

The Herald

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James McIsaac,
Editor & Proprietor

Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Canadian trade with New Zealand shows a healthy increase. New Zealand's imports from Canada from the fiscal year ending March last totalled \$2,315,000, an increase of 241,275. Her exports to Canada were \$3,110,445, an increase of \$115,000. The latter includes an increasing trade in butter.

The arrival of the troop ships carrying the Canadian contingent previously announced prematurely and officially denied by the war office, is now an accomplished fact. The troop ships are now in home waters, and the work of disembarking them began Monday morning. All is in readiness for their transportation to the training camp at Salisbury Plains.

A trade report to Ottawa from London states that Canadian tobacco grown in the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia is second only in quality to the Havana and Sumatra leaves. It is expected that in time this tobacco will be equal to the best foreign grown leaf. Cigars made from the Okanagan tobacco have already a large sale.

The London Advertiser, discussing the fruit trade, among other things, says: Hundreds of thousands of dollars are annually paid out for foreign fruits that are far inferior to the Canadian apple, both in flavor and wholesomeness. This money kept at home will help the farmers and apple growers, who in the final analysis are the foundation of our prosperity.

Making and dressing dolls was the innocent-looking occupation of a German spy arrested on the Yorkshire coast garbed as a woman, but in reality a man. Instead of the usual sawdust stuffing, the dolls bodies contained carefully prepared maps of the east coast. This arrest tends to strengthen the demand being made in many quarters that all Germans should be prohibited from living within fifty miles of the east coast.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger thus refers to the spirit that animates the Germans: It is not the spirit of Goethe, it is the spirit of Treitschke which has influenced German opinion and directed German culture in the present generation. Admitting that the German people did not want war, admitting even that the German Emperor has on occasion avoided war, the fact remains that it was Germany that compelled in this instance the final arbitration of the sword.

The Canadian trade commissioner at Manchester reports to Ottawa that during August there was a decrease of \$3,500,000 in the imports of iron and steel manufactures into Britain. Many of these formerly came from Germany, and Canadian manufacturers, he says, have an opportunity to supply the mother country with the following articles for which inquiries have been made: Wire nails, cut nails, nuts and bolts, machine screws, barbed wire, wood screws (iron and brass), copper pins, domestic wire goods, etc. In one case wire nails were so urgently needed that an initial order of 2,000 tons was

forwarded to Canada by cable, and the outlook for this trade is very promising.

The Belgian minister filed with the State Department Washington the 9th, a protest from his government against the threatened famine in Brussels, claimed to be due to the ravages caused by the German army. The message from the Belgian Foreign Office, and filed with the department, says: "The civil authorities of Brussels inform the Government that Brussels faces famine. Violating, once more, the rights of mankind, and namely, article 43 of the fourth convention of the Hague, the German army, after having taken away from the population an important part of its resources, is getting ready to let it starve. The same information is coming from Namur and Luxembourg. The Belgian government protests with the utmost indignation against this revolting act of barbarism and brings it to the knowledge and the appreciation of the civilized nations." The "Brussels agglomeration" is the name given to the city proper and the surrounding suburbs, which are formed into one civil community.

As will be seen by reference to the news from the seat of war, matters are serious enough at the scene of conflict. The reduction of Antwerp, one of the most strongly fortified cities in the world, goes a long way to prove that fortifications, no matter how strongly built, are incapable of resisting the terrific force of such immense siege guns as those employed by the Germans in their bombardment of the Belgian cities. Since the fall of Antwerp, German forces have advanced as far as Ghent, with the evident intent of reaching Ostend. The last named town is not so very far from the English coast, and its occupation by the Germans, would bring the enemy close enough. The question now is shall the Germans be allowed to get any nearer Ostend than they are at present? The reduction and occupation of Belgian cities, one after another would seem to indicate that the Germans desire to establish themselves in Belgium, so as to be a menace to Britain and draw off her attention, as far as possible, from other points of the theatre of conflict. It is to be hoped that the enemy will not be allowed to make much more progress in this manner of campaign, and that we may soon hear of his being driven back and severely punished by the British and allied forces.

