

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1913

Vol. XLII, No. 29

## 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	San	San	San	San	San
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
3 45	11 45	7 45					
4 52	12 59	8 38					
5 50	1 43	9 07					
6 00	2 21	9 30					
6 30	2 55	9 55					
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.					
7 50	12 00						
8 48	1 23						
9 37	2 49						
10 51	4 49						
	8 30						
	9 20						
P.M.	P.M.						
3 09	7 00						
4 10	8 30						
4 36	9 07						
4 57	9 33						
6 00	11 05						
	7 10						
	5 04	9 40					
	5 25	10 09					
	6 00	10 50					
P.M.	A.M.						
Dly	Sat						
ex	only						
Sat							
and Sun							
P.M.	P.M.						
3 10	3 10						
4 47	4 25						
7 00	5 55						
P.M.	P.M.						

H. McEwen, Supt. P. E. I. Railway.

## AMERICAN LADY CORSETS



Will Fit You Perfectly

American Lady Corsets are worn by thousands of ladies all over America. They stand for the final word in corsetry; producing to perfection fashion's demands for this season, namely, the modish low bust, the very long hip and back—in fact the uncorrected effect so sought after.

"American Lady" boning is very superior, made of specially selected material—flexible more or less to meet the demands of the various figures for which it is intended.

American Lady Hose Supporters are made of Para rubber thread webbing, giving the best possible wear.

We control "American Lady" Corsets for Charlottetown and guarantee them to give satisfaction.

Ask to see the different models.

## L. J. REDDIN

My Store 117 Queen Street.

April 30, 1913.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D.  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,  
148 PRINCE STREET  
CHARLOTTETOWN.  
Solicitors for Royal Bank & Canada

STEWART & CAMPBELL,  
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

OFFICES IN DEARNEY'S BLOCK, CORNER  
QUEEN AND GRAFTON STREETS, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.  
MONEY TO LOAN.  
W. S. STEWART, K. C. | H. A. CAMPBELL.  
July 5, 1911—jy.

## Summer Goods —FOR— Summer Weather

The HOT weather is coming. For your vacation we have HAMMOCKS at \$1.00 up to \$5.00 each, splendid value.

THE NEWEST BOOKS, and books for vacation days. See the great value we are giving in NEW AMERICAN RE-PRINTS, regular price \$1.25, our price only 50c each. PAPER COVERED BOOKS, hundreds at 5c each and up.

CROQUET SETS, arrived today, 4 ball \$1.25, 6 ball \$1.50, 8 ball \$2.25, and up to \$5.50 per set.

20 PER CENT off balance of BASE BALL GOODS.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.  
CHARLOTTETOWN.

July 16th, 1913



## A GOOD REPORT!

will be made by discriminating smokers after a trial of our

## RIVAL AND MASTER MARINE

Smoking Tobaccos. Cool, sweet and fragrant. Burns cleanly and freely but NOT THE TONGUE. Try our Combination Twist Chewing Tobacco also. It's worth the money every time.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co.

## JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office

Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Tickets

Dodgers

Posters

Check Books

Note Books of Hand

Receipt Books

Letter Heads

J. A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. MacDonald  
Jas. D. Stewart.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,  
Newsom's Block, Charlottetown.

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.  
McDonald Bros. Building,  
Georgetown

D. C. McLEOD, K. C. | W. B. BENTLEY

McLEOD & BENTLEY  
Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN  
Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.  
July 26, 1911—lf

## Catholic Encyclopedia.

A very beautiful and comprehensive pamphlet, has been issued by the Catholic Encyclopedia, New York. It gives a clear and as complete an account of the great work as is possible in a brief compass. This pamphlet will be sent to anyone who applies for it at 16 East 40th Street, New York City. Following is a sample of the manner of information furnished by the pamphlet in question:

### EXECUTION OF THE ORIGINAL PLAN.

(Statement issued at the Conclusion of this Work.)

The foregoing statement indicates in general terms the scope, aim and chief characteristics of the Encyclopedia as originally planned.

