

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1914.

VOL. XLIII, NO. 82.

Canadian Government Railways.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

Commencing on June 1st, 1914, Trains on this Railway will run as follows:

Trains Outward Read Down, Daily Except Sunday.				Trains Inward Read Up, Daily Except Sunday.			
A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
5.00	3.30	7.35		11.30	10.15	2.45	
6.15	4.42	8.20		10.30	9.16	1.15	
7.10	5.21	9.02		9.56	8.45	12.20	
7.55	5.56	9.27		9.27	8.17	11.35	
8.30	6.30	9.50		9.00	7.50	11.00	
							A.M.
8.00	12.10		Dep. Summerside	Ar.	8.45	5.15	
8.58	1.33		Dep. Port Hill	Ar.	7.48	3.46	
9.47	3.00		Dep. Q'Leary	Ar.	7.04	2.30	
11.00	5.00		Dep. Tignish	Ar.	5.45	12.20	
							A.M.
8.55	7.10		Dep. Emerald Jet	Ar.	7.00	8.45	
9.30	8.00		Dep. Cape Traverse	Ar.	6.00	8.10	
							A.M.
Daily Ex. Sun.					Daily Ex. Sun.	Sat. Only	
P.M.	A.M.				P.M.	P.M.	
3.00	6.50		Dep. Charlottetown	Ar.	8.05	5.40	6.45
4.10	8.35		Dep. Mt. Stewart	Ar.	7.05	4.10	5.15
4.36	9.12		Dep. Morrell	Ar.	6.33	3.20	4.36
4.57	9.41		Dep. St. Peter's	Ar.	6.11	2.51	4.05
6.00	11.10		Dep. Souris	Ar.	5.10	1.25	2.35
							A.M.
Sat. Only							
7.10	12.40		Dep. Elmira	Ar.	4.00		1.00
Sat. Only	Dly. Ex. Sun.	Dly. Ex. Sun.			Dly. Ex. Sun.	Sat. Only	
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.			P.M.	P.M.	
5.15	4.15	8.40	Dep. Mt. Stewart	Ar.	6.55	3.50	4.10
6.04	5.04	9.50	Dep. Cardigan	Ar.	6.06	2.43	3.03
6.25	5.25	10.20	Dep. Montague	Ar.	5.44	2.15	2.35
7.00	6.00	11.00	Dep. Georgetown	Ar.	5.10	1.25	1.45
Daily Except Sunday.					Daily Except Sunday.		
P.M.	A.M.				P.M.	A.M.	
8.15	3.10		Dep. Charlottetown	Ar.	8.35	9.45	
9.50	4.25		Dep. Vernon River	Ar.	4.01	8.31	
11.45	5.55		Dep. Murray Harbor	Ar.	2.00	7.00	

Invictus--- the Best Good Shoes for Men

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Mir. 22nd, 1903

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MONEY TO LOAN.

W. S. STEWART, R. C. — R. A. CAMPBELL
July 9, 1911—ly.

Morson & Duffy

Barristers & Attorneys
Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E.

MONEY TO LOAN.
June 15, 1910—ft

McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN
Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

J. A. Mathieson, E. C. & A. MacDonald

Jan. B. Stewart.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Newson's Block, Charlottetown.

Barristers, Solicitors, etc
McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown

July 28, 1911—ft

W. J. P. McMillan, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
149 PRINCE STREET
CHARLOTTETOWN.

A Motu Proprio in Practice

In a remote village of northern Maryland, unknown to the public at large and quite unheralded, a community of men is singing the music of the Church in pure Gregorian Chant. Theoretically there should be nothing startling in such a statement, and that the achievement is notable is in itself a commentary upon the times. Not long ago I determined to make a pilgrimage to this American "Solimesa." I arrived on the Eve of the Ascension. Through the intense heat of an afternoon in late spring I wound my way up the hill to the great stone building that crowned its summit, and was received with the utmost hospitality by the superior who has done much for the music reforms in his Order. Of these reforms he spoke quite modestly. From his attitude one might well have assumed that his action was but the obvious duty of a religious superior, and the house over which he presided, but one among many such engaged in carrying out the rules laid down by Pope Pius X for Seminaries, Ecclesiastical Institutions and Religious Communities.

When I entered the college next morning a little before six thirty, the community already filled the floor of the chapel and the organ gallery. The superior entered the sanctuary and the Mass began. A single high baritone voice announced the words of the Introit: "Viri Galilaei, quid admiramini aspectus in caelum? Alleluia . . ." and the melody, so humble in its supplicating adoration, yet soaring beyond all human conception, seemed the very incarnation in art of the Church's spirit of prayer. "Omnes gentes, plaudite manibus; jubilate Deo in voce exultationis!" The full choir broke in with the words of the psalm, and the contrast of their vigorous utterance threw into greater relief the phrases of the Introit.

There were a few modulating chords from the organ, and then, suddenly, from that immense body of men that filled the whole chapel, Kyrie burst forth with a mighty shout that made the very walls tremble. Two hundred and ten men's voices, merged, as it were, into a single great voice, resonant and deep, poured out in unison that cry of appeal and confidence in the incomparable accents of the Church's own idiom.

The effect upon the listener was overwhelming. It seemed as though the whole world had suddenly burst forth into direct appeal to the ascended Christ, and that with surpassing eloquence. Surely, I thought, nothing in the whole realm of music could compare to this Chant in its undorned splendor. Even the noblest music conveys a sense of conscious craftsmanship that seems arrogant when contrasted with the humble sublimity of Plain Chant. In music, the personality of the composer thrusts itself forward through his work, drawing attention to his own cleverness, whereas in Plain Chant, created anonymously in the depth of remote cloisters, the source of inspiration seems completely supernatural, untainted by the lines of vanity. It is as the flight of souls already set free from the bondage of the flesh, giving forth a message of rarified tenderness that reaches beyond the boundaries of the universe, and dashes itself in ecstasies before the throne of God.

I had expected to hear a conscientious rendering of the Gregorian melodies by a relatively small group of singers, but for anything like this great outpouring of sound, this vigor and assurance, I was quite unprepared. The melodies were sung without any of the tentative quality of most early efforts, but with a rhythmic certitude that is only possible where the singers are familiar with the Latin language, and without which knowledge much of the value of the music is lost. Throughout the Mass, music could not remain a super-

fluous stimulus but penetrated, whether for good or for evil, to the very springs of character. "Music is a more potent instrument than any other," we read in the Republic, "because rhythm and harmony find their way into the inward places of the soul on which they mightily fasten." Forsetting Pope Pius X, Plato instituted his Index Expurgatorius of music, though he did so merely on political grounds. "For," as he said, "any musical innovation is full of danger to the whole State and ought to be prohibited." When modes of music change, the fundamental laws of the State change with them. Significantly enough, the very modes, or scales which he saw fit to prohibit, were the two that, closely resemble the Major and Minor scales of our modern music. They were forbidden on the ground of being respectively, intoxicating and relaxing. Two modes were to be encouraged; one "to sound the note or accent which a brave man utters in the hour of danger and stern resolve when he is going to wounds or death . . . and at every crisis meets the blows of fortune with firm step and a determination to endure; and another to be used by him in times of peace . . . when there is no pressure of necessity, and he is seeking to persuade God by prayer . . . These two harmonies I ask you to leave; the strain of freedom; . . . the strain of courage and the strain of temperance; these, I say, leave."