Second Canadian Contingent

Ottawa, Oct. 13.—The government proposes forthwith to organize and train a second expeditionary force of twenty thousand men with first reinforcement of ten per cent, making 22,000 in all. This force will be organized as expeditiously as possible, and the arrangements for providing the necessary arms, ammunition and equipment are already in progress. The force at the front will in this way be brought up to more than fifty thousand men.

The government are also making preparations to organize and train necessary further reinforcements for both the first and second expeditionary forces. The arrangements for organizing and training such reinforcements will be announced at a later date.

announcement of the immediate organization of the second contingent will be received with enthusiasm throughout the dominion.

The following official statement was given to the press by the Prime Minister today.

According to the reports of the chief embarkation officer, the total force embarked at Quebec amounted to nearly 33,000 men, besides 7,000 horses and a proper complement of guns and vehicles with full equipment for men and horses. The transportation of this force required no less than thirty-one large steamships. It is probable that upon arrival in England the force will be organized as follows: Field troops, including a first reinforcement of ten per cent, 26,400; line of communication troops, 2,100. Total force at the front, 28,500.

This will leave about 4,500 men for training in Great Britain who will constitute a reinforcement of nearly twenty per cent. for the men at the front.

The Prime Minister's announcement that a second contingent of 22,000 more will be organized at once, and that the force of 50,000 Canadians then at the front will be reinforced so as to keep them up to full strength, means that unless the war has an unexpectedly early termination Canada will eventually send at least 70,000 or 80,000 men and will thus take her full share in the great conflict.

Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes expresses confidence that this number of men can be easily raised. In fact, he believes that a second contingent can be recruited and sent off more quickly than the first which has just sailed. Arrangements have already been made for the necessary equipment and it can be delivered by the contractors on short notice.

War Office Takes Control

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 8.—When does the British war office assume control over the Canadian contingent?

This question was put to Col. Fiset, deputy minister of Militia and defense, today by the correspondent.

The Colonel replied that technically and legally the British war office took over the command of the Canadian contingent from the militia and defense department the moment the transports had gone beyond the three mile limit, but actually, he said, the real control of the division would begin the moment the Canadian troops landed on British soil.

Col. Hughes is expected to land in England before all of the Canadian troops reach their destination and will probably take the opportunity of gracefully handing over to the Imperial authorities this contribution to the fighting force of the Empire.

Guarding the North Atlantic.

A writer in the New York Sun, in describing how the trade route across the Atlantic is guarded by British warships, says the guarding is done by an invisible fleet and this is all through the use of the wireless. The most important lane for vessels running from this country to Great Britain is across the North Atlantic, and the navy of England has made the "travel on the lane as safe as it is on Broadway through a very simple and systematic method.

There are nine British warships patrolling this North Atlantic lane, and they are working in a method very similar to that of sentries at an army post. These nine warships are the battleship Glory and the cruisers Good Hope, Drake, Blake, Essex, Suffolk, Lancaster, Bristol and Berwick. Each one of these vessels has a section to patrol, and between Halifax and the Irish coast each has about 300 miles to protect. They are in touch one with the other all the time, and the vessels of commerce that are crossing the ocean are in touch with these warships one after the other. The captains of the commercial vessels take instructions from the warships where they are to go.

"It is an unesanny way to travel," said one skipper who had made the trip across the ocean recently. "We go on day and

night and are constantly in touch with one or another ship and yet we seldom see one of them. They keep out of sight, but they are telling us just on what line to steam, where we will meet some other vessel and what we are to do."

Latest War News

Latest intelligence from the battlefields last night brought very little of a definite character. The Germans, on their way from Antwerp to Ostend 40,000 strong were met in the vicinity of Ghent and repulsed. They renewed the battle on Monday and probably are still fighting along there. It is thought that an army of British and Belgians awaits in the vicinity of Ostend to block the march of the invader. From the battlefields of France, comes the usual news that the allies are making some progress. From the eastern side of the conflict, the news regarding the Russian and German armies is more or less indefinite and confusing.

