

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, EDNESDAY, NOV. 6, 1912

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CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

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

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

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Nov. 30 1912.

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American Catholics are beginning to realize the principle of Christian life. Get in touch with the Acts of present day apostles among heathen peoples.

Read:—The Field Afar,

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THE FIELD AFAR

HAWTHORNE . . . N. Y.

July 3, 1912—31

Reasons Why The C. B. C. Is The Best

The Charlottetown Business College's claims of superiority are not based on hot air, bombast or broadside bragging.

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

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To have your Watch or Clock, repaired and put in serviceable order.

We also repair Barometers musical boxes and all kinds of Jewellery in a workmanlike manner.

Goods For Sale:

- Eight Day Clocks
- Alarms and Timepieces \$1 up
- Girl's Watches \$3 to \$10
- Ladies' Watches \$10 to \$35
- Men's Watches \$4 to \$40
- Boy's Watches \$1.75
- Half doz. Tea Spoons. \$1.25 to \$2 up
- A nice Butter Knife, 75c., \$1.125
- Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Bread Trays
- Necklets 75c. up
- Locketts 50c. to \$20.50
- Reading Glasses 25c. up
- Telescopes
- Spectacles, 75c. and \$1 up
- Fobs and Chains, \$1 up
- Bracelets 75c. to \$8
- Hat Pins 25c. up
- Ladies' and Gents' Rings
- Cuff Links, Collar Studs
- Field Glasses, \$3.75 to \$20
- Barometers \$4 to \$8
- Thermometers 25 cents up to \$5

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

The Catholic Church in Jamaica.

The Spaniards of the sixteenth century were the first Christianizers of that period. Their discoverer, writes T. O. Mason in the Catholic Union and Times, were undertaken and carried out under the blessing of Mother Church, and were equally for the propagation of the sacred truths among the heathens, as for the purpose of adding new colonies to Spain.

With all their unimpaired piety who ministered to the spiritual needs of the soldiers and acted as missionaries in the evangelizing of the conquered. That there was a priest with Diego Colon when he landed and took possession of Jamaica in 1494, may very well be assumed. At any rate, with the capture of the island began its history as a Catholic possession of the Church, and while the Caribs were gradually exterminated by the secular authorities, it is certain that their spiritual welfare received the attention of the clerical who tried to convert them to the faith. As more colonists came out from Spain the nucleus church grew in proportion and its ceremonies became the striking feature of life at Santiago de la Vega, the Spanish capital (now Spanish town). Signs of this Catholic occupation still linger in the old city in the names of some of its streets.

With the taking of the island in the time of Cromwell, the sovereignty of the Church was ended and Protestantism assumed its role under the English. But new life was given to the faith in the colony when Irish exiles were sent out by the Protector to populate the island, while making of it a sort of penal settlement for the vanquished. In the reign of James I. we hear of Father Churchill, the first English priest whose name is recorded in the rather slim annals of the early Christian Church in Jamaica.

The first English-speaking priest buried on the island was F. Provost, who had been chaplain of the famous Dillon Regiment in the War of the Revolution.

The Work of the Franciscans. The Franciscans, who had been earnest in missionary work in the Indies, still labored to advance the Catholic cause under the new rulers, and several notable fathers were amongst them. Chief of these, between 1845 and 1849, were F. Rodriguez, and in 1850-51, the first Vicar Apostolic, P. Benito Fernandez, both Spaniards, and famous for their evangelical work in the now essentially Protestant colony.

With the breaking out of the revolution in Santo Domingo, many Haitian refugees found an asylum in Jamaica, and these, being all French Catholics, assisted materially in strengthening the interests of the Church in that island. So many were they that sermons for the first time were preached in French and French priests replaced the Spaniards who had hitherto directed the destinies of their religion. Especially zealous of the slaves, whose souls, if we accept their own statements, were little valued by their Protestant masters or by the ministers of other religions, who were often slave owners themselves. It is recorded, and on good authority, that baptism by shiploads was an uncommon feature of the early work of the Franciscans among these unfortunate and benighted Africans.

Under the Jesuits. As successor to Father Fernandez in the Vicarship Apostolic was Father Dupeyron, the famous Jesuit, and the first of his order to arrive in the island. His labors began in the early fifties, lasted for close on forty years and are still spoken of in the highest praise by Catholics who remember him. Equally famous was his successor, Father Porter, also a Jesuit, and brother of the Catholic Archbishop of Bombay, while Father Cothen, a contemporary of Father Porter, and the first English priest of note, has also left his name in the religious history of the colony.

These priests were not only the spiritual advisers of their flock, but were also the consultants and assistants in secular matters, even in law and medicine. Distinguished for his ready versatility as a general guide and friend was Father Dupont, a Jesuit, who died as recent as the early eighties, after forty-five years of constant labor on the island. Perhaps more than any other of his noted predecessors, he was the adored of his flock who knew him familiarly as "Father D."

Under the vicarship of this distinguished priest, and mainly through his efforts the Cathedral Church of Holy Trinity was built in Kingston.

The government of the Church had hitherto been directly under the authorities at Rome, but in 1824 it came under the Maryland-New York Province of the Jesuit Society, by which it is now administered. Prior to this, and shortly after Father Dupeyron's time, the vicarship was exalted to a See and Father Gordon appointed the first Catholic Bishop of the island.

The First Bishop. Under the guidance of Bishop Gordon the Church grew in the number of its converts and especially in the matter of education in Catholic schools, and through the strengthening of mission work in various parts of the island. A body of Salesians was also encouraged to settle in the island and to devote themselves to the training of waifs and incorrigibles, and a farm for their use was laid out in the suburbs of Kingston, where with the assistance of the Sisters of Mercy it was hoped to accomplish considerable good among the unfortunate youths of the city. Owing, however, to lack of financial aid, the scheme was abandoned and the Salesians left.

In the early fifties the first convent was established in Jamaica, there being at the present time two of these institutions—the older Convent of the Sisters of St. Francis and the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy. English institutions both of them, the majority of the nuns were English women, but a few, and some of the more respectable families of Kingston are Jamaica born. Connected with the convents is Alpha Cottage, an industrial and commitment school that rank high in the estimation of the general public. As an influence for good, not only along purely denominational lines, but in the broadest possible sense, it is doubtful if any other public institution accomplishes such benefits among the young as does this school under the Sisters of Mercy.

One of the most influential of the Sisters, and a distinguished nun, is the superior of the St. Francis Sisters, the Venerable Mother Paula, who has been fifty years on the island.

Catholic Education.

