

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1914.

VOL. XLIII, NO. 84.

## Canadian Government Railways.

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

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

Trains Outward Read Down. Daily Except Sunday.			Trains Inward Read Up. Daily Except Sunday.		
A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
5.00	3.30	7.35	11.30	10.15	2.45
6.15	4.42	8.30	10.30	9.10	1.15
7.10	5.21	9.02	9.56	8.45	12.20
7.55	5.56	9.27	9.27	8.17	11.35
8.30	6.30	9.50	9.00	7.50	11.00
		P.M.			A.M.
8.00	12.10	Dep. Summerside	Ar.	8.45	5.15
8.58	1.39	Dep. Port Hill	Ar.	7.48	3.46
9.47	3.00	Dep. O'Leary	Ar.	7.04	2.80
11.00	5.00	Dep. Tignish	Ar.	5.45	12.20
		P.M.			A.M.
8.55	7.10	Dep. Emerald Jct.	Ar.	7.00	8.45
9.30	8.00	Dep. Cape Traverse	Ar.	6.00	8.10

Daily Ex. Sun.			Daily Ex. Sun. Sat. Only		
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
3.00	6.50	Dep. Charlottetown	Ar.	8.05	5.40
4.10	8.35	Dep. Mt. Stewart	Ar.	7.05	4.10
4.36	9.12	Dep. Cardigan	Ar.	6.33	3.20
4.57	9.41	Dep. St. Peter's	Ar.	6.11	2.51
6.00	11.10	Dep. Souris	Ar.	5.10	1.25
		P.M.			P.M.
7.10	12.40	Dep. Elmira	Ar.	4.00	1.00

Sat. Only Dly. Ex. Sun.			Dly. Ex. Sun. Sat. Only		
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
5.15	4.15	8.40	Dep. Mt. Stewart	Ar.	6.55
6.04	5.04	9.50	Dep. Cardigan	Ar.	6.06
6.25	5.25	10.20	Dep. Montague	Ar.	5.44
7.00	6.00	11.00	Dep. Georgetown	Ar.	5.10

Daily Except Sunday.			Daily Except Sunday.		
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8.15	3.10	Dep. Charlottetown	Ar.	5.35	9.45
9.50	4.25	Dep. Vernon River	Ar.	4.01	8.31
11.45	5.55	Dep. Murray Harbor	Ar.	2.00	7.00

# Summer Goods

## Hammocks

## Hammocks

## Hammocks

A Splendid NEW STOCK just opened at lowest prices in the City. 95 cents each to \$6.00 each. Call and see them. All strong well made Hammocks, large size, fast colors.

## For The Seaside

Sand Pails and Shovels for the Kiddies, NEWEST BOOKS, LATEST and BEST NOVELS, JULY MAGAZINES, Latest NEWSPAPERS, TENNIS GOODS, RACKQUETS, TENNIS BALLS, BASE BALL GOODS. A big stock of BASE BALLS from 5 cents each up to \$1.25 each. Souvenirs of every Description.

# CARTER & CO. LTD.

Charlottetown.

## Invictus--- the Best Good Shoes for Men

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

Prices range from \$5.00 to \$7.00.

## Alley & Co.

135 Queen Street.

## FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B. 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 MACBEACH

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Telephone No. 362.

Mar. 22nd, 1906

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Newson's Block, Charlottetown.

Barristers, Solicitors etc

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July 26, 1911--if

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Charlottetown, P. E. Island

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Barristers & Attorneys at Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.

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## JOB WORK!

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## The Conclave

How is a Pope elected? What is a conclave? These are questions of universal interest whenever a new successor of St. Peter must be chosen. They are pertinent now. A papal election is heard above the boom of cannon and no event can keep the public from following intently the proceedings of the most solemn deliberative body among the councils of men. A conclave may be briefly defined as a congress of Cardinals who have assembled for the election of a successor of Peter. The word also means the closed hall or apartments where the Cardinals remain during the election.

The election of the Roman Pontiff was not always carried out in the same way. In the history of the papal elections we may distinguish three periods or epochs. During the first period, which covered the first three centuries, the choice of the Pope was effected in much the same manner as was the election of the other bishops of the West. That is, the main factor of the election was the local or Roman clergy together with the neighboring bishops, the lay people of Rome being present, attesting the worthiness of the candidate.

During the second period, too, this form of election prevailed, but the secular power also had some share in the choice of the Pope. This civil intervention was not always of the same character. At times it amounted merely to protection extended to the electors when turbulent factions were disturbing the peace of Rome. At other times it consisted in secular princes' claim to receive official notification of the election of the new Pope before he could be consecrated. But this interference was even more direct when it took the form of a nomination of the candidate who should be raised to the papal dignity. According to times and circumstances, this interference was due to different causes such as need of protection for the electors against an invading army, ambition on the part of the civil authorities, condescension of the Roman Pontiffs, or their desire to reward the services done to the Church by Catholic princes. But as this action of the secular princes was, of course, open to grave abuses and interfered with the freedom of election, the Popes in the eleventh century made such strong efforts to secure the necessary liberty that the manner of electing the Pope, as laid down by Alexander III in 1179 in the Third Lateran Council, finally prevailed.

During the third period the lay people are entirely excluded, and the only clergymen having the right of election are the Cardinals, whether of the order of bishops, priests, or deacons. This manner of electing the Pope has substantially been retained to our present time, through the rules to be followed by the electors and the details of the procedure have undergone slight modifications during the last six centuries.

Passing over the history of the various minor changes that were introduced by various Pontiffs, we give here the chief rules that govern the election of the Pope at present, as they were wisely embodied by Pope Pius X in his Constitution Vacante Sede Apostolica, December 25, 1904. In this new Constitution the right of choosing the Pope is again reserved to the Cardinals. Further more even if a General Council should be in session at the time when the Roman See becomes vacant, the assembled bishops would have no right to take part in the papal election; in fact, as soon as the General Council hears of the death of the Pope, it is suspended by the law itself. This right of sharing in the election is enjoyed by all the Cardinals who have received at least the order of diaconate, and this, though they have not yet received the insignia of their dignity; nor does a censure or any canonical impediment debar them from exercising this right

However, they must reach the place of the conclave in time, for the law enjoins that after ten days have elapsed since the death of the Pope, the Cardinals must enter the conclave and proceed to the election, without waiting for those who are absent. But if a Cardinal arrives after the electors have entered the conclave and before the new Pope has been elected, he has the right to be admitted to the following ballots.

