

Life in the Chinese Republic.

Where millions struggle for existence— Means of transportation—Bridges over a thousand and years old—The games of the children—The maxims of Confucius— When a boy is seven—What travelers say of the lower classes.

(Concluded)

Chinese modes of travel are very interesting. Your baggage is not thrown on a baggage wagon by a man who grumbles at the weight of your trunk. It is carefully stowed, by a rope to the end of a pole, and the trunk is tied to the other end, and a polite coolie puts the pole across his strong shoulders and trudges away unconcernedly. Ladies ride in Oriental sedan chairs, carried by rammers, and men are often transported in a light wheelbarrow, seated in a bamboo chair, an umbrella held by a coolie, while another tumbles the barrow. Confucianism has long been the favorite religion of the Chinese. It is the religion of the state and the creed of the literati, which class studies it closely, assimilating its good until it is so largely a part of the Chinese nature that in the pages of the Aesopics may be seen portraits of the educated Chinese. According to Confucius, a Chinese gentleman considers it essential to education that in manner he must be free from excitement and familiarity, in language never a prayer to vulgarity or unreasonableness. He is never without responsibility, since he is responsible to himself for leading a moral life. He must also be of strict personal honor, sympathetic, and obliging to his friends. And affectionate to his family. The ideal man must be still more perfect. 'A wise man,' writes Confucius, 'regards the moral worth of a man, a fool only his title. A wise man expects no favor; a fool expects favors. A wise man fails not to be slow in his speech, diligent in deed. A wise man is dignified, not proud; a fool is proud, not dignified. A wise man makes right the subject of his being; he carries it out with judgment and good sense; he speaks it with modesty, and aims it with sincerity. It speaks well for the principles of the so-called wily Oriental that many of them follow out so closely the maxims of Confucius, who said, among other precepts not less moral; 'My aim in the conduct of life would be to be a comfort to my old folks, to be sincere, and to be found trustworthy by my friends, to love and to care for my young people.'

In their family life the Chinese certainly carry out the Confucian ideas as to filial piety, concerning which his laws are most stringent. His maxims are, many of them, quaintly phrased and always soundly sensible.

When we meet men of worth we should think how we may equal them; when we meet worthless men, we should learn to ourselves and find out if we resemble them.

'It is when the cold of winter comes that you know the pine and the cypress to be evergreen.'

'The man who expects much from himself and little from his enemies will never have enemies.'

Confucius, upon the servant question, would seem to be an abolitionist, yet he evidently had his opinion, since he says: 'Of all people, young women and servants are the most difficult to keep in the house. If you are familiar with them they forget their position; if you keep them at a distance they are discontented.' It would seem, however, as if the followers of this heathen philosopher must have found some satisfactory method of training the serving class, for Chinese servants are among the best in the world, industrious, economical, faithful.

The education of a Chinese man is a serious business. Unlike the Hindus, who regard girls as of no value, the Chinese educate boys and girls practically alike up to the age of seven. It is essentially a moral education. Both are taught to speak the truth, to stand erect in their proper places, and to listen with respectful attention. A little boy is taught to stand up quickly and boldly; a girl to reply deliberately and gently. Both are instructed that they must attend humbly to everything said by their teacher, and cherish no evil designs, always conform with good maxims, to be neat and orderly, to be polite, to learn something new every morning, and to rehearse it over every night. When a little boy is seven he is given to a teacher to be educated, while the little girl remains at home with her mother, and is carefully taught all feminine crafts and duties. A little boy first reading in Chinese is the Trimerical Chinese, written in ryme, and containing little moral tales after the fashion of Miss Elgworth, with precepts about the virtues. From the time he first conquers this his education continues in a manner which would surprise an American boy! There is not a word said about being or growing rich, nothing about being smart. He is taught moral, first and foremost; then history and the lives of the great. It may be argued that the Chinese system of education tends to educate the morals rather than the intellect, and to deal with a matter instead of mind, but

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, small and heaving, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic.

