

THE HERALD

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 CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
 JAMES MCISAAC,
 Editor & Proprietor.

Canada's Naval Policy.

Elsewhere in this issue we furnish some account of Canada's naval programme, as presented to Parliament by Rt. Hon. Premier Borden, on Thursday last. In brief, the Government's emergency policy in this matter is the granting of \$35,000,000 to the Imperial authorities for the consolidated revenues of Canada, for the purpose of building and equipping three dreadnoughts; three of the best that science can produce or money can buy; in a word the three best war ships in the world. These ships are to be built in Great Britain, for the reason that Canada does not possess the facilities to produce them here, and could not possibly build such ships for a period of years. Moreover, the production of these vessels in Canada would cost some twelve millions more than in the old country, where naval architecture has long since been reduced to a science. Provision is made, however, whereby Canadians may be incorporated into the officers and crews of these ships.

It is expected, too, that a beginning will shortly be made in Canada in the matter of establishing ship-building plants of the kind needed for constructing war ships, and that at no distant day the Admiralty will have smaller naval craft built here, and advances in expansion will gradually come into our country will be in possession of facilities sufficient to turn out all kinds of war ships.

The three projected dreadnoughts are to be placed at the disposal of the Imperial authorities to form part of the Royal navy for the protection of Canada and the Empire. But it is provided that, whenever Canada decides to have a navy of her own, these ships will be returned to us to be incorporated into our new line of defence. In that event the charges for their support shall devolve on the Canadian people.

In view of the information set forth in the Admiralty memorial and of the course pursued by the other overseas Dominions, Australia, New Zealand, India, etc., the time had come for Canada, the greatest and most wealthy of all the Dominions, to declare her naval policy in the emergent conditions now existing; and this she has now done nobly, generously and well. The emergency naval proposition presented by Premier Borden is such, we believe, as will commend itself to Canadian people in general.

It appears to us that the policy propounded by Premier Borden in this matter is so generous, so comprehensive, so eminently worthy of the patriotic sons of Canada, that it will be very difficult for the Parliamentary Opposition to find very much fault with it. They may, and very likely will, criticise it; but they dare not oppose it. They themselves, are on record as the inaugurators of a naval policy for Canada; but a mighty sorry job they made of it, as far as they went. What they did was worse than nothing; its cost was very considerable and its results were nil. Premier Borden and his Government have taken the only course by means of which effective naval aid can be rendered at the earliest possible moment. The Borden Government's proposition, now before Parliament, is worthy of Canada and worthy of the Empire.

Solemn Funeral Obsequies

Bishop McDonald Laid To Rest.

The last sad rites over the mortal remains of the late lamented and dearly beloved Bishop McDonald were held in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Thursday last, commencing at 10 o'clock, and were of a most solemn and imposing character. The great Cathedral, appropriately draped, presented a most striking appearance. The draping was simple; but in admirable taste and proportion. The lofty arches and splendid architectural symmetry of the sacred nave easily lent themselves to order and uniformity in the *tout ensemble*. Black and purple were the colors used. The altars and the Bishop's throne and pulpit were heavily draped and streamers of black and purple depended from the ceiling of the Sanctuary, all along down the nave and across the transepts on either side. These were caught up at the pillars and thence dropped gracefully to the floor. The scene during the obsequies was particularly solemn and imposing. The great church in its sombre trappings of woe, in token of sorrow for its chief pastor; the catafalque in the Sanctuary supporting the remains of the dear departed Bishop; the purple of the Bishops and Monsignori mingling with the black cassocks and white surplices of the numerous priests and the stately measures of the solemn Gregorian music, all constituted a galaxy such as the Catholic Church alone can present.