"And these," replied the expert, "are the Dorian and Phrygian harmonies." It might be interesting to draw a parallel between the ideas of Plato and those embodied in the famous Motu Proprio of Pope Pius X. Meanwhile, all those who have a real interest in the young citizens of the Church will feel themselves under a debt of gratitude to the Society of Jesus for giving life to these ideas and leading the way to a general reform of music in its beautiful and complete a fashion—J. B. W. in America.

It is too soon to gauge the full effects of such a movement. The immediate gain in beauty and liturgical fitness, great as it is, is not the most significant side of the work. We have at present in this country an attitude of passive resistance due, in most cases, to ignorance of the real issues involved rather than to any explicit desire to desecrate the sacred text by ludicrous musical settings. On the other hand, wherever there is real understanding and zeal, no exterior difficulties can suffice to prevent the information of competent liturgical choirs to take the place of the travesties that now hold sway in our midst. By way of illustration one could point to a number of small parishes in this country, without so much as a school on which to draw, where an amateur choir director has succeeded in bringing together the children of the parish, and the liturgical offices are sung correctly with devotion and simplicity. In a small mining town in England, the Mass, including the Proper, is sung each Sunday by the whole congregation, numbering some seventy persons. France can show many shining examples in its country parishes, while even in the jungles of Central America, a missionary has succeeded in singing High Mass, for many years, answered in Gregorian Chant by his various congregations of Indians, while the Proper of the Sunday is rendered by the single lay Brother attached to the mission. Such examples prove how much can be accomplished in spite of unpromising conditions where there is some one who is interested and who knows how to set about it. Nor were the results of these experiments unmusical and raw. On the contrary, they gained in artistic merit because of the very absence of meretricious striving for effect, which has stultified many a more pretentious effort.

Viewed, then, from an educational standpoint, the reform of music in these training schools for priests becomes of supreme importance to the country at large. As these successive groups of young men are turned out with sound musical training, they will gradually spread around them higher standards of taste and lift the country out of the state of artistic degradation which has been the bane of this generation. Religious orders especially can contribute largely to the success of this movement so dear to the Holy Father. The education of a vast number of Catholics is in their hands. Theirs must be the decision as to whether these thousands of young Catholics are to have their taste turned into the old polluted channels of art, or whether they are to drink from the crystal fountains offered them by the Church.

It would seem that in the time of Plato the direct influence of art on character was more fully recognized than it is today. From the ideal Republic all bad art was to be excluded rigidly. Music of the highest type only was to be allowed in the hearing of its young citizens, because these philosophers realized that music could not remain a super-

fluous stimulus but penetrated, whether for good or for evil, to the very springs of character. "Music is a more potent instrument than any other," we read in the Republic, "because rhythm and harmony find their way into the inward places of the soul on which they mightily fasten." Forsetting Pope Pius X, Plato instituted his Index Expurgatorius of music, though he did so merely on political grounds. "For," as he said, "any musical innovation is full of danger to the whole State and ought to be prohibited." When modes of music change, the fundamental laws of the State change with them. Significantly enough, the very modes, or scales which he saw fit to prohibit, were the two that, closely resemble the Major and Minor scales of our modern music. They were forbidden on the ground of being respectively, intoxicating and relaxing. Two modes were to be encouraged; one "to sound the note or accent which a brave man utters in the hour of danger and stern resolve when he is going to wounds or death . . . and at every crisis meets the blows of fortune with firm step and a determination to endure; and another to be used by him in times of peace . . . when there is no pressure of necessity, and he is seeking to persuade God by prayer . . . These two harmonies I ask you to leave; the strain of freedom; . . . the strain of courage and the strain of temperance; these, I say, leave."

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Two years ago, when work was begun for the rebuilding of the house adjoining the Church of St. Marcello al Corso, a discovery was made of subterranean ruins which were pronounced to be those of the baptistry of the "Titulus Marcelli," possibly the oldest parish church in Rome. A few weeks ago, during the course of the work, other remains of buildings were discovered, and one chamber is said to be the narthex, between the baptistry and the parish church, another being believed to be a part of the house of the well-known Christian patron, Lucina, whose name occurs so frequently in the records of the early times of Christianity as having taken to places of safety the bodies of the martyrs in time of persecution. Saints Marcellus, Sylvester Melchisedech and the priest John having been rescued by her in the persecution of Diocletian, and the

the smaller group that made up the choir alternated with the entire community, the careful artistic training on one hand, set off on the other, by that majestic volume of sound. The whole thing was done with a simplicity and an absence of any apparent striving for effect that made the result extremely moving. "Jesuita non cantat" has been the popular saying; yet here was a very army of Jesuits taking up with zeal the reform of liturgical music so eloquently urged by the Pope. A few years ago the work had been inaugurated quietly, without blare of trumpets, in obedience to the desire of the then Rev. Provincial of Maryland—New York, who introduced a systematic course of singing and Gregorian music into the two houses of education for young Jesuits in the Province. One of their number directed the work, first as a Novice at Poughkeepsie, then as a Scholastic at Woodstock, Maryland.

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Why England Fights

London, Aug. 8.—The Catholic organ, The Tablet, in an editorial entitled, "Why England Fights," says she enters the fight with a knowledge that she is striking for the noblest of all causes, for the sake of human faithfulness, for the sanctities of greatness and the trust between nations. All perplexity was ended when Germany invaded the little state she was sworn to respect. England will vindicate the honor of her sacred word for which no nobler cause any man may die. The Tablet says that the war is uniting the English and French provinces in Canada as they were never united before. By the order of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, a Solemn votive Mass tempore belli was celebrated in the churches on Sunday with recitation of the Miserere Benedictio.

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Good Health Is Impossible Without a Healthy Action Of The Kidneys

When the kidneys begin to "act up" and fail to filter the blood through them, there passes into the system uric acid and other violent poisons, which will cause some of the severest and most deadly diseases known to mankind. On the first evidence of the approach of kidney trouble, Doan's Kidney Pills should be used, and serious trouble avoided. Mr. Israel Pross, Bath, N. B., writes:—I am sending you this testimonial telling you what a wonderful cure Doan's Kidney Pills made for me. My kidneys were so bad I was helpless for about two months. I used several kinds of pills, but none of them seemed to be doing me any good. I had a very bad attack of rheumatism. When I had taken the fourth box I found relief, and then I got another, and by the time I had taken it, I was completely cured.

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

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PRIDE MAKES SOME PEOPLE RIDICULOUS AND PREVENTS OTHERS FROM BECOMING SO.

A man who can dispose of his straits of necessity and the strain of freedom; . . . the strain of courage and the strain of temperance; these, I say, leave."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES NEURALGIA.

The tastes of amillonaire may be imprisoned in a pauper's purse.

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The Herald

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1914

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JAMES MCISAAC,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

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POPE PIUS X.

The whole Catholic World is grief stricken in consequence of the sad intelligence of the demise of the great White Shepherd of Christendom. His Holiness, Pope Pius X, died in the Vatican Palace, Rome, early on Thursday morning the 20th inst. His last illness began almost simultaneously with the breaking out of the great war now going on, and it is generally believed that grief over the situation brought on the final crisis in his illness. He had been ordered to bed by his physician on the 16th and continued to be depressed by the thoughts of the conflict. In his 80th year and in his weakened condition he was unable to rally, so the end came as above stated. To the very last the dreadful carnage was in his thoughts and he continued praying for the peace of Christendom.

