

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1913

Vol. XLII, No. 51

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

P. E. I. Railway

Commencing on October 6, 1913, trains of this Railway will run as follows:

Trains outward Read down		Trains inward Read up	
Daily except Sunday		Daily except Sunday	
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
3:45	11:45	7:45	
4:52	12:59	8:38	
5:30	1:43	9:07	
6:00	2:21	9:30	
6:30	2:55	9:55	
P.M. Noon			
7:50	12:00		
8:49	1:23		
9:37	2:40		
10:51	4:40		
8:30			
9:20			
A.M. P.M.			
3:00	7:00		
4:10	8:30		
4:36	9:07		
4:57	9:35		
6:00	11:05		
Diy Sat			
ex only			
Sat			
Sat Sun			
P.M. P.M.			
3:10	3:10		
4:57	4:25		
7:00	5:55		
P.M. P.M.			

Trains are run by Atlantic Standard Time.

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

English Goods
Now Opened

We are just in receipt of 7 cases "New Goods" from the Old Country, consisting of Navy and Black Dress and Coating Serges, Tweeds, Blankets, Hosiery, etc.

Fall and Winter Coats

These Garments are greatly admired and quite a number have already been sold. The prices are within the reach of everyone, ranging from 6 to 25 dollars.

FURS

"Don't forget!"—We offer some rare bargains in Fur Coats, Sample Neck Furs, Muffs, etc.

Shawls & Carriage Rugs

A new lot of large Woolen Shawls are here. The real old Scotch kind imported from Glasgow. Also some nice Carriage Wraps.

Childrens' Coatings

We have a few pieces of Blanket Cloths, good quality, in Navy, White, Cardinal, Black. Don't you need a warm Coat for the little one.

Childrens' Coats

Exceptional Values in Childrens' Coats and Dresses. This is your opportunity, as these Sample Coats are offering at 25 p. c. discount.

Millinery

Our success in this Department, Season after Season has made it unnecessary to go into detail. This year our output in Hats, trimmed and untrimmed has been wonderful. Try us for your Fall Hat this year.

L. J. REDDIN

"The Store That Saves You Money"
October 8th, 1913.

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Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.

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1913-1914

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Including the Newly Authorized Text Books for School and College, all School and College Books sold by us at Publishers' Prices.

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An Immense Stock of Scribblers, Note Books, Exercise Books, Muscular Movement Pads, Pens, Inks, Blotting Paper, Rules, Erasers, Examination Pads and Paper, Foolscap, Note Paper, Envelopes, Penholders, Lead Pencils, Account Paper, Fountain Pens, Fountain Pen Ink, Maps, School Slates, Slate Pencils, Pencil Boxes, Compasses, Protectors Eye Shades, Mucilage, Rubber Bands, Pen and Pencil Clips, Paper Knives, School Bags, etc., etc.

Carter's "Easy Writer" Fountain Pen for \$1.25 is the Biggest Value on the Market (ask to see them.)

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CHARLOTTETOWN.

Sept. 3rd, 1913



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Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

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Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

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Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown

July 28, 1911—14

Father Marquette

Among the statues of famous characters in American history ranged in a circle round the walls of Statuary Hall, in the National Capitol, none takes its place more worthily in the American Pantheon than that of the heroic Jesuit priest, Father James Marquette, placed there by the State of Wisconsin. No nobler spirit among the heroic sons of Catholic France who came to the wilds of America to spread the light of Christian civilization among the savage tribes ever entered upon the hazardous mission from lotter or holier motives, and none left to posterity a more edifying example.

The Marquettes represented one of the noblest families of France, the family seat being situated near the city of Lyon, where James Marquette was born in the year 1637. His pious mother, Rose De La Salle, was a sister of the venerable La Salle, the founder of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. At the age of twenty-one years he was ordained a priest of the Jesuit Order. He was assigned to enter the missionary field, and in 1666 he came to Quebec, and was assigned to the mission of Three Rivers, to study the Algonquin and Huron languages for a time before entering on the Lake Superior missions.

The first Catholic altar was erected by him and the first Mass celebrated in that Western field at Sault Ste. Marie. The famous missions of the Hurons established fifty years before by Father Le Caron and his little corps of Franciscan Fathers, who accompanied Champlain to the headquarters of the Hurons at Georgian Bay, had been swept out of existence by the fierce Iroquois, but many of the scattered Hurons were found further West, where Marquette had established his mission, and were glad to welcome the new "Black Robe."

The mission of Sault Ste. Marie was on the American side of the straits connecting Lake Huron and Lake Superior, and is in the present Diocese of Marquette, Michigan. It was a Catholic population of about fifty thousand. A number of Indians still reside there, and there is a flourishing school for Indian children under the direction of the Sisters, an attendance of several hundred children. Father Marquette spent a couple of years at Mackinac, preaching to the Indians and instructing them.

On December 8, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, 1672, a canoe landed at the mission, and Louis Joliet announced himself. He had been sent by the Count de Frontenac, Governor of Canada, with instructions to undertake the discovery of the Mississippi, and to take Father Marquette as his guide and companion. They started on their perilous and arduous journey on May 17, 1674, after several months of careful preparation. They sailed down the west shore of Lake Michigan to Green Bay, then paddled up the Fox River, carried their canoes over land to the Wisconsin River, sailed down the Wisconsin to the Mississippi, the junction of which they reached on June 10, just one month from the day they left Mackinac.

A month later they had reached the junction of the Arkansas River with the Mississippi and sailed down the river to the Gulf of Mexico. He decided to return and report their discoveries to the Governor of Canada, they faced the adverse current and sailed up the river, reaching Green Bay after having travelled over 2,600 miles in their frail canoes in four months. Father Marquette remained at Green Bay to regain his failing health, while Joliet proceeded to report to Gov. Frontenac and give to the world the benefit of their perilous exploration and discoveries.

The next winter Father Marquette was confined to his rude forest couch by painful illness, but the next summer found him again in the field preaching to the Indians and founding new missions. In October he paddled down Green Bay to Lake Michigan, and landed along the west bank northward till he reached the present site of Chicago. Here he was taken ill. He was treated very kindly by the Illinois Indians, who had already heard of the famous "Black Robe." Another winter of weakening illness was in store for the heroic missionary, but he was still able in the spring to open a mission in Kaskaskia. Believing that his end was near he set out again for Mackinac, going round by the east shore of Lake Michigan, but his strength steadily failed till he had to be lifted by his companions in and out of the canoe, as the party stopped for rest or refreshments.

"On the eve of his death," writes Father Dablon, "he told them, all radiant with joy, that it would take place on the morrow. During the whole day he conversed with them in the manner of his burial, the way in which he should be laid out, the place to be selected for his interment, how they should arrange his hands and face, and raise a cross over his grave."

