

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1917

VOL. XLVI, No. 12



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intestate homesteader.

Duties—Six months residence upon cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 90 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required a homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. COBY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior

Fire Insurance

Possibly from an oversight or want of thought you have put off insuring, or placing additional insurance to adequately protect yourself against loss by fire.

ACT NOW: CALL UP

DeBLOIS BROS.,

Charlottetown

Water Street, Phone 521.

June 30, 1915-3m

LIME!

We have in hand a quantity of

St. John

LIME

In Barrels and Casks.

PHONE 111

C LYONS & Co

April 26, 1916-1f.

JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Cheek Books

Dodgers

Note Books of Hand

Head Letters

Receipt Books

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Prince Edward Island Railway.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT FEBRUARY 1st, 1917.

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.			
Trains Outward, Read Down.		Trains Inward, Read Up.	
Daily Ex. Sun. & Sat.	Tues. Thurs. & Sat.	Daily Ex. Sun. & Sat.	Tues. Thurs. & Sat.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
6.30	2.30	10.20	5.25
8.13	3.33	9.08	4.15
9.00	4.23	8.22	3.33
9.40	5.02	7.45	2.51
10.20	5.30	7.15	2.20
P. M.		A. M.	
2.00		11.10	
3.33		9.32	
4.53		8.05	
6.00		6.58	
7.00		6.00	
Daily Ex. Sun. & Sat.		Daily Ex. Sun. & Sat.	
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4.30	8.10	8.10	4.30
5.20	7.20	7.20	5.20
Tues. Mon. Thurs. Wed. & Sat. Frid. P. M.		Mon. Thurs. Frid. Sat. A. M.	
3.10	3.00	11.30	10.40
4.40	4.45	9.55	9.25
5.04	5.29	9.09	8.53
5.29	6.02	8.38	8.30
6.40	7.53	6.00	7.20
	8.50	6.55	
Daily Ex. Sun. & Sat. P. M.		Daily Ex. Sun. & Sat. P. M.	
4.40		9.25	
5.54		8.09	
6.25		7.35	
7.15		6.45	
Daily ex. Sat. only P. M.		Daily ex. Sat. only P. M.	
3.10	3.10	10.10	9.45
4.25	4.55	8.27	8.31
5.55	7.05	6.30	7.00

All trains, unless otherwise marked, run daily, Sunday excepted.

FARMERS AND STOCK MEN!

We have a large supply of

FEEDS

On hand which we are selling at lowest possible prices.

Bran, Middlings, Oil Cake, Cracked Corn, Cornmeal, Linseed Meal, Calf Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Molassine Meal, Shorts, Feed, Flour, Cracked Mixed Grain, Wheat for Feed, Hay, Oats, etc.

Poultry Supplies

Wholesale and Retail

CARTER and COMPANY, Ltd

PO. Drawer 38 j

Phone 70

UNSIGHTLY PIMPLES COVERED HIS FACE. B. B. B. Cured Him.

All diseases and blemishes of the skin are caused by the blood being in an impure condition. The best blood cleansing medicine on the market to-day is Burdock Blood Bitters, a medicine that has been in use for over 40 years, so you do not experiment when you buy it.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

"Who wrote that article on how to support a family of six on ten dollars a week?" a friend asked Woggles, the editor of the "Ladies Household Friend."

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.

"You're in a bad way, my man," the surgeon said. "I'll have to operate."

"But, doctor," said the patient anxiously, "I am a poor working man. I've got no money to pay for operations."

"Humph," he said. "You carry life insurance, don't you?"

"Yes, but I don't get that until after I'm dead."

"Can you wait on me immediately?" demanded the richly-dressed woman. "I'm in a great hurry."

"Yes. Let me have your prescription. I want you to look up a number for me in the telephone book."

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains, and leave no bad after effects what ever. Be sure you get Milburn's Price 25 and 50 cts.

"There is one sign of an early fall which never fails."

"What is that?"

"A banana peel on the pavement."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

WAS TROUBLED WITH HER LIVER FOR FIVE YEARS.

When the bowels become constipated the stomach gets out of order, the liver does not work properly, and then follows the violent sick headaches, the sourness of the stomach, belching of wind, heartburn, water brash, biliousness, etc.

Keep your bowels regular by using Milburn's Laxative Pills. They will clear away all the effete matter which collects in the system and thus do away with constipation and all its allied troubles.

Mrs. John Fitzgerald, Britannia Bay, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled with my stomach and liver for the past five years, and have had constipation causing headache, backache and dizzy spells, and sometimes I would almost fall down. I tried all kinds of remedies without obtaining any relief. I commenced using Milburn's Laxative Pills, and they have cured me. I have recommended them to many of my friends, and they are all very much pleased with the results they have obtained from their use."

Cardinal Mercier in Peace Time.

(Michael Maher in London Tablet.)

It is universally agreed that Belgium has furnished to the Allies in the present war a priceless moral asset. She stands today—rather she lies prostrate—a Niobe of nations, an argument to neutral countries for the justice of the Allied cause which no ingenuity of misrepresentation, no plausibility of sophistic reasoning, can undermine or distort. A woman, peaceful, unselfish, unassuming, her independence guaranteed by sacred pledges, she was suddenly invaded, crushed, and trampled on; and then down to the present moment treated with a systematized brutality unknown in modern civilized warfare. But Belgium has done something more. She has offered for universal admiration two of the grandest and noblest personalities who stand out before the eyes of all mankind in this terrible world war. It has been granted by Providence to this small Catholic people in the crisis of their destiny, and of that of Europe, to be represented in Church and State by two men of heroic mould, worthy in the amplest sense of the offices which they hold—and adorn.

St. Ignatius, in the central meditation of the Spiritual Exercises—that upon which his own career and the Society which he founded was built—sets before the imagination of the exercitant his ideal of a human king, deserving of the reverence and esteem of all Christian peoples and rulers—a royal leader, devoted to a righteous cause, who lives among his soldiers and labours and suffers with them exposed to the same hardships, fatigues and dangers. Though the age of chivalry, especially for sovereigns, is deemed to be passed away, King Albert, ever since the fateful day when he took his soul in his hands, and uttering his everlasting "No," faced poverty, humiliation, danger, and death, has been the parable conceived by the Spanish knight in the cave at Manresa.