Pius X. was the 259th Roman Pontiff and was elected as the successor of Leo XIII on August 4th, 1903 and was crowned on Sunday August 9th. His immediate predecessor, Leo XIII, died on the 20th July, 1903 after a reign of twenty-five years. Pope Leo's immediate predecessor, Pius IX, reigned nearly thirty-two years. As compared with these latter, the reign of Pius X. was but brief, being only a little over eleven years.

Pope Pius X, whose name was Giuseppe Sarto, was born at Riese, a village in the diocese of Treviso, north of Venice, on June 2nd, 1835. He studied in the Seminaries of Treviso and Padua and was ordained priest in Castel Franco in 1858. For twenty-six years after his ordination he exercised his ministry in several parts of the Venetian territory, and from time to time was advanced to positions of trust in his diocese. In 1884 he was made Bishop of Mantua by Pope Leo, and the same Pope created him a Cardinal in the Consistory of June 12th, 1893. Three days later the Pope appointed him Patriarch of Venice.

In all the years of his ministry, whether as priest, bishop or cardinal he was most faithful and devoted to the duties of his calling and everywhere won the undying affection of the people. His unswerving devotion to duty, his simple habits and unaffected piety won all hearts. After ten years of his Patriarchate, Pope Leo XIII, died and Cardinal Sarto, summoned to the Conclave, left his beloved Venice never to return thereto. When the Conclave assembled the Patriarch of Venice was not considered among the possibilities of election to the throne of St. Peter; but at the end of four days he was the almost unanimous choice of the Cardinals assembled. He himself shrank from the office; but his colleagues, in the Sacred College made him their choice. His first words as Pope to the members of the Sacred College were: "It is a cross that I receive from you."

Pius X. was of humble origin, but his family for generations was noted for its great piety. "To Renew all things in Christ," is the motto chosen by Pope Pius on his accession to the Pontifical throne eleven years ago, and his achievements in that direction during his comparatively short reign have been marvellous. His pontificate has been memorable for the numerous reforms inaugurated. The pontificate of

Pius X. will surely stand out among the great ones in the history of the Papacy. R. I. P.

It is expected that the conclave for the election of a new Pope will assemble on the 31st inst.

The Special Session.

"Not for the love of battle, not for lust of conquest, not for greed of possessions; but for the cause of honor, to maintain solemn pledges, to uphold principles of liberty to withstand forces that would convert the world into an armed camp, yea in the very name of the peace that we sought at any cost, save that of dishonor, we have entered into the war, and while gravely conscious of the tremendous issues involved, and of all the sacrifices that they may entail, we do not shrink from them but with firm hearts abide the event."

These words uttered by Sir Robert Laird Borden at the conclusion of a speech that will be historic, produced a scene in the House of Commons Wednesday afternoon unprecedented in Canadian parliamentary annals. Liberals, Conservatives, Nationalists—Peace-at-any-price and peace-with-honor men—all joined in a demonstration of loyalty to the Motherland that swept the surface and stirred the depths of the House. It was a spectacle to thrill—and it thrilled with patriotism crowded galleries and a crowded Commons. Party differences were cast to the winds, politics—everything but Canada's duty to the Motherland in her hour of trial—forgotten.

The day will be historic in the annals of the Canadian parliament. The occasion was the debate on the address in reply to the war speech from the throne. The result was never before so forcibly declared, nor so unanimously admitted that when Great Britain is at war Canada is at war. In the hour of stress Canada found herself British to the core, loyal to the Motherland, ready to fight the battles of the empire in the sacred cause of liberty and freedom, united against the common enemy, strong in her faith in the destiny of the British people.

Burning patriotism fell from the lips of not only the prime minister, but also from the French Canadian leader Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It was not the call to arms, but the announcement that Canadians of all creeds and nationalities had already rallied around the old flag of liberty and civilization and progress. "I hasten to say," said Sir Wilfrid in referring to the reason for the assembling of parliament, "that to all these measures we are here to give an immediate assent." The Liberal chieftain assured the House and the country that the opposition would take no exception, and offer no criticism so long as there was danger from the foe. "It is the duty of the Canadian parliament to let Great Britain know that we are of but one mind," was his comment. Canada stands behind the Mother country knowing that she did engage in the war but to save the world from the unbridled lust of conquest and power.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's declaration as to the part which Canada must play in the arena of empire was heartily cheered on the government side, and it left no doubt in the public mind that the Liberal party is wholeheartedly British. "Ready, aye ready, is the answer of Canada," he put it. "We are British subjects and we are face to face with the consequences of our citizenship. We have long talked that when Great Britain is at war Canada is at war, now we have the realization."

But the climax of the day was not yet to come. Sir Robert Borden—the man of the hour in Canada was now to speak. With one accord the entire house

greeted his rising with a reception such as has been accorded to few men in Canadian political history. It was the tribute to the leader of a nation and not to the leader of a party, an appreciation of a man who had faced fearlessly and calmly the greatest crisis that has confronted the nation in a hundred years; who had showed the enemies of the empire "that they who would reckon with England must reckon with England's sons."

Parliament on Thursday translated patriotic aspirations into law. The European struggle will cost fearfully in treasure as in blood. Canada Wednesday proclaimed her willingness to make the sacrifice of blood. Thursday she pledged herself to pay her share in treasure. To a house attentive and sympathetic, Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance outlined the government's plan of raising the increased revenue which will be required to supply the sinews of war. It embraced tariff increases and excise duties upon articles and commodities the taxation of which is usually resorted to in the emergency of war. There will be substantial advances in the customs and excise duties on coffee, sugar, liquors and tobacco. It will mean an additional revenue of about one and a quarter million dollars a month, or of about fourteen million dollars for one year. Eight million dollars of this amount will be derived by customs increases and the balance through the advance in excise duties. This increase in taxation will not fall oppressively upon the mass of the people. Coffee, liquors, cigars, and cigarettes may rightfully be regarded as luxuries, and advances in the prices of these will largely affect the pockets of those who are best able to make financial sacrifices to uphold the arm of Britain in the fateful struggle now convulsing civilization.

"With the world at war, and our national existence at stake," exclaimed the minister with splendid eloquence, "it is not the part of patriotism to spare either blood or treasure, and the government may be depended upon to make any and every sacrifice to aid the motherland in the colossal struggle in which she is now engaged for the preservation of the empire and the freedom of the world." The applause which rocked the chamber showed that the Minister of Finance spoke the heart of the nation.

Battles cost more than battleships, Canada could have purchased three of the most powerful Dreadnoughts that "Science could build or money supply" for \$35,000,000, but thought the price too high. Friday, she gladly, and without question, voted \$50,000,000 to pay the cost of the war for seven months, till the end of the fiscal year. It was the first big war credit vote in the history of the Canadian Parliament and as such, will be historic.

"Never before has the House of Commons been so absolutely unanimous in its treatment of a money bill. Under ordinary political conditions there would have been an endless chain of questions, a parading of old policies, economic ghosts, much heated rhetoric, everything, or anything, but progress. But there was not a solitary dissenting voice now. Sir Wilfrid Laurier merely made the suggestion that the Prime Minister should give details of the estimated expenditure, and, in a few words, Sir Robert Borden complied. He told the House that some \$30,000,000 is appropriated to the military. This will include the cost of mobilization, equipment, transport, maintenance, and pay of troops. Naval expenditures will take about \$6,000,000 which does not include \$1,150,000 paid the Chilean government for two submarines. The balance would be to meet contingencies which are inseparable from a state of war.