At the appointed hour the assembled clergy moved in procession from the Palace, entered the Cathedral by the central door and moved up to the Sanctuary, the cross bearer and acolytes leading. His Grace Archbishop McCarthy of Halifax brought up the rear of the procession. Arriving in the Sanctuary the Archbishop ascended the throne and immediately vested. His Grace was celebrant of the Solemn Pontifical Mass of Requiem, assisted by Rev. Father Hamilton, Halifax, arch priest; Revs. R. B. McDonald and S. Boudreault as deacons of honor; Revs. John A. McDonald and J. F. Johnston as deacon and sub-deacon of office; Rev. A. J. McIntyre, first master of ceremonies and Rev. I. R. A. McDonald second master of ceremonies. Rt. Rev. Bishop Morrison occupied a throne on the Epistle side, assisted by Rev. Dr. Chaisson and Rev. Dr. McPherson, Antigonish. The other clergy in attendance in the Sanctuary included about all the priests of this diocese and some twelve or fifteen representing the dioceses of Quebec, Halifax, St. John, Antigonish and Chatham.

At the conclusion of the Mass Rt. Rev. Bishop Morrison ascended the pulpit and delivered the funeral sermon. His text was from the XXII Psalm, 16th and following verses. The Rt. Rev. preacher pointed out that the sad and solemn occasion which had brought together those assembled should be to us a reminder of the certainty of death; of the transition from time to eternity. The certainty of death was something that none of us could escape. It was sure to come to each and all. The preparation for death is, therefore, a matter of serious consideration; it is the most important of all considerations. He went on to unfold the admirable qualities of the dear departed Bishop. He showed that he who lay cold in death, and to whose memory all had assembled to pay the last tribute of respect was a faithful, earnest servant of God. He was a man of earnest piety and strong conscientious convictions. Realizing the opportunities af-

forded him he was anxious, in season and out of season to render the best possible service to God. He was ever faithful to his vocation and fully realized his position, as a priest and bishop, and lived in accordance therewith. The Rt. Rev. preacher next sketched the missionary life of the dear departed and pointed out how he, at all times, was ready to bring the consolations of our holy religion to his people in the different parishes in which he labored, no matter how great difficulties had to be overcome. Those were strenuous days for the priest in the missionary field; much more so than in our time. "Father Charles," as he was lovingly called by the people among whom he labored, employed his talents and his strength in doing the work of the Lord and bringing the truths of God to all under his parochial jurisdiction. Next he is found at the head of our diocesan college, employing his talents and energies in promoting Christian education; an education that would stand up against the difficulties and dangers to be met with in every walk of life. Many of those now in the learned professions in different parts of Canada and in the United States received their educational start under his fostering care. Genuineness of spirit and earnestness of purpose characterized him in all his undertakings. At the head of the diocese, as Bishop of Charlottetown, he exhibited the same piety, humility and simplicity of heart that had characterized him through life. Such was his rule of conduct; such were the motives by which he was actuated through all the years of his episcopate.

Under this quiet and unobtrusive demeanor he accomplished great things for God and the Church. The great Cathedral in which all were assembled and other ecclesiastical institutions bore testimony to this. The Rt. Rev. preacher said that our dear departed friend might exclaim: "Now mayest Thou dismiss thy servant, O Lord." For he was indeed the Servant of the Lord. "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." Surely these words are applicable to the deceased Bishop. He always spoke plainly and bluntly of the evils and irregularities discovered among his people. He was always generous to the poor and needy. This, the preacher knew from experience. He knew, too, that he was always the good, faithful, devoted and honest Servant of God. His life should be an example and emulation for us. Let us look up to this good and just man, and let us endeavor to imitate his worthy example. Above all, let us remember him in our prayers. We all need the prayers of our fellow Christians. The good Bishop always remembered us, and we should remember him. We should have recourse to the mercy of God in his behalf, as he always prayed and offered sacrifice for us. "Have pity on me; have pity on me, at least you my friends," says holy Job. We should remember that as we assist others, we may expect others to assist us. We should pray for him that he may be speedily admitted into the company of the blessed and hear the consoling words: "Because thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will place thee over many. Enter thou into the joys of the Lord."