Macedonian Bulgars

And The Holy See

The ruin of the dream of a greater Bulgaria whose limits should be continuous with those of the Bulgarian race has led, says the London Times, to a movement among the Bulgars of Macedonia, interesting not only in itself, but as an example of the interplay of religion, nationality, and politics which is especially characteristic of the Near East. Our correspondents in Sofia and St. Petersburg have reported that various spokesmen of the Bulgars in those parts of Macedonia which the treaty of Bukarest has given to Serbia are advocating secession from the Orthodox Church and submission to the Church of Rome as the best means of preserving their nationality. A tendency to turn to Rome for the furtherance of their national aspirations is not without precedent in Bulgarian history.

Without going back to the ninth century and King Boris, who after his conversion to Christianity—its political expedient—watered for a while between the obedience of Constantinople and that of Rome, or to Kalyan, third of the Asen dynasty of Tirnova, who in the thirteenth century bowed to the supremacy of Rome and took his crown from a Papal Legate, we may recall the strong movement in favor of reunion with Rome which grew up in 1880. As the Bulgarians, from one cause or another, again became conscious of national interests distinct from those of the Greeks, with whom they had for centuries been confounded, they inevitably expressed this consciousness in a revolt from the jurisdiction of the Orthodox Patriarch of Constantinople; for, under the Turkish system, all those who submitted to the jurisdiction were officially classed as "Greeks."

And now from the Orthodox Patriarch, generally suggested an appeal to his secular rival, the Pope of Rome. The Russian movement was stopped by the influence of Russia and by the action of the Porte, which was as little disposed as the Byzantine Emperor to allow any extension of the jurisdiction of old Rome in the Eastern Empire, to which the Sultan had succeeded and of which they largely carried on the traditions.

Abdul Hamid II was astute enough to see the advantage, on the principle of divide et impera, of a Bulgarian schism; as Kusturica-Rim he was the fountain of ecclesiastical jurisdiction; and in 1872 he satisfied the aspiration of Bulgarian nationalism by the bare establishment of a separate Bulgarian Church under an "Exarch" of his own.

The situation thus created has been fundamentally altered by recent events in the Balkan peninsula. So long as Macedonia remained part of the Turkish Empire the Bulgarian Exarchate was the nucleus round which all the elements of Bulgarian nationality were gathered, and the process of gathering did not always end in disintegration. The outcome of the second Balkan war dashed the hopes of the Bulgarians; the effective jurisdiction of the Exarch, beyond the frontiers of Bulgaria itself, has been confined within the narrow limits of the Turkish pale, while his scattered Macedonian flock, which he was to have led triumphantly into the pastures of a Greater Bulgaria, has been rapt from him and penned into alien folds. Hence the recent resolution of the Bulgarians at Kusturica. Rather than be fed, and fleeced, by a pastor who will seek to change their creed, they will turn to one remote enough to be impartial in these local questions of race, and strong enough to protest his outlying flock from alien heresies. As they appeal from the Metropolitan of Serria to the Pope of Rome, and call upon the Exarch himself to save the Bulgarian nationality of his Church by placing it under the jurisdiction of the Holy See. The process would involve no violent breach with the established usages of the Exarchist Church. Bulgarian Uniates, scattered in small groups, have been in existence since 1863, and their rite—a word which covers all the practices and customs of the Church—is indistinguishable from that of the Orthodox Bulgarians. As for the specifically Roman doctrines—the infallibility of the Pope and that old stumbling block to reunion, the Filioque clause in the Nicene Creed—these might prove insuperable objections in the case of theologians or of bigots, but the mass of Oriental believers are more concerned with outward forms than inner meanings, and it is quite conceivable that, under the influence of strong excitement, they might sacrifice religious scruples to their national aspirations.

Catholic Education

The Hon. Cyrus W. Davis, formerly Secretary of State in Maine, a non-Catholic, is quoted in the first number of the Maine, Catholic Historical Magazine as follows:

"The man taught in the school where education stops short of the higher ranges of the human soul, may be thoroughly familiar with the theater of the war in Turkey and the Balkans; he may observe the changing boundaries of states and the material results of the passions of men; but he will fail utterly to see and to comprehend the great fact, patent only to the man with a trained conscience, that the cross and not the crescent must be the promise and the ultimatum of true civilization. The schools where conscience and love of fellowmen are made active and foremost are the schools that produce results without which this nation would decay and pass, as did the republics of antiquity. Philanthropy, charity, neighborliness and love of others of which they know but little, are the result of heart training and not of head training. "Your great Church encircling the globe today with its glistering spires piercing the clouds and pointing heavenward, surmounted by that symbol of the Christian faith and the sublime renunciation of the Nazarene has been the consistent exponent of belief in that kind of teaching and in that kind of school. "And so along with a splendid mental equipment, an equipment which has made self-reliance, well-poised men and women, you have not forgotten the moral furnishing. "We congratulate you on the possession of a real school; a school where knowledge comes and where wisdom also comes and lingers in the hearts and lives of men and women who go out from its walls with high purposes to enrich our state and national life."

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You Can Cure CONSTIPATION

By The Use Of MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS.

A free motion of the bowels daily should be the rule of every one, for if the bowels do not move daily constipation is sure to follow and bring in its train many other troubles when the bowels become clogged up. You get Headaches, Jaundice, Piles, Heartburn, Floating Spots before the Eyes, Catarrh of the Stomach, and those tired weary feelings which follow the wrong action of the liver.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a box & 50c a dozen, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Whoever men and woman learn To be themselves from day to day, To spend no more than what they earn, No caring what the neighbors say, When men can see another's ear, A finer raiment than they own, And neither give a sign nor care, When they can live their lives alone; And when a little cease to rush in debt To keep a little wifer pace, There will be less of vain regret And earth will be a happier place.

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.

Between the great things that we cannot do and the small things we will not do, the danger is that we shall do nothing.—Auld, a Monod.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

But if any of you lack wisdom, let him ask God, who giveth to all liberally and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him.—James 1:5.

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

Mrs. Eves—I hate a man who says, "I told you so," after you've made a mistake. Does your husband ever say that to you?

Mrs. Wye—Never. What he says is: "And yet I was wholly unable to make you perceive, although it was perfectly clear to my own mind, that such would be the inevitable outcome."

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.

Our hostess was really the most beautiful woman (at present) she (who was not invited)—I dare say. She took good care to provide for that when she sat out her invitations.

Minard's Liniment cures neuralgia.

"Do you truly and honestly believe that all men are born free and equal?" asked Jimson, of the general philosopher, "I am so," replied G. P., "free from all responsibility, and equal to not less than three square meals a day."—Life.

Had Salt Rheum. Could Scarcely Do Work.

