

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOW, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11, 1911

Vol. XL, No. 2

BUSINESS MEN

Will require new supplies of

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Beginning with the NEW YEAR, we carry a splendid up-to-date stock of

Blank Books, in Ledgers, Cash Books, Day Books, Letter books, Bill books, Journals, and Blank Books of all kinds and sizes.

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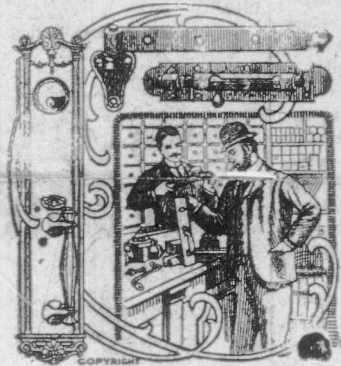
GARTER & CO., Ltd.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler



For New Buildings

We carry the finest line of

Hardware

to be found in any store.

Architects, Builders and Contractors, will find our line of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and improved, and of the highest standard of merit in quality and durability.

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.

June 12, 1907.

Fraser & McQuaid,
Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,

Souris, P. E. Island.
A. L. Fraser, M. P. | A. F. McQuaid, B. A.
Nov. 10, 1909—2pm.

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

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:
148 PRINCE STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN.

June 18, 1910—4f

True Blue

We are adopting the Cash system in order to sell cheaper, and are marking in

Blue Ink

our goods, and the newest things they arrive at the lowest price we can afford to sell at for cash, which we call

True Blue Prices.

By this method those who live at a distance, can insure, that they buy as cheap as those who personally select their goods.

Any orders you favor us with shall have our prompt and strict attention.

For the Home.

Clocks and Alarms, Barometers, Thermometers.

A FINE STOCK OF SILVER GOODS

E. W. TAYLOR,
South Side Queen Square, City.

Tea Party Supplies.

We are headquarters for Tea Party and Picnic Supplies. We carry a large stock of all requirements for the catering business, such as Confectionery, Cigars, Nuts, Fruits, etc.

SODA DRINKS.

We also manufacture a full line of Sodas, such as Ginger Ale, Cream Soda, Raspberry, Iron Brew, Hop Tonic, etc.

We have just been appointed Agents for the

Land of Evangeline Pure Apple Cider

The Pure Juice of Choice Nova Scotia Apples.

This Cider is quite non-intoxicating and can be handled by stores, restaurants, etc. It is put up by a special English process which prevents any excessive amount of alcohol, but retains the exquisite flavor of the Annapolis Valley Fruit. No chemicals of any kind are used in the manufacture—it is just a Pure Fruit Juice, and will remain sweet and clear and sparkling indefinitely in any climate.

A READY SELLER.

In Casks, Pints and Split Bottles. Write us for prices.

EUREKA TEA.

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

R. F. Maddigan & Co.
Eureka Grocery,
QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Catholic Encyclopedia Vol. IX.

The editors may be forgiven the very pardonable pride they experienced in presenting to the public "The Catholic Encyclopedia," Vol. IX, 800 pages: Laprade to Mass. Hardly four months have elapsed since Vol. VIII appeared, and in an age of which speed is one of the "notae individuantes," an age which prides itself on having conquered time and space on land and sea and in the air above, "The Catholic Encyclopedia" has a record all its own. But this promptness of its appearance, so gratifying to the subscribers, and so eloquent a testimony to the efficiency of the managerial department of this huge enterprise, is but one of the glories of this new volume. As it advances "The Encyclopedia" continues to reflect more and more the sanest critical thought and scholarship of the contemporary Catholic Church throughout the world.

Among the collaborators of the present volume a host of well-known names occur: Professor Arendzen, Monsignor Barnes, Dr. Bondiham, Dom Chapman, Georges Goyau, Professor Kirsh, Professor MacRoy, Fathers Pollen and Thurston, Doctor Turner, and Doctor Walsh; but the editors have discovered other specialists, and the names of Doctor Brann of New York, Doctor Gans of Lancaster, Dr. Kelly of Chicago University, Professor Liebrecht of the Sorbonne, Paris, Professor Mayence of Louvain, Professor Salamier of Lille, Pere Vincent of the Jerusalem Biblical College, Archbishop Farley of New York, and the Cardinal-Archbishop of Baltimore, who contribute to the Ninth Volume of the Encyclopedia, prove how the editors continue their search "ubique terrarum" for information at first hand on the various topics that suggest themselves in the alphabetical order of this great work. The successful manner in which the unvarnished tale of historical events, lives of saints and sinners, and the teachings of orthodox and heretic alike, is presented, can hardly fail to remove many prejudices from non-Catholic readers.

