

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1914.

VOL. XLIII, NO. 37.

Canadian Government Railways.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

Commencing on October 1st, 1914. Trains on this Railway will run as follows:

Trains Outward Read Down. Daily Except Sunday.				Trains Inward Read Up. Daily Except Sunday.			
A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
5.00	3.30	7.35	Dep. Charlottetown	Ar. Hunter River	11.30	10.15	2.45
6.15	4.42	8.30	" "	" "	10.30	9.16	1.15
7.10	5.21	9.02	" "	" "	9.56	8.45	12.20
7.55	5.56	9.27	" "	" "	9.27	8.17	11.35
8.30	6.30	9.50	Ar. Summerside	Dep. "	9.00	7.50	11.00
P.M.							
8.00	12.10	Dep. Summerside	Ar. "	8.45	5.15		
8.58	1.28	" "	" "	7.48	3.46		
9.47	3.00	" "	" "	7.04	2.20		
11.00	5.00	Ar. Tignish	Dep. "	5.45	12.20		
A.M.							
8.55	7.10	Dep. Emerald Jet.	Ar. "	7.00	8.45		
9.30	8.00	Ar. Cape Traverse	Dep. "	6.00	8.10		
P.M.							
3.00	6.50	Dep. Charlottetown	Ar. "	9.30	5.40		
4.10	8.35	" "	" "	8.30	4.10		
4.36	9.12	" "	" "	7.58	3.20		
4.57	9.41	" "	" "	7.36	2.51		
6.00	11.10	Ar. St. Peter's	Dep. "	6.35	1.25		
A.M.							
7.10		Ar. Elmira	Dep. "	5.25			
P.M.							
4.15	8.40	Dep. Mt. Stewart	Ar. "	8.30	3.50		
5.04	9.50	" "	" "	7.28	2.43		
5.25	10.20	" "	" "	7.40	2.15		
6.00	11.00	Ar. Georgetown	Dep. "	6.30	1.25		
P.M.							
8.15	3.10	Dep. Charlottetown	Ar. "	5.35	9.45		
8.50	4.25	" "	" "	4.01	8.31		
11.45	5.55	Ar. Murray Harbor	Dep. "	2.00	7.00		

Wrapping Paper

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

PAPER BAGS

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

TWINES TWINES

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

CARTER & CO. LTD.

Charlottetown.

Invictus--- the Best Good Shoes for Men

We are showing now a nice line of Invictus---the best boots for men. These are shown in gun metal, patent, tan and black laced and buttoned styles. Some of the new features are the new style tongue attached to uppers, wearproof lining and many other new ideas that dressy men should see.

Prices range from \$5.00 to \$7.00.

Alley & Co.

135 Queen Street.

The Charlottetown Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.

Commencing Monday the 1st of June, the

STEAMER NORTHUMBERLAND

Leaves Charlottetown for Pictou, N. S., Daily (except Sunday) at 8.20 o'clock a. m., leaving Pictou on return about 4.00 p. m. Connections made at Pictou for all points in Nova Scotia.

STEAMER EMPRESS

Leaves Summerside for Point-du-Chene, N. B., Daily (except Sunday) about 10 o'clock a. m., leaving Point-du-Chene on return about 4.30 p. m., connecting with express trains for Charlottetown and Tignish. Connections made at Point-du-Chene for all points in Canada and the United States.

G. W. WAKEFORD,
Manager
Charlottetown
June 10th, 1914--14.

PLANT LINE

AUTUM EXCURSIONS IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 11TH.

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

The new twin screw steamer "Evangeline" sails from Charlottetown for Boston every Friday at noon. For folders and full information apply to

JAS. CARRAGHER,
Agent, Charlottetown,
Sept. 9, 1914--14

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Newman's Block, Charlottetown

Barristers, Solicitors etc

McDonald Bros. Building,
Georgetown

July 26, 1911--14

D. C. McLEOD, K. C. --- W. E. BENTLEY

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MONEY TO LOAN
Offices--Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

The Popes Benedict.

It was said that when Cardinal Sarto consented to take the burden of the Papacy and was asked what name he wished to have, he replied: "Pius, since the Popes had always suffered much for the Church." He realized that he would, both from his reluctance to assume the responsibility, have much to suffer and it was fitting he should be called by the name of Pius.

Was there any sentimental or personal reason which impelled Cardinal Della Chiesa to choose the name of Benedict? We do not yet know what precise motive our new Pope had in choosing the name of Benedict! Perhaps it was because of the great Pope who last bore that name (Benedict XIV), who was born at Bologna in 1675 and after many years of laborious work at Rome and elsewhere was Archbishop of his native city when elected to succeed Clement XII, and after 18 years on the throne of the Fisherman died in 1758. Benedict XIV was one of the greatest of the Popes. Benedict XV was Archbishop of Bologna. And in memory of the other Benedict who shed such glory on this city and on the Church, wished to be called by that name as an inspiration or a model. That the reign of the fifteenth Benedict may be as fruitful of good to the Church and in as many ways as was the administration of the fourteenth, is the prayer of all.

Benedict XIV was very witty. Two stories are told of him. One is that when the Cardinals could not agree after six months deliberation on any one, he addressed the conclave and said, more in jest than in earnest: "If you want to elect a saint, choose Gotti; if a statesman, choose Albrandini; if an honest man, elect me."

Another is to the effect that when on his coronation, the wax was burned according to custom and an attendant whispered, "you will not see the days of Peter," he replied, "non est de fide." ("It is not of faith.")

The first Pope who was called Benedict, died in July 579 after a reign of four years, one month and twenty-eight days. His whole time seems to have been occupied in coping with the ravages and devastating results that followed on the inroads of the Lombards.

Benedict II, was a saint and was Pope only one year, dying in 685. He was noted for his knowledge of the Scriptures and for his kindness to the poor. He fought against the Monothelism heresy which asserted that there was only one will in Christ, the human being absorbed by the Divine, and caused the Greek Emperor to give up the usurped claim of confirming the election of the pope.

The next Benedict was the Third of the name, and was Pope from 855 to 858. He was a Roman like the two preceding. He was learned and ascetical, and, though meek and benevolent, had a troublous pontificate. From one of the coins struck in his time, it is proved that there was no Pope Joan (as it has been fabled), between Leo IV and himself.

The Popes Benedict from the Fourth to the Ninth inclusively belong to the darkest period of Papal history, as the Catholic Encyclopedia does not hesitate to affirm. The times were troublous for the Church. The centuries were the tenth and eleventh. The reigns of several of these Popes were short and very little is known about their deeds. The dates of their accession to the See of Peter and of their deaths are uncertain. They were immersed in political troubles and they suffered much from imprisonment at the hands of civil rulers.

Benedict XI, was a member of the Dominican Order and was Pope only for a year dying in 1304, having succeeded the Great Boniface the Eighth. He was a very humble man and through

this quality was able during his short reign to compose many difficulties that surrounded the Papacy. It is related that on one occasion his mother presented herself before him, arrayed in magnificent apparel. He refused to recognize her until she resumed a dress suitable to her humble state of life. He was beatified in the 1773.

The same century, a few years later, saw another Benedict on the Sea of Peter in the person of Jacques Fournier who is the Twelfth of the name. He was a Frenchman and was elected in 1334. He was one of the Avignon Popes (that is, one of those who lived at that city of France, instead of at Rome), and died in 1342. He was a Cistercian monk when elected to succeed his uncle John XXII, was eminent as a canonist and a theologian. He settled the controversy which had been long raging as to whether or not the Beatific Vision was entered into by the just before or after the General Judgment, by defining the immediate enjoyment of the Beatific Vision by the just leaving no faults to expiate. The following from the Catholic Encyclopedia sums up his life as Pope: "In purely ecclesiastical affairs his pontificate was creditable to himself and productive of good to the Church. Pious, prudent, and firm, he strove conscientiously to meet the Church's needs at a critical period. In political relations he was not so successful; and though he failed to cope successfully with the political difficulties to which he had fallen heir his piety, virtue and pacific spirit, his justice, rectitude, and firmness in ruling, his zeal for doctrinal and moral reform, and his integrity of character were above reproach."