At the conclusion of the sermon, the absolutions at the catafalque were given, first by his Lordship, Bishop Morrison, next by the Very Rev. Administrator, Mgr. Phelan and then by the other Monsignori, Very Rev. D. M. McDonald and D. J. Gillis. The *Liber* was then sung and the final absolution was given by his Grace, the Archbishop.

The Archbishop Bishop, Monsignori and priests then formed in procession and to the strains of the *Benedictus*, the body was solemnly borne, by six priests, to its final resting place in the vault beneath the altar in the basement of the Cathedral. His Grace the Archbishop conducted the final service at the tomb.—R. I. P.

Federal Parliament.

Emergency Naval Policy.

Three Dreadnoughts To Cost \$35,000,000.

The House of Commons Thursday last Rt. Hon. Premier Borden submitted the Government's emergency naval policy. The bill embracing the Government's policy was received and read a first time. It is as follows: His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows—

- 1.—This act may be cited as the Naval Aid Act.
- 2.—From and out of the consolidated revenue fund of Canada there may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding thirty-five million dollars for the purpose of immediately increasing the effective naval forces of the Empire.
- 3.—The said sum shall be used and applied under the direction of the governor-in-council in construction and equipment of battle-ships or armored cruisers of the most modern and powerful type.
- 4.—The ships, when constructed and equipped, shall be placed by the governor-in-council at the disposal of His Majesty for the common defence of the Empire.
- 5.—The said sum shall be paid, used and applied and the said ships shall be constructed and placed at the disposal of His Majesty subject to such terms, conditions and arrangements as may be agreed upon between the governor-in-council and his Majesty's government.

In formal, technical language the above recited bill discloses the emergency naval policy of the Government of Canada. \$35,000,000 are to be voted from the revenues of Canada, for the purpose of building and equipping three dreadnoughts, the best that science can produce or money procure. These ships are to be placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government as a part of the defence of Canada and the Empire. But it is provided that if at any time Canada should inaugurate a navy of her own these ships will become part thereof. These vessels are to be built in the old country, for the reason that Canada has no facilities for the construction of such ships. It would take a great many years to establish such plants and moreover, the cost of producing them in Canada would be about \$12,000,000 additional. These conditions preclude the building of these emergency ships in this country. The ships are to be ready by 1915. In presenting the bill the Premier delivered a lengthy and elaborately prepared address, from which we make some extracts. He began as follows:

In addressing the House upon so important a subject as that which I promise to discuss I shall speak in no controversial spirit. If a portion of my remarks may necessarily controvert opinions which have been expressed by gentlemen on either side of the House let it be understood that I do so not by way of criticism, but purely for the purpose of giving frankly to the House the reasons which have led the government to adopt the course which I shall now outline.

It is not necessary to dwell upon the increasing power and influence of Canada within the Empire, due to its remarkable growth and expansion, and to the wonderful and rapid development of its resources during the past quarter of a century. With this increasing power and influence there has necessarily come by sure and gradual steps a certain development in our relations with the United Kingdom and the other dominions. The evolution of the constitutional relations within the Empire during the past half century has not been less marked than its material progress.

In this constitutional development we are necessarily confronted with the problem of combining co-operation with autonomy. It seems most essential that there should be such co-operation in defence and in trade as will give to the whole Empire an effective organization in these matters of vital concern. On the other hand

(Continued on third page.)



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

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

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

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

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

Everything Crisp and New in Summer Furnishings for Men

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 washtub, made with soft front, cuffs attached or separate, coat style, in a big assortment of patterns. Most stores charge \$1.25 for this shirt. It's the best value in Canada at our price.....\$1.00

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

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

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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.

Mortgage Sale.