Before entering the conclave the Cardinals assist at a votive Mass of the Holy Ghost, celebrated as a rite, by the Cardinal Dean; they then listen to an exhortation delivered by some prelate or other learned ecclesiastic, on the obligation of discharging the office of electors with all possible care, and without unnecessary delay. After the Mass is over, or in the evening, the Cardinals enter the conclave where the Cardinal Dean urges them to do their duty conscientiously. Each Cardinal is allowed to bring with him two or three attendants but with the exception of some officials specified in the law, such as sacristans, masters of ceremonies, physicians, etc., no one is allowed to remain with the Cardinals in the conclave. The conclave has still to be locked, but this is not necessary for the validity of the election, though formerly, in virtue of a Constitution of Gregory XV it was essential.

The Constitution Vacante Sede Apostolica allows three kinds or forms of election, called respectively: inspiration, inspiratio; compromise, compromissum; scrutiny or ballot, scrutinium. The first form, which is very extraordinary, would be observed if without any previous special consultation, at the mere proposal of a candidate made by one of the Cardinals, the others present should at once and unanimously express their consent orally or in writing. The second form is followed if all the Cardinals present, empower three, five or seven Cardinals to elect the new Pope, and promise to recognize as Pope the person so chosen. According to the third form of procedure, which is the one ordinarily observed, a candidate to be elected, must have in his favor the votes of two-thirds of the Cardinals present. The votes must be secret, and for this reason they must be given in writing, on papers especially prepared for this purpose, and folded in such a way that the name of the elector can not be seen, even by the tellers. On the first ballot if no body should receive the necessary number of votes, a second ballot is immediately taken. Thus two ballots are taken in the morning, and two in the afternoon, until some one receives the two-thirds required by the law. Though Pius X confined to the Sacred College of Cardinals the right of election, he did not limit their power by obliging them to choose the new Pope from the Sacred College, nor did he make any enactment concerning the nationality of the candidate. However it has happened for several centuries that an Italian Cardinal has been chosen to fill the chair of St. Peter.

As soon as a Cardinal receives the necessary two-thirds, the Cardinal Dean asks him to give his consent; and the moment he expresses his consent he becomes Pope ipso facto, and acquires supreme jurisdiction over the Universal Church. The election is then published to the people by the first Cardinal Deacon. If the new Pope is not yet a priest, or a bishop, he is ordained or consecrated by the Cardinal Dean. Finally, the successor of St. Peter is solemnly crowned by the Dean of the Cardinal Deacons.

These are the chief rules that ordinarily govern the election of the Roman Pontiff in accordance with the already quoted Constitution of Pius X. But the same Pope confirmed the Constitution Predecessores Nostri, issued by Leo XIII to provide for extraordinary circumstances, which decreed that when the election time being, applicable only to Cardinals present must be equal to all the Catholic teaching world then from exercising this right

dinals living at that time plus one, and that the election is not to be considered valid unless the candidate shall have received two-thirds of the suffrages of the electors who are present in the conclave and vote by ballot.

Before closing this article mention should be made of the wise provision ordered by Pius X when, with a view to securing entire freedom of election, he abolished the so-called Veto or Exclusiva. This Exclusiva, or right of exclusion, was the alleged competence of the non-important Catholic countries to indicate to their respective Cardinal Protector or Cardinal Protector those members of the Sacred College who were persona minus grata, so that if there was a possibility of one of these becoming Pope, the authorized Cardinal might before the decisive ballot give his veto in the name of his Government against such election. In the Constitution Commissum Nobis January 20, 1914, Pius X forbade, under pain of excommunication, all Cardinals present and future, as well as all the officials of the conclave, to act as procurators by manifesting in any way to the electors the Veto, even in the mildest form of a mere desire on the part of a Government that a certain Cardinal should not be elected.

These are the rules of procedure that obtain at the present time for facilitating the choice of a worthy occupant of the chair of Peter. It is obvious, however, that they do not minimize the action of God. They are only the dictates of human prudence, as gathered through long centuries of experience. Not to them, nor to any devices of men does the Church trust. Her confidence is in the divine direction of her spouse, the Holy Spirit.

HECTOR PAPI, S. J., in America.

During the eleven years of his Pontificate, a comparatively brief period as measured by worldly standards, Pius X. made a large and affectionate place in the affections of the people—Protestant as well as Catholic. He held an unflinching attitude of mind toward whatever questioned the authority, the teaching and the dignity of his church, whose interests he was under obligation to defend and extend. In the eyes of the Church he was a great Pope. He faced fearlessly the vital issues of the Church and solved the questions that many a more timid heart would have made compromise with. His superb stand on modernism, though misunderstood by many non-Catholics, put a stop to a dissension that might have brought about a fatal schism, and emphasized the basic doctrines of Christianity.

When all is done that man can do, and when all is said of man that can be said, the supreme test, the superlative excellence, is that which Pope Pius X. achieved—that he was in the image of the Christ whom he proclaimed. —Baltimore Evening Sun.

## New Motu Proprio

On July 4, the Osservatore Romano published a papal "Motu Proprio" on the teaching of theology and philosophy, prescribing that all teachers of these subjects at universities, colleges, and seminaries must adopt for their principal text book the "Summa Theologiae" of St. Thomas Aquinas. The privilege of granting academic and theological degrees enjoyed by the institutes and faculties attached to all teaching institutes granting degrees will be revoked unless these instructions are carried out within the next three years, though certain commentaries specially stated in the decree, are allowable as text books in preparatory teaching institutes. Though this decree is for the decreed that when the election time being, applicable only to Cardinals present must be equal to all the Catholic teaching world then from exercising this right

## STIR THE LIVER UP BY THE USE OF

### Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills

If the liver is LAXY, STOW or TORPID it is necessary to stimulate it by the use of a medicine that will clean away all the waste and poisonous matter from the system, and prevent, as well as cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, and all sickness arising from a disordered condition of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are a specific for all these troubles, and have been used for close on to twenty years by many people for these complaints.

Mr. Thomas Buesling, Waterford, Ont., writes:—"I was troubled with my stomach for twenty-five years. I consulted with doctors in Canada and Michigan, but got no relief. There was a friend in Michigan who advised me to try your Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and I did so. I now feel like a new man, and don't pause them enough to my fellow men."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial or 5 vials for \$1.00. They are for sale at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"motu proprio" which may be extended to every country in the near future.

A woman would gladly work 24 hours a day if she was sure it would give her a satisfactory complexion.