Four hundred years elapsed before another Benedict occupied the papal throne. The princely house of Orsini gave one of its sons when the Dominican Peter Francis Orsini was elected in 1728 to succeed Innocent XIII. This Pope was called Benedict XIV for a time because Peter de Luna who was an antipope and a schismatic, had styled himself Benedict XIII; but when this antipope had been deposed, the rightful Pope resumed the title and name. Benedict always retained the habits and character which distinguished him as a monk, Bishop, and Cardinal. He accepted each and all the dignities and responsibilities imposed on him, solely and only through the command of obedience to his superiors. His efforts were principally directed to restore and uphold ecclesiastical discipline though in diplomatic matters and in his relations with foreign powers he did not exhibit the vigor and conservatism which marked his administration in religious matters. He was ever distinguished for his virtuous life and fatherly zeal for the interests of religion.

Benedict will doubtless find in the lines of his eminent predecessors conditions similar to those he will find awaiting him, and from their conduct of affairs and their management of the Church's interest, derive much inspiration and wisdom. His own disposition, his own talents, his own qualities of mind and heart, his training in diplomatic relations as well as his acknowledged spiritual nature will dictate what wise course to take in difficult conditions with which he may have to deal, and his treatment of the various questions he will have to settle will render him, not an unworthy successor of the great Benedicts before him, and will place him along with the greatest that have wielded the same power and borne the same responsibility.

Baltimore Catholic Review.

POPPES WHOSE LIVES WERE CONNECTED WITH THE CITY OF BOLOGNA.

Bologna, from which the new Pope comes, can be called the "Mother of Pontiffs." This city called to arms

of about 150,000 inhabitants, in the province of Bologna, is one of the ancient Italian cities established as a colony by the Romans and is the seat of one of the oldest and most famous of Italian universities, which dates back to the twelfth century. The city has been for centuries famous for its learning and has previously furnished six Popes, as follows: Pope John X, who was Bishop of Bologna, 914-928, Costimo Migliorati, who assumed the name of Innocent VII, 1404-1406, Tomaso Parentucelli, who reigned under the name of Nicholas V, 1448-1455, Giuliano della Rovere, who became Julius II, (the warlike Pope), 1503-1513, Alessandro Ludovisi, who was Pope Gregory XV, 1621-1623, Prospero Lambertini who was Pope Benedict XIV, 1740-1758.

Only the two last named were born in the city, but all held the office of Bishop of Bologna before their elevation to the Papacy. Bologna was also the birthplace of five other Popes: Honorius II, who was Lambertuccio Scannabecchi, 1124-1136, Lucius II, who was Gherardo Caccianemici dell'Orso, 1144-1145, Alexander V, who was Pietro Filargo, 1409-1410, Gregory XIII, who was Ugo Buon-compagni, 1572-1585, Innocent IX, who was Giannantonio Facchinetti lived only long enough to have his name recorded in the catalogue of Popes.

Battle of Armageddon

Armageddon is the name of a battle mentioned in "The Revelation of Jesus Christ" (commonly called "The Apocalypse of St. John"), as the symbol of the overthrow of the old Roman Empire by force of arms. It comes into the Roman theme of Revelation in this way: "For they are the spirits of demons working signs, and they go forth unto the kings of the whole earth to gather them to battle against the great day of Almighty God."

"And he shall gather them together into a place which is called in Hebrew Armageddon" (Rev. xvi. 16). The battle itself is not described, but its results are stated as follows: "And the beast was taken and with him the false prophet who wrought signs before him, wherewith he deceived them who received the mark of the beast and who adored his image. These two were cast alive into the pool of fire burning with brimstone" (Rev. xix. 20). Exegetes allow that the beast here is Caesar, and the false prophet Paganism. The connection between the first paragraph and the second can be shown from the Greek text.

It appears that the battle of Armageddon was an affair of centuries. It represents all the wars and all the battles which destroyed the pagan Roman Empire. It came to an end about the middle of the sixth century. St. John took the name of Armageddon as a battle symbol as it had a battle history well known to the Hebrews. There by the torrent of Cison, Barac defeated the Canaanites (Judges iv. 13, 16). The kings came and fought, the Kings of Chanaan fought in Thanah, by the waters of Maggeddo (Judges v. 19), Jehu, King of Israel, fought with Ochozias, King of Juda, who fled into Maggeddo and died there (iv. Kings, ix. 27). King Josias was slain at Maggeddo by Pharo Necho, King of Egypt (iv. Kings, xxiii. 29). The prophet Zacharias compared the lamentations of "Adadremmon in the plain of Maggeddo" (Zach. xii. 11).

The city of Maggeddo was situated in the plain of Eedraon, somewhere near the River Cison (modern Kishon), "the waters of Maggeddo." It was an ancient fortified town, said to have been besieged by Thotmes III, eighteen centuries before the Christian era.

Women are seldom of a warlike nature--yet they are often called to arms.

HAD SALT RHEUM ON HER HANDS SO BAD SHE COULD NOT WORK

Burdock Blood Bitters Cured Her

Mrs. B. Bell, Box 104, Newboro, Ont., writes:--"Some time ago I was troubled with Salt Rheum on my hands, and it was so bad I could not do my work. I tried several medicines but they all failed to help me. One day a friend told me to try Burdock Blood Bitters, so I got a bottle, and before I had taken it my hands were better. I am not afraid to recommend B.B.B. to anybody."

There is only one way to get rid of all those obnoxious skin diseases, such as Eczema, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, etc., and that is by giving the blood a thorough cleansing by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters.

This sterling remedy has been on the market for 40 years. Its good name, and you will find that it will do all we claim for it.

See that our name appears on the bottle, label and wrapper.
The T. Milburn Co., Limited,
Toronto, Ont.

"She knows all the tightwads in the community."
"That so? I suppose she has passed around a few subscription lists?"
"No. But her husband passes the plate in church every Sunday."

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.

"Ma what's that big round thing on wheels?"
"The water wagon, my dear."
"Is that the one Uncle Tom said pa fell off of?"--Boston Transcript.

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.

Dare to be true; nothing can need a lie.
A fault which needs it most grows two thereby.
George Herbert.

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

A small boy who doesn't get into a scrap once in a while has made a mistake in not being a girl.

She--What in the world makes broken down widowers so anxious to marry again?
He--Possibly, because they want to get repaired.--Boston Transcript.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES NEURALGIA!

Almost any young man will do anything a pretty sister asks--that is, if she happens to be some other fellow's sister.

Miss Elderleigh--Isn't this keen spring air exhilarating? I fell like a two-year-old this morning.

Miss Blunt--You look it, dear--twenty times over.--Boston Transcript.

Had Severe Stomach Trouble and Sick Headache

Could Not Eat Anything Without Agonizing Pain

My health is better now than it has been for years, and I owe it to Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills--writes Miss Rose Doyle, Connaught, Ont. "I was for several years troubled with severe stomach trouble and sick headache. Could not eat anything without agonizing pain. My sick headaches were most violent, and I could not rest night or day. I became emaciated and thoroughly dependent, and no medicine seemed to help me until I took Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. In five months I was entirely cured."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are without a doubt one of the best remedies on the market to-day for all the troubles arising from the wrong action of the Liver.

You can procure them from any druggist or general store. If they haven't them in stock send direct to The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Price, 25 cents per vial or 5 vials for \$1.00.

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1914

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
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AT 81 QUEEN STREET,
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JAMES MCISAAC,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

It was officially announced in Toronto on the 1st, inst that Hon. W. H. Hearst, minister of lands, forests and mines, in the Whitney government, and the youngest member of the cabinet, was summoned to Government House and asked by the Lt. Governor to form a new government. This disposes of the much vexed question as to who would succeed the late Sir James Whitney. Mr. Hearst will continue to hold the portfolio of lands, forests, and mines, and the only change in the personnel of the government is the appointment of Findlay G. MacDiarmid, member for West Elgin, to the portfolio of public works resigned by Hon. Dr. Reaume. Hon. I. B. Lucas, provincial treasurer, succeeds Hon. J. S. Hendrie, the new Lieutenant Governor, on the Hydro Electric Commission. Sir Adam Beck is no longer a member of the government without portfolio, his dropping out being at his own request, on the reorganization of the government. His wish for a long time has been to devote his whole attention to the hydro electric development, with which his name is so prominently associated. The new premier has represented Sault Ste Marie since 1908, and entered the cabinet in 1911, in succession to Hon. Frank Cochrane, who after the last Dominion election entered the Borden government.

