

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1913

Vol. XLII, No. 29

Prince Edward Island Railway.

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

Read Down			Read Up		
Dly	Dly	Dly	Dly	Dly	Dly
ex	ex	ex	ex	ex	ex
San	San	San	San	San	San
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
3 45	11 45	7 45	Ar	9 55	11 40
4 52	12 59	8 38	Ar	8 38	10 38
5 50	1 43	9 07	Ar	7 45	10 04
6 00	2 21	9 30	Ar	9 33	4 47
6 30	2 55	9 55	Ar	9 00	4 15
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
7 50	12 00		Ar	8 45	4 55
8 48	1 23		Ar	7 43	3 26
9 37	2 49		Ar	6 57	2 10
10 51	4 49		Ar	5 46	12 10
	8 30		Ar	7 40	
	9 20		Ar	6 50	
P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.	
3 00	7 00		Ar	9 30	5 40
4 10	8 30		Ar	8 30	4 10
4 35	9 07		Ar	7 56	3 20
4 57	9 33		Ar	7 35	2 51
6 00	11 05		Ar	6 35	5 35
7 10			Ar	5 30	1 25
8 04	9 40		Ar	4 26	2 43
8 25	10 09		Ar	7 04	2 15
8 00	10 50		Ar	6 30	1 25
P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	
Dly	Sat		Dly	Sat	
ex	only		ex	only	
Sat			Sat		
and Sun			and Sun		
P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	A.M.	
3 10	3 10		Ar	10 09	9 45
4 47	4 25		Ar	8 23	8 31
7 00	5 55		Ar	6 39	7 00
P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	A.M.	

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

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Will Fit You Perfectly

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

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

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

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

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April 30, 1913.

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

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Solicitors for Royal Bank & Canada

STEWART & CAMPBELL,
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

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QUEEN AND GRAFTON STREETS, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
MONEY TO LOAN.
W. S. STEWART, K. C. | H. A. CAMPBELL
July 5, 1911—jy.

Summer Goods —FOR— Summer Weather

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

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

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

20 PER CENT off balance of BASE BALL GOODS.

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CHARLOTTETOWN.

July 16th, 1913



A GOOD REPORT!

will be made by discriminating smokers after a trial of our

RIVAL AND MASTER MARINE

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

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co.

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

Letter Heads

Catholic Encyclopedia.

A very beautiful and comprehensive pamphlet, has been issued by the Catholic Encyclopedia, New York. It gives a clear and as complete an account of the great work as is possible in a brief compass. This pamphlet will be sent to anyone who applies for it at 16 East 40th Street, New York City. Following is a sample of the manner of information furnished by the pamphlet in question:

EXECUTION OF THE ORIGINAL PLAN.
(Statement issued at the Conclusion of this Work.)

The foregoing statement indicates in general terms the scope, aim and chief characteristics of the Encyclopedia as originally planned.

In the execution of the plan no essential feature has been changed or omitted; the Preface would be as appropriate to the fifteenth volume as it was to the first. Since it was written numerous questions have arisen regarding matters of detail; but these have been settled in accordance with the ideas and principles which were adopted by the Editors before a page of the Encyclopedia was published.

Now that the work is completed, it is interesting to review the process of organization and the development of methods by which the steady progress of the undertaking and its final success was secured.

BOARD OF EDITORS.

The Board of Editors, five in number, was organized in January, 1905, and its membership has remained the same throughout the production of the work. All the members had been engaged in editorial work before the Encyclopedia was thought of. As teachers and lecturers they had become familiar with the field of education and with the needs of Catholic literature. Through experience gained in different spheres of activity they had reached the same conclusions regarding the necessity of a Catholic encyclopedia and the advisability of proceeding at once with its publication.

The Editors were elected also members of the Board of Directors and were given full authority in all matters affecting the nature, contents and policy of the Encyclopedia. Two years were spent in studying every phase of the project, in arranging its details and in selecting the requisite methods for carrying on the work carefully and expeditiously. While a systematic procedure was thus determined upon, it by no means precluded later discussion of ways and means; the system itself required that each step should be seriously considered and for this purpose the regular meetings of the Board were continued during the entire course of publication.

In accomplishing their preliminary task and in dealing with problems that presented no slight difficulty, the Editors were encouraged by the widespread interest which the first announcement of the Encyclopedia aroused. Cordial approval was given by the Apostolic Delegate and by the members of the Hierarchy. Many useful suggestions were received from clergymen, teachers, authors and publishers in the United States and in other countries. The project was welcomed with enthusiasm by the laity, and a large number of subscriptions were taken before the first volume appeared in March, 1907. As other volumes followed with promptness and regularity, the public soon became aware that the Encyclopedia was rapidly passing from the region of things possible and desirable to that of accomplished facts, and moreover that it was taking a unique position among the important publications of modern times.

CHOICE OF SUBJECTS.

The Encyclopedia was to be "an international work of reference on the constitution, doctrine, discipline and history of the Catholic Church." With a scope so vast before them, the Editors devoted their earliest efforts to the mapping out of the subject matter. This was arranged in thirty-two Departments which were then distributed so as to allow each editor a certain group of Department for special supervision and yet leave to the Board as a whole the final decision upon the inclusion or exclusion of any proposed subject.

In each Department, the selection of subjects was determined to a considerable extent by the very nature and purpose of the Encyclopedia. Other titles drawn from various sources—such as encyclopedias of a general character, standard works, and periodical publications. A large number of articles was suggested by scholars whose competence in special lines or in the preparation of works similar to the Encyclopedia gave weight to their opinions. No subject, however, was accepted or rejected until it had been passed on by each Editor.

The work was intended to show not only the inner life of the Church in organization, teaching, and prac-

tice, but also the manifold and far-reaching influence of Catholicism upon all that most deeply concerns mankind. Hence the introduction of many titles which are not specifically Catholic or even religious in the stricter sense, but under which some interest of the Church or some phase of its activity is recorded. Such are the accounts given of different religions and sects, of countries and states, of literatures and philosophies, of institutions and individuals that have been extraneous, or even antagonistic, to the Church. Special care, of course, was taken to include those subjects which are often treated in a way that gives false or inaccurate impressions regarding the Catholic position or the facts of history. Even where the same subject would naturally recur under different titles, it was, if sufficiently important, allotted a separate article. On the other hand, to avoid needless repetition, it was often found necessary to introduce the subject in alphabetical order with a cross-reference to the article in which, under a different title, it would be more appropriately treated. Finally, as no other extensive work of reference would be available to a large number of the purchasers of this Encyclopedia, due provision was made for supplying in every instance such general information as the ordinary reader might reasonably expect to find in connexion with the subjects treated.

