

## THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1910.  
 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.

## C. M. B. A. Convention

Monday August 8th, although somewhat lowering in the morning turned out a beautiful day. In the morning the writer and a number of others from our Island Province left home and, turning their faces westward, took passage on the morning train for Summerside. Their objective point was Ottawa, the Capital of Canada. Here the triennial convention of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada was to open on Wednesday the 10th. This Province has twenty four Branches of the C. M. B. A., and each Branch sent one representative to the Convention. Some five or six of the delegates had started on Saturday the 6th; but the great majority took their departure Monday morning. Those leaving Charlottetown on that date were: James McIsaac, representing Branch 216, City; Andrew McDonald, representing Branch 333, Vernon River, John W. McDonald, from Branch 363, Port Augustus, and Ira McDonald of Branch 195, Cardigan Bridge. At Royalty Junction the delegates from the eastern portion of the Province joined the west bound train. They were: Dr A. A. McDonald for Branch 353, Fairfield; Capt. Hugh McPhee, 275, Georgetown; Clement McDonald 351 St. Georges; A. D. McDonald 370 Little Pond; James M. McIsaac, 350 St. Peter's, and A. J. Grant, 359, Mount Stewart. The representative of Souris Branch had started on Saturday. Others joined in at Summerside and the C. M. B. A. delegation constituted a happy party, enjoying their surroundings and the beautiful natural scenery spread out before them as they sped on their way towards the Capital of the Dominion.

Certainly our Province is looking about its best these days, and on the 8th, as the clouds rolled away and the moisture, glistening like pearls as it dripped from the waving heads of the great fields of beautiful grain spread out on every side, the scene presented was beautiful. Talk of hay! There is no question that we have by far the most abundant crop this year we ever had. It lies in wind-rows right after the cutter, without any raking; it has to be coiled first and raked afterwards. Between Charlottetown and Summerside very considerable remained still to be gathered, and by all the comment was; such hay! If there shall not be abundance of hay to spare this year, it is a caution.

Our party was anticipating a pleasant crossing from Summerside to Point du Chene on the good Steamer Empress, under command of Captain Cameron. The genial, portly Captain was with us on the train, returning from his week end visit to his home at Charlottetown and all felt satisfied that weather conditions would have to be extremely bad, when a fairly comfortable crossing could not be effected under the prudent guidance of this accomplished and experienced Master Mariner. It turned out that the conditions for crossing the Straits were ideal and the writer at least never enjoyed the trip more than on this occasion. After a boun-

teous, palatable and well-served dinner, provided by Steward Collins all were in the best of spirits and ready to board the Intercolonial train for the westward journey, as soon as the Empress was moored at the pier at Point du Chene.

After a brief delay, just sufficient for the transfer of mails and baggage, we were off for Moncton. An interval of twenty minutes there afforded enough time to procure sleeping berths for the journey to Montreal. In due time we were lying along on the "Ocean Limited." For some distance in the first part of this journey, the country traversed as all who have gone over it know, is of an uninteresting character. After a while we came in sight of the Baie de Chaleur, and for some time the train runs pretty close to the shore. On the opposite side of the Bay lies the Province of Quebec, extending down to Gaspe. This stretch of land is known as the Gaspe Peninsula terminating in Cape Gaspe. All along the Peninsula a mountain range extends, and there are many lofty peaks. These mountains belong to the great Appalachian system, which are known by different names throughout their ramifications. Along the line of railway, on the New Brunswick side of the Baie de Chaleur where we are now travelling are the thriving towns of New-Castle, with Chatham a short distance away reached on a branch line from Chatham Junction, Bathurst, Dalhousie and many other enterprising centres.