The ice-breaking ferry steamer built by the Armstrong Whitworth Company, on the order of the Canadian Government, for the purpose of more effectively linking up the Province of Prince Edward Island with the New Brunswick mainland, was launched on Monday of this week at New castle-on-Tyne. She was christened "Princess Edward Island" by Mrs. G. H. Perley, wife of the Acting High Commissioner. The vessel, which will carry complete railway trains, both passenger and freight, is comparatively small, but fitted with propelling machinery of considerable power, having three sets of triple expansion engines, two aft and one forward. The invited company included Earl Grey and Hon. George and Mrs. Perley. The latter, after performing the christening ceremony expressed her pride in belonging to a dominion which was giving such material and moral support to Great Britain as Canada was doing in the present crisis. Mrs. Perley, having been presented with a silver model of the vessel as a souvenir of the occasion, Hon. Mr. Perley spoke briefly, referring to his visit of inspection to the Tyne-side works, saying that while watching the launching, he had been struck by the thought that they had incontrovertible evidence of the supremacy of the British navy. Earl Grey said he had always been interested in the question of ferries for service, and he was glad to congratulate the Armstrong Whitworth Company on accomplishing the seemingly impossible for the Northumberland Straits.

The war is costing France \$7,000,000 a day. Minister of Finance Alexander Ridout announces that the outlay for the first sixty days of the conflict has been \$420,000,000. M. Ridout gives an interview to the Temps on the situation in the Bank of France which has not published regular state-

ments since the war began. He says that on October 1st, the bank had \$812,400,000 in cash which was \$63,800,000 more than it had on the eve of the war. "Loans and discounts," the Minister of Finance said, "are \$895,200,000, an increase during the last week of \$17,500,000. This shows that the bank has made some discounts and I hope it will make more. The advances made to the government on Oct. 1st, after two months of the war, reached \$420,000,000. The credit balance on the same date in the treasury was \$59,200,000, and therefore we are far from having exhausted the amount provided by our convention with the bank. Besides we have just renewed the convention to assure the resources necessary in case the war should be prolonged beyond the date now foreseen. "The total bank bills in circulation October 1st was \$1,845,800,000, this being \$31,400,000 less than on the preceding week. This is explained by an increase in the deposits which on October 1 reached \$435,400,000, an increase of \$41,800,000 over the preceding week, and it can be seen that France is far from having exhausted her reserves, and that when the hour comes she will find the money for a new loan, which at present is unnecessary."

King's County Exhibition, held at Georgetown on Wednesday last, was fairly well attended and many excellent exhibits were presented. The weather was not very agreeable, being chilly with occasional showers. In the exhibition building the show was not as large as on some former years, but the exhibits were of excellent quality. The fruit, roots, vegetables and other agricultural and horticultural and dairy products were very good indeed; while the woven and knit goods were up to usual standard of excellence. The fancy work and other products of women's handicraft and the exhibits in the domestic science department were first class. It is impossible for us to publish the names of all prize winners. We notice however in the prize list for fruit, the names of D. J. Stewart, Percy Robertson, Capt. H. McPhee and J. A. Dewar occur quite frequently. The outside show of horses, cattle and sheep was large and good. There were many beautiful animals in the different classes. There were many beautiful specimens of heavy horses. In this class David Read, of Victoria Cross figured prominently, having no fewer than four stallions, prize winners, besides other horses. Mr. Thomas Lannan of Somerville was right to the front in the class of draft horses, having no less than four, including a foal, all prize winners. Adolphus McEwen of St. Peters had also four beautiful prize winners in this class, including a foal. Albert Curran of Somerville had three fine prize winners in the same class. Patrick Kelly, of Rosemeath and James McDonald had prize winners in the carriage class. Other exhibitors of horses and prize winners included John A. McLeod, Peter Gordon, Vernon Shaw, Robertson, George Steele, Daniel McPherson, John D. Morrison, J. P. Sigsworth and Russel Hunter. The cattle exhibitors and prize winners included James Gordon, J. A. Dewar, M. I. A. Angus McLellan, Thomas Dunn, George Amear, G. A. Poole, and many others. Much interest was taken by the visitors in the various exhibits. The horse ring was the centre of attraction, while the judging was going on. In some of the classes the judges must have had all they could do to award the different prizes, where so many animals of merit presented themselves.

The Canadian Contingent now being escorted by a Convoy of Cruisers and battleships will be met on the Atlantic by second Convoy and taken to the point of debarkation which will be decided upon later.

Progress of the War.

Paris, Sept. 28.—The following official communication was issued tonight.

First—On our left wing the reports on the situation are favorable.

Second—On the centre our troops have successfully withstood new and very violent attacks. We have made some slight progress on the heights of the Meuse. In the Woivre region a thick fog has caused a suspension of operations.

Third—On our right (Lorraine and the Vosges) there has been no change in the situation.

The French and British on the left wing have repulsed for days the attack of the Germans who have been endeavoring to take allied positions by assault.

Word from the front describes the encounters. On one occasion the French and British held positions within a quarter of a mile from the German front, where they were not in danger from the heavy German artillery and were sheltered from the machine guns unless they came into the open.

One of the most furious German assaults turned upon the trenches occupied by British regiments which with admirable coolness, awaited the onslaughts of line after line of Germans, meeting them with sustained rifle and machine gun fire and some times at the point of the bayonet, which did great execution.

The British, however, did not by any means bear the whole brunt of the fighting, for the French troops, including a division of the famous Colonial infantry and the Turcos, as well as many battalions of French regulars and others composed of territorial troops, also faced prolonged attacks which were delivered with great fierceness and drove their adversaries off with unflinching success.

The vigor and spirit of the soldiers were remarkable after such an exhausting campaign, during which they have scarcely had a full day's rest.

London, Sept. 29.—The fighting of the past few days, which took the form of heavy offensive operations, has not changed to any marked extent the positions of the opposing armies in Northern France. Some hard blows have been struck by each side but the armies remain practically where they were when the Germans stopped their retreat and commenced to entrench themselves.

The lengthy official communication issued today by the French general staff makes this plain. The lines of the allies are roughly sketched in the statement and it is gathered that the French right still rests on Point-A-Mousson and from there turns southward to cross the Meuse near St. Mihiel, where the Germans have succeeded in pushing a contingent forward.

Thence the front proceeds northward to entrench Verdun from which fortress it strikes directly westward to Rheims, and thence northward across the River Aisne to Soissons and runs from there northward, crossing the River Oise at Ribecourt, to Roye, Albert and Comblès. The two latter places are north of the Somme.

In the west, the wings are in very close touch, the Germans holding Lessigny, which lies between Ribecourt and Roye, which are in possession of the French, and also Chauvines, which is in an almost direct line between Roye and Albert.

It is here that the allies have been attempting a wide turning movement, to prevent which the Germans have apparently sent out strong opposing forces. The French announcement says the Germans have continued their day and night attacks, only to be repulsed, but it is evident that they are showing plenty of fight and are making a supreme effort to prevent the allies from working around their right.

To the north of the Aisne two well entrenched armies still face each other, neither being able to make much headway, while in the centre the artillery duel continues in the district between the Argonne and the Meuse.

The French claim slight progress—an indication that they are making heavy attacks to compel the Germans to withdraw from St. Mihiel, where they might bend, if they did not break, the French front.

effort to outflank the German right wing and force it back from its line of communications through Belgium.

There is evidence that this movement is beginning to tell and that unless something unforeseen happens this portion of the German army must fall back to another defensive line.

The French official report issued this afternoon says that the action continues to develop to the northward, so that the French left must now be pushed toward Cambrai, as yesterday it was in the neighborhood of Albert.

Even further north than this the French cavalry are operating, and last week a German force which was sent to Orchies, sixteen miles southeast of Lille, to punish French Tiersers for an alleged attack on a German hospital at that place met with superior forces and had to fall back.