As the vitality of an organization is manifested chiefly in the achievements of its prominent members, it is but natural that this work should contain a large number of biographies. In these articles, particularly judicious selection was necessary, as well as moderation in treatment. For obvious reasons biographies of living persons were not admitted; nor was distinction of whatever sort the chief criterion of selection, but rather, in the case of eminent Catholics, their loyalty to the Church. On grounds that are plainly different, the list of biographies includes various names that recall important controversies, heresies, errors or phases of conflict through which the Church has passed, and concerning which it was needful to set in clear light the Catholic position.

CHOICE OF CONTRIBUTORS.

From the outset the Editors adopted the principle that each article should be prepared by the ablest available writer. The contributors were selected, not on account of their official position, but with reference to their scholarship and their special qualifications for handling the subjects assigned them. In addition to the names already conspicuous in Catholic literature, the list was drawn up after consultation with well-informed persons in various countries. Inquiries were sent to the Catholic colleges, seminaries and universities in the United States, Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland and Australia. The Bishops in the English-speaking countries were requested to suggest writers for articles on their respective dioceses and the political divisions, such as the States of the Union, in which their dioceses are situated. The heads of Religious Orders and Congregations were consulted regarding the assignment of each article in which they might be directly interested. Authorities on Catholic subjects in non-Catholic institutions of learning in this country were also invited to co-operate. By correspondence or by personal visit, the Editors secured contributions from prominent writers on the Continent of Europe, especially among the professors of the various universities and members of learned societies. The fact that the list includes 2452 names, representing 43 countries, sufficiently attests the international character of the Encyclopedia. Furthermore, it can be said without exaggeration that no other work has ever been produced by the joint labours of so many Catholic men and women representing the clergy, the laity, the professions, and the various lines of scientific and literary activity. The list of contributors to each volume is in itself an object lesson; it shows in a concrete way the intellectual forces that the Church has developed and animated with her spirit.

ALLOTMENT OF SPACE.

In the allotment of space for each article, the Editors, who gave to this point their joint attention, were guided in every instance by the rule "quod requiritur et sufficit." The length of an article is not necessarily, therefore, an indication of its importance. This is true particularly of biographies, in which a line often predicated greater celebrity than a paragraph. The encyclopedia style admits no waste word, and though frequently our writers exceeded the space allotted to them, they rarely, if ever, objected to the condensation of their articles, regarding it commonly as an improvement.

RELATIONS WITH CONTRIBUTORS.

It was not to be expected that every contributor would know by

intuition just how an article should be written to answer the purpose of the Encyclopedia; nor would it have been possible to secure the desired uniformity of treatment if each writer had been left entirely to his own devices. The Editors accordingly accompanied the assignment of articles with directions more or less detailed for their preparation. Certain classes of subjects, e. g. biographies, states, dioceses, were carefully outlined so that the writer might furnish the requisite information on all essential points. For the treatment of other subjects suggestions were offered with a view to having the articles include whatever might be of actual and practical interest at the present time. In some instances the contributors themselves requested more explicit instructions or indicated possible modifications. The exchange of views on all important matters was extremely helpful both in furthering the aim of the Editors and in making each writer an active collaborator. It also facilitated, to a considerable extent, the Editors' principal task.

EDITORIAL REVISION.

Every article was submitted to each of the Editors for criticism, acceptance, or rejection. In case of acceptance—and this fortunately was the usual verdict—the article was handed over to the Editor in charge of the Department to which it belonged, for revision in order to meet the requirements of the Encyclopedia regarding space, content, and literary form. All articles of a doctrinal character were submitted to the Censors appointed by ecclesiastical authority. In the case of an article written in a language other than English, it was translated by an expert, and the translation was then carefully compared by the Editor with the original manuscript. Frequently brief paragraphs were added, with the writer's authorization, in order to bring out some phase or detail of the subject that possessed special importance for the English-speaking countries. Additions were also made to the bibliography of works that were more easily accessible to the readers of the Encyclopedia or that were published after the article had been received.

ILLUSTRATION.

Besides providing for the text of the Encyclopedia, the Editors undertook the selection and arrangement of the illustrations, plates, and maps, which are a prominent feature in each volume. The wide range of subjects calling for illustration included personages of note, historical scenes and events, famous edifices, ecclesiastical or secular, monuments of Christian antiquity, codices, manuscripts, and the masterpieces of art in painting, sculpture, and architecture. The maps had to be specially prepared for the Encyclopedia, as they were designed to show not only the political or territorial divisions, but also the ecclesiastical conditions, such as the location of each episcopal or archiepiscopal see.

THE OFFICE STAFF.

The Editors were aided by a well trained corps of assistants numbering in the course of the work 151, through whose hands the edited article passed on its way to the press. The Office staff rendered efficient service not only by the routine work of preparing copy, but also by keeping accurate records of assignments, transmissions of manuscripts, and reports from contributors. It was thus possible at any moment to ascertain precisely the stage which a given article had reached, and the progress that had been made toward the completion of each volume. The staff was also charged with numerous matters of detail, such as the verification of dates and references, comparison of statements in different articles, and preparation of lists of subjects by way of suggestion to the Editorial Board.

THE PUBLISHERS.

The Robert Appleton Company is an entirely independent organization expressly organized for the special purpose of publishing the Encyclopedia. The Company, therefore, has not undertaken to bring out any other book or to enter any other field of business. Its members—all men of prominence in business and financial circles—have given their entire time and the fruits of their long experience to the production of this work. They have dealt successfully with the diverse problems which such an enterprise involves on the material and technical sides: printing, plate making, advertising, and selling. The whole financial administration of the Encyclopedia has been conducted on sound business principles and the Company has met promptly all its obligations. No expense has been spared either in engaging contributors or in putting on the market a finished product of typographical skill.

DOCTORS SAID COULD NOT GET CURED

THREE VIALS OF
MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS
CURED HIM.

Could Hardly Eat on Account of Indigestion.

MR. DAVID BERRIDGE, Claremont, N.S., writes:—"I have had indigestion for some years, and could hardly eat. It then turned into a sour stomach, and the doctors said I could not get cured. I used a lot of medicine until at last one of my friends told me to use MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS, and after I had used three vials, I was completely cured, and always keep them in the house now."

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Price 25 cents a vial, or \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Neither a borrower nor a lender be;
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
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This above all; to thine own self be true,
And it must follow as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.
—Shakespeare.

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

Fair Customer—I tell you that I wear a number two.
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Fair Customer—Yes, I know but it has stretched horribly.

A Sensible Merchant.

Milburn's Sealing Headache Powder gives women prompt relief from monthly pains, and leads no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 25 and 50 cts.

What color is a river horse?
I suppose it is something of a bay.