'I was ill for four months with catarrh in the head and throat. Had a bad cough and raised blood. I had become discouraged when my husband bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded me to try it. I advise all to take it. It has cured and built me up.' Mrs. W. H. BROWN, West Leominster, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

who could say if a choice must be made it would not be better to do this than to educate the mind at the expense of the character, the tendency of the present day mode of godless American education.

The Chinese believe that at the age of eleven a child should have learned to read and write, and acquiring the fundamental principles of arithmetic, have learned to reverse them.

Education often depends entirely upon the course of life the boy has planned to pursue, but he generally desires to enter the service of the State. It is little understood by outsiders that China has always been a democratic country. There is no titled class, and education is the only path to aristocracy. But two titles are hereditary, those belonging to the family of Confucius, and that of the pirate Koxinga, that 'sea quelling' Duke who drove the Dutch from Formosa. Titles in China are bestowed for merit in the service of the State, and since only the educated can enter this service, it will readily be seen that the cachet of aristocracy is literary attainment. The examinations for civil service are notably severe, and men have studied many years only to fail at the end.

The Chinese exclusion of the foreign element from their land may be due to the very unpleasant impressions produced upon the Chinese by such foreigners as have intruded into the interior of the empire.

'Foreigners,' says one of their writers, 'lack four out of the five cardinal virtues. They have not benevolence, because they have introduced into our province poisonous drugs for their own benefit. They lack righteousness, because they have sent fleets to rob others of their possessions. They show no sense of propriety, because men and women mix in society, and walk arm in arm in the streets. They lack wisdom, because they reject the teachings of antiquity.'

Portraits of the lower classes among the Chinese, as given by travelers and residents in their land, are nearly all flattering. They are, as a rule, well behaved, industrious, and intelligent; they learn easily, and can do anything. They are as polite as the gentry, who worship talent, believe in right, and delight in literature.—Benziger's.

The Jews in Ireland.

Number About Six Thousand—One Half of Them in Dublin—A Jewish Community in Ireland in the Twelfth Century.

A writer in the Canadian Jewish Times gives some interesting information about the Jews in Ireland. He says:

'In all the four Provinces of Ireland—Leinster, Ulster, Munster and Connaught—with a general population of over four millions, there are about six thousand Jewish inhabitants, and of these quite half dwell in one city alone—Dublin, the capital. In only two other cities, Belfast and Cork, are Jews settled in any appreciable degree, the former containing about one thousand and the latter slightly less. Dominant communities exist in Limerick and Waterford in the South, and in Lurgan in the North; but as yet the Western Province of Connaught is actually without a Jewish element. This peculiar aversion of Jews for this part of Ireland is seen by statistics taken from the official census of 1901, where the record stands that while Leinster had 2,246 Jews, Ulster 851, and Munster 670 Jews, only four Jews resided in the whole Province of Connaught, which is the stronghold of the Irish Roman Catholic peasantry.'

'As far back as the twelfth century of the present era there was a Jewish community in Ireland. On July 23d, 1232, Henry III, King of England, entrusted the custody of his Jewish subjects in Ireland to Peter de Rivall (or Rivaux), and we find mention in the Dublin White Book, under date 1241, of a law prohibiting the placing of pledges with Jews—in Judaismo potius.' Evidently our ancestors did not find Ireland too

hospitable; for among the penalties imposed upon Jewish delinquents in the sister island, was that of banishment to Ireland. We must presume that with the expulsion of Jews from England by Edward I in 1290, those in Ireland had also to go, and that until Cromwell's edict of 1655 permitting their reestablishment in England, there were no Jews at all in Great Britain and Ireland. Yet, thirty years previously, about 1620, there is actual record of a Jewish merchant, named Davidson, having purchased property in Mea h, a county in the Province of Leinster. In the reign of Queen Anne (1702-14) the Jewish community of London was honored by a visit from Rabbi Avron Sopher, of Dublin, and in 1745 the Hebrew congregation in the Irish capital numbered forty families.