Skin diseases are invariably due to bad or impoverished blood, and while not usually attended with fatal results are nevertheless very distressing to the average person. Among the most prevalent are: Salt Rheum, Eczema, Tetter, Rash, Boils, Pimples, and Itching Skin Eruptions. Burdock Blood Bitters drives out all the humor from the blood, and makes it pure and rich. Mrs. Ellwood Nesbitt, Apsley, Ont., writes—"I had Salt Rheum so bad I could scarcely do my work. I took two treatments of doctor's medicine, but they did me no good. A friend told me that Burdock Blood Bitters had cured her, so I got a bottle, and before I had it all taken my hand was better."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Job Printing at the Herald Office.

THE HERALD

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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

The Mexican Situation.

During the past couple of weeks Washington advices have not indicated that President Wilson was initiating anything new regarding Mexico, or that his special envoys to that country had succeeded in accomplishing very much. But it must not be inferred from the inaction at Washington that there is no news from Mexico. Oh, yes; there has been the usual number of misleading and sensational reports regarding the provisional President and the Government of that country. One day the public were informed that President Huerta had fled for safety to the Fortress of Chapultepec; that he was hiding there, and that Vice-President Blanquet was planning the overthrow of his chief. It was further announced that Minister Aldape had broken with the President, and was summarily relieved of his office.

All these statements were false. Regarding the provisional President's residence in the Castle of Chapultepec, the explanation is contained in the announcement of a diplomatic reception therein given by Senora Emilia de Huerta, wife of the President. It is not customary for fugitives who shut themselves up in fortresses for safety, to tender splendid diplomatic receptions such as took place on this occasion. As regards Minister Aldape, suffice it to say that he is on his way to France, presumably on a secret mission for the Government.

Reports from the rebellion in the north of Mexico, whether true or false, tell of increasing rebel success. These rebels are described as a horde of adventurers and cut throats; yet every success reported from them is hailed by the friends of President Wilson as a glorious victory. Not satisfied with encouraging rebellion in a general way, President Wilson has a special personal envoy, hobnobbing and negotiating with General Carranza, the rebel leader. But it does not appear that this personal friend of President Wilson has been very successful. The New York Sun referring to this gentleman, William Bayard Hale, describes him as "already as busy as a wind-buffed devil in Mexican affairs, long before Mr. Lind was thought of." "The singular goings and comings of Mr. Hale constitute not the least perplexing and perhaps not the least distressing factor in the Mexican situation, as it concerns the Government of the United States."

Of President Wilson's special envoy, John Lind, we have already spoken, more than once. We have described him as a kind of diplomatic spy sent to thwart and subvert the movements and actions of Mexico's provisional President. This view is borne out by men in high station at Washington. Hon. Jacob M. Dickinson, President Taft's Secretary of War, at a dinner in Washington made the subjoined remarks on the mission of Mr. Lind: "It is a violation of all international laws and precedents. Nothing like it before has been attempted. I am obliged to state that the experiment has been a failure, not only in the effort of the President to accomplish

his purpose in Mexico but in its effect upon foreign nations. It has weakened our standing as a nation, and has threatened our good name with disgrace." That is pretty strong language from a leading citizen of the United States.

As stated by Mr. Dickinson, every one of Lind's propositions to provisional President Huerta was a failure. One of the points insisted upon by the United States in the last communication made to Huerta by Lind, was the dissolution of the new Mexican Congress. Huerta's answer to this was the formal opening of the Congress on November 20th. President Huerta, drove from the Castle of Chapultepec to the Chamber of Deputies, where he read his message in person to the new Congress. All the members of the Diplomatic Corps then in Mexico were present, with the exception of Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Charge d'Affaires, who had received special instructions from Washington not to attend. The presence of the other members was commented on as an indication that Europe is not supporting the American policy. President Huerta's address was a brief explanation of his motives for dissolving the old Congress, most of the members of which are now in the penitentiary, accused of sedition. No allusion whatever was made by Huerta to the United States.

Various opinions regarding the Mexican situation have been expressed by newspapers in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe. Among others, the London Outlook has this, among other things, to say, on the matter: "Across the Atlantic," the Outlook says, "there is in busy preparation, if certain forces can accomplish it, a crime against civilization, against humanity. At any moment we may hear of its first overt stages, with inevitably the ensuing slaughter of tens of thousands of young Americans and half-armed peasants, the devastation of humble towns and rude countryside, the sufferings of the helpless and the innocent, and the outpouring of millions of money."

"And all for what or for whom? Wars have been waged for military ambition, but who is the Napoleon of the United States? They have been due to colonial expansion, but half the States are sparsely peopled; and they have been fought for liberty—and what wars have we seen lately sheltering under this claim?"

"But there is no pretense of this or any of the historic reasons here. A war between the United States and Mexico, if it arises, will be the first war waged solely for private greed—the first money grubbers' war."

After saying that the United States have been filching territory from their neighbors for sixty years and have reduced weak states to obsequious dependents through the Monroe Doctrine, "which means anything it is required to mean," the Outlook predicts that American dollars will create revolutions in Trinidad and Jamaica, as it alleges they did in Panama, and predicts the annexation of the northern Mexican States.

"If the guides of American opinion, among whom we refrain from mentioning Dr. Wilson," the article concludes, "get their way, in a few weeks, perhaps days, Jim Smith of Virginia will be cutting the throat of Leon Ramirez of Morelos in the sacred name of the oil trusts and the band of Wall Street hyenas."

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Job Printing at the Herald Office.

The total impatriation of gold from New York by Canadian banks last week amounted to eleven million dollars, an unprecedented figure in the history of exchange between Montreal and New York financial institutions.

Canada's national debt was reduced last year to the extent of \$25,000,000. This, for the most part has been absorbed in the purchase of Grand Trunk Pacific bonds guaranteed by the Dominion following the famous "implementing" clause.

It is announced from Ottawa that the dates for the by-elections in Macdonald and South Lanark have been decided upon by the Cabinet. Nominations take place on December 13. Great interest is being taken in both contests. Macdonald is vacant through the unseating of Mr. Alex. Morrison, who was elected in the Conservative interest at a by election, and who will run again. South Lanark is vacant through the death of the Hon. J. G. Haggart. Interest in the latter election has been quickened because of the entry into the contest of Independent Conservative candidates. Colonel Balderson, and Arthur Hawkes, Dr. Hanna is the official Conservative candidate.

St. Andrew's Day.