The Indian Troops An Army of Giants

Paris, Oct. 8.—The British Indian army is said to be rapidly becoming acclimated. French generals who have inspected their artillery cavalry, infantry, and engineer and ambulance auxiliary corps describe the army as splendidly equipped.

The people of the French cities where the men are quartered are favorably impressed with the soldierly courtesy of the Orientals.

They never, however, enter the cafes or accept hospitality.

All the men, except the Gurkhas, are great in stature. There is scarcely a man under six feet in height, while some are giants.

More than half the Indian contingent are white troops, who are regarded as the flower of the British army. Transport and artillery supplies wagons were brought with the men from India. Herds of goats that furnish the milk supply are pastured near the camps, but the principal sustenance of the native Indian soldiers is wheat cakes, which they themselves bake.

Sir Robert Borden Going to England.

Ottawa, Oct. 8.—It is stated on what appears to be good authority that Sir Robert Borden will go to England shortly to discuss matters of Dominion concern with Hon. George H. Parley and Premier Asquith. No confirmation of this could be obtained tonight but leading Conservative members of Parliament who are in the city declared that the Prime Minister finds it necessary to go to England at the present time.

There are a great many members of parliament in the city today, particularly from western Ontario and Manitoba. For the most part they have come to learn definitely as to the possibility of a general election, rumors of which have appeared in the press.

Sir Richard McBride, of British Columbia, also arrived here today and had a conference this evening with Hon. Robert Rogers and Hon. W. T. White.

Sir William MacKenzie, who is in the city today, states that the section of the Canadian Northern Railway from Port Arthur to Sudbury has now been completed, and that grain will be carried this winter over the system from Edmonton to the east.

DIED.

GRIMES—At Southport, Oct. 6th Patrick Grimes, aged 68 years. R. I. P.

LONGWORTH—Suddenly in this city on the evening of the 8th, inst., Mrs. Brenton F. Longworth.

FORBES—At Vernon River Bridge on Sunday morning, Oct. 11; Mrs. George Forbes, in the 73rd year of her age.

KELLY—Suddenly in this city on the 8th, inst., Mrs. Michael Kelly, leaving a disconsolate husband, one son and five daughters to mourn. May her soul rest in peace.

ADVERTISEMENT OF THE Live Stock Breeder's Association

The following Stock are offered for Sale:

- 1 Pure-Bred Clydesdale Stallion,
- 1 Pure-Bred Ayrshire Heifers,
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- 6 Leicester Rams,
- Hampshire, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep,
- 8 Pure Bred Ram Lambs,
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- 1 Oxford Ram,
- 3 Berkshire Sows,
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WANTED TO PURCHASE.

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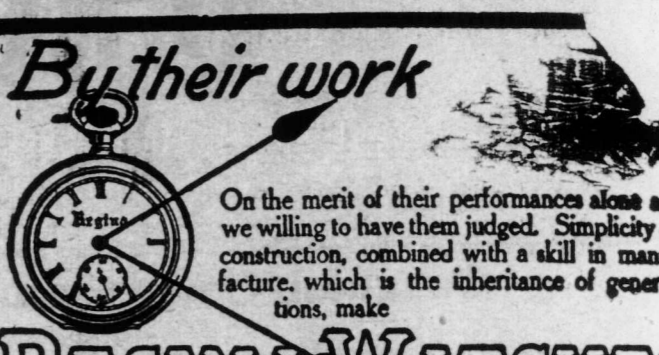
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The trade supplied by **R. F. Maddigan & Co.**

Agents for P. E. Island.

By their work



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If you have had trouble getting clothes to suit you, give us a trial. We will please you.

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153 Queen Street.

Local And Other

King Charles of Romania died Bucharest on the 11th.

A despatch from Vienna announces a sudden change of commanders of five Army Corps.

Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia is reportedly slightly injured and his brother, Prince Nicholas, mortally hurt in the fighting with the Austrians.

It has been decided to have the full liberty of the King Albert remains at the disposal of the Belgian army.

The heaviest snow storm experienced in the district of McLeod Alberta at this time of the year was in progress on the 10th and over two feet of snow already fallen.

At the opening of the Parliament at Melbourne on the 9th, the Governor announced that Parliament would be invited to make Belgium free gift of half a million in recognition of her sacrifice.

A Red Cross parade through the principal streets on Saturday afternoon was quite attractive and was witnessed by a large number of people. The sum of \$135.00 collected from the people at the parade passed along.

In proportion to number of public school teachers of the District of Columbia, the Government has established a Canadian record for patriotic giving, two hundred local teachers donating over \$4,000, an average of \$20 each, to the local war relief fund.

A Cape Town despatch Monday stated: Officially announced here by the commander, Colonel Maritz, rebelled in the North-west Cape Provinces. Martial Law has been proclaimed throughout the province.

Probably no branch of Dominion public service answered the call for volunteers better than the employees of the Intercolonial Railway. From ranks no less than 149 joined the first contingent, many more will volunteer for the second force of 22,000 now about to be raised. In the case of all others in Dominion government service they will have their salaries in full during their absence, their positions will be kept for them.

A few days ago, Mr. McCullough, Byrnes Road, with a very serious loss by His dwelling house with its contents was completely destroyed. Mr. and Mrs. McCullough and their little son were in the room at supper when they smelled the smoke. Upon investigation they found the fire in flames and the fire engine rapidly owing to the high temperature of the main house. The flames rapidly owing to the high temperature of the main house. The neighbors quickly got and at great risk managed a few articles of furniture. McCullough in leaving the building was struck by a roof but luckily escaped injury. Fortunately his aged wife who is blind was in the house and saved the shock of the fire was caused by a fire flue. The building is a total loss there being no insurance.

His Lordship Bishop of Charlottetown accompanied by his Secretary, Rev. Pius McDonald, went to St. John's on Saturday last. On Sunday his Lordship celebrated Pontifical Mass. Father Pius preached at the blessing and erection of stations of the cross, assisted in the ceremonies Pastor, Rev. I. R. A. McDonald, Rev. Pius McDonald, Rev. McClellan of St. Andrew's, P. D. McGuigan of Vernon. His Lordship preached an able sermon on the "Way of the Cross." His Lordship visited with an address I. R. A. McDonald, P. P. O. of the pastor and people, Teresa, to which he applied. The immense devotion present were then turned to his Lordship.

Local And Other Items

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Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia is reportedly slightly wounded and his brother, Prince George, mortally hurt in the fighting with the Austrians.

It has been decided to transfer the Belgian Government to France to have full liberty of action. King Albert remains at the head of the Belgian army.

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Cardinal Ferrata, Secretary of State, appointed by Pope Benedict on his accession to the papal throne, died in Rome of appendicitis on the 10th inst.

Another remarkable demonstration took place in Sydney Australia on the 7th, when the New South Wales portion of the first expeditionary force paraded the city streets. Business was entirely suspended, all the main thoroughfares were decorated, and private employers allowed their workmen special leave to enable them to cheer the troops. It is estimated over 100,000 people witnessed the march.

Progress of the War.

London, Oct. 7.—A Reuter despatch from Paris gives the French official communication issued last night at 11 o'clock, as follows: "The characteristics of the situation remain the same. On our left wing the action is more violent to the north of the Oise. In the centre comparative calm prevails. A little ground has been gained in the northern part of the heights of the Meuse."

London, Oct. 6, 10.10 p. m.—The sixty-third day of the great war of Europe saw a repetition of what the peoples of all the countries have forced themselves to expect, perhaps for months to come—no decisive conflict on land or sea.

From Berlin to London came nothing in the way of Germany's claims to progress or reverses. From Petrograd came what, has flowed without interruption for weeks—consistent claims to the progress of Russian arms.