The Premier added significantly that it was the intention of the government to maintain additional troops for the defence of Canada, and to stand ready to send other contingents to swell the armies of the Motherland, should they be required. The announcement was greeted with cheers of approval from all parts of the house.

Canada's war parliament closed its session on Saturday afternoon amid memorable scenes. After passing without a word of dissent, the \$50,000,000 war budget and the other legislation presented by the Government, the House of Commons waited for the Senate to finish up and for the arrival of his Royal Highness, the Governor General to prorogue the Session. During the interval patriotic speeches were made by the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, Dr. Clark and G. P. Graham of the Opposition and by Sir George Foster that roused the most intense enthusiasm. It was a most memorable occasion; so much so that it is said to have been indescribable. The speech of Sir George Foster is said to have surpassed any that even he had ever delivered. To say one knowing Sir George's powers as an orator this will convey some idea of his deliverance on this occasion.

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Progress of The War

London, Aug. 18.—Strangely opposite stories come from the two chief war centres in Europe. To the south the French apparently have everything their own way. According to an official statement of the French war office late today, "Our troops have occupied all that region to the west of Penetrance, thirty-two miles inside the German Lorraine frontier. A number of passes into the valley of the river Seille have been evacuated by the Germans and our troops poured through. Our cavalry is at Chateau Halen's."

If this is accepted as true, it will be seen that the French have won all Alsace and are well on their way to do the same in Lorraine. To the north, in Belgium, on the other hand, the reports convey an impression that the German advance continues slowly but surely, despite tales of the allies successes. Antwerp, nearly forty miles northwest of Brussels has reported the presence of invading cavalry. From Berlin comes the news that the surrender of Brussels has been demanded and refused, but that its fall can be but a matter of hours. The German plan has been to follow this cloud of cavalry skirmishers with heavy masses of infantry supported by artillery and especially the type of motor mounted rapid fire guns much dreaded by men opposing the advance. It would seem therefore that the advance of the principal German forces is well under way at this point. Apparently the German cavalry beyond Antwerp has caused the mobilization of the entire civil guard and a strengthening of the defenses of the city to withstand a siege. The Belgians say the fall of the capital will cause no concern as the city is not a strategic point and would be of only sentimental value to the captors.

Count Okuma, the Japanese premier, addressing a gathering of business men today said: "Japan's warlike preparations will not extend beyond those limits necessary for attending to the defense of her legitimate interests. The imperial government will take no such action as could give to a third party any cause for anxiety or uneasiness regarding the safety of their territories or possessions."

Washington, Aug.—That Japan expected war with Germany was clearly shown late today when that country asked the United States to take over the embassy in Berlin. "In case of emergency," Brussels, Aug. 19.—Refugees arriving here state they saw large masses of German infantry supported by artillery and cavalry within twenty miles of the capital. The sound of heavy firing has been heard for the past twenty-four hours and every indication is that a battle of large

proportions is going on along the entire Belgian front. It is believed here that the German movement is composed of the combined armies of Mosselle and Meuse and is directed toward the task of splitting the allies' center when an effort will be made to crush the forces individually. The war office is without any word from Liege but believes that the forts still hold out. The Belgian main line is now established between Brussels and Antwerp with headquarters at Malines. The allied army is fronting on the roads near Waterloo. The German advance is slow, their infantry entrenching every strategic point because of the destructive artillery resistance they are meeting. It is reported that the German advance suffered a reverse at Gemloux today being pushed back by the Belgian bayonet charge. This place is only twenty miles from Brussels.

Paris, Aug. 19.—Gen Joffre has officially confirmed the evacuation of Saarburg by the Germans and its occupation by the French the enemy falling back on Straasburg which is strongly fortified and should stand a most protracted siege. Saarburg is also fortified but the Germans made no effort to defend the town. The official news bureau of the war office announces that it has established absolutely that the burning of villages and the putting to death of civilians by the Germans are acts generally practiced by the invaders. That the shooting of Germans which has been given as the cause for these reprisals was done by French troops and that the order for executions was given by the German commanding officers. The abandonment of Brussels which is persistently reported here is made light of by the war office which states that this news "is nothing grave even if true which is improbable." The statement adds that the Belgian plan of defense was made with Antwerp as the base therefore concentration there was to be foreseen.

London, Aug. 20.—Official despatches from the French war department concede that the German forces in great strength today crossed the River Dyle on which Louvain stands on the north and reached Neufchateau, twenty-five miles northeast of Sedan, in France on the south. The fighting was very active all day Thursday along this entire battle line, seventy-five miles in length. Louvain is only fourteen miles east of Brussels. The Belgian army abandoned Louvain to Germany after making a terrible resistance. The Belgians were entrenched there and inflicted incalculable losses to the German troops advancing across the open country, but Germans have now taken Diest, Tirlemont, Jodigne, Ramilles, Eghezee, Gamloux, Wavre and finally Louvain, the latter is nearest town on road to Brussels. In short the massiveness and swiftness of the first great German advance once started was all that could be expected from the German army. We cannot speak more definitely. If there was any doubt about the situation before, there's none now. It's the big thing at last as everyone must now recognize. All that's yet happened is child's play in comparison with the colossal shock now impending in north Belgium and along the Meuse river where a sheer hammer and anvil fight must settle it. It is better not to anticipate. The Germans for the last ten days have been feigning relative passiveness as far as the bulk of their fighting strength along the Meuse river is concerned. Meanwhile they were evidently changing their plans and disposition so that a general advance might be made with suddenness and sureness and with their utmost strength. They employed cavalry only to feel the allies' positions along the whole line. Two days ago a general advance began along both banks of the river in great strength towards Brussels.

Up to Sunday the Germans continued to press forward in great numbers. On Sunday a great battle commenced between about 1,800,000 Germans and about half that number of the allied forces. The battle line extended from Mons to Luxembourg in Belgium. The fighting continued about twenty-four hours. On Monday the allies found their plan of attack failed and they were obliged to retire to their covering position. Great losses are reported from both sides.

Late advices from the management of the Saint John Exhibition are to the effect that everything is proceeding satisfactorily and that the Show will be held from September 5th. to the 12th as planned. The fact that the Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition has been called off will make the Saint John Show more than ever the chief attraction of the season. While the conditions occasioned by the war have caused one or two exhibitors to withdraw, owing to the fact that it is impossible for them to get some special goods from Europe, their places have quickly been taken by firms anxious to avail themselves of this opportunity and others still remain on the "waiting list." Word has been received from the Amusement men in New York that everything in this department will be carried out according to contract, in fact every department of the Exhibition will be complete and as far as known unaffected materially by the European situation. The various transportation companies will have their cheap rates ready for publication in a day or two whereof information may be obtained from the Station Agent.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES NEURALGIA.

Local And Other Items

His Lordship, Bishop O'Leary, has appointed Very Rev. J. C. McLean P.P. Summerside, Vicar General of the diocese.

It is estimated that 200 German vessels with a tonnage of one million have so far been captured by British French and Russians.