In the execution of the plan no essential feature has been changed or omitted; the Preface would be as appropriate to the fifteenth volume as it was to the first. Since it was written numerous questions have arisen regarding matters of detail; but these have been settled in accordance with the ideas and principles which were adopted by the Editors before a page of the Encyclopedia was published.

Now that the work is completed, it is interesting to review the process of organization and the development of methods by which the steady progress of the undertaking and its final success was secured.

### BOARD OF EDITORS.

The Board of Editors, five in number, was organized in January, 1905, and its membership has remained the same throughout the production of the work. All the members had been engaged in editorial work before the Encyclopedia was thought of. As teachers and lecturers they had become familiar with the field of education and with the needs of Catholic literature. Through experience gained in different spheres of activity they had reached the same conclusions regarding the necessity of a Catholic encyclopedia and the advisability of proceeding at once with its publication.

The Editors were elected also members of the Board of Directors and were given full authority in all matters affecting the nature, contents and policy of the Encyclopedia. Two years were spent in studying every phase of the project, in arranging its details and in selecting the requisite methods for carrying on the work carefully and expeditiously. While a systematic procedure was thus determined upon, it by no means precluded later discussion of ways and means; the system itself required that each step should be seriously considered and for this purpose the regular meetings of the Board were continued during the entire course of publication.

In accomplishing their preliminary task and in dealing with problems that presented no slight difficulty, the Editors were encouraged by the widespread interest which the first announcement of the Encyclopedia aroused. Cordial approval was given by the Apostolic Delegate and by the members of the Hierarchy. Many useful suggestions were received from clergymen, teachers, authors and publishers in the United States and in other countries. The project was welcomed with enthusiasm by the laity, and a large number of subscriptions were taken before the first volume appeared in March, 1907. As other volumes followed with promptness and regularity, the public soon became aware that the Encyclopedia was rapidly passing from the region of things possible and desirable to that of accomplished facts, and moreover that it was taking a unique position among the important publications of modern times.

### CHOICE OF SUBJECTS.

The Encyclopedia was to be "an international work of reference on the constitution, doctrine, discipline and history of the Catholic Church." With a scope so vast before them, the Editors devoted their earliest efforts to the mapping out of the subject matter. This was arranged in thirty-two Departments which were then distributed so as to allow each editor a certain group of Departments for special supervision and yet leave to the Board as a whole the final decision upon the inclusion or exclusion of any proposed subject.

In each Department, the selection of subjects was determined to a considerable extent by the very nature and purpose of the Encyclopedia. Other titles drawn from various sources—such as encyclopedias of a general character, standard works, and periodical publications. A large number of articles was suggested by scholars whose competence in special lines or in the preparation of works similar to the Encyclopedia gave weight to their opinions. No subject, however, was accepted or rejected until it had been passed on by each Editor.

The work was intended to show not only the inner life of the Church in organization, teaching, and practice, but also the manifold and far-reaching influence of Catholicism upon all that most deeply concerns mankind. Hence the introduction of many titles which are not specifically Catholic or even religious in the stricter sense, but under which some interest of the Church or some phase of its activity is recorded. Such are the accounts given of different religions and sects, of countries and states, of literatures and philosophies, of institutions and individuals that have been extraneous, or even antagonistic, to the Church. Special care, of course, was taken to include those subjects which are often treated in a way that gives false or inaccurate impressions regarding the Catholic position or the facts of history. Even where the same subject would naturally recur under different titles, it was, if sufficiently important, allotted a separate article. On the other hand, to avoid needless repetition, it was often found necessary to introduce the subject in alphabetical order with a cross-reference to the article in which, under a different title, it would be more appropriately treated. Finally, as no other extensive work of reference would be available to a large number of the purchasers of this Encyclopedia, due provision was made for supplying in every instance such general information as the ordinary reader might reasonably expect to find in connexion with the subjects treated.

