

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12, 1910

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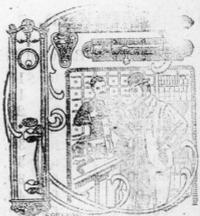
## "PERIQUE."

Dark Cut Tobacco in tins and packages. This is one of the

### COOLEST SMOKES

on the market. Try a 10 cent package. You'll enjoy it. All up-to-date grocers and druggists sell it.

HICKRY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.  
Charlottetown, Phone 345. Manufacturers.



## For New Buildings Hardware

We carry the finest line of Hardware to be found in any store.

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

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

## Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.

June 12, 1907.

## Fall and Winter Weather.

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,

PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Giving all orders strict attention.

Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers

H. McMILLAN

## Dominion Coal Company

### RESERVE COAL.

As the season for importing coal in this Province is again near, we beg to advise dealers and consumers of coal that we are in a position to grant orders for cargoes of Reserve, Screened, Run of mine, Nu and Slack Coal, F. O. B., a loading piers Sydney, Glace Bay or Louisburg, C. B.

Prices quoted on application, and orders will receive our careful attention by mail or wire.

Reserve Coal is well known all over this Island, and is most extensively used for domestic and steam purposes.

Schooners are always in demand during the season and chartered at highest current rates of freight. Good dispatch guaranteed from loading piers.

## Peake Bros. & Co.,

Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 21, 1909-41

## Watch Department.

VERY FINE timekeeping watches with 21 jewels adjusted to heat, cold, and five positions. Also 7, 15 and 17 jewel watches, from the larger men's size to the tiny watch worn in wrist bracelets.

Watches cleaned and put in first class order.

## Ring Department.

Ladies' rings set with diamonds, ruby, opal, amethyst, pearl and other gems. Signet rings for engraving, emblem rings, children's rings. Rings repaired, stones re-set.

## Spectacle Department.

We fit spectacles and eyeglasses up, both in frames and in rimless, after testing each eye separately or on Drs. prescription.

## E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

## Souvenir Post Cards

Are a nice thing to send to friends abroad. We have a nice selection of City and Provincial views to select from. The following are some of the titles.

One color 2 cents each.

St. Joseph's Convent, Charlottetown	Bishop's Palace & Church (W. W. W.)
St. Dunstan's College, "	Interior St. Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown
Notre Dame Convent, "	View of Charlottetown from Soldiers Monument
Hillsborough Bridge	Victoria Park

Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents.

Victoria Row, Charlottetown	Pioneer Family, five generations
Black House Point, "	Among the Birches
City Hospital, "	A Morning Walk, Bonshaw
Crossing the Capes	Trout Fishing
Sir Stanley in Ice	A Rustic Scene
Sir Minto in Ice	North Cape
Apple Blossoms	By Still Waters
Travellers Rest	The Border of the Woods
Banquet Autumn	Harvesting Scene
Terrace of Rocks	A Shady Nook
Catching Smelts at S'Side	Sunset Bathing, North Cape
Sunset at S'Side Harbor	Looking Seaward
Summer S. Summerside	
High School, "	

We also have a large variety of Comic Cards at one cent each. Any number of cards will be sent by mail providing one cent extra is added for each 10 cards.

## EUREKA TEA.

If you have ever tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our sales on it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

## R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

## Caesar's Conquest of Gaul.

Caesar had all the gifts, all the means of success and empire that can be possessed by man. He was great in politics and in war, as active and as full of resources and the intrigues of the Forum as amid the combats and surprises of the battle field. He had a double pride, which gave him double confidence in himself, the pride of a great noble and the pride of a great man.

Thus, by birth as well as nature, Caesar felt called to dominion, and at the same time he was perfectly aware of the decadence of the Roman patriarcal and of the necessity of being popular in order to become a victor. With the double instinct he undertook the conquest of the Gauls as the surest means of achieving conquest a Rome.

After nine years struggling Caesar was victor; he had successfully dealt with all the different populations of Gaul; he had passed through and subjected them all, either by his own strong arm or thanks to their rivalries. In the year of Rome 702 he learned suddenly in Italy, whether he had gone on his Roman business, that most of the Gallic nations, united under a chief hitherto unknown were rising with one common impulse and recommencing war.

