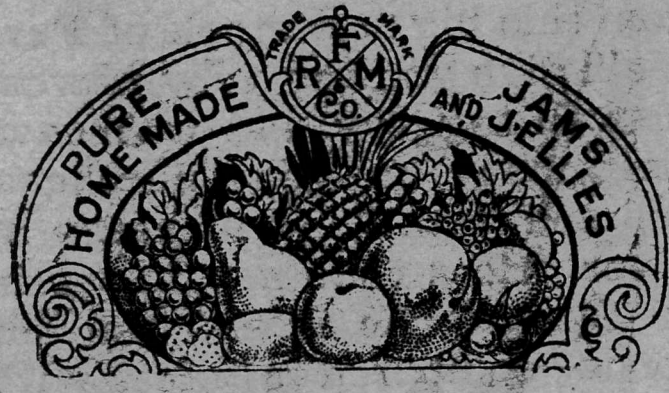


The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, 1912

Vol. XLII, No. 61



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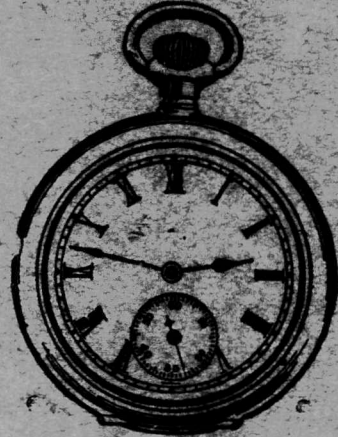
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MONEY TO LOAN.

W. S. STEWART, K. C. | A. A. CAMPBELL,

July 8, 1911—717.

J. B. Printing at the Herald

Office.

Morocco.

The world has been so busy for the last few years in following the various phases of the fight of France in Morocco that it has almost come to forget that the republic has no interest in the Dark Continent than what concerns the northern seaboard. As a matter of fact, "her sphere of influence," says E. Alexander Powell, a recent American explorer, "extends over 45 per cent. of the land and 25 per cent. of the population of Africa."

Independently of what it was along the Mediterranean, the triflor floats over the colonies of Senegal, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, and Upper Senegal-Niger, all of which takes collectively represents an area not far from that of European Russia. Then there is the great colony of Equatorial Africa, and before you arrive at the Sahara you cross the African States of Kanem and Wadi, both of which France subjugated about eight years ago. Finally, there are to be counted the million and a half square miles of the Sahara, at which we must not insist, as if that country were merely a boundless continuity of sand, endless and arid plains as flat as a billiard table, as we were taught to regard it in our old geographies. On the contrary, the Sahara region has a remarkably varied surface; here rising into plateaus like those of Tibesti and Abaggar, there crossed by chains of large and fertile oases, and again broken into mountain ranges with peaks eight thousand feet high, greater than the Alleghenies and very nearly as great as the Sierra Nevada. Now are these oases merely a clump of palm trees beside a beaming well, or a cluster of date palms. Not a few of these stopping places are great stretches of well-watered and cultivated soil, many square miles in extent and rich in figs, pomegranates, oranges, apricot and olive trees. The oasis of Kasser, for example, with its one hundred thousand date palms, furnishes subsistence for the inhabitants of a score of thriving villages, with their canals, flocks and herds. There are said to be four million date palms in the oasis of the Algerian Sahara alone. Moreover, experiments have shown that, like the Great American Desert, the Sahara has an ample supply of underground water, which in many cases is reached at a depth of only forty feet. For transportation across it, the six-wheeled motor sledges, invented by French engineers, which are driven by a light but powerful aeroplane engine that maintains a speed over the sand dunes of twenty miles an hour, remained one of the great achievements which preceded the railroads that built up our own Great West. We Americans remember how shocked we were when the Government purchased Alaska. But we think differently of the measure now, and like Alaska, the Sahara may soon prove an immense source of wealth to its owners. Then, apart from all these possessions on the continent proper, it must be remembered that the French own Madagascar, the second largest island in the world, and convenient to it is the French Somaliland, the sole gateway to Abyssinia, the last fragment left of "The Black Man's Africa," which may yet be French.

"So silently, swiftly and unobtrusively," says the author above referred to, "have the French empire builders worked that even those of us who pride ourselves on keeping abreast of the march of civilization are fairly amazed when we trace on the map the distances to which they have pushed the Republic's African frontiers. Did you happen to know that the fugitive from justice who turns the nose of his camel southward from Algiers must ride as far as from Milwaukee to the City of Mexico before his own past beyond the shadow of the rifle and the aim of the French law? Were you aware that if you start from the easternmost boundary of the French Sudan you will have to cover a distance equal to that from Buffalo to San Francisco before you can hear the Atlantic rollers booming against the breakwaters at Dakar? It is judged not the slightest exaggeration to say that French influence is today prominent over all the expanse of the Dark Continent lying west of the Nile basin and north of the Congo—a territory one and a half times the size of the United States—this forming the only continuous empire in Africa, with ports on every seaboard on the continent."

All this acquisition of territory has been accomplished generally, but not always, by what is called "pacific penetration." "Perhaps the chief instrument of this marvellous conquest are the railroads that have been constructed in this land of darkness. Indeed, it is by word in Africa that when an Englishman arrives in the country he builds a custom house, a German builds a barracks, and a Frenchman builds a railroad. Hence in French Africa there are already 6,000 miles of railway, 45,000 miles

of telegraph, and 10,000 miles of telephone, the two latter being the almost necessary appendages of railroad construction. But there are other schemes to be realized, and perhaps the most magnificent of all is the one that is now being planned. It is no less than a railway from Tangier on the Mediterranean to the French port of Dakar, in Sahara. It would first connect with Fez, then cross the Sahara and go down to the Niger at Timbuktu.

Three hundred miles of this route would be through a most hopeless desert country. From Timbuktu the line would go to Dakar, where there is a splendid commercial and naval harbor looking out into the Atlantic. The last feature in this daring scheme is to establish a line of fast steamers which would reach Pernambuco, in Brazil, in three days, the distance being only 1,300 miles from Dakar. So that by this route the traveller could leave Madrid and in twelve days find himself in Rio Janeiro. The project is dazzling.