Since the Reformation there has been, intentionally or otherwise, among historians, a conspiracy of misrepresentation, which has almost become a tradition concerning things Catholic. The Catholic Church has nothing to fear from the truth; her members have not all been saints, and her rulers have at times been tyrants in their weak senses. The net of Peter in the sea of the world has at all times enclosed a great multitude of fishes, good and bad, but the net was ever controlled by Him Who let it down from above, and Whom the winds and the waves obey. The history of the Church and of Churchmen, like that of the world in which they move and have their being, has its contrasts, its deep shadows against gleams of sunshine. In the past, however, the eye of prejudice has seen only the shadows, or if here and there in recent times the appeal of some great medieval saint has caught the fancy of the non-Catholic world, it was an appeal not based on spiritual ability, but on the poetry and art bound up in their humble lives, and forgetful of the mighty mother who had nurtured their souls.

But "The Catholic Encyclopedia" is entirely frank: saint and sinner pass in review in its pages, and praise or blame is meted out with all fairness. It shows that while there have been some unworthy or worldly prelates, there was an immense number distinguished for virtue, for piety and for learning; fruits that do not ripen on trees that are rotten at the core. It is not an apology for the Catholic Church; it deals in facts without fear or favor, and the articles of this Ninth Volume are so many searchlights turned on her history during the 1900 years of her existence. It liberates weakly yielded to the Semi-Arians, and the conduct of Marcellinus during the Diocletian persecution was open to criticism, and if Leo X was extravagant, and loved overmuch the pomp and pageant of this world, Vol. IX frankly says so; but the saintly lives of Marcellus, Leo I, Leo II, Leo III, Leo IV, Leo IX, and of Leo XIII, of more recent memory, constitute a record that must not be overlooked in any verdict on the papacy, and the scope of the present volume fortunately admits of their inclusion. The article by Dom Chapman on Liberius and that by Professor Kirsh on Leo X are typical of the research, learning, and critical judgment brought to bear on the many disputed questions treated in "The Encyclopedia."

ARTICLES IN VOLUME IX.
Shall we ever have a vernacular liturgy? The question is hardly a practical one, but it has been debated. It is said Catholics cannot perceive the beauty of their liturgy because of its unknown tongue. Liturgical beauty is twofold; the literary beauty of the outward word and the Divine beauty of the inward spirit. The essence of prayer is lifting up of the soul to God, not a penetration of the objective beauty of the form of words used in praying. To understand the Mass it is not necessary to follow the Latin of the priest. What is the "Mass"? Let Newman answer: "It is not a mere form of words: it is the greatest action that can be on earth. It is not the invocation, but if we may use the term, the evocation of the Eternal. Words are necessary, but as means, not as ends. They are not addresses to the throne of grace, but are instruments of consecration and of sacrifice. They are the words of Moses when the Lord came down in the cloud. And as Moses, so we too bow down and adore, each in his own place, with his own heart, with his own wants, with his own thoughts. . . . separate but concordant, watching what is going on, uniting in its consecration, and aptly pointed out that in the East, where the language of the liturgy was understood for centuries by the masses of Mass, the Church enclosed the Holy Mystery with curtains and doors, whereas with us, in the West, the Latin tongue is the sacred enclosure. To take it away would be as if one were to enter a church of the Greek Rite and tear down the curtains and throw open the doors. Bearing on this subject and showing the attitude of the Church towards the vernacular in popular devotions as distinguished from the "habe premissis" of the official worship of the Church, Volume IX of "The Catholic Encyclopedia" contains learned articles on "Latin Ecclesiastical," "Latin Literature," "Latin in the Church," "Liturgy" (including the various Rites), "Liturgical Books," "Liturgical Chant," "Lands," "Litanies," "Litanies of Loreto," "Litanies of the Holy Name," "Litanies of the Saints," and the "Mass."

Less the impression be conveyed that Volume IX deals exclusively in matters of controversy or theology, let us hasten to call attention to the continuation of the erudite and critical essays on the various points which Professor Gillet contributes to "The Encyclopedia." In the present volume we have remarkable studies on Pol de Limbourg, Lippo Lippi, Filippino Lippi, the Lorenzetti, and Masolino da Panicale. Miss Handley treats of Madonna, da Majano, and Pompeo Marone, and Dr. Williamson of Maratta, Luni, Lotto and Lebrun. In the musical world the careers of Benedetto Marcello and Luca Marenzio are briefly synopsized by Father William J. Finn, of the English Congregation. Himself a musician of no mean order, Fulkerson is touched on by Professor Dunn in his article "Mabington," and Professor Arendzen contributes many particularly interesting details concerning the systems of the Mantichans, the Marcolini and the Marcolini. There are articles on various countries, states and towns: Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Manitoba, London, Lissa, Lubek, Lemberg. Philosophical articles include those on "Liberty," "Logic," "Man," "Metaphysics," and there are learned Scriptural dissertations on the Gospels of St. Luke and St. Mark, the Books of Malchabees and Malchabees. The articles on "Manuscripts," "Illuminated Manuscripts," and "Manuscripts of the Bible" are deserving of more than passing mention, and the names of the Archbishop of New York, and the Cardinal-Archbishop of Baltimore, are cited as contributors to two biographical notices, are an index of the personal interest these eminent prelates have always taken in the great work which the Catholics of America have been instrumental in giving to the student of unbiased mind within and without the Church. Without a correct knowledge of the policy, teachings and history of the Catholic Church, no student can hope to follow and understand the great movements of history in the centuries that are past. Throughout the Middle Ages that Church was the mother of law and order, the fount of universities, the inspiration of art, the guide of the halting steps of civilization in every land, where her missionaries brought the tidings of great joy. With the best will in the world it has not always been possible for the non-Catholic teacher or inquirer to obtain the Catholic view: the works were not available, they were written in an alien tongue, they were buried in costly tomes; henceforth no writer, no teacher and no scholar aiming at a sincere view of the past can plead ignorance or mis-