To make a man think you are smart is quite a simple art;
First think you do right at the start,
Just tell him he is smart.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

I see you carry sheet music as a side line.
Yep, said the druggist.
Maoh profit in it?
No but it increases the sale of headache remedies.

Beware Of Worms.

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

Bobby—Sister must be able to see to the dark.
Mother—How so?
Bobby—Because last night when she was sitting with Mr. Saylor in the parlor I heard her say, 'Why, Tom, you haven't shaved.'

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

He—As I was saying, Miss M., my mind when I start out to do a thing, I stay on the job, I'm no quitter.
She (with a weary yawn)—don't I know it.

DID NOT KNOW WHAT IT WAS TO BE RID OF BOILS.

When the blood becomes impure, it is only natural that boils, pimples, or some other indication of bad blood should break out of the system. There is only one thing to do, and that is to purify the blood by using a thorough blood cleansing medicine such as BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

MR. ANDREW E. COLLIER, River Glade, N.H., writes:—"For years I was troubled with Boils. I did not know what it was to be rid of them until I began to use BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. I only used two bottles of it, and it is now over ten years, and I can honestly say that I have never had any boils since. I can always recommend B.B.B."

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1913.
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 JAMES MCISAAC,
 Editor & Proprietor

Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

The Second Balkan War.

The reports from the east indicate that the second Balkan war is about closed. It was not very long and seems to have been altogether a preposterous affair; a family quarrel about the spoils of the former war against the Turks. Bulgaria was the aggressor and has been the loser, and desudely so, from all appearances. She treacherously attacked the other members of the Balkan League in a greedy attempt to obtain more than a fair share of the spoils of the late war. She wished to gobble up the greater party of the territory which the Turks were obliged to forfeit as war indemnity consequent upon her failure in the late struggle.

Greece and Serbia took the field against her and the tide of battle seems to have been largely in their favor. The good fortune that distinguished the Bulgarians, when fighting with her allies against the Turks seems to have deserted their arms when turned against the other members of the Balkan League. Not only has Bulgaria been signally defeated by the combined forces of Greece and Serbia; but in addition she is faced with a declaration of war from Roumania. Bulgaria's action in beginning the war and the conduct of her statesmen during its continuance, are said to have left her without a friend in Europe. According to all reports, Bulgaria is meeting with the fate she deserves.

Realizing the hopelessness of her plight with the forces of the other members of the Balkan League against her, as well as the antagonisms aroused against her in other quarters, Bulgaria sees that no alternate remains but to sue for peace. In view of her hopeless position in the war she is reported to have placed herself unreservedly in the hands of Russia, with a view of bringing about a cessation of hostilities, and France has undertaken to negotiate with Serbia and Greece on her behalf to ascertain what terms of peace can be arranged. It will thus be seen that the final stage of this senseless and sanguinary conflict appears to be in sight; although much still depends upon the action of the powers.

The Agricultural Grant.

The Federal department of agriculture has concluded arrangements with the Governments of the Maritime Provinces and of Saskatchewan, regarding the sums which those respective Provinces are to receive under the Agricultural Instruction Act. This leaves only Alberta and Quebec unsettled. The amount distributed this year is \$700,000 as against \$500,000 last year. The increase of \$200,000 is largely absorbed by the flat grant of \$20,000 to each province, irrespective of size. This arrangement injures greatly to the benefit of the smaller provinces. Thus the grant to Nova Scotia has increased from \$34,000 to \$54,000; that of New Brunswick from \$24,000 to \$44,000; and that of Prince Edward Island from \$6,000 to \$26,000. This is of course a departure from the principals of absolute adherence to the ratio of population in pursuance of which the

senate killed the Highway Bill; and it is interesting to note that the Senate while adhering to the principle in the Highway Bill departed from it in allowing the Agricultural Instruction Act to pass with this bonus to the smaller provinces incorporated in it.

Trade With Australia.

A recent cable from Melbourne gives the satisfactory assurance that the change of government in Australia, owing to the defeat of the Fisher Ministry, will not interfere with the trade reciprocity negotiations with Canada. Before Hon. Geo. E. Foster sailed for Hong Kong considerable progress had been made and Mr. Joseph Cook, who is now Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, intimates that in due course negotiations will be resumed.

In a recent review, outlining the attitude of his party on this question, Mr. Cook stated that the reciprocity arrangement already commenced with New Zealand would be carried through to its fruition and that the disposition of his Government was entirely in favor of such arrangements as those between Canada and New Zealand, and trade between the different parts of the Empire was their ideal.

These statements by Mr. Cook should give the quietest to the exaggerated stories that have been circulated by the Liberal press that Australia does not desire to enter into a reciprocity treaty with Canada. The effect of a reduction in duties on the products exchanged between the Dominion and the Commonwealth will undoubtedly mean the growth of a considerable commerce, for each country produces many commodities that the other requires. Both countries will mutually benefit.

A Colonial University.

A proposal is under consideration in London to establish a Colonial University for the purpose of giving special training to young men who intend to leave England and embark on commercial or agricultural careers in the Dominions. The curriculum would be specially adapted to the future requirements of the students. Agriculture, commerce, geography and ethnological study would be included, special courses would provide instruction on matters relating to special countries, tropical conditions and Indian affairs and languages would receive due share of attention. The student who had profited by such a training would be fully equipped, on the theoretical side, for the problems which would confront him in his new home.

In addition to this branch of the work, facilities would be provided for colonial students to complete their education in the Mother Country, and gain a profitable acquaintance with the condition of affairs in England. That the proposal to establish a university on the lines indicated is worthy of support is evident from the success of similar institutions in France and Germany. In each of these countries, with comparatively small outlying possessions, three such universities have been established.

An Experiment.

At St. Paul, in the United States, an experiment is being made in selling the city's intelligence to the citizens. Mr. James J. Hill is helping the plan because he thinks it will solve a serious problem confronting cities in the States at present. Mr. Hill has taken up an entire issue of city bonds which bear interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent.

These bonds were issued by the city in amounts of \$100 each; and Mr. Hill has cut these individual bonds up into scrip of one tenth that value. These \$10 city bonds will be sold over the counter of a trust company to anyone who wishes to invest; but in no case will more than ten bonds be sold to one person. In this way it is hoped to interest people who have never before subscribed for city debentures and to thus create a new market for civic securities.

This plan has been tried in Canada by the Government of Ontario on a small scale, and it is reported that a ready market was found for the provincial securities so issued. Some years ago the Dominion Government furnished a peculiar example of discrimination in favor of the British investor. Canadian bonds of £10 in value were offered in London to attract the small English investor; but nothing was obtainable in Canada under \$100; and then there was little encouragement to purchase.

Empire Wheat.