St. Andrew's Anniversary was fittingly celebrated under the auspices of the Caledonian Club in this city. The affair was held in the Club Rooms Monday evening and was eminently successful. Mr. S. A. McLeod, President, occupied the chair. The hall was appropriately decorated and about one hundred and fifty sat down to an excellent repast. The haggis, "great chieftain of the pudding race," was introduced with due honors. The gathering was most enjoyable. The intellectual part of the programme was as follows:

Address by President—Mr. S. A. McLeod.
 The King—"God save the King."
 The City of Charlottetown—Mayor Lyons.
 Reading—Major Weeks.
 "The Day an' a' Wha Hon our it"—Rev. Dr. Fullerton.
 "The Provincial Government"—Premier Mathieson.
 "The Press"—Mr. James McIsaac.
 "The Ladies"—Mr. Reuben McDonald.
 Song—Miss Bremner.
 Song—"Hielandman's Toast"—Mr. W. J. Brown.
 Song, "Scotland Yet"—Mr. Parker Hooper.

At the close all joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne." Dancing was then indulged in for some time.

Premier Borden Home.

Premier Borden has returned to Ottawa, from his vacation in the South and is, no doubt by this time hard at work in his office. According to the published accounts of his movements, his holiday has done him a lot of good, and he is now in excellent health. He will be a busy man, from now till Parliament opens, arranging the sessional programme. His movements during the last days of last week, were as outlined below:

Ottawa, Nov. 28.—That Premier Borden is in the best of health, is the news brought back to the Capital by P. D. Ross of Ottawa, who has been golfing with the Prime Minister at Hot Springs, Va. Mr. Ross states that Premier Borden has been making the eighteen holes on the golf links three times a day for the past three weeks, while he has also been benefited by the baths. He is said to have completely recovered from the blood disorder from which he suffered, and to be in vigorous health and spirits.

The Prime Minister is expected back at the Capital on Sunday

next, after which he will get down to the arrears of business.

GUEST OF HONOR.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Washington had as guests of honor today Premier Borden of Canada and Mrs. Borden, who spent the day and evening in the Capital on their way home after a month's stay at Hot Springs, Va. The visitors went directly to the British embassy upon their arrival, and soon afterward Secretary Bryan called to escort the Premier to the White House to meet the President.

Later Mr. Borden was given a club luncheon by Secretary Lane of the interior department, an old personal friend, and, like the Premier, a Maritime Province man. Tonight Secretary and Mrs. Bryan gave a dinner at their home, Calmet Place, in honor of the Premier and Mrs. Borden and Sir William Tyrrell, private secretary to the British foreign minister. The guests included Lady Spring-Rice, wife of the British Ambassador, whose health would not permit him to be present; the French Ambassador and Madame Jusserand; the German Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff; the Costa Rica minister and Madame Calvo, the Norwegian minister and Madame Bryn, the Chief Justice and Mrs. White, Justice Hughes and Mrs. Hughes, Secretary Newlands and Mrs. Newlands, Senator Sutherland and Mrs. Sutherland and Representative Cooper and Mrs. Cooper.

Secretary Lane's luncheon guests, besides Hon. Mr. Borden, were Mr. Bryan, Postmaster General Burleson, John Bassett Moore, Counsellor of the State Department; Senator Bacon, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture; Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce; Senator Gallinger, Chas. Henry Butler and Charles J. Bell.

The Premier and Mrs. Borden left on the midnight train for Ottawa.

Ottawa, Nov. 30.—Special—Looking in splendid health, after a month's sojourn among the pines of Virginia, the Right Hon. E. L. Borden returned to Ottawa today accompanied by Mrs. Borden. The Premier and his wife were met at the station by a representative delegation of the cabinet ministers and were formally welcomed home.

The Premier is in fine shape to tackle the sessional programme, which awaits his immediate consideration, and that of his cabinet. To stories sent out from Washington that his visit there was official and that he discussed international questions Mr. Borden gave a denial, emphasizing the fact that his trip to the American capital was wholly social in its object. He brushed aside jocularly the story, in a part of the press that he is in bad physical condition and on the verge of breakdown. To that his present appearance is the best answer.

Asked about his visit to Washington Mr. Borden said: I went there especially at the invitation of Secretary Lane, a former countryman of mine from the Maritime Provinces. I was his guest at dinner and was presented by Secretary Bryan to President My stay was brief but very pleasant and wholly of a social character.

Tremendous Grain Rush.

Fort William, Ont., Nov. 30.—In the final rush to get on their way down the lakes before midnight and thus avoid the necessity of having their insurance extended; twenty-five freighters carrying about eight million bushels of grain cleared for the east today. All week ships have been laying two, three and even four abreast at the docks awaiting their turn to slip under the spouts at the elevators and the elevator men have been working anywhere from fourteen to twenty hours a day to keep the streams of grain running into the holds of the vessels. November has been a record month for grain shipment and more than two hundred and fifty vessels have cleared from this harbor during the last week and more than eighty vessels with something like sixty million bushels of grain have gone east. It is estimated that about half of these vessels were bound for American ports.

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

As the end of the year 1913 is almost upon us, we desire to remind our friends that remittances for subscription to THE HERALD are now quite in order. We have fairly kept our part of the annual contract and have sent out the paper every week since the beginning of the year, and have not troubled our subscribers to any great extent, about money. But this is the time of year when these matters are usually attended to and we shall be pleased if those, who have not already paid, will be so kind as to remit as soon as convenient.

MOORE and McLEOD
 The Busiest Store on Charlottetown's Busiest Street. 119—121 Queen Street Ch'town.

Men's Stout Tweed Overcoats Very Special Value at \$8.00

EXAMINE WITH CARE the very best things that any mail order house will offer in overcoats—consider the smartest and the best value that any other house can give you—and if we do not beat the best—do not buy from us. That's fair isn't it?
 Overcoats of heavy warm tweed, well lined, carefully made, can't be better..... **\$8.00**

Overcoats For All Men Who Care For Fit

Makes no matter of difference what your want in overcoats may be, we can do a little better for you. This mens department has the NEW goods. It has the RIGHT goods, selected by men whose business is to know about the right clothes.

It has the clothes that, that express style in every line, that insure comfort warmth, wear.
 Overcoats made of Melton, Shetlands, Chinchillas, Friezes, Tweed, and all the rest. Every good color, every size. Plain velvet collars, convert collar. "College" collars, "Two-way" collars, and "Shawl" collars are all shown. Plain backs, half belted, models and some full belted models..... **\$10 to \$30**
 Nov. 5th, 1913.—tf.

PATON'S BIG STORE

Beautiful And Bright Now Thoroughly Renovated

It is completely stocked with fresh new goods secured as soon after the fire as money and the telegraph wires could secure them.

Handsomely Renovated

The whole store, department after department, has been thoroughly renovated, painted, and tinted in a most artistic manner.