However, this is only the old French character revealing itself in another field. The same adventurous spirit which shone so resplendently when the French corsairs de bois roamed, or rather rashed, through aboriginal America, is again in evidence in Africa with the practical element added. He retains, besides his natural sociability, and just as he had no difficulty in fraternizing with primitive red men whom he did not think himself commissioned to kill, so he is at home with the blacks of Africa, and they prefer him to any other European.

What concerns us now, however, is that part of Mr. Powell's book which gives us new and unexpected information about Morocco. That section of Africa, with its frequently vanishing Sultanate, the diplomatic journey of Germany, France and Spain struggling for possession of the country; the bloody battles that have been fought; and perhaps the mystery that has hung over Morocco for centuries, and finally the terror that its terrible conquests inspired even in America in times past cannot fail to be of interest.

The same Morocco is a European corruption of Marokko, as the principal city of the country is called. Notwithstanding the common impression, Morocco is not a desert. On the contrary, it is a rolling country that reminds the traveller of Ohio and Indiana. The soil is extremely fertile, though not cultivated, for the Moore have no reason to raise crops which will disappear in a single state visit of the Sultan. For these royal progresses are generally made with an army of 20,000 or 30,000 men, who have to live off the land. The result is a wide spread desolation such as would follow one of the town raids on the lands of the Christians. Neither are there any trees which might afford shade or fruit for the inhabitants, for no Moor ever planted a tree to replace the one he had cut down, but, unlike Algeria, Tunisia and Tripolitania, it has superb navigable waterways which run hundreds of miles inland. The Muluya, for instance, can be travelled for 400 miles from its mouth; but none of these magnificent water courses are used either for traffic or irrigation.

The spate of the inhabitants of this insular district of change explains the neglect of these natural advantages. The climate is extremely healthy, and malaria, the scourge of other parts of Africa, is unknown in the regions lying between the central range of Atlas, which runs east and west, and whose snow capped summits reach the skies, the thermometer seldom rises above 40 degrees, or falls below 40 degrees, the mountain wall serving as a protection against the scorching winds of the Sahara. The winter is the season of rains, and they are terrible, but when they have ceased the soil is carpeted with flowers of every hue. There are minerals in plenty in the Sahel and other regions, but they are the two danger points of Morocco. The latter is in the Atlas mountains, and the former in the valley by the sea. The inhabitants of the country are not homogeneous. They are made up of Berbers, who are unmistakably a white race. They are mountaineers and fierce fighters.

These come the Arabs, who live in the cities and plains. A white section possesses the imported negroes, whose blood has circulated both races, finally the Jews. As for the general morality of the people, the writer does not hesitate to say that "these desert-dwelling Moors are probably the most dissolute race in both thought and act in the world. Compared to the inhabitants of Judom and Gogmagog were positively prudish."

Added to this, there is a bitter racial antagonism. The only bond of unity is their religion, and that succeds only in producing a hatred of the non-believer. It does not make for peace or public much less private decency.

The French have a difficult problem before them in dealing with

such a composite horde, but they have a way of flattering these warring chiefs by bestowing decorations on them, bringing them on ceremonial visits to France, teaching them the science of war, for which the Moors, especially the Berbers, have a passion. So that to all appearance the system of pacific penetration may succeed here as it has in other parts of Africa.

Back of this peaceful method, however, there is said to be a warlike purpose, and it is suggested that Germany's demonstration at Agadir was prompted by fear that the armies of France might be increased by countless levies from the mountainous warriors. Indeed, has not the proposal been seriously made in France of bringing outless black legions even from Senegal?

The Sultan of Morocco, of course, will remain ostensibly in power, but the country will be ruled by the French Resident General. F. Youssef, the present ruler, governs only in his imagination, for his predecessor, Mulai Haddid, on March 30 plaudibly signed the paper which turned "the tail of the peacock," as Morocco is called, into the "tail of the Gallic cock." If he or any other subsequent Sultan ever attempts a rebellion he will be promptly transported to a villa in Algiers near the residence of the ex-governor of Madagascar and the ex-king of Annam.

What a contrast all this is to the disastrous failure of French colonization in America in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Those wonderful pioneers had explored and taken possession of by far the greater part of North America. From the Atlantic out to the Rockies or out to the Vermilion Sea they roamed unobscuredly. New York State was theirs, and down the valley of the Mississippi to where the great river empties into the Gulf the redskins welcomed them. And yet all this vast domain has slipped from their hands. A few regiments of soldiers might have kept them in possession against any invaders. But the regiments never came, and even the citizens of Quebec were for years in a state of daisy. They were great heroes in those far away days, but unlike their descendants in our times, they were not practical men. But neither was the world in which they lived practical. The age of great material development had not yet come. But in any case, the success of the French in Africa today dispels the delusion that the Latin races have not the business and administrative capacity of their Anglo-Saxon rivals.—X in America.

The Greater Eye.

(By Rev. Joseph H. Stewart.)

This is a small volume of six essays on the position of Mary in Catholic theology. The author says that he publishes them because he has never come across a similar book covering the same ground. This crisis, no doubt, from the origin of the work, which is an amplification of notes written for a coast island. The book, therefore, is most suitable for Protestants; for, with God's blessing, it will root out the prejudice that the worship paid to the Mother of God and to the Saints detract somehow from the worship due to God. Again and again the author brings his reader to the directly opposite conclusion and shows admirably that false notions regarding the place of the Blessed Virgin in the economy of grace either come from false premises, or from the imagination we lead to them. We must, however, suggest a couple of points on which we think the excellent book might be improved. On page 24, the reader is told, "It took me eight months, three hundred years to bring the doctrine of St. Louis's Divinity to a stage of clear definition, and another century to include the unity of His Person and the quality of His nature." To those who understand the meaning is clear, but we think it might have been more happily expressed. Brevity and obscurity go together often, as Horace tells us, and this must be the case when the matter is delicate and those to whom it is to be explained lack something for its apprehension. At the top of page 134 the sentence beginning, "Does any Catholic?" is unintelligible, probably through defective proof reading, though "ever" contributes to the obscurity because it can be taken in two arbitrary senses.