## BEWARE OF WORMS.

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

Efforts are always successful. It is a greater thing to try without succeeding than to succeed without trying.—Walsham How.

Some men do not think they are being treated right unless you say to them: "What are you going to have?"

Of course, a married man can live on less than a bachelor—if his wife takes in washing.

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT. Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains, and leave no bad after effects what ever. Be sure you get Milburn's Price 25 and 50 cts.

If you are not master of yourself you are not yet free.

Many a man who knows just what he would do in the other fellow's place never succeeds in doing the right thing in his own place.

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

The man in the swiftly-moving motor car does not smell its odor.

The beggar on horseback has the sympathy of the man in the automobile.

MILBURN'S LINIMENT CURES NEURALGIA.

If you owned all the worn out spots in the auto tires, you would have to re-tire.

Good Health is Impossible Without a Healthy Action Of The Kidneys

When the kidneys begin to "act up" and fail to filter the blood through them, there passes into the system uric acid and other virulent poisons, which will cause some of the severest and most deadly diseases known to mankind.

On the first evidence of the approach of kidney trouble Doan's Kidney Pills should be used, and serious trouble avoided. Mr. Israel Drost, Bath, N.B., writes:—"I am sending you this testimonial, telling you what a wonderful cure Doan's Kidney Pills made for me. My kidneys were so bad I was helpless for about two months. I used several kinds of pills, but none of them seemed to be doing me any good. At last I was advised to try a box of Doan's Kidney Pills. When I had taken the first box, I found relief, and then I got another, and by the time I had taken it, I was completely cured."

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16, 1914.

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

Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

The Kaiser's Mistakes.

When the Emperor of Germany started out to change the map of Europe he made one or two little mistakes which are likely to cost him his Empire, if not his throne and liberty.

Then the Kaiser deluded himself with the idea that even if Britain did enter the lists, she would receive little or no support from the Overseas Dominions.

Also the German War Lord had obsessions regarding India. That country was seething with dissatisfaction. The Indian troops were dissatisfied, and the native states ready to desert the Empire at the first opportunity.

South Africa with its large proportion of Dutch inhabitants, afforded the Kaiser an opportunity for one more guess, which was as wrong as all the others.

Had Emperor William possessed more intimate knowledge of the men of the race he would have saved himself much discomfort.

One thing is certain, the Allies are not likely to agree on any terms of settlement that will leave a chance for Germany or any other nation to raise such a menace to all Europe as Germany held out before this conflict commenced.

Prisoners of War.

On Tuesday evening of last week the British War Ship Glory conveyed into Halifax harbor, the Spanish liner Montserrat, bound from New York to Cadiz, having among her passengers a number of suspected German reservists.

reservists, who were trying to get back to Germany to join the colors. They were made prisoners of war and sent to the military prison on Melville Island where they will remain till the close of the war.

THE WAR.

The intelligence from the seat of war for the past few days indicates that the attempt of the Germans to reach Paris has utterly failed, and that their armies are now in retreat.

Just yet it cannot be said that the Germans are completely defeated; but it is plain, according to all the evidence extant that they are in a fair way of being driven out of France.

When the Germans started their campaign, they came on with a rush and were well advanced before the Allies had concentrated, especially before British troops had crossed the channel.

According to a report from the front Captain Nesteroff, returning from an aerial reconnaissance when he saw an Austrian aeroplane hovering over the Russian forces, presumably with the intention of dropping bombs.

The Allies have now about as many men in the field as the Germans have, and their number is constantly increasing. As a consequence of all this, there can scarcely be any result but the utter defeat of the Germans.

One thing is certain, the Allies are not likely to agree on any terms of settlement that will leave a chance for Germany or any other nation to raise such a menace to all Europe as Germany held out before this conflict commenced.

With the approbation of the government a series of lectures will be given by the best known speakers to explain to the people the origin of the war and the justice of the French cause.

Beston Excursions.

Commence September 10—Dates of issue, September 10th to October 7th inclusive, good for return 30 days from date of issue.

The effect of the on British trade is seen in the London Board of Trade returns for August. Imports compared with the corresponding month last year show a decrease of \$65,000,000, while exports have fallen off nearly \$100,000,000.

Progress of the War.

Paris, Sept. 8—An official communication issued tonight by the French war office says: "The left wing of the German forces in their movement of retreat, having crossed the Petit Morin river, with a view to protecting their communications have made violent but unsuccessful attacks against that part of our forces occupying the right bank of the River Ourcq."

"Our English allies are continuing their offensive tactics in the direction of the Marne on the heights to the north of Sezanne. Our troops are progressing favorably, though laboriously."

"On our right wing the situation is good before Nancy and in the Vosges. A severe engagement has been fought in the centre with alternate advancing and falling back."

"The French advance reaches from the banks of the River Ourcq into the Montmarais region. (Montmarais is about forty-eight miles east of Paris.)"

"The French and the English armies have taken numerous prisoners, including a battalion of infantry and a company serving a detachment of rapid-fire guns; they captured also many gun carriages."

"There have been violent encounters with the enemy on the centre, between Fer-Champenoise (12 miles east of Sezanne and Vitry-Le-Francois, (the southern point of the forest of Argonne)."

"At no place have we fallen back. The enemy has lost ground. The reported retiring of the enemy near Vitry-Le-Francois has been confirmed."

"On our right a division of German troops delivered an attack on the axis of Chateau Salins-Nancy but they were repulsed to the northward passing the forest of Champenoise."

"There has been no change in the situation in the province of Alsace. London, Sept. 8, 8.10 p. m.—That the Indian forces of the British army are taking an active part in the operations in France is indicated by the casualty lists. Among the names of the wounded made public is that of Captain F. W. Hunt, Nineteenth Lancers (Pane's Horse) Indian army."

Paris, Sept. 9—Things are going extremely well. The German troops are now compelled to follow in the direction where the allies are leading them,—that is up the Marne valley,—so that at the present moment the Germans have the army of Paris ready to harass their right or western flank. The great point is the enemy is being coaxed into the region of allies own choosing.

The German curtain north of Paris is now of much lighter texture. To prevent the German army of the north uniting with that which is now descending from Argonne, and the third under the Crown Prince, which is manoeuvring from Luxembourg towards Verdun, the allies will employ their whole energy. It looks as if a decisive action might be fought as far east as Verdun, but it is quite clear the choice of ground is with the allies.

