

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1913

Vol. XLII, No. 35

## Prince Edward Island Railway.

Commencing on April 16, 1913, trains on this Railway will run as follows:

| Read Down |       |      |                  | Read Up  |       |      |      |
|-----------|-------|------|------------------|----------|-------|------|------|
| Dly       | Dly   | Dly  | Dly              | Dly      | Dly   | Dly  | Dly  |
| ex        | ex    | ex   | ex               | ex       | ex    | ex   | ex   |
| San       | San   | San  | STATIONS         | San      | San   | San  | San  |
| P.M.      | A.M.  | A.M. |                  | P.M.     | P.M.  | P.M. | P.M. |
| 3 45      | 11 45 | 7 45 | Lv Charlottetown | Ar 9 55  | 11 40 |      | 9 50 |
| 4 52      | 12 59 | 8 38 | Lv Hunter River  | Ar 8 38  | 10 38 |      | 8 55 |
| 5 30      | 1 43  | 9 07 | Lv Emerald Jo    | Ar 7 45  | 10 04 | 5 25 | 8 26 |
| 6 00      | 2 21  | 9 30 | Lv Kensington    | Ar       | 9 35  | 4 47 | 8 00 |
| 6 30      | 2 55  | 9 55 | Ar Summerside    | Lv       | 9 00  | 4 15 | 7 40 |
| 7 45      | A.M.  | A.M. |                  | A.M.     | A.M.  | P.M. | P.M. |
| P.M.      | Noon  |      |                  | A.M.     | P.M.  |      |      |
| 7 50      | 12 00 |      | Lv Summerside    | Ar 8 45  | 10 55 |      |      |
| 8 48      | 1 23  |      | Lv Port Hill     | Ar 7 48  | 9 38  |      |      |
| 9 37      | 2 40  |      | Lv O'Leary       | Ar 6 57  | 2 10  |      |      |
| 10 50     | 4 40  |      | Ar Tignish       | Lv 5 45  | 12 10 |      |      |
|           | 8 30  |      | Lv Emerald Juno  | Ar 7 40  |       |      |      |
|           | 9 20  |      | Ar Cape Traverse | Lv 6 50  |       |      |      |
| P.M.      | P.M.  |      |                  | A.M.     | P.M.  |      |      |
| P.M.      | A.M.  |      |                  | A.M.     | P.M.  |      |      |
| 3 00      | 7 00  |      | Lv Charlottetown | Ar 9 30  | 5 40  |      |      |
| 4 10      | 8 30  |      | Lv Mount Stewart | Ar 8 30  | 4 10  |      |      |
| 4 36      | 9 07  |      | Lv Morell        | Ar 7 56  | 3 20  |      |      |
| 4 57      | 9 33  |      | Lv St. Peter's   | Ar 7 35  | 2 51  |      |      |
| 6 00      | 11 05 |      | Ar Souris        | Lv 6 35  | 5 35  | 1 25 |      |
| 7 10      |       |      | Ar Elmira        | Lv 5 30  |       |      |      |
| 8 04      | 9 40  |      | Ar Cardigan      | Lv 7 26  | 2 43  |      |      |
| 8 25      | 10 09 |      | Ar Montague      | Lv 7 04  | 2 15  |      |      |
| 8 00      | 10 50 |      | Ar Georgetown    | Lv 6 30  | 1 25  |      |      |
| P.M.      | A.M.  |      |                  | A.M.     | P.M.  |      |      |
| Dly       | Sat   |      |                  | Dly      | Sat   |      |      |
| ex        | only  |      |                  | ex       | only  |      |      |
| Sat       |       |      |                  | Sat      |       |      |      |
| and Sun   |       |      |                  | and Sun  |       |      |      |
| P.M.      | P.M.  |      |                  | A.M.     | A.M.  |      |      |
| 3 10      | 3 10  |      | Lv Charlottetown | Ar 10 00 | 9 45  |      |      |
| 4 57      | 4 25  |      | Lv Vernon River  | Ar 8 23  | 8 31  |      |      |
| 7 00      | 5 55  |      | Ar Murray Harbor | Lv 6 30  | 7 00  |      |      |
| P.M.      | P.M.  |      |                  | A.M.     | A.M.  |      |      |

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July 26, 1911—1f

### Sicily And The Sicilians.

Palermo, July 16.