Recognizing the importance of education as a converting influence, also for the strengthening of Catholic character among its members, the Church in Jamaica has devoted considerable attention to its schools. There are now some sixty of these in the island with a total attendance of three thousand pupils; the principal of which in Kingston are St. George's College the Duke Street School with an attendance of 600 or 700 scholars, the Kingston Kindergarten and the Training School for girls, under the Sisters of Mercy. The marks obtained by these schools, and especially the Kingston ones, show a most satisfactory system of training. Out of a possible 85 per cent the Duke Street School, for example, secures 75 per cent at the government examinations of public schools. At the college, which is one of the creditable scholastic institutions in the West Indies, there are now 120 pupils, who are taught by four of the Jesuit Fathers in Kingston. The curriculum embraces a classical education, the usual English studies, French and Mathematics, and students are prepared for the Cambridge local examinations, held annually. At the Girls' Training School the usual English studies are taught, as also French, German, the piano and violin, drawing, painting and Swedish drills.

Bishop Collins.

Establishment of missions throughout the island, and the erection of churches where possible, has received considerable impetus of recent years, and particularly since the administration of Bishop Collins. Of all the missions the old one of St. Peter and Paul, at Abore Rocks, is the largest, with 830 to 900 members. Next to it is the church at Mary River, in the parish of St. Mary's, established in the sixties, and now numbering some 700 souls. St. Agnes' Church in Portland, near the town of Bluff Bay, has a membership of 600. There is also a church in Westmoreland, built by Father Toner for the benefit of German Catholics there, and the Church of St. Boniface, Dry Harbor. As in the old days of Father Dupeyron, however, the portable altar, carried on pack mules, is still a feature of Catholic mission work in the outlying settlements.

One of the new churches, very recently dedicated, is that of St. James at Montego Bay, the third town of the island, where it is also proposed to establish a school. For the support of this church the income from Reading Estate, a gift to the Catholics of a Mr. Bogaquet many years ago, has been set apart with the heavy concurrence of all the members of old Reading Mission.

In Recent Years.

In 1907, when the earthquake devastated Kingston, the Cathedral of Holy Trinity, built by Father Dupont, was entirely destroyed, along with several of the schools. In common with the other denominations who suffered a similar fate, this visitation of Providence was a sore affliction for

A Notable Demonstration.

At West Hoboken, Bayonne and Jersey City on last Sunday the demonstrations against blasphemy outlasted those of former years. The Jersey City parade finished at West Side Park, said to be the largest playground in the world. The line of march was a mile long. Upon reaching the park the throng, which had swelled to 40,000, gathered around the temporary altar and sang 'The Star Spangled Banner' with such volume that the distant hills resounded and the earth under foot fairly trembled. This was followed by Mgr. Wall's sermon and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. A male choir of 700 voices sang the 'O Salutaris' and 'Tantum Ergo' and led in the recessional 'Holy God, We Praise Thy Name.'

In his sermon Mgr. Wall pointed out in sharp manner the failings of Catholic men and women of today. He also served hot shots to the wealthy Catholics who do not send their children to parochial schools and colleges. He said, among other things:

It is sad beyond all sadness to witness the conduct of so many of our Catholic people who have amassed wealth, still the faith in their hearts and in their greed for social prestige send their sons and daughters to places of education where faith is jeopardized and their moral character wrecked. Therefore we have a scandalous spectacle of the sons and daughters of those who should be assiduous members filling the divorce courts, shaking the religious sensibilities by bringing amerited dishonor upon the Church.

Fifteen societies from Hoboken, West Hoboken, Union Hill, West New York, New Durham, Cliffside and Burgenfield, 10,000 strong marched to St. Michael's Monastery at West Hoboken. They assembled at Weehaven, and headed by Grand Marshal C. J. Arlington and the Twenty-third regiment band of New York passed in review before Mayor Charles A. Mohr and his board of council at the West Hoboken Town Hall and before the clergy of St. Michael's Monastery in front of that church.

The Rev. William A. Hayes, rector of St. Joseph's Church, West Hoboken, preached the sermon to a crowd of 20,000 persons who gathered on the monastery grounds. Six thousand men, representing 30 Catholic Church Societies from Newark, West Hudson, Caldwell, Belleville, Noddy and Irvington, N. J., marched through the principal streets of Newark.

Carrying blue and white pennants bearing the initials 'H. N. S.' the men proceeded to the grounds of the cathedral at Park and Clifton

HAD BOILS ON FACE AND BODY WAS TROUBLED FOR 8 YEARS.

Boils in themselves are not a dangerous trouble, but still, at the same time are very painful. They are caused entirely by bad blood, and to get rid of them it is absolutely necessary to put the blood into good condition. For this purpose there is nothing so equal that old and well known blood medicine, Burdock Blood Bitters. Mrs. James Magrath, Florida, Fla., writes:—"I was troubled for eight years with boils on my face and body, and I tried everything I could think of. My neighbors told me to drink water off of some soap, but I kept getting worse until one day a woman in town asked me why I didn't try Burdock Blood Bitters. My husband got me two bottles, and before one was gone my boils had all disappeared, and I feel like a different woman. I can't tell you how thankful I am for your medicine. I will recommend it to all suffering women."

Manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

avenues. A temporary altar was erected at the side of the ball of the Sacred Heart Church and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given.

Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Francis McHugh of St. John's Hill College and William H. Tooley of Newark. Rev. John E. Kierman led the choir of 100 altar boys in singing psalms. Twenty-five thousand persons joined in singing 'Holy God, We Praise Thy Name' and 'The Star Spangled Banner.'

A Sensible Merchant.

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

Armed with guns and huge game bags, the two Irishmen sallied forth in search of sport. It was their first venture at shooting, and they were fearfully keen. Suddenly Casey spotted a bird, and, taking careful aim, prepared to fire the fatal shot. Then Pat seized him by the arm frantically. "For mercy's sake don't fire, Casey," he yelled. "Safe, an' I've forgotten to load yer gun! That's as may be, my lad," retorted Casey, "but fire a murr. Begorra, the bird won't wait!"

Minard's Liniment cures neuralgia.

Brown—I wished I belonged to a golf club.
Jones—You don't need to.
Brown—How so?
Jones—Just walk five miles or so, and every twenty or thirty yards hit the pavement a hard whack with your stick and swear.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

"What are the will waves saying?" murmured the woman as she stood on the pier viewing the mighty main.
"Nothing, Maria," replied the man hoarsely. "They are like some people we know; they make a great deal of noise, but don't say anything."

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Suspicious Tailor—There, just stand in that position, and please look straight at the notice while I take your measure.
Customer reads the notice:—
"Terms Cash."

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

Father (provingly)—Do you know what happens to harts when they die?
Johnny—Yes, sir; they lie still.

Had Pains in Her Liver Doctors Only Relieved Her For A Time.

When the liver is inactive everything seems to go wrong, and a lazy slow torpid liver is a terrible affliction, as its influence permeates the whole system and causes Biliousness, Headache, Sick Headache, Floating Specks before the Eyes, Jaundice, Brown Stools, Constipation, Catarrh of the Stomach, etc. Laxa-Liver Pills stimulate the sluggish liver, clean away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and prevent as well as cure all sickness arising from a disordered condition of the liver.

