

# 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					Sat. Only	Sat. Only	
7.10	12.40		Dep. Elmira	Ar.	4.00		1.00
							A.M.
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
							A.M.
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	

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## 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 aspectibus 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.

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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.

## Interesting Discovery

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

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**The Herald**

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1914

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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 Moselle 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, Tirimont, 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.

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.

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.

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.

**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 Burtel, Calgary, Alta., Broker.  
M. C. Bernard, Calgary, Alta., Barrister-at-Law.

SECRETARY-TREASURER—Herman de Burtel, 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, where we laid our dear 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 on the 18th inst. one of the most 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 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.

DIED.

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

STEWART—At Bethel, Lot 48 on Wednesday evening, 19th Ellen Stewart, eldest daughter of the late James Stewart, aged 47.

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

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

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

Obituary.

It is with feelings of sorrow and regret that we record the death of Mr. Reuben Doyle son 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 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.

Again the angel of death visited Saint Peter's Parish and called from its midst on Tuesday the 18th inst., one of the most popular young men of that place, Mr. Peter E. Burge.

Deceased had been in failing health for about four years and although not apparently seriously ill yet the thread of life was gradually wearing away and at the end of the allotted time at the early age of twenty-seven years death laid its icy hands on his dear and frail form and claimed it for his own.

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.

Deceased was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Burge and besides his parents he leaves to mourn, three sisters and three brothers: Mrs. W. A. McKinnon of St. George's, Jennie of Providence, R. I. Edward of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Anselm, operator, P. E. I. Railway, Laura and Louis at home.

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.

The Market Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Flour, Beef, Pork, 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

SAINT JOHN EXHIBITION

SEPT. 5 TO 12 1914. SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL FEATURES. SPECTACULAR DISPLAY OF INDUSTRIES. INCREASED SCOPE IN WOMEN'S WORK. CHILDREN'S WELFARE EXHIBIT. GREAT PROGRAM OF FREE ATTRACTIONS. CHEAP EXCURSIONS ON RAIL LINES.



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

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, wearproof lining and many other new ideas that dressy men should see. Prices range from \$5.00 to \$7.00. Alley & Co., 135 Queen Street.

McLEOD & BENTLEY, Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN. Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers. J. A. Nicholson, K. C., & A. MacDonald, Jas. E. Stewart.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown. July 26, 1911—1f

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.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Date. Includes 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! Landing today per schooner John Millard, 400 Barrels St John Lime. COAL! Acadia Nut, Inverness Round, Sydney Run of Mine, Sydney Round. Fresh Mined, just received at G. Lyons & Co. Phone 111. June 10, 1914—1f. MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES NEURALGIA.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 18th Sept. 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years (twelve and six times per week each way, between Kinlock and (Uigo) Railway Station via Orwell and Orwell Cove, from the 1st of October next. 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 Orwell, Kinlock and Orwell Cove and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, 8th August 1914. Aug 21, 1914—3i.

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, K. C. — H. A. CAMPBELL July 3, 1911—7j.

**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!

—Adelaide Proctor.

**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.

The Master listened; 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.)

**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

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.

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Nerves for Years**

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Pills Cured Him**

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have tried almost everything, but noth-  
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helped me, so I tried two more and am  
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I received great benefit from the  
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