When we say that the book will be found very useful to Protestants we do not say that it will not be useful to Catholics. On the contrary it will help their devotion greatly, and so we recommend it to them unreservedly.—America.

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Masculine Voice (from rear of hall)—If you haven't any other company, may I see you home this evening?

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Wife—Oh, George, dear, do order a new hat to be sent home today.
George—But you bought one last week.
Wife—Y. dear, but there's a bit in that.

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Mrs. B.—Only up to a certain point. He's always whipping the children; but he takes the dust should be got out of the carpet by moral question.

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A country school teacher was visiting her monthly check at the bank. Her cashier recognized her and, in a friendly way, asked her condition of the hills, saying: "I hope you are not afraid of microbes?"
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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, 1912. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 81 QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. JAMES MCISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

The Laurier Amendment.

When the provisions of the Naval Aid Bill, now before Parliament, are considered in conjunction with the Admiralty's opinion as set forth in the memorandum, no doubt can exist as to their meeting the needs of the situation. There is no suggestion in the bill that Mr. Borden's proposals are to form a part of a permanent policy. No question of a political nature is involved in the contribution of these battleships to strengthen the British fleet. The Prime Minister and his colleagues in London asked His Majesty's Government in what form temporary and immediate aid could best be given at this juncture. To this question there is given in the memorandum an unequivocal reply that "it is desirable such aid should include the provision of a certain number of the largest and strongest ships of war which science can build or money supply."

The course Sir Wilfrid Laurier has taken will not prevent the passage of the Naval Aid Bill. He would have been better advised had he followed the lead of the more reputable Liberal journals and given Mr. Borden's proposals his approval and support. He still clings to the separatist idea as shown in his statement that when "Britain is at war we also are at war, but it does not follow we are actually in the conflict." This attitude and the factious opposition to the Naval Bill will not meet with the approval of the Canadian people, who realize that in union is strength and that the Dominion should bear a share of the burden of defence with the Mother Country.—St. John Standard.

In one of its editions last week, the Toronto Globe, blind leader of the blind, as chief journal of the followers of Sir Wilfrid, published a cartoon purporting to ask what Mr. Borden knows about the naval situation anyway. Well, Mr. Borden probably knew that upon him was placed the responsibility of dealing adequately with a problem that was pressing upon loyal Canadians of both political parties, and that his solution is welcomed is manifested by the utterances of such Liberal journals as the Montreal Herald and the Montreal Witness.—St. Croix Courier.

In New York a fortune teller is on trial for swindling a servant girl out of \$500, her life's savings. The dupe was sold powders guaranteed to bring to her a lover before the harvest moon waned. The moon waned, as did the money, but no lover appeared, so the girl appealed to something more substantial, in the shape of the police, and the prophetess was arrested. The gullible woman's only gain will be the experience obtained from the lesson. The crop of what the vulgar call easy marks is as great as ever; in fact, it is probably greater, for there are more people in the world today than ever before.—Montreal Gazette.

It is expected that the United States Act authorizing the Reciprocity Treaty will be repealed at this session of Congress. In this country it will be unwept and unhonored, though it may continue to be sung.—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

The Grand Trunk Pacific.

Finance Minister White has found a way to get around the famous joker in the Grand Trunk Pacific agreement by which the Grand Trunk Pacific were to obtain par for the bonds guaranteed on their behalf no matter what they brought on sale. It is a remarkable fact that a bond guaranteed by a government is not considered as good an investment as one issued directly by the same government. While it is difficult to justify such a stand, the fact remains that these guaranteed bonds always sell at a lower rate than the direct bonds, but it has never before been agreed by any government of Canada in forwarding any enterprise besides guaranteeing the bonds it should also guarantee that they would fetch par in the market. There was nothing to justify such a guarantee. In fact it was exactly the thing that should never have been guaranteed. But Sir Wilfrid was weak where the Grand Trunk Pacific was concerned and Canada had to pay the piper.

This year the surplus revenues will be between fifteen and twenty millions, and Mr. White proposes that the Dominion treasury shall take over these bonds and hold them as an investment instead of permitting them to be sold on the market at a discount. At present they stand at 78. So far, as a result of the clause, the Government has paid to the G. T. P. no less than \$4,994,000. This sum, approximately five million dollars, has gone into the coffers of the company as a direct gift. It is lost to the country. There remains to be issued within the next two or three years £6,800,000. After allowing for sundry commission, etc., these bonds would, on the basis of the present market price, realize about 74, thus leaving 26 points, or some eight millions of dollars, to be made good. Under the original arrangement this sum would be handed outright to the company and be lost to the public.

What Mr. White proposes to do is from time to time to buy these bonds, which, as stated above, are guaranteed absolutely as to principal and interest by the Dominion Government. The result should also be to strengthen all Dominion guaranteed securities on the London market. The full text of Mr. White's resolution is as follows: "That it is expedient to authorize the Governor in Council to purchase at par from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company such of the three per cent. bonds of the company, the issue and sale of which is provided for by chapter 98 of the Statutes of 1905 and the deed of trust set forth in schedule 'A' to said chapter 98 as may be unsold at the time of passing of an act that may be founded on this resolution."—St. John Standard.

After the first of December immigrants coming to Canada must show \$50 in real money. When the Christmas shopping season is over it would bother a great many of the natives to make a similar display.—Vancouver Province.

Christmas Gifts.

As this is the season of generous giving, we would like to come into the list of recipients in a small way. We do not ask for any Christmas presents; but we would like to be the recipient of a large number of Herald subscriptions. We need the money and no more acceptable Christmas gift could come to us.

Death of Rev. R. J. Gillis.

The death of Rev. R. J. Gillis P. St. Peter's occurred at the Charlottetown Hospital on Thursday afternoon last. He had been in poor health for the last two or three years and of late had become very weak and entered the hospital for treatment. Here he gradually sank until the end came as above stated.