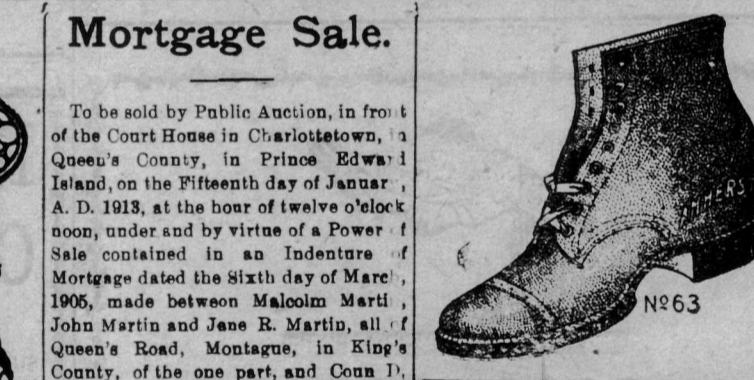
To be sold by Public Auction, in front of the Court House in Charlottetown, P. E. Island, on the Fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1913, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the Sixth day of March, 1906, made between Malcolm Martin, John Martin and Jane R. Martin, all of Queen's Road, Montague, in King's County, of the one part, and Conn D. 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 line North-easterly one hundred chains, or until it meets land formerly in possession of John Malish, now in possession of George Malish, being bounded on the North by land formerly in possession of George Malish, 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 twenty-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; land 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

MORSON & DUFFY
 Barristers & Attorneys
 Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
 MONEY TO LOAN.
 Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada.



Price \$2.50
Amherst Boots
 Are the Farmer's friends.

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

Men's Amherst Boots	\$1.60 to \$2.75
Women's " "	1.25 to 1.75
Boys' " "	2.00 to 2.50
Girls' " "	1.10 to 1.35
Children's " "	1.00

Alley & Co.
 Montague Dental Parlors
 We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded.
 Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless.
 A. J. FRASER, J.D. D.
 Aug. 15 1906—3m

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.

(Continued from second page.)

each Dominion must preserve in all important respects the autonomy of government which it now possesses.

With the enormous increase of naval power which has been undertaken by all great nations in recent years this tremendous responsibility has cast an almost impossible burden upon the British Islands which for nearly a thousand years have exercised so profound an influence upon the world's history.

That burden is so great that the day has come when either the existence of this Empire will be imperilled or the young and mighty Dominion must join with the Motherland to make secure the common heritage of all.

It has been declared in the past, and even during recent years, that responsibility for foreign policy could not be shared by Great Britain with the Dominions.

The Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada has invited His Majesty's Government through the Board of Admiralty to prepare a statement of the present and immediately prospective requirements of the naval defence of the Empire for presentation to the Canadian Cabinet.

The Admiralty set the greatest store by the important material, and still more important moral assistance which it is within the

power of Canada to give to maintaining British Naval supremacy on the high seas, but they think it necessary to disclaim any intention however indirect, of putting pressure upon Canadian public opinion or of seeking to influence the Dominion Parliament in a decision which clearly belongs solely to Canada.

The Admiralty therefore confine themselves to this statement exclusively to facts, and it is for the Dominion Government and Parliament to draw their own conclusions therefrom.

It is impossible for us in the space at our command to do more than present some of the salient points of Premier Borden's masterly address as follows:

"It is most appropriate that the opportunity should have come when the crown is represented in Canada by His Royal Highness the Governor General who has rendered such valuable and eminent service in all that concerns the welfare and safety of every portion of His Majesty's Dominions.

"But today while the clouds are heavy and we hear the booming of the distant thunder and see the lightning flashes above the horizon we cannot and we will not wait and deliberated until any impending storm shall have burst upon us in fury and in disaster.

"No modern nation possessing a great seaborne commerce can afford to neglect its interest upon the high seas. Heaven forbid that in this country we should aid or abet any warlike or aggressive tendencies.

warning, like a thunder bolt, from

a clear sky, and thereby the power, the influence and the destiny of more than one nation have been profoundly affected.

When Great Britain no longer assumes sole responsibility for defence upon the high seas she can no longer undertake to assume control of foreign policy which is closely, vitally and constantly associated with that defence in which the Dominions participate.