Near the head of the Bay now stands the ruins of what but a short time ago was the thriving city of Campbellton, so recently swept out of existence by fire. The sight here presented is sad in the extreme. Where the busy town of five thousand inhabitants stood but yesterday, and its happy people plied their several avocations, nothing now remains, but fire-swept ruins dotted with white tents, the merest temporary shelter from the sun; but affording no protection from rain or cold. Happily this is the warm season; but it has also been an extremely wet season in these parts. The scene is one of desolation, and the suffering people of Campbellton, who have lost all, deserve the deepest sympathy and active assistance of the community. Some beginnings in building are in evidence; in many cases the structures being of the slightest and most frail character. Much will require to be done, if the people of Campbellton can in time be housed in a manner sufficiently substantial to enable them to get through the coming winter.

At the head of Chaleur Bay and emptying into it is the Restigouche River, famous as the haunt of the salmon, and we enter the far-famed Matapedia region. It was about dark when we passed Matapedia, and the interesting country across the Gaspe Peninsula to the St. Lawrence at Rimouski was passed in the night. From Rimouski to Quebec the train runs close to the St. Lawrence, while away on the northern side of the river the Laurentian Mountains rise majestically, in many places to very great heights. About four o'clock, just as dawn was coming on, we reached Levis and the lights from the old citadel city of Quebec flashed across the river.

From Levis to Montreal, the road passed through an interesting country. Some parts of the territory along the line is comparatively new; but

as Montreal is approached a splendid farming region is passed through. As on the Island, the hay is a most abundant crop, and a large quantity of it was still out when we passed along. The grain also is splendid in many cases and much further advanced than with us. Much of the grain was ripe and cutting was quite prevalent. Hay and grain were in numerous cases in course of saving simultaneously.

Montreal is, as all know, the largest city in Canada and it is rapidly growing larger. Montreal is not only a populous city; but it is a city of very great enterprise and commercial importance. It is at the head of navigation on the St. Lawrence. This is as far the great Atlantic liners go in the summertime, and go further. It is, indeed, the home of the great Allan Line, as well as the home of the Canadian Pacific Company, with its wonderful transcontinental railway, as well as its great transatlantic steamships. All these marvellous enterprises, and hundreds of others centring in Montreal, necessarily give that city a high status in the world of commercial enterprise. Not only is it a great, populous, commercial city, it is also a city of magnificent churches and splendid educational institutions, Schools, Convents, Colleges and Universities abound, unsurpassed in grandeur and excellence. The view from Mount Royal, is one of the finest to be had anywhere. There below you lies the city in its vast extent, its innumerable domes, pinnacles and spires; its massive and shapely architectural adornments, its parks and busy streets. Anyone who has visited Montreal and looked from the mountain from time to time, can form some idea of the marvellous growth of Canada's great metropolitan city. Not so very many years ago, the city lay between the mountain and the river; but now the city has grown away beyond and around the mountain until its limits are scarcely discernible in the dim distance. In a literal sense Montreal has certainly become an ultramontane city.

After a brief rest and a look around, we are on the road again. The run from Montreal to Ottawa is made in about three hours and a quarter, over either the Grand Trunk or the C. P. R. By either route the distance is about the same, the difference not being more than a mile. One hundred and sixteen miles and a fraction brings you to the Capital, either way. Some of our party went by the C. P. R., and some over the Grand Trunk. About twelve miles from Montreal is situated the famous McDonald Agricultural College at St. Anne de Belle Vue. Just at this point the lines of the Grand Trunk and the C. P. R., run parallel and quite close together, and thus continue for a distance of about five miles. The rails of the two roads are so close together as to be practically one road-bed. Trains on either road leave Montreal within a few minutes of one another. The ordinary traveller would not see anything out of the ordinary in this. Perhaps there is not; but when express trains on the respective roads come abreast of each other at St. Anne's, interest is naturally somewhat aroused. Presently it is observed that a race is on between them. For the next five miles each train is travelling neck and neck, at a speed of about a mile a minute. It is a race, and excitement is up. Immediately the passengers on either train wishes that train to win, and fellow delegates are signalling across the brief intervening space, waving their friends back. At one moment one train seems to gain on the other; then their respective positions are reversed. The race continues till Yaudreuil is reached when the roads branch off and are soon out of sight of one another. The stretch of country between Montreal and Ottawa is a splendid agricultural region and great fields of hay and grain presented themselves on every hand. Their season is much in advance of ours, and harvesting was well advanced on the 9th. Nearly all grain was ripe.