A Solemn Pontifical Mass of Requiem for the repose of the soul of his late Holiness, Pope Pius X will be celebrated in the Pro-Cathedral tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

Conductor John Ward of the Intercolonial Railway was killed at Campbellton N. B. Monday morning by being struck by a train while he was working in the railway yard. He was watching another train approach and failed to see the one that hit him.

The Nova Scotia government will contribute one hundred thousand tons of Nova Scotia coal for such purposes as will best serve the interests of the Empire at the present time. The coal landed at Halifax, will cost nearly half a million dollars. The governor-general acknowledges the offer, saying he feels sure that the patriotic and generous action of the government will be greatly appreciated.

William Howatt aged 18, of St. John employed at the Car ferry works at Carlton Point met death by drowning in Summerside harbor on Saturday evening. The tug was towing a scow into Summerside and as the vessel was turning into the harbor the tow line caught on the corner of the scow. Howatt took a hand-spike to release it and as he did so the line sprang back striking Howatt and knocking him overboard. Every effort was made to save him but proved unavailing.

We beg to extend our sympathy to Mr. John McEachern in the sore bereavement he has suffered in the loss of his wife, notice of whose demise appears in our obituary column. Mrs. McEachern had been ill for several months and her disease was incurable. Death came to her as a release from suffering. Deceased was a very estimable lady and her death brings a pang of sorrow to a large circle of friends. Mr. McEachern has the sympathy of the community in his hour of trial.

Mr. Robert Longworth, a prominent farmer of East Royalty, while loading hay at his farm on Wednesday last met with an accident that proved fatal. He fell from the load striking on his head and dislocating his back bone from the sixth or seventh vertebrae. He was taken to the hospital in a paralysed condition, where he died Thursday night. He was a son of the Henry Longworth and a brother of Mr. W. H. Longworth, Mrs. A. A. McLean and Miss Longworth.

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MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES NEURALGIA.

St. Lawrence Silver Black Fox Co. LIMITED



Highest Grade "Class A" Foxes

Low Capitalization which ensures big dividends.

For Prospectus and further information write

W. MORAN, Secretary.

May 27th, 1914—1f.

The Petrol Oil Company, (LIMITED)

Non-Personal Liability.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$800,000.00

Divided into 800,000 Shares par value of . . . \$1.00 each

HEAD OFFICE—Judge Travis Building, Calgary, Alberta.

An issue of 187,000 Shares is now offered to the Public.

PRESIDENT—P. Turner Bone, Calgary, Alta.
VICE-PRESIDENT—J. M. Baker, Calgary, Alta.
GENERAL MANAGER—Hudson's Bay Co.

DIRECTORS.

R. C. Thomas, Calgary, Alta., President Alberta Ice Co., Ltd.
Raoul Pirmex, Calgary, Alta., Consul of Belgium.
Herman de Burel, Calgary, Alta., Broker.
M. C. Bernard, Calgary, Alta., Barrister-at-Law.

SECRETARY-TREASURER—Herman de Burel, Judge Travis Building, Calgary, Alta.

BANKERS—The Molson's Bank, Calgary, Alta.
FISCAL AGENTS—R. Pirmex & Co., Judge Travis Building, Calgary, Alta.

Before offering any shares to the public the directors have secured an opinion on the holdings of the Company from Mr. E. H. Cunningham Craig, the eminent British Geologist, who has reported that there are good prospects. The directors of the Company need no recommendation. They are well known in Calgary and cannot but give the public every confidence. The best report can be had on them through any bank in Calgary. Applications for shares in the above, accompanied by express or P. O. money orders to be made to:

JAMES H. REDDIN,
Sales Agent, 85 Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
July 15, 1914—4i

Spring And Summer Weather

Spring and Summer weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing

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

122 DORCHESTER STREET,

Next door to Dr. Conroy's Office, where we shall be pleased to see all our friends.

All Orders Receive Strict Attention.

Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.

H. McMILLAN

DIED.

McMILLAN—Suddenly at Charlottetown on the 18th of 1914, Mrs. Cathrine McMILLAN, widow of the late John McMILLAN, a native of Oban, Argyle, aged 81 years.

STEWART—At Bethel, Louisiana Wednesday evening, Ellen Stewart, eldest daughter of the late James Stewart, aged 47.

McEACHERN—In this city Friday morning 21st inst., Mrs. Anderson, daughter of the late Robert Malcolm, Esq., and wife of John McEachern of this city.

McDONALD—At Charlottetown on July 28th 1914, Mrs. McDonald of Douglas, aged 67 years.

SHARKEY—On Monday evening August 2nd, after a long illness, Mrs. John Sharkey, her 63rd year.

Obituary.

It is with feelings of sorrow and regret that we record the death of Mr. Reuben Doyle of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Doyle who passed away to his eternal reward on Sunday 16th inst. at the early age of 26 years. He was taken ill with pneumonia about three weeks before and was thought to be on the way to recovery. His heart trouble set in and on Saturday at 9 p. m., death laid its hand on his dear form and ended him for his own. All that medical skill and care and devoted love of family could do was done for him but all seemed in vain. In his dying moments he was well prepared by his devoted zealous pastor Rev. A. P. McLean and received the last rites of the Catholic Church of which he always been a faithful energetic member. Though his life was short he was well lived and he won himself a host of friends. His esteem in which he was held evidenced by the very large number who followed his remains Tuesday morning to St. Andrew's Church when a Requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. A. P. McLean, to the cemetery, followed by members of C. M. B. A., mourning the loss of their dear brother member, where we laid our friend to await a glorious resurrection. His pall bearers were: Nas MacCormack, Cornelius McInnis, Joseph Barret, James Atk, George McDonald, Joseph Finlay. His father, mother three sisters Mrs. Fisher Newton Mass., John Fisher Minn. Mrs. Joe McDonald Tracadie and brothers Elisha and Milton home are left to mourn. To the sorrowing friends tender our heartfelt sympathy "Requiescat in pace."—C.O.

Again the angel of death visited Saint Peter's Parish and called from its midst on Tuesday 18th instant, one of the popular young men of that parish, Mr. Peter E. Burge. Deceased had been in failing health for about four years, although not apparently seriously ill yet the thread of life gradually wearing away and the end of the allotted time the early age of twenty-six years death laid its icy hand on his dear and frail form and ended it for his own. He was a graduate of the U. College in the year 1908 at the fall of same year he moved to Western Canada where he resided for five years and was successful in his business career but owing to delicate health was obliged to return to loving home. Deceased was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Burge and besides his parents he leaves mourning, three sisters and brothers Mrs. W. A. McKel of St. George's Jennie of Providence, R. I., Edward of Westport, Manitoba, Anselm, of P. E. I. Railway, Laura, Louis at home. A large number of friends relatives followed his remains to Saint Peter's Church where the last rites of his Church were performed by Rev. A. A. McLean Parish Priest, after which body was interred in the Anglican Cemetery, while his clear of this transitory and grateful world, we trust found a resting place in heaven.

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He was taken ill with pneumonia about three weeks before and was thought to be well on the way to recovery. But heart trouble set in and on Sunday at 9 p. m., death laid an icy hand on his dear form and claimed him for his own.

All that medical skill and the care and devoted love of the family could do was done for him, but all seemed in vain.