"The Prime Minister of the Dominion having inquired in which form any immediate aid that Canada might give would be most effective, we have no hesitation in answering after a prolonged consideration of all the circumstances that it is desirable that 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 great outstanding fact which arrests our attention in considering existing conditions of naval power is this: Twelve years ago the British navy and the British flag were predominant in every ocean of the world and along the shores of every continent.

"The rapid expansion of Canadian sea-borne trade, and the immense value of Canadian cargoes always at risk in British and Canadian bottoms, here require consideration.

Schooner Wrecked. The schooner Rowena, 100 tons owned in St. John, was lost last Friday while bound to St. John from Alma, with a cargo of deals.

Fishermen Lost. Eighty-two Portuguese fishermen lost their lives during a recent storm on the coast of Portugal. Four days ago a fleet of 100 small fishing vessels were crowded together in the bay.

The Bishop's Will. The last will and testament of His Lordship the late Bishop McDonald was admitted to Probate on 4th inst.

DIED. CALLAGHAN—At the Charlottetown Hospital on the 4th inst. result of an accident, Bridget Callaghan. May her soul rest in peace.

MURPHY—At Southport Dec. 4th, Mr. John Murphy, Postmaster, aged 96.—R. I. P.

DELAHANTY—In this city Dec. 4th Patrick Delahanty, aged 72 years.—R. I. P.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS. News from the sea of war seems to be as uncertain as ever.

The funeral of the late conductor B. C. Cox took place on Monday and was largely attended.

There was a small attendance at the market yesterday and prices were little changed from previous quotations.

A very bad fire occurred at Yarmouth N. S. yesterday and destroyed a number of buildings before it was got under control.

Word comes from Toronto that seven people are known to have been bitten by a mad dog and twenty more may be in danger of hydrophobia.

Attention is specially called to bargains in homespun blanketing and druggot, in Paton's advertisement to be found in this issue.

Near Alberton on Monday a fire started in the home of Richard Bell, and before any assistance came the building and contents were completely destroyed.

The steamer Morion which left Louisbourg some weeks ago with a cargo of coal, is now given up for lost, with all hands.

The most daring train hold up in the history of Vancouver was perpetrated on Saturday night. The gangster came at 3.30 with a vibration of millimetres and lasted five seconds.

An unusually heavy earthquake shock within a radius of 300 or 400 miles, was recorded at St. Ignace observatory Cleveland Ohio at 5 o'clock last Saturday night.

The American line steamship St. Louis which sailed from New York for St. John, November 29, met with a serious accident Dec 4th, during stormy weather.

Incoming steamers to New York on the 8th brought reports of extremely rough weather at sea, and some of them have witnesses of struggles with North Atlantic cyclones.

R. Rev. Bishop Morrison remained over here after the Bishop's funeral until Monday, when he went direct to St. John to attend the consecration of Bishop LeBlanc.

The consecration of Rt. Rev. Edward LeBlanc, the new Bishop of St. John, took place on Monday, Dec. 10th, at the Immaculate Conception in that city yesterday, with elaborate ceremonies.

Resolution of Condolence—At a meeting of the Benevolent Irish Society, held in their hall, on Wednesday, December 4th 1912, the following resolution, moved by Brother Joseph Ryan and seconded by Brother Edward Smith, was unanimously adopted.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1912 has been very satisfactory.

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

The All Canadian Route To Montreal.

Via the Intercolonial Railway Ocean Limited Express, the shortest, most comfortable and convenient mode of travel between all Prince Edward Island points, and Quebec and Montreal.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Reconstruction and Repairs to St. Peter's Bay Wharf, P. E. I."

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the office of Jas. B. Hegan, Esq., District Engineer, Charlottetown, P. E. I., and on application to the Postmaster at St. Peter's Bay, P. E. I.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, November 29, 1912. Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

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 situated lying and being on Lot 10 of Township Number Four, in the County of Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:

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 the County of St. John's, Farmer, of the one part, and Henry Smith and Gordon T. Alley, both of Charlottetown, in the County of Queen's, Executors of the Estate of George Alley, 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 Smith and Gordon T. Alley to the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to Fresset & McQuaid, Solicitors, Souris. Dated this 23rd day of November, A. D. 1912.