More eye witnesses coming in from the immediate east this morning say the fighting yesterday indicated a masterly joint action on part of allies. The enemy twice attempted passage of the Marne, but his entrenched line was followed by German masked batteries and machine guns playing upon the assailants with considerable effect. Mobile 75 M. M., however soon got into action and the German guns were silenced. A little higher upstream Germans

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threw a pontoon across the Marne. The work was cleverly and swiftly accomplished. In ten minutes French batteries found their range and shot the bridge into the eddying waters.

Bordeaux, via London, Sept. 9—The following official communication has been issued here: "On the whole front the Germans appear to be beginning the sensible movement of retreating."

"The strategic position of the French troops is improving, but one cannot judge of a battle extending over one hundred kilometres. The Germans appear to experience certain difficulties in provisioning."

"In general the French troops seem to be gaining the advantage." Bordeaux, Sept. 9—The following official announcement was issued here this afternoon: "On the left wing all the German attempts to break the French lines on the right bank of the Ourcq river have failed. We have taken two standards."

The British army has crossed the Marne and the enemy has fallen back about twenty-five miles. "On the centre and right wing there is no notable changes."

Bordeaux, Sept. 9—President Poincaré has signed a decree calling all Frenchmen, previously exempted from military service on the ground of defective health, to undergo a further medical examination. Those found fit will at once be drafted into the army."

Paris, Sept. 9—Wounded soldiers arrived here say that the Germans in the vicinity of Montmarais, Department of Marne, are running short of ammunition and for this reason offered only feeble resistance to the attack of the allies, who captured many poisoners and also a regimental flag."

London, Sept. 9—The allied armies continue to have the advantage, according to French official reports, in what can only be the preliminaries of a great battle extending from Meaux, northwest of Paris, to the fortress of Verdun, about 200 miles further east."

The Germans who have brought up reinforcements, are striking at the allies' left and centre, between Montmarais and Vitry Le-Francois, a front of from fifty to sixty miles but each time they have been driven back."

This is not surprising to military men, as the Germans have been compelled to advance through the swamps of the Petit Morin, and then over bare uplands to the extremely strong French position on the right. It is their only chance, however, and it is expected that they will strike and strike again. They are bringing their reinforcements down from Chalons, on the roads leading to Fer-Champenoise, Sommesous, and Sempris in the face of the French artillery posted on the heights, which gives it a great advantage."

General Pau, who commands the centre of the French army in this district, is reported to be advancing north of Sezanne, towards the plateau, which commands the centre of the whole battlefield. On his left the British force has driven the Germans across the Grand Morin and Petit Morin rivers, towards the Marne itself, while on the extreme left the French sixth army advancing from Paris along the Ourcq river, have had further successes, and are threatening Gen. Kluck's communications."

In the east the Germans, so far have failed in their attempts to break across the rivers, and through the hills of Argonne, between Vitry Le-Francois and Verdun, on the right wing of the allies."

London, Sept. 10—The crucial battle of the war in France has not yet reached any decisive result. Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces, reported today that the Germans had been driven back all along the line; that the British had crossed the River Marne; that the Germans had suffered severely, and that their men were supposed to be in a very exhausted condition."

Notwithstanding this report the military experts do not rush to sweeping conclusions. The military writers in the London papers report that from the conservative terms of the French official statement yesterday it is too early to anticipate the result of a battle extending over a front of nearly a hundred miles. Three million men is the number esti-

mated to be engaged actively and three great battles and swift accomplished. In ten minutes French batteries found their range and shot the bridge into the eddying waters.

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"In general the French troops seem to be gaining the advantage." Bordeaux, Sept. 9—The following official announcement was issued here this afternoon: "On the left wing all the German attempts to break the French lines on the right bank of the Ourcq river have failed. We have taken two standards."

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Bordeaux, Sept. 9—President Poincaré has signed a decree calling all Frenchmen, previously exempted from military service on the ground of defective health, to undergo a further medical examination. Those found fit will at once be drafted into the army."

Paris, Sept. 9—Wounded soldiers arrived here say that the Germans in the vicinity of Montmarais, Department of Marne, are running short of ammunition and for this reason offered only feeble resistance to the attack of the allies, who captured many poisoners and also a regimental flag."

London, Sept. 9—The allied armies continue to have the advantage, according to French official reports, in what can only be the preliminaries of a great battle extending from Meaux, northwest of Paris, to the fortress of Verdun, about 200 miles further east."

The Germans who have brought up reinforcements, are striking at the allies' left and centre, between Montmarais and Vitry Le-Francois, a front of from fifty to sixty miles but each time they have been driven back."

This is not surprising to military men, as the Germans have been compelled to advance through the swamps of the Petit Morin, and then over bare uplands to the extremely strong French position on the right. It is their only chance, however, and it is expected that they will strike and strike again. They are bringing their reinforcements down from Chalons, on the roads leading to Fer-Champenoise, Sommesous, and Sempris in the face of the French artillery posted on the heights, which gives it a great advantage."

General Pau, who commands the centre of the French army in this district, is reported to be advancing north of Sezanne, towards the plateau, which commands the centre of the whole battlefield. On his left the British force has driven the Germans across the Grand Morin and Petit Morin rivers, towards the Marne itself, while on the extreme left the French sixth army advancing from Paris along the Ourcq river, have had further successes, and are threatening Gen. Kluck's communications."

In the east the Germans, so far have failed in their attempts to break across the rivers, and through the hills of Argonne, between Vitry Le-Francois and Verdun, on the right wing of the allies."

London, Sept. 10—The crucial battle of the war in France has not yet reached any decisive result. Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces, reported today that the Germans had been driven back all along the line; that the British had crossed the River Marne; that the Germans had suffered severely, and that their men were supposed to be in a very exhausted condition."

Notwithstanding this report the military experts do not rush to sweeping conclusions. The military writers in the London papers report that from the conservative terms of the French official statement yesterday it is too early to anticipate the result of a battle extending over a front of nearly a hundred miles. Three million men is the number esti-

THE GREAT Agricultural Exhibition OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES

1914—Charlottetown, Sept. 22, 23, 24, 25—1914

Live Stock entries close 11th September. All other entries close 15th September.