Recent statistics giving the production of wheat within the Empire are of some interest as showing the enormous increase in recent years. The wheat acreage under cultivation in Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, according to official figures, increased from 11,500,000 acres in 1901 to 20,000,000 acres in 1911, or by 78 per cent.

Canada contributed the largest share in this increase. Since 1891 the Canadian wheat area has increased from 2,723,000 acres as estimated for 1913, or nearly 260 per cent. The area under wheat cultivation in the United Kingdom is about two million acres, in Australia it is 7,500,000 acres, in New Zealand about 350,000 acres. India has nearly 30,000,000 acres under wheat cultivation or three fifths of the entire area within the Empire.

The two million acres producing wheat in Great Britain, yield thirty-three bushels to the acre. If the whole average in the over-sea Dominions and India were equally productive it would nearly suffice for the total requirements of the present population of 302,000,000, assuming they were all wheat eaters, and their average consumption per head the same as that in the United Kingdom.

It is worth noting that the immense increase in the wheat area of the Empire has been followed by a correspondingly large increase in the quantity of wheat and wheat flour sent from within the Empire to the Motherland. Out of the total imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during the harvest year ending last August 31, amounting to 192,000,000 bushels, India supplied 40,000,000 bushels, Canada 36,992,000 bushels, and Australia 28,317,000 bushels, or a total of 104,000,000 bushels as compared with 77,000,000 from Russia, the Argentine Republic and the United States.

It is obvious from these figures that there is still a large market for Empire grown wheat in Great Britain. The extraordinary development of wheat cultivation means a long step forward toward the goal of an Empire self-contained in its wheat production.—St. John Standard.

From Ottawa comes the intelligence that the stone tower of the Victoria Memorial Museum, erected by the Laurier Government, has been slowly but steadily parting company with the rest of the building ever since the completion of the structure two years ago. This is the

second of the take down towers erected by the Liberal Government to play this trick. It will be remembered that Contractor Goodwin, who built the museum, protested to the late government that the plans provided insufficient footings. Goodwin disclaimed responsibility for following the plans but the Government took no action and the tower was put up. Its condition is considered quite unsafe and it is probable that on the return of the Minister of Public Works from the west, arrangements will be made for taking the whole tower down and rebuilding on better footings. The museum cost the country nearly a million and a quarter.

Final figures for the last Canadian fiscal year were announced at Ottawa by the Finance Minister on the 11th inst. Final figures for the last fiscal year were announced by the Minister of Finance yesterday. A heavy increase in capital and consolidated expenditures is offset by expanding revenue and there is a surplus of \$56,000,000 on current account. There is a reduction of twenty millions in the public debt. On consolidated fund, the revenue totalled \$168,600,000 compared with \$136,108,217; the previous year's expenditure was \$112,000,000 as against \$98,161,446. The total of capital and special expenditures was \$32,300,000, including five millions in railway subsidies. Outlay on the N. T. R. amounted to \$13,500,000. On public works \$6,000,000 was spent and on railways and canals \$7,250,000.

Rev. Mgr. McNally, first Bishop of Calgary, a native of Summerside and priest of the diocese of Ottawa, arrived at his native town by the Empress on Saturday evening last, on his return from Rome, whither he had gone to receive Episcopal consecration. He was met at the steamer by Rev. J. C. McLean and Rev. J. J. McDonald and conveyed to the parochial residence. On Sunday morning he celebrated an early Mass, and at the high Mass celebrated by Father John J. McDonald, his Lordship preached the sermon. After the evening service in St. Paul's, he was presented with an address and a beautiful chalice by the congregation. The Bishop made an eloquent and appropriate reply. Solemn Pontifical Benediction followed, his Lordship officiating, assisted by Revs. J. J. McDonald and P. P. Arseneault as deacon and sub-deacon, and Rev. Dr. Monaghan as Master of ceremonies. Revs. S. Boudreault and J. A. McDonald acted as Chaplains to his Lordship. After the services in the Church a reception was held in the parochial residence. On Monday Bishop McNally came to Charlottetown on a visit to his Lordship, Bishop O'Leary and left en route to his diocese on Tuesday.

Lightening Friecks.

Waterloo, N. Y., July 11.—Five men were seriously injured, and a barge belonging to the Montreal General Contracting Company valued at \$50,000 was wrecked when a bolt of lightning struck a steel drill on a barge in the St. Lawrence River last night. The accident occurred back of Grindstone Island, on the Canadian side and news was received here late today. The lightning striking the drill, penetrated two big charges of dynamite sunk in a ledge in the bed of the river twenty feet deep. The dynamite was discharged wrecking the barge and blowing members of the crew in all directions. The valuable machinery and all upper works of the barge were destroyed, leaving nothing but the hull, which had a large hole in the bottom.

DIED.

DOYLE—At Charlottetown, on July 11, 1913 Mary Doyle, wife of James Doyle, aged 87 years.—R. I. P.
 Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

We Want
200,000 Pounds
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 THIS STORE WILL GIVE YOU the top price for Wool—either Cash or Trade.
 Bring your wool along to us—we can handle all you will bring in.
 Bear in mind that this is now the largest and best equipped Departmental Store in Charlottetown—new goods—good equipment—prompt, courteous service.
Bring In Your Wool
Moore & McLeod.
 119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown.

Spring & Summer Weather
 Spring and Summer weather calls for prompt attention to the
Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.
 We beg to remind our numerous patrons that we have REMOVED from 23 Prince Street to our new stand
122 DORCHESTER STREET,
 Next door to Dr. Conroy's Office, where we shall be pleased to see all our friends.
 All Orders Receive Strict Attention.
 Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.
H. McMILLAN

COAL! CHARLOTTETOWN
 Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
 All kinds for your winter supply.
 See us before you place your order.
HARD COAL—Different Sizes
Soft Coal—All Kinds
C. Lyons & Co.
 Commencing MONDAY, the 5th of MAY, the
Steamer Northumberland
 Leaves Charlottetown for Pictou, N. S., at 8:30 o'clock a. m., leaving Pictou on return about 4:30 p. m. Connections made at Pictou for all points in Nova Scotia.
Steamer Empress
 Leaves Summerside for Point du Chene, N. B., 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.
 Charlotetown, P. E. Island.
 May 7, 1913—41
 J. A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. MacDonald
 Jas. D. Stewart
Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,
 Newson's Block, Charlottetown
Barristers, Solicitors etc
 McDonald Bros. Building,
 Georgeown
 D. C. McLEOD, K. C. | W. E. BENTLEY
McLEOD & BENTLEY
 Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.
MONEY TO LOAN
 Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.
 July 26, 1911—14

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

JOB WORK!
 Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office
 Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Hard Coal
 Daily expected per schooners "R. Bowers" and "Freedom," one thousand tons bet. quality Hard Coal in Egg, Stove and Chestnut sizes.
C. Lyons & Co.
 Charlottetown, P. E. I.
 Nov. 30 1910.