And not less nobly has Cardinal Mercier represented the Church of Belgium and defended the rights of his flock before the world in these dark hours of his country's agony. His first great war-Pastoral, so dramatically promulgated to the ends of the earth by the blundering brutality of the foe, was not only to the mind of neutral nations the most convincing arraignment of the unjust aggressor, the most scathing exposure of his cruel barbarity, and the most cogent vindication of the rights and the honour of his own country, but in the judgment of many, it is destined to live as one of the finest pieces of abiding literature evoked in this gigantic struggle.

The marshalling of the facts, the clearness and precision of the thought, the irresistible force of the reasoning, the ethical inspiration, the dignity of the language, the restraint of the suppressed feeling—all conspire to render it a literary masterpiece. But there was something more which spoke through every line of it to the heart of mankind. It was the unbroken spirit of the defenceless old man in his ruined home in Malines, which could not be subdued by the might and violence of the Kaiser and his victorious armies. And time and again has his voice rung out, with the same invincible fearlessness, in protest against the iniquitous tyranny as each successive outrage has been perpetrated on his down-trodden and helpless children. If admiration is exerted from hostile historians in after ages by the unconquerable fortitude of an Athanasius, an Ambrose, an A. Beckst, or a Fisher, standing out for conscience against overwhelming brute force, assuredly the indomitable courage of the Belgian Cardinal throughout this desperate struggle for liberty and justice shall be remembered in the story of the world.

Probably, however, among the vast number even of educated men all over the world whose admiration has been won by the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines, only a very small fraction are aware that previously to his being providentially called to his present high and responsible office he had for long been eminent as perhaps the most influential professor, reformer, and organizer of philosophical teaching within the Catholic Church. He taught philosophy for several years; he wrote many valuable philosophical treatises; he established the Institute of Philosophy at Louvain; he gathered around him able professors of philosophy and related sciences; he planned and directed the course of studies there, and subsequently, as Rector of the University, he contributed much to its rapid growth and advance in all departments, but especially in that of philosophy. If Louvain University, before the dark tragedy of 1914, which burned down its precious library, broke up its studies, and scattered its professors in exile, had come to be looked on as the most progressive and fruitful centre of philosophy within the Catholic Church, this was in great part due to the ability and labour of Mgr. Mercier.

Were we asked what features characterized his work as a whole, we would reply two: loyalty to old principles, combined with large and liberal sympathy for the progress of human knowledge. Whilst on the one hand he has ever been a most faithful and ardent disciple of St. Thomas of Aquino, on the other he had imbibed too deeply the genuine spirit of the great medieval thinker, who had baptized and popularized the pagan Aristotle, to imagine that there is no room for progress in philosophical thought, that the frontiers were reached in the thirteenth century, and that subsequent difficulties and problems can be adequately solved by a mere reiteration of the dicta of even the greatest of the Schoolmen. Lather his own aim in philosophy, he tells us, is "to make use of the teaching of St. Thomas as a starting-point from which we may go further afield in original speculation and as a constant standard of reference." That philosophy, he holds, by "its stability and breath, still serves to-day as an excellent basis and principle of unification for all the results of philosophical speculation reached by the various sciences in modern times." (Manual, pp. 31.)

His action on two points will sufficiently illustrate his general attitude. Over thirty years ago, after having tried both methods, he advocated and carried out in practice the teaching of the scholastic philosophy in the vernacular instead of Latin; and he published all his own philosophical writings in French. He urged that, in the case of the ordinary ecclesiastical student, this course was desirable, the practice then being much rarer in the diocesan seminaries than it is to-day. He argued that whilst all serious students of scholastic philosophy, and all who design to pursue a course of theology, must be familiarized with the Latin terminology by concomitant use of Latin texts, together with repetitions and occasional discussions in Latin, so as to be capable of intelligently reading the great scholastic authors in the original; nevertheless, a thorough command of their philosophy in the vernacular was equally necessary at the present day. If the philosophy of Aquinas was ever to influence the modern mind it must, he contended, be presented, like its modern rivals, in a language which can be easily understood, and in a style and phraseology which will not be repellent.

The second point was the character of his organization of the Philosophical Faculty in the Higher Institute of the University. He considered that the latest scholasticism had suffered serious injury by isolating itself from physical sciences. The view that the metaphysician looking down from the serene atmosphere

of a higher transcendental position, may remain neutral and indifferent respecting the wars and disputes which exercise the physicists, seemed to him unsound, and certainly alien to the spirit of Aristotle, on whose broad foundations the great scholastic edifice was built. The boundaries which separate the frontiers of the metaphysical hypotheses of modern science from the metaphysical territory of the philosopher, become at times unsettled and obscure; and it is important to the latter to be thoroughly well informed and alert as to what is happening over the border.

Accordingly, in his organization of the studies, Mgr. Mercier set himself to the utmost of his power to develop in the University and strengthen those sciences most closely related to philosophy—the various branches of biology, chemistry, physics—and to bring them into close and living contact with the teaching and study of the scholastic philosophy. In the same spirit he founded and fostered the department of experimental psychology, which by its research work had already before the war won an honourable place among such institutions. He also developed the school of sociology for research and instruction in social problems, of which there is so much need for Catholics at the present time. In addition, his own writings included five substantial treatises on the chief branches of philosophy. Such were among the labours of the great Belgian prelate before he was raised to the high and responsible office which he so worthily and nobly fills to-day.

St. Ephrem, Deacon.

St. Ephrem is the light and glory of the Syrian Church. A mere youth he entered on the religious life at Nisibis, his native place. Long years of retirement taught him the science of the Saints, and then God called him to Edessa, there to teach what he had learned so well. He defended the Faith against heresies, in books which have made him known as the "Prophet of the Syrians. Crowds hung upon his words. His hymns won the hearts of the people, drove out the heresies of the Syrian Liturgy to this day—"The Harp of the Holy Ghost. Passionate as he was by nature, from the time he entered religion no one ever saw him angry. Abounding in labours till the last, he toiled for the suffering poor at Edessa in the famine of 278, and there lay down to die in extreme old age. What was the secret of success so various and so complete? Humility, which made him distrust himself and trust God. Till his death he wept for the slight sins committed in the thoughtlessness of boyhood. He refused the dignity of the priesthood. "I," he told St. Basil, whom he went to see at the bidding of the Holy Ghost, "I am that Ephrem who have wandered from the path of heaven." Then bursting into tears, he cried out, "O my father, have pity on a sinful wretch, and lead me on the narrow way."