Some Carnation peasants captured the town of Gen, and in twenty-four hours the signal of insurrection against Rome was borne across the country as far as the Arvenians. Among them lived a young Gaul whose real name has remained unknown, and whom history has called Vercingetorix; that is, chief over a hundred heads, chief-in-general. He descended with his followers from the mountain and seized Gergovia, the capital of his nation. Thence his messengers spread over the centre, northwest and west of Gaul, Vercingetorix was invested with the chief command.

At the news of this great movement Caesar immediately left Italy and returned to Gaul. He had one quality, rare even among the greatest men—he remained cool amid the very hottest alarms; he never hurried him into precipitation, and he prepared for the struggle as if he were always sure of arriving on the spot in time to sustain it. He was always quick, but never hasty, and his activity and patience were equally admirable and efficacious.

Starting from Italy, he passed two months in traversing within Gaul, the Roman province and its neighbor, in visiting the points threatened by the insurrection and the openings by which he might get at it, assembling his troops, in confirming his wavering allies; and in a short time he moved with his whole army to the very center of the revolt and started thence to push on the war with vigor.

In less than three months he had spread devastation throughout the insurgent country; he had attacked and taken five principal cities, delivering up everywhere country and city, lands and inhabitants, to the rage of the Roman soldiery. To strike a decisive blow he penetrated at last to the heart of the country of the Arvenians, and laid siege to Gergovia, their capital and birthplace of Vercingetorix.

The firmness and the ability of the Gallic chieftain were at length understood from the outset that he could not cope in the open field with Caesar and the Roman legions; he therefore exerted himself in getting together a body of cavalry. He then ordered the various villages to be burned, desiring Caesar to find in his front nothing but ruins.

Caesar, engaged upon the siege of Gergovia, encountered an obstinate resistance, while Vercingetorix, encamped on the heights which surrounded the city, everywhere embarrassed, sometimes attacked and incessantly harassed the Romans, the eighth legion, drawn on one day to make an imprudent assault, was repulsed and lost sixty-six of its bravest warriors. Caesar determined to raise the siege. It was the first decisive check he had experienced in Gaul—the first Gallic town he had been unable to take.

Vercingetorix could not and would not restrain himself. He had under his orders 80,000 infantry, and a numerous cavalry. He followed all of Caesar's movements in retreat toward the Seine, and, on arriving at Longean, near a little river called the Vinglano, he halted pitched his camp about nine miles from the Romans and, assembling his chiefs, said: "Now is the hour of victory; the Romans are flying to their province and leaving Gaul."

Vercingetorix knew not that Caesar, with his usual foresight, had summoned and joined to his legion a great number of horsemen from the friendly German tribes. The action between the cavalry on both

sides, a portion of the Gallic army had taken up position on the road, followed by the Roman army to bar its passage, but whilst the fighting at this point was getting more and more obstinate the German horse in Caesar's service gained a neighboring height, drove off the Gallic horse that were in occupation and pursued them as far as the river, near which was Vercingetorix with his infantry.

Disorder took place among this infantry so unexpectedly attacked. Caesar launched his legions at them, and there was a general panic. Vercingetorix had great trouble in rallying them—only to order a general retreat, hurriedly striking his camp, he made for Alesia. Caesar immediately went in pursuit of the Gauls, killed, he says, three thousand, made important prisoners and encamped with his legions before Alesia the day after. Vercingetorix and his fugitive army occupied the town.

Caesar at once took a resolution as unexpected as it was discreetly bold. Here was the whole Gallic insurrection, chief and soldiery, united together within or beneath the walls of a town of moderate extent. He undertook to keep it there and destroy it on the spot, instead of having to pursue it everywhere without ever being sure of getting at it. He placed his army about the town, caused to be dug a circuit of deep ditches, some filled with water, others bristling with palisades and suras, and added, from interval to interval, twenty-three little forts.

The result was a line of investment about ten miles in extent. To the rear of the Roman camp, and for defence against attack from without, Caesar caused to be dug similar fortifications, which formed a line of circumvallation of about thirteen miles. Vercingetorix made frequent sallies to stop or destroy these works, but they were repulsed and only resulted in getting his army more closely cooped up within the place. Eighty thousand Gallic troops were, as it were, in prison, guarded by fifty thousand Roman soldiers.