PURE HOME MADE AND JAMIES
R. F. MADDIGAN & CO.
 CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

TRY OUR Home-Made Preserves!
 Made from home grown fruit. We have a large stock on hand. Sold in Bottles, Pails, and by the lb.

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

House Cleaning Supplies!
 We Have a Full Line in Stock
 Give us a call.

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

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Let Us Make Your New Suit
 When it comes to the question of buying clothes, there are several things to be considered.
 You want good material, you want perfect fitting qualities, and you want your clothes to be made fashionable and stylish, and then you want to get them at a reasonable price.
 This store is noted for the excellent quality of the goods carried in stock, and nothing but the very best in trimmings of every kind is allowed to go into a suit.
 We guarantee to fit you perfectly, and all our clothes have that smooth, stylish well tailored appearance, which is approved by all good dressers.
 If you have had trouble getting clothes to suit you, give us a trial. We will please you.
MacLellan Bros.
 TAILORS AND FURNISHERS,
 153 Queen Street.

Morson & Duffy
 Barristers & Attorneys
 Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
MONEY TO LOAN.
 June 15, 1910—12
McLean & McKinnon
 Charlottetown, P. E. Island
 Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law

A Day of Pure Delight

GRAND TEA

Bear River Station

Thursday, July 24th

In aid of St. Margaret's Church Fund

Every effort will be made to make the 24th a day of enjoyment to all patrons. As usual the excellence of the bill of fare will be a source of joy and comfort to the visitor.

Come and spend a day of rest and enjoyment in one of the most beautiful spots in the island of pure delight.

TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS

Table with 3 columns: Station, Fare, Time. Lists routes to St. Peter's, Salskirk, St. Charles, Bear River, Elmira, Baltic, Harmony, and Bear River.

Passengers from Charlottetown and intermediate stations may travel by regular train for one first class fare good to return next day.

By Order of Committee. July 9, 1913

Give HIM House Slippers!

For a real, useful, practical and pleasing gift for men there is nothing better than House Slippers.

They are comfortable, satisfying, serviceable, and bound to be appreciated.

Felt Slippers 65c to \$1. Velvet Slippers 75c to \$1. Kid Slippers \$1 to \$2.

Alley & Co.

135 Queen Street.

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 MACBACHER AGENT. Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906

LIME!

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

Australia.

Thirteen years ago the commonwealth of Australia was constituted by an act of the British Parliament, and at the beginning of the following year the Island continent took its place among the nations of the world.

Politically, Australia is noteworthy for many innovations, not the least of which is the absence of a purely Conservative party. The Liberal party and the Labor party are the two great political organizations of the commonwealth, and both advocate principles and policies that are decidedly radical.

The voters are very evenly divided between the two parties, and, in the recent elections, the Labor government, headed by the Right Hon. Andrew Fisher as Premier, was overthrown, the Liberals obtaining a majority of one in the Federal House of Representatives.

Premier Fisher's recent defeat was not the first he has suffered. As leader of the Federal Parliamentary Labor Party, he first became prime minister in 1908, but was defeated in the general elections of 1909, only to "come back" in 1910. He won his political success on a platform that included protection, nationalization of public utilities and insurance, government control of trusts, law for protection of labor, and exclusion of the Orientals.

A doctrine akin to the "States rights" which came near dividing the United States into two countries was advocated by the Fisher party in the recent campaign, and was in part responsible for its defeat. The centralization of government, at the expense of the powers and prerogatives of the original States, as proposed by Premier Fisher, aroused bitter opposition.

Australia prides itself on being a country where political graft and corruption are unknown, and this boast must be accepted as very nearly true. Suffragists will point with pride to this record, for in Australia the women vote, and take a prominent part in campaigns. The women of the working and shopkeeping classes are nearly all keen politicians, but others of the wealthier class have so far usually remained aloof and few of them are voters.

In Australia the wage scale is a trifle below that prevailing on this side of the world, but the cost of living is lower, and the working men of the Antipodes are the most prosperous in the world. Military training is compulsory for all able bodied males between ages of fourteen and twenty-five. The thirteen years that have passed since the passing of the commonwealth act has been a period of unprecedented prosperity for Australia.

Exhibition of Canada's Fish. Ottawa, July 9.—The Dominion government is arranging through the Department of Marine and Fisheries for a ten thousand dollar exhibit of food fish at the Toronto exhibition this year. The exhibit will be the first of its kind ever attempted in Canada, and is expected to be of great educational value. Arrangements for the display are now being completed by W. A. Pond, Dominion superintendent of fisheries.

A large number of the lending fish companies of Canada will contribute towards the exhibit under the direction of the department. The display will include live fish in tanks, cured fish, fresh fish in cold storage and mounted specimens of some rare varieties. Andrew Halkett, curator of the fishery museum at Ottawa will be in charge. The exhibit will consist principally of the several varieties of commercial fish, representing the fisheries of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and of the great inland waters of Canada.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

For attempting to assassinate King Alfonso of Spain in Madrid last April Saoudi Algeria has been sentenced to death.

The King's thanks for New Zealand's gift of a battle cruiser were conveyed on Friday to Lord Liverpool, the Governor.

The training cruiser Cumberland, with Prince Albert on board, has returned to Plymouth England after her three-months special cruise.

On the King's visit to Liverpool on Friday last Britain's might was shown in a magnificent naval review. The avenue of warships was ten miles long.

The Supreme court opened at George town yesterday. The principal criminal case is that of the King vs James A. McInnes, charged with manslaughter.

John J. Nickerson of Melton Mass. and his brother and three sisters living at Port L'Amour, N. S., are said to come in for \$1,000,000 each from the estate of the late John S. Lyle, millionaire manufacturer of New Jersey.

For "doping" horses for the recent International Horse Show at Olympia England two professional coach drivers were prosecuted by the Protection of Credulity to Animals Society and were given six weeks imprisonment with hard labor.

Henry Davis of Okla., L. I. N. Y., frightened off deer eating his garden stuff, made two man like scowrows and hung two lanterns over them. The deer scolded the new way which padded the trousers and one night ate both scowrows. The deer then made a charge and "bounced out" the lanterns, which were hanging from a tree.

Because the amount of Canadian gold being submitted to the refining process at the Ottawa branch of the Royal mint is increasing year by year, the government is taking steps to double the capacity of the building and plant. Tenders will be called for the work in a few weeks. The value of gold refined last year was \$1,888,823.