Ottawa has made rapid progress in recent years, and is now a beautiful city, with many great and substantial buildings. Its population now is about 80,000 and it is steadily growing. Parliament Hill crowned with the massive Legislative building, is always a centre of attraction. The great rock, high above all surrounding land on which the Parliament building are situated, as well as the massive buildings themselves, gives them a most commanding position. The well-kept lawn in front, the artistic flower gardens, and the statues of departed sovereigns, statesmen and public benefactors all add to the attractions of Parliament Hill. Nearly, if not quite, all the delegates reached the capital by Tuesday evening, and after securing lodgings and making the necessary preliminary arrangements retired anticipating the opening of the Convention on the morrow. Wednesday morning the 10th, opened with a downpour of rain, and it looked anything but favorable for a public parade. As the morning advanced, however, the rain lightened and now and then showered altogether. By the time the parade was due to start conditions were somewhat more favorable, although it continued showery. The procession was formed at the Russell Theatre, the place of meeting, and after parading the principal streets, to the music of several bands, reached the Basilica, to attend divine service. Solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated by Most Rev. Archbishop Gauthier of Kingston, and two splendid sermons were preached, one in English and the other in French. The English sermon was preached by Rt. Rev. Bishop Fallon, of London. It was a powerful discourse on the great and crying evil of the day, the spirit of unbelief, now so rife in many parts of the world. The French sermon along the same lines was preached by Rev. Father Albert, Superior of the Capuchins. They were two splendid sermons. After the religious services, the procession reformed and marched back to the hall by different routes from that by which the church was approached. There were about 338 accredited delegates in attendance.

After entering the hall the Grand President called the convention to order, and after the necessary preliminaries had been disposed of he declared the fifteenth convention of the C. M. B. A. opened. The usual committees were appointed and other routine business was transacted. The members of the Convention were officially welcomed to the city, by Controller Hinchey, in the name of the Mayor of Ottawa, who was absent. Addresses of welcome were also presented by the Ottawa branches of the C. M. B. A. English and French, and privileges and entertainments were placed at the disposal of those assembled. At the afternoon session, Very Rev. Arch. Gauthier, administrator of the Arch diocese presented the features of the Arch diocese. After these matters were disposed of the actual business of the convention was considered, until shortly after 5 o'clock, when adjournment was taken till Friday night sessions were held in the forenoon, afternoon and evening. A very large amount of business was transacted, and some amendments were made to the constitution. The election of officers, the last item on the programme, resulted in the return of the old board, with the exception of Grand Trustee Halliwell of Truro, N. S., who declined re-nomination. In his stead Hon. John Morrissey of New Castle, N. B. was elected. About 9 o'clock Friday evening the convention came to a close.

## The Cardigan Election.

In the by-election held in the Cardigan district on Wednesday last, Mr. John A. Dewar the Conservative candidate won by a majority of 31 votes over Mr. Horatio Nelson, Liberal. The contest was an exceedingly warm one, and the Government put forth every effort to elect their candidate, Mr. Nelson. Road jobs and bridge jobs were freely offered, and all manner of inducement was held out in the hope of securing odd votes, here and there, for Mr. Nelson. Organizers and emissaries of every variety swarmed over the district, and the Patriot surpassed itself in misrepresentation and falsehood; but in spite of all these devices the Government and their candidate were beaten. It is true, the majority secured by Mr. Dewar is not as large as that obtained by Mr. Morrison in the general election; but it is sufficient for all practical purposes. The fact that the Government were unable to win in the circumstances is sufficient to condemn them in the eyes of the public. They held power and made full use of all the influence and prestige their position could give them. They had also at their back the power, in-

fluence and prestige of the Dominion Government. More than all this, the Local Government's very life largely depended on this election; they were fighting for their very existence, and their defeat indicates that the people are sick of them. The election of Mr. Dewar, leaves the standing of parties thus: Government 16; Opposition 14. When the speaker takes the chair, the Government will have but one majority on the floor of the House. That is a very slim hold, and should things remain as they are a most interesting session may be looked forward to when the house next meets. We congratulate Mr. Dewar on his election, and we congratulate Mr. Mathieson, Leader of the Opposition for the success that has crowned his efforts in the campaign. Mr. J. A. McDonald, Member for Cardigan also deserves praise for the active and successful part he took in securing the return of his colleague. The campaign was admirably conducted by the Opposition and all actually engaged in it are to be congratulated.