The deceased priest was a native of Pisquid in St. Andrew's parish. Here he attended the district school and in due time entered St. Dunstan's College. Subsequently he went to Rome and pursued his ecclesiastical studies at the College of the Propaganda. He was ordained in 1888 and immediately returned home. Shortly afterwards he was appointed pastor of St. Peter's parish and continued in that position until the time of his death. His feeble health for the last two or three years necessitated his having an assistant for part of the time.

The mortal remains of the deceased priest were brought to St. Peter's by train Friday morning, and the coffin was borne to the sanctuary of the church and placed on a catafalque where it remained until Saturday morning when the last solemn obsequies took place. There was a very large attendance of priests and people at the funeral services.

Rev. R. J. McDonald, nephew of the deceased, was celebrant of the Solemn Mass of Requiem, and was assisted by Rev. F. X. Gallant, as deacon and Rev. John A. McDonald, as sub-deacon. Rev. A. J. McIntyre was first Master of Ceremonies and Rev. I. R. A. McDonald, second Master of Ceremonies. Rev. Fathers Croken and Rev. Pius McDonald were acolytes and Rev. K. C. McPherson was censer bearer.

Very Rev. Mgr. Phelan, Administrator, presided in the Sanctuary and the other priests in attendance included very Rev. Mgr. Donald M. McDonald; Rev. R. B. McDonald; Rev. A. J. McDonald; Rev. Dr. Walker; Revs. A. P. McLellan, J. C. McLean, P. D. McGuigan, Dr. G. J. McLellan, Dr. J. C. McMillan Maurice McDonald, Dr. P. C. Gauthier, Dr. Martin Moaghghan, T. Campbell, Dr. Benard McDonald, Dr. T. Curran, A. McAulay, Dr. J. J. Chaisson, J. B. Gaudet, Dr. Benard Gillis and S. J. McDonald.

At the conclusion of the Mass, Rev. J. C. McMillan D. D. Cardigan, ascended the pulpit and delivered the funeral sermon. His text was from the book of Job, XIX chapter 25th 26th and 27th verses: "For I know that my Redeemer liveth; and in the last day I shall rise out of the earth; and I shall be clothed again with my skin, and in my flesh I shall see my God; whom, I myself shall see, and my eyes shall behold, and not another; thus my hope is laid up in my bosom."

The discourse was a masterpiece of sacred eloquence; a direct, clear cut exposition of Catholic doctrine; a generous, pathetic tribute to a departed brother priest. Many in the large congregation were moved to tears during the delivery of the sermon. Any attempt to summarize the discourse would only mar its harmony and detract from its excellence.

The Rev. preacher first referred to the sad and solemn occasion that brought together those assembled. He pointed out how consoling it was to know on the unerring word of God, that those who observed the divine law, would see God in love face to face, as set forth in the words of his text. He next showed how God, in his wisdom had chosen to redeem the world by sending His only begotten Son to suffer and die on the Cross. God might have chosen innumerable methods; but He chose this one. The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was the continuation of the Sacrifice of Calvary, and the priest was the sacrificial minister. Thus the priest was the instrument of reconciliation between God and man. After describing the office and responsibility of the priesthood, the Rev. preacher sketched the sacerdotal career of him who lay before them cold in death. He told of his arduous labours in the ministry during his twenty-six years pastorate at St. Peter's. It was not often he said, that a priest spent his whole pastoral life among one flock; but such had been the case with Father Gillis. During all these years he had not spared himself, for the good of his parishioners. He left to them one of the very finest country churches in the diocese, if not in the Maritime Provinces. His labours were now over and all those who had been his parishioners could do was to pray earnestly for the repose of his soul. His

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Let us fit you out for the Holiday from this big new stock of Furs. We'll give you the very newest in swell toggery, and we'll 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—compared in prices 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 wash tub, 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. Other lines in Balbriggan, natural wool and silk and wool.....75c to \$4.00 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. 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.

Large advertisement for 'The Loveliest Coats In Town.' Features an illustration of a woman in a long coat and hat. Text: '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 find elsewhere. 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.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction, in front of the Court House in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, on the Fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1913, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the Sixth day of March, 1905, made between Malcolm Martin, John Martin and Jane R. Martin, all of Queen's County, Mortgagee, in King's County, of the one part, and Conn Rankin, of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, Druggist, now deceased, of the other part:

All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Township Number Fifty-one, in King's County, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—Lying on the North side of Montague River and having a front on said river of five chains and extending from said river by parallel lines Northwesterly one hundred chains, or until it meets land formerly in possession of John Mellich, now in possession of George Mellich, being bounded on the North by land formerly in possession of George Mellich, on the West by Malcolm Martin's farm, and on the South by said Montague River, and on the East by land in possession of Anthony Collins, formerly in possession of the late James Stewart, containing by estimation fifty acres of land, a little more or less, being the Western moiety of one hundred acres of land formerly the property of the said late James Stewart. Also all that other tract of land on said Township Number Fifty-one, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at a stake fixed on the North side of the Montague River ten chains due West from the boundary line dividing Lots or Townships Numbers Fifty-one and Fifty-two, thence North ninety-five chains, thence West ten chains, thence South to the shore of Montague River aforesaid, thence along the various courses of the shore to the place of commencement, and containing one hundred acres of land, a little more or less.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. McLeod & Bentley, Solicitors, Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Charlottetown. Dated this Seventh day of December, A. D. 1912. A. A. BARTLETT, Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Conn D. Rankin. December 11, 1912-41

Give HIM House Slippers!

For a real, useful, practical and pleasing gift for men there is nothing better than House Slippers. They are comfortable, satisfying, serviceable, and bound to be appreciated.

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

Alley & Co. 135 Queen Street.

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

Morson & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys

Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I. MONEY TO LOAN. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada

To Our Subscribers

As we have stated from time to time, for the last two or three months, we are offering very beautiful Premium Pictures to all who remit their subscriptions...

This is the time of year when the greater number of the subscriptions are paid, and we should have a rush of remittances from this time forward...

Send your dollar by mail; don't wait to come to Town or for anyone to come to you to collect it. The expense of sending a collector would not leave much of the collections, and it would be very unfair to expect to have the business done that way...

peroration was a most earnest appeal to the congregation to pray constantly and earnestly and to approach Holy Communion frequently for the benefit of the deceased priest.