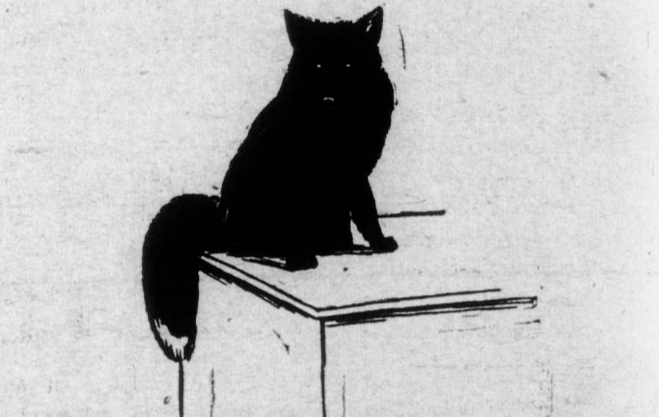
3-DAYS HORSE RACING—3

Grand Attractions in front of the Grand Stand. Aeroplane flights on the three first days. Low rates on steamers and railways.

For prize list and other information write the Secretary.

FRANK R. HEARTZ, C. R. SMALLWOOD, President, Ch'town. Sec'y Treas, Ch'town Sept. 2, 1914.—31

St. Lawrence Silver Black Fox Co. LIMITED



Highest Grade "Class A" Foxes

Low Capitalization which ensures big dividends.

For Prospectus and further information write

W. MORAN, Secretary.

May 27th, 1914—11

Smoke and Chew Hickey's Twist Tobacco

Millions of Plugs sold yearly because it is the best.

Hickey & Nicholson Co. Ltd. Manufacturers Phone 345.

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

Morson & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. MONEY TO LOAN. June 18, 1910—11

Local And Other

Two German ships, and the Goldbrook captured by British troops at the Atlantic.

Bubonic Plague is causing ravages among Turkish troops at other stations.

An Amsterdam despatch says: A Fish steamer is reported to have sunk by a German crew. Englishmen taken on board.

The British Admiralty announced on the 10th that a warship had captured a collier in the Atlantic. The collier was carrying tons of Welsh coal aboard.

News received at Halifax says a tremendous cyclone destroyed the city of lives. It is a city with no inhabitants.

The British Government replied to President Woodrow Wilson's peace proposals from until that country is thoroughly beaten.

A train with 600 hundred on the way to the coast for Europe was derailed in the Colony. Six were killed, badly hurt. The wreck, heavy rains undermining track, held up the other trains.

The engine drawing from Charlottetown to Harbor which left the city after noon, became derailed in the morning. A special was from Charlottetown to 10.30 o'clock at night to train and its passengers Murray Harbor.

Last Thursday morning three officers and men of the Regiment left Charlottetown for the Northumberland and Halifax. Here they were assigned to garrison duty, as part composite regiment, take place of the R. C. R.'s, who been ordered to Bermuda.

The steamer "Oceanic" White Star line has been off the north coast of Scotland will be a total loss. All the crew were saved. The ship was built in 1899. She was 874 tons, and was a cruiser. How she came wrecked is not yet known.

In the sheep section of the John Exhibition the following prizes were won: Winner Cephias Nunn, Winslow won ten firsts, ten seconds, four and the Grand Champion the sheep champion. Geo. Boswell, French Fort, won first Shoptires, eight firsts, besides seconds and thirds.

Colonel W. E. Gordon Gordon Highlanders, who won Victoria Cross in the South war, is among the officers reported missing in Colonel Gordon gained the Victoria Cross by going out under fire and attaching a rope to which was in danger of capture. With his men wounded in trying to drag safety.

The farm, crop and stock late Robert Longworth of Charlottetown Royalty were auctioned on the 2nd inst. realized great prices. The 130 acres brought \$13,000, hundred dollars an acre. Standing crop brought also prices, oats selling at \$20 a ton, potatoes \$35 an acre, turnips and pressed hay \$16 per ton. Prices of cattle ranged from \$80 per head and horses \$130 to \$180.

SAINT JOHN EXHIBITION

SEPT. 5th-12 1914

SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL FEATURES. SLENDID DISPLAY OF INDUSTRIES. INCREASED SCOPE IN WOMEN'S WORK. CHILD'S WELFARE EXHIBIT.

GREAT PROGRAM OF FREE EXCURSIONS. CHEAP TRAVEL ON THE LINES.

Local And Other Items

Two German ships, the Orlander and the Goldbreak, have been captured by British warships in the Atlantic.

Bubonic Plague is said to be causing ravages among the Turkish troops at Smyrna and other stations.

An Amsterdam despatch of the 13th says: A Finnish mail steamer is reported to have been sunk by a German cruiser and 35 Englishmen taken captives.

The British Admiralty announced on the 10th that a British warship had captured a German collier in the Atlantic with 5,000 tons of Welsh coal aboard.

News received at Lima Peru, says a tremendous earthquake has destroyed the city of Caraveli. There is no mention of the loss of lives. It is a city of 4,000 inhabitants.

The British Government has replied to President Wilson that Great Britain will not entertain peace proposals from Germany until that country has been thoroughly beaten.

A train with 600 hundred troops on the way to the coast to sail for Europe was derailed in Cape Colony. Six were killed and 20 badly hurt. The wreck, caused by heavy rains undermining the track, held up the other troop trains.

The engine drawing the train from Charlottetown to Murray Harbor which left the city Friday afternoon, became disabled at Hpelield. A special was sent out from Charlottetown leaving at 10.30 o'clock at night to take the train and its passengers into Murray Harbor.

Last Thursday morning fifty-three officers and men of the 82nd Regiment left Charlottetown by the Northumberland en route to Halifax. Here they will do garrison duty, as part of the composite regiment, taking the place of the R. C. R's, who have been ordered to Bermuda.

The steamer "Oceanic" of the White Star line has been wrecked off the north coast of Scotland and will be a total loss. All the officers and crew were saved. The Oceanic was built in 1899. She was 17,074 tons, and was used as a cruiser. How she came to be wrecked is not yet known.

In the sheep section of the St. John Exhibition the following are the Island Prize Winners: Caphas Nunn, Winslow won seven firsts, ten seconds, four thirds and the Grand Championship of the sheep classes. George L. Bassell, French Fort, won eight firsts, eight thirds, eight first Dorsets, besides seconds and thirds.

Colonel W. E. Gordon of the Gordon Highlanders, who won the Victoria Cross in the South African war, is among the officers who are reported missing in France. Colonel Gordon gained the Victoria Cross for going out under heavy fire and attaching a rope to a gun which was in danger of being captured. With his men he was wounded in trying to drag it to safety.

The farm, crop and stock of the late Robert Longworth of Charlottetown were sold at auction on the 2nd inst., and realized great prices. The farm of 130 acres brought \$13,000, one hundred dollars an acre. The standing crop brought also good prices, oats selling at \$20 an acre, potatoes \$25 an acre, turnips \$20 and pressed hay \$10 per ton. Prices of cattle ranged from \$50 to \$80 per head and horses from \$130 to \$180.