Tears used to stop St. Ephrem's voice when he preached. He trembled and made his hearers tremble at the thought of God's judgments; but he found in compunction and humility the way to peace, and he rested with unshaken confidence in the mercy of the Blessed Lord. "I am setting out," he says, speaking of his own death—"I am setting out on a journey hard and dangerous. Thee, O Son of God, I have taken for my Viaticum. When I am hungry I will feed on Thee. The infernal fire will not venture near me, for it cannot bear the fragrance of Thy Body and Thy Blood."

"What killed Green? He always looked healthy to me."

"He tried to live according to the rules for attaining great age that a ninety-year-old man gave to a reporter on a Sunday newspaper."

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1917

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.

TO THE UNITED STATES, \$1.50

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT 81 QUEEN STREET

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

JAMES MCISAAC

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

The Legislative Session.

The second session of the thirty-eighth General Assembly of Prince Edward Island was opened...

SPEECH

Mr. Speaker and Gentleman of the Legislative Assembly:

Since last we met in parliamentary session, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught retired from the Governor-generalship of Canada...

My references of last year to the war are equally applicable today. With undaunted courage the resources of the Empire are being marshalled for victory against the foes of freedom and justice.

As no means of providing for soldiers returning from the war, you will be asked to consider a measure having in view the organization and preparation for settlement of the unused lands of this Province.

The Development Commission organized one year ago has concentrated the efforts of our most progressive citizens in devising plans for the development of our great natural resources...

In the Department of Education there is evidence of increasing interest in our public schools. More liberal supplements have been voted and marked improvements made in equipment.

The past year has been one of abundant harvests and high prices for all the products of the farm. At no period in the history of our Province was Agriculture so profitable and so intelligently prosecuted.

The harvest of the sea has been abundant and profitable beyond the record of many years. I invite your most careful consideration of proposals providing for the fishermen opportunities for technical education in their calling.

It is a cause for deepest gratitude that notwithstanding the depletion of their ranks of workers, the trade and commerce and the revenues of Canada have surpassed all records, and we in this Province have our full share of the general prosperity.

The Public Accounts for the past year and the Estimates for the current year will be laid before you.

I now leave you in the discharge of your legislative duties, trusting that under the guidance of Divine Providence your deliberations may tend to the further advancement, welfare and prosperity of our people.

After his Honour had departed, the appointment of sessional committees and other routine usual on opening day was attended to. The House then adjourned till the following day.

After routine proceedings of Friday, the address in reply to the Speech was moved by Mr. McNevin and seconded by Dr. A. A. McDonald. Both gentlemen acquitted themselves admirably. The Leader of the Opposition followed and continued speaking for the balance of the week.

The Country's Finances.

Canada's fiscal year ends on March 31st, and the approach of that time finds the country in an eminently sound financial position. A fairly reliable indication of trade conditions throughout the country may be obtained from the customs revenues and it is interesting to note that these continue to break all records.

In a double sense is this satisfactory. First, because it shows that despite the war the country's prosperity is on the upgrade, and secondly, because it should act as an incentive to lift that prosperity to a still higher level.

Mr. Bonar Law continued, has completed his victory by a pursuit of 110 miles in fifteen days, during which the Tigris was crossed three times. This pursuit was conducted in a country destitute of supplies, despite the commencement of the summer heat.

Britain is negotiating for the purchase of the entire Canadian wheat crop of 1917. The price to be fixed and lesser details of the purchase are now the subject of correspondence between Ottawa and London.

The splendid position she has so dearly won in this war. The past year has been one of abundant harvests and high prices for all the products of the farm.

The Fall of Bagdad.

Referring in the British House of Commons on the 12th inst., to the success of General Maude's army in the east, Mr. Bonar Law said the fall of Bagdad came as a sequel to a series of brilliant operations carried out by British and Indian troops with dash and determination for which no praise could be too high.

London, March 15.—Correspondents at British Headquarters telegraph that Wednesday's successful British operations were carried out with heavy rain beating in the faces of our troops, so that at times they could see but a few yards. But they plunged forward through the clinging mud.

London, March 19.—British troops, say advisers from headquarters, pressed the retreating Germans hard all night long.

Bagdad. After an action the Turks retreated in the night, abandoning a position they had prepared. On March 7, British cavalry found the Turks in position and on the Diala river, eight miles from the outskirts of Bagdad. The river, he said, was unfordable and constituted a formidable obstacle.

Meanwhile the Turks had received reinforcements from Bagdad. They offered stubborn resistance along the Diala and in a position covering Bagdad from the southwest. Gen. Maude threw a bridge across the Tigris at its confluence with the Diala. Notwithstanding the heat and dust, Mr. Bonar Law said, the British made a brilliant march of eighteen miles toward Bagdad and found the Turks strongly posted six miles southwest of the town.

Gen. Maude in these operations, Mr. Bonar Law continued, has completed his victory by a pursuit of 110 miles in fifteen days, during which the Tigris was crossed three times. This pursuit was conducted in a country destitute of supplies, despite the commencement of the summer heat.

Paris, March 19.—Tomorrow or the day after two British French Departments, those of Oise and Aisne will be liberated from the German invaders, according to reports from the fighting front. The total territory now regained is roughly calculated at 620 square miles.

Progress of the War

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London, March 19.—British troops, say advisers from headquarters, pressed the retreating Germans hard all night long.

London, March 19.—Memorable will be St. Patrick's Day, 1917. It was on that day the German lines in France, held for over two years, suddenly yielded along a front of one hundred miles.

London, March 19.—While newspaper comment is moderate in tone the retreat is described as unprecedented except for the period following the battle of the Marne, and it is emphasized that there is nothing yet to indicate where the German line will be halted.

Petrograd, March 15th.—Inlement weather, stoppage of railways and shortage of foods have apparently, been the predisposing causes of the revolution in which the Czar has, suddenly and unexpectedly, lost his high position and his high power.