Mrs. Wesley Estabrooks, Middle Station, N. E., writes:—"For several years I have been troubled with pains in the liver. I have had medicine from several doctors, but was only relieved for a time by them. I then tried Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and I have had no trouble with my liver since. I can honestly recommend them to every person who has liver trouble."

Price, 25 cents per vial or 5 vials for \$1.00. For sale at all dealers or by direct order on receipt of price by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6, 1912.

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JAMES MCISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor

Big Boom At Halifax.

On Wednesday of last week Hon. Frank Cochrane, Canada's Minister of Railways, visited Halifax and was tendered a luncheon. In his speech, after the luncheon, he made announcement of the most momentous consequence to Halifax. He declared that "Halifax should share in the marvellous growth of Canada." For this purpose, he announced that the Federal Government had decided to spend \$30,000,000 in harbor improvements. This money is to be spent in building docks and establishing terminals to facilitate the carrying on of extensive ocean traffic. These are the words of the Minister in describing the docks and terminals decided upon by the Government. Referring to the docks he said: "These are to extend for one and a half miles from the Lumber Yard to Point Pleasant Park, and will consist of six piers, 1,250 feet long and 300 feet in width with capacity sufficient to dock at least thirty ships. There will be one bulk head loading pier 2,000 feet in length, at which the ocean greyhounds will land. This pier will be equipped with immigration buildings, sheds and a grain elevator."

The Minister's description of the anticipated terminus was as follows: "A new union passenger station will be erected at the end of Hollis Street which will be of ample size and suitable architecture. These terminals will be approached by a double tracked railroad which will branch off the main line at the Three Mile House and extend southerly through the low divide between Bedford Basin and the head of the North West Arm. It will then skirt the Arm in such location as will do the least damage to property in that vicinity, avoiding all level crossings and, for the most part, passing through deep cuttings, so as not to mar the beauty of that district, and, finally, reaching the terminals by passing under the lower end of Young Avenue. The streets in the residential district, where the railways are submerged, will be carried over the cuttings on artistic bridges in keeping with the present surroundings. At the terminal ample tracks will be provided for the economical handling of the business for the wharves and union station; also proper facilities for the housing of engines and the care of passenger cars."

All will admit that this declaration on the part of the Government projected a scheme that will create a revolution in the progress of Halifax.

The spirit in which the Government's big boom is viewed in Halifax may be gathered from the press comments. The Chronicle, the leading Liberal organ, says: "In so far as the announcement indicates the intention of the Government to provide Halifax with a modern system of terminal equipment, commensurate with its position as the premier port and the natural gateway of the Dominion, on the Atlantic, it ought to be welcomed as a just recognition of the claims of Halifax to a generous share in public expenditure." The Herald, Government organ, has this to say: "The policy of the Premier, while particularly affecting Halifax and Nova Scotia generally, is national in its character, Hal-

ifax is truly the gateway of Canada. As a sweet sounding phrase the term means nothing, but as a business and as a national proposition it means much. By making Halifax a great seaport, Mr. Borden will be advancing, in no small degree, the material development and upbuilding of this young giant among nations."

Even all this wonderful expansion does not fully embrace what the Government intend doing for Halifax, for the Minister of Railways significantly remarked, when explaining the reasons for removing the railway terminus from the North to the South of the city: "The future will disclose what we propose doing at the Dry Dock." Is that to be the site of a great steel shipbuilding industry? With these marvellous improvements at Halifax and at St. John, as well as the Car Ferry across the Straits, Prince Edward Island is bound to benefit largely. All this goes to show that the Borden Government is a Government of deeds and actions, not mere talk, like the Laurier Government. The Borden Government does not confine its energies to the development of the West; but pays attention, in the most practical fashion, to the East as well. For fifteen years the Laurier Government talked about what was to be done for the Maritime Provinces; but in one year the Borden Government projected public improvements to cost in the vicinity of \$60,000,000 in these parts. That is the difference between words and deeds.

As a result of the two bye-elections of members of the Ontario Legislature on Monday, the Liberal Opposition lost one of the few seats it held at Toronto. Whatever force it was that gained the Laurier party its success in the Provincial contest in Saskatchewan, it has evidently spent itself. Since that event, in every election where polling took place, parliamentary or legislative, in Manitoba and Quebec as in Ontario, the Liberal party has shown loss of strength.—Montreal Gazette.

The real "larger market" is to be found in Liverpool, which, in reality, sets the grain prices for the world. In that dominant world market the Unionist party of Great Britain proposes to give us a tariff preference on our wheat and other farm products. The ratification of Reciprocity would have rendered it impossible for the Canadian agriculturist to secure such an advantage over the American farmer, who is his chief competitor, both on this continent and in Europe.—Regina Province.

There is nothing incredible in the announcement made by the Outlook of London, that the Balkan and Greek League is an alliance for mutual protection against the Powers, as well as an offensive league against Turkey. Hitherto the States comprising this alliance have had their bounds fixed, and their power defined by diplomats of neutral States. They have decided that the next adjustment will be made by the parties concerned. The statement that they are tired "sitting in the ante-room" while other people determine how much they shall have of the soil or the liberties they fight for, is quite natural under the circumstances. But when the war with Turkey shall be over, which may be a long way ahead, the allied States may not feel like entering into the new conflict with stronger powers, which have been passing through no exhausting and improving ideal.—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

New Zealand Stops Dumping.

New Zealand has declared war upon cheap foreign goods which are imported into the Dominion under the guise of being of British manufacture. Mr. Fisher, the Minister of Customs, has proposed a scheme whereby the dumping of goods made under sweating conditions in foreign countries will no longer be possible. He intends to make recommendations to the Cabinet that a technical expert should be appointed to keep the Customs Department advised on the matter of the kind of goods which are being exported from England to New Zealand. It is reported that the reason for this move is that the Minister is in possession of information which shows that large quantities of goods made on the Continent of Europe under wretched conditions are being sent out to the Dominion with the label: "Best quality made in London." Some of these goods are made by people who are paid at the rate of less than 25 cents per day, and are shipped to England and then exported to the Colonies as of English manufacture. Two experts have been already told off to watch the exports and imports. These two officers supervise the exports to Australia, and work both in England and on the Continent, and the proposal is to appoint a third officer to perform similar duties with regard to New Zealand. Information has also been gained that certain classes of goods stamped as genuine all through contain doubtful material, and steps are being taken to stop the importation of these articles. St. John Standard.