From Paris at the usual mid-afternoon hour was issued the usual communication, so called, interpreting the situation along the battle line of the western theatre of the war in the light of those opposing the German invasion. There were in the closely worded communication, cryptic to an extent as always hints of a greater diversity of operations than it ordinarily contains.

Above all stood out the presence of what was described as large masses of German cavalry near Lille, as the crow flies hardly ten miles from the Belgian frontier, and behind them German forces moving on a line between Tourcoing and Armentieres, the latter point right at the Belgian border.

At the same time the official communication makes it plain that the allies have not been idle and have been extending their line on the left wing more and more widely.

Blow for blow, around Arras the scene of sanguinary fighting recently, is evidently still in order there. The same may be said of the region between the Somme and the Oise, for it is noticeable that the allies have claimed nothing there today except a see-saw advance and retirement. They do maintain that they have repulsed the enemy near Lassigny, upon which the Germans made a violent attack.

While the world awaits news of the great battle in which the British and French allied forces and the Germans in Northern France have engaged for twenty-six days, the meagre official reports from the front vouchsafe little information of the actual operations. Today it is a small piece of ground lost and tomorrow the same ground has been regained. Meanwhile the French forces are moving northward, but are gaining little to the eastward, which would be essential to the outflanking of the German right wing.

As a matter of fact, Gen. Von Kluck, in command of that section of the German army with heavy reinforcements which have reached him in the past week has taken a decided offensive, and day by day the same announcement is made by the French war office that the "violent battle continues."

ing and Armentieres. This important unit of the German army which it was thought might serve to break the French line, the French report, has been held in check, and to the north of Lille has bent back. On two wings, it is added, the German attacks have been repulsed.

London, Oct. 8.—While the immense armies of belligerent powers of Europe are engaged in death struggles along lines hundreds of miles in extent, in battles which for the numbers engaged, fierceness and stubbornness have no precedents in history, the intrepid little army of Belgium is making a last stand behind the forts of Antwerp, one of the strongest fortified positions in the world.

For the moment at least, the struggle around the chief port of Belgium attracts notice for the rustle of the engagement there must have a considerable effect on the bigger battle between the Anglo-French and German forces, which now extends from the Swiss frontier right across France, almost to the North Sea.

The Germans, who while attempting to get across the River Scheldt, southwest of the city, made their main attack from the east, succeeded some days ago by the aid of their big 16-inch guns, in breaking through the first line of forts, between the first and second belt of forts. According to their own accounts they defeated the Belgian army and captured a number of guns.

From the Battlefront via Paris, Oct.—Detachments of cavalry of the Germans and the allies met Thursday on the frontier of Belgium, manoeuvring for a position to outflank each other. The Germans had thrown brigade after brigade in front of the allies, but these found adversaries equal in force. The flanking operations are rendered difficult owing to the proximity of the sea, and the day passed without very serious encounters.

The allied leaders appear to be satisfied with present conditions, and ready to meet any offensive move by the Germans. The great plateau near Lille and Armentieres favors cavalry work but further north the ground becomes marshy, although it is interspersed with excellent roads. Some distance further south, near Roye, the artillery and infantry fighting continues very sharp. At other points along the battle line the opposing forces maintained their positions, contenting themselves with desultory firing.

The French Col. Merchand of Fashoda fame, is among those reported to have been seriously wounded when a splinter from a shell struck him in the leg.

While endeavoring to give prompt succor to wounded between the lines during the course of last night, a party of litter-bearers belonging to the American ambulance lost their direction and approached the German entrenchments. Several German sentries challenged the bearers who lay down and remained quiet and later returned safely to the allied line.

The Earl of Fitzwilliam, who was born in Canada, is very active in performing his duties as a transport staff officer of the British army. He controls thousands of motor cars and horse vehicles of every variety and displays wonderful ability as an organizer. The Earl has been of great service in keeping the field army well supplied. He is greatly liked by his subordinates.