The Germans, too, admit that they have been unable to stop the French advance against their right wing, and also, that the allies have advanced on their right front. Indeed there seems to be some agreement in the official reports of the belligerents on the events in this part of the battlefield.

London, Sept. 30.—Russia's armies continue to sweep through Galicia and according to a report from Rome, tonight, that province of the Austrian empire is clear of Austrian troops. What is meant is that the field armies of Austrians have neither gone into the fortresses of Przemyel and Cracow or retreated to the south and west.

The Russians have come across the country in parallel lines, and masking Przemyel have swept the country clear as far as a line drawn from Douklo, in the south, to the neighborhood of Rzeszow in the north, while other forces have pushed their way through the passes of the Carpathians, into Hungarian territory. They have only to go a little further to get possession of the railway that runs from Sandec through the mountains to Lublat, and thence through the country to Budapest.

London, Oct. 1.—Another day has passed, and the situation between the allies and the Germans in Northern France is still described by the French official announcements as satisfactory, with here and there progress along the line, but not a sufficient advance to the north and east to strike a decisive blow at the German right wing.

The battle of the Aisne gives every indication of being the greatest battle in history as to time, losses and possibly, in significance with respect to the outcome of the greatest war the world has ever seen.

British reinforcements, consisting in part of trained East Indian troops, and in part of Territorials, composed of a Scotch regiment, which includes many sharpshooters who have won fame on the rangers in time past, have reached France to strengthen the small British army which for many weeks past has been doing yeoman service beside its French allies. Colonial troops are also on the way to the battlefield, not a few of whom have seen service in the South African and other campaigns.

On both sides there have been innumerable offensive movements, the Germans, while relying upon their entrenchments to keep off the advance of the opposing forces, not hesitating to "assume" the offensive in fierce assaults upon both French and British at short intervals.

Likewise, the Germans are continuing their campaign in Belgium by an attack on the outer defences of Antwerp, and according to a Rome despatch are rushing thousands of troops and an immense supply of war material to the Russian frontier in a supreme effort to ward off Russian frontier advance.

In the eastern theatre of war Germany has taken into her hands the direction of the campaign against the Russian Emperor's hosts.

On the Battlefield, via Paris, Oct. 2.—A thrill was in the air all along the extended allied lines today. The French and British troops, who had been over a fortnight in the closest contact with the Germans, felt that they had accomplished their hard task of preventing the Germans breaking through the human barrier erected between them and their main objective, Paris, and that this meant eventually victory for the allies.

The lines of the trenches make the battlefield appear like deeply

scarred fields. The allies, who quickly learned the lesson in burrowing, at some places face the Germans within a quarter of a mile. Their field entrenchments offer admirable shelter from the effects of the German artillery, which consequently reduces their casualties, and permits the allies to await in comparative safety the German attacks, which must be made across the open, and often at a terrible cost.

The fury of the German onslaughts was unabated today especially on the western wing; but their efforts was met with vigor by the allies who seemed to vie with each other in throwing all their strength and courage against the attackers.

The scene of the most violent attacks changes day by day. The Germans finding it impossible to penetrate the allied lines in the vicinity of Rheims and Soissons, quickly transported many of their divisions farther northward, and today hurled them against Roye. Again they failed, although tonight they had not ceased their efforts to batter down the resistance.

The allies great turning movement continued today, and their western wing extended toward Arras. Reports from the other end of the line of the front show the progress of the allies to be slow, but sure. Hundreds of German prisoners fell into the hands of the allies at every point, and it was remarkable that among them the majority were Bavarians, who seem to have been prominent in the front of the German attack.

London, Oct. 4.—Having repulsed the German attacks, presumably in the vicinity of Roye, the French according to the official communication issued this afternoon at Paris having resumed the offensive at several points while other positions on their left have been appreciably maintained.

The great effort of the allies to envelop the German right may therefore be said to be again in operation, and it is believed that the whole French column, from Roye northward to Arras is moving eastward against the German positions.

It is the same operation that has been tried repeatedly for the last three weeks, in an attempt to reach the German lines of communication, and either encircle the German army forming the right wing, or force it to fall back to Belgium and Luxembourg.

The Germans have had a long time in which to make their position secure, so there is a lot of hard fighting ahead for both the attacking forces and the defenders. The defensive role is now apparently being assumed by the invaders.

In the centre, from the Oise to the Argonne, the two well entrenched armies are still watching each other, ready at a moment's notice to meet attacks, or on the advice of aerial observers to move to some point where the line is threatened. While there have been many of these movements, there is little according to the French report to record. In other words the situation remains virtually as it was.

In the Argonne district, where the Crown Prince's army attempted an advance a few days ago, there has been additional fighting with the result that the Germans have been pushed back northward.

In Southern Woivre the French are "making progress, but very slowly," against the Germans who crossed the Meuse at St. Mihiel, but later were forced back over that river.

Paris, Oct. 5.—Only laconic reference concerning the actual fighting is made by the French war office in its latest report on the warfare in Northern France. "The general situation is stationary," it says.

Of present conditions on the left wing of the allies line, where a previous report had said the French had been obliged at certain points to cede ground to the Germans, the latest war office statement merely declares that the action still continues. It adds that in the Argonne and Meuse regions, day and night attack by the Germans have been repulsed by the allies.

In the eastern war zone the Russians report that having conquered the Germans in Russian Poland, two Russian armies are invading East Prussia with Allenstein as their objective.

On Monday evening in the pro-Cathedral—his Lordship, Bishop O'Leary, preached an eloquent sermon on the "Third Order of St. Francis."

Aid from the Dominions.

(From the London Daily Chronicle.)

How nobly the Overseas Dominions have risen to the support of the Mother Country in her hour of need is effectively shown by two papers' correspondence regarding offers of naval and military assistance and foodstuffs and other supplies. These by no means represent the full extent of the services which the Empire is rendering, for the papers refer only to the self-governing Colonies. They contain no mention of the great sacrifice which India is making; nor do they cover the ready help volunteered by the other lesser dependencies.

Summarised the Dominions, loyalty is expressed thus—

NAVAL AND MILITARY AID.

Canada—Division of 31,000 men and infantry battalion of 1,000 ex-regulars (raised and equipped by Mr. Hamilton Gault) for service with Expeditionary force at the cost of the Dominion. H. M. C. S. Niobe and H. M. C. S. Rainbow, with officers and men, for general service with the Royal Navy.

Manitoba—One Thousand men for service with the Expeditionary Force.

New Brunswick—One thousand men for service with the Expeditionary Force.

Calgary—One thousand men for service with the Expeditionary Force.

Australia—Twenty thousand men at the complete disposal of the Home Government, Commonwealth defraying cost of dispatch and maintenance; also a light infantry brigade and light horse brigade. All vessels of the Commonwealth Navy transferred to the British Navy until the end of the war.

New Zealand—Expeditionary force for active service free of cost to the United Kingdom. Two hundred Maoris for service in Egypt.

South Africa—Undertakes defence of the Union, freeing regular troops of the Army for service elsewhere.

Newfoundland—A contingent of 500 men for foreign service free of cost, and increase in naval reserve to 1,000.

FOOD AND OTHER SUPPLIES

Canada—98,000,000 lbs. of flour, from the people to the people.

Alberta—500,000 bushels of oats.

Nova Scotia—100,000 tons of coal to relieve distress in the coming winter.

Quebec—4,000,000 lbs. of cheese for the relief of distress.

Prince Edward Island—100,000 bushels of oats towards the War Fund. Also further gifts of cheese and hay.

Ontario—250,000 bags of flour. Saskatchewan—1,500 horses costing approximately \$250,000.

New Brunswick—100,000 bushels of potatoes.

Manitoba—50,000 bags of flour—4,900,000 lbs. in all.

British Columbia—25,000 cases of canned salmon.

Victoria—(Messrs. Cullen and Wallace)—1,000 gallons of port wine.

Queensland—5,600 lbs. of butter, 16,220 lbs. bacon, 550 cases of compressed beef, 9,600 lbs. condensed milk, 24 tons arrowroot.

Barbados—£20,000.

British Guiana—1,000 tons of sugar.