The public accounts of Canada for the fiscal year 1911-12 have been printed and made public. They show that the receipts on account of consolidated fund for the year amounted to \$138,108,217.36, and the expenditure on consolidated fund account was \$98,161,440.77, leaving a surplus of \$39,946,776.59. The total disbursements were \$137,142,082.20, made up as follows:

Consolidated fund	\$ 98,161,440.77
Capital expenditure	80,989,575.96
Railway subsidies	859,400.38
Other charges	7,181,665.23
Total	\$137,142,082.20
The capital account expenditure comprised the following sums:	
Intercolonial Railway	\$ 1,710,448.58
P. E. I. Railway	128,041.81
National Trans. Railway	21,110,852.06
Hudson Bay Railway	159,632.00
Quebec Bridge	1,153,778.27
Canals	2,690,938.11
Public works	4,116,888.06
Total	\$30,989,575.96
The bounties cost \$538,530.84, as follows:	
Iron and steel	\$166,750.17
Lead	175,288.19
Blender twine	50,556.78
Crude petroleum	141,935.79
Total	\$538,530.84
The Grand Trunk Pacific received \$4,994,416.68 in accordance with the "implement clause" in the G. T. P. agreement of 1904.	
The railway bonds guaranteed by the government amount to \$18,886,969.17.	
The net debt was decreased during the year by \$122,591.32, and stood on March 31, 1912, at \$339,919,460.71.	

Estate duties in Great Britain are important sources of revenue. Three were revalued the other day and it was found that the duty payable in excess of the amount reached by the preliminary valuation was \$4,500,000. The estate of Mr. Henry Willis was asked to pay an additional \$2,400,000 on \$16,000,000 added valuation. Lord Winterstone's estate was found to be \$7,000,000 larger than originally estimated, and this excess called for extra duties of \$1,100,000. Miss Morrison's heirs paid an additional levy of \$1,000,000 in consequence of the discovery of \$11,500,000 of property not included in the preliminary report.—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

To Minimize Danger From Floating Ice.

Ottawa, Nov. 1.—Prof. Howard Barnes, of McGill University, Montreal, has submitted to Hon. J. D. Hazen minister of marine and fisheries, an interim report on his investigation of methods whereby ships may be alarmed of the nearness of ice or land. The professor regards the results of the last season's work as highly satisfactory and the work will be continued in the coming winter.

Prof. Barnes has now for three winters been investigating conditions in the St. Lawrence, in the Straits of Belle Isle, and along the Labrador coast, the department of marine and fisheries supplying him with a vessel. A government steamer will be placed at his disposal as soon as possible next spring. It is hoped that these investigations will result in the removing of the unjust discrimination in insurance rates against the St. Lawrence route.

The concluding portion of Prof. Barnes' report is as follows:

"In conclusion I must report as a result of my study of icebergs and land that very important results have been obtained indicative of methods which should be developed for equipping ships for avoiding ice and land. The experiments have been so decisive and reliable that I must strongly recommend that attention be devoted by the government and by steamship companies towards adopting accurate temperature recorders on board ship. The fact that ice sends the temperature up and land sends it down, will serve to distinguish clearly these effects. Again I must emphasize that it is a study of the variations of temperature in the sea and not the temperature itself, which will enable navigators to safely avoid ice and land at night or in time of fog.

"I strongly recommend the government to equip at once a ship to map out the isothermal lines around the coast of Newfoundland, Labrador and the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Straits of Bell Isle, for in so doing a chart could be prepared which could be of great assistance to navigators using these waters.

"Similar charts could be made all over the world, but this is a matter for international action and not for one government alone. By acting at once our government will be serving a most useful purpose and starting a work of the greatest importance to humanity."

Preparing To Swat The Mail Order Sharks.

Ottawa, Oct. 31.—Postmaster General Hitchcock, of the United States, and Hon. L. P. Pelletier are uniting in a crusade against mail order sharks who are using the mails of both countries for fraudulent purposes.

Get-rich-quick men are, according to the post office authorities here, increasing in Canada at a disturbing rate, many of those who have been driven out of New York, Chicago and other American cities by the authorities of the United States officials, having turned their attention to Canada as a particularly ripe field for their line of endeavor.

The matter has been taken up jointly by the head of the post offices of the countries, the American authorities co-operating in the effort to protect the citizens of the Dominion from these fraudulent concerns.

The All Canadian Route To Montreal.

Via the Intercolonial Railway Ocean Limited Express, the shortest, most comfortable and convenient mode of travel between all Prince Edward Island points, and Quebec and Montreal. Connection with this fast through express is made via steamer to Point du Chene daily except Sundays, and a train from the Points meets the Westbound Ocean Limited at Moncton. Tickets and reservations may be obtained at the office of W. K. Rogers, the local ticket agent. The Ocean Limited travels through a territory rich in scenic beauty and makes the fastest time of any through train from the Lower Provinces to the metropolis arriving in Montreal at 7.35 a. m. which is ample time to enable the traveller to make connections with the fast through trains of the Grand Trunk Railway for Toronto, Detroit, Buffalo, Chicago, and other Western points.

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



Summer Sox
25c. Pair
Nice assortment in cotton and lisle, black and colored. Other lines.
30c., 35c., 40c., 50c. and \$1.00

Collars
All the new popular close fitting styles in the celebrated W. G. & R. and Austrian brands.
15c. each. 2 for 25c.
20c. each. 3 for 50c.

Trappy Ties
Lots to select from.
25c to 50c each

Suspenders, all the best makes, Fifty Cents pair. Soft Collars all sizes, all colors, two for Twenty-five cents. Fine Balbriggan Underwear, special, 75c suit

The Men's **McLELLAN BROS.** Tailors and Store

Everything Crisp and New in Summer Furnishings for Men

Let us fit you out for the Holiday from this big new stock of ours We'll give you the very newest in swell toggery, and well save you money on your purchase. We sell Men's Furnishings at lower prices than any house in the City. Come in and see our goods—compare our price with other stores, and then note the saving.

Hundreds of Pretty Shirts 75c to \$3 each

Your shirts will cost you less here. We show an immense line of "Tooke's," "W. G. & R." and "Austrian" makes, in a big assortment of colors, patterns and styles, and at prices that make selling easy. We sell the best ONE DOLLAR Shirt in Canada. A big, well made shirt of beautiful material, that will stand the test of the washtub, made with soft front, cuffs attached or separate, coat style, in a big assortment of patterns. Most stores charge \$1.25 for this shirt. It's the best value in Canada at our price.....\$1.00

A Special in White Balbriggan Underwear \$1.50 Quality for \$1.15 a Suit

A beautiful line of White Balbriggan, in the well known "Spring Needle" make, beautifully finished with satin. All sizes, 32 to 34. Extra good value.....\$1.15 suit

Men's Combination Underwear \$1.50 Suit

This is the ideal underwear for comfort, and is most popular with particular men. Comes in white, elastic knit with full length sleeves and legs, or short, all sizes.

"The Loveliest Coats In Town."
THAT'S WHAT A LADY SAID
The other day, she had seen every line now on display.
We want you to come in yourself and see whether her opinion agrees with yours.
The new coats are mostly made of handsome, heavy soft Tweeds.
The designs are very smart.
The prices are what you will.
You can buy a nice coat for \$8.50. You can buy a better one for \$11.50, and if you say so, we can supply you with one for \$32.00
There is no house in the country who will give you value so good in coats as we will. Come in and let us show you what this means.
Bear in mind, we quote you an honest "one price." You are not asked to pay any share of your neighbor's coat—nothing but your own.
MOORE & McLEOD
119-121 Queen St.