SAINT JOHN EXHIBITION SEPT. 5 to 12 1914. SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL FEATURES. SLENDID DISPLAY OF INDUSTRIES. INCREASED SCOPE IN WOMEN'S WORK. CHILDREN'S WELFARE EXHIBIT.

Local And Other Items

Anglo-French torpedo boats in the Adriatic have been removing many mines placed by the Austrians.

Sir John Hemiker Heaton, father of Imperial penny postage died at Geneva on the 9th inst. and was buried on the 11th.

Eleven more young men left here Monday for Sydney, and three for Canso. They went to replace the same number of Island boys who have volunteered for overseas service and have gone to Valcartier.

Iron and Steel orders have come to Pittsburg from South Africa, Japan, Italy and Australia and Scandinavian countries and the Pittsburg district is looking for aboum in export trade. Every grade of manufactured and semi-manufactured metal sought and in a number of instances quotations are asked on pig iron.

From Kingston Jamaica comes this information under date of the 12th inst. The Hamburg-American line steamer Bethania was captured by a British cruiser Monday morning when she was two days out from Charlevoix. The prize which was brought here last night, had aboard 600 tons of coal and a six month supply of provisions for the German cruisers Dresden and Karlsruhe. The Bethania had been equipped as an auxiliary cruiser, but threw her armament overboard on sighting her pursuer. The crew was composed of five hundred reservists. They have been placed in various detention camps here.

The military experts, however, are still cautious. While realizing the possibility that the German armies may yet rally and draw a strong defensive line, they recognized also the possibility of the almost complete evacuation of France and Belgium.

Paris announces that the Germans have evacuated Amiens. The whereabouts of German reinforcements of sixty thousand, reported to be marching south on three roads in that neighborhood is unknown.

General Joffre, commanding General of the French army sends the following message to the French war department under date of the 13th: "Our victory is confirmed as more and more complete. Everywhere the enemy is in retreat. Everywhere the Germans are abandoning prisoners, wounded and munitions of war."

"After heroic efforts on the part of our troops during the formidable struggle, which lasted from the fifth to the twelfth of Sept. all our arms are flushed by success. On our left we have crossed the Aime, below Soissons, thus gaining sixty-five miles in six days fighting."

"Our armies of the centre are already north of Marne, while those of Lorraine and the Vosges are arriving on the frontier. The morale, endurance and ardor of our troops and those of our allies, are admirable. The government of the republic may well be proud of the army which it has equipped."

London, Sept. 14—Excepting for our troops during the formidable struggle, which lasted from the fifth to the twelfth of Sept. all our arms are flushed by success. On our left we have crossed the Aime, below Soissons, thus gaining sixty-five miles in six days fighting."

London, Sept. 13—The sixth week of the war between Germany and France, Great Britain and Belgium has brought a vast transformation. The pursued are now the pursuers. The irrestable sweep of seven German armies through Belgium into France met an immovable force at the Marne River.

The army of Gen. Von Kluck, which so long battled to turn the Allies' western flank, was itself slowly and steadily outflanked. Its retirement before the small but hardy British army turned the tide of battle. Today if the French official reports are correct, all the German armies, except that facing Verdun and a few miles southwest, are retreating. Gen. Von Kluck's army, which a week ago was a few miles to the southeast of Paris, has retired more than sixty miles to the northeast, while on the extreme right the army of the Bavarian crown prince, which was attacking the French eastern line from Nancy to Epinal, has fallen back to the frontiers of Lorraine, permitting the French to re-occupy Lamelleville and several other towns.

Gen. Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, pictures the retreat as hurried, if not disorderly, with the Germans

Local And Other Items

The last Sunday was the darkest day of the war for the allies. The French government emigrated from Paris to Bordeaux in a long, sad procession of motor cars. An attack upon the capital appeared imminent, and the main German force had hammered a huge wedge into France, between Paris and Verdun, with its centre some miles south of that line.

The French people trembled with the question whether their army was not a beaten army; whether the history of 1870 would repeat itself.

The battle of Marne, which was decided in a week, is regarded by military experts as the most marvelous reversal of roles of two armies known. In their views it appears to have decided the first phase of the war, and to have made impossible the plan which the German staff is supposed to have had of smashing the French by an comprehensive stroke, and the turning the bulk of the German forces eastward to confront the Russians.

The military experts, however, are still cautious. While realizing the possibility that the German armies may yet rally and draw a strong defensive line, they recognized also the possibility of the almost complete evacuation of France and Belgium.

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Gen. Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, pictures the retreat as hurried, if not disorderly, with the Germans

Ready For Winter With A Magnificent Stock.

The styles this autumn show many changes in millinery and out-door wear, changes that will be decidedly appreciated by ladies of good taste in Charlottetown.

In spite of the war Patons have a complete stock, fortunately shipped from England and the foreign markets before the trouble arose but much of it could not now be duplicated at any price. But why worry as Patons stock is very complete, even to Perrin's Kid Gloves in all sizes and shades cleared from France, before that country started to fight.

One of the popular shapes found displayed, models in tailored and dress hats of extensive range and exquisite design that have caught the trend of fashion so much affected in the large American cities. Patons leadership in fashion is impressively demonstrated in their presentation of new models in which simplicity rules. Everything this year depends on the subtle curve of the brim, a jaunty angle of placing, or an unusual mode of applying a bit of trimming. Patons Hats have an originality, grace of line and a keen sense of distinction and best of all they are most moderately priced.

Many of the hats are very small, while others are moderate in size, all close fitting while black and white are still the prevailing colors.

Large shapes seem to have been laid aside for this season. One of the popular shapes found very becoming to the average face, is the Glangarry with its jaunty spray, made in any desired color usually of velvet.

FALL BEGINS THE REIGN OF VELVET. Velvet Ranks First this autumn with every promise that its high position will be maintained throughout the winter and the stock at Patons is complete.

The exquisite softness and suppleness of the fabric, the shimmering bloom of the pile surface, the glowing depth of color, are factors in its beauty. Imported garments this season show a great preponderance of velvet-suits, wraps, cloaks, gowns, dresses—every item of the well-dressed woman's wardrobe having touches of velvet as trimmings.

Fashionable women will consider that the stocks of velvet at Patons are so complete, including every fashionable color tone, they having been purchased and shipped before the war broke out.