Before the works of the Romans were finished Vercingetorix assembled his horsemen and ordered them to rally out, return each to his own land and summon the whole population to arms. The result was that Caesar and his legions soon found themselves besieged by an army of nearly three hundred thousand Gauls hurrying up to the defence of their compatriots. The struggle was fierce but short. Every time that the fresh Gallic army attacked the besiegers Vercingetorix and his besieged army joined in the attack.

Caesar and his legions, on their side, at one time repulsed these double attacks, at another themselves took the initiative and assailed at one and the same time the besieged and the auxiliaries Gaul had sent them. The feeling was passionate on both sides; Roman pride was pitted against Gallic patriotism. But in a short time the strong organization and disciplined valor of the Roman legions and the genius of Caesar carried the day. The Gallic reinforcements, broken and slaughtered without mercy, dispersed, and Vercingetorix and the besieged were crowded back within their walls without hope of escape, and the Gallic leader surrendered, and thus after nine years' warfare Caesar proclaimed himself master of Gaul.—N. F. Freeman's Journal.

Rev. Father Fallon, O. M. I., has been appointed Bishop of London, Ont. Father Fallon is yet in the prime of life (he was born in 1867), and judging from the zeal and ability that he has already displayed, a brilliant future lies before him. His appointment is hailed with joy by the press of his native Province, irrespective of creed. The Kingston Whig, a journal published in his native town, gives this information about him:

The bishop elect is a son of Dominic Fallon, who, until this year, was a resident of Kingston. Father Fallon was born in Kingston and received his primary education in St. Mary's School under the Christian Fathers. Then he went to Ottawa College, where he received his academic education, graduating with honors. For six years he was rector of St. Joseph's Church, Ottawa, and also became rector of Ottawa College. Several years ago Father Fallon was transferred to Buffalo, N. Y., where he became rector of Holy Angels Church and where he is at present. Bishop-elect Fallon is one of the leading Roman Catholic clergymen in America today. Being of Irish parentage he possesses an eloquence and fluency of speech that has given him rank as an orator of ability. He has frequently written articles on Church matters that attracted wide notice. As Bishop of London

he should do more vigorous work than ever. His Kingston friends are proud of his latest elevation.

## A Game Disgraced.

Now that the football season is well over, it is to be hoped that all openminded advocates of this game will be disposed to consider some objections to its American type, that is exceedingly dangerous to life and limb, and calculated to develop brutalizing instincts both in those who take part in it and in those who look on. Or the danger, there can be no question. The number of fatalities reported during the season proves that the sport is an extremely dangerous one.

Instead of developing the brute dormant in human nature, the defenders of College football contend that it makes for manliness, and militates against "molly-coddling," as if manhood meant physical strength rather than moral courage; as if due care for physical well-being and the preservation of life were something to be despised.

What serious objection can there be to a sport that is encouraged by so many eminent educators, that is so much patronized by the reverend clergy and the sex called gentility, and that has become naturally popular? It would indeed be quite useless for ordinary persons to offer any objections, and they may as well spare themselves trouble and abuse. But the defenders of football ought to be willing to listen to what military men have to say about it,—men like Willam Everett Hick, associate editor of the Army and Navy Journal, and Col. John S. Mosby, Confederate chieftain and alumnus of the University of Virginia. Both denounce the game in severe terms. The former declares: "Viewed as a necessary part of the training of a cadet, it will be found not only unessential, but, without question, detrimental to the best interests of the military education of cadets, and opposed to the spirit of modern tactics."

In expressing his objections to the popular sport, Col. Mosby decried the college ideals of manhood. He compared the game to a cruel warfare, to the degradation of the former maintained that the great number of fatalities represents so many murders, and proclaimed that the past and present ideals of manhood in the great American universities represent the disunion between Seward Jackson and John L. Sullivan. The veteran Confederate officer, whom nobody ever accused of being a molly-coddle—no one certainly that had to contend against him during our Civil War,—remarked further:

I have read with indignation mingled with sorrow the account of the murder of young Christian, a student of the University of Virginia, in a football game in Washington with Georgetown University. I use the word murder advisedly,—the killing was not an accident. The very fact that a university surgeon went on with the team shows that they were going to war. They neglected, however, to provide an ambulance to carry off the wounded. The inductive philosophy teaches that the main object of education should be to gain the empire of mind over matter. Even man is by no means a mere collision of physical forces. Napoleon would have made a poor quarterback.