London, March 19.—It is difficult at the present moment to give the names of all the places captured but some of the names and a reference to maps will aid in indicating the tremendous scope of the advance. A few of the names are as follows: Bapaume, Peronne, Nyon, Roye, Nesle, Chaules, Incidental to these captures there were others, south of the Somme: the villages of Fresnes, Horgny, Villers, Carboneil, Barleux, and Launa Sonnette; north of the river, in addition to the town of Bapaume, we are in possession of the villages of Letransloy, Bieville, Bihucourt, Achistegrand, Achistepetit, Abelainesville, Buequerry, and Essarts. We also hold Quenoy Farm, fifteen hundred yards north east of the last named village and have gained the western and northern western defences on Monchy Au Bis, Lassigny, Noyon, Carlepont, Morsan, Noyvros, Vingy, Crouy, all in the Oise and Aisne districts have also been taken.

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In Lassigny region west of Roye, the Germans appear to have made only a weak defence since the French were able to push forward thirteen miles at one bound. General Nivelle the French commander, is following up the retreating Germans with great rapidity. It is regarded as doubtful whether the Germans will find it feasible to offer serious resistance before reaching their basic line of defence between Lille and Suissons, two days march from where they now are.

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Revolution in Russia

Petrograd, March 15th.—Inlement weather, stoppage of railways and shortage of foods have apparently, been the predisposing causes of the revolution in which the Czar has, suddenly and unexpectedly, lost his high position and his high power.

After two days patrolling the streets the soldiers were ordered to fire on the people but refused. Then the Police were called upon as supposedly more subservient. The police fired upon the people. The troops took the side of the people and fired back on the police.

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revolutionists maintain they are actions for the preservation of Bonar Law told the House that opposed to a separate peace and order, the emblem being a white telegram received from Petroloyal to the Entente Allies. As hand on the arm. Reports state grad said that the whereabouts of an incident to prove this, when that Premier Sturmer and Mini-Emporor Nicholas was unknown, the revolutionists captured the star of the Interior Protopopoff He further stated that the arsenal they found that a British were both killed. Socialists at abdication of the Emperor and military attache was visiting first by their extreme views em-the appointment of Grand Duke there. They appointed a guard barrased the Duma but finally Michael as Regent has not yet of honor composed of armed agreed to stand by the now been carried into effect, though soldiers which escorted him safe-government. Reports respecting it was decided on by the executive to the British Embassy. There she Czar; are conflicting. One five in-power.

London, March 17—Reuter's Petrograd despatch says that prior to his abdication the Russian committee to enlist in organ-places him 65 miles away. (Concluded on page three.)

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JUST WHAT YOU WANT In an Overcoat READY HERE

Think of what you want to see in your Fall or Winter Overcoats—think of the smart new style you want—the careful tailoring—the fit—the warmth—the durability.

When you have your idea in mind—drop in here and see if the very one you want is not ready for your call.

Really—it would be hard to find a man whose Overcoat needs we cannot supply. We have the Overcoats that are right in style—in cut—in tailoring—in fit and as to price—all we ask is have you compare.

And then you can see how your new coat will look BEFORE you buy it. And you do not have to take it unless you are delighted with it. It's a good way to buy an Overcoat.

- Men's dark fancy tweed Overcoats convertible collar, D. B. model, 50 ins. long, g. oil heavy warm winter coats, with good quality Italian lining. All sizes.....\$12.00
Men's fancy brown and grey tweeds, Chinchillas and Napps in plain blues in convertible and shawl collars, 46 and 50 inches long. At this price we can show you one of the best ranges of coats in the city. All well tailored garments, all full lined with best quality Italian lining. All sizes.....\$15.00
Men's plain black Me'ton Overcoats Chesterfield style 'S. B.' by front, 50 inches long. All wool material, purchased before the advance in price. One of the best fitting coats in the store. All sizes.....\$18.00
Men's fine hand tailored Overcoats in fancy colored tweeds and Chinchillas in many different models. Three quarters and full length 20th Century make. All guaranteed and tailored, satin, shawl and full lined. All sizes.....\$20.00
Young man's Overcoats that win approval at first sight. They come in full length, convertible collar, Ulsters, Chesterfields, in black and dark greys, etc. Shawl collars, all 20th Century garments, and fully guaranteed. A large range of cloths to choose from. All sizes.....\$25.00

MOORE & McLEOD LIMITED 119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown O.C. 25th, 1916

(Continued from page two)

Asian Emperor transferred supreme command of Russian armies to Grand Duke Nicholas.

Petrograd, March 17.—Arrests of individuals out of tune with the new regime continue daily. The former Minister of War, Sinkhomlinoff narrowly escaped lynching at hands of the angry soldiers. Food is being rushed here and prices are lowering.

Petrograd, March 17.—Unless improbable events occur, Russia has today become a republic. The outcome depends on the reception of the new government's manifesto by the six million soldiers at the front. It is rumored here that the Grand Duke Alexis, the little son of the Czar, is dead.

St. Patrick's Day

St. Patrick's Day, 1917, was marked by glorious weather in Prince Edward Island. The sun shone resplendently and everything turned out most auspiciously for a successful celebration of the day which all Irishmen hold dear. In Charlottetown, the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Benevolent Irish Society had their usual parade which was witnessed by many citizens. As a considerable number of the younger members of these societies are absent on active service the parade in consequence was not so large as in former years.

Headed by the 4th Regiment Band playing all the old time Irish airs the parade at 10 o'clock marched from their rooms up Queen Street to Richmond and proceeded to St. Dunstan's Cathedral where Solemn High Mass was celebrated. The celebrant was Rev. Father Rooney, with Father Hughes as deacon, Father McQuaid as sub-deacon and Rev. Maurice McDonald Master of Ceremonies, His Lordship, Bishop O'Leary occupied his place in the Sanctuary.

The preacher for the occasion was Rev. M. J. Smith of Iowa, who delivered an excellent discourse appropriate to the occasion. At the close of the Service the parade re-formed and made a detour of some of the principal streets before returning to their hall.

Canada's Trade is Doubled That of 1914

Ottawa, March 11.—The aggregate trade of Canada during the year 1916, according to the statement of the trade and commerce department just published, amounted to \$2,112,878,898, or more than double what it was for 1914. The balance of trade is in Canada's favor for the exports totalled \$1,308,918,418.

Exports to the United Kingdom alone aggregated \$718,728,567, almost double what they were in 1915, and nearly four times the figures of 1914. The United States purchased from us goods to the value of \$269,967,364, but we purchased from that country \$592,088,039 worth, and from the United Kingdom, by far and best customer, only \$110,104,634 worth.