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.

The HOME of QUALITY Christmas Overcoats. \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$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 Druggot worth 48 to 55c. for 39c. PATON'S Victoria Row. Phone 96. Dec. 11, 1912

WONDERFUL VALUES IN Ladies' Fall Coats At REDDIN'S. Bargain No. 1—Is a good Serviceable Frieze Coat in all the Staple Shades and sizes at \$4.50. No. 2—Gray Blanket Cloth, Reversible Sailor Collar and Cuffs, Trimmed with Light Gray and Buttons to match. Worth regular \$8.00, bought "SPECIAL" to sell for \$5.75. No. 3—Brown and Tan Reversible Blanket Cloth, also Gray and Blue, and Gray and Green, Special Value at \$9.00. No. 4—Red Blanket Cloth, extra long, 54 in., sizes 32, 34, 36, splendid quality, \$14.00. No. 5—Tan and Mauve, New Shawl Collar, Large Cuffs, trimmed with Large Buttons to match, a beautiful Garment, \$18.00. Also some swell Plush Coats at \$24.00.

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—6m. L. J. REDDIN, "My Store." Sept. 18, 1912—1f. D. C. McLEOD, K. G. W. BENTLEY. W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN, June 16, 1910—1f. McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

The Miracle Of Saint Januarius.

NAPLES, September 10, 1912.

To-day for the fourth time during my two years' absence in Naples, I have seen the famous miracle of St. Januarius. In fact, I have just returned from the Cathedral, and now while the events are fresh in my memory and while my soul is still stirred with emotions of awe, I shall try to accurately describe everything just as it took place.

When I entered in the early morning, at about 8:30 o'clock, there were already waiting some hundred persons who, like myself, had anxiously come in advance to witness at close range the wonderful sight. Precisely at 9 o'clock, from another adjoining sacristy, came five or six messengers and as many assisting ministers wearing white surplices, and the venerable Canon who had to hold the vessel of blood during the miracle and show it to the people. He had a richly-embroidered red stole. No sooner did they move towards the entrance to the chapel than everybody waiting rushed to accompany them. As soon as we arrived on the altar I felt deeply grateful that I had come early through the sacristy, for the spacious chapel was already thronged to its utmost capacity with about 2,000 persons, a larger number than I had seen on any previous occasion.

This Chapel of St. Januarius where the miracle takes place, leads off from the right side of the mammoth Gothic Cathedral. It is considered to be the richest chapel perhaps in the world—a gem of artistic beauty—loaded with gifts of silver lamps, candelabras, altars, statures, chalices, etc., the gifts of kings, princes and wealthy persons of all nations from the time of its erection as a votive offering after the plague in 1656 down to the present day. Indeed, so rich is it in these gifts that it is commonly called Cappella del Tesoro (The Chapel of Treasure).

The blood is most carefully preserved in a glass bottle globular in shape and holding about a wine glass and a half. I have seen this bottle brim full of the blood and at other times only about half full. For this is one of the most remarkable features of the miracle, that the blood not only changes from the solid to the liquid state of itself, but also that, before the eyes of the spectators, it changes its color, its volume and even its mass.

