

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1911

Vol. XL, No. 21



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We are headquarters for Tea Party and Picnic Supplies. We carry a large stock of all requirements for the catering business, such as Confectionery, Cigars, Nuts, Fruits, etc.

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We also manufacture a full line of Sodas, such as Ginger Ale, Cream Soda, Raspberry, Iron Brew, Hop Tonic, etc.

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Goodyear Welted, Velvour Calf, made on two different lasts, medium heavy oak sole — "a beauty" comfort. Compare them with any Five Dollar Boot in the city.

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Thirty-three Years on the Great Lakes.

The Great Lakes in question here are not American, but African. Thirty-three years ago, namely, in 1878, when Pope Leo XIII sent missionaries to Africa in the wake of the explorers, he aroused the interest of the whole Catholic world. Some thought it was too hasty, daring and rash. Others even regarded it as folly. It may have been folly, but it was the folly of the Cross; the folly of heroic and sublime devotion, which only the Catholic religion knows, and which it breathes into the hearts of men. "Your ambition," said the Superior to these missionaries, "is to fall unknown for the cause of truth, charity, and civilization, so as to save these wretched souls, and to destroy the horrors of slavery. If you fall, others will follow you, and I solemnly declare in the presence of God that every missionary myself among the rest, would rather die than abandon the missions of the Equator."

The fight was a terrible one, and the death of missionaries was unavoidable. Of the ten in the first caravan, one, like Moses, died before he entered the promised land. Four of the survivors who were destined for Tanganyika, took six months to reach their destination. Five others arrived at Lake Nyanza only after a year and two months and twenty five days of terrible sufferings and privation.

Fifteen months after the departure of the first missionaries, a new caravan set out with eighteen others, six of whom were laymen, who went as mission helpers. Also, in less than a year, eight of them paid for their heroic devotion with their lives. But from these eight tombs, light and life were soon to issue.

The mysterious climate, the lack of resources in the depths of this savage country, the opposition of despotic chiefs, would have been enough to dampen the ardor of less heroic men, but Christian charity does not quail before bodily suffering, which after all, is not the truest anguish suffered in Africa. What tries the missionaries most is the spectacle of these wretched descendants of Cham, groaning under the awful yoke of ignorance, corruption and slavery.

It must not be imagined, however, that the negro of Central Africa is destitute of every moral sense, and of every religious idea. On the contrary, he has both of them, but in a very confused fashion, and the voice of his conscience is easily stifled by the three passions of his heart. A low and stupid superstition possesses his soul and prevents him from lifting his gaze towards anything elevated and noble. There is besides the terror which he has of sorcerers, and they are to be found everywhere. It is not belief that gives these wretches their power over the people, who will sacrifice their possessions, or even their lives, at the sorcerers' bidding. Besides this, another obstacle was soon to be met on the shores of Victoria Nyanza, viz., Protestantism. It had few missionaries, but boundless resources.

But the greatest of all the difficulties was Mohammedanism, a creed that satisfies some of the yearnings of the heart by giving a shred of truth, but which at the same time abolishes all restraints of the animal passion, makes the wildest fields of the senses lawful, and gives a loose rein to brute force. "The shadow of a Turk," says an oriental proverb, "withers for a whole century, the field over which it passes." To overcome this obstacle was our chief difficulty.

To make those degraded tribes understand the wickedness of their belief; to teach them that all men are brothers, that God gave to them liberty of soul, and liberty of body; that Jesus Christ bestowed these gifts when the world was bound by a universal slavery, to make them comprehend that He purchased this restoration of human dignity by the shedding of His blood, such was the task set before us.

Catholicity did not succeed in planting its seed in the stubborn soil of the Equator until after seven years of gigantic efforts had passed, and only when we had laid fifteen of our missionaries in the grave. But it was worth while, even at such a price, to bathe down the ramparts of Mohammedanism, and to open the vast regions of Africa to the influence of the Quotro of God.

The Mission of the Great Lakes received its first baptism of blood in 1886. Twenty young men, most of them the students of King Mwanga, and with them Joseph Mpassa, one of the grandees of Uganda, were led to the block and decapitated, because they had cried out with all the enthusiasm of their

heroic piety, "We shall continue to pray as long as breath is in our bodies."