Bargains Still Giving

As the firm's buyers could not visit the different markets directly after the fire they immediately got in touch with the manufacturers who rushed forward to them samples in their different lines so that Paton's bought even more liberally than had they visited the market, with the advantage of being permitted to retain the samples, in many cases at a big discount. Customers will profit by this.

Winter Fur Fashions

All kinds and styles of fur goods are to be seen in Paton's great fur room. Here the most fastidious lady can be suited with anything she wants in the fur line.

Ladies Department

Not only in furs; but in all other lines can customers be suited at Paton's. Ladies suits; ladies skirts; ladies underskirts; Christmas linens; teddy bear coats, blankets and comforts are on hand in abundance.

Men's Department

Men's ready to wear clothes in abundance and of the very best quality are on exhibition in Paton's large clothing department. Mannish college coats; mens hats and caps and everything else in the clothing line that a man wants. Boys clothing too, in endless variety and styles.

New Furniture

The furniture department is now a revelation. No one need be without furniture, when the variety, the abundance and the low prices of this department are considered.

Everything New

New millinery; new corsets; new kimonas; new motor caps; new angora sweaters; new ladies blouses; new stockings and gloves. Everything of the newest and at greatest bargain prices ever recorded. Call and see for yourself what is in store for you at

PATON'S

Nov. 5th, 1913.—tf.

ADVERTISEMENT OF THE Live Stock Breeders' Associations Of Prince Edward Island

The following Pure Bred Stock are offered for sale:
 2 Clydesdale stallions.
 4 Clydesdale Mares and Colts.
 8 Ayrshire bulls and bull calves.
 4 Holstein bulls and bull calves.
 10 Shorthorn bulls and bull calves.
 12 Pure Bred Boars.
 2 Suffolk rams.
 1 Leicester ram.
 1 Lincoln ram.
 For full information write the Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown.
 November 19th, 1913.—tf.

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 roadside 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.

Write today for free prospectus and full information.

Charlottetown Business College

—AND INSTITUTE OF—
SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING
 L. B. MILLER, Principal.
 VICTORIA ROW.

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.

MacLellan Bros.
 TAILORS AND FURNISHERS,
 153 Queen Street.

Investigate Conditions.

Ottawa, Nov. 28.—Joint action by the Canadian and United States governments with a view to determining to what extent the recent shipping disasters on the Great Lakes may be due to the non-observance of shipping regulations, is understood to be under consideration and correspondence is now passing between Ottawa and Washington.

The losses sustained in the recent storm bore much more heavily against Canadian shipping than against American shipping, about three-fourths of the loss being made up of United States ships and cargoes.

The question has been raised since the disasters as to the necessity of enforcing regulations fixing a load line for lake freighters and requiring a shifting board of partition running down the length of the hold to prevent a cargo of grain from piling up on one side in a heavy sea and causing a ship to capsize.

There does not seem to be any fixed load line for Canadian lake freighters, and in many cases the holds are not divided. Suggestions have been made from time to time that a load line be fixed and enforced, and a few years ago a proposal was placed before parliament by way of private legislation. There is already a shifting board regulation, but it does not seem to have been observed in regard to freight vessels on the lakes.

Just how long these things had to do with the recent loss in Lake Superior and Lake Huron cannot be definitely determined, at least by the evidence of men who sailed on the ships, because the ships are lost and the men drowned. The matter can, however, be considered by the two governments from the standpoint of the general desirability of having new regulations or of enforcing existing ones.

The Culture Of Black And Silver Foxes.

A timely publication, THE CULTURE OF BLACK AND SILVER FOXES, has recently been issued by the ROD AND GUN PRESS, Woodstock, Ont. This book is a series of articles written by Dr. L. S. Davis, who is known to being a successful breeder of foxes in captivity, is a specialist in veterinary science and his articles in these articles left at a self-made man. To those breeders of fur bearing animals who have no knowledge of veterinary science—and comparatively few of those who are engaged in this new industry—Dr. Davis' book will be of inestimable value. The book comprises chapters on Heredity, Origin, Breeding, Mating and Gestation, Pups and Den Care, etc. It is well illustrated, neatly bound in paper cover, and can be produced from W. J. Taylor, Limited, Publisher, Woodstock, Ont. for the remarkable low price of sixty cents. Oct. 27, 1913.—2.

The Market Prices.

Table listing market prices for various commodities including Butter, Eggs, Poultry, and other goods.

W. J. P. McMillan, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 148 PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada.

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.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Two military aviators were bared to death near Esopus, France. Their machines dashed into a tree and burst into flames.

In the deer hunting season at Wisconsin, closed on Nov. 30th, 22 hunters were killed and 23 injured.

A report comes from Madrid that on Saturday last 105 persons were poisoned by eating bad meat. Thirteen died and many others are critically ill.

The evening express train bound from Boston to Naples ran into a locomotive Sunday night at Oshawa. Seven passengers were killed. There were several serious and dozens on board but none were hurt.

Chief Justice Hunter of British Columbia has given a sweeping decision condemning as illegal all federal orders-in-council which prohibit the Hindus out of British Columbia. The only ground on which Hindus are now excluded is crime.

A tiger recently escaped from an enclosure at Esopus, France, was a moving picture tiger hunt was being taken which caused a panic among the country people. It was shot in the forest by one of 1,600 soldiers sent out to hunt the animal.

While John Jones and his son were swimming in a pond near "Sodabush" N. E. they heard a deer and separated to stalk it. The son thinking a movement in the bushes was the animal fired and the bullet struck his father shattering his arm.

Six masked men who attempted to rob the Agassiz, B. C. branch of the Bank of British North America on Nov. 25th fled without getting any money. They were pursued and next day were reported surrounded in the woods near Agassiz. A fight was expected.

A message from St. John's (Nfld.) to the marine Department Ottawa states that seven hatches and three life belts have been picked up at La Maline, the seams of the hatches being filled with coal dust. This is taken as final evidence of the loss of the coal steamer Bridgport.

The Chilean battleship Almirante Latorre was launched at the Elswick shipyards England on Nov. 28th. Her displacement is 28,000 tons and her engines are expected to develop over 37,000 indicated horsepower. The contract calls for a speed of twenty-three knots.

A woolen goods factory is about to be established at Charlottetown. The promoters and provisional directors have been in negotiation with the City Council regarding the matter for some time. The Council has made generous concessions to the Company and it is expected that work on the establishment will soon commence.

Dynamite, gun powder, and gasoline exploded in a burning hardware store, Grand Rapids Mich. More than 500 people of spectators and a dozen firemen were killed. Several women and children were injured and the ruins of the store were piled high. Forty men, women and children on the second floor barely escaped with their lives.

The largest oil carrying vessel in the world, having a capacity of 15,000 tons, was launched at Barrow England on Nov. 27. The vessel was christened San Heriberto by Mrs. Herbert J. Carr of New York City. The new ship is one of ten tank steamers of the same size now being constructed for the Royal Oil Transport Company.