London, Oct. 9, 2.20 a. m.—"The council of Ostend has passed unanimously a declaration that the town is ready for every sacrifice in order to resist the German advance to the last moment," says the Daily Telegraph's Ostend correspondent.

Paris, Oct. 9.—The following official communication was issued here this evening: "There is nothing new to report except that there has been a lively engagement in the region of Roye where in the last two days we have captured 1,600 prisoners. The war chancellors of the allies and the Germans have not seen fit to lift the curtain of secrecy high enough for the public to obtain an insight into the conditions which prevail along the battle line in France. There is nothing to report," says the French war office, "except that there has been a lively engagement in the region of Roye, where in the last two days we have captured 1,600 prisoners." That and remarkable in units so newly

is all. From the British and from the Germans came nothing.

Of the situation in the east the Russians declare that near the East Prussian frontier in Russian Poland they are still pressing the Germans hard and at several points have obtained successes over them.

While one morning newspaper in London has been informed "on good authority" that Antwerp has fallen, neither the British official press bureau, nor the Belgian minister, are able to confirm the report.

The last advices from Belgium had the Germans still hammering away with their artillery against Antwerp. One despatch says 200 big German guns were in operation there. Ostend advices reported thousands of refugees arriving in that city.

A Berlin despatch says that King Albert of Belgium, who has been reported to have left Antwerp at the head of a portion of his troops, has been slightly wounded. British aeroplanes have visited Dusseldorf, Germany. A British official report says an aerial squadron succeeded in blowing up a Zeppelin airship shed in Dusseldorf, and destroyed dirigible balloons in it. The three aviators engaged in the raid escaped but lost their machines.

Austria has temporarily lifted the customs duties on corn, flour and vegetables.

Belgium has protested to the Washington government against Germany's alleged action in commandeering all food supplies in Brussels, and "reducing the native population to famine."

London, Oct. 11.—Antwerp and the forts surrounding the city are now in complete possession of the Germans, but the greater part of the Belgian army have made good their escape.

It took the Germans just eleven days to capture the strongest fortress in the world.

The fall of Antwerp is evidence that even the most powerful forts are no match for the howitzers which the invaders have successfully employed against every fortified place that stood in their way. These huge guns, completely outrange the guns of the forts, simply lay havoc with the most solidly built defences, and open gaps through which the besiegers find an entrance for their field artillery and infantry.

London, Oct. 11.—The first official admission that the British participated in the defence of Antwerp is contained in an Admiralty announcement, late Saturday, that three naval brigades with heavy guns, had been sent there during the last week of the German attack.

The announcement adds that in the retreat from Antwerp two of the British brigades reached Ostend safely. The other, however, was cut off to the north of Lokeren, (a town in East of Flanders, 12 miles northeast of Ghent) and 2,000 of the men were interned in Holland.

The retreat of the Belgian army was accomplished successfully. The losses of the British naval brigades will probably be less than 300, out of a total of 8,000 men.

The secretary of the admiralty makes the following announcement: "In response to an appeal by the Belgian government, a marine brigade and two naval brigades, with some heavy naval guns manned by a detachment of the Royal Navy, the whole under command of Gen. Paris, R. M. A., were sent by His Majesty's government to participate in the defence of Antwerp during the last week of the attack.

"Up until the night of Monday last, October 5, the Belgian army and marine brigade successfully defended the line of the Nethe river, but early on Tuesday morning, the Belgian forces on the right of Malines Pere were forced by a heavy German attack, covered by very powerful artillery, to retire, and in consequence the whole of the defence was withdrawn to the inner line of forts, the intervals between which had been strongly fortified. The ground which had been lost enabled the enemy to plant his batteries to bombard the city.

BRITISH LOST ABOUT 300.

"The inner line of defences was maintained during Wednesday and Thursday, while the city endured a ruthless bombardment. "The behavior of the Royal Marines and Naval brigades in the trenches and in the field was highly praiseworthy in a high degree, and remarkable in units so newly

formed, and owing to the protection of the entrenchments the losses, in spite of the severity of the fire, are probably less than 300 out of a total force of 8,000.