At the conclusion of the sermon all present filed into the sanctuary to take a last look at the departed pastor.

The Libera was then sung and the absolution was given by the officiating priest, attended by his assistants. The coffin was then borne down the aisle onto the front entrance and round to the door leading to the basement, where incense was burned in the vault beneath the altar.

The church was appropriately draped for the occasion.

Father Gillis' death is the third in the same family within four months. The late P. P. Gillis and Angus Gillis, being brothers. Two brothers and two sisters survive.

Federal Parliament.

The debate on the naval question was resumed in the House of Commons on Thursday last when Premier Borden moved the second reading of his bill, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Leader of the opposition, continued the debate and at the end of his speech moved the following amendment.

That all the words after the word 'that' be struck out and the following be substituted therefor: 'This House declines to concur in the said resolution and orders that the same be referred back to the committee with instructions to amend the same in the following particulars, namely to strike out all the words after clause (A) and substitute therefor the following:

"The memorandum prepared by the Board of Admiralty on the general naval situation of the Empire and communicated to this House by the Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, on December 5th, shows that several of the most important of the foreign powers have adopted a definite policy of rapidly increasing their naval strength.

"That this condition has compelled the United Kingdom to concentrate its naval forces in home waters involving the withdrawal of ships from the outlying portions of the Empire.

"That such withdrawal renders it necessary that Canada should enter actively upon a permanent policy of naval defence.

"That any measure of Canadian aid to Imperial naval defence which does not embody a permanent policy of participation by ships owned, manned and maintained by Canada and contemplating construction as soon as possible in Canada is not an adequate or satisfactory expression of the aspirations of the Canadian people in regard to naval defence

Laurier's explanation of the reasons why the Liberal government had not gone ahead with construction of its cruisers.

"Anyone who had listened to him," he said, "and who was not aware of the facts, would have gone away from this House thinking that only a few days or at least a few weeks had elapsed between the receipt of tenders for these cruisers and destroyers and the date of the defeat of his government at the polls.

He did not retire until the 7th of October, nearly five months after these tenders were received from a number of leading shipbuilding firms in the British Empire for the construction of these destroyers and cruisers. They did not go out of power or resign office, until the 7th of October following.

The elections were held on the 21st of September, four months and three weeks after these tenders had been received.

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In support of his contention, Hon. Mr. Hazen quoted the opinion of Admiral Kingsmill that if the Laurier plans had been carried out the ships would have been obsolete before the last was finished.

Mr. Bagley was then taken to task for carrying the naval issue into the provincial elections in New Brunswick and invited to do it again, and then the Minister of marine returned to deal with the speech of the leader of the opposition and his amendment.

"Anybody who reads that amendment," said Mr. Hazen, "will agree that it is prepared simply from a standpoint of party strategy and party tactics. It is an extraordinary thing that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who in 1910 was absolutely opposed to the construction of one fleet unit, is now proposing to go to the length which he says this country ought to go. It is a pity we had not heard from him earlier in that regard.

"The Cambridge University fifteen defeated the Oxford University fifteen in the annual Rugby football match played at the Queen's club grounds on Wednesday. The Cambridge team scored ten points against three by Oxford.

Lieut. W. Parke of the Royal Navy and Mr. Harding, manager of the Aeroplanes Co., London, were killed Saturday afternoon. Flying at the rate of fifty miles an hour the machine turned turtle and crashed to the earth. Both were instantly killed.

The Canadian Department of Railways annual report shows that the Intercolonial earnings were \$10,594,000 with a net profit of \$2,750. The P.E. Island Railway showed \$32,759 deficit. Canada spent nearly \$30,000,000 on railways in the year.

A large number of five franc bank notes are being printed in the Bank of France, Paris, for use in a possible war emergency. They will be all ready to number and issue. The French financiers believe a general war is unlikely and that the Bank of France's action is merely precautionary.

A Lisbon despatch of the 14th says: Famed wolves yesterday devoured four persons in the neighborhood of a village of the province of Beira. Large packs of starving animals have come down from gorges of Serra da Estrela, whence they have been driven owing to the deep snows, and they are terrorizing the low country.

Wm. Kobelmeinen, the Finland champion runner of the world, won the 15 mile race at the Mechanics Building, Boston, Saturday night. The time was 1 hour 21 minutes, 24 1/2 seconds. Billy Quaal lead by five laps on the last lap, when he collapsed with another runner and fell. Freddie Cameron, Amherst, finished third.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Ten people were killed, fifteen hurt in a collision of an express train and a freight near Rome, Italy.

St. John, N. B., was shaken by earthquake on Wednesday last. Houses trembled, but no damage was reported.

Captain Ackford of the British army has been killed by Tribesmen near Shiraz, capital of the Province of Persia.

The late Lady Caroline Londsay's (London) jewels were sold at auction Monday. A necklace of 53 pearls brought \$71,000.

Patrick Bergan, a stevedore was killed by the Maritime Express while walking on the track at St. Joseph De Levis, P. Q.

A talking cat is arousing a sensation among the scientists and public in Berlin. It says "Hurrah, Anna, Helen and Nine," and a few words from a popular song.

Jung Hing, the first Chinaman ever convicted of first degree murder in New York city, was on Saturday sentenced to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing in the week of January 26. Hing was convicted of shooting another Chinaman to death during a tong war in China.

Whitelaw Reid, American ambassador to Great Britain since 1905, died at his London residence, Dorchester House, London, afternoon Sunday from pulmonary oedema.

Fire which broke out the other night on the top floor of the McArthur department store, a three story structure facing on Seventh and Sixth streets, St. Paul, Minn. caused a loss of \$250,000.

CLERICAL CHANGES—Rev. A. McAnuly goes from St. Ann's, Hope River, to St. Peter's, vacant by the death of Rev. R. J. Gillis. Rev. J. B. Gaudet goes from St. Michael's, Iona, to St. Ann's, in succession to Father McAnuly.

General Louis Botha on Saturday resigned the Premiership of the Union of South Africa, which he has held since May 31, 1910. He took this step in consequence of dissensions from the Dutch extremists in the Cabinet led by General J. B. M. Steyn, whose attitude on naval and other imperial questions caused the revival of the old racial feud.