After Italy itself no other part of Europe has had its praises so much sung by modern poets as Sicily. Our own Longfellow has gone to Sicilian folk-lore for some of the most beautiful pieces of his "Tales of a Wayside Inn." Wordsworth tells us that Sicily was the constant dream of his youth. But among all the poets Goethe caps the climax and tells us that without Sicily, Italy is indistinguishable. "Sicily," he says, "is the key to the whole." This, of course, is one of those exaggerations allowed to poets. If Sicily were to sink forth with to the bottom of the Mediterranean, Italy would still remain a separate unit and perfectly intelligible, the home of beauty and art, of poetry, and religion, the center of the world's history, the most interesting country on the surface of the globe. Yet is there a grain of truth in the paradox of the German poet?

Placed in the middle of the Mediterranean and in close proximity to Italy, Sicily became the meeting place and battle ground of all the races that have in succession contended for the possession of the peninsula, and they have all left their traces in its history, in its art, and in the character of its inhabitants. I have seen Sicily twice in my lifetime, and of all the impressions received on either visit, two will remain forever indelible in my memory. The one is a monument built by nature; the other is a monument of art. The former is Mount Aetna; the latter the Cathedral of Mondragone. Mondragone is a suburb of Palermo and contains the most beautiful church in all Sicily. I shall speak of it on another occasion. Suffice it to say that in some respect it is unrivalled by any church edifice in the entire world.

### A KIND AND GENEROUS NATURE.

Of course, the most interesting thing in Sicily are the Sicilians themselves. Every Sicilian contains a small Aetna in his own bosom, and his eyes, on provocation, remind you of the fires within, and that an eruption may at any time break forth. And yet the eruptions are on the whole rare among the common people. Crimes of a serious character are not as frequent in Sicily as they are in some countries that boast of a higher civilization.

Beneath the threatening aspect the Sicilian has a kind and generous nature; he is faithful to his friends; he is honest and frugal and industrious. When, however, we analyze his character or, indeed, become acquainted with him at close quarters without analysis, the question will perforce obtrude itself, what would these people have become without the softening and civilizing influence of the Catholic Church?

### LIVES ARE LABORIOUS AND FRUGAL.

The answer cannot be given in a sentence; but we do know that the undeniably noble, kind, gentle and hospitable traits in their character are due in most part, if not entirely to that influence. Of that character in the main we can repeat again what even the English Protestant, Symonds, has written of the Neapolitan:

"The occupations of the sea and land are blended together on this shore; and the people are both bilthe and gentle. It is true that their passions are on the surface, and that the knife is ready to their hand. But the combination of fierceness and softness in them has an inflexible charm when one has learned by observation that their lives are laborious and frugal, and that their honesty is hardly less than their vigor. Happy, indeed, are they—so happy that, but for crimes accumulated through successive generations by bad Governors—they might deserve what Shelly wrote of his imagined island in Epipsyphidion."

### GVERNED BY THEIR OLD CUSTOMS.

The influence of bad government to which Symonds refers is still evident in Sicily. In this respect Sicily is, probably, worse off than the rest of Italy. The people are less in sympathy with the government. In fact, they look upon its officials as foreigners and intruders. They differ very much from the Italians in character, and practically consider themselves a distinct nation. They are still, to a great extent, governed by their old customs. On the other hand the Italians seem to govern them. They get no cooperation or sympathy from the populace. Accordingly, brigandage, the Mafia, and other secret societies flourish, and the government is powerless to stamp them out. It must be remembered that Italy in the course of a thousand years has never been a political unit; and Sicily has always been the most distinct portion contained in the conglomeration that has been known under that generic name.

### HOMERULE DOES NOT EXIST.

This is a very simple and plain fact; but one which the government at Rome seems never to have learned. It wants to control everything in every corner of the kingdom, even down to the smallest opinions of the mayor or local government does not exist. There can be no doubt that a form of home rule under appropriate central supervision would be the best for Sicily.

It would make the people responsible for the conduct of their own affairs, would gain their sympathy and cooperation, and would make reform and the suppression of abuses possible. It is said that the idea which Pius IX had in his young days of a United Italy was to form a union of confederated states, each under its own distinct government and with the Pope in the center. There can be no manner of doubt that such a plan, if realized, would be better than the present bureaucracy.

### ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT AETNA.

The enthusiasm of Sicilians about Aetna is quite intelligible after one has seen Aetna and the position it occupies in Sicily. The mountain really fills the whole eastern part of the island, not so much by what it occupies as by what it dominates. It is 10,850 feet high, the highest burning mountain in the world. It covers a surface area of 460 square miles, sitting on a base which in shape is almost a perfect circle and measures ninety miles in circumference.

Aetna has the form of a truncated cone, the regular and gradually sloping sides of which afford admirable opportunities for agriculture in the lower altitudes. These slopes are broken by but one immense gash in the mountain side towards the east, which is called the "Valley of the Ox." Subsidiary cones arise in its upper regions to the number of two hundred. It is, therefore, far greater as well as more terrible than Mount Vesuvius. Its size, however, removes the crater to a greater distance from the cities below.

### ALWAYS A RAGING VOLCANO.

From the old Latin authors we know that Vesuvius was harmless even in the time of Augustus; and that cattle were then grazed within its extinct crater. Not so Aetna which has been a raging volcano as far back as history has any records. To the imagination of the ancient Greeks it was the forge of Vulcan, the god of fire. In the nineteenth century there were nineteen eruptions, an average of one every five years. One of great violence took place only two years ago. It can easily be imagined, therefore, how Aetna never allows the Sicilians to become forgetful of its existence. What a Sicilian fellow-traveller said about its climate is literally true. Some Arctic snow can be always found on its summit, and at its base the roses bloom in January. Along the southern shore, upon which it looks down, flourish all the trees and fruits that we associate with perpetual summer, oranges and lemons, figs and olives, Neapolitan flowering palms.

### MOUNTAIN HAS THREE ZONES.

Apart from this territory that extends from its base to the sea, the mountain itself has, indeed, as my Sicilian friend boasted, three zones. They are not exactly identical with those we learned in the geographies, for there is no torridity in Sicily. These zones the people call Regions. The first is called the cultivated region, and the name explains itself. It extends to an altitude of 3,500 feet.

The second is called the forest region, the lower part of which is clothed chiefly with evergreen pine, the upper with birches and a few small groves of oak. The chestnut, cultivated either for its fruit or for its timber, is found in both these zones. The forest region terminates at a height of 6,500 feet. The highest zone, running from this point to the summit, is called desert region. The name is hardly appropriate, for there is still vegetation though of a stunted description, the trees of all kinds becoming dwarfed into shrubs.

### DOMINATES THE ENTIRE ISLAND.

A curious phenomenon is that the streams that run down the sides of this mountain all unite to form one river, which runs in almost a perfect circle around its base. The base, namely, is on a lower level than the country to the North, West and Southwest, and so the waters, separating at a point to the Northwest, run in opposite directions around the base of the mountain until they reach the sea at the Southeast. The enthusiasm of the Sicilians, therefore about Aetna is intelligible. It is a little country, rather a little world, in itself.

The people who live around it call it simply the mountain. The Italian is *Monte*; but there is no such word in the Sicilian dialect. Here it is called

either the *mountain* (1 mont) or *Mongibello*—a combination of two words for mountain, the one Latin and the other Arabic—(Lavin, mnc, and Arabic, gsb.) The name is occasionally appropriate, for the blood of both races is mingled in the people who use the name. Mongibello fills the whole east of Sicily and dominates the entire island, and little wonder, therefore, that it fills and dominates the imagination of the people who grow up within view of its smoking crater.—O. B. M. in N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