Our exports to the United Kingdom included the following: Horses \$ 2,547,878 Breadstuffs 256,901,188 Fish 7,818,829 Fruits 2,065,556 Nickel 1,689,004 Paper 1,028,920 Butter 2,099,921 Canned 38,382,370 Bacon and ham 38,955,176

Local and Other Items

A branch of the Canadian Church Extension Society, was formed by St. Dunstan's Congregation Sunday evening, under the direction of Rev. A. McAulay, who was the preacher of the occasion.

The Prince Edward, after battling with heavy ice all day Friday last, succeeded in reaching Georgetown Saturday morning at 7:30 o'clock. The train with the mails and passengers arrived in the city at noon.

The Feast of St. Joseph, was duly celebrated in the chapel of the Convent of that name in this city on Monday 19th. There were the usual Masses in the morning. In the evening a sermon by Rev. Father Herrell, was followed by Solemn Pontifical Benediction by His Lordship, Bishop O'Leary officiating.

The play "Retribution, or a Fisherman's Luck" under the auspices of the Benevolent Irish Society, as advertised in last week's Herald, was admirably carried out in the People's Theatre last evening to a crowded audience. The acting was by local talent and all admirably performed their part.

Fifteen members of the Provincial Legislature Friday afternoon paid a visit to Falconwood Hospital for the Insane, the Provincial Infirmary, and the Tuberculosis Hospital. Everything was found neat and clean. Many of the patients were busily engaged in different kinds of work, pleasing to themselves. A very striking peace of skilled workmanship performed by one of the inmates was a wooden cart, made from cutting trees out of the aspen woods. The complete article was made by this man and the cart is perfect in every way neatly painted in red and blue.

When Patrick Maguire of Horloging Mass, took down his flag on Tuesday last and went out to clear the snow from the front steps and the sidewalk, he was paving the way for his eight grandchildren and scores of other relatives and friends who came to help him celebrate his one hundred and third birthday on Wednesday. Physically "Pat" Maguire is reported to be a remarkable man. He's a teetotaler, and he claims that he owes many years of his long life to that. Mr. Maguire said he has never been sick but once in his life and that he rolled up a doctor's bill amounting to \$1 for one visit.

Forty Hours Devotion

The forty hours devotion began in St. Dunstan's Cathedral yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. Rev. J. B. Gaudet was celebrant of the solemn Mass of Exposition. He was assisted by Rev. Leo Herrell as deacon, Rev. Frank McQuaid as sub-deacon and Rev. Maurice McDonald as Master of Ceremonies. The Blessed Sacrament was carried in solemn procession around the church and enthroned above the tabernacle on the high altar. This morning at 8 o'clock the solemn high Mass process was celebrated by J. J. McDonald, assisted by Rev. F. Croken, sub-deacon and Rev. Maurice McDonald Master of Ceremonies. The solemn Mass of Exposition will take place at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Ships to the value of upwards of sixty million dollars, to be constructed in Canadian yards this year, are, it is estimated, already under contract. Among them are the vessels, included in the orders, to the amount of \$25,000,000, so far placed on behalf of the British Admiralty, through the Imperial Munitions Board. A hundred others are under construction at plants in various cities throughout the Dominion, and also certain contracts regarding information cannot be given. Additional contracts for the building of merchant ships will possibly be placed during the next few weeks and there is a likelihood that some measure of Government assistance to the shipbuilding industry, apart from the subsidies now granted for drydocks, will be sought. Negotiations are now in progress with a view to introducing the manufacture of steel plants for ships and structural steel in Canadian plants.

Mrs. Alexander McRae, of Mt. Vernon, has received word that her son Pte. John A. McRae, of the 104th Battalion, has been wounded in the knee and is now in a hospital in France.

Genuine sorrow is felt throughout Canada for the death of the Duchess of Connaught which took place in London on the 15th. She had endeared herself to the Canadian people while at Ottawa during the time her husband, the Duke of Connaught, was Governor General.

On the 19th, inst., Feast of St. Joseph, in St. Dunstan's College chapel, his Lordship Bishop O'Leary, vested the following named young ladies in the holy Habit of the Order of St. Martha: viz. Miss Mary Hughes, Morell, Miss Sister Francis Joseph, Miss Sister Philip, Neri, Miss Elizabeth Cummings, St. Peters, now Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart, Miss Gertrude Trainor, Hope River, now Sister Mary Augustine, Miss Florence Houghy, Kelly's Cross, now Sister Mary Anthony. The following made First Profession and took temporary vows, viz. Sister Mary Clare, formerly Patricia Murray of Kelly's Cross. Sister Bernadine Sienna, formerly Rose McQuaid of Kelly's Cross. This is the first reception of this kind ever held on the Island.

Borden's Speech to Veterans

"Canada's confidence in the valor of her sons who represent her in the war for her own security and for the maintenance of the British Empire, with unimpaired strength for safeguarding civilization against the assault of the latter day barbarians, was the keynote of the last remarks made by Premier Borden at the Canadian front.

Sir Robert was deeply stirred by the sights of the day. He had seen many thousands of men inured to the life in the trenches hardened veterans, while yet, for the most part, lads or young men. He had bidden a Nova Scotia Battalion, of which he is honorary colonel, God-speed.

He had observed a battalion practice in which great attacking waves were being sent against the trenches, and having seen other evidence of the evolution of the weapon of destruction to the point of terrible effectiveness, the premier was in a position to more fully understand the resolution of the men who at their country's call go out into the open against them.

Another brigade, with the troops drawn up, was addressed by Sir Robert, who spoke briefly of Canada's part in the war. He said the Canadian people were utterly opposed to German ideas, as represented in the ravaging of Belgium, the destruction of the Lusitania, the murder of Nurse Cavell and Captain Fryatt, and for the right of individuals and free peoples they fought.

Sir Robert said he felt honored in having an opportunity to speak to them. They had done glorious service in the past, and if the occasion should arise again he knew they would not be content to rest upon the glory of the past. When they returned to Canada a warm welcome awaited them from the home-folk.

Among his hearers were many young university men of Toronto and McGill, members of the University battalion, through which, from first to last, almost five thousand men have passed. They listened with eager attention, and gave Sir Robert three cheers and a tiger. Hon. J. D. Hazen was absent in the north during these latter visits, on a pilgrimage to the cemetery where his son, who was killed at the Ypres salient, buried. There is an urgent desire among the troops for a larger issue of the army paper which contains news by cable from Canada. Only two thousand copies are printed daily, not nearly enough to pass around the large Canadian army now in France. It is understood the government has the matter under consideration.