Repeated weighing has shown conclusively that the weight varies considerably before and after, so that really it is not so much the same liquid changing its color, state of density and volume, as it is a veritable decrease and increase of the blood taking place. And this with the blood hermetically sealed. In fact for more than a century the seal has never been broken. Slightly corked and enclosed in the second surrounding hoop-shaped reliquary is the blood-vial that it would be impossible for human hands to remove the stopper without breaking the two outer plates of glass. When not actually before the gaze of the multitude this doubly sealed relic is kept in a strong metal safe, built firmly in the wall behind the superb main altar. In the same safe is contained the lifelike silver bust of St. Januarius with the skull of the martyr within. Its heavy silver doors are locked with four great keys, two of which are in the custody of the Archbishop of Naples and two in that of the Mayor of the city. From all this it follows that it is absurd to believe that there is any tampering with the blood—for genuine blood it has proven to be. Among other tests for genuine blood, it has been demonstrated and pronounced unquestionably to be such by the well-known spectroscopic analysis of Professor Sperindeo and Professor Rafael Januario of the University of Naples with others, on the evening of September 26, 1902.

Having arrived at the main altar the clergy say a few prayers and then retire with lighted candles to the depository, where the different representatives are in waiting with their respective keys to unlock the great silver doors. The faces of these doors, once beautifully engraved, have been smoothed by the kisses of the millions of devoted pilgrims who have come hither during the past centuries.

First the martyr's skull in the silver bust is carried to the front of the altar and deposited on the gospel side; immediately after this the blood is brought forth by the aged Canon. At this moment the sacristy gates are thrown open and as the people pass on and fill every inch of space, I take my stand with other fortunate ones, on the very top step of the altar. Now as the blood is held up before the people I gaze at it closely, for now it is only about one foot distant from my eyes. It occupies about half the globe, it tumbles and when turned upside down it means perfectly fixed. So that the assisting ministers declare the absolute truth when they say after scrutinizing it: "E dars" (It is hard). Of this fact I am absolutely certain. At five minutes past nine my watch, the blood showed no more sign of being liquid than so much cold hard, dark-red sealing wax. From now on until the liquefaction this solid blood is held up in full view of the two thousand spec-

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important a healthy action of these organs.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back and builds up the whole system.

As I said, there is no ceremony, no services, no manipulation of any kind. The whole affair from start to finish is done with the utmost simplicity, but reverence. No one touches the relic except the aged prelate, who holds it up in his feeble hands and from time to time thrusts it upside down to observe the first signs of the prodigy.

I should here mention that the liquefaction commences on the first Saturday evening in May, in the Church of Santa Chiara, after which the blood is conveyed with solemn procession through the streets of Naples to the Cathedral, where the liquefaction is generally repeated during the seven following days. The second commences in the Cathedral on Sept. 19th, the feast of St. Januarius, and generally continues again during the octave. I say generally, because some days it does not change at all, which is regarded as an evil omen.

The records show that the time required to wait for the miracle varies from two minutes all the way to eight hours. Scientists have also recorded the temperature on a vast number of these occasions, and have demonstrated beyond a doubt that the liquefaction takes place not in keeping with the greater or lesser amount of surrounding heat, but entirely independent of, and often contrary to, the corresponding variations. Thus, for instance, on the four days I have witnessed the miracle it took less time to change when the weather was cool. Yesterday, the Feast of St. Januarius, I waited two hours and then had to leave without seeing the miracle. The chapel was literally jammed with people, the heat of the day was sweltering. The liquefaction did take place, but only after three hours and twenty-eight minutes. Today, although very much cooler, we had to wait only seventeen minutes.

At the time goes on, the people become more anxious, the prayers are redoubled. At the first notice of the liquefaction a hush falls upon the throng, the bystanders press more closely and strain their eyes to see the transformation. The fortunate ones like myself, at close range can plainly see the color of the blood growing more lively, the inclination of its surface changing when the phial is ever so slightly tilted and in a few seconds the complete liquefaction takes place. At this juncture, when there is no longer a doubt about the veridicality of the miracle, one of the assisting ministers waves a white handkerchief to the choir-loft, and a thrill of joy is felt through the congregation, contented sighs of "Dio Gratias" (Thanks be to God!) are heard on all sides, the great organ sends forth a glad peal and a thousand voices join in the "Te Deum." Outside the church bells of all the churches are rung, cannons are fired and the whistles of steamers and factories are sounded.