### The Psalm a Treasury of Devotion.

To Charles Lamb is attributed the remark: "When a new book comes out I read an old one." This would be a good practice for many well-meaning persons. New prayers, new cults, formulas and liturgies are eagerly taken up, while the old, well-tried and honored devotions are passed by. St. Alphonsus, in his treatise on prayer relates that the ancient Fathers, who were our first instructors in the spiritual life, held a conference to determine what was the exercise most useful and most necessary for eternal salvation, and that they determined it was to repeat over and over again the short prayer of David, "Incline unto my aid, O God!" What a treasury of devotion we have in the Psalm if we would only make use of it. When Frederic Ozanam, founder of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, was nearing the end of his all too brief career, which closed at the age of forty years, he wrote these words in testimony of the benefit he had derived from the Psalms: "I am easily cast down by suffering, and I should be inconsolable in my weakness if I did not find comfort in the Psalms, those cries of sorrow which David sends forth to God, and which God at last answers by granting him pardon and peace." \* \* \* During many weeks of extreme languor the Psalms have never been out of my hands. I never wearied of reading over, and over those sublime lamentations, those flights of hope, those supplications full of love which answer to all the wants and all the miseries of human nature. It is nearly 3,000 years since a king composed those songs in his days of repentance and desolation, and we still find in them the expressions of our deepest anguish and the consolation of our sorrows. The priest recites them daily; thousands of monasteries have been founded in order that these psalms might be chanted at every hour, and that this voice of application might never be silent. The gospel alone is superior to the hymns of David, and this only because it is their fulfillment, because all the yearnings, all the ardors, all the holy impatience of the prophet, in the Redeemer issued of his race. So great is the bond between the two Testaments that the Redeemer Himself had no name dearer to Him than that of Son of David. The two blind men of Jericho called Him by it, and I often cry out to Him, with them, Son of David, have mercy on us."

### The "Lazy Monks."

The system of reading and writing music which has been adopted by the whole world is the invention of one of those "Catholic monks" of the Middle Ages about whose "ignorance and superstition" we find anti-Catholic writers indulging in so much absurd misrepresentation. Were it not for the learned monks and other intellects of the Catholic Church and their patient labors and devotion to the higher sciences and accomplishments, the civilization of today would be without their most precious text books and models. Guido Aretino was a Benedictine monk, born at Arezzo, near the end of the tenth century. In the midst of his religious duties he found time to cultivate and develop his remarkable genius for musical composition. The old system of learning music was extremely crude and tedious, and it required years of patient study to learn how to read music. Guido undertook to simplify the problem, and succeeded to such a degree that, after the lapse of nine centuries, his method is still the method of the world's musicians. His religious temperament manifested itself in his choosing as the names of the notes *ut, mi, fa, sol, la, si*, the first syllables of a Latin hymn to St. John. Pope John XVIII invited Guido to his court, and was delighted with his new system, and gave him every facility and encouragement in perfecting it, both in the writing and reading of musical compositions. The modern gamut was Guido's invention, and from the Vatican resounded the first strains of celestial melody, reduced to a pop-

## FOUR BOXES OF DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS PUT HER ON HER FEET.

Mrs. Ed. Boyer, Nokomis, Sask., writes: "I had been troubled with weak back and kidneys. I had terrible dizzy headaches, and could not sleep at night. In this I way suffered for ten years, until I read about DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. I purchased two boxes, and as they helped me, I sent for two more, and they put me on my feet, and I have been able to work ever since."

For Backache, Lame Back, Weak Back, or any other Kidney Trouble, there is no remedy so equal DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

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

To try to look intelligent is easier than making good.

The enterprising summer girl has so use for the young man who wastes his time kissing her hand.

### Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

One way to avoid a quarrel is to be absent at the psychological moment.

A man never boasts of his will power if his wife is around.

### A Sensible Merchant.

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 25 and 50 cts.

Even a poor trouble hunter is sure to find it quickly.

A clever woman is one who permits a man to talk about himself.

### Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Don't have to go to Canada to listen to Mr. Thaw's recital. His money can be heard talking right here.—N. Y. Telegram.

### 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.

If it were not for my friends we should have nobody to gossip about.

Some people keep so busy observing the prophecies that they have no time to do anything else worth while.

### Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

The best proof of the assertion that two can live as cheaply as one is the fact that a lot of them do it.

I would work only when it rains, if I could have my wishes. And when the sun shines through the pane, I'd always be out fishing.

### WAS TROUBLED WITH SOUR STOMACH AND BILIOUSNESS.

Sour Stomach and Biliousness are caused by a sluggish Liver, for which there is not working property, it holds back the bile, which is so essential to promote the movement of the bowels, and the bile gets into the blood instead of passing through the usual channel, thus causing many stomach and bowel troubles.

There is only one way to prevent the liver from becoming upset, and that is by the use of MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS.

Miss Julia Lang, Yarko, Sask., writes: "For several years I was troubled with sour stomach and biliousness, and did not get any relief until I used MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS. I had only taken them two weeks when my trouble was quite gone, and I will recommend them to all who suffer as I did." The price of MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS is 25 cents per box, or 50 cents for \$1.00. They can be procured at all dealers, or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.