information in defense of misstatements concerning things Catholic. It is the glory of "The Catholic Encyclopedia" that as it advances it shirks no difficulty, it leaves unanswered no questions; and its dignified treatment of controversial matters carries the conviction that the Catholic Church has nothing to hide and nothing to fear.

The article, by Professor Aberne, on St. Luke's Gospel, which appears in the new volume of "The Catholic Encyclopedia," is, from the nature of its subject, one of the most interesting of the Scriptural articles in the nine volumes which have so far appeared. This, of course, is said speaking from the standpoint of the average lay Catholic. There may be reasons in the existing conditions of Biblical criticism or of theological science which may make St. John, the author of the Fourth Gospel, or St. Paul, the Apostle of the Gentiles, more interesting to students; but, as the author of this article points out, St. Luke, "by training a physician," is the most prolific and most versatile of all the New Testament writers; the author, not only of the Third Gospel, but also of the Acts of the Apostles, which by itself "exceeds in length the Seven Catholic Epistles" and the "Apocalypse." It is natural to be curious about the personality of a writer to whom the Church owes so much of her written records, and this curiosity is well met by the three columns, devoted to a discussion of this Evangelist's personality, with which the article is introduced.

"St. Luke," says the author, "was not a Jew. He is separated by St. Paul from those of the Circumcision (Col. iv, 14), and his style proves that he was a Greek. Hence he cannot be identified with Lucius the prophet of Acts, xiii, 1, nor with the Lucius of Rom. xvi, 21, who was cognatus of St. Paul. From this and the prologue of the Gospel it follows that Epiphanius errs when he calls him one of the Seventy Disciples; nor was he the companion of Cleophas in the journey to Emmaus after the Resurrection (as stated by Theophylact and the Greek commentators). . . . He had a great knowledge of the Septuagint and of things Jewish, which he acquired either as a Jewish proselyte (St. Jerome) or after he became a Christian, through his close intercourse with the Apostles and disciples. Besides Greek, he had many opportunities of acquiring Aramaic in his native Antioch, the capital of Syria. He was a physician by profession, and St. Paul calls him the most dear physician (Col. iv, 14). This avocation implied a liberal education, and his medical training is evidenced by his choice of medical language, Plummer suggests that he may have studied medicine at the famous school of Tarsus, the rival of Alexandria and Athens, and possibly met St. Paul there. From his intimate knowledge of the eastern Mediterranean, it was but a question of time that he had visited them."

Everyone who has taken any interest in Christian art feels particular interest in the Evangelist. In addition to his symbolism through the sacrificial ox, there is the tradition that he himself was an artist; and academies of art have very generally made him their patron. Of this tradition Professor Aberne says: "He is called a painter by Nicophorus Callistus (fourteenth century) and by the Menology of Basil II, A. D. 980. A picture of the Virgin in S. Maria Maggiore, Rome, is ascribed to him, and can be traced to A. D. 847. It is probably a copy of that mentioned by Theodore Lector, in the sixth century. This writer states that the Empress Eudoxia found a picture of the Mother of God, at Jerusalem, which she sent to Constantinople (see 'Acts SS.,' 18 Oct.). As Plummer observes, it is certain that St. Luke was an artist, at least to the extent that his graphic descriptions of the Annunciation, Visitation, Nativity, Shepherds, Presentation, Good Shepherd, etc., have become the inspiring and favourite themes of Christian painters."

The more technical portions of the article are no less interesting. Most enlightening is the elaborate train of reasoning by which the author triumphantly relates one of the most audacious and most often quoted criticisms of the infidel Strauss.

The article on St. Mark's Gospel in the Ninth Volume of "The Catholic Encyclopedia" is preceded by a biographical article on the Evangelist. (Continued on fourth page.)

Had Severe Pains In Back.

Felt As If It Must Break.

Mr. Alfred E. Davis, Gorrie, Ont., writes:—"For some years I suffered from severe pains in my back, and could hardly work at all, and when I stopped down to pick up anything felt as if my back must break. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills and after taking two boxes was entirely cured, and I feel that I cannot speak too highly in their favor."

"This was nearly four years ago and I will remain cured."
For Backache, Lame Back, Weak Back, there is no remedy equal to Doan's Kidney Pills for taking out the stiches, twitches and a limbering up the stiff back and giving perfect comfort.

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. In ordering direct specify "Doan's."

"Has she finished her Christmas shopping yet?"
"Not quite. But she's spent everything but her soap wrappers."