In his dying moments he was well prepared, by his devoted and zealous pastor Rev. A. P. McLellan and received the last rites of the Catholic Church of which he had always been a faithful and energetic member.

Though his life was short it was well lived and he won for himself a host of friends. The esteem in which he was held was evidenced by the very large number who followed his remains on Tuesday morning to St. Andrew's Church when a High Mass of Requiem was celebrated by Rev. A. P. McLellan, thence to the cemetery, followed by the members of C. M. B. A., mourning the loss of their dear brother member, where we laid our dear friend to await a glorious resurrection.

His pall bearers were, Nashus MacCormack, Cornelius Melnis, Joseph Barret, James Atkins, George McDonald, Joseph Fisher. His father, mother three sisters, Mrs. Jones Newton Mass. Mrs. John Fisher Minn. Mrs. Joseph McDonald Tracadie and two brothers Elisha and Milton at home are left to mourn.

To the sorrowing friends we tender our heartfelt sympathy. "Requiescat in peace."—Com.

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He was a graduate of the U. C. College in the year 1908 and in the fall of same year he moved to Western Canada where he resided for five years and was very successful in his business career but owing to delicate health he was obliged to return to his loving home.

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A large number of friends and relatives followed his remains to Saint Peter's Church where the last rites of his Church was performed by Rev. A. A. McAulay, Parish Priest, after which his body was interred in the adjoining cemetery while his soul, clear of this transitory and ungrateful world, we trust, has found a resting place in heaven.—Com.

Local And Other Items

Dr. Caven died today, after a few weeks illness. He was 88 years of age. R. I. P.

The entombment of the late Sovereign Pontiff took place in the Basilica of St. Peter at sunset Saturday evening.

It is reported from London that \$4,000,000 of the war indemnity of \$40,000,000 levied by the Germans on the city of Brussels, have been paid.

St. Columba Reopened

On Sunday last, the Church of St. Columba, East Point, which had undergone enlargement and extensive improvements was solemnly reopened and blessed by his Lordship, Bishop O'Leary, assisted by a member of the diocesan clergy. There was a very large congregation in attendance. Solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated by his Lordship, the Bishop, assisted by Rev. R. E. McDonald as high priest, Rev. Dr. Walker and very Rev. J. C. McLean as deacons of honor. Rev. A. P. McLellan and Rev. Dr. Curran as deacon and sub-deacon of office, Revs. K. C. McPherson and M. J. Smith as Acolytes, and Rev. Pius McDonald as master of Ceremonies. The Pastor, Rev. Bernard Gillis was present in the Sanctuary and Rev. Theodore Gallant presided at the organ. The Rev. P. D. McGuigan was the preacher of the occasion. In the afternoon Stations of the Cross were solemnly erected by his Lordship, assisted by the clergy. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament followed. The church has been enlarged by the addition of transepts and the whole edifice has been completely renovated. It has been painted inside and out, new pews of elm have been installed and the Sanctuary has been handsomely furnished with a new. The church and adjacent grounds were beautifully decorated for the reopening ceremonies. Pastor and people are to be congratulated on the successful crowning of their labors.

W. W. COBY, Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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, patens, tan and black, laced and buttoned styles. Some of the new features are the new style tongue attached to uppers, wearproof lining and many other new ideas that dressy men should see. Prices range from \$5.00 to \$7.00.

The Market Prices.

Table with market prices for various goods like Butter, Eggs, Pork, Beef, etc.

PLANT LINE

The S. S. Evangeline sails from Charlottetown for Boston via Hawkesbury and Halifax Fridays at noon. Returning leaves Boston on Tuesdays. For further information apply to JAS. CARRAGHER, Agent, Charlottetown, Aug 26, 1914—1f

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 settlement of Losses. JOHN MACBACH, AGENT. Telephone No. 362, Mar. 22nd, 1903



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, wife, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine 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 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. COBY, Deputy Minister of the Interior.

McLean & McKinnon

Charlottetown, P. E. Island Barristers, Attorneys at Law

Visit of Oyster Expert Itinerary of Lectures

Lectures on Oyster Culture will be delivered by Prof. Julius Nelson, Biologist, New Jersey Agricultural College Experimental Station, Tuckerton, N. J., at the following places, commencing 24th August, inst.

Itinerary table listing dates and locations: Malpeque 24th August, Grand River 25th, Miscouche 26th, Summerside 27th, Alberton 28th, Kensington 29th, Charlottetown 31st, Georgetown 1st September, Mount Stewart 2nd, Vernon River 3rd.

All meetings to begin promptly at 7.30 p. m. August 19th, 1914—2i

ADVERTISEMENT OF THE

Live Stock Breeder's Association

The following Stock are offered for Sale: 1 Pure-Bred Clydesdale Stallion, Pure-Bred Ayrshire Heifers, 1 Holstein Bull Calf, 3 Shorthorn Bulls, Shorthorn-Bull Calves, Hampshire, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep, Pure-Bred Ram Lambs, 1 Yearling Lamb, 2 Leicester Rams, 1 Oxford Ram, 3 Berkshire Sows.

WANTED TO PURCHASE. Leicester Rams, Shropshire Lambs, Ayrshire Bull. For further information apply to the Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Aug. 19th, 1914.

Smoke and Chew Hickey's Twist Tobacco

Millions of Plugs sold yearly because it is the best. Hickey & Nicholson Co. Ltd. Manufactures Phone 345.

LIME! COAL!

Acadia Nut, Inverness Round, Sydney Run of Mine, Sydney Round. Fresh Mined, just received at C. Lyons & Co. Phone 111 June 10, 1914—1f MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES NEURALGIA.

ST. JOHN EXHIBITION Sept. 5 to 12, 1914

A BIG WEEK AND A BIG SHOW

Special Excursion Rates. Be Sure and Come

R. O'BRIEN, President. H. A. PORTER, Mgr.

Aug. 26, 1914—2i

We Want Your WOOL

We will pay the highest price, cash or trade, offered by anybody in P. E. Island.

Bring in any amount you like—nothing too large and nothing too small for us to handle.

MOORE & McLEOD

119-121 Queen Street Charlottetown.

May 27th, 1914—1f.

The Charlottetown Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.

Commencing Monday the 1st of June, the STEAMER NORTHUMBERLAND

Leaves Charlottetown for Pictou, N. S., Daily (except Sunday) at 8.20 o'clock a. m., leaving Pictou on return about 4.00 p. m. Connections made at Pictou for all points in Nova Scotia.

STEAMER EMPRESS

Leaves Summerside for Point-du-Chene, N. B., Daily (except Sunday) about 10 o'clock a. m., leaving Point-du-Chene on return about 4.30 p. m., connecting with express trains for Charlottetown and Tignish. Connections made at Point-du-Chene for all points in Canada and the United States G. W. WAKEFORD, Manager, Charlottetown June 10th, 1914—1f.

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office

Charlottetown, P. E. Island

- Tickets, Dodgers, Posters, Check Books, Note Books of Hand, Receipt Books, Leertt Heads

Fraser & McQuaid

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

Job Printing at the Herald Office

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 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.

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

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN.

STEWART & CAMPBELL,

Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Offices in Desriay Block, Corner Queen and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. MONEY TO LOAN. W. A. STEWART, A. C. — H. A. CAMPBELL July 3, 1911—7jy.

Be Strong.