The Market Prices

Table listing market prices for various goods: Butter .040 to .042, Eggs per doz. .042 to .046, Fowls each .80 to 1.00, Chickens per pair .85 to 1.25, Flour (per cwt.) .00 to 0.00, Beef (small) .010 to 0.16, Beef (quarter) .008 to 0.11, Mutton per lb. .011 to 0.00, Pork .016 to 0.18, Potatoes .100 to 1.25, Hay, per 100 lbs. .075 to 0.80, Black Oats .075 to 0.78, Hides (per lb.) .000 to 0.18, Calf Skins (per lb.) .000 to 0.25, Sheep Pelts .150 to 2.00, Oatmeal (per cwt.) .000 to 0.00, Turnips .018 to 0.20, Turkeys (per lb.) .025 to 0.30, Pressed Hay .1400 to 17.00, Straw .030 to 0.40, Ducks per pair .155 to 2.00, Lamb Pelts .000 to 0.00

Mortgage Sale

There will be sold by public Auction, in front of the Court House, Souris, in the County of Prince Edward, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1917, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Township Number Sixty-six, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake set in the central division of Lot Forty-six (46); thence east to the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and from thence two points northward and thence south one hundred and seventeen (117) acres a little more or less, being thus described in a deed of conveyance from the Commissioner of Public Lands to Caleb C. Carlson, bearing date the eighth day of May, A. D. 1907, the said land being bounded on the north by the rear line of the Gulf Shore farms, on the west by land now or formerly in possession of Joseph and Charles McLachlan; or the east by land now or formerly in possession of John McAulay, and on the south by land now or formerly in possession of James McPhee and Austin Fraser, and being known and distinguished as farm No. 1 on the plan of that portion of the said Township Number Sixty-six showing the Stewart's Estate on the said Township on file in the Land Office at Charlottetown, agreeably to a plan in the margin of the certificate before mentioned drawn by the Commissioner of Public Lands to the said Caleb C. Carlson.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a power contained in a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the third day of February, A. D. 1910 and made between John McDonald (Pensioner), of St. John's, in the County of Prince Edward Island, Farmer, of the one part, and John McLean and Austin L. Fraser, both of Souris, in King's County, aforesaid, Trustees of the estate of late Stephen McInnis, default having been made in the payment of the Principal and interest secured hereby.

For further particulars apply to A. F. Quaid, Esquire, Auctioneer, Souris, P. E. Island.

JOHN McLEAN, AUSTIN L. FRASER, Trustees of the Estate of late Stephen McInnis

March 21, 1917-41

Mortgage Sale

There will be sold by public Auction, in front of the Court House, Souris, in the County of Prince Edward, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1917, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being at Souris, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the north-western angle of land in possession of James Cullen and running thence north-westerly along the eastern line of land formerly owned by Mrs. Beaton, now owned or occupied by James Rees, for the distance of two hundred and eighteen feet (218 feet), or until it strikes land of late of Alexander Paquet; thence south-easterly along the western boundary of said land mentioned last seventy-two feet (72 ft.); thence south-westerly to a line formerly owned by Mrs. Beaton, two hundred and fifty feet (250 ft.), or until it strikes land of late James Cullen; thence north-westerly one hundred and ten feet (110 ft.) to the place of commencement; and also the free and uninterrupted use, liberty and privilege of and passage at all times hereafter, and for all purposes, with or without houses, carts, carriages or wagons, and to drive cattle, sheep and other animals in, over and upon a right of way of fifteen feet in width extending from Paquet Street to the above described land and premises.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a power contained in a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Ninth day of November, A. D. 1911, and made between William J. Paquet, of Souris, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, Postmaster, of the one part, and E. Robert Anderson, of the other part, default having been made in the payment of the principal and interest secured thereby.

For further particulars apply to A. F. Quaid, Esquire, Auctioneer, Souris, P. E. Island.

ANNABELLA ANDERSON, WALLACE ANDERSON, Executors Estate of E. R. Anderson, deceased. March 21, 1917-41

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.

BRITAIN—CALLS TO CANADA— THE FACTORY THE FARM She must have Food— for her Armies in the Field—for her Workers in the Factory—in the Munition plant—in the Shipyard—in the Mine. THERE'S DANGER IN SIGHT—BUT YOU CAN HELP Do You Know— that the rapidly rising price of food stuffs means that the World's reserve supply is getting small? YOU CAN— help thwart Germany's desperate submarine thrust on the high seas. Do You Know— that a world-wide famine can only be averted by increasing this supply? YOU CAN— do this by helping to make every bit of land in Canada produce—the very last pound of food stuffs of which it is capable. Do You Know— that a "food famine" would be a worse disaster to the Empire and her Allies than reverse in the Field? AND REMEMBER— that no man can say that he has fully done his part—who having land—be it garden patch, or farm, or ranch—fails to make it produce food to its utmost capacity. THESE FARM PRODUCTS ARE NEEDED FOR EXPORT WHEAT, OATS, BEEF, BACON, CHEESE, EGGS, BUTTER, POULTRY, BEANS & PEAS, WOOL, FLAX AND FLAX FIBRE, DRIED VEGETABLES. "No matter what difficulties may face us, the supreme duty of every man on the land is to use every thought and every energy in the direction of producing more—and still more." Martin Burrell—Minister of Agriculture. The Department invites every desiring information on any subject relative to Farm and Garden, to write— INFORMATION BUREAU DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE OTTAWA

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 27th April 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 3 from Kirores P. E. Island. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Kirores and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, March 19th 1917, March 14th, 1917-31.

Mortgage Sale

There will be sold by public Auction, on Wednesday, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1917, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Post Office, in Georgetown, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, all that tract piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Township Number 65, in King's County, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the north side of Peter's Road at the southwest angle of Farm Plot Number Twenty-three, now or formerly in possession of William McDonald; thence running north to the angle of the year 1784, 54 chains to the division line between Townships Numbers Sixty-one and Sixty-three; thence west along the said division line 12 chains; thence south to the road aforesaid and thence along the road east 19 chains to the place of commencement, being Farm Plot Number Twenty-three and containing 100 acres of land a little more or less.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 26th day of July, A. D. 1901, and made between Thomas Weatherill, Peter's Road, in Township Number Sixty-three, in King's County, aforesaid, Farmer, and Washburn, which wife, of the one part, and Benjamin C. O'Leary, of the other part, and Benjamin C. O'Leary, of the other part, default having been made in the payment of the Principal and interest secured hereby.