A Sensible Merchant.

Mrs. Fred. Laine, St. George, Ont., writes:—"My little girl would cough so at night that neither she nor I could get any rest. I gave her Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and am thankful to say it cured her cough quickly."

"James," asked the Sunday school teacher, "did you memorize the first six verses of the twelfth chapter of Joshua?"
"No'm, ma was pressing autumn leaves in that part of the Bible."

Sprained Arm.

Mary Ovington, Jasper, Ont., writes:—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Haggard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days. Price 25c."

Beharrah read: "Mene, mene, tekel upharsin."
"Probably my stenographer's translation of 'You favor of your dear'."

Herewith he continued the feast.

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

Knicker-Jones is out of a job. Bocker—Did he get bounced, resigned or severed his connection?

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Wilson—Do you keep a second girl?
Blip—No; we can't keep the 43rd.

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

His Sister—And did she say she loved you in so many words? Her Brother—That's what! Her words filled twenty-seven pages.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria

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

Beware Of Worms.

Don't let worms gnaw at the vital of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 50c.

All Skin Diseases Can be Directly Traced To BAD BLOOD.

Therefore to get rid of these skin diseases it is absolutely necessary that the blood should be thoroughly cleansed of the accumulated poisons, and for this purpose there is nothing so equal Burdock Blood Bitters.

This remedy has been on the market for over thirty-five years and when you use it you are not experimenting with some new and untried remedy.



Price \$2.50

Amherst Boots

Are the Farmer's friends.

Made from Solid Leather through

soles and heels. They stand up and stand the strain of hard wear through all kinds of mud, slush and wet.

Men's Amherst Boots, \$1.60 to \$2.75
Women's " " 1.25 to 1.75
Boys' " " 1.50 to 2.00
Girls' " " 1.10 to 1.35
Childs " " 1.00

Ailey & Co.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.

Sun 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 MACBACHERN AGENT.

Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906

Grand Trunk Railway System

Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show.

Ottawa, Ont., January 16th to 20th, 1911.

Tickets will be sold at one way first-class fare for the round trip Tickets good going Sunday January 15th, to Friday, January 20th, inclusive, valid for return until Monday, January 23rd.

For further particulars apply to the Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway System.

Yours truly, J. QUINLAN, D. P. A.

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

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.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

The only change in the market prices yesterday was an advance in the price of pork, which went to \$2 for the best.

The money stolen from St. Dunstan's Cathedral has been mysteriously returned. The amount was \$19.35.

Eighty-five Subermes from Astrakan, Russia, were carried into the Caspian Sea on an ice floe yesterday. A steamer was in search, but with poor prospects of rescuing any of them.

At Castro Urdiales, Spain, yesterday, forty persons were killed and five injured when a landslide overwhelmed a gang of laborers, burying them all beneath a mass of earth and rocks.

The telegraph and telephone service of the central station of the entire electric city was burned on Monday at Santiago, Chile. Ten dining, pullman and presidential cars were also destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$2,000,000.

An explosion and a fire at Minneapolis, Minn., almost destroyed the main power house of the city.

Small pox has broken out at Sarnia, Ont., near the Ontario-Quebec border. There are eight cases in the city, which is situated in the heart of the lumbering district.

Englehammen in London, Ont., are planning the erection of a suitable memorial to King Edward. The memorial will take the form of a high electric clock suspended by means of decorated metallic arches 35 feet in the air above traffic at Dundas and Richmond Streets.

Two Chinese relatives of Tom Lee, "Mayor of Chinatown," perished in a fire which destroyed "The House of Five Entrances" a five story lodging house in Chinatown in New York.

John Molinsky, a native of P. E. Island, died in the General Public Hospital last night. He was brought in from one of the lumber camps of J. F. Merritt, at Black River yesterday morning, suffering from pneumonia and succumbed last night.—St. John Times, 4th.

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LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Several persons were killed in a wreck on the Pennsylvania Railway near Richmond, Indiana on Saturday.

McGill's crack hockey team defeated Harvard 5-2 at the Boston Arena last Saturday night. Harvard played well in the first half, but McGill's goal keeper saved the situation.

An outbreak of a mild type of smallpox is reported from the village of Luanan, Ont., many persons being affected. The Provincial officials have taken measures to prevent its spread.

A protectorate by the United States over Honduras is regarded as probable should the negotiations now under way for a loan to that country be carried out as intended.

An advance of fourteen percent in wages for maintenance of Way men on the Grand Trunk Pacific is wanted by the majority report of the Conciliation Board appointed to investigate into the demands of the men.

According to latest reports the British ship, the "Mansfield," was found to have been wrecked on the coast of Newfoundland.

Speaking at the Canadian Club at London, Ont., last Thursday night Hon. Mr. Sifton said that the Conservation Commission was opposed to any reciprocity treaty which would give away Canada's forests. "They would lose the United States but seven years," he said.

On her arrival at City Island from Restigouche with lumber, the schooner "Bohemia" reported that on Dec. 21st, during a heavy snow storm at Cape Cod, Art Johnson, of Jordan River, N. S., fell overboard and was drowned.