A cable to New York from London says The White Star liner's new Australian steamer, the Ceramo, arrived in the Mercury yesterday after a successful trial trip, on which two 4.7-inch quick firing guns were tested at distances from 1,200 to 5,500 yards. This is the first time big guns have been discharged from a White Star passenger steamer.

A colossal hotel, the cost of which together with the value of the site will approximate \$6,250,000 is to be erected on the ground now occupied by St. George's Hospital on Constitution Hill, opposite the entrance to Hyde Park London. The magnificent site has been purchased by a syndicate, the governors of the hospital a meeting recently agreed to the sale.

Four thousand, seven hundred and seventy five miles of telegraph wire will be strung by the C. F. R. telegraph department on western lines this summer and coming fall. The C. F. R. is also busy arranging for putting the system of train signaling by telephone into operation in the West, and will have 2,280 so operated by the close of the summer. Calgary will be the centre of these operations.

A quantity of dynamite with a burning fuse attached was discovered on the 10th in Wellington New Zealand under Chief Constable Barwick just in time to prevent the destruction of the building. The dynamite is ascribed to some fanatic in connection with the anti-imperialist faction. All boys between 14 and 21 are required to attend periodical drills at the barracks, and the fear is entertained that another attempt to destroy the building will be made.

A Nome, Alaska despatch of the 11th says: "Viching's Stefansson's polar exploring vessel will sail for the Arctic in about one week. Dogs are being purchased for expedition. Scotty Allan the well known trader and driver of dogs is acting as an advisory capacity. The Arctic party must complete the teams before it starts north in the Arctic, for the land will contain no human inhabitants, therefore no dogs. The southern branch of the expedition will be in contact nearly all the time with Eskimo tribes that have a guidance of dogs."

What will in all probability be the last reunion they will ever hold was begun at London on the 10th by a handful of veterans of the Mexican war. The old soldiers, who look upon the veterans at the recent Gettysburg reunion as mere youngsters, plan to spend several days together in renewing acquaintances and swapping yarns of the stirring days when they fought under Winfield Scott and "Zach" Taylor in the campaign below the Rio Grande. The leading spirit of the reunion is Captain S. D. Fisher, of Chillicothe, O., who is president of the National Association of Mexican War Veterans. Captain Fisher is 87 years old and almost blind.

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Law is Statute of Later Date Prevails.

Washington, July 10.—That the provision of the Underwood tariff bill levying a duty of 12 per cent ad valorem on print paper valued at more than 2-1/2 cents a pound may repeal a portion of the Canadian reciprocity act of 1911 is contended in the analysis of the measure prepared under direction of Senator Smoot, Republican member of the Finance Committee. If it does not operate to repeal the law it is contended that there will be two rates in controversy on this grade of paper. Besides the duty of twelve per cent ad valorem the bill would impose a countervailing tax in regulation for export license fee or other charge imposed by a foreign country. "An interesting point to consider" the Smoot analysis set forth, "is the effect of the enactment of this paragraph on the portion of the Canadian reciprocity act, which admits to entry free of duty paper imported from Canada valued at not more than four cents per pound. With respect to printed paper valued at more than 2-1/2, and not more than 4 cents per pound, it is manifest that there is a complete repugnance between the two statutes, for by the terms of one, the act of 1911, it is free of duty, and by the terms of the tariff bill, it is subject to a duty of twelve per cent ad valorem. Nor can the two statutes be so considered as to stand together. "Under such circumstances the rule of law is that the statute of later date must prevail over the earlier statute, as being the latest expression of the legislation will, and that consequently the earlier statute stand repealed by implication. Republican leaders will make a point of this on the floor of the Senate. Tomorrow the tariff bill will be reported to the Senate, but the majority report favoring the measure will not be presented by Chairman Simmons until Monday.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

At the chess board meeting on Friday last 12-16 was the best price. Several sales were made on the curb at those figures.

M. P. and J. T. Davis were the successful bidders for the construction of the dry dock at L'Anse-au-Loup opposite Quebec City. The contract price is set down at \$2,721,117. It is stated that this will be the largest dock of its kind in the world.

On Sunday evening, stations of the Cross were blessed and solemnly erected in the pro-Cathedral by his Lordship the Bishop, assisted by Rev. Dr. McLellan and Father McQuaid, beneficiaries of the Blessed Sacrament. Rev. Dr. McLellan officiating.

Twelve lives were lost and 200 people hurt last Sunday night when two Pacific coasters collided at Los Angeles. Middlesex youths playing with the train wheels are believed to have been the cause of the disaster. Many of the injured will die. The trains were laden with excursionists.

It is reported from the West that the crop acreage in the prairie country, this year, is greater than ever before. In the three Provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the wheat areas are set down at 9,014,000 acres which is a considerable increase over last year, and the same is true of the acreage of oats and barley.

In the pro-Cathedral on Sunday last, the high Mass at 11 o'clock was sung by Rev. A. E. Wallace of Brooklyn N. Y. and the sermon was preached by Rev. J. M. Beardon of St. Paul Miss. Father Beardon's text was from the Gospel of the Sunday Luke XIX 41-47 and was a most powerful discourse. His theme was the obligation of teaching and preaching the Gospel truths of word and example, by both clergy and lay.

Hon. Senator John V. Ellis, died in St. John on Thursday last aged 78. He was for 52 years editor of the St. John Globe probably the longest editorial term in the journalistic annals of the American continent. He was a Liberal in politics and had served in the Provincial Legislature and the House of Commons before being called to the Senate. He was the only Liberal Senator who voted against his party and in favor of Borden's naval aid bill.

At the meeting of the Executive Council held on Wednesday last it was decided to give the routing of motor vehicles in the limits of Charlottetown and Royalty, but such routing according to the act, is confined to Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. This permission is granted in answer to a petition said to have on seven hundred names of citizens of the City and Royalty. In accordance with this permission autos were moving on the streets on Monday.

William Taylor, a deaf mute, aged 22 was killed near Aylesford station, New Brunswick, a few days ago. He was on his way across the track to a potato field, when he was struck by a locomotive of special, carrying several D. A. R. officials. The young man was son of G. W. Taylor, and a most estimable young man. He was educated at the school of the deaf mute in Halifax. The deceased was a general favorite highly respected and was to have married next month. His death has saddened the community.