Well said. Let us hear no more about the importance of football as a means of developing many qualities, or of the military value of this sport.

It is gratifying to learn that the New York Board of Education has passed a resolution ordering that football in the public schools of the city be abolished on and after January 1. Speaking in favor of this resolution, Mr. Frederick R. Osgood said: "There have been twenty-seven deaths from this game during the past season, and a large number of young men were injured. The game is barbaric and brutal and ought not to be tolerated in our public schools. Dr. Butler of Columbia, has had the good sense to abolish it from that University. It has been shown that when a football player has been injured and appears in another game when partly recovered, the opposing players mass their men against this injured youth so as to overcome him. The game is worse than it ever was, and all talk of reforming it amounts to nothing."—The Ave Maria.

## MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD.

Gentlemen,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT from time to time for the past twenty years. It was recommended to me by a prominent physician of Montreal, who called it the "great Nova Scotia Liniment." It does the doctor's work; it is particularly good in cases of Rheumatism and Sprains. Yours truly,  
G. G. DUNSTAN,  
Chartered Accountant,  
Halifax, N. S., Sept. 21, 1906.

## Heart Trouble Cured.

Through one cause or another a large majority of the people are troubled with some form of heart trouble. The system becomes run down, the heart palpitates. You have weak and dizzy spells, a smothering feeling, cold clammy hands and feet, shortness of breath, sensation of pins and needles, rush of blood to the head, etc.

Wherever there are elderly people with weak hearts Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will be found an effective medicine. Mm. Wm. Elliott, Angus Ont., writes: "It is with the greatest pleasure I write you stating the benefit I have received by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I suffered greatly from heart trouble, weakness and smothering spells. I used a great deal of doctor's medicine but received no benefit. My friend advised me to buy a box of your pills, which I did, and soon found great relief. I highly recommend these pills to anyone suffering from heart trouble. Price 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."

"You should insist," said the doctor "on your boy's accustoming himself to cold baths."

"I don't have to insist," answered the worried father. "He'll be out skating before the ice is an eight of an inch thick."

## Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

Slum Worker—What a well-behaved little boy he is!

Burglar's wife—And he comes by it natural ma'am. His poor father all ways got his sentence reduced owing to good behavior.

An English boy went to visit his two Scotch cousins during his summer vacation. His breakfast consisted of plain oatmeal, and he got very tired of it. "Say, Jack," he said "don't you ever have milk with your porridge?"

Jack turned to his brother. "Eh, Tom," he said, "the lad thinks it's Christmas."

## Sprained Arm.

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

Little Dorothy's papa had been very ill with appendicitis, but at last she was permitted to see him. When the nurse came to take her away she hung back a moment.

"Haven't I been very quiet, papa?"

"Yes," whispered the parent.

"Then won't you do me a big favor, papa?"

"Certainly, what is it my child?"

"Let me see the baby."

## Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

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

A big-hearted Irish politician in a Western city had just left a theater one night when he was approached by a beggar, who said:

"Haven't I been very bright, benevolent, face I a little charity, sir, for a poor cripple?"

The politician gave the man some coins, saying:

"And how are you crippled, old man?"

"Financially, sir," answered the beggar, as he made off.

"What makes that young officer so blue?"

"I don't know, but perhaps it is because he is a submarine."

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 20 and 25 cents.

## Was Troubled With Dyspepsia.

For Years Could Get No Relief Until She Tried Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. M. Hermon, N.B., writes: "I can say that I have used Burdock Blood Bitters and I can now eat anything without it hurting me. I will highly recommend it to all who are troubled with stomach troubles."

Burdock Blood Bitters has an established reputation, extending over 34 years, as a specific for Dyspepsia in all its forms, and all diseases arising from its causes. For sale by all dealers.

Manna's Pharmacy by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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