'There is an amusing episode connected with the rise of the Dublin Jewish community. The first synagogue was a room in a tenement house in Stafford Street, and afterwards, in 1835, in Mary's Abbey. Two brothers, named Phillips, were in charge of the synagogue's affairs, which were in a deplorable condition. The congregation fell into arrears for rent, and the landlord, when payment had altogether ceased, one day entered the synagogue and stole the Scrolls of the Law, with which she made off across the Irish Channel. The brothers Phillips went in pursuit, and at length recovered the sacred object, but not before liberally compensating the aggrieved landlord with borrowed money. Thenceforth the startled congregation redoubled their efforts to maintain a place of worship which should be immune from such outrage in future, and after almost superhuman exertions a suitable edifice was built twenty years ago in Adelaide Road.

'This synagogue is one of comparative magnificence, and is prettily situated. A canal runs at the rear, and gardens and playgrounds are on either side. The National Schools occupy the basement, the pupils being all Jewish children; but the head teacher is a Christian. The interior of the synagogue is fairly spacious, accommodating fully five hundred of both sexes. The ladies—so is usual in larger synagogues—are seated in a balcony. The "bimah" is just in the center of the floor, about half a dozen tiers of seats separating it from the arched recess where the "Oron Kadosh" is stationed.'

Grand Trunk System News Items.

TUESDAY, 29th APRIL, 1913.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, creator of 'Sherlock Holmes,' and Lady Conan Doyle will pass several months in the coast and prairie provinces early in 1914, making the Jasper Park, west of Edmonton, on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, their objective point, with headquarters at Fitzburg in the heart of the Yellowstone Pass.

The authority for this interesting announcement is Lieut. Colonel S. Maynard Rogers, Superintendent of the Park, who has just spent a month in this new national playground which covers an area of 1,400 square miles.

'We also expect prominent men and women from various parts of the world,' the superintendent further states, 'to visit the new wonderland in the Northern Canadian Rockies as soon as the Grand Trunk Pacific has completed its transcontinental system to Prince Rupert.'

'During my stay in the Park I saw quite a number of red deer and mountain goats, and it is hoped that by strict preservation of all animal and bird life within its borders, the visitors will be afforded increasing facilities for shooting during the Alberta game season in the adjoining district, the park remaining a sanctuary for all kinds of game.'

'The staff at the park is now engaged in building a wagon trail to Pyramid Lake, one of the finest spots there, for the erection of summer cottages. Pyramid Lake affords excellent fishing. Professor Prince, Superintendent of Dominion Fisheries, has promised to stock this and other lakes in the park with fish that will thrive in these waters, thus still further increasing the attractions for those desirous of pursuing this sport. The park contains numerous ideal fishing resorts, with the purest of water and a pleasant climate. The noon day temperature during the first three weeks in April was from 70 to 83 degrees in the shade, with real summer conditions prevailing throughout.'

Extensive improvements are being made by the Grand Trunk Railway System at Bay City, Mich., which includes a bridge across the Saginaw River, a new passenger station, and a freight house, at an estimated total cost of \$750,000.

The professor was delivering the final lecture of the term. He dwelt with much emphasis on the fact that each student should devote all the intervening time preparing for the final examinations.

'The examination papers are now in the hands of the printer. Are there any questions to be asked?' Silence prevailed. Suddenly a voice from the rear inquired: 'Who's the printer?'

ALCOHOL

is almost the worst thing for consumptive. Many of the "just-as-good" preparations contain as much as 20% of alcohol; Scott's Emulsion not a drop. Insist on having

Scott's Emulsion

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

A COLD

However Slight MAY TURN INTO BRONCHITIS.

You should never neglect a cold, however slight. If you do not treat it in time it will, in all probability, develop into bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, or some other serious throat or lung trouble.

On the first sign of a cold or cough it is advisable to cure it at once, and not let it run on for an indefinite period.