For further particulars apply to the office of James D. Stewart, Number 169 Richmond Street, Charlottetown. Dated, this 16th day of March, A. D. 1917.

BENJAMIN O'LEARY, Mortgagee. March 21, 1917-41

Keep up the Food Supply and Help Make Victory Sure OUR soldiers must be fed; the people at home must be fed. And—in spite of Germany's murderous campaign to cut off the Allies' Food supply, by sinking every ship on the High Seas—an ample and unflinching flow of food to England and France must be maintained. This is National Service— Not to the Farmer only— But to YOU—to everybody— This appeal is directed WE must unite as a NATION to SERVE—to SAVE and to PRODUCE. Men, women and children; the young, the middle aged and the old—all can help in the Nation's Army of Production. PLANT a garden—small or large. Utilize your own back yard. Cultivate the vacant lots. Make them all yield food. WOMEN of towns can find no better or more important outlet for their energies than in cultivating a vegetable garden. Be patriotic in act as well as in thought. Use every means available— Overlook nothing. For information on any subject relating to the Farm and Garden, write: INFORMATION BUREAU Dominion Department of Agriculture OTTAWA HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister. Dominion Department of Agriculture OTTAWA, CANADA.

Canadian Government Railways CHANGE IN TIME Commencing Tuesday, March 20th, 1917 and until further notice, the following will be the service on Elmira Branch: Mixed train will leave Elmira on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 5.50 a. m. for Souris; returning will leave Souris at 7.40 p. m. for Elmira. Mixed train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday will leave Souris at 7.10 a. m. for Charlottetown, instead of 8.00 a. m. as heretofore. District Passenger Agent's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 17th, 1917. March 21, 1917-41

Mail Contract SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 27th April 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Hunter's River, P. E. Island, from the 1st July next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Hunter's River, P. E. Island, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

Mail Contract SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 27th April 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Belfast, P. E. Island, from the 1st July next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Belfast and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

Mail Contract SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 20th April 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 1, from Winkler, P. E. Island, from the 1st July next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Winkler and other route offices and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

The Crown of Thorns.

All diadems in one. Are gathered on Thy head. While everlasting ages run, Ruler of quick and dead. Thy empire all obey. O Christ, Thou King of Kings! Imperial graces softly sway Thy rule o'er swaying things. "Before Thy blood-brought crown, Thy angels cry, O Lord, "We fling our jewelled glories down O Lamb of God adored." Great Virgin-Born, we bow On earth before Thy Light: O bid us stand rejoicing now, Absolved and clear and white. —CAROLINE D. SWAN.

The Holy Hour.

Oh, little lamp that glows before the shrine Of Christ the Lord, here in the chapel dim, I would the tireless constancy were mine, Wherewith your radiance serves and honours Him. Oh, little lamp! your steadfast worship shames My hours of deep discouragement and doubt. When fitfully with love my heart up-flames, And then in dark forgetfulness goes out. —DENIS A. MCCARTHY

A Dream of Fashions.

(FATHER GILES, O. F. M., in The Franciscan Herald.)

"I don't care what you say," pouted Marion Ribeau, emerging from Saint Delphine's Tertiary Hall with a number of sister Tertiaries after the regular monthly meeting of their fraternity. Father Roch is good and pious and kind and jovial and all that, but he's altogether too strict and old-fashioned when it comes to passing judgment on women's styles.

"Why, Marion Ribeau, I'm surprised to hear you speak so disparagingly of our Reverend Director," exclaimed Jane Adams reprovingly, "and I for one think that Father Roch has very sensible ideas as to what we woman and girls should and should not wear."

"I'm of the same opinion," rejoined Jenny Borden, with emphasis, "and I think it would be a real shame if we Tertiaries didn't have sense enough to dress decently in spite of the tyrannical dictates of fashion."

"Oh, you two needn't worry, as you both look charming in the style of gowns Father Roch wants us to wear, but I must follow the fashions if I want to appear attractive."

"That's all nonsense, Marion, and you know it," retorted Jane. "You'd look just as well in the dresses we are accustomed to wear and even better than in the ugly and improper gowns you persist in putting on."

"I beg your pardon, they're not improper," Marion said quickly her temper rising, "and my conscience is quite at ease on this score."

"Excuse me, Marion, I did not mean to wound your feelings," Jane hurried to assure her friend, "but what about others?"

"Let others take care of their own consciences and I'll look to mine," came Marion's very un-Tertiary answer. "And, as I said before, you and Father Roch can say what you please, I'll continue to follow the fashions, and dress according to my state in life, as our Rule expressly says we should."

Three days after, Marion Ribeau returned late at night from a birthday party at the home of one her friends. She was in high spirits, for had she not been voted the queen of the party and the most stylishly gowned young lady present? Entering her bed-room, she sank into the soft cushions of a large easy-chair to live over again in sweet recollection the happy events of the evening. But, thoroughly fatigued as she was, she soon began to nod, and before long she was in the land of nod.

She dreamt she died and immediately after death soared aloft to seek admittance to the great golden gate of Heaven. She knocked rather loudly and boldly at the glittering portal, in the assurance that St. Peter had a warm

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, supains the taste, and affects the breathing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic.

"I was ill for four months with catarrh in the head and throat. Had a bad cough and raised blood. I had become discouraged when my husband bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded me to try it. I advise all to take it. It has cured and built me up." Mrs. Eliza Roberts, West Lincoln, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

welcome in store for her. In response to her knocking, the massive door swung noiselessly open, and Marion almost lost her breath as she caught sight of the wonderful golden streets, and beheld myriads of angels and saints, clad in garments that rivalled the rainbow in beauty and color, moving about from place to place and singing to the accompaniment of countless harps, the praises of the Most High. Her heart was beating with joy, she stepped forward to enter the dazzlingly beautiful City of God, when she was startled by a gruff:

"And what's your business here?" She turned toward the speaker, and saw St. Peter seated near the door at a table of the most precious marble studded with costly jewels of every hue. Before him lay a number of ponderous tomes, while numerous angels stood by ready to do his bidding.