"The defense should have been maintained for a longer period, but not long enough to allow of adequate forces being sent for their relief, without prejudice to the main strategic situation.

"The enemy also began on Thursday to press strongly on the line of communications near Lokeren. The Belgian forces defending this point fought with great determination, but were gradually pressed back by numbers.

"In these circumstances the Belgian and British military authorities in Antwerp decided to evacuate the city. The British offered to cover the retreat, but Gen. De Guse desired that they should leave before the last division of the Belgian army.

"After a long night march to St. Gilles, the three naval brigades entrained. Two out of the three have arrived safely at Ostend, but, owing to circumstances which are not yet fully known, the greater part of the first naval brigade was cut off by a German attack north of Lokeren, and 2,000 officers and men entered Dutch territory, in the neighborhood of Hulst, and laid down their arms in accordance with the laws of neutrality.

"The retreat of the Belgian army has been accomplished. The naval armored trains and heavy guns were all brought away.

"The retreat from Ghent onwards of the naval division and of the Belgian army was covered by strong British reinforcements. "Vast numbers of the non-combatant population of Antwerp, men, women and children are streaming in flight, in scores of thousands, westward from the ruined and burning city.

The admiralty also reports, in the same statement, that the naval aviation park having completed its attack on Dusseldorf and Cologne, already reported has returned safely to its base protected by armored cars.

The Market Prices.

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

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES NEURALGIA.

D. C. McLEOD, K. C. — W. R. BENTLEY

McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

Fraser & McQuaid

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

PLANT LINE

AUTUM EXCURSIONS IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 11TH.

Charlottetown to Boston and return \$13.00. Tickets good for return within 30 days from date of issue.

The new twin screw steamer "Evangeline" sails from Charlottetown for Boston every Friday at noon. For folders and full information apply to JAS. CARRAGHER, Agent, Charlottetown Sept. 9, 1914—1f.

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.

Wrapping Paper

Manilla, Kraft, Grey Brown, Fibre, White Drug, in Rolls and Reams all sizes and weights, Rolls 6 inches to 40 inches.

PAPER BAGS

One Million (1,000,000) in stock. We sell the celebrated self opening Bags, sizes 1-4 lbs. to 25 lbs. each.

TWINES TWINES

Numbers one and two white Cotton Twine, Hemp Twines all sizes, Sea Island Twine, (in boxes) Wholesale and Retail at lowest prices.

CARTER & CO. LTD.

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STEWART & CAMPBELL,

Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Office in Derrisy Block, Corner Queen and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. MONEY TO LOAN. W. S. STEWART, K. C. — H. A. CAMPBELL July 9, 1911—17f.

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON Office and Residence, 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN.

McLean & McKinnon

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

Sursum Corda.

Art thou in darkness, or the weary ways Of travail, be not like the drooping flower; Look up! look up!

A Tale of St. Ann of Beauspre.

All day long Marcel and Louis Dupont tended the sails and kept the boat clear of the dangerous submerged rocks upon which more than one careless sailor had lost his life.

Itching Skin

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

rides the blood of all impurities and cures all eruptions. In the midst of the most interesting story about the time he had rescued a party of hunters and their guides who had lost their way up beyond Lake St. John, Louis Dupont called out to them that they were approaching Tadoussac, and soon they saw the wonderful St. Lawrence opening up before them.

All that night Marie slept fitfully in Marcel's arms, and even as she slumbered she prayed aloud to the good St. Anne to make her like other children. All night long the men spoke in hushed whispers, so as not to awaken the sleeping child. Towards morning they reached the spot near Beauspre where they had decided to land.