Be strong to hope, oh Heart!
Though day is bright,
The Stars can only shine
In the dark night,
Be strong, oh Heart of mine,
Look towards the light!

Be strong to bear, oh Heart!
Nothing in vain;
Strive not, for life is care,
And God sends pain,
Heaven is above, and there
Rest will remain!

Be strong to love, oh Heart!
Love knows not wrong,
Didst thou love—creatures even,
Life were not long;
Didst thou love God in Heaven,
Thou wouldst be strong!

A Child's Thought of God

Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

They say that God lives very high!
But if you look above the pines
You cannot see our God, and why?
And if you dig down in the mines
You never see him in the gold,
Though from Him all that's glory shines.

God is good, He wears a fold
Of heaven and earth across His face—
Like secrets kept, for love untold,
But still I feel that His embrace
Slides down by thrills, through
all things made,
Through sight and sound of
every place;

As if my tender mother laid
On my shut lids, her kisses
pressure,
Half-waking me at night; and
said,
"Who kissed you through the
dark, dear guesser?"

Maybe He Tried.

Maybe he tried to be a man,
Maybe he did what he could
To walk in the paths that were
pointed out
As the way of the wise and
good.

Maybe he fought with his evil
will
To conquer and beat it down—
Don't be too hard on him as he
stands
A fallen thing in the town.

Maybe she tried to be more than
this,
Maybe her struggle was hard;
Maybe they gave her instead of
a kiss
The blow of the bitter shard.

Maybe she prayed as she wrung
her hands
In agony, grief and woe—
Don't be too hard if she has gone
The way that she should not go.

Maybe we all of us try to be men,
And strive to be true and fine,
Remember, the struggle may not
have been
As easy to make as thine.

Maybe we do not deserve to be
scorned,
As we scorn each other that
way—
Don't be too hard on any of us
Till you hear what we have to
say.

Maybe he tried to be a man;
Maybe he did his best;
Who can tell of the agony
That is burning within his
breast.

Maybe he struggled again and
again
To master himself once more—
Don't be too hard on him, lying
there,
A horrid thing on the floor!

—Bentztown Hard.

Serving at Holy Mass.

Come, children all, whose joy it is
To serve at Holy Mass,
And hear what once, in days of
faith,
In Ireland came to pass.

It chanced a priest was journeying
Through wild long ways of
wood,
And there, where few came pas-
sing by,
A lonely chapel stood.

He stayed his feet, that pilgrim
priest,
His morning Mass to say,
And put the sacred vestments on
That near the altar lay.

But who shall serve the Holy
Mass,
For all is silent there?

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

"I suffered dreadfully from rheumatism but have been completely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, for which I am deeply grateful." Miss Frances Sarr, Prescott, Ont.

"I had an attack of the grip which left me weak and helpless and suffering from rheumatism. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and this medicine has entirely cured me. I have no hesitation in saying it saved my life." M. J. McDONALD, Trenton, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Removes the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take it.

He kneels him down and patient waits

The peasant's hour of prayer.

When lo! a child of wondrous grace

Before the altar steals

And down beside the lowly priest

The infant beauty kneels.

He serves the Mass; his voice is sweet,

Like distant music low;

With downcast eyes and reverent hands

And footfall soft and low.

"Et verbum caro factum est."

He lingers till He hears;

Then, turning to the Virgin's shrine,

In glory disappears.

Now round the stars children dear,

Press gladly in God's Name;

For once to serve at Holy Mass

The infant Jesus came.

—Infant Jesus Messenger.

LOTHAN, THE LEPER.

A Tale of the Hallowed Time

When the God-Man Went About

The Holy Land Doing

Good to All.

(Continued from last week)

The cool night air was refresh-
ing now, and as Lothan made his
way up into the hills, he turned
again and again to look down
upon the flickering lights of a
sleeping city. The moon was
pouring forth its every glory now
and the whole world seemed sol-
emn in its peace.

At last Lothan stood against
the threshold of his own poor
hovel, and then, with all the
vehemence of a man about to die,
he cast himself upon his knees
and from the fathomless depths
of sorrow and affliction cried
aloud: "Oh, Father of mercy,
hear and help me! Thou alone
art my God; Thou alone art my
strength, for I am broken and
bruised and weary."

The glowing warmth of the
new day's sun awakened Lothan
from his restless slumber, and he
arose and looked out upon the
world from the open door of his
hut. Ah, what a contrast—he
and the world! The city lay
glistening in the morning dew
and the harvesters and laborers
were coming and going upon the
highway. The shepherds were
gathering their sheep and assem-
bling them in new and verdant
pastures, while the flocks friaked
here and there rejoicing in the
vivifying atmosphere of a bright
new day. Lothan looked out up-
on the city, but the scenes of last
night haunted him like a vision,
and the awful thought that there
within the walls lay his dying
mother made the sight an object
of anguish and horror. He turned
aside and brushing away the
mist that clouded his eyes, looked
far away. "I will wash at the
spring and walk up into the
mountains and cross over by the
falls to the lake. Ah, I must go
away; far away from here."

Taking a circuitous path to avoid
the reapers who were now taking
possession of the fields, he crossed
the hillside to the mountain-spring
that came gushing down the val-
ley. Leaning over the refreshing
water, he stopped to cool and
bathe his brow; but, ah! what a
picture he saw reflected there!

An emaciated, ghostlike face
trembled and quivered in the
waters; a pair of wild, despairing
eyes were looking into his own.

"CONSUMPTION
In the cure of consumption,
concentrated, easily digested
nourishment is necessary.
For 35 years
Scott's Emulsion
has been the standard,
world-wide treatment for
consumption. All Druggists

The Master listened; as he was
gazing out upon the city, as if
unmindful of the words he heard.
"Aye, as every man should love
his mother," He said, and He
drew closer and took Lothan's
hand in His; "and as I love mine,"
but He turned away, as if at the
inadequacy of his words. "To-
night thou must go again to thy
mother, and when you find her as
before, do not hesitate, but bend
down and kiss her as thou wilt."

"Ah, but, Master—" and Loth-
an's hands were raised in unwill-
ing expostulation.

(To be continued next week.)

It seemed to be the face of a liv-
ing specter—a face in which the
last few coals of life were dying
to ashes. Ah, it was the face of
Lothan the leper! And, mad
with anguish now, he plunged his
hands into the trickling water
and destroyed the mirror with its
vivid and haunting image. And
this is Lothan—the once strong,
handsome Lothan, the lad of
great ambition, the pride and love
of a mother's heart, but now a
leper, a toy broken and useless in
the relentless hand of a great de-
stroyer. And now, on his knees
with his hands raised to
heaven, he cried: "Oh, God of
heaven, let me die; let me die
today!"

The cry was rung aloud from a
despairing heart, and as it echoed
and resounded on the hillside,
nought but the silent earth and
heaven seemed to hear.

"Hail, my friend!" Lothan
turned quickly and looked into
the face of a stranger. Startled
though he was, Lothan could not
then forget his duty and shrink-
ing back, cried, "Unclean!" He
would have fled, but the stranger
unmindful of his warning, re-
strained him, and, touching him
upon the shoulder said again,
"Hail, my friend." Lothan turned
again to the stranger before
him, and, though haunted by the
image in the water and feeling it
his duty to flee, his eyes met the
eyes of the stranger—beauty and
ugliness encountered each other—
and Lothan was powerless to
move. The stranger's large blue
eyes seemed to transfix him; they
pierced into his very soul and
warmed the coldness in his veins.
And His face—kindliness beamed
in every feature; and when He
spoke it seemed to be the voice of
a mother. His every movement
bespoke superiority and dignity
itself; His perfect manliness
seemed but the figure of a king
in peasant's garb.