The tyrant thought he would drown in blood the first seeds of Christianity. Blood flowed, indeed, but from it there sprang up a vigorous growth, which the persecutor in vain endeavored to destroy. The expression of the great African Tertullian, which portrayed the despair of the Roman Emperors, and the joy of the primitive Church, that the blood of martyrs was the seed of Christians, found its application again in the suffering Church of Central Africa. The Church never truly triumphs, except on Calvary.

At the present moment the Sacred Congregation of Rites is proceeding with the beatification of the martyrs of Uganda. It is the first step in the rehabilitation of the negro race, and a guarantee that Catholicity shall win a splendid victory near the Great Lakes of Central Africa. Almost simultaneously, Nyanza, Tanganyika and Nyasa have received the messengers of the Gospel. Superstition and paganism have fled before the light of faith, and the horrors of slavery and tyranny no longer resist the power of the Apostolic Vicariates, which are actually established, and which are fortified by the energetic charity of the 433 missionaries who are engaged in the work. As many as 143,762 neophytes, who were only yesterday groaning under the yoke of the evil one, are now kneeling beneath the shadow of the Cross, and are peaceful and happy in the 90 stations which have been established in those regions. There are 305,875 catechumens gathered around the mission-aries, and 1,773 catechists are helping to impart spiritual instruction to the people. But it must not be imagined that only the lower class of the natives, or the wretched and abandoned outcasts of society, are eager to come to the Church. For although it is true that some of the great men of the country are kept back by their cupidity and immorality, it is none the less a fact that others have recognized that Catholicism is the only source of true happiness and tranquility. Take, for instance, the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Uganda, or Mougwarwa, who spends his life in helping the spiritual and temporal advancement of his regenerated countrymen; or the Sultan of Galipa, whose faith and piety have brought his entire court to Catholicity, and many of the notable personages of the Capital besides. In a word, Africa of the Great Lakes has already recognized in the missionaries its strongest support, and its most solid assurance, even of temporal prosperity. Ask the old man who crosses you on the road, ask the invalid who is flung out of his house by his own people; ask the young widow, who is plunged in wretchedness and misery, who sustain and who assist them? They answer with one voice: "It is those whom we call our Fathers, our Mothers, our Brothers, the missionaries." They regard with wonder the Christian charity that unceasingly pours out its largesse in the 232 hospitals, refuges, asylums and dispensaries, which the missionaries of Africa have established in these regions. During the single year of 1910, 1,011,140 sick people have been cured, or remedies have been sent to them.

But it would be a mistake to imagine that the Christianity of the native is limited by the amount of temporal assistance bestowed, or that the activity of the missionaries is confined to the 24,334 baptisms which have been administered in the course of the past year. The sentiments of faith and charity implanted in the souls of the people by the words and examples of these great apostles cannot fail to grow stronger if there were nothing else than the edification which these new Catholics are giving to those around them. Thus the intensity of the religious life of these converts is manifested by the 975,754 Confessions made in the course of the year, and by the surprising total of 1,703,572 Communion. But if the great desire to reach the millennium is evident among the aborigines, their eagerness to rise from their degradation and ignorance is no less manifest. The 1,277 schools, where the White Fathers and their helpers give free education to 30,934 boys and 16,484 girls, are proof enough of the desire of the negro for a more lofty intellectual and moral life.

All to meet these requirements, and bestow the benefits of a sane and satisfactory instruction upon these multitudes, missionaries are needed. Those we have are all too few, and their energies are spread over a vast extent of territory. "The children have asked for bread but there is no one to break it for them." It should be noted also,

that the region of the Great Lakes is not the only Apostolic territory of the White Fathers. Besides the six Apostolic Vicariates of Central Africa, which we have mentioned, the missionaries are working in the Apostolic Vicariate of the Sudan; the Apostolic Prefecture of Sahara, and the missions of Kabylie. In these parts 113 missionaries devote themselves to evangelizing the Muslims and idolaters. At the request of Leo XIII the Society has also accepted the direction of the Grand Greek Melchite Seminary of St. Ann at Jerusalem. To make up for this lack of missionaries, schools have been established at various places for the formation of teachers, and also a seminary where, God willing, an attempt will be made to establish a native clergy. The importance of this work of the catechists is plainly seen wherever they have been employed.