"Oh, dear St. Peter," Marion began in her most winning tones although she wondered why her voice quivered and why St. Peter wore such a forbidding countenance, "don't you know me? Why, I'm Marion Ribeau. I just died a few minutes ago and I beg you kindly to admit me into the joys and glory of Heaven."

"In such a dress?" asked the holy door-keeper with a frown. Marion noticed now for the first time that she was still clothed in her party gown, and she was much grieved that, in her hurry to leave the earth she had forgotten to take her coat with her—the one she had been accustomed to wear when she used to visit Father Roch at the convent. But it was now too late, for St. Peter had already perceived how she was dressed. Still it would never do to give up at once her endeavours to enter Heaven, so she thought she would gain the goodwill of St. Peter by counting up all the good works she had done.

"I led a good and pious life on earth, dear St. Peter," she began, folding her hands devoutly and assuming as pious an appearance as she could "and I used to go to Holy Mass every morning."

"In such a dress?" repeated St. Peter, his face growing darker. Marion acted as if she had heard nothing.

"And almost daily to Holy Communion."

"In such a dress?" came the same question with increasing sternness.

"And I often visited the poor and sick and—"

"In such a dress?" thundered St. Peter, for the fourth time.

"Well, how could I have dressed otherwise?" she asked, somewhat piqued at the Saint's persistent questioning. "It was the style. I merely followed the fashion."

"I know no style but modesty," was St. Peter's curt reply. "This was too much for poor Marion, and she began to weep bitterly, saying:

"Is this the way to treat a child of Mary?"

"A child of Mary?" reiterated the heavenly janitor, bringing down his clenched fist with a tremendous thud on the volumes before him and frightened the little cherubs that hovered near.

"You a child of Mary, the paragon of all that is pure and modest? You dare to tell me this to my face, dressed as you are in that immodest gown? A child of Mary, forsooth, that went about on earth to church, to the theatre, to the parks, to parties, and on the public thoroughfares dressed in the garments of sin and shame!"

"Well, well, well! That caps the climax. A young lady, claiming no doubt, to be a child of St. Francis, and unable to wear his scapular and cord on account of her dress. Indeed, this surpasses all my experience at the gate of Heaven, and the aged saint shook his great white head in evident perplexity. Then, of a sudden, "Is this really your scapular, young lady?" he asked.

"Yes, dear St. Peter," replied Marion shamefacedly.

"And you claim to be a member of the Third Order of St. Francis?"

"Yes, dear St. Peter," more humbly than before.

"Well, this is a unique case, and I suppose I will have to lay the matter before St. Francis himself."

(Concluded next week)

SCOTT'S EMULSION. It is taken by people in tropical countries all the year round. It stops wasting and keeps up the strength and vitality in summer as well as winter. ALL DRUGGISTS

WHOOPING COUGH

The Infant's Most Dangerous Disease.

Whooping Cough, although specially a disease of childhood, is by no means confined to that period but may occur at any time of life. It is one of the most dangerous diseases of infancy, and yearly causes more deaths than scarlet fever, typhoid or diphtheria, and is more common in female than in male children.

Whooping Cough starts with sneezing, watering of the eyes, irritation of the throat, feverishness and cough. The coughing attacks occur frequently but are generally more severe at night.

On the first sign of a "whoop," Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup should be administered, and weeks of suffering prevented, as it helps to clear the bronchial tubes of the collected mucus and phlegm.

Mrs. Nellie Barley, Amherst, N.S., writes: "I have much pleasure in saying that there is no cough syrup like Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. My little girl took whooping cough from a little girl who has since died with it. I tried lots of things but found 'Dr. Wood's' to give the greatest relief. It helped her to raise the phlegm, and she is now better. My young brother is also taking the coughing, and he is getting 'Dr. Wood's' to work again."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper, 3 times the trade-mark; price 25c. and 50c. Refuse substitutes.

Manufactured only by T. M. Munnich Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Mrs. Yeast—"That is a very nice cake. Did you get the recipe out of a cook book?"

Miss Fusanfeather—"No I made it out of my head."

Mrs. Yeast—"You don't say so! It is certainly very light."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for Croup; found nothing equal to it; sure cure.

CHAS. E. SHARP, Hawshaw, N. B., Sept. 1st, 1905.

Father—"How do you like the new baby the doctor has just brought?"

Tommy—"Why, he's bald, and he hasn't any teeth. You've been took in, father. He's brought you an old one."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

Wife—Charles, dear, you are growing handsomer every day.

Husband—I'm sorry, Isabel, but I'm rather hard up at present.

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."

She—Why are all the vessels spoken of as "she's"? Because they all glide so beautifully, isn't it?

He—No; it's because their rigging costs so much.

W. H. O. Wilkinson, Stratford 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 50c. a box."

I say, doctor, did you ever doctor another doctor?"

"Oh, yes."

"Well, tell me this. Does a doctor doctor a doctor in the way the doctored doctor wants to be doctored, or does the doctor doing the doctored doctor the other doctor in his own way?"

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

"That man irritates me!"

"Why?"

"He knows so much that isn't so—and he can prove all his statements."

WHOOPING COUGH

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Whooping Cough starts with sneezing, watering of the eyes, irritation of the throat, feverishness and cough. The coughing attacks occur frequently but are generally more severe at night.

On the first sign of a "whoop," Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup should be administered, and weeks of suffering prevented, as it helps to clear the bronchial tubes of the collected mucus and phlegm.

Mrs. Nellie Barley, Amherst, N.S., writes: "I have much pleasure in saying that there is no cough syrup like Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. My little girl took whooping cough from a little girl who has since died with it. I tried lots of things but found 'Dr. Wood's' to give the greatest relief. It helped her to raise the phlegm, and she is now better. My young brother is also taking the coughing, and he is getting 'Dr. Wood's' to work again."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper, 3 times the trade-mark; price 25c. and 50c. Refuse substitutes.

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CHAS. E. SHARP, Hawshaw, N. B., Sept. 1st, 1905.

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Tommy—"Why, he's bald, and he hasn't any teeth. You've been took in, father. He's brought you an old one."

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I say, doctor, did you ever doctor another doctor?"

"Oh, yes."

"Well, tell me this. Does a doctor doctor a doctor in the way the doctored doctor wants to be doctored, or does the doctor doing the doctored doctor the other doctor in his own way?"

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"That man irritates me!"

"Why?"

"He knows so much that isn't so—and he can prove all his statements."

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