Last Wednesday night the wireless station on the shore of Lake Huron, above Point Edward Ont., picked up signals from the wireless station at Darwin, near Palerator, South Austr. It was calling the wireless station at Sydney. The signals received were quite clear, although the distance they were transmitted as half-way around the world. This is said to be a record distance in wireless telegraphy.

Blanche O'Reilly, a child five-and-a-half years of age, was so badly burned at her home in West Tryon last week that she died from her injuries a few hours after notwithstanding all the medical aid accorded for her. The accident, it seems, occurred while in the morning at a time when all the inmates of the house were absent except the mother who was in bed. The little girl got out of bed and went to the kitchen, and a spark from the stove caught her night-dress and she soon was enveloped in flames. Her father brought her to the scene, and in seeking to save the little one she was severely burned herself.

Recent advices from St. John's, Nfld., say: Boisterous weather in the North Atlantic has badly hampered traffic by rail and water, and has caused much anxiety in shipping circles. Four coasting schooners which left here Saturday for northern ports have not since been heard from. The oil tanker Cymbellee, steamed days out from Bordeaux for New York, put in here today short of coal. She reports heavy weather. The Albatross, Mongolian, from Liverpool for St. John's, Halifax and Philadelphia, came in today a week overdue because of the gales. The high winds have been accompanied by heavy snow. Several sea-board trains are snowbound.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Monday being the birthday of Queen mother Alexandra, a Royal Salute was fired at noon from the battery.

Mr. Leonard Wood's schooner, Joseph McGill, on her way from here to Byrdine, produced a wreck west shore of Bear Islands, N. S., but was floated again on Friday, after a large portion of her cargo had been thrown over.

An Anniversary Solemn Pontifical Mass of Requiem, for the repose of the soul of the late Bishop McDonald, was celebrated at the pro-Cathedral, yesterday morning by his Lordship Bishop O'Leary. His Lordship was assisted by Rev. Father Gaudet as arch priest; Rev. Plas McDonald and Rev. Father McQuaid as deacon and sub-deacon of office respectively; Rev. Father Duffy and Higgins as readers of honor, and Rev. Dr. McLellan as Master of ceremonies. After Mass the "Liberia" was sung and the absolution at the catafalque was given by his Lordship.

Word has been received by the customs Department Ottawa that the new iron cutter which is being built for the service will be launched at Southampton England on Dec. 11. Mrs. G. H. Parley will captain the cutter to be called Margaret the Christian name of the Duchess of Cornwall. The cutter is under contract to be delivered at Halifax at the end of the year. It is a steel twin screw boat and will be used for patrol service in the Gulf. It is very fast and thoroughly modern, and will be armed with two six-pound quick firing guns. There has been a great deal of working in the Gulf, which is expected the new boat will put an end to.

DIED

MCLEAN.—At North River, on Nov. 28, 1913, Mr. Hugh McLean, aged 46. HUGHES.—At Scotchfort, Nov. 28th, Mrs. Hughes aged 80 years. R. I. P. OOX.—At Morell Dec. 2nd, Margaret Florence, aged 29, beloved wife of Harry H. Cox. SMITH.—At North Ruston, on December 2nd, Leandra Smith, of New Glasgow, aged 82 years. O'BRIEN.—At 39 Upper Queen Street Charlottetown, at six o'clock on the evening of December 2nd, John O'Brien, aged 28 years. R. I. P. MCCARVILLE.—At FreeTown on Nov. 26th, Mrs. McCarville, aged 85 years.—May she rest in peace.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Rules Regulating Private Bills.

All petitions for Private Bills must be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the Session of the Legislature. No Private Bill shall be brought into the House, but upon a Petition first presented, truly stating the case at the peril of the authors for such Bill, and such petition must be signed by the petitioner. A committee shall be appointed at the commencement of every session consisting of five members, of whom three shall be a quorum to be designated "The Private Bills Committee," to whom shall be referred every Private Bill, and no proceeding after the first reading shall be had upon such bill until such committee has reported thereon to the House. So soon as the Committee has reported any Bill, such Bill together with any amendments that may be suggested by the Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the parties who are authors of such Bill, and printed copies thereof delivered to the members before the second reading, if deemed necessary by the Committee. No Bill for the particular interests of any person or persons, Corporation or Corporations, or body, or bodies of people, shall be read a second time until at least he paid for the same into the hands of the Clerk of the House. No Bill having for its object the vesting in or conferring upon any person or persons, municipality or Body Corporate the title to any tract of land shall be received or read in the House unless at least four weeks notice containing a full description of the land in question has been published in the ROYAL GAZETTE and one other newspaper in this Province of the intention of such person or persons, municipality or Body Corporate to apply for such Bill. Dec. 3, 1913.—4.

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 residence homestead. Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within, five miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra. A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchase homestead in certain districts. Price \$5.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00. W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

FIRE INSURANCE.

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

Oyster Culture.

Notice of Application for Oyster Lease in St. Peter's Bay, King's County. Pownal Bay, Queen's County. New London Bay, Queen's County. Oyster Cove, Prince County. Indian River, Prince County. Shipyard River, Prince County. Tryon River, Prince County. Applications on the regular printed forms will be received by the undersigned for the lease of barren bottoms for Oyster Culture in the above mentioned waters up to and on the first day of November next. Each application will be required to be accompanied by cash, certified cheque or P.O. Order for three dollars, to pay cost of drawing duplicate lease and registering same. Copies of plans, application forms, form of lease and leasing regulations are deposited and may be inspected at the following places:— Office of the Provincial Secretary, Charlottetown. Store of McEwen & Co. St. Peter's Bay. Store of H. D. McEwen, Morell. Store of Harry Cox, Morell. Store of A. J. McLeod, Stanley Bridge. Store of Weir & Fyfe, Stanley Bridge. Store of James Kennedy, Kensington. Llewellyn McNeill at store of P. McNeill & Sons, Malpeque. Photographic Office, Summerside. Store of H. J. James McNeill, Summerside. R. Boswell at store of Wright-Bow, Victoria. Office of M. C. Delaney, North Tryon. A. A. Moore, Road Master, Pownal. ARTHUR NEWBURY, Asst. Provincial Secretary. 28th Sept. 1913. Oct. 1st 51.

Invictus--- the Best Good Shoes for Men

We are showing now a nice line of Invictus—the best boots for men. These are shown in gun metal, patents, tan and black, laced and buttoned styles. Some of the new features are the new style tongue attached to uppers, wear-proof lining and many other new ideas that dressy men should see. Prices range from \$5.00 to \$7.00.

Alley & Co. 135 Queen Street.