THE CHILL IN THE AIR IS WARNING. The chill in the air that tells of summer passing is also a warning to the wise to prepare for the cold time. That is the sort of weather that attacks the susceptible at the ankles—that gives neuralgia if the shoes are not high and the vulnerable parts of the body are not properly protected. It is the sort of weather that is glorious if you are prepared for it.

Patons Store is wonderfully ready on Fall and Winter Goods, and everyone is invited to call this week and inspect their lines of warm winter underwear, sweaters, wool and silk, lovely hosiery and gloves.

LADIES READY TO WEAR DEPARTMENT. In the ladies ready-to-wear department the coats are one of the store's features as they are superbly tailored, fitted, and have the latest effects in cape and raglan styles and can be had with or without linings. The tailored suits will immediately appeal to the lady of fashion as no wardrobe is complete without its smart trappy tailored suit.

HANDSOME FURS. Naturally one looks for rich, lustrous furs at Patons. This year their choice seems to have surpassed even their best efforts of past years and on display in their large well lighted manly and elegant department, formerly the carpet department, are marvellous pieces of rich fox, black, patch or colored; sables, minks, wolf, blue fox, in fact every fur bearing animal that fashion demands seems to be represented in their splendid showing.

Wandering through the second floor departments one cannot but marvel at the immensity of the stock carried, especially when it is remembered that it is all brand new, no old stock being carried over. The men are well looked after and their clothing department is simply teeming with ready to wear suits, coats, trousers, hats, caps and ties and the hundred and one other articles so necessary to the "Man of the House."

Ready For Winter With A Magnificent Stock.

cloth is in wide demand as also the Berlin wools in browns and greys which are now largely stocked at Patons.

In summing up each department is fully stocked with a good reserve even to the button supply which will in the future be much interfered with by the war. Every lady is individually invited to visit Patons at their leisure and see the complete stock while it is intact. The goods are beautiful, the store well lighted and convenient and the clerks deem it a favor to show to the best possible advantage the choice production.

DIED. ROBBINS—At Freestown, on July 31st, after a lingering illness of consumption, Frank Jost Robbins, aged 27 years, son of the late William Robbins.

McKENNA—On the 1st Sept. inst., after a short illness, Beatrice McCourt, beloved wife of Edward McKenna, Newton, Lot 26 in the 26th year of her age, leaving a disolate husband and two small children to mourn. R. I. P.

RIGGS—In Charlottetown, on Saturday afternoon, Leah Ledwedge, beloved wife of Harry Riggs, aged 24 years.

VICKERSON—At North River, on September 13th, George Vickerson, aged 53 years.

RODD—At Milton, September 10th John T. Rodd, aged 81 years.

WELSH—In the city on Sept. 11, Frank Welsh, aged 55 years. R. I. P.

McDONALD—In San Francisco on August 26th, Joseph V. McDonald formerly of Treade, aged 27 years. May his soul rest in peace.

WOOLNER—At North Rustico on Monday, Sept. 14th, Edward Woolner aged 89 years.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES NEURALGIA. J. C. McLEOD, K. C. — W. B. BENTLEY. McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN Offices — Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

MAIL CONTRACT. SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 23rd October, 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Kesington, P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Kensington, Indian River, Pictouville, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

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

We Want Your WOOL We will pay the highest price, cash or trade, offered by anybody in P. E. Island. Bring in any amount you like—nothing too large and nothing too small for us to handle. MOORE & McLEOD 119-121 Queen Street Charlottetown. May 27th, 1914—14.

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

The Charlottetown Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. Commencing Monday the 1st of June, the STEAMER NORTHUMBERLAND Leaves Charlottetown for Pictou, N. S. Daily (except Sunday) at 8.20 o'clock a. m., leaving Pictou on return about 4.00 p. m. Connections made at Pictou for all points in Nova Scotia. STEAMER EMPRESS Leaves Summerside for Point-du-Chene, N. B. Daily (except Sunday) about 10 o'clock a. m., leaving Point-du-Chene on return about 4.30 p. m., connecting with express trains for Charlottetown and Tignish. Connections made at Point-du-Chene for all points in Canada and the United States. G. W. WAKEFORD, Manager Charlottetown June 10th, 1914—14.

MAIL CONTRACT. SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 10th Oct. 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 1, from Beaton's Mills P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Kensington, Indian River, Pictouville, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

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PLANT LINE AUTUMN EXCURSIONS IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 11TH. Charlottetown to Boston and return \$13.00. Tickets good for return within 30 days from date of issue. The new twin screw steamer "Evangeline" sails from Charlottetown for Boston every Friday at noon. For folders and full information apply to JAS. CARRAGHER, Agent, Charlottetown. Sept. 9, 1914—14.

MAIL CONTRACT. SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 23rd October, 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. One, from Alberton P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Alberton, Elmdale and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

AT Exhibition 1914 24, 25-1914. Grand Stand. Write the. LLWOOD, Pictou, Ch'town. Co. Mass A' alizasures ectus nfor- N, tary. W st old the on es Duffy Attorneys Charlottetown, P. E. LOAN.

Care and Worry.

You have heard of Care and Worry—dark visitors they say. Who stalk about familiar as Hamlet's ghost at play. They come and tarry with you, unbidden and unasked, and flaunt their gaunt arms o'er you—add weight to every task. They watch the rays of sunshine, and guard your open door, Lest Light and Hope may enter and sing the songs of yore, Close friends are Care and Worry, they laugh and dance with glee, And pile the faggots high at each white lock they see. They glory in the shadows their black robes fling about, And while the cloud is o'er you they laugh and dance and shout, They ever walk before you, for should they fall behind, Their forms would vanish from you like mist before the wind. But over on the other side wait Love and Hope and Joy, Mother and wife and sister, and little Bob, your boy. The robin sings in the hollow and the skylark chants his lay, And flowers blossom about you from the morn till close of day. Fling back at Care and Worry their black robes of despair, And know as the years pass swiftly God's hand has rested there. Smooth out the great deep furrows cut wide on brow and cheek, For trouble lies in the valley— you are nearing the mountain peak.

—S. H. Review.

The Passing of Pius X

No more a "prisoner," his eager soul Has answered to the angel at the gate Bidding him rise and follow; he need wait. No more while prudence, world-wise, shall dole To him the mate of freedom, or control Impulses born of heaven; but cleaving strait The fogs of earth, he seeks the high estate Of souls elect, for whom God is the goal. For him 'tis well. But what of us the flock? Left shepherdless the while upon the lea, Where storms of war and passion wildly rook The earth about us! Brothers, bend the knee, And, as of old, ward temptations shock, Say softly—"Holy Father, pray for me."