Louis Dupont remained behind with the boat, while Jean and Marcel, with Marie in his arms, set out in the direction of the village. The way was long and the girl was heavy, for towards morning she had fallen into a deep sleep from which her father would not arouse her. It was almost eight o'clock when they walked into the Basilica of St. Anne. Marcel carried her down the main aisle of the church and placed her, still sleeping peacefully, upon the step of the miraculous shrine to the right of the high altar.

Then he and Jean Baptiste prostrated themselves before the statue of the saint with her immaculate daughter in her hands and prayed in an audible whisper that their little one might be helped through the intercession of these two, so near the throne of the Almighty.

The church began to fill rapidly. The space in front of the blind, the lame, the speechless, and all others whom sorrow or affliction had visited. Devout pilgrims prayed on, regardless or utterly unconscious of their surroundings, or of the illly curious who roamed about the church, and stopped only to examine the more pitiful of the human wrecks strewn about before them.

A man and woman whose dress proclaimed them from the States halted in their tour of inspection and gazed at the scene before the shrine. It was the man who spoke first. "It beats all, the streak of superstition which runs through these people, especially these Canadian peasants. Take those two over there," and he pointed to the kneeling Marcel and Jean.

"I'll wager they've gone through fire and water to bring that poor crippled child from some remote province in the wild hope that one of their so-called miracles will be performed upon her."

"Maybe she will be helped," Edward said the woman in a far-away voice. "Nonsense!" answered the man, in the tone of one who had good reason to feel sure of his ground. "She's incurable, or they wouldn't have made her suffer so to get her here. They've killed her. That's what they've done in their poor misguided foolishness. Why, in the name of common sense, couldn't they have let her live her few years in peace?"

The two moved on in their wandering course. It was the chiming of the bells announcing the beginning of the High Mass which aroused Jean and Marcel from their reverie. Marie also awoke with a start and gazed about the church. Suddenly her gaze lighted on the racks which stand at the entrance to the church. They were piled high with the silent testimonials of those who had been healed at the shrine.

Little Boy Was Not Expected to Live

Was taken Sick with Diarrhoea They Were 30 Miles From a Doctor SO GOT DR. FOWLER'S Extract of WILD STRAWBERRY, Which Cured Him

Mrs. Fred Schopp, 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 inside 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.

Brown—"Of course you went up the Rhine?" Jones—"By Jove, yes! What a view from the summit!"

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO. LIMITED GENELEMEN—Last Winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of Legrippe and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in case of Inflammation.

Old Man—What are you fishing for, Sonny? Sonny—Snigs. Old Man—What are Snigs? Sonny—I don't know; I ain't never caught any yet.

In Europe there is no such thing as the innocent bystander.—Nashville Banner.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff. "What do you suppose makes the baby cry so awfully loud?" "Why, both its parents are hard of hearing, you know."

Had a Weak Heart and Bad Shaky Nerves for Years

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills Cured Him

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

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are a specific for all run-down men and women troubled with their heart or nerves.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Our store has gained the reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1913 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. F. Maddigan.

FLEICHMAN'S Yeast Cakes!

If you have never used FLEICHMAN'S YEAST CAKES it will be to your advantage to do so.

SOLD by all GROCERS IN THE CITY. The trade supplied by R. F. Maddigan & Co. Agents for P. E. Island.

Smoke and Chew Hickey's Twist Tobacco

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

The Charlottetown Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.

McLean & McKinnon PLANT LINE

E. W. TAYLOR CAMERON BLOCK, Charlottetown.

LET US MAKE Your New Suit. MacLellan Bros. TAILORS AND FURNISHERS, 153 Queen Street.

By their work REGINA WATCHES good time keepers and consequently comfortable watches to carry.

MANY NEW Watches, Rings, Chains, Locketts, Eyeglasses, Clocks and Timepieces Just received. Others to arrive. E. W. TAYLOR CAMERON BLOCK, Charlottetown.

Table with columns for Train Series, Destination, and Time. Includes entries for 'NEW SERIES' and 'Canad'.

Manilla Fibre, and R weights inches. One M stock. ed self lbs. to 2 TV Number Cotton all size boxes) at low CART