"Why didst thou moan, my
friend; and why cry out thy will-
ingness to die? Art thou, in-
deed, in dreadful suffering?"

And Lothan, struck with
amazement, answered: "Ah,
Master—for indeed, Thou seemst
a master—touch me not, for, see,
I am unclean; behold, this leprosy
must needs soon complete its
work," and the words died into
whispers that seemed to be but
the echo of his voice.

"Master!" But Lothan stop-
ped, for here upon the ground
was a strange, strange figure—it
was the shadow of a great cross.
Lothan turned abruptly and
sought the eyes of the Master
that were already looking into
his own, but the Master only
smiled, a faint and kindly smile,
as if tempered in its joy by the
keenness of a great impending
sorrow. And the Master looking
upon him now and letting the
smile die gently upon his lips,
said: "The sword of sorrow and
death is sharp, indeed, my friend;
but it never cuts through the
armor of love. Why, then, is it
so hard to die?" And then looking
into the Master's face, resplendent
now with manly beauty, in which
every line proclaimed nobility
and grace, blushed with the
shame that weakness must wear
in the presence of strength.

"Ah, Master," Lothan answer-
ed, it is not hard for me to die,
for from hope and happiness
have fled like the winds of yester-
day; but, Master, there is an-
other, another dying whom I
love. Blame me not if I am
weak; I am but human flesh and
blood—she is my mother. It was
but last night I knelt at her bed-
side; there, too, was my little
brother kneeling, fast asleep. I
looked upon my mother's burning
cheek. I felt the awful fever on
her brow, and, Master, how I
longed for one last embrace! But,
no! The voice of demons swarmed
in on me with that unholy
word, 'Unclean! Unclean!' I
dared not touch her, and I fled—
fled back here to die upon the
hillside. Ah, Master, you know
not how I love her!"

Mrs. Fred Schopf, Pennant, Sask.,
writes: "I used Dr. Fowler's
Extract of Wild Strawberry when
my little boy was not expected to
live. We were thirty
miles from a doctor, when the little
 fellow took sick with Diarrhoea. He
at first would sleep nearly all day,
and at night would be in pain, and
would have a passage every five or
ten minutes. This went on day and
night until he began to pass blood.
I gave him 'Dr. Fowler's,' but
without any good effect at first, so
I began to give him a larger dose,
and soon he began to get relief. It
was the only medicine I had in the
house at the time, and I always keep
it now for use of three days my boy
was out playing, and was as well as
ever."

This grand remedy has been on the
Canadian market for nearly seventy
years, and is without a doubt, the best
known remedy for all Bowel Complaints.
Refuse to take any other preparation
when you ask for "Dr. Fowler's."
There is nothing else that can be
"JUST AS GOOD."
Price, 35 cents.

See that the name of The T. Milburn
Co., Limited, appears on the wrapper.

**Had a Weak Heart
and Bad Shaky
Nerves for Years**

Milburn's Heart and Nerve
Pills Cured Him

Mr. H. Percy Turner, Marie Joseph,
N.S., writes:—"I have had a weak heart
and bad, shaky nerves for years, and
have tried almost everything, but nothing
did me any good till I was advised
to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.
I was surprised to find how one box
helped me, so I tried two more and am
now completely cured. You may use
my letter as an aid to others suffering
from heart or nerve troubles."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are
a specific for all run down men and women
troubled with their heart or nerves.
Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are
50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25
at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt
of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited,
Toronto, Ont.

All women are beautiful, in-
genious and truthful.

Scolding women are less ridi-
culous than swearing men.

**MINARD'S LINIMENT CO
LIMITED**

GENELEMEN—Last Winter
I received great benefit from the
use of MINARD'S LINIMENT
in a severe attack of Lagrippe
and I have frequently proved it
to be very effective in case of In-
flammation.

Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

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goodness is something of love;
the second something of rever-
ence.—George Eliot.

Minard's Liniment Cures
Dandruff.

Honesty always pays—but it's
often slow.

You mustn't dance so many
dances, child. You'll exhaust
yourself."

"But this is a charity ball,
suntie. This is for the poor.

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

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time a young man bumps into it.

Minard's Liniment Cures Neu-
ralgia.

Many rich men have nothing
but sympathy for the poor.

If nobody had too much, then
everybody would have enough.

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

The "electrified" fan raises the
wind for organized baseball.

Shaver Brothers run a barber
shop in Spokane, Wash.

**Little Boy Was Not
Expected to Live**

Was taken Sick with Diarrhoea

They Were 30 Miles From a Doctor

SO GOT

DR. FOWLER'S

Extract of

WILD STRAWBERRY,

Which Cured Him

Mrs. Fred Schopf, Pennant, Sask.,
writes: "I used Dr. Fowler's
Extract of Wild Strawberry when
my little boy was not expected to
live. We were thirty
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This grand remedy has been on the
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Refuse to take any other preparation
when you ask for "Dr. Fowler's."
There is nothing else that can be
"JUST AS GOOD."
Price, 35 cents.

See that the name of The T. Milburn
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**AUGUST
Stock Reduction
Sale**

Cotton
20 Pieces unbleached Cotton,
marked 6c. now 4 1-2 cents.

12 Pieces fine long cloth 13c.
for 10 1-2 cents.

Men's Tweed Pants

100 Pairs men's Pants in nice
patterns, offering at 20 p. c. be-
low regular prices.

Ladies' Rubber Coats

A lot of ladies' all rubber
coats to clear at a price \$4.00
for \$2.49.

Print Cottons

15 Pieces Canadian Print 9c.
for 7 1-2 cents.

Ladies Dresses & Waists

A lot of ladies' summer
dresses, also a lot of white
waists at Half price.

L. J. REDDIN



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

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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 out
sales of it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents
der lb.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

By their work

On the merit of their performances alone are we willing to have them judged. Simplicity of construction, combined with a skill in manufacture, which is the inheritance of generations, make

REGINA WATCHES

good time keepers and consequently comfortable watches to carry. Their efficiency is assured by a guarantee which enables the owner to have any constructional defect remedied free of charge by the nearest agent in any part of the world. They are not made in grades which cannot be fully guaranteed.

**MANY NEW
Watches,
Rings,
Chains,
Locketts,
Eyeglasses,
Clocks and
Timepieces**

Just received.
Others to arrive.

**E. W. TAYLOR
CAMERON BLOCK,
Charlottetown.**

**Investigate the Connaught
Fox and Fur Proposition**

The Connaught Company is founded on the future—they are sure that the present prices of pelts will always be high and that the company that can produce valuable and desirable pelts will always earn a pleasing profit.

The company owns 15 pairs of pedigreed Island Black Foxes and negotiations are under way for the purchase of martens, fisher, mink and skunk.

If you are interested write, call or phone for a prospectus and information.

Connaught Pedigreed Black Foxes, Limited.

Phone 484 Cameron Block Box 54
March 11, 1914—11.



A GOOD REPORT!

will be made by discriminating smokers after a trial of our

RIVAL AND MASTER MARINE

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

HICKRY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co.