Mary A. Bishop, St. Paul, Minn.

A Brave Woman.

By Jacques Normand.

(Translated for The Ave Maria, by H. Twitchell.)

(Concluded.)

Thereupon I ascended the steps, opened the door and looked down. The soldiers were lying about in groups on the flagging, asleep, their heads pillowed on their knapsacks. The wind howled around the tower, drowning the sound of their heavy breathing. Rays of moonlight illumined one side of the wall leaving the other in the shadow. Fortunately, the projection along which we were to creep was on the dark side. It stretched out before us, straight and narrow, about forty feet above the sleepers.

I signalled to the men, and in a moment they were on the stairs; then I set out on the perilous passage. Ah, what a trip! Never shall I forget it. I crept along on tiptoe, one hand clinging to the wall, the other waving in empty space, fearful at every step of losing my balance or of stumbling over a loose stone or other object. Behind me came my mute followers, who were risking their lives with mine. The eyes of each were on the man just ahead, and the hopes of all on that same

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula— as ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes bunches 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 some 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 cured the sores to heal, and the children have shown no signs of scrofula since." J. W. McGee, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands of door, which grew in size as we approached.

After an eternity, it seemed to me, we reached it. I put out my hand and pushed it half way open. Ah! then I thought we were surely lost. The rusty hinges creaked and the sharp grinding sound pierced to the very marrow of my bones.

"What's going on up there?" growled a half-wakened soldier. I stood motionless, hardly daring to breathe. My followers did the same. Just then a strong gust of wind shook the tower, and a voice replied angrily:

"It's nothing but the wind. Go to sleep, you fool!"

The first soldier listened a moment, but hearing nothing, settled himself back, and was soon breathing heavily.

The door was only partly open, but there was room to pass through. No one ventured to touch it. You can scarcely imagine the joy of the poor fellows when at last they found themselves in a place where they could have a little repose. They fell on their knees and actually kissed the hem of my dress. One would have thought I had saved them. Alas the danger was still there, menacing and terrible.

I left them, and groped my way back to my apartment, where my companions were anxiously awaiting me. Mme. Marechal cold and severe, loaded me with reproaches. In her opinion I had done a very foolish act; I had needlessly risked my own life as well as those of the men. It would have been far better to let them go on their way. Mme. Bedouillet defended me. She pressed me to her heart and said I was brave and good.

We sat down before our fire once more, and in low tones discussed the events of the night. Our situation was a critical one. Supposing those hostile forces should clash? What would become of us? Mme. Marechal was in favor of stealing out and going across the fields to Corbeil, leaving the men to "fight it out for themselves." Mme. Bedouillet and I would not consent to such a course; so we sat there and whispered and dozed and prayed at intervals through the seemingly endless hours.

With the first rays of dawn, we hoped that our anxiety would soon come to an end; but, instead, a fresh excitement awaited us. We heard down the road the pounding of hoofs, and the sounds grew louder as we listened. A body of horsemen was approaching. What could it mean?

The men drew rein in front of the Abbaye, and soon there was a loud rapping at the door. As before I went to open it. A man, stout and florid, stood there, and with him some hussars, who had dismounted.

"Are they here, citizeness?" he asked. He was a civil official, and he was out of breath from his unwonted exercise.

I trembled in every limb, but soon recovered my outward composure.

"Here? Who?" I replied, apparently surprised.

"Those dogs of Girondins."

"There are some soldiers here, quartered in the chapel," I said evasively.

"We'll find out!" said the big man.

Calling a hussar, he bade him hold his horse while he dismount-

BUILD UP In spring and summer, it's the natural time to store up health and vitality for the year. Scott's Emulsion is Nature's best and quickest help. All Druggists.

Little Boy Was Not Expected to Live

Was taken Sick with Diarrhoea They Were 30 Miles From a Doctor SO GOT DR. FOWLER'S Extract of WILD STRAWBERRY, Which Cured Him

Mrs. Fred Schopp, Pennant, Sask., writes:—"I used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry when my little boy was not expected to live. We were thirty miles from a doctor, when the little fellow took sick with diarrhoea. He at first would sleep nearly all day, and at night would be in pain, and would have a passage every five or ten minutes. This went on day and night until he began to pass blood. I gave him 'Dr. Fowler's,' but without any good effect at first, so I began to give him a larger dose, and soon he began to get relief. It was the only medicine I had in the house at the time, and I always kept it now for inside of three days my boy was out playing, and was as well as ever."

This grand remedy has been on the Canadian market for nearly seventy years, and is without a doubt, the best known remedy for all Bowel Complaints. Refuse to take any other preparation when you ask for "Dr. Fowler's." There is nothing else that can be "JUST AS GOOD." Price, 35 cents. See that the name of The T. Milburn Co., Limited, appears on the wrapper.

Lawyer—"Did you examine this lady carefully before certifying that she was insane?" Physician—"Yes, I asked her age and she made herself two years older than she was."—Boston Transcript.

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

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Minard's Liniment Cures Neuralgia.

Many a young lady is celebrating the tenth anniversary of her twentieth birthday.

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

You cannot dream yourself into a character. You must hammer and forge yourself into one.—Froude.

Occasionally a girl marries a man just to keep him from hanging around the house every evening.

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

Disappearances are deceptive when due to a sleight of hand performer.

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

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AUGUST Stock Reduction Sale Cotton

20 Pieces unbleached Cotton, marked 6c. now 4 1-2 cents. 12 Pieces fine long cloth 13c. for 10 1-2 cents. Men's Tweed Pants 100 Pairs men's Pants in nice patterns, offering at 20 p. c. below regular prices. Ladies' Rubber Coats A lot of ladies' all rubber coats to clear at a price \$4.00 for \$2.49. Print Cottons 15 Pieces Canadian Print 9c. for 7 1-2 cents. Ladies Dresses & Waists A lot of ladies' summer dresses, also a lot of white waists at Half price.

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Had a Weak Heart and Bad Shaky Nerves for Years

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills Cured Him

Mr. H. Percy Turner, Marie Joseph, N.S., writes:—"I have had a weak heart and bad, shaky nerves for years, and have tried almost everything, but nothing did me any good till I was advised to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I was surprised to find how one box helped me, so I tried two more and am now completely cured. You may use Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills as a specific for all run down men and women troubled with their heart or nerves. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont."

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