Prince Edwards Island Summer School for Teachers

Arrangements are about completed for the big Summer School for teachers to be held in Charlottetown July 28 to Aug. 9th. A large number of competent instructors will present the various subjects of the course with special attention to the best methods of dealing with these subjects in the ungraded rural school. Elementary Agriculture and Nature Study, Drawing and school Management including methods of teaching and subjects of reading, Writing and Arithmetic will be handled in a manner that cannot but prove helpful and inspiring to the teachers attending. Singing and Physical Training will also form part of the course. The Government offers to pay the railway fare of each teacher who attends, and to make an allowance of \$5.00 towards expenses while in the city; and, what is of more importance, it is understood that attendance at Summer School is one step in a course likely to lead to a permanent position in a substantial bonus for the energetic and wide awake teachers. It is expected that practically all the public school teachers of the Province will be in Charlottetown for the two weeks of the Summer School; but as it is necessary that the Committee in charge of the arrangements should know some time beforehand just how many students will be in attendance, teachers would do well to send in their applications to the Education Office without delay.

Question of Water Power.

Ottawa, July 10.—A water-power commission to be known as the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes Commission, is to be appointed by the government for the purpose of studying the whole field of water-power development from the head of the lakes to Montreal. It is expected that the commissioners will be Prof. McLeod, of McGill University; Arthur Surmeier, of Montreal, and C. R. Coule, of the engineering staff to the Department of Public Works. The intention to appoint a commission to deal with water-power questions in the Montreal power district was expressed prior to the change of government in connection with the settlement of certain questions at issue among the companies of Montreal. The commission was never appointed but it is now proposed that the board be established and that the scope of its operations be extended to include the Great Lakes.

Schooner and Steamer Collided.

The steamer Caouana of the Black Diamond Line and the schooner Sarah A. Townsend, Capt. Buffet, met in collision at twenty minutes past two o'clock last Wednesday morning off Cape Tormentine. The schooner struck the steamer amidships, coming bow on, and drove a hole six feet square through the steamer's side above the water line. The Townsend was badly broken up forward and immediately started to fill. Fortunately she had a cargo of lumber on board which prevented her from sinking.

Almost Half of the Railway Fatalities Due to Carelessness.

Montreal, July 9.—Caustic comments were passed by Chairman Drayton in the Board of Railway Commissioners today in regard to the carelessness and obstinacy of the public in passing upon railway tracks. He declared that forty-three per cent of the total of railway fatalities of this nature last year resulted because people were trespassing on railway tracks. The city of Lachine applied for an order directing the Grand Trunk railway to remove electric bells and to install and maintain gales instead on two level crossings on Second and

Jacqueline.

(In 1835 Henry Wadsworth Longfellow published his 'Ozma Mer' sketches. Our readers will appreciate a reprint of this sweet, thoroughly Catholic description of a typical deathbed scene from the pen of the favorite American poet.)

Death lies on her like an untimely frost,
Upon the sweetest flower of all the field.

'Dear mother is it not the bell I hear?
'Yes my child; the bell for morning prayers. It is Sunday today.

'I had forgotten it. But now all days are the same to me. Hark! I hear the organ—louder—louder, the window, for I love the sound. The sunshine and the fresh morning air revive me. And the church bell—O, mother—it reminds me of the holy Sunday mornings by the Loire—so calm, so hushed, so beautiful! Now give me my prayerbook and draw the curtain back, that I may see the green trees and the church spire. I feel better today, dear mother.

It was a bright cloudless morning in August. The dew still glistened on the trees; and a slight breeze wafted to the sick chamber of Jacqueline the songs of the birds, the rustle of the leaves, and the solemn chime of the church bell. She had been raised up in bed, and reclining upon the quiet scene without. Her mother gave her the prayerbook, and then turned away to hide a tear that stole down her cheek.

At length the bells ceased. Jacqueline crossed herself, kissed a pearl crucifix that hung around her neck, and opened the silver clasps of her missal. For a time she seemed wholly absorbed in her devotions. Her lips moved, but no sound was audible. At intervals the solemn voice of the priest was heard at a distance, and then the confused responses of the congregation, dying away in inarticulate murmurs. Ever long the thrilling chant of the Catholic service broke upon her ear. At first it was low, solemn, and indistinct; then it became more earnest and entrancing, as if interesting and imploring pardon for sin; and then arose louder and louder, full; harmonious, majestic, as it waded the songs of praise to heaven—and suddenly ceased. Then the sweet tones of the organ were heard—trembling, thrilling and rising higher and higher, and filling the whole air with their rich, melodious music. What exquisite accents!—what noble harmonies!—what touching pathos! The soul of the sick girl seemed to kindle into more ardent devotion, and to be wrapt away to heaven in the full harmonious chorus, as it swelled onward doubling and redoubling, and rolling upward in a full burst of rapturous devotion! Then all was hushed again. Once more the low sound of the bell smote the air, and announced the elevation of the Host. The invalid seemed entranced in prayer. Her head had fallen beside her—her hands were clasped—her eyes closed her soul retired within its secret chambers. Then a more triumphant peal of bells arose. The tears gushed from her closed and swollen lids; her cheeks were flushed; she opened her dark eyes, and fixed them with an expression of deep adoration and penitence upon an image of the Saviour on the cross, which hung at the foot of her bed, and her lips again moved in prayer. Her countenance expressed the deepest resignation. She seemed to ask only that she might die in peace, and to the bosom of her Redeemer.

The mother was kneeling by the window and her face concealed in the folds of the curtain. She arose, and going to the bedside of her child, threw her arms around her child and burst into tears.

'My dear mother, I shall not live long; I feel it here. This piercing pain—at times it seizes me, and I cannot—cannot breathe.'
'My child you will be better soon.'
'Yes, mother, I shall be better soon. All tears, and pain, and sorrow will be over. The hymn of adoration and entreaty I have just heard, I shall never hear again on earth. Next Sunday, mother, kneel again by that window as today I shall not be here, upon this bed of pain and sickness; but when you hear the solemn hymn of worship, and the beseeching tones that wail the spirit up to God, think, mother, that I am there, with my sweet sister who has gone before us—kneeling at our Saviour's feet, and happy—O, how happy!'

The afflicted mother made no reply—her heart was too full to speak.

'You remember, mother, how calmly Annie died. She was so young and beautiful. I always pray that I may die as she did. I do not fear death, as I did before she was taken from me. But, O—this pain—this cruel pain! It seems to draw my mind back from heaven. When it leaves me, I shall die in peace.'

'My poor child! God's holy will be done!'
The invalid soon sank into a quiet slumber. The excitement was over, and exhausted nature sought relief in sleep.

The persons between whom this scene passed were a widow and her sick daughter, from the neighbor-

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes blemishes in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

'Two of my children had scrofula sores which kept growing deeper and kept them from going to school for three months. Ointments and medicines did no good until I began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine caused the sores to heal, and the children have shown no signs of scrofula since.' J. W. Motture, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands.

hood of Tours. They had left the Banks of the Loire to consult the more experienced physicians of the metropolis, and had been directed to the 'Maison de saint' at Auteuil for the benefit of the pure air. But all in vain. The health of the uncomplaining patient grew worse and worse, and it soon became evident that the closing scene was drawing near.