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LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Fifteen persons were killed and forty or fifty others injured in the wreck of a passenger train near Cathcart, Cape Colony, Thursday. The train was loaded with holiday makers from East London. It rolled down the embankment.

Abram Sicks, who was known once as the strongest man in the country is dead at his home in Rockaway, N. J. He once carried a barrel of flour a mile, on a wagon. He succumbed to pneumonia at the age of 75.

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LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Shoes For Horses Without Nailing.

Horse-shoers will be out of a job if a horseshoe without nails, invented by H. T. Dacon of Greeley Colorado, proves a success. The shoe is not made for continuous wear, but is intended to be put on and off with the harness, so that when the horse is not working its feet may expand and rest. The shoe hinges at the toe and locks with a level at the heel. Four clinches, two on each side, extend up and over the hoof and cling to it when in position. It is said the shoe will last for years.

In a terrific fifty mile northwest gale, three barges, the Trevorton, Corbin and Pine Forest, in tow of the tug Lyken, were tossed ashore on the Peaked Hill east of the knuckle of Cape Cod, Mass., on the 10th, and 17 lives were lost. Before dawn two had gone to pieces and the third was pounding on the outward bar 800 yards from shore, with her masts gone and in danger of breaking up at any time. The life-saving crews stood on the sands, endeavoring to rescue the men on the barges with a life-line.

A Sensible Merchant.

Mrs. Fred Lains, St. George, Ont., writes:—"My little girl would cough so at night that neither she nor I could get any rest. I gave her Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and am thankful to say it cured her cough quickly."

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public Auction, on Friday, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1911, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 14th day of November, A. D. 1906, and made between Daniel McIntyre, of Moncton, P. E. I., Lessee, and Township Number Two, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, farmer, on the one part, and the late John McIntyre, and Catherine D. Knox, of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in said Island, widow of the other part: All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township Number Forty-two, King's County, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Bounded on the north by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the west by

(Continued from first page.)

ist himself, in which the author (Professor MacRory, of Maynooth) traces with admirable lucidity and a wonderfully light touch the appearance of his subject's personality through the course of the New Testament narrative. "Mark's mother," we are told, "was a prominent member of the infant Church at Jerusalem; it was to her house that Peter turned on his release from prison; the house was approached by a porch, there was a slave girl, probably the potteress, to open the door, and the house was a meeting-place for the brethren, many of whom were praying there the night St. Peter arrived from prison (Acts, xii, 12-13)."

After much interesting, and, to lay readers, fresh information to the same purpose, the author says of St. Mark's death: "The Acts of St. Mark give the saint the glory of martyrdom, and say that he died while being dragged through the streets of Alexandria; so, too, the Paschal Chronicle. But we have no evidence earlier than the fourth century that the saint was martyred. Earlier silence, however, is not at all decisive against the truth of the later tradition."

The Stores of Jerusalem.

How they do business in the Holy City—the Jesuit and the Bethlehemite—candle-pollers and the holy fire—the candle-bazars—in a public bakery—how olive oil is made—Jerusalem chickens—a call on the Governor and a talk with the Mayor.

If you would be cheated out of your eye teeth, come to Jerusalem. Its bazars are filled with tricksters and traders, and it has its usurers and money changers as in the days of the Saviour. The people prey upon the pilgrims and tourists.

The rosary business is one of the chief of Jerusalem. The beads are cut in great quantities at Bethlehem and are shipped abroad by the millions. They are sent to the Holy City for sale, and there are some stores which have nothing else, except perhaps crucifixes and collection plates.

The merchants who sell rosaries are often great rascals, and I know one, a Bethlehemite, who has just received a lesson which he is not likely soon to forget. The man's rosary store is situated down Christian street, not far from the place where you turn in to the church of the Holy Sepulcher. His lesson came from a Jesuit priest who lives in Chicago and who is just now starting home. The holy father had come into the shop to buy some rosaries to carry back to his friends. He had picked out a half dozen beautiful ones and had paid the price without bargaining. As the storekeeper wrapped up his purchase, he looked at him out of the tail of his eye and saw him slip the counter and put some cheaper ones in their place. The Jesuit said nothing, but he took up several beautiful carvings representing the crucifixion and the ascension, each of which was worth about twice the amount of the rosaries he had picked out. Handing these to the man, he told him to wrap them in paper, and upon this being done he took both parcels and started out of the store. The Bethlehemite merchant ran after him and told him he had not paid for the carvings. The father replied:

"My friend, I saw you change those rosaries and give me the cheaper ones and you may consider this a judgment of God upon you for cheating. I shall keep those carvings and if you do not immediately return to your store I will report you to the Mohammedan court."

The man saw he was caught and let the priest go.

THE CANDLE SELLERS.