Faunkland Islands £3,000.

Jamaica—Gift of sugar offered and accepted.

Leeward Islands—£5,000 to Relief Fund.

Mauritius—2,000,000 lbs. of sugar.

Southern Rhodesia—Maize offered and accepted.

Perhaps the most striking fact associated with the unprecedented display of loyalty to a common cause was the spontaneity with which all the Dominions took action. They did not wait for war to break out before assuring the Home Government of their support by men and money; directly the clouds began to gather in their intensity one and all cabled pledges of help.

FLEICHMAN'S

Yeast Cakes!

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

SOLD by all GROCERS IN THE CITY.

The trade supplied by

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Agents for P. E. Island.

Smoke and Chew Hickey's Twist Tobacco

Millions of Plugs sold yearly because it is the best.

Hickey & Nicholson Co. Ltd. Manufactures Phone 345.

The Charlottetown Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.

Commencing Monday the 1st of June, the

STEAMER NORTHUMBERLAND

Leaves Charlottetown for Picton, N. S., Daily (except Sunday) at 8:20 o'clock a. m., leaving Picton on return about 4:00 p. m. Connections made at Picton for all points in Nova Scotia.

STEAMER EMPRESS

Leave Summerside for Point-du-Chene, N. B., Daily (except Sunday) about 10 o'clock a. m., leaving Point-du-Chene on return about 4:30 p. m., connecting with express trains for Charlottetown and Tignish. Connections made at Point-du-Chene for all points in Canada and the United States.

G. W. WAKEFORD, Manager Charlottetown

June 10th, 1914—4f.

A. A. McLean, K. C. & Donald McKinnon

McLean & McKinnon

Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Barristers, Attorneys at Law

PLANT LINE

AUTUM EXCURSIONS IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 11TH.

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

The new twin screw steamer "Evangeline" sails from Charlottetown for Boston every Friday at noon. For folders and full information apply to

JAS. CARRAGHER,
Agent, Charlottetown, Sept. 9, 1914—4f

Local And Other

Four merchant ships West Indies have been by the French and British.

Fourteen cents and a pound was the price of this city at the meeting cheese board on Friday.

His Lordship, Bishop returned Friday evening Halifax where he had tending the funeral of M.

Asiatic Turkey has heavy loss of life in the towns of Ishtar Burden, centers of the industry.

Ottawa's three days fund campaign was brought close Thursday. It was announced that the sum of \$371,235 been secured. The amount at was \$350,000.

Forty of Chicago's business men at a meeting Saturday formulated plans collection there of \$100,000 Red Cross work in the war zone.

Sir Claude Coventry has been appointed Minister of Panama and Costa Rica. He performed similar services two countries since 1900 until now with the status minister resident and general.

Lieut. Harold Pearson, Lord Conduy, noted oil field and head of Pearson & Limited, was taken prisoner Battle of Marne and was shot and killed by a sentry while trying to escape.

Fort De France, Island of Martinique, Oct. 3.—A strong quake shock was experienced at 18 minutes past one this afternoon. The direction from north to south and tremors lasted for thirteen minutes. No damage was done.

Playing at war in Gibson the river from Fredericton an eleven year old Syrian named Rand pointed a small 10 year old Minnie Thomas a Syrian, and pulled the trigger. He did not know the rifle loaded. The bullet entered the girls heart and her condition is critical.

A campaign for the collection of funds to aid in the restoration of the wonderful old University of Louvain, destroyed by Germans, has been inaugurated in Montreal under the auspices of Laval University. Mgr. Laval, vice-rector of Laval, has accepted the honorary vice-president of the campaign committee.

The I. C. R. freight ship Moncton was badly damaged by fire which started about six last Wednesday evening. The ship was badly gutted and damaged by fire and water, being estimated at \$15,000. The origin of the fire is mysterious and it is understood the I. C. R. will hold an investigation.

Truly misfortunes are upon on the Kaiser. Not only his crack troops unable to headway against the all France or the Russians of eastern frontier, but the Russian who have captured his pet from his farm in Eastern Europe are teaching his parrots to in Russian. If the Kaiser gets them back they will be to enliven his solitude by mutinizing to him some pet phrases in which he refer to him, and can do it original tongue.

English newspapers which been received contain pleasant ecdothe of the fighting at Montebello from the French paper Liberte, and concerns a Serbian regiment which is not in trench, swept by violent rifle and artillery fire, when it was notified that a Frenchman had occupied the most exposed of the trench. One private "The Frenchman is badly let's widen his trench," and a minute, paying no attention the hail of bullets and shells the private deepened the trench and with the same calm re their places.

Local And Other Items

Four merchant ships in the West Indies have been captured by the French and British cruisers.

Fourteen cents and a half per pound was the price of cheese in this city at the meeting of the cheese board on Friday last.

His Lordship, Bishop O'Leary, returned Friday evening from Halifax where he had been attending the funeral of Mgr. Daly.

Asiatic Turkey has had very heavy loss of life by earthquake in the towns of Isbarta and Burden, centers of the carpet industry.

Ottawa's three days patriotic fund campaign was brought to a close Thursday. It was announced that the sum of \$371,215 had been secured. The amount aimed at was \$350,000.

Forty of Chicago's wealthiest business men at a meeting on Saturday formulated plans for the collection there of \$100,000 for Red Cross work in the European war zone.

Sir Claude Coventry Mallet has been appointed Minister to Panama and Costa Rica. He has performed similar services in these two countries since 1908, but until now with the status of minister resident and consul-general.

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English newspapers which have been received contain pleasant anecdote of the fighting at Mons. It comes from the French paper the Liberte, and concerns a Scottish regiment which is not named. This regiment was occupying a trench, swept by violent rifle fire and artillery fire, when two privates noticed that a Frenchman attached to the battalion as interpreter occupied the most exposed spot in the trench. One private said: "The Frenchman is badly placed; let's mind his trench," and during a minute, paying no attention to the hail of bullets and shrapnel the privates deepened the trench, and with the same calm resumed their places.

Local And Other Items

Twenty-four American nurses and six doctors of the Red Cross have been assigned to service in Russia and are en route from Stockholm to Petrograd.

Fire Friday afternoon did damage to the extent of \$125,000 to the plant and lumber of J. D. McArthur, Lumber Company at Lac Du Bennet Manitoba. The insurance was \$40,000 on the lumber, the balance of the property was not insured.

Last week was certainly a week of exhibitions, there being no less than four. First comes then Alberton, followed on Wednesday by the King's County Exhibition at Georgetown, and the Prince County Exhibition at Summerside.

At the Georgetown Exhibition the competition for first prize for cart mare and foal was between Mr. Thomas Lannon of Somerville and Mr. Adolphus McEwen, St. Peter's. Mr. Lannon's beautiful grey mare won first money, and Mr. McEwen's fine bay took second. But in the foal competition Mr. McEwen secured the red ribbon and Mr. Lannon came next. It will thus be seen that the competition was close.

Among the special exhibits at the Georgetown Exhibition was a picture exhibited by Mr. T. E. Morrissey, Collector of Customs at Georgetown. This picture was worked in wollen yarn by Edwin Brown, a sailor of H. M. S. Wolverine in 1864, fifty years ago. It is in an excellent state of preservation, the coloring being still clear and bright. The centre of the picture shows the Wolverine in full sail. Around the border are flags of various nations, as follows: Great Britain, Naval Reserve, Union Jack, Merchant Marine and Man-of-War, United States Ensign, Italy, Man-of-War, Brazil and France, Merchant Marine. This work was done by the sailor off the coast of Africa. The frame which is unique and artistic, was also his handiwork. It is interesting to note that in the year 1867 this vessel was driven into Georgetown harbor by the ice. Needless to say Mr. Morrissey highly prizes this attractive piece of work.