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

Falconwood Hospital, Provincial Infirmary, King's Queen's and Prince County Prisons.

Department of Public Works, Ch. Town, Nov. 12th 1913. SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1913. From any person or persons willing to contract to supply the Hospital for the Insane and Provincial Infirmary, Falconwood, for the year ending Dec. 31st 1913, with supplies as per list to be seen at this office. Also to supply Queen's, King's and Prince County Prisons for the same period and under the same conditions with the following articles—Hard and Soft Bread, Molasses, Oatmeal, Kerosene Oil, and Fresh Beef. All articles are required to be of the best quality. Tenders must express the price per barrel, pound and gallon and to be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the contract. The Trustees and the Department do not necessarily bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. The tenders must express on the cover, "Jail Supply Tender" and "Falconwood Hospital and Provincial Infirmary Supply Tender." L. B. McMILLAN, Secretary of Public Works. Oct. 19, 1912.—21.

PLANT LINE!

Commencing Oct. 24th the S. A. W. Perry will leave Charlottetown for BOSTON VIA HAWKES BURY AND HALIFAX. Fridays at noon. Returning will leave Boston Tuesdays at noon. For all information apply to JAMES CARRAG ER, Agent, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Oct. 22nd, 1913.

Interest in Foreign Missions

Read—The Field Afar, ORGAN OF THE NEW Catholic Foreign Missionary Seminary. Subscription: Fifty Cents a Year. Send in stamps if preferred. Associate Subscription: 1 Dollar. Enclose a One Dollar Bill. THE FIELD AFAR. HAWTHORNE, N. Y. July 3, 1912—31

JAMES H. REDDIN Barrister, etc.

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

TENDERS

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 9th Jan. 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail route No. 2 from Vernon Bridge P. E. Island. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Vernon Bridge, Uigg Lot 50, Orwell, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Ch. Town, Nov. 25th, 1913. Nov. 25th 1913, 31.

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.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 9th Jan. 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail route No. 3 from Montague P. E. Island. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Montague, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Ch. Town Nov. 25th, 1913. Nov. 25th, 1913—31.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 9th Jan. 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail route No. 1 from Armadale P. E. Island. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Armadale, Monticello and other route offices and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Ch. Town Nov. 25th, 1913. Nov. 25th, 1913—31.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 9th Jan. 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail route No. 2 from Vernon Bridge P. E. Island. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Vernon Bridge, Uigg Lot 50, Orwell, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Ch. Town, Nov. 25th, 1913. Nov. 25th 1913, 31.

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 repairing done on the premises. E. W. TAYLOR, South Side Queen Square, City.

MANUFACTURED BY R. F. MADDIGAN & CO. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

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 25c per lb. R. F. Maddigan & Co.

My Prayer For You.

What shall I ask for you, dear heart at the Altar of Sacrifice? When the White Host rests in the pious bands, and the Blood the chalice dyes? For the fruit of earth—the dead sea gull that ever is void and serene— Shall this be my prayer for you, dear heart, as I kneel at the altar here? Earth's honors and wealth and beauty race—ah, what do they all avail— For the purple trappings of pomp and power but aching hearts entail— O Friend? Shall I ask a part for you in the things that are defiled? Would you build your throne in the heart of man or the heart of a Little Child? And over the waste of days, dear heart, there comes to my listening ear— "Tis the Voice that I loved in the Golden Past—in accents loud and clear, "The empty gifts of the changing hour are but for the worldly wise; Do but ask for me through the ages gray the light of a baby's eyes, "For the shadow love of the human heart for ever craves for change. As an infant reaches its tiny arms for toys that are new and strange. The idle laughter of yesterday gives place to the saddening tear. The floral gifts of the birth hour gay look withered and old on the bier, "Love's summer days at best are brief, The shadows grow space, For each brief moment a bleeding heart (and the Memory of a Face, The fairest works of our human hands shall fade with the fleeting day, Eternal Faith and Eternal Love are the things that will last for aye." Aye, Eternal Faith and Eternal Love must be the final test. The Faith and the Love that a meaning give to Life's tempestuous quest. Eternal Faith and Eternal Love— twin lamps of our feet of clay, May God's mercy grant that they walk, dear heart, with thee till the Dawning Day. —Rev. D. A. Casey, in the Catholic Record.

At The Eleventh Hour.

(A true incident, narrated in a pastoral letter of R. Rev. Bishop Lalajpe, Vicar Apostolic of Temiskaming.) AbanCo'd I y upon his bed of death, A pagen old, who ne'er a priest had seen. He nothing knew of God or holy Faith— Dwelling in darkness and in realms unclean; Yet, when a zialous Missionary hied To speak to him of truth and things divine, Profoundly moved, the old man wondrously sign. Baptismal waters having loved his brow, The Black robe turned to go—but "Stay!" implored The dying one who white and red: "Tell me now Once more the name of that great Chief and Lord Who loved me, died for me: for I am old, And men's lips fail me!"—Straightway without blame, The Father, bending o'er him, glad to hold Redemption's story and the Saviour's name, Then, stretching forth his crucifix to him, The old man grasp'd it, kiss'd it, held it fast; And, fixing on it tearful eyes and dim, Breath'd forth this plaint before his spirit pass'd: "O Jesus Christ! how deeply do I grieve Too late to know Thee and Thy love for me! Had I known Thee sooner, Lord, believe, None other had I loved and served but Thee!" Sublime regret, which all might emulate! Recalling all the lights and gifts of grace, Be ours this present to imitate, And pray that (in the Crucifix's embrace), This touching ebb of Augustine's rub Alike remorse within our souls renew: Too late I've known Thee, O Eternal Truth! Have lov'd Thee, Best's ever old yet new! —Eleanor C. Donnelly.

Cathedrals of South America.

Going to the length of the southern half of the world, we see a hemisphere through the cities and villages of the cultured areas of what is vaguely known in the United States as the

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat. No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, poisons the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite. To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic. "I was ill for four months with catarrh in the head and throat. Had a bad cough and raised blood. 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. Helen McDougal, West Liscomb, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

ral and South America, the one striking thing met with everywhere is the church, the Cathedral. No place, says a writer in the New York Times, seems too poor or too small for it, and the least of the many Cathedrals in the numerous republics would be considered worthy of a great city in the United States, being of high cost enough and of more than ordinary architectural merit. First of all to consider, not so much for its superiority as for its history, is the Cathedral of Lima, Peru. It was founded the same day as the city by Pizarro, the conqueror, destroyer, and builder. In the place of what he destroyed Pizarro substituted one of the fascinating settlements of the world. It took him fifteen years to pacify the outraged people of Peru, but meanwhile he had laid out the City of Lima and dedicated the cornerstone of the Cathedral. This was in 1535. In it he lies buried before a great silver altar. The interior of the Cathedral is vast and dim, and there are many side chapels and sacred pictures, some of which are by Peruvian artists.