For this purpose there is nothing so equal Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, a remedy that has been universally used for the past twenty-five years.

You do not experiment when you get it. Mrs. Louis Lalonde, Pont-tanguishene, Ont., writes: "When my little boy was two years old he caught a cold which turned into bronchitis. I tried everything to cure him, even to doctor's medicine, but it did him no good. One day I was advised to give Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup a trial, and before he had had a bottle used, he was cured. I would advise all mothers to try it, as good results will follow. My home is never without it."

See that you get "Dr. Wood's," as these are the genuine imitations. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, 8 pine trees the trade mark; the price, 25 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Visitor: "Could I speak with the person for a moment?" Servant: "O, if I disturbed him now he'd take me head off. He's writing a sermon on 'S.I.' control."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LIMITED. I was very sick with Quinsy and thought I would starve. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT and I cured me at once. I am never without it now. Yours gratefully, MRS. D. C. PRINCE, Nawigawank, Ont. 21st.

Biffus has a son who is badly stagetrunk. "Unhappy boy!" exclaimed the irate parent. "And you actually propose to dishonor my name on the boards of the theatre?" "Way father I would take an assumed one."

"Well, how would that help it. Suppose you were to succeed, much credit I should get if no one knew I was your father!"

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

"Jimmie, your face is dirty again this morning," said the teacher. "What would you say if I came to school every day with a dirty face?" "I'd be too perlitte to say anything!" granted Jimmie.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

"I did Jack no good to marry his stenographer, for she continued the habit of the office in their home."

"How so?" "When he starts to dictate she takes him down."

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

"He—I have a suit of clothes for every day in the week."

"Suit—? Way every time I see you, you have on the same suit!"

"He— Yes this is the one!"

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 50c.

Miss Winslow: "Is Harry stingy?" Miss Foy: "Stingy? He's married a thin girl because she could wear a smaller engagement ring."

Troubled With Weak Heart.

Was All Run Down.

Many people are unaware of having anything wrong with their heart till some excitement, overwork or worry causes them suddenly to feel faint or dizzy, and have an all-gone sinking sensation.

On the first sign of any weakness of the heart or nerves, you should not wait until your case becomes so desperate that it is going to take years to cure you, but avail yourself of a prompt and perfect cure by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mr. Thomas A. Stevenson, Harris, Sask., writes:—"I was troubled with weak heart, and was all run down for a long while. I was almost in despair of ever getting well again, until a friend advised me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. After the first box, I was much better, and three boxes cured me. I am now, as well as ever, and will highly recommend them to any one else troubled with a weak heart."

The price of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills is 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25.

For sale at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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The Charlottetown Business College's claims of superiority are not based on hot air, bombast or broadside bragosity.

The equipment of this college is complete in every respect. There are enough typewriters, forms, etc., for every student, and therefore none are kept back and none especially favored. The teachers are the best that can be secured and the location ideal—right in the heart of the business district—the courses plain, practical and full of "usable" knowledge.

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L. B. MILLER, Principal, VICTORIA ROW.

Visitor: "Could I speak with the person for a moment?" Servant: "O, if I disturbed him now he'd take me head off. He's writing a sermon on 'S.I.' control."

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Spring and Summer weather calls for prompt attention to the

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We beg to remind our numerous patrons that we have REMOVED from 23 Prince Street

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We want EGGS and BUTTER for CASH, or in exchange for GROCERIES.

House Cleaning Supplies!

We Have a Full Line in Stock Give us a call.

EUREKA TEA.

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

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

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Number One Timothy Seed, Number One Clover Seed, White Russian, White Fife and Red Fife Wheat.

Island Grown and Imported Banner, Ligowo, Black Tartarian, White Wave and Abundance Oats, the best quality.

Field Peas, Vetches, Barley, Buckwheat, Fodder Corn, Flax Seed, &c., &c.

Carter's Seeds grow and are the best that grow.

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Each eye is tested separately and fitted with the special lense that is required and mountings wished for.

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