, Prince Edward Island during the fiscal year 1916-1917. Each tender must be sent in a separate envelope and addressed to the Tender for Hardware, Prince Edward Island, "Tender for Chairs, Prince Edward Island," etc., etc., as the case may be. Persons intending to tender will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures. These forms can be obtained at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, at the office of Mr. J. K. Brockington, Superintendent, Public Works Department, St. John, N. B., and at the office of Mr. W. E. Hyndman, District Engineer, Public Works Department, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for the amount stated in form of tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if it is completed the contract if the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, R. O. S. O'FERR, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Jan. 2, 1916. Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.—96653, Jan. 26, 1916.—21.

The Market Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Butter, Eggs, Fowls, Calf Skins, Sheep Pelts, Oatmeal, Turnips, Turkeys, Straw, Ducks, Lamb Pelts.

Job Work!

Executed with neatness and despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown P. E. Island. Letter Heads, Receipt Books, Posters, Tickets, Dodgers, Check Books. W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 205 KENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

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Fire Insurance

Possibly from an oversight or want of thought you have put off insuring, or placing additional insurance to adequately protect yourself against loss by fire. ACT NOW! CALL UP DeBLOIS BROS., Charlottetown, Water Street, Phone 327. June 30, 1915-3m.

ADVERTISEMENT OF The Live Stock Breeders Association Of Prince Edward Island.

There is some enquiry for Shorthorns:—Cows, Heifers, Bulls over 18 months of age, and Calves; Also for Ayrshire Bulls over 18 months of age. For further information write The Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown.

FOOT WEAR FOR WINTER!

Our Stock of Winter Foot Wear is complete. We have everything you require to keep you dry and comfortable.



AGENTS FOR Amherst Shoes, Invictus Shoes, Queen Quality Shoes. ALLEY & CO The Family Shoe Store.

MUST-SELL-SALE!

L. J. REDDIN'S.

Ladies' Cloth Coats

About 40 in all to be cleared at 25 to 33 1-3 per cent. discount.

Furs

A lot of sample Neck-Furs, half price. 1 only Rat Coat, \$55 for \$44. Fur Sets in Fox, Wolf, Sable, Coon, Persian Lamb, Opossum, etc.

Also

Separate Muffs in above Furs. Men's Coon Coats, \$60 for \$50. " " " \$85 " \$70.

Overalls.

A special line of Overalls at 90c. and \$1.00. Dress Goods. All lines of Dress Goods selling at cut rates. L. J. REDDIN 117 Queen Street. The Store that always has Snaps to offer.

Our Yesterdays.

I sometimes think the yestereydays are fairer, sweeter far than any days that are to be...

Glimpses.

FROM "POEMS BY JOHN B. TABBE."

As one who in the hush of twilight hears The pausing pulse of Nature, when the Light Commingles in the dim mysterious rite...

Jeanne, The Maid

BY GORDON ARTHUR SMITH in Scribner's Magazine.

"I found the house with no difficulty, and Jeanne LeBlanc herself opened the door at my knock. I wish I could describe her so that you could see her, or at least give you some hint of her..."

"Her features are more easily described—the narrow, oval face with the closely coiffed golden hair drawn back smoothly from the high white brow; the acetate mouth, thin and straight-lipped; the wide far-seeing eyes, clear as a child's wondering much and yet filled with all knowledge. That much of her I can describe, I say—the mere garment of her soul—and that much of her, were I a Raphael, I could put on canvas. That much and no more."

"She opened the door—I heard her wooden sabots come clicking across the floor—and, a lamp in her hand, she immediately stood aside to let me in. Nor did she ask my business nor, who I was, nor where I had come from. It was apparent that, as my friend of the covered cart had told me, every one was welcome at the house of Armand LeBlanc."

Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Eczema or Salt Rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They can't.

The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this itching, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

"I was taken with an itching on my rump which proved very disagreeable. It was so unbearable that I bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days it began to ease and in a week it was not long before I was cured. Have never had any skin disease since." Mrs. D. E. WALKER, Cove Point, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It cleans the blood of all impurities and cures all eruptions.

hall and come into the kitchen you will find supper ready—and in the kitchen it is warm."

"I bowed and said that she was very kind; but she seemed surprised that I should consider it a kindness. She led me through a door at the back of the hall into the kitchen where, at the end of a pine table, sat a grizzled, beard-dimmed peasant's smock, whom I rightly judged to be LeBlanc. At his entrance he rose bowed, and said: 'Soyez le bienvenu, m'sieu.' Then he returned to his interrupted meal."

"Jeanne indicated a chair for me at the table, and having served me in spite of my protestations, herself took a seat opposite her father. We ate in silence, although I made several half-hearted attempts to discuss the weather. At length, however, when Jeanne had cleared away the dishes and LeBlanc had lit his pipe, they seemed disposed to enter into conversation. But never did they question me as to my name or my business—it was as if I had lived with them always, as if I were one of the family returned after a brief absence."

"This rain should help the crops," observed Pere LeBlanc, through the smoke of his pipe. "And the garden," added Jeanne. "How the roses will welcome it! Today they were so tired."

"I thought her father regarded her a little suspiciously at this—suspiciously but not unkindly. 'Have you been long in the garden today?' he inquired. 'Until it rained,' she answered."

"You are fond of flowers, mademoiselle?" I put in trying to be pleasant. "So am I. I shall look forward to seeing your garden tomorrow, if the rain is over by then."