Another large business is the selling of candles. Jerusalem is full of shrines, and the pilgrims buy candles to burn at the holy places. They set them up at the score or more sacred spots in the church of the Holy Sepulchre and at the stations along the Via Dolorosa where Christ walked on his way to Golgotha. They carry them to the Mount of Olives and to the Garden of Gethsemane. Some buy several candles for each shrine, and the richer purchase those of enormous size and of many colors. Some of the candles are of the size of your finger and others are as big as a man's leg.

I have been in Jerusalem at Easter-time and have seen the miracle of the Holy Fire as performed by the Greeks.

It is at that season that the chief candle selling goes on. The pilgrims who are here by the thousands, buy great bunches of candles to take into the church, and light them from the fire. They can be blown out and if lighted again at their staves at home will preserve them from harm. I am not sure but that they believe they will take them to heaven. This holy fire is supposed to have come down from heaven and to blaze inside the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, where is located the tomb in which our Saviour was laid. There are holes in the

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—so ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes bunces 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 scrofula 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 scrofula since." J. W. McGraw, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

walls of the sepulchre and the candles are thrust through them to one of the Greek priests, who stands within. He lights them and they pass them out. From these lights other candles are lighted and within a few moments after the fire appears the thousands of pilgrims in the church have their candles lighted. As soon as they get the light, they

rush forth holding their hands around the blaze, endeavoring to carry the burning candles to their homes in Jerusalem.

But come with me for a walk through the bazars of Jerusalem. We are in a network of vaulted tunnels, walled on each side with caveltie shops, and filled with a crowd of Syrians, Bedonias, Armenians, Jews and other picturesque characters of this part of the east. The arched tunnel is lighted only by holes in the roof. The shops have neither windows nor doors. They seem to have been cut out of the walls, and the largest of them is not more than 15 or 20 feet deep. Some are so narrow you can stand at the front and reach both walls with your hands, and none is much bigger than your head. Nevertheless each is a store, and it is walled with shelves filled with goods. There is only enough room outside the shelves for the merchant to sit, and the customers must stand in the street as they shop.

COBBLEERS AND TINNERS.

These bazars are classified, one business being devoted to each. There is a shoemakers' bazar where scores of cobbler are working. At the entrance to each caveltie shop two shoemakers sit with untanned calfskin aprons tight about them, sewing away. Between them on a block of wood, an olive tree stump may be, rests a slab of white marble. This is the shoemakers' bench, upon which they pound with what looks like a brass paper weight. It is as big around as a tumbler and of about the same height, tapering from the top to the bottom.

The shoes are all made with needle and thread. The soles are of camel hide and the uppers of kid-skin and goatskin. These are the common shoes of the peasant, selling from 30 cents to \$1.00 per pair, according to size. As I watched the cobbler I asked as to their wages and was told they received from 40 to 60 cents for laboring from sunrise to sunset.

In another street tinnners are working, using oil cans to make pots and pans. Their shops are not much bigger than ophodars, and the workmen are long-bearded men in fez caps and gowns. Farther on is the grain market, consisting of many great vaulted chambers one or more of which belong to each merchant. The vaults are filled with piles of wheat, corn, barley, oats and millet spread out on the floor. The grain is sold by measure.

I saw a Bedonias come in to one of the vaults to buy two bushels of oats. It was dipped out by the peck, the merchant shaking the measure to make the grain solid, and then heaping up the top with his hands, so that the oats formed a cone. This was the "good measure pressed down," shaken together and "rammed over," as mentioned in St. Luke. The people here never buy grain by the sack, and they want to see it measured out before their eyes, if the buyer is not present he cannot be sure of getting good measure, and I am told that the hypocritical grain sellers are sometimes able to impose upon those who purchase, making them think they get more than they do.

A JERUSALEM BAKERY.

Much of the grain of the holy city is ground at home, and a great deal of that of Palestine is turned into flour by hand mills. Some flour is imported and some is ground in mills run by camels or donkeys. In baking bread the dough is kneaded at home and brought in lumps to the public ovens. These are to be found in almost every street. They are caveltie vaults, running down below the street level. At the back of each vault is the oven, with a sort of well before

its open door. In the well stands the baker, with a long paddle in his hand, upon which he puts in and takes out the loaves. I have seen many bakeries of this kind. The fuel used is olive wood, and the oven floor is marked out in blocks, so that the baking of each family is put on a separate block. The loaves are about an inch thick and of the size of a tea plate. They have a hole in the centre. The baker makes them from the dough, bakes them, and returns them hot from the oven to the customer. He receives 2 cents for each half-dozen loaves, or he may instead take a toll of one loaf for each dozen. Before starting the baking he greases the floor of the oven with olive oil.

The reason for these public bakeries is the great cost of fuel. The Arabs have a proverb showing that such baking is the cheapest. This reads: "Send your bread to the oven of the baker even though he should eat the half of it."

I frequently see boys carrying dough to these bakeries, or bread home from them. Their pale faces and parties could go about the Holy Land without danger. He replied that anyone might go anywhere, but notwithstanding that I notice that he has taken the precaution to send a soldier with me on my expedition into the wilderness of Judaea and beyond the Jordan.