SERVICE FOR THE DEAD—The annual public service for the dead was held in the Catholic cemetery on St. Peter's Road, on Sunday afternoon last, by his Lordship, the Bishop and attendant clergy. At 2.30 p.m., the Catholic Societies, headed by the League of the Cross Band, formed in procession and marched to the pro-Cathedral, where a short Requiem service was held, his Lordship the Bishop officiating, assisted by several priests. Leaving the Cathedral the procession reformed and up took the line of march to the cemetery. His Lordship, the Bishop and other clergy in carriages, turning up the rear. Arriving at the cemetery, the members of the societies formed a circle around the Calvary group, in front of which a platform had been erected, and the service commenced. His Lordship, the Bishop, was assisted by Rev. Dr. McLellan, Rev. Pius McDonald and Rev. Father Duffy. They occupied seats on the platform. Members of the choir, assisted by the Band, conducted the musical part of the service. Appropriate Psalms and the "Libera" were rendered, and the Litany for the Dead was recited. Rev. Dr. McLellan then preached the sermon of the occasion. His text was the 13th Verse of the XIV, chapter of the Apocalypse: And I heard a voice from Heaven saying to me: Write; Blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord. From hence forth, now, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; for their works follow them." The discourse was eloquent and impressive and listened to with the most rapt attention. In the development of his theme the Rev. preacher pointed out that the time and place and all the surroundings tended to remind us death. Already nature seemed to be in the grasp of death and everything indicated that we were in the city of the dead. All these conditions are calculated to inspire us with thoughts of charity towards our departed friends and should urge us to offer a prayer for their

eternal happiness. The Rev. preacher here described the fall of man; the direful consequences following the disobedience of the first man. In consequence of this first disobedience of God's command, we are all doomed to die the death. But, said the Rev. preacher, we shall not all die. There is within us a spark of immortality; an immortal soul. After the death of the body, the soul, separated from its tenement of clay, appears before God for judgment, and after judgment life eternal begins. How important it is then that this judgment should be favorable. On such a judgment depends our everlasting happiness with God. But nothing with the smallest taint of defilement can enter Heaven, therefore the cleansing fires of purgatory purpose we must assume the vast majority of Christian souls for admission to their everlasting bliss. The Rev. preacher developed the doctrine of purgatory, and pointed out how reasonable and "consoling it was." He concluded his admirable discourse by quoting the words of St. Paul: "I have fought the good fight; I have kept the faith, and for the rest there is laid up for me a crown of glory," etc. May we all be able to apply this to ourselves when the time of dissolution comes. The "Libera" was chanted by the choir and band, and his Lordship gave the absolution and the solemn service concluded.

DIED.

HODGSON—In this city on the 5th inst. Robert Robinson, son of the late Sir Robert Hodgson in the 84th year of his age.

HUGHES—At Mitchell River, Kings County, on Saturday, the 26th inst. of anemia Miss Mary M. Hughes, for many years an esteemed resident of Charlottetown. She leaves to mourn two brothers, Thomas and John of this city, and one sister, Mrs. Sarah Mahar of Mitchell River. She was attended in her last illness by Rev. Dr. McMillan of Carleton and died fortified by the rites of Catholic Church of which she was a devout member. At her funeral requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. Dr. McMillan, and the interment took place in the adjoining cemetery. A large concourse of friends attended the funeral. May her soul rest in peace.

Indian Troops Arrive

Marseilles, Oct. 1.—This is to tell you, in the censor's good time which will be when they are on the firing line, how Marseilles waited for the Indian troops, and how in the end they came. When I left England I was assured that they had been landed and that I should reach here only after the last man of them had been hurried to the front; but a week after I arrived we were still waiting and looking more eagerly every day to see "Les Hindous" begin to pass. We saw everything else. We saw "Tommys" and "Turcos" fraternizing with broad and broader grin, we saw "Simple Soldats" by the dozen scope at the cafe tables along the Course Belesma and down the Cannebiere; we saw the Senegalese marching through the streets by the hundreds, in their physique wearing the trim dark blue coat, brass button, and white capped; we saw officers of the French navy; we saw Dragons with casque and ciniere in field uniform and without either; we saw Hussars in sky blue and Hussars in the darker blue tunic of service; we saw officers of the line and of the artillery with a red band running down their trousers; we saw all grades of French military medical men with the velvet in their caps that marks their state; we saw French sailors with red "Touri"; we saw Italian Volontaires setting off for Montalmar, playing the Marseillaise and the Italian national air with a big Garibaldian in a big red shirt and a little Garibaldian in a little red shirt at their head.

All these things we saw and others, but never the Indians. I looked for them each morning from the high places, and one morning I mounted the high bridge of steel which crosses the Vioux Port and from its height I saw far below the house tops of that extraordinary quarter with its incredible buildings that tower above its streets of incredible narrowness—mediaeval Marseilles that must, I suppose, soon pass. At last one morning they really did come. I was watching before dawn. It was not yet day when the first line came around. Across the sea not yet turned to blue they stretched farther and wider. They stirred as they came more than the waters in which they moved. As they came nearer we could make out their movements on the decks of one or two of the boats. For the most part the decks seemed to be deserted. Preparations for debarcation were already proceeding or else "revellie" had not yet been sounded, but on two of the vessels, huddled together under awnings, stretched to shelter the troops from the heat there were veritable forests of forms moving. They came to the ships side and looked toward land. In the brown host we made out above the turbans and the dark faces a British flag. The ships picked up the pilots one by one and went sailing in. Has the East ever sent to the West a richer argosy or one more dear? As the ships turned to enter the harbor there were cries of "Vive L'Angleterre" and "Vivent Le Hindous" to which the far travellers added their utmost "Heep, heep hurrahs."

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Visiting Expert Has High Praise For Canadian Railway.

Mr. A. E. Goff, of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, that has just concluded a tour of the Dominion. He declares that he has been greatly impressed with the progress made by Canadian railroads, and by the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific, in particular.

The immensity of the Grand Trunk system's mileage and the unlimited possibility of further extension first impressed him, he says. "Next, the remarkable engineering obstacles of bridging and tunnelling that have been overcome in linking up so huge a system, apart from the adventure of the undertaking at a time when the present rapid development could hardly have been foreseen.

I was particularly struck with the good understanding which exists between the executive and the staff. The result of this mutual confidence was manifest in the local enthusiasm and efficiency of the various departments of work at headquarters in Montreal, as well as elsewhere, and made for a general esprit de corps which is not often met with. Outside the office atmosphere the same spirit was evidenced between the travelling public and the staff. The hotels of the Grand Trunk are wonderfully homelike and surprisingly cheap. The "Chateau Laurier", one of the finest hotels in the world, is suitably located and a truly magnificent building. The method of dealing with passengers; luggage strikes one as remarkably simple and effective, and is a real time and worry saver. On the commercial side, the grain elevator added to the many things that interested a stranger and so did the large freight terminal I had the privilege of going over. Another noticeable feature that impressed me not a little was the unsolicited efforts made by one and all to see that traffic, not merely in a concrete sense, but in individual merchandise, was expeditiously transported. This regard for commerce has evolved itself into a system known as the "Manifest freight service", whereby it is within the region of possibility to keep an eye not only on each whole train-load of important merchandise, but on each car-load as well, from the moment of despatch from shipping point, as they term it in Canada, to destination."

D. C. McLEOD, K. C. — W. B. BENTLEY

McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers. July 26, 1911—1f.

Good War News

The latest news from the seat of war, bearing yesterday's date, is decidedly good. It is from Paris and in brief is as follows: French and British Troops defeated the German right wing of the army under General Von Kluck. At two points of conflict above Soissons the Allies delivered a furious assault on the Kaiser's forces and drove them from their entrenched positions, which they had held for the last two weeks. At Lassigny the Germans attempted by massed onslaught to pierce the French battle front, but they were defeated and forced to retreat with heavy loss. Once more glorious victory rewarded the magnificent, self-sacrificing heroism of the French and British soldiers who have been called upon repeatedly to withstand the terrific shock of the furious massed attacks of the Germans.

The Market Prices.

Table with market prices for various goods like Butter, Eggs, Fowls, etc.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES NEURALGIA.

Invictus--the Best Good Shoes for Men

We are showing now a nice line of Invictus—the best boots for men. These are shown in gun metal, patents, tan and black, laced and buttoned styles. Some of the new features are the new style tongue attached to uppers, wearproof lining and many other new ideas that dressy men should see. Prices range from \$5.00 to \$7.00.