It is an awe-inspiring scene. Each time I behold it I am more deeply impressed, as the realization of what actually takes place grows fuller on me. For here is genuine human blood—demonstrated scientifically to be such by eminent chemists of the University of Naples—real blood preserved without any artificial means, according to undeniable testimony for nearly 1,600 years—here and now after this lapse of time, solid to liquid before our very eyes. Does it not seem prodigious? And yet, this is the simply plain truth, and I can as easily doubt the reliability of my senses as doubt the reality of this marvelous phenomenon.

I was among the first this morning to be allowed to kiss the precious relic, and as the venerable priest approached it to my lips, I was reassured by my certainty that the former red mass within the sealed glass phial had in a few minutes, without the application of heat, pressure, friction, electricity or any other external means become completely liquid, and indeed so naturally and perfectly as to color and consistency that no human blood drawn freely from a pulsating artery could appear more lively. You may be sure that I saluted this relic of Christ's noble martyr with devout reverence while

FELL AWAY TO A SHADOW.

All Her People Thought She Had CONSUMPTION.

My fervent prayers were raised to God for the innumerable generation. May this glorious Saint intercede for the world, and especially for our beloved America!

One frequently hears that the age for miracles has passed away! Now if this is not a miracle, what is one? Several laws of nature here suspended. The fact that the blood remains so many centuries uncorrupt, that it of itself liquefies in no fixed time, and under entirely different circumstances, that it changes its color, volume and even mass. The last mentioned is perhaps the greatest of the wonders.

Interesting as it would prove, present space would not permit us to enter into a scientific investigation of these phenomena. Many of the most noted scientists of Europe have studied the miracle of St. Januarius and have declared their utter inability to explain humbly its causes. The interested reader may consult with profit, among many other books on the subject, the short but thorough investigations and proofs of Rev. Paolo Silver S. J., recently published by the Civita Cattolica, Via Ripetta 246, Rome—Geo. G. Fox, S. J., in America.

In Rome.

Eighteen or nineteen centuries ago Rome was the greatest city in the world. It was not only the largest but it was also the grandest city and the most powerful. Rome was much more than a city. It was the center of a mighty empire. It might almost have been called the center of the world, for wherever there was a nation or even a barbarous tribe worth conquering there the Roman armies went until at last every land in the world known to the Romans belonged to Rome.

A queer thing was that wherever the Roman armies went they built fine roads. So if a little nation that had once been conquered became rebellious the soldiers were quickly started off along these fine roads to bring them back to subjection. All through Italy the roads led up into Germany, off into Spain, eastward to Greece and Asia, and even down into Egypt. All roads went to Rome.

When a Roman general led his armies out to subdue a tribe he was almost certain to come back well laden with booty taken from the enemy. It is likely, too, that he would lead home the prisoners taken in battle to the slaves in Rome. Indeed, for hundreds of years the great roads that led to Rome were highways along which the wealth of all the world was always flowing toward the splendid city. When you remember this and when you know that there were hundreds of thousands of slaves in this city to do all the work, you will see how easy it was to make the city magnificent.

The man that had most to say about the money in the public treasury was the emperor. When he wanted to build a temple more beautiful than any emperor before him had built, the money was his own to use. When he wanted to give the poor he had only to order that 10,000,000 bushels of grain be given away, and it was done. When the people were uneasy and discontented it was easy for the emperor to proclaim games and feasting for ten days, until everybody sang his praises. With slaves to do the work many Roman citizens had little to do except amuse themselves. This was an unfortunate thing, but so it was. Even the emperor was seeking some new kind of amusement.

When Julius Caesar was dictator, a kind of emperor, he started the style of building beautiful villas or country houses along the lakes or in the mountains, just as wealthy people do now for summer homes. After a while came the emperor Tiberius, and then his nephew, Caligula. They were not content with cottages on the shore of the lakes, and so they built magnificent feasting palaces, in which they and their friends indulged in the softest luxury, feasting about wherever their fancy led them.

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Prince Edward Island Railway.

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

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