As the vitality of an organization is manifested chiefly in the achievements of its prominent members, it is but natural that this work should contain a large number of biographies. In these articles, particularly judicious selection was necessary, as well as moderation in treatment. For obvious reasons biographies of living persons were not admitted; nor was distinction of whatever sort the chief criterion of selection; but rather, in the case of eminent Catholics, their loyalty to the Church. On grounds that are plainly different, the list of biographies includes various names that recall important controversies, heresies, errors or phases of conflict through which the Church has passed, and concerning which it was needed to set in clear light the Catholic position.

From the outset the Editors adopted the principle that each article should be prepared by the ablest available writer. The contributors were selected, not on account of their official position, but with reference to their scholarship and their special qualifications for handling the subjects assigned them. In addition to the names already conspicuous in Catholic literature, the list was drawn up after consultation with well-informed persons in various countries. Inquiries were sent to the Catholic colleges, seminaries and universities in the United States, Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland and Australia. The Bishops in the English-speaking countries were requested to suggest writers for articles on their respective dioceses and the political divisions, such as the States of the Union, in which their dioceses are situated. The heads of Religious Orders and Congregations were consulted regarding the assignment of each article in which they might be directly interested. Authorities on Catholic subjects in non-Catholic institutions of learning in this country were also invited to co-operate. By correspondence or by personal visit, the Editors secured contributions from prominent writers on the Continent of Europe, especially among the professors of the various universities and members of learned societies. The fact that the list includes 2452 names, representing 43 countries, sufficiently attests the international character of the Encyclopedia. Furthermore, it can be said without exaggeration that no other work has ever been produced by the joint labours of so many Catholic men and women representing the clergy, the laity, the professions, and the various lines of scientific and literary activity. The list of contributors to each volume is in itself an object lesson; it shows in a concrete way the intellectual forces that the Church has developed and animated with her spirit.

ALLOTMENT OF SPACE.  
In the allotment of space for each article, the Editors, who gave to this point their joint attention, were guided in every instance by the rule "quod requiritur et sufficit." The length of an article is not necessarily, therefore, an indication of its importance. This is true particularly of biographies, in which a line often predicated greater celebrity than a paragraph. The encyclopedic style admits no waste word, and though frequently our writers exceeded the space allotted to them, they rarely, if ever, objected to the condensation of their articles, regarding it commonly as an improvement.

RELATIONS WITH CONTRIBUTORS.  
It was not to be expected that every contributor would know by

itself just how an article should be written to answer the purpose of the Encyclopedia; nor would it have been possible to secure the desired uniformity of treatment if each writer had been left entirely to his own devices. The Editors accordingly accompanied the assignment of articles with directions more or less detailed for their preparation. Certain classes of subjects, e. g. biographies, states, dioceses, were carefully outlined so that the writer might furnish the requisite information on all essential points. For the treatment of other subjects suggestions were offered with a view to having the articles include whatever might be of actual and practical interest at the present time. In some instances the contributors themselves requested more explicit instructions or indicated possible modifications. The exchange of views on all important matters was extremely helpful both in furthering the aim of the Editors and in making each writer an active collaborator. It also facilitated, to a considerable extent, the Editors' principal task.

### EDITORIAL REVISION.

Every article was submitted to each of the Editors for criticism, acceptance, or rejection. In case of acceptance—and this fortunately was the usual verdict—the article was handed over to the Editor in charge of the Department to which it belonged, for revision in order to meet the requirements of the Encyclopedia regarding space, content, and literary form. All articles of a doctrinal character were submitted to the Censors appointed by ecclesiastical authority. In the case of an article written in a language other than English, it was translated by an expert, and the translation was then carefully compared by the Editor with the original manuscript. Frequently brief paragraphs were added, with the writer's authorization, in order to bring out some phase or detail of the subject that possessed special importance for the English-speaking countries. Additions were also made to the bibliography of works that were more easily accessible to the readers of the Encyclopedia or that were published after the article had been received.