Alley & Co.

135 Queen Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B. Union Fire offices of London. Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York.

Combined Assets \$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses. JOHN MACBACHER, AGENT. Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906

J. R. Mathieson, K. C., & A. Macdonald, Jas. D. Stewart.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Barristers, Solicitors etc

Newson's Block, Charlottetown. McDonald Bros. Building, Georgeown. July 26, 1911—1f.

We Want Your WOOL. We will pay the highest price, cash or trade, offered by anybody in P. E. Island. Bring in any amount you like—nothing too large and nothing too small for us to handle. MOORE & McLEOD 119-121 Queen Street Charlottetown. May 27th, 1914—1f.

Morson & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys. Money to Loan. Janelle 1910—1f.

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

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN.

STEWART & CAMPBELL, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Offices in Deseray Block, Corner Queen and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. MONEY TO LOAN. W. S. STEWART, K. C. — A. A. CAMPBELL July 8, 1911—1f.

Mail Contract. SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 9th Oct. 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 2 from Kinross, P. E. Island, 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 Offices of Orwell, Kinross, Orwell Cove and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Ottawa, 29th Sept. 1914. Sept. 23-d, 1914—3f.

Mortgage Sale. TO BE Sold by public auction in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown on Thursday the Fifteenth day of October A. D. 1914 at the hour of twelve o'clock noon:— ALL THAT tract piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in Lot or Township number thirty-one at North Wiltshire in Queen's County and bounded as follows, that is to say:— Commencing at the North-east side of the Develiers or North Wiltshire Road and on the North-west side of farm number thirty it runs from thence North Thirty-eight degrees east eighty-three chains and thirty-three links from thence North fifty-two degrees west nine chains from thence South thirty-eight degrees west to the road and from thence along the road to the place of commencement being farm number thirty-one and containing Seventy-five acres of land a little more or less. The above sale is made under and in virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twentieth day of March A. D. 1894 and made between Alfred Mathew of North Wiltshire aforesaid and Louisa Mathew his wife of the one part and Edward Bayfield of Charlottetown of the other part and which said Mortgage has been duly assigned to the undersigned. For particulars apply to the office of Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Charlottetown. Dated this Fifteenth day of Sept. A. D. 1914. WILLIAM ROBERT CLARK, Assignee of Mortgage. Sept. 16, 1914 4f.

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

ADVERTISEMENT OF THE Live Stock Breeder's Association. The following Stock are offered for Sale: 1 Pure-Bred Clydesdale Stallion, Pure-Bred Ayrshire Heifers, 1 Holstein Bull Calf, 4 Shorthorn Bulls, 2 Bull Calves, 6 Leicester Rams, Hampshire, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep, 8 Pure Bred Ram Lambs, 2 Yearling Lamb, 1 Oxford Ram, 3 Berkshire Sows, 2 Yorkshire Boar Pigs. WANTED TO PURCHASE. 1 Ayrshire Bull, 2 Leicester Rams. For further information apply to the Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Sept. 9th, 1914.

Stella Niagara.

[Stella Niagara is a Novitiate and Boarding School conducted by the Franciscan Sisters, and situated on the eastern bank of the Niagara River, some three leagues below the great cataract. It is a veritable paradise, and has been consecrated by the footprints of our early Franciscan and Jesuit Missionaries. Its beauties are worthy of its saintly memories. There flowers of fairy forms grow in abundance; there fountains leap in the sunshine, and rain-bows grow in the garden.]

After the rush of the rapids above, After the plunge of the waters below, After the fury and roar of the flood, The river is calm in its flow. After the boiling, the surge and the foam, After the wandering mists and the spray, After the eddies and treacherous rocks, The water is clear as the day. Thus it returns to the lake or the sea, Which was the place of its vaporous birth; Thence will it rise as a cloud to the skies, To scatter its blessings on earth.

After the bustle and feverish haste, After the turmoil and turbulent strife, After the fury and fret of the world, The novice is calm in her life. After the babel of garrulous tongues, After confusion confounding her way, The sister is free from the mists of dispute, Her pathway is clear as the day. Wisely she bartered the false for the true, Gladly she quitted the place of her birth, Daily her incense ascendeth on high, Returning in blessings to earth.

After the labor still cometh the rest, After the tempest returneth the calm, And the sorrow still hastens the joy, And after the wound is the balm.

After the noise and the din of the world, After the surge and the foam of its wave, After the rush and the fever of life, Will follow the hush of the grave. Short is the labor, the recompense long, Strong is the hope of an endless reward; Eye hath not seen, nor hath ear ever heard, The germond prepared by the Lord. REV. P. J. CORMICAN, S. J.

The Espousals.

"I am espoused to Him, Whom the angels serve, and at whose beauty the sun and moon stand in wonder." Mercy Ceremonial, "Tis morning at Mount Mercy, The birds send forth their song, And soon into the chapel, A hundred footsteps throng. Upon the altar now are set, Carnationsweet, and mignonette, All shed their fragrance there. For on this morn, unto the court Of the King of Kings, will come Each virgin spouse to pay her vows, Behold them one by one. In silken robes they enter, And bride veils so fair, The orange blossoms on their brows, Hide not their beautiful hair. The Holy prelate's voice is heard "My child what wish have you? The Blessed Habit I would wear. The Master's will to do. "Ever to serve the poor and sick, And from the paths of sin, The tender lambs of Christ to lead,

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and the condition is commonly worse in weather.

"I suffered dreadfully from rheumatism but have been completely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, for which I am deeply grateful." Miss Frances Barr, Prescott, Ont.

"I had an attack of the grip which left me weak and helpless and suffering from rheumatism. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and this medicine has entirely cured me. I have no hesitation in saying I save my life." M. J. McDonald, Trenton, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Removes the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take it.

The hundredfold to win, Once more unto the chapel door, The long possession winds, The maidens fair discard the hair, Now naught to earth them binds.

Behold, the followers of the Lamb, For now they may be seen, In sadder robes and snowy veils, And meek and lowly mein.

The glad "Quem Vidi" sounds once more, List to the silvery chimes, "Whom I have seen, whom I have loved Towards whom my heart inclines."

And prostrate now before the King, Each soul to Him will speak, "My heart, my love, my life, I give, And Thee alone I seek."

Ah, happy brides of Heavenly Spouse! What joy today for you! This silver ring is from the King To him be ever true.

SISTER MARY CHRISTINA.

A Tale of St. Ann of Beaufre.

(By Clio Mamer.)

Tuesday next, my mother, is the fets day of the good St. Anne. Wilt thou not take me to the High Mass in the marvellous church at Beaufre? During four long years, ever since Jean Baptiste was cured of his lameness, how I longed to the veneration of the holy relic. Thou wilt take me this year, surely mother. Yes?"

"No, no, my child, 'tis not possible. The journey is too much for thee, crippled as thou art, and thy father's purse is far too thin and flat to pay thy fare even to Tadousac."

"Yes, my mother, I am crippled. It is for that that I would visit the shrine of the blessed saint. She will help me. Last night when I slept, I dreamed that I was in the great church. I could see the crutches piled high within. And oh, my mother, I saw hanging between the crutches on the rack nearest the church door my heavy ugly cast. Then when I looked at my leg where had always been the big white thing, it was gone. My leg was like the leg of little Susette, who hops and skips outside our door all day long, and I stood up and ran through the crowds, around the church and the thin, tall cure looked at me and cried. Then they fell to their knees and prayed God and His Saints that they had made me well!"

"But, my child, it cannot be! Thou must wear always the cast. So says the good doctor. It was only a foolish dream."

"No, no, my mother, it was not a foolish dream. I saw it all, and afterwards I went outside the church, and on my knees I went up the Scala Santa. All these things and more I saw, my mother. Surely, thou wilt not refuse to take me to Beaufre."

"But it is impossible—impossible, my child."

"Then thou wilt not take me, my mother? Thou wilt not permit it that the mother of the Holy Virgin make me hop and skip about like the little Susette. And the child burst into sobs so loud and so prolonged that they penetrated the walls of the fisherman's cottage and reached

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THIN MILK How can the baby grow strong if the nursing mother is pale and delicate? Scott's Emulsion makes the mother strong and well; increases and enriches the baby's food.

the ears of the man outside. A look of pain and alarm showed on his seamed and wind-charted face. He dropped the net which he had been untangling and spreading out to catch the last straggling rays of the dying sun and hurried into the house. The child threw herself into her father's arms in a passion of grief.