The mayor is likewise confident as to the peaceful conditions, but I observe that every native traveler who goes toward the Jordan carries a gun, and I hear of frequent robberies and stories of men who fall among thieves. I have been privately advised to have weapons when off the main routes, and I am to pay for my guard to the Jordan.

After my talk with the mayor and governor I went through the municipal offices and visited the judges who are holding courts of one kind and another. The plaintiffs and defendants were Mohammedans, Christians and Jews and were of a half-donkey race. The Mohammedans pass judgment upon all. They have much the same place that the Romans had when Christ lived, and they absolutely control everything in and about the Holy City. They hold the keys to the church of the Sepulcher and open it at the Christian's request. Otherwise, it is said, the Greeks, Armenians or Copts might hide the keys and keep the other sect out. At all great festivals at the tomb of our Saviour there are Mohammedan soldiers on guard. They are stationed at the birthplace of Christ and, indeed, at every spot that is sacred.—Frank G. Carpenter in the Boston Globe.

During my stay in Jerusalem I have enjoyed the salad which is served at the hotel with an olive oil dressing. This is a kind of olive and the oil is delicious. It is as clear as honey and has a tint like the green of chardonnay. I say I have enjoyed it, but I doubt that I will enjoy it hereafter. Why I I have seen how it is made. Come with me to an oil mill which is kept just on Davis street, not more than a stone's throw or so from the pool of Hezekiah. It consists of a cave which is half stable, half mill. In the stable section, are stalls for horses, donkeys and camels, which are eating chocolate brown cakes from stone mangers. These cakes are made of the refuse of the olives after the oil is squeezed out. They are said to be fattening.

On the other side of the cave stands a stone ledge about as high as my waist from the floor. The ledge has a hole in its center and is as big around as a flour barrel. Within it, his clothes tied up to his waist, is a bare-footed, bare legged Ethiopian who is treading the oil out of crushed olives. His face shines like polished ebony and the white drops of sweat stand out upon his bare back and legs. I creep over the ledge into the well where he is standing. A linen cloth has been laid on the mill, and he is tramping the ground olives so that their juice goes into the cloth. As it becomes saturated he wrings the oil out into a red clay basin, whence it is poured into jars to be strained for the market.

Farther back in the cave is the mill for grinding the olives. It is much like the bark mill of a tannery, the wheel being turned by an ungainly camel hitched to a bar. I understand that wine made in the Holy Land is still trodden out with the feet.

AT THE JAFFA GATE.

Let us go to market at the Jaffa gate and see what the people have brought in from the country for sale. There are scores of women with baskets of vegetables before them. They have lettuce and eggplants and beautiful cauliflower heads and white as snow. They have lemons and oranges from Jaffa and apples and pears from the highlands of Judaea. Many of the sellers are Bethlehem girls, with high hats and fair faces, and among the buyers are fierce Bedonias from the desert, their heads bound round with ropes. Many of the men have guns in their hands, for no one thinks of travelling far in Palestine unarmed. There are Syrians and Jews and Russian pilgrims who are buying supplies for the hospital, called Little Russia, which lies outside the city. Here are many people selling beads, although the most of the bead sellers are about the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. The beads are of glass and they come from Hebron, not far from the cave which is Abraham's tomb. Hebron is the chief town of South Palestine, and is a manufacturing center. It makes lamps and bottles as well as glass trinkets and glass beads, which are sold all over the Holy Land.

NOISES OF JERUSALEM.

Every family here keeps its own rooster. There are so many that the city resounds with their music, and about daybreak they start up a concert which murders sleep.

I am living in the heart of Jerusalem. I might as well be in a barnyard.

The cock concert begins with sunrise and keeps on until evening, when the donkeys and camels begin. The former utter brays stronger than that which spoke unto Balaam, and the latter, while and grumble all night. In addition to these noises, there are others which trouble the tourists. The people rise with the chickens and the stone streets re-echo their steps. The birds sing and the peddlers shout. At the same time the bells begin ringing to show it is day, and the trumpets of the Mohammedan soldiers in David's Tower add to the din.

One can easily sleep in a railroad

depot or near a boiler factory, for the noises there are of one or two kinds and the ear comes to know them. Here there is a new sound every minute and a new smash every hour.

A CALL ON THE GOVERNOR.

During my stay in Jerusalem I have called upon the governor and mayor. This city belongs to the Mohammedans and it is the two great Moslems to rule it. The governor is the executive and the mayor works under him. The governor is about forty years of age. He is a fine looking man with a white face and brown eyes and hair. He dresses in European clothes, and wears a fez cap. He speaks French, and is not averse to talking about the situation in Palestine. He says that the new Turkish government has materially changed the condition and that the people will be far better off than they were in the past. He expects that they will take some time to educate them so that they may govern themselves.

I asked his excellency whether travel was safe and whether individuals and parties could go about the Holy Land without danger. He replied that anyone might go anywhere, but notwithstanding that I notice that he has taken the precaution to send a soldier with me on my expedition into the wilderness of Judaea and beyond the Jordan.