"She shook her head. 'The storm will be worse tomorrow,' she said simply. 'It will last for many days. God is angry with the world.'"

"Hush, Jeanne," murmured Pere LeBlanc. "You must not talk that way before m'sieu."

"She did not seem to understand; she looked up at him apparently, like a child that has been reprimanded for no just reason. 'I am sorry,' said she. 'Must I then keep silent about that which is revealed to me? Surely it is not something to be ashamed of—something to conceal.'"

"LeBlanc sighed, glanced at me meaningly, and shook his head."

"Pardon, m'sieu," said he, "my little Jeanne has fancies; she imagines things—or else, indeed, she sees more than our eyes can ever see." And he tapped his forehead with the characteristic French gesture.

"I was embarrassed to reply; but I finally stammered out something to the effect that the vision of the young is, often clearer and truer than that of us older, wiser men. LeBlanc nodded sadly but acquiescently, and I turned to Jeanne."

"Do you believe," I asked, "that God sends a storm to show that He is angry with the world?"

"I don't know," she answered. "But this storm He sent to show that He is angry. And this storm is but the beginning. Before the year is over it will rain blood."

"LeBlanc shivered and crossed himself. She had made the statement quietly, but with absolute conviction, as if she had said: 'Tomorrow we shall have crouton-pot for supper.'"

"Whether it was from a certain morbid curiosity or whether then I sensed that she

"I have heard voices again," she said. "They came to me in the garden—just now—St. Michael and St. Catherine—the one to warn and the other to comfort me."

"She paused, I breathing rapidly, and her hand swayed down to her breast, where she held it pressed to her heart."

"It is almost over," she said in

was in touch with—well never mind—at any rate I could not refrain from questioning her. 'Why do you say that?' I ventured."

"She opened her eyes very wide in surprise, and then she smiled on me as if forgiving my absurd question, and said: 'Because it's the truth, m'sieu.' My Voices told me."

"It was then that I recollected we were in Domremy; and I remembered Jeanne d'Arc and the Voices that spoke to her as she knelt in the garden. And just as you are doing now, no doubt, I reasoned that this other Jeanne had been brought up on the legend, had brooded over it, and had, clasped it to her heart until she imagined that to her, also, there came angels from heaven to comfort her and to guide her. Yes, I admit that that seemed the natural solution. But wait!"

"The next morning I awoke to the sound of rain beating on my casement window. The storm had increased overnight, and, although there was neither lightning nor thunder, the wind had risen to an alarming velocity, and as I looked out I could see the trees bending low before it, their branches whipping and thrashing like ribbons of a split sail in a hurricane. That Jeanne had prophesied truly concerning the storm occupied my mind but little, for a sailor or a fisherman or a New England farmer could have done as much; what I had to consider was that it would be madness for me to attempt to leave four walls and a roof on such a day. So I determined to seek out Pere LeBlanc and arrange to stay with him as a paying guest until the weather should render my departure possible. And that, briefly is how it came about that I stayed in Domremy and learned to know Jeanne LeBlanc—Jeanne, the Maid."

Here Barclay paused and asked for a fresh cup of coffee. I could see that the recital had stirred him greatly, and his hand shook as he bore the cup to his lips. He smiled a little ruefully when he saw that I had noticed his agitation. 'You thought I was a man without nerves?' he inquired. 'I don't know—I don't know. Lately I have changed. One can't look at the sun and not go blind; and I have looked at a light that is far brighter than that of a thousand suns.'

"I remained at Domremy through July. The storm lasted all that week and half of the next as if truly, God were angry with the world. For the most part we stayed indoors around the kitchen fire, but Pere LeBlanc had chores to do about his farm and every day Jeanne would go out in the rain to see how the sheep were faring. Oh, yes—she tended sheep like Jeanne d'Arc and like them to whom the angel of the Lord came to tell of the birth at Bethlehem."

"One evening shortly before dinner Jeanne came into the kitchen, where I sat alone working at an article that I was writing for an American geographical publication. Looking up, I perceived immediately that something very grave had occurred—something grave and yet, judging by the exaltation in her eyes something very wonderful. Although she said I had become fast friends by now, I hesitated to question her, for I felt—how can I describe it?—I felt that she had suddenly left me far behind and below her; she had stepped beyond the earthly boundaries that hemmed me in. Imagine two people imprisoned in the same cell, one of whom is able occasionally, through the barred windows, to obtain a glimpse of the blue sky with the sun riding across it, and the other of whom is chained to the floor that he can never see the light except reflected in the eyes of his comrade. Do you understand what I mean? I saw the light reflecting in the eyes of Jeanne LeBlanc, and the sight of it awed me and held me silent."

"She crossed over beside me, sat down noiselessly, and passed a hand across her forehead. Without having looked at me she knew I was there, and, before long, she spoke."

"I have heard voices again," she said. "They came to me in the garden—just now—St. Michael and St. Catherine—the one to warn and the other to comfort me."

"She paused, I breathing rapidly, and her hand swayed down to her breast, where she held it pressed to her heart."

"It is almost over," she said in

Was All Choked Up Could Hardly Breathe.

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a whisper. "There is but a short month left me—and yet it will be very glorious to die in order that one may live forever."

"Jeanne—my little Jeanne, I faltered—you must not think such things. You are not going to die!"

(To be continued.)

The Nova Scotia "Lumber King" says: "I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the best LINIMENT in use."

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