### ILLUSTRATIONS.

Besides providing for the text of the Encyclopedia, the Editors undertook the selection and arrangement of the illustrations, plates, and maps, which are a prominent feature in each volume. The wide range of subjects calling for illustration included personages of note, historical scenes and events, famous edifices, ecclesiastical or secular, monuments of Christian antiquity, codices, manuscripts, and the masterpieces of art in painting, sculpture, and architecture. The maps had to be specially prepared for the Encyclopedia, as they were designed to show not only the political or territorial divisions, but also the ecclesiastical conditions, such as the location of each episcopal or archiepiscopal see.

### THE OFFICE STAFF.

The Editors were aided by a well-trained corps of assistants numbering in the course of the work 151, through whose hands the edited article passed on its way to the press. The Office staff rendered efficient service not only by the routine work of preparing copy, but also by keeping accurate records of assignments, transmissions of manuscripts, and reports from contributors. It was thus possible at any moment to ascertain precisely the stage which a given article had reached, and the progress that had been made toward the completion of each volume. The staff was also charged with numerous matters of detail, such as the verification of dates and references, comparison of statements in different articles, and preparation of lists of subjects by way of suggestion to the Editorial Board.

### THE PUBLISHERS.

The Robert Appleton Company is an entirely independent organization expressly organized for the special purpose of publishing the Encyclopedia. The Company, therefore, has not undertaken to bring out any other book or to enter any other field of business. Its members—all men of prominence in business and financial circles—have given their entire time and the fruits of their long experience to the production of this work. They have dealt successfully with the diverse problems which such an enterprise involves on the material and technical sides: printing, plate making, advertising, and selling. The whole financial administration of the Encyclopedia has been conducted on sound business principles and the Company has met promptly all its obligations. No expense has been spared either in engaging contributors or in putting on the market a finished product of typographical skill.

## DOCTORS SAID COULD NOT GET CURED

THREE VIALS OF  
MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS  
CURED HIM.

### Could Hardly Eat on Account of Indigestion.

MR. DAVID BERRIDGE, Claremont, N.S., writes:—"I have had indigestion for some years, and could hardly eat. It then turned into a sour stomach, and the doctors said I could not get cured. I used a lot of medicine until at last one of my friends told me to use MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS, and after I had used three vials, I was completely cured, and always keep them in the house now."

Neither a borrower nor a lender be;  
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,  
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.  
This above all; to thine own self be true,  
And it must follow as the night the day,  
Thou canst not then be false to any man.  
—Shakespeare.

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

Fair Customer—I tell you that I wear a number two.  
Clerk—But, madame, this shoe that you just took off is a number four.  
Fair Customer—Yes, I know but it has stretched horribly.

### A Sensible Merchant.

Milburn's Sealing Headache Powder gives women prompt relief from monthly pains, and leads no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 25 and 50 cts.

What color is a river horse?  
I suppose it is something of a bay.

To make a man think you are smart  
Is quite a simple art;  
First think you do right at the start,  
Just tell him he is smart.

Minard's Liniment cures  
Dandruff.

I see you carry sheet music as a sideline.  
Yep, said the druggist.  
Maoh profit in it?  
No but it increases the sale of headache remedies.

### 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.

Bobby—Sister must be able to see to the dark.  
Mother—How so?  
Bobby—Because last night when she was sitting with Mr. Saylor in the parlor I heard her say, 'Why, Tom, you haven't shaved.'

Minard's Liniment cures  
Neuralgia.

He—As I was saying, Miss M., my mind when I start out to do a thing, I stay on the job, I'm no quitter.  
She (with a weary yawn)—don't I know it.

## DID NOT KNOW WHAT IT WAS TO BE RID OF BOILS.

When the blood becomes impure, it is only natural that boils, pimples, or some other indication of bad blood should break out of the system. There is only one thing to do, and that is to purify the blood by using a thorough blood-cleansing medicine such as BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Mr. ANDREW E. COLLIER, River Clyde, N.B., writes:—"For years I was troubled with Boils. I did not know what it was to be rid of them until I began to use BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. I only used two bottles of it, and it is now over ten years, and I can honestly say that I have never had any boils since. I can always recommend B.B.B."

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS is a remedy indicated for the purification of the blood, and has been used by thousands during the past 39 years.  
It is manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.