The regrettable intelligence reached here recently that Mr. John F. McKinnon, formerly of Melrose, King's County, had died suddenly at Calgary, whither he and his family had gone long since from this Province not very long since.

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LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS.

The Royal George has reached Halifax under her own steam, and will enter the dry dock there.

The Dominion Parliament adjourns today for the Christmas vacation, and will reassemble on January 14.

The steamer Empress did not come over to Summerside from Pt de Chese Saturday. She crossed on Sunday and the mail train arrived here about noon.

We are indebted for handsome calendars for 1913, to the Royal Bank of Canada; Mr. Joseph O. Arsenault, Provincial Manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Canada; Stanley A. Johnson, Manufacturer of Printers' Rollers, St. John, N. B., and White & Wyckoff, Stationery Manufacturers, Holyoke, Mass.

The will of the late Rev. G. H. R. was probated Monday. The estate was valued at \$3,110. The bequest is as follows: To his sister Mrs. Angus McInnis, \$70; to his sister Monica \$500; or Masses for the repose of his soul \$500; for Masses for the repose of his sister, mother and near relatives \$600; to the St. Vincent Catholic orphanage \$1,000 and to the Charlotetown hospital \$500. Rev. Ronald J. McDonald, Coleman, \$1,600 in trust and the residue of the estate. Rev. R. J. McDonald is executor.

Cheap Fares For Christmas Holidays.

For the Christmas Holidays the customary excursion fares will prevail on the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railway, good between all stations, and to points on connecting lines. The going dates are from Dec. 1st to Jan. 1st and the limit for return January 3rd.

For stations beyond Montreal there will be a special excursion fare on the same date with a similar return limit. The reduced fares prevailing on these dates will make it convenient for those who wish to visit relatives and friends and for the absent ones to return for the old home for the happy Christmas tide Dec. 18 1912.—2.

The Market Prices.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Eggs, Pork, Beef, Mutton, etc.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 17th January, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, Over Royal Mail Route No. 2 from Montreal, Prince Edward Island, to commence at 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 Montreal, New Brunswick and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

Mortgage Sale.

There will be sold at public Auction in front of the Court House, Souris, in King's County, on Saturday the 4th day of January, A. D. 1913, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, ALL THAT tract, piece and parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township Number Forty-six, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Bounded on the West by land in possession of Peter Clark (formerly John McChlain), on the North by the Greenvale Road, on the East by land in possession of Donald Sutherland, and on the South by the Strath of Northumberland, containing One hundred and twenty acres of land, 1/2 more or less, being the two tracts of land lying North of Black Pond and marked on the A. L. S. James Sutherland, 70 acres, and "High Sutherland, 50 acres."

The above sale is made under and by virtue of and pursuant to a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twelfth day of July, A. D. 1906, and made between James Sutherland of Red Point, in King's County, aforesaid, Farmer, of the one part, and Henry Smith and Gordon T. Alty, both of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, Executors of the Estate of George Alty, of the other part; which said Mortgage was by Indenture of Assignment bearing date the 28th day of October, A. D. 1912, assigned by the said Henry S. and Gordon T. Alty to the undersigned.

The HOME of QUALITY Christmas Overcoats \$8.00 \$10.00 \$12.00 and \$15.00 College Overcoats at a Big Saving For the Farmer's Wife We want every woman on P. E. Island to read this offer. 200 YARDS Homespun Blanketing 72 inches wide, \$1.00 a yard for 79c. Special offer of 150 yards Druggat worth 48 to 55c. for 39c. PATON'S Victoria Row. Dec. 11, 2 Phone 96

Christmas Gifts at Reddin's R---both Beautiful and Usetul. I have Dolls with Curls for good little Girls And PRETTY Toys for nice little Boys Dear Old Santa Claus spent several days in Charlottetown about last Christmas and made many homes happy. He promised to come again this year, and will spend a good deal of time the next week buying useful Xmas gifts at "My Store." A Ladies' Fur Coat, like the one in our North Window at \$75.00 was sold to Santa for \$69.00. We have Men's Coon Coats, Ladies' Marmot, Pony, Astrachan, Rat and Cloth Coats with Fur Collars, Stoles and Muffs galore in Mink, Persian Lamb, Sable, Isabella Opposum, Marmot, etc. Our Fancy Work is having a ready sale, and thousands of Handkerchiefs are showing. An early call will insure first choice. Those beautiful Chumy Lace Collars are selling rapidly and more arriving daily. We have a new lot of Men's Ties that are "Stunners," also Men's Socks, Handkerchiefs, Fur Lined Gloves, Braces, Boston Garters, etc., BOXED INDIVIDUALLY and just the thing for suitable Xmas Gifts. "My Store" 117 Queen St L. J. REDDIN.

Advice.

How a Departed Mother's Spirit of Truth, Speaking Through Her Little Child, Becomes a Blessing and a Balm.

'Yes, I know that I need it badly enough. And I know that you could throw a lot of business my way, said Robert Creighton wearily. 'But what is the extra thousand for? You only paid your extra men five hundred for the search of each title in that plot. What's it for?'

'Why for the magnificent prestige of your name, your reputation, of course.'

Creighton was on his feet. 'Mr. Bailey, you know where I stand, you know that I'm in difficulties. But these difficulties do not give you any right to sneer.'

'Hold tight young man hold tight nobody's sneering, I meant just that. And Bailey, a big loose-lipped, overflowing sort of man, stretched out and pushed Creighton easily back to his seat. 'He's it, be woe on. You can take it or leave it. Those other titles were clear to you see, I paid for having them searched. This one isn't. Your business is not to search too close. Now do you see?'

'No I don't,' said Creighton, 'your own lawyers could have been as blind as necessary.'

'Well, then, that's not all of it, the big man admitted. 'Old Peter McCarthy is putting up the money for the plot. He don't know titles but he knows men—so he says—and he won't take the word of my carter or his own. But he knows your father as he knows you, and he'll take your word. That's how it is.'