## The Federal Leaders.

While Sir Wilfrid Laurier has aroused much bitter feeling against his administration by his speeches in his western tour, Mr. Borden is receiving ovations wherever he goes in the Campaign he started in Nova Scotia; on Wednesday last. He made his first speech of the campaign in Victoria park, Truro, and Conservatives from all parts of Colchester county assembled to greet him. Mr. Borden was in excellent form and he was never heard to better advantage. He referred to the Halifax platform and pointed out how the Laurier government has been forced by public opinion to adopt its most important provisions. The great chieftain mercilessly attacked the present government as a business administration and said that although the people of Canada may not have the right to demand the highest genius of statesmanship at all times, they have the right to demand common honesty and ordinary business capacity in the management of public affairs. The gentlemen who compose the present administration have been wont to describe themselves as a business government. A perusal of their record discloses a series of remarkable blunders in almost every important question with which they have sought to deal.

## The Scottish Gathering.

The Scottish Gathering held at Georgetown on Thursday last was an admirable success from the point of view of numbers, and the keen and close competition in the various athletic games. The weather was fine and cool and ideal for a day's sport. The attendance was very large, numbering between three and four thousand. Special trains from the west, from Souris, from Charlottetown and from Vernon were all crowded. The members of the Caledonian Club in plaid and bonnet, headed by the 4th Regiment band and by pipers, marched from their rooms in the city to the special train in the morning, and from the train to the grounds at Georgetown. It was a great gathering.

The Patriot says the result in Cardigan may be regarded as "a distinct victory for the Government." It is most satisfactory to know that the Government are so highly pleased with result of this election. One or two more such "distinct victories," and the Government would be in "a distinct" minority.

On Tuesday of last week, Hon. George E. Foster addressed the Canadian Club of St. John N. B. He made an eloquent appeal for a nobler conception of, and a greater devotion to the duties of citizenship. His address on public service was a notable effort and the penetrating power of his thought, conveyed in his polished and vivid language, made a deep impression upon his audience.

## Beware Of Worms.

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## MARRIED.

STEELE—GALLANT—At Wellington, August 9th, by Rev. J. A. McDonald, Miss Loretta Gallant, daughter of J. P. Gallant, Wellington, to John Steele, barber, Summerside.

PINEAU—GALLANT—At St. Augustine Church, Ruston, on August 9th, 1910, by Rev. John Chasson, John Pineau to Adele Gallant, both of the same place.

HAYDEN—ROBBINS—At the Manor, Mount Stewart, on Thursday, August 4th, 1910, by Rev. R. G. Murray, Joseph H. Hayden and Edna May Robbins, both of Middel.

## DIED

MORESIDE—At Rocky Point, on August 11th, Mary Adele Moreside, aged three months.

McDONALD—At Bristol, on August 10th, William McDonald, aged 22 years, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace McDonald R. I. P.

MONAGHAN—In this city, on July 28th, 1910, Mary C. infant daughter of Louis and Mrs. Monaghan, aged three months.

TAYLOR—At Lower Montague, on July 4th, 1910, Seasons Eliza Taylor, aged 15 years, 4 months and ten days. A sorrowing father and mother, with brothers and sisters are left to mourn their loss.

RODGERS—At Piquet, on Monday, August 1, 1910, Mary Alice, infant daughter of Fred Rodgers, aged one month.