HOME MADE PRESERVES
MANUFACTURED BY
R. F. MADDIGAN & CO.
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.
TRY OUR Home-Made Preserves!
Made from home grown fruit. We have a large stock on hand. Sold in Bottles, Pails, and by the lb.
EGGS & BUTTER
We want EGGS and BUTTER for CASH, or in exchange for GROCERIES.
House Cleaning Supplies!
We Have a Full Line in Stock
Give us a call.
EUREKA TEA
If you have never tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our sales of it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.
R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Civic Election

In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the 3rd year of the reign of His Majesty King Edward VII., Chapter 17, intituled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the several Acts incorporating the City of Charlottetown and of all Acts in amendment thereof."

I do hereby give PUBLIC NOTICE that an Election of one person to serve as a Common Councilman, in the City Council for Ward Four instead of and for the rest of the term of Donald McLambhan, whose seat as Councilman for said Ward has been declared vacant, WILL BE HELD ON

THURSDAY The 14th Day of November A. D. 1912

At the Several Places, That Is To Say:

WARD FOUR WEST, at or near the City Building.

WARD FOUR CENTRAL, at or near S. J. Whitlock's Store.

WARD FOUR EAST, at or near G.D. Wright's Store, King Square.

And at the said Election the Poll shall be opened at Nine o'clock in the forenoon and continue open until Five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

DESCRIPTION OF WARDS.

Ward Four East

WARD OF GREAT GEORGE STREET

Ward Four Central

WARD OF GREAT GEORGE STREET

Ward Four West

WEST OF GREAT GEORGE STREET

Nomination Day THURSDAY, November 7th, A. D. 1912

At the Office of the City Clerk, City Hall, from the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, until the hour of Four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

For Qualification of Electors see above Act 3rd Edward VII., Cap. 17, Sections 24 to 29; also Act 1st George V., Cap. 13 and 14.

I. W. W. CLARKE, City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, Charlottetown, October 22nd, 1912.

CHAS. LYONS, Mayor of the City of Charlottetown, October 30, 1912-21

Going West

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

Everything Must Be Sold

Mr. H. H. BROWN'S great Clearance Sale offers extraordinary inducements to all desirous of securing bargains in

Overcoats, Shirts, Sweaters, Gloves, etc.

Call and secure some of the astounding bargains before it is too late.

H. H. BROWN, 158 Queen Street.

Oct. 23, 1912.

Applications For Oyster Leases!

(SCHEDULE.)

Applications on the regular printed forms will be received by the undersigned for lease and landing rights in the bay of St. John's Bay up to and on the 30th day of November next.

Each application will require to be accompanied by cash, certified cheque or P. O. Order for \$3.00 to pay cost of drawing duplicate lease and registering same.

Copies of plans, application forms and proposed form of lease and landing regulations are deposited and may be inspected at the following places:

Office of Provincial Secretary, Charlottetown.

Prothonotary's Office, Summerside.

James Kennedy's Store, Kensington.

Leslie McNeil, at P. McNeil & Son's Store, Malpeque.

The Panama Canal; A LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

In the Nineteenth Century Mr. J. Ellis Barker, a well known English writer, proposed a way of settling the Panama Canal difficulty which, he thinks, should prove satisfactory to both Great Britain and the United States.

A summary of his proposal given by the Toronto News is instructive. It is stated that before the construction of the waterway was begun a United States Government Commission, headed by Admiral Walker, reported that "a canal not neutral, to be defended by the United States, whether by fortifications on land or by the navy at sea, would be a source of weakness" to the Republic.

The Commission, therefore, advised that the canal should be removed from the operations of war by making it neutral.

Taking up this idea of neutrality, Mr. Barker proposes that the waterway be controlled and policed by the United States and Great Britain. Seemingly this course was in the minds of the Anglo-American negotiators of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which began with these significant words: "The United States and Her Britannic Majesty being desirous of consolidating the relations of amity which so happily subsist between them, etc."

Under the present arrangement the Panama Canal is bound to be to the United States a source of great expense and anxiety. Its control or capture by a third Power strong on the sea, such as Germany or Japan, or by a combination of Powers—Germany and Japan might conceivably combine—might be fatal to the United States. If Great Britain should guarantee the position of the United States at Panama, the United States need no longer fear the canal being attacked, and the enormous risk involved in its possession might be avoided.

It is argued that both nations would have much to gain by the adoption of such a proposal. It is not in Great Britain's interest to see the great Republic humiliated and despoiled by a military State. Mr. Barker would call an international congress to extinguish all tolls on the canal by the payment of a lump sum which would capitalize the average income to be derived from the waterway. In this Great Britain might take the initiative. The cost of working, maintaining and deepening the canal might perhaps be shared by the United States and the British Empire, which are most interested in the undertaking. They could act as trustees for the rest of the world. Such a solution would implement the spirit of the Clayton-Bulwer and Hay-Panncote treaties, it would afford the Republic an easy way out of its present violation of a sacred international engagement, and it would promote the alliance of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations as guarantors of civilization and the world's peace. At least this is the attractive contention of the English writer.—St. John Standard.

At the last meeting, for the season, of the cheese board on Friday last the price of cheese was 12-7-16.

On Wednesday night last Senator A. C. Bell, of New Glasgow, N. S., passed away at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, where he had been under treatment for a short time.

Three little children of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gerlach were burned to death in a fire at Haldimand. The mother had run out to a neighbor's to see a sick child. Gerlach came from New Brunswick.

In a by-election last week, Ontario, to fill a vacancy caused by appointing A. A. Mahaffy the sitting member of the County Court Bench, the Liberals have failed to nominate a candidate.

The steamer Samuel Marshall carried away four cables and the bridge at lock 18 of the Welland Canal at St. Catharines, Ont., Friday afternoon, which tied up navigation for a day or two. A large fleet of vessels was detained at both ends of canal.

The Metropolitan, a small hotel in New York city, was obliged to close its doors and retire from business on November 1st, in consequence of notorious acquired in connection with the Rosenthal murder. Rosenthal stepped from this hotel to his death.

W. C. Douglas, a prominent business man is dead in St. Louis and twenty others were hurt, three probably fatally in a fire in the Berlin Hotel, and several are missing. On the way to the fire a hose cart caught a street car and three firemen were fatally hurt.

For the second time in a week Magistrate Denison of Toronto on Oct. 29th prescribed ten lashes with thirty days in jail for wifebeating. John H. Dewey, Wardell street, was the latest recipient of the magistrate's attention and when the sentence was passed his wife fainted.