Creighton sat for a time staring vacantly at Bailey until the latter, becoming nervous, frowned over the other arm of his chair. Then Creighton shook himself and asked drowsily, 'Mr. Bailey, do you suppose you could point out the thing that I've ever done that makes you think that I'd sell out my father's good name for a thousand dollars?'

'Oh, come!' the other protested, 'it isn't like that, you're not doing McCarthy any harm. He can't lose. The other people whoever they are, will never be able to prove a title—if there are any of them alive. All you've got to tell McCarthy is that there's a flaw in our title. There isn't—it'll never be questioned—is the same thing.'

'Come on up now and we'll talk it over. I'm going up to the Club. What do you stick down here in this hole till this hour for? Come on up where it's light, and clear your head out! The big man was almost boyish in overflowing spirits, and he wanted to get Creighton away from sober thoughts into the lights and the crowd. There he could make him see things as other people saw them. But Creighton only turned back to his desk, mulling about things to be done. Bailey hesitated a moment, then, thinking better, he went away without another word. So far he had won. Creighton had not refused. Better leave it so than risk more argument.'

Creighton did not do any of the things he had mentioned. Instead he sat, head on hands, looking mentally, at himself. And the sight did not please him. How far how very far he had gone since that night when he held his young wife's hand and seen her die! Almost to the last she had gently pleaded with him to be firm always, to be true to his best at all times. How well Monica had known him. She with the clear sight of those who are beginning to look through the veil of flesh, she had seen that it would not be principle or understanding that would need.

Those latter came with the fitness of his mind. Rather that he would need that certain stiffness of character that every-day bluntness of right, which breaks through evasions and distinctions, to get at the open face of truth. She had supplied that to him. In the light of 'what she would say,' when she was here to say it, there was no place for shades of right or wrong. She saw them one or the other.

This was the first time he had socially let people offer him money for a doubtful thing. But there had been other things, one after another—a little weakness here a little weakness there, a little lack of pliancy there. He was subdued and afraid of them all.

At first the memory of her held him. But the things of life are very real and they insist every day, and a memory is a memory. Now in his shame and weakness he was almost blaming her for leaving him, for having gone away from him. He was very lonely and he felt that things crowded and insisted and choked him. Also he pitied himself a little—that is always weakening.

In the end he put out the lights, roused the dazed elevator boy, and was let down and out into the cavernous, deserted darkness of William Street. The mood of helplessness, of desertion, went with him all the way up the crowded subway until he let himself into his own dark home.

Monica Vera had known for a long time that there was something wrong, but had not been able to say what. Now she knew that she was very lonely and had no one to go to. There was Ellen, but she was always

An Ancient Foe

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

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

busy, burying to get the work done and get out as soon as Monica Vera was in bed.

But this was not the real trouble. When one is not quite eight and is suddenly confronted by the fact that one is not fulfilling the duties of one's state in life, there is much to be thought of.

Coming out of church yesterday Monica Vera had walked quietly behind Mrs. Regan and Mrs. Blain, her neighbors—on across the street, the other next door on the left. Mrs. Regan was talking about Monica Vera's father, and Monica Vera had choked, but listened.

'He is not at Mass to-day.' Mrs. Regan said, 'nor I see him missis' often these last Sundays. He comes home that late at night dragging' one foot about the other and looking' all tired and' beat. And my man bears that he's in money trouble.'

'There's not much to come home to at night'—Mrs. Blain was willing to see excuse—'With the house all dark as a pocket, and that bludge of Ellen out, and the child asleep. Not a soul to say as much as come in' to him.'

'That's the truth an' it's the pettin' they all needs—every one in his own way, of course. There's Regan I'd get no good at all of him if I didn't give him a bit of talkin' to once in a while. He needs that. Others need other things, accordin' to the make of them. There all helpless together.'

'A man,' agreed Mrs. Blain profoundly, 'a man without a woman in the house, he's—he's—I'm sorry for him.'

Now when Monica Vera arrived home her father was in the dining-room mauling gloomily at some toast. The absent-minded quality of the morning glass struck Monica Vera for the first time. Once she had known kisses far different from this. But that was a long time ago and she had almost forgotten. She did not know what made the difference. But she knew that her father sometimes forgot whether he had eaten his toast or not. Now she thought that he might as easily forget whether he had kissed her or not. Then her father went away for the day.

Ostentation on Sunday afternoon is not a joy for all girls. But to Monica Vera it came as a very welcome break in a long Sunday afternoon bounded entirely by the lonely empty house and just as lonely back yard. In Sunday-school Monica Vera attacked her problem, or rather it attacked her in a very determined way. The lesson was on the matter of the duties of one's state in life. Monica Vera knew both the questions and the answers—she could have conducted the recitation without a book, but neither the questions nor the answers seemed to fit her dimly.

The long part of the afternoon at home after catechism went away somehow and still there was no answer. She ate her dinner, Ellen serving, alone—her father insisted on this—and finally went to bed with her question. When she heard Ellen go out she cried a little before falling asleep. But whether that was just on account of the dark or the loneliness, or because she could not find the answer, I am not sure.

In the morning one thing only was plain. Mrs. Blain had said that the real need was of a woman in the home. Monica Vera was obviously the woman of the house. Ellen, of course, did not count. Mrs. Regan had said that they all needed petting, of one kind or the other. Monica Vera had often felt the need of a little petting herself, though she had not known what it was. But she knew of no way of getting her father when he went away early in the morning and did not return till she had been long asleep.

She could not get him over the telephone, he was always busy and worried anyway when you talked over the phone. Her prayers that night were troubled. And Ellen worried her by coming twice to see if she was in bed. Ellen was in a hurry to go out.

Monica Vera did not know that the 'woman in the home' must be one to take her mother's place. She could not know how great was her father's need for just the unliking

course of right that was her own heritage from her mother. You could see it all already in the straight line across her brow, by the clear, steady way she looked into your eyes. But Monica Vera had been thinking very hard for two days—some people would say that all that thinking was not good for her—it might make her imaginative, I do not know.

She was sure that she was not asleep, and her mother whispered in her ear. Mother used to come often—just after she went away, but she had not come much for a year or more now. The other times were dreams, Monica Vera knew but this time she knew she was awake because she got right up and started down to see the lady in the alcove. That was what mother said to do.