A City of Churches.

The Cathedral of Lima is built of grey stone of the same tone as the surrounding landscape, the background of which is of grey sand, from the plain to the winter's snow line. The building fills the whole of one side of the Plaza de Armas a paved square interspersed with flower beds, benches and a music pavilion, this forming the gathering place of Lima. Lima is a city of churches, and the Cathedral is more than equalled by several others in beauty and interest, if not in age. The construction of the city around this square, which was the nucleus of the city's growth from the earliest foundation, is a characteristic of the capitals of the southernly republics.

Pine illustrations of the early Colonial construction are seen in Panama, Caracas, Bogota, and Quito, At Sucre, in Bolivia, and Assuncion, Paraguay, climatic, racial, and architectural conditions modify this impression and leave it less distinctive.

Cathedral at Caracas.

The Cathedral at Caracas is built of stone, as stone was not easily obtainable in the neighborhood. That material was fortunately chosen, as it seems to have been able to resist the severe earthquakes which have from time to time brought devastation to the city. The building has many of the attractive features familiar to those who have seen the mission churches in the western part of the United States, but it is noticeably larger, being the seat of an Archbishop. Its single tower dominates the city; the front, faces the famous Palace Boliva although it does not occupy the entire length of the square, while the undecorated side give no more than a hint of the size of the interior. There are within several moral paintings by famous artists, especially noteworthy being "The Last Supper" by Mibelsens, a native genius.

The original city of Panama was destroyed by Morgan in 1670, but the newer and the present city, six miles from the ruins of the old, has a Cathedral the foundation of which was laid shortly after. The building was completed in 1760. Its structural material is stone, brought on the backs of the Indians many miles from the quarries in the interior highlands.

Bogota and Quito.

Bogota and Quito being in the mountains and away from the ocean highways of the Colonial times, were deeply affected by the ideas of ecclesiastical architecture introduced by the conquerors. Both cities are even more abundantly supplied with churches than are Caracas and Panama. Different forces are at work, however, and the results were different. In Bogota the tall facades, the twin towers, with the enclosed bells, all found to some degree in the other Cathedrals, show the unchanged pattern of the day. In Quito a less lofty style of building was erected and there are traces

Flying Machines. A few years ago flying machines were hardly thought of, now was Scott's Emulsion in summer. Now Scott's Emulsion is as much a summer as a winter remedy. Science did it. All Druggists.

ble elements of Moorish influence. Towers are absent, their places being taken by domes. A contrast of similar nature is noticeably in the very old Cathedral at Assuncion, capital of Paraguay. The former has a flat roof and modest single story facade, while the latter reproduces the twin towers, the facade, and the pointed pinnacles between them. The majority of churches and Cathedrals represent this second feature of Colonial architecture.

Cordova.

Cordova, in the Argentine Republic, has unusual touches reminiscent of the Moorish style, and it's Cathedral is considered one of the most attractive in South America. Many churches, constructed even at a later date, have retained the principal characteristics of the original designs brought over by the first settlers. This is largely the case in the interior dioceses of Spanish America, and hold true to some extent also at the foundations of Portuguese America.

Bahia, Maranhao, and Pernambuco show a marked Dutch influence, for Maurice of Nassau and the Dutch Reformed clergy ruled this coast about 1636, and the domestic as well as the ecclesiastical architecture have elements of North European structural details.

Rio de Janeiro.

The most noteworthy church building in Rio de Janeiro is the Church of Candalaria. The cornerstone was laid about 1780, the foundation having been given by a pious Brazilian in gratitude for her rescue from a great peril at sea. This building was planned by a Brazilian engineer, Evrasto de Veiga. The two towers surmounted by glittering domes are among the first objects to attract the eye on entering Rio Bay. They rise to a height of 228 feet above the street. The three bronze doors with relief work showing extraordinary details, and the interior, finished in marble with fine wall and ceiling paintings, all the work of Brazilian artists, are said to be among the best of their kind in that section of the world. The epoch in which the Candalaria church was erected marks the escape from the Colonial traditions of the period of settlement.

Santiago Chile.

The Cathedral at Santiago, Chile, appears to grow up at the right hand corner of the Plaza de Armas. The city was founded in 1541 at the head of the famous longitudinal valley, but it is in many respects modern, because an eventful history and a series of earthquakes have left few traces of the original settlement. The architecture of both the Cathedral and the Archbishop's palace are Italian, and "the character is chaste and elegant to a degree." Above the side arches rise two low, light, cross-topped towers, between which stands a statue of the patron saint.

The Diocese of Montevideo was separated from the jurisdiction of the Argentine Republic only in 1869, but as a suffragan see it built a Cathedral which was dedicated in 1806. It takes the Plaza de la Constitution, a name indicative of the progress and character of this South American city. The building is dedicated to St. Philip and St. James, because Montevideo was founded May 1, 1717, the day sacred to the feast of those apostles. It has the popular square towers, flanking a two storied facade pierced by three round arch entrances to a loggia. The several windows have different but symmetrical shapes, engaged pillars separating them being surmounted by arabesque above which is a fresco in stone. The Cathedral of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, is in its style that of the Madeleine in Paris. The front has twelve massive Corinthian columns on the Plaza Victoria, around which whirled the intense activity of the political and commercial capital of the republic.

A Good Mother.

Bacon Von Ketteler, the wise and holy Bishop of Mainz, writing of his student days thanked God that he had been preserved from doing any thing of which he should be ashamed. The prayers of a saintly mother and the example of a pious sister helped him safely through the time of storm and stress. Later on in one of his sermons, Bishop Von Ketteler paid a tender tribute to these two angles of the household—a good mother and a good sister.

The greatest blessing that God can confer on man in the natural order is without doubt the gift of a truly Christian mother. I do not say the gift of a tender loving mother because if the mother is filled with the spirit of the world, her love is not a boom, but a bane to her child. But a Christian mother is of all divine gifts the greatest. When such a mother has long been laid to rest and her son is seized by the stormy winds of life, and tossed about bitter and thither, is on the verge of losing both faith and virtue, her noble and like form will appear to him and gently yet forcibly draw him back to the path of duty. He who has learned to know Christianity and its virtues, its inner truths, its purity, its self-oblivious love in the life of a Christian mother, or of

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ber counterpart—a Christian sister, he who has tested peace, the peace which Christ calls His peace in the boom of such a family—he thought of it will pluck him out of every pool of partition into which life may haul him. He who has once seen virtue in such transfused images can not look on vice, even though he be caught in its coils, except with aversion and contempt.—Catholic Sun.

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