FOX BREEDING—All companies, firms or individuals engaged in fox breeding, are desired to send by early mail to the undersigned, name and location of ranch, capitalization, number of foxes now held, number of young produced this year. All information held confidential if so desired.—J. E. McLENNAN, Publicity Agent, Charlottetown, Nov. 6, 1912-21

The Canadian Railway Commission has issued an order prohibiting the practice of railway employees of piloting of engines, except when engaged in switching operations. The order arises from the number of serious accidents sustained in this way, and railways must see to it that the practice is discontinued under penalty of being disciplined.

The heroic musician who played "Nearer My God to Thee" as the Titanic sank in the North Atlantic last April, was honored in New York in memory by musicians there. A bronze tablet to the seven blindmen of the sinking liner has been prepared by members of the musical mutual protective union and on Sunday 3rd the tablet by Albert Weyner was unveiled at the club house of the organization. The exercises were simple.

Just when we had learned to pronounce those Mexican names—Mars skips to the banks of the Bosphorus and hurls a lot of new spelling at our heads.—Philadelphia Telegram.

A new species of fendishness has been introduced by the English Suffragettes—that of inserting acid in mail boxes, reducing the contents to a pulp. Anything more vitriolic it would be hard to surmise. Such ill-starred lunacy reminds the student of the fanaticism of the crusades of the middle ages, when even the children combined to combat the infidel Turk.—Hamilton Spectator.

DIED.

WARD—At Upton, Oct. 24, on Oct. 26, Mrs. William M. Ward, aged 75 years.

McKENNA—At the Charlottetown hospital, Sunday, Nov. 3rd 1912, Patrick McKenna in the 76th year of his age.—R. L. P.

CLARKIN—In Charlottetown, Nov. 2, John F. Clarkin, M. A., Post Office Dept., aged 44 years. Deceased was a clever and highly educated gentleman, and in addition to his position in the Post Office Department held a professorship in the Prince of Wales College, which he attended to outside of his regular office hours. He was highly respected and his numerous friends deeply regret his early demise. He leaves to mourn a widow and eight children, who have the sympathy of the community in their sad bereavement.—R. L. P.

MOLSAAC—At Head St. Peter's Bay, on October 28th, Margaret Molsaac. Deceased had been an invalid for some ten years, and for a great part of that time was wholly unable to help herself in any way. From morning till night she sat in her chair, where she was placed and from which was removed by loving hands. She bore her sufferings uncomplainingly and with Christian resignation. She died in peace fortified by the last Sacraments, in the hope of a glorious immortality. She leaves to mourn two brothers and two sisters, all living out of the Province, besides many friends and relations. May her soul rest in peace.—R. L. P.

BILBY—At his home, Durdan, Oct. 27, 1912, Philip Riley aged 88 years.

We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best:

Mathias Foley, Oil City, Ont.

Joseph Snow, Norway, Me.

Charles Hooton, Malgrave, N. B.

Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Malgrave, N. B.

Pierre Landers, near Pokemoche, N. B.

Thomas Watson, Sheffield, N. B.

The Charles Dalton Fox Ranch

Has Been Sold to a Syndicate Represented by Mr. A. B. Warburton and W. B. Prowse.

It is proposed to capitalize a Joint Stock Company with a Capital of \$625,000.

Mr. Chas. Dalton has sold to a syndicate his ranch complete, containing 20 pairs of breeding silver black foxes, and guarantees an increase of not less than 50 pups to be raised to the age of three months, for the year 1913. For every pup under this number he agrees to pay in cash to the above syndicate \$5000.00 of the purchase price, thus GUARANTEEING to the syndicate for the first year \$250,000 dividends on a basis of \$10,000 a pair, which in view of the prices being paid at the present time is a very conservative estimate.

This Amount Represents Over 40 p. c. on the Capital Invested The First Year

This is the minimum estimate of dividends which will, we feel sure, be greatly increased, because instead of 50 pups there should be at least 75 come to maturity, and based on an estimate of \$10,000 a pair would net the syndicate the handsome sum of \$375,000 or 62 p. c. on the capital invested.

The Terms of Purchase Are:

The Syndicate takes over the entire plant, good will and ranch of Mr. Chas. Dalton, comprising five acres of land with all equipment contained thereon.

The syndicate has a sole right of the use of the name "Chas. Dalton" in the Fox Ranching business.

Mr. Chas. Dalton to remain with the company as Ranch Manager for the term of one year or longer if required.

The syndicate has applied for letters patent to incorporate the Chas. Dalton Silver Black Fox Co., Limited.

The Provisional Directors Are:

President CHAS. DALTON

Solicitor A. B. WARBURTON

W. B. PROWSE, Sec'y-Treas.

The Chas. Dalton breed of foxes needs no puffing as they hold the world's record for the price of a single skin, and also hold the world's record for a group of skins.

This Is The Best Proposition Ever Offered to Investors On P. E. Island

Shares will be issued at \$100 per value for a short time only, as it is expected that these shares will be worth at least \$200 in a short time.

10 p. c. of the subscribed amount must accompany all applications for stock (which in case stock not being allotted will be returned) the balance to be paid on allotment. \$225,000 of this stock has already been subscribed; of the balance of stock \$200,000 only will be allotted to Island subscribers, the remaining \$200,000 will be allotted to foreign investors.

STOCK NOW FOR SALE

Applications for Stock may be made to the following:

Hon. Charles Dalton, Tighish; Warburton & Shaw, Charlottetown; W. B. Prowse, Charlottetown, and any Branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce of P. E. Island.

For further particulars apply to any of the above Agencies.

WONDERFUL VALUES

Ladies' Fall Coats

At REDDIN'S

Bargain No. 1—Is a good Serviceable Frieze Coat in all the Staple Shades and sizes at \$4.50.

No. 2—Gray Blanket Cloth, Reversible Sailor Collar and Cuffs, Trimmed with Light Gray and Buttons to match. Worth regular \$8.00, bought "SPECIAL" to sell for \$5.75.

No. 3—Brown and Tan Reversible Blanket Cloth, also Gray and Blue, and Gray and Green, Special Value at \$9.00.

No. 4—Red Blanket Cloth, extra long, 54 in., sizes 32, 34, 36, splendid quality, \$14.00.

No. 5—Tan and Mauve, New Shawl Collar, Large Cuffs, trimmed with Large Buttons to match, a beautiful Garment, \$18.00.

Also some swell Plush Coats at \$24.00.

L. J. REDDIN, "My Store."

Sept. 18, 1912-1f

STEWART & CAMPBELL, Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

Office in Derrisay Block, Corner Queen and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

MONEY TO LOAN.

W. S. STEWART, K. C. | A. A. CAMPBELL July 8, 1911-1y.

A. McLean, K. C. | Donald McKinnon

McLean & McKinnon Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 13th December, 1912, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on the proposed Contract for four years, three and six times per week.

On a Special Rural Route starting from Stanhope P. O.

from the Postmaster General's pleasure. 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 Stanhope, Grand Trunk, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Nov. 1st, 1912. Nov. 6, 1912-31

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 13th December, 1912, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over.