Of this Jacqueline herself seemed conscious; and toward evening she expressed a wish to receive the last sacraments of the church. A priest was sent for; and ere long she tinkling of a little bell in the street announced his approach. He bore in his hand a silver chalice containing the consecrated Host, and a small vessel filled with the holy oil of the extreme unction hung from his neck. Before him walked a boy carrying a little bell, whose sound announced the passing of these symbols of the Catholic faith. In the rear, a few of the villagers, bearing lighted wax tapers, formed a short and melancholy procession. They soon entered the sick chamber, and the glitter of the tapers mingled with the red light of the setting sun that shot his farewell rays through the open window.

The vessel of oil and the silver chalice were placed upon the table in front of a crucifix that hung upon the wall, and all present, excepting the priest, threw themselves upon their knees. The priest then approached the bed of the dying girl, and said, in a slow and solemn tone:

'The King of kings and the Lord of lords has passed thy threshold. Is thy spirit ready to receive Him?'
'It is father.'
'Hast thou confessed thy sins?'
'Holy father no.'
'Confess thyself, then, that thy sins may be forgiven, and thy name recorded in the book of life.'

And, turning to the kneeling crowd around, he waved his hand for them to retire, and was left alone with the sick girl. He seated himself beside her pillow, and the subdued whisper of the confession mingled with the murmur of the evening air, which lifted the heavy folds of the curtain, and stole in upon the holy scene.

Poor Jacqueline had few sins to confess—a secret thought or two towards the pleasures and delights of the world—a wish to live unmarried, but which to the eyes of her self-accusing spirit, seemed to resist the wise providence of God—no more. The confession of a meek and lowly heart is soon made. The door was again opened; the attendants entered, and knelt around the bed, and the priest proceeded:

'And now prepare thyself to receive with contrite heart the body of our blessed Lord and Redeemer. Dost thou believe that our Lord Jesus Christ was conceived by the Holy Spirit and born of the Virgin Mary?'
'I believe.'
'Dost thou believe that the Father is God, that the Son is God, and that the Holy Spirit is God—three persons and one God.'
'I believe.'
'Dost thou believe that the Son is seated on the right hand of the Majesty on high, whence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead?'
'I believe.'
'Dost thou believe that by the holy Sacraments of the church thy sins are forgiven thee, and that thou art made worthy of eternal life?'
'I believe.'

'Dost thou pardon, with all thy heart, all who have offended thee in thought, word, or deed?'
'I pardon them.'
'And dost thou ask pardon of God and thy neighbor for all offenses thou hast committed against them, either in thought, word, or deed?'
'I do.'
'Then repeat after me: O, Lord Jesus, I am not worthy, nor do I merit, that Thy divine majesty should enter this poor tabernacle of clay; but, according to thy holy promise, be my sins forgiven, and my soul washed white from all transgressions.'

Then taking a consecrated Host from the vase, he placed it between the lips of the dying girl, and, while the assistant sounded the little silver bell, said:

'Corpus Domini nostri Jesu Christi

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 Dealers

Had Leaking Valves Of The Heart.

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Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills Cured Her.

Mrs. J. D. TALBOT, 1776 2nd Ave. East, Owen Sound, writes:—'I have been a great sufferer from heart disease and leaking valves. I have had recourse to every kind of treatment I could think might help me, including the skill of several doctors. I suffered so for years that at times I have felt that nothing but death could end my misery. I was advised by a friend, who had suffered untold pain and misery, just as I had, and had been cured by MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS, to give them a trial, so I decided to do so. I am delighted with the result, as I am now completely cured, and can eat and sleep as I have not done for years. You are at liberty to use my name at any time as I am convinced they are the best pills on the market for any form of heart disease.'

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

Revolutions never go backward. They go forward. The myriad of good women enlisted reckon not what they do.

'It is full time that the real issues behind the demand of 'votes for women' should be made fully known and be plainly discussed. The man haters and the suffrage leaders do not pretend to conceal their opinions and attitude. The sex line must be obliterated. Once passed—according to the logic of these Robespierres in petticoats and Dantons with dynamite—then she will show that he who's who and what's what; that is, they will ride a whirlwind of hysteria until they have wrecked the old world and established a new world only without balance, or benefit of clergy, but without any limitations and restraints of the laws of nature and God. Tither they are driving furiously and fast, and if a ball is not secured they will get there.'

Digby, N. S.
MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LIMITED
GENTLEMEN,—Last August my horse was badly cut in eleven places by a barbed wire fence. Three of the cuts, (small ones) healed soon, but the others became foul and rotten, and though I tried many kinds of medicine they had no beneficial result. At last a doctor advised me to use MINARD'S LINIMENT and in four weeks time every sore was healed and the hair has grown over each one in fine condition. The Liniment is certainly wonderful in its working.

JOHN R. BOLDON,
Witness, Perry Barr.

Habits.

Good habits mark the upgrader and bad habits the decline. Break off the bad habits at once. Don't attempt it by degrees. Good habits will grow in the place of bad ones.

The field that is left uncultivated will throw up a crop of weeds. Plant these things daily:
A new thought.
A new ambition.
A noble purpose.
A high ideal.
A good deed.
A good friend.

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

The brightness of many a young man consists largely of waistcoats and neckties.

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.'

There are many imitations of 'Dr. Fowler's'. When you ask for the well-known article, insist on being given it. It has been on the market for over sixty-five years, and has always given the greatest satisfaction. It cures when all others fail.

See that the name of The T. Milburn Co., Limited, appears on the yellow wrapper. Price, 35 cents.

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Are Splendid Timekeepers Being accurately timed from actual observation of the stars with transit instrument and chronometer. You make no mistake in buying one of these watches

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

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The equipment of this college is complete in every respect. There are enough typewriters, forms, etc., for every student, and therefore none are kept back and none especially favored. The teachers are the best that can be secured and the location ideal—right in the heart of the business district—the courses plain, practical and full of 'usable' knowledge.

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Face To Face WITH A Serious Problem.

BAD WATER WAS THE CAUSE.

Mrs. HOWARD KINGSTON, Mirror, Alta., writes:—'Coming to the Northwest from B. C. in the summer of 1910, we were face to face with the serious problem of being able to secure good drinking water; this we could not get, so were obliged to drink water containing a great deal of alkali, with the result that we were all troubled with Diarrhoea. Fortunately, we had a bottle of Dr. Fowler's EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY in the house which soon relieved our sufferings. I have always kept a bottle in the house since obtaining such beneficial results from its use when my boy as a baby was similarly troubled. It has always proved a friend in need.'

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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.

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

MONEY TO LOAN. June 16, 1910—14