HANNANT—In Mrs. Bent's Public Hospital, Cranbrook, B. C., of pneumonia, William Warren Lord Hannant, aged 3 years and 2 months, only son of George and Mrs. Hannant, of Wassa, B. C. Mrs. Hannant is the youngest daughter of W. W. Lord, Tryon, P. E. I.

WEBB—At O'Leary, on August 2nd, 1910, Carl Fenton, infant son of Gordon and Mrs. Webb (nee Lydia Stewart), aged one month.

RAYNOR—At Sherbrooke, P. E. I., August 6th, Mrs. Abram Raynor, aged 58 years, daughter of William Hopgood, Port Hill, leaving a husband, one son and two daughters.

CUDMORE—In this city, on August 15th, Annie May, eldest daughter of Lee and Mrs. Cudmore, aged 4 years.

TANTON—At Charlottetown, Aug. 16th, George Percy, eldest son of Conductor George and Mary A. Tanton, in the 23rd year of his age.

## World's Fair Destroyed.

The white city of the world's fair at Brussels, as the Belgians have called their 1910 exposition was on Sunday night reduced to a mass of flames and smoldering ruins.

A spark, falling into inflammable material in the telegraph building burst up in flames, which driven by a high wind, swept rapidly in all directions. Soon the Belgian, English and French sections were destroyed. The firemen and detachments of soldiers, called quickly on, the scene found themselves baffled by the terrible gale, which carried the burning embers to all parts of the grounds.

To the left of the main building arose the picturesque roofs and spires of "Bruxelles Kermesse," a Belgian Conny Island, with water slides, toboggan slides, and scores of side shows. This place was alive with Sunday crowds, and before they could be gotten out with any semblance of order, the Kermesse was afire. The crowds became panic stricken, and men, women and children fought madly to escape. The exits became choked with the struggling masses, and men used their fists to clear the pathway. Many were trampled under foot and badly injured.

An engine came from Antwerp attempted to dynamite the bridge of the French section, in the hope of checking the fire, but the flames leaped across and engulfed the Italian, Russian, American, Japanese, Chinese and Norwegian buildings. Forty houses on the Avenue Solbosch adjoining the exposition were destroyed. At the time of the outbreak, not less than 100,000 persons were strolling in the grounds and the Kermesse. Troops were ordered out and came at double-quick to aid the police in clearing the great grounds.

This was accomplished in fair order, except within the limits of the Kermesse, where the vast crowds became entangled in an almost inextricable mass, fighting desperately to find a escape from the flames which swept violently through the underlike structures.

Soon the enormous facade tumbled in ruins. Considering the rapidity of the conflagration, the small loss of life is marvellous. So far as is known up to a late hour, only two were dead. The injured, as officially announced, number thirty, but probably many hundreds received minor hurts. As the flames reached the menagerie, it was decided to shoot the beasts but the heat drove back the soldiers and the animals were left to their fate. The multitude of people were driven back to a safe distance, and watched the thrilling spectacle of the destruction of the white city. Tongues of fire mounted high into the heavens and flaming embers were carried off by the wind and fell upon the residences beyond setting them on fire.

The loss is estimated at 500,000,000 francs (\$100,000,000).

The fire was finally gotten under control. The Belgian and English sections are in ruins, while all the other sections, including the American, were partly destroyed.

Bands of thieves engaged in pillage and a soldier was stabbed while attempting to arrest three men whom he found rifling a jewelry exhibit.

Recent Montreal advices say: Preparations for the Eucharistic Congress are proceeding apace. A flotilla of 100 yachts will escort the steamer Lady Grey up the river to Montreal, Cardinal Vanuelli being on board. The Papal delegates will reach Montreal on Sept. 8, and will be met at Father Point by Archbishop Bruchesi, who will board the Empress of Ireland. In Quebec the distinguished churchmen will be guests of Archbishop Beign. The sacerdotal ornaments, costing \$5,000, have arrived at St. James' cathedral. In the centre of the chasuble is embroidered a superb medallion showing the Archbishop of Montreal consecrating Canada to the Sacred Heart.



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