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 Wellington, Wellington Station, Macdougall, Ellis River, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Oct. 22, 1912. Oct. 28, 1912-31

Job Printing at the Herald Office.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The homesteader 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 inchoate homesteader.

Duties—Six months residence, no work and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

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

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

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$5.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

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

CHARLOTTETOWN STEAM NAVIGATION CO., Ltd

Commencing MONDAY, the 27th of May, the Steamer NORTHUMBERLAND leaves Charlottetown for Pictou, N. S., at 8.20 a. m., leaving Pictou on return about 4.30 p. m.

Connections made at Pictou for all points in Nova Scotia.

Steamer EMPRESS leaves Summerside for Point du Chene, N. B., about 10 o'clock a. m., leaving Point du Chene on return about 4.30 p. m., connecting with express trains for Charlottetown and Digby.

Connections made at Point du Chene for all points in Canada and the United States.

G. W. WAKEFORD, Manager, Charlottetown, P. E. I. September 18, 1912-1f

Price \$2.50 Amherst Boots

Are the Farmer's friends.

Made from Solid Leather throughout, counters, insoles and heels. They stand up and stand the strain of hard wear through all kinds of mud, slush and wet.

Men's Amherst Boots, \$1.60 to \$2.75

Women's " " 1.25 to 1.75

Boys' " " 2.00 to 2.50

Girls' " " 1.40 to 1.85

Children's " " 1.00

Alley & Co.

Montague Dental Parlors

We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded.

Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless.

A. J. FRASER, D. D. Aug. 15 1906-3m

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

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN, June 18, 1910-1f

Mariquita Of The Angels.

Mariquita was washing at the village stream. It was not easy work, for the clothes of her little cousin were very soiled and Mariquita was only nine years old.

Whatever she might be of the A gels, Mariquita was certainly not beloved by the aunt whose drudge she was. That busy woman had seven children of her own and it is scarcely to be wondered at that, when she was straining every nerve to provide food and clothes for these she should begrudge the paces to be taken upon Mariquita, when the little orphan, the niece of her husband, was left penniless in her care.

It is but little that the child will eat and she will be a great help to you, said Padre Antonio, soothingly, when the irate woman told him her troubles. 'Come, bear this extra care as a little cross in honor of Our Lady—the little girl is named for her.'

Maria Sanissima! I murmured the Señora as a priest knew about the care of a child? What is the nine-year-old who does not eat like the silk-worm on the leaf? And who ever heard of a child of nine who was a help to any one? Well, praise be to the saints she is at least a girl!

Yet the Señora Señora should not have been so ungracious to little Maria, for the child ate little and worked hard. A handful of dates which grew in profusion along the banks of the stream which flowed through the tiny village, an orange from the fragrant trees, a spoonful of polenta, a crust of bread, anything sufficient for the little girl who said little and smiled so much.

Any one who saw Mariquita working from morning till night would have said that the child had no pleasure. From the first sun ray, when it gilded the peak of the Sierras with its rose glow, till the evening glory turned the snow peaks into radiant gold, it was—'Mariquita here!' 'Mariquita there!' until there were times when the little girl almost wished she had no legs, they were so tired. Only one short moment in all the day was hers and that was fall of joy to the very brim.

When the evening Angelus rang from the little open belfry of the white-walled church, Mariquita stole away from the cottage over which the scarlet pepper vine hung, its proud red bells, where the laughing little cousins were clamoring at their evening meal, and sought the quiet chamber. If she went without her supper her aunt did not object to her absence and Mariquita was glad to be hungry for the sake of her evening visit. It was so cool and quiet in the church. No one was there except perhaps old Joe crippled and lame, or the Grandmother Plus, whose ninety-seven years had taken from her almost every faculty save that of prayer. Mariquita knelt before Our Lady's shrine and said her simple prayers, and if there was within her child a breast on which to lean, she would have been a blessing to some day.

As she turned toward the road, she saw a carriage pass and a white handkerchief fell from it, unnoticed by the occupant. Mariquita ran quickly to pick it up. It was a fine and pretty with lace on the edge. How badly the lady would feel who lost such a treasure, she thought to herself, and ran as fast as she could after the carriage, to return it. She overtook the equipage as it stopped beside the village fountain, and shyly handed the kerchief to the beautiful lady who sat within.

'Thank you child, here—take this,' said the lady, who had said a few and a discontented mouth, and she gave the astonished child a purse. 'A thousand thanks, it is too much!' cried Mariquita, offering it back with a shy grin. But the lady shook her head.

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is hereditary as by a never-failing law. Immortal spirits, however, are not so much disgraced by the skin, wrinkles the moon's membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

What you will, and the coachman drove on. Mariquita stood with the coin in her hand. Such riches she had never dreamed of! What should she do with it? It would not be to buy a candle for the shrine, she thought, and—but as visions of delight passed through her head, a timid hand touched her elbow.

'Alms, Nina, for the love of God—' said a pathetic voice, and turning, Mariquita saw a woman and a child in her arm. She was ragged and sad-looking, and the baby she held against her breast with weariness in every line of his little body. Little Maria's heart beat with pity. 'If I had only some smaller pieces instead of this one large one I could give her an alms and still have the candle to Our Lady's shrine, but then there is no one to Our Lady and there there is the Sweet Mother of God and Her Son in my heart.' She handed the precious coin to the beggar who smiled upon her with a beautiful light in her eyes.

'It is too much Nina,' she said, 'See, I will give you back this little coin,' putting into Mariquita's hand a tiny piece of silver, unlike any she had ever seen before. Then she quickly turned away.

Mariquita gazed at the coin in astonishment, and when she raised her head to thank the beggar she was nowhere to be seen. The child held the coin in her hand for a moment, then could hardly believe her eyes. For oh, where there had been but one tiny silver coin, there were two gold ones and these rapidly turned into four, and these again multiplied until her hand could scarcely hold the golden store. She was dreaming. No, she was wide awake, and she flew to the church to see if one of these wonderful pieces would buy the candle she had so long wished.

My child, he said, 'tell no one of this, for to know that the world is full of believe in miracles and that some one would be found well enough to say the child had stolen the gold. I will burn the candle for thee, and with the rest of the gold thou must try to do good. It will this strange gift be blessed unto thee.'

The child held the coin in her hand for a moment, then could hardly believe her eyes. For oh, where there had been but one tiny silver coin, there were two gold ones and these rapidly turned into four, and these again multiplied until her hand could scarcely hold the golden store. She was dreaming. No, she was wide awake, and she flew to the church to see if one of these wonderful pieces would buy the candle she had so long wished.

On the day that she received that coin, she returned it to Our Lady, then said her confessor. 'Meantime do all the good with it thou canst.' On the night before little Maria was in the convent she knelt before the shrine of Our Lady in the little church. She prayed long and earnestly, and as she prayed a strange light filled the church. It seemed to her that she was in the presence of the Mother of God in a cloud of soft radiance. The face of the Blessed Virgin shone in a beautiful smile and she stretched out her hand to the kneeling girl.