"No, no, weep not, my little one," and the awkward habitant brushed back the damp, black curls, and lifted the unnaturally white face to his with all the gentleness of a woman. "Look! father has brought thee a snow-white loon breast from thy old friend Jean Baptiste. He is just returned from his hunting trip up the Saguenay, and he has brought thee this gift all the way from the wilderness beyond the lake whence comes our loved river!"

Jean Baptiste, who was cured of his lameness by the good St. Anne? Oh, oh, my father takes me to Beaufre."

A smile of hope lighted up the coppered face of the fisherman. "God and His saints are good. Maybe it would help thee, little one. We shall see it is time thou wert in bed."

"Wilt take me, father?" "We shall see! We shall see! Have patience my child!"

And so it was that Marie was put to bed with the faith of her simple, God-loving forefathers shining out in her pain-wearied little eyes.

Marcel sat and smoked, while his quick, nervous little wife in the chair opposite him busied herself with her knitting. She had begun already to make another white stocking to match the one she had finished the day before, Marie would need two now—maybe—yes, surely. A wild joy throbbled through the mother. She knew Marcel. He would take 'La Petite' to Beaufre, and then—well—maybe—yes, surely! A tear fell on the quickly shaped toe of the stocking. St. Anne would not refuse them. The child would walk again.

It was a great thing to ask the saint to do—to cure Marie—Marie, who for all but two short summers of the twelve years which had passed since her birth had dragged about with her immense plaster cast which had encased her left leg from the tips of her toes way up to her hip, but Madame Sinaud's trust and faith in God and His saints had been tried in the fire of wounded motherhood, and they had stood the test.

Far into the night the mother and father sat talking over the coming trip. "It is easy," said Marcel. "We shall go in the fishing boat. It will take one day—maybe one night—to get to Beaufre. Voilà, we need no money for a ticket. Louis Dupont shall go with us. He can do no work till the marble comes from the States."

"It is well," answered the wife. "You must leave Sunday after the High Mass." And so it was settled that Marcel and little Marie, together with the humble sculptor Dupont, should join the yearly throng of pilgrims who beseech the good St. Anne to plead their case before the Master's throne.

Sunday morning came. After the High Mass the Cure, followed by his parishioners, marched down to the water's edge where lay the fishing smack, her sails trimmed, ready for the voyage. Marcel carried Marie aloft on his shoulders and pretended to toss her carelessly into the boat, very much to his wife's anxiety. Just at the last moment he seemed to think better of it, and laid the child down gently upon the warm furs which his wife had spread out as a bed for her. Then when all was ready the Cure made the sign of the Cross over the boat and its occupants. The villagers removed their caps and cleared their throats, and to the strains of the "Ave Maria Stella," Marie, her father, Louis Dupont and Jean Baptiste, who had jumped aboard as he shoved off the boat, sailed free with the wind down the "River of Death" into the briny waters of the St. Lawrence.

(Concluded next week.)

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

The Summer Complaint of Infants

IS CHOLERA INFANTUM

Many Children Die from this Trouble When They Could be Cured by the Use of DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY

A remedy which will quickly offset the vomiting, purging, and the profuse diarrhoea, accompanying a case of this nature.

Mrs. George Henley, Roxbury, Ont., writes: "I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for Cholera Infantum. My little girl was so sick I did not think she could live, as we could not lift her up, for when we moved her, her bowels would move. I gave her 'Dr. Fowler's' and the first dose helped her, and one bottle cured her. I recommended it to my sister whose child was sick, and it cured her also. Then again I have told other friends about it, and they have found that it is a grand medicine to have in the house all the time."

There are many preparations on the market to-day, claiming to make the same cures as "Dr. Fowler's" but these are name, no-reputation, so called strawberry compounds are nothing more or less than rank imitations, and are liable to be a detriment to your health.

When you ask for "Dr. Fowler's" be sure you get it. Do not accept any other as these substitutes may be dangerous. See that our name is on the wrapper. Price, 35 cents. The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Father (having just accepted cigar from son)—And what do you pay for those? Son—Two for a quarter. Father—What? And I content myself with two for a dime. Son—Well, you know, dad, our cases are different. If I had as large a family as you to support, I shouldn't smoke at all.

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

Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

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

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff. If you are not master of yourself you are not yet free.

Minard's Liniment Cures Neuralgia. The French and German waiters returning as reservists should charge well.—Columbia States.

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."

The deaf and dumb man, in a fit of absent-mindedness, thanked a man who gave him a quarter, and who got a month in jail as a fraud, declared that never again will he be polite.

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

"Invalid."—"Do you know that it takes only one-third of what the average man eats to make him live. It takes the remaining two thirds to allow his doctor, to live.

Scolding women are less ridiculous than swearing men.

SUFFERED FOR FOUR YEARS From Heart Trouble and Nervous Prostration

Mrs. John Hewson, Caledonia, Ont., writes:—"I feel it my duty to let you know of the great benefit your Millburn's Heart and Nerve Pills did for me. I suffered for four years with heart trouble and nervous prostration. I was so bad that I could not go upstairs without sitting down at the top before I could go to my room. I couldn't sleep nor lie on my left side, for it would seem as though my heart would stop. I thought through my heart would stop. I thought my time had come. I was doctoring with the doctor, but didn't get any benefit. I was advised to take Millburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, so I got two boxes, and after I had taken one box I began to feel better, and after I had taken two I could go up and down stairs without resting, so I took eight boxes, and I am enjoying good health again. I consider it a Godsend to have your pills in the house."

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

AUGUST Stock Reduction Sale

Cotton 20 Pieces unbleached Cotton, marked 6c. now 4 1-2 cents.

12 Pieces fine long cloth 13c. for 10 1-2 cents.

Men's Tweed Pants 100 Pairs men's Pants in nice patterns, offering at 20 p. c. below regular prices.

Ladies' Rubber Coats A lot of ladies' all rubber coats to clear at a price \$4.00 for \$2.49.

Print Cottons 15 Pieces Canadian Print 9c. for 7 1-2 cents.

Ladies Dresses & Waists A lot of ladies' summer dresses, also a lot of white waists at Half price.

L. J. REDDIN

ADVERTISEMENT OF THE Live Stock Breeder's Association

The following Stock are offered for Sale: 1 Pure-Bred Clydesdale Stallion, Pure-Bred Ayrshire Heffers, 1 Holstein Bull Calf, 4 Shorthorn Bulls, 2 Bull Calves, 6 Leicester Rams, Hampshire, Shropshire and 1 S. u. S sheep, 8 Pure Bred Ram Lambs, 2 Yearling Lamb, 1 Oxford Ram, 3 Berkshire S.w.s, 2 Yorkshire Boar Pigs.

WANTED TO PURCHASE. 1 Ayrshire Bull, 2 Leicester Rams.

For further information apply to the Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Sept. 9th, 1914.

FIRE INSURANCE. Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B. un Fire offices of LouCon. Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York.

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

JOHN MACRACHIE AGENT. Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906

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LET US MAKE Your New Suit

When it comes to the question of buying clothes, there are several things to be considered.

You want good material, you want perfect fitting qualities, and you want your clothes to be made fashionable and stylish, and then you want to get them at a reasonable price.

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

MacLellan Bros. TAILORS AND FURNISHERS, 153 Queen Street.

By their work

On the merit of their performances alone we are willing to have them judged. Simplicity of construction, combined with a skill in manufacture, which is the inheritance of generations, make

REGINA WATCHES

good time keepers and consequently comfortable watches to carry. Their efficiency is assured by a guarantee which enables the owner to have any constructional defect remedied free of charge by the nearest agent in any part of the world. They are not made in grades which cannot be fully g.

MANY NEW Watches, Rings, Chains, Locketts, Eyeglasses, Clocks and Timepieces

Just received. Others to arrive.

E. W. TAYLOR

CAMERON BLOCK, Charlottetown.

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