The alcove was at the end of the hall on the second floor. Mother had outlined off a space, and within the curtain there was a tiny altar with a lamp on it and two large kneelers and a very little one for a little girl of five. At night it is a long time since one was five, many things are forgotten. But Monica Vera had not entirely forgotten how father and mother used to kneel on the large kneelers and she on the very little one, for a baby of five. And after mother had gone away father used to bring Monica Vera to kneel with him. But one evening when Monica Vera was sleepy and wanted mother she had spoken right out loud to the lady in the alcove and had asked for 'murver' and when she was coming back, father had risen and shivered, just as you do when you are cold, and gone away and they had never come to the alcove again.

Ellen, for her own reasons, having to do with thunder storms, kept going in the lamp and matobes at hand. Monica Vera did not take the very little kneeler, but the one that was mother's. As the little deep-red lamp glowed up it showed a very wonderful lady in the alcove. She was looking down into the eyes of the baby and adoring. But if you look long into the eyes of this Mother of Consolation you could see that they also looked into the eyes of every troubled child on earth, and understood her trouble and would help her to be the 'woman in the house' and to fulfil the duties of her state in life. And when she had finished all her prayers she did not think of going to bed. Instead she knelt looking into the understanding eyes of the lady in the alcove.

A COLD However Slight MAY TURN INTO BRONCHITIS.

You should never neglect a cold, however slight. If you do not treat it in time it will, in all probability, develop into bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, or some other serious throat or lung trouble.

On the first sign of a cold or cough it is advisable to cure it at once, and not let it run on for an indefinite period. For this purpose there is nothing so equal Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, a remedy that has been universally used for the past twenty-five years.

You do not experiment when you get it. Mrs. Louis Lalonde, Penetanguishene, Ont., writes:—'When my little boy was two years old he caught a cold which turned into bronchitis. I tried everything to cure him, even to doctor's medicine, but it did him no good. One day I was advised to give Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup a trial, and before he had half a bottle used, he was cured. I would advise all mothers to try it, as good results will follow. My home is never without it.'

See that you get "Dr. Wood's," as there are numerous imitations. It is put in a yellow wrapper, 3 pine trees the trade mark; the price, 25 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

He called down to the telephone and wanted Bailey's club. In the truth line and in these eyes he had found another again, and his soul was lightly unafraid.

'I guess, Mr. Bailey,' he said when he recognized the voice on the wire, 'you'll have to use your own lawyers on that title matter. I can not do it for you.'

'Can't? Come back in mumbling penance.' 'Can't? What's the reason you can't?'

'Well, then, to put it clearly, I've had, well—advice, he said, half laughing to himself, 'on the matter, and I will not do it.'

He hung up the receiver and went up to the alcove—on matters of his own.—Richard Amerle, in Barrister's Magazine.

I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT. REV. W. M. BROWN.

I was cured of a bad case of earache by MINARD'S LINIMENT. MRS. S. KAULBACK.

I was cured of sensitive lungs by lunge by MINARD'S LINIMENT. MRS. S. MASTERS.

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.

He finds it rather hard, I am afraid, to put his mind into his work. 'What is he doing?' 'Trying to induce a rich widow, who is twenty years his senior, to be his wife.'

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff. 'Will you be mine?' 'Yes, till we are married.' 'Till we are married?' 'Yes, then you'll be mine.'

A COLD However Slight MAY TURN INTO BRONCHITIS.

You should never neglect a cold, however slight. If you do not treat it in time it will, in all probability, develop into bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, or some other serious throat or lung trouble.

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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, Hester River, Emerald, Kensington, Summerside, Port Hill, O'Leary, and Tignish.

Table with columns: Read Down, Read Up, Stations, and times for routes including Emerald, Cape Traverse, and St. Peter's.

Table with columns: Read Down, Read Up, Stations, and times for routes including Charlottetown, St. Peter's, and Souris.

Table with columns: Read Down, Read Up, Stations, and times for routes including Mount Stewart, Cardigan, Montague, and Georgetown.

Table with columns: Read Down, Read Up, Stations, and times for routes including Charlottetown, Vernon River, and Murray Harbor.

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

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Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices. WHOLESALE and RETAIL

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WRAPPING PAPER!

Manillas, Grey, Brown, Kraft Fibre White Drug

In Rolls and Reams, all sizes and all weights.

PAPER BAGS

'A' Manilla and Heavy Bags, in all sizes, 1-4 to 25 lbs.

Twines, Twines, No. 1 and White Cotton, Twines, Sea Island and Hemp Twines.

ALL AT LOWEST PRICES. WHOLESALE & RETAIL. CARTER & CO., Ltd.

For sale at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Fall and Winter Weather I

Fall and winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing. We beg to remind our numerous patrons that we have REMOVED from 23 Prince Street to our new stand

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

All Orders Receive Strict Attention. Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.

H. McMILLAN

LIME!

We can supply from this date Fresh Burned Lime in large and small quantities suitable for farming and building purposes.

Orders left at Kilns on St. Peter's Road, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. C. Lyons & Co. May 29, 1912.

Morson & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys

Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I. MONEY TO LOAN. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada.

J. A. Mathison, K. C., & A. Macdonald & Stewart, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Newson's Block, Charlottetown.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress. Will now be conducted on KENT STREET Near Corner of Queen.

Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices. June 12 1907.

Hard Coal

Daily expected per schooner "R. Bowers" and "Freedom," one thousand tons best quality Hard Coal in Egg, Stove and Chestnut sizes. C. Lyons & Co. July 26, 1911—14

JOB WORK!

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Tickets, Dodgers, Posters, Check Books, Note Books of Hand, Receipt Books, Letter Heads, Note Heads

McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers. JAMES H. REDDIN Barrister, etc. Has Removed his Office from the City Hotel Building, Great George Street, to rooms over Grant's Implement Warehouse, Corner of Queen and Sydney Streets. Collections attended to. Money to loan. Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1911—14

Advertisement for Scott's Emulsion, featuring a fisherman carrying a large cod fish on his back.

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