These helpers constitute the most potent lever for moving this colossal mass of ignorant idolaters. The missionaries, left to themselves, can scarcely hope to do anything else than to produce an inconceivable effect in some scattered centres. But now they have with them 269 young people, chosen for their ability in the little seminaries, who are getting ready for this work, and besides that, there are twenty-eight seminarians studying philosophy and theology. Such is a rapid sketch of the work that has been inaugurated, and we cannot withhold our admiration for those missionaries who, in such a short space of time, have succeeded in implanting Catholicity in the region of the Great Lakes. Our Holy Father, Pius X, made a public recognition of it when, on his last day speaking to the Cardinals gathered around him of the trials and consolations of the Catholic Church, he instanced particularly the mission which were under the care of the White Fathers in equatorial Africa.

L. C. in America.

Father Vaughan on Immigration

Father Bernard Vaughan has been advising his confraternity of coasters and other humble toilers in the East End to emigrate to Canada. Last Sunday evening he exchanged the fashionable crowds of Park street, where he had preached another powerful discourse that morning for the less distinguished but as enthusiastic audience of 300 coasters in a little East End chapel, every one of whom was known personally to the great preacher. He had led them through a week's short and appropriate retreat, arranged to fit with their uncertain hours of labor, and after confession and communion had brought them to the renewal of their baptismal vows. He knows their joys of anecdotes and was telling them much about his recent visit to Canada and the United States, concluding with the advice that they should pack up their small belongings and set sail for the Canadian Northwest. He thought they would succeed in that land of promise. He told a story of an East End girl, one of the Children of Mary he knew so well, whom he had come across unexpectedly in Ontario. She told him she was married, had a large family, and that she met her future husband while walking home from church, seeking the shelter of his umbrella. "So that," said Father Bernard with a smile, "she was caught in the rain after all!" And thus he considered that for both men and women there was great scope in the Far West. Whether that individual, who has grown up amongst the slums of a great city, with all his delightful qualities of honor, charity and hopefulness, could ever adapt himself to the greater surroundings of nature is, however, a different problem with many. Somehow the coaster seems always indignant to the point whence he springs, while a man or woman who has been born and bred in the country, even though exiled from plains and hills and valleys for years can always return triumphantly to the natural life of the fields and the streams.

It Is Miserable To Be Dyspeptic.

Dyspepsia is one of the most prevalent troubles of civilized life, and thousands suffer untold agony after every meal. Nearly everything that enters a weak dyspeptic stomach, acts as an irritant; hence the great difficulty of effecting a cure. The long train of distressing symptoms, which render life a burden to the victim of dyspepsia, may be promptly relieved by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters. Mrs. John Sherrett, Fortier, Man., writes:—"I was troubled with dyspepsia for years. A friend of mine told me about Burdock Blood Bitters, so I got a bottle to try, and before I was half finished I could eat anything without suffering, and when I had used two bottles I was sound and well. Now I feel just fine; indeed I can't say too much in favor of your medicine." Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"I tell you, Dobbleigh," said Harkaway, as he put down a medical history, "we ought to be glad we live in these enlightened days instead of in old times, when fellows were broken on the wheel. Gee! that must have been awful!" "There's nothing particularly ancient about that," retorted Dobbleigh. "I went broke on my wheels last month—cost me \$400 for new tires."

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

A child was being given instruction in the way it should go. "And remember this, said the father—"you should never hit back. If any one strikes you on the left cheek you should turn to them the right. You know that, don't you?" "Yes," objected the child, "but what am I to do if they kick me in the stomach?"

Milburn's Sore Throat Powders

Milburn's Sore Throat 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.

Was So Bad With Heart and Nerves Could Not Sleep At Night.

Many men and women toss right after light upon a sleepless bed. Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease has so debilitated and irritated the heart and nervous system that they cannot enjoy the refreshing sleep which comes to those whose heart and nerves are right. Mrs. John Gray, Lime Lake, Ont., writes:—"Last summer I was so bad with my heart and nerves that I could not sleep at night. There was such a pain and heavy feeling in my chest that I could not stoop, and at times I would become dizzy and have to grasp something to keep from falling. I tried different things but never got anything to do as any good until I tried Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and I can now recommend them to all troubled as I was."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1911
 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

Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

By Boat and Rail

Tuesday May 16th open ed fine and clear; but with a high cold wind from the north west. All along the line farmers were at work in their fields; but vegetation was backward enough, and the grass but tardily pushing ahead.