The mayor is likewise confident as to the peaceful conditions, but I observe that every native traveler who goes toward the Jordan carries a gun, and I hear of frequent robberies and stories of men who fall among thieves. I have been privately advised to have weapons when off the main routes, and I am to pay for my guard to the Jordan.

After my talk with the mayor and governor I went through the municipal offices and visited the judges who are holding courts of one kind and another. The plaintiffs and defendants were Mohammedans, Christians and Jews and were of a half-donkey race. The Mohammedans pass judgment upon all. They have much the same place that the Romans had when Christ lived, and they absolutely control everything in and about the Holy City. They hold the keys to the church of the Sepulcher and open it at the Christian's request. Otherwise, it is said, the Greeks, Armenians or Copts might hide the keys and keep the other sect out. At all great festivals at the tomb of our Saviour there are Mohammedan soldiers on guard. They are stationed at the birthplace of Christ and, indeed, at every spot that is sacred.—Frank G. Carpenter in the Boston Globe.

A Black-List for Gossips.

Many people all over the world will sympathize with the action of the burgomaster of Hattersheim in Nassau, who, because of the amount of scandalous gossip current among the women there, has issued a decree forbidding such defamation of character, says the Sacred Heart Review. The burgomaster's decree runs: "While the men are hard at work away from home the women waste their time talking scandal and quarreling. The children are brought up all wrong and the household is not properly looked after. The husband gets home tired and gives an entirely false account of the day's quarrel. Then of course he has to 'protect his wife' and run off to the police, the local court of arbitration or the nearest solicitor. And that's the kind of place in which the husband has to seek a real 'home.' It is perfectly useless to tell this sort of woman to stick to her real sphere, chase the scandalmongers out of her house and look after her children and her husband's comfort. Wherefore, be it known that the police have stringent instructions to place the names of these litigious and quarrelsome people on a list in order that the house owners may be warned against them!"

A black-list of gossips such as this sturdy German has planned for Hattersheim would not be out of place in many an American community.

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GENTLEMAN.—I have used MIRNARD'S LINIMENT from time to time for the past twenty years. It was recommended to me by a prominent physician of Montreal, who called it the "great Nova Scotia Liniment." It cures the doctor's work; it is particularly good in cases of Rheumatism and Sprains.

Yours truly, G. G. DUSTAN, Chartered Accountant, Halifax, N. S., Sept. 21, 1905.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1910 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. F. Madigan.

Mirnard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

New Store

MacLellan Bros., Bank of Commerce Building Tailors and Gents' Furnishers.

To Be Well Dressed at a Reasonable Cost Let Us Make Your Suit!



Have you been giving your money away to a poor tailor for clothes that did not satisfy you? or worse still have you, thinking you were saving two or three dollars on your suit, paid your good money for a 'Ready-Made' suit that stays good only until you wear it, and instead of adding to your appearance, will by its bad fitting qualities make you appear poorly dressed. Have you ever thought that a 'Ready-Made' was the most expensive suit you could buy? Do you know that one good Tailor-Made Suit at \$20.00 to \$25.00 will outwear any two Ready-Made at \$15.00, and that the made-to-order suit will hold its shape and its good looks until the cloth is worn out, while a Ready Made will only look good for a short time. Isn't it cheaper for you to invest \$25.00 for a good suit once a year, than to invest \$15.00 for a poor one, twice in that period? You will agree with us in that, won't you? Then our proposition is this: We keep a stock of all the best cloths made—we have Worsteds, we have Tweeds, in all the leading shades; we have Serges and Vercunias in blue and black—in fact we have everything that's made for men's clothes. We have expert cutters, men who have spent years in studying the art of designing men's clothes, and we have a staff of workmen trained in every branch of the trade, men who put into a job work of the highest order.

You can select a suit at any price from \$18.00 to \$30.00. We will make it to your individual measure, we will put the best of trimmings into it, and we give you good style and the best of workmanship. In short, your money is not ours until you are satisfied with the suit in every particular.

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In our new store, we have opened up a first class Gents' Furnishings Department, where you will find the newest ideas in up-to-date goods for men. This department being a side line with us we can afford to handle the finest lines at a moderate profit. You can save money by buying your toggery from us, and we guarantee to show you the very latest things in men's Stylish Furnishings. We will be pleased to have you come in and see the best selected stock of men's goods in the city.

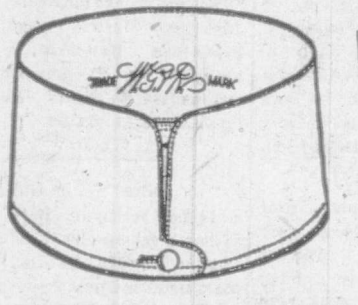
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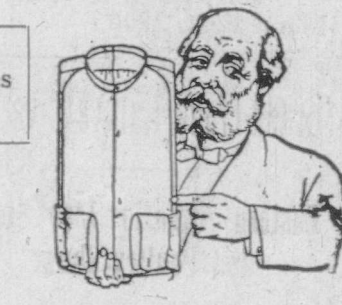


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