Scott's Emulsion advertisement featuring a fisherman carrying a large cod fish on his back.

WHOOPING COUGH

LEFT A NASTY, DRY COUGH. Doctors' Could Do No Good.

Mrs. A. Mainwright, St. Mary's, Ont., writes:—'I feel it my duty to write and tell you the good your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup did for my little boy. He had whooping cough, which left him with a nasty, dry hard cough. I took him to several doctors, but they did him no good, and I could see my little lad falling day by day. I was advised to take him to another doctor, which I did, and he told me he was going into a decline. I was telling a neighbour about it, and she told me to get a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and give it to him regularly. She then got to tell me how good it did her children, so I got a bottle and gave it to my little boy, and he finished it in a few days. He is now fat and strong, and I would not be without a bottle in the house on any account.'

Whooping cough generally begins as a common cold, accompanied with coughing and sneezing, and is followed by the characteristic spasmodic fits, as a rule, more of a child's trouble but also affects adults. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is a sure preventative taken in time, and is also a positive cure for any of the after effects.

'Dr. Wood's' is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, price 25 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A Far Off Catholic Town. Situated about three miles from Rawalpindi, in British North India, writes the Rev. Father Joseph Devlin, of St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary Society (quoted by the Catholic 'Times'), lies the town and Christian settlement of Jansapur, on one side stands the city, with the Himalayas in the background; on the other stretches an almost endless plain, unbroken save for a few bare little hills, which rise here and there to break the general monotony. The town is built on what was formerly the Government brickfield. After the clay was exhausted the original owner, a Mohomedan, bought back the land for a small consideration, but finding he could not get it to any useful purpose, he sold it in 1898 to the Catholic Mission.

It appeared indeed, a foolhardy undertaking to attempt to turn that bare waste of uneven ground, where nothing but snakes, into a fit home for the young Christian Church which was slowly springing up. The work had however to be done, for it would never do to leave our Christians still young in the faith and despoiled by our fellow-countrymen, in the midst of the heathenism and immorality of their Mohomedan and Hindu neighbors, slowly and perseveringly, but amidst much suffering and passive persecution, the work of leveling the ground, and of making first little fields, went on. Wells were sunk and sluices built to convey the water over the parched land. Everything here depends on the presence of water. In Ireland a wet season is a misfortune; with us it is an unmitigated blessing. Terrace after terrace of fields was literally built, and what was formerly the haunt of jackals, catspawds and snakes is now a smiling valley.

Jackals and Leopards For Fighters. The jackals and leopards still pay us nightly visits, but no longer have they their shoddy in our midst. They live in surroundings more congenial to them. We work the farm in the good old Eastern fashion. We have none of your six-sparrow ploughs, barrows, grubbers, rippers or binders. To introduce such implements of agriculture would shock the conservative native mind, and throw half the colony out of work. To a log of timber is attached the plough share, and at right angles to this rises a handle much like the handle of a spade. The plough is pulled by two oxen, which are yoked together by passing a piece of timber over their necks. The traces consist of rough, great ropes. Our barrows are as simple as our ploughs; a heavy wooden basin is drawn down by the ground on this the driver stands to keep it firm. The process of ploughing and harrowing is repeated four or five times until the ground is considered fit for sowing. The ploughs are again brought out, but this time a bamboo stick is attached, and through this the oxen is dropped down, deep into the furrow. If the seed were not sown very deep the young corn would never be able to outlive the weeds or perhaps the months of drought that are sure to follow.

A necessary adjunct to a Punjabee's farm are irrigation wells, even in what is considered here a wet season, they are very useful; but during a dry season they are an absolute necessity. The wells are sunk deep in the loose sandy soil, and then built up with brick. The water is raised in earthen pitchers, which are attached to an endless rope called the 'Mal'. The 'Mal' runs on a rough wooden wheel, which is driven by two cog wheels, also of wood. From the well the water is conveyed in sluices along the different terraces, until finally it is deposited in the thirsty soil. After this short description of our method of culture, it would, I think, be fitting to say something about the people who form the colony. In the first place, they are rather good-looking. They have regular, straight-out, bronzed features, and well-proportioned bodies.

A Mormon Every Year. Their temperament is serene and placid. Nothing but hunger seems to

WHOOPING COUGH

LEFT A NASTY, DRY COUGH. Doctors' Could Do No Good.

Mrs. A. Mainwright, St. Mary's, Ont., writes:—'I feel it my duty to write and tell you the good your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup did for my little boy. He had whooping cough, which left him with a nasty, dry hard cough. I took him to several doctors, but they did him no good, and I could see my little lad falling day by day. I was advised to take him to another doctor, which I did, and he told me he was going into a decline. I was telling a neighbour about it, and she told me to get a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and give it to him regularly. She then got to tell me how good it did her children, so I got a bottle and gave it to my little boy, and he finished it in a few days. He is now fat and strong, and I would not be without a bottle in the house on any account.'

Whooping cough generally begins as a common cold, accompanied with coughing and sneezing, and is followed by the characteristic spasmodic fits, as a rule, more of a child's trouble but also affects adults. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is a sure preventative taken in time, and is also a positive cure for any of the after effects.

'Dr. Wood's' is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, price 25 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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Had a Weak Heart.

Doctored For Three Years Without Any Benefit.

Through one cause or another a large majority of people are troubled, more or less, with some form of heart trouble. Little attention is paid to the slight weakness, but when it starts to beat irregularly, and every once in a while, pain seems to shoot through them, then it causes great anxiety and alarm. Millburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will give prompt and permanent relief to all those suffering from any weakness of the heart or nerves.

Prince Edward Island Railway

Commencing on June 3rd, 1912, trains on this Railway will run as follows:

Table with columns: Read Down, Read Up, Stations, and times for various routes including Charlottetown, Summerside, and Port Hill.

Table with columns: A.M., P.M., Stations, and times for routes including Summerside, Summerside, and Summerside.

Table with columns: Dly, Sat, Sun, and times for routes including Summerside, Summerside, and Summerside.

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

HARDWARE! Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices. WHOLESALE and RETAIL. Fennel and Chandler.

Hammock Sale! BIG DISCOUNTS TO CLEAR. We should have many weeks of Hammock Weather yet, and to clear out the balance of our splendid stock of HAMMOCKS.

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

Spring & Summer Weather

Spring and Summer weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing. We beg to remind our numerous patrons that we have REMOVED from 23 Prince Street to our new stand 122 DORCHESTER STREET, Next door to Dr. Conroy's Office, where we shall be pleased to see all our friends.

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Combined Assets \$100,000,000. Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses. JOHN MACRACHERN AGENT.

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W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN. June 18, 1910—11

Hard Coal. Daily expected per schooner "R. Bowers" and "Freedom," one thousand tons bet quality Hard Coal in Egg, Stove and Chestnut sizes.

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