The good steamer Northumberland, was then on the Summerside-Point du Chene route and with Captain McLeod on the bridge accomplished the trip across the Straits in good style. But it was rather uncomfortable crossing for the land lubbers; as the waters had been disturbed by the high winds and white caps were much in evidence. The good ship rolled a bit and "sea legs" were necessary for maintaining a perpendicular. A number of passengers were attacked by the genuine *Mal de Mer* and the majority of them deemed a horizontal position the most comfortable.

The Northumberland arrived at Point du Chene in due time, and after a brief delay the journey to St. John, over the Intercolonial Railway, was commenced. After half an hour's wait at Paines Junction, the train from Halifax arrived and all were on the move again. Moncton Intercolonial headquarters is a lively railroad city. The almost constant movement of trains, coming and going gives the place an air of bustle and hustle.

The trip from Moncton to St. John, over the Intercolonial, is made in comfortable cars on a smooth road. It is fast, comfortable travel with no jars or jolts. For some distance from Moncton the line runs through an uninhabited country. The land is barren and rocky, with here and there, with groths of scraggy trees. Along this section there seems to be very little land under cultivation. Here and there patches of intervals appear; but beyond these, little or nothing inviting. As the journey advances, however, the country improves. After we strike the head waters of the Kennebec, considerable tracts of intervals come into sight, houses and barns straggle into view. The country becomes more and more interesting as the train moves along; villages and towns come in sight. Sussex is a town of considerable proportions surrounded by a good country. From this on the scenery is attractive. The road bed is in the valley of the Kennebec, whose waters widen as we advance and on either side rise hill or mountain ridges. Hampton, Lakeside, Rothesay and numerous other towns and suburban towns and villages are attractively located along the waterside. From these to St. John, the city of the Loyalists is but a brief space.

Charming weather conditions prevail. Wednesday morning, when the splendid steamer Calvin Austin of the Eastern Steamship Company's line swung from her moorings and started for Boston. The scene was decidedly interesting and strikingly picturesque. The city and suburbs, perch-

ed on the heights surrounding the harbor stood out in bold relief in the clear morning air. The immense docks and great elevators on the west side now denuded of the activity centering round them during the winter months when the huge Atlantic Liners engage in Canada's Ocean freight business, loomed large in their loneliness. Fleets of foam floating down from the reversible falls are tossed about like airy phantoms in the surging and swirling of the tremendous tide. A large number of passengers boarded the good ship and there scene was animated when farewells were taken and friends bade friends good-bye. Among the passengers from St. John was my good friend, Mr. L. R. Thompson the courteous and obliging traveling freight and passenger agent of the Eastern Steamship Company, who accompanied by Mrs. Thompson, was setting out on a visit of some weeks to the principal cities of Canada and the United States as far south as Washington.

Island visitors to Boston who desire to combine railway and steamboat travelling should patronize the Eastern Steamship Company. This Company has a splendid fleet of steel steamers, that travers an interesting and a picturesque route and their officials are most attentive and efficient. The Calvin Austin Captain Mitchell, is a large and admirable equipped steamer with a passenger capacity of 1,200. When she does not make the trip between St. John and Boston direct she traverses an interesting scenic route, calling at East Port, Lubec and Portland. Turning in from the Bay of Fundy she passes through a veritable archipelago at the entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay. She passes Campobello, Grand Manan, Deer Island and numerous other islands and inlets, winding in and out among them in a most interesting fashion. Intending travellers by this route should apply to Mr. Thompson, who will take pleasure in furnishing them with every information.

The course of the steamers from East Port to Portland is right along the coast of Maine not far from the land. From Portland to Boston a portion of the coast of three States is passed; Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. St. Anne's light house in the form of twin towers near the entrance to Gloucester harbor is the first prominent mariner's guide that comes into view on the Massachusetts coast. This coast all along is naturally rocky and inhospitable; but it is well studded with beacon buoys and all manner of aids to navigation. Along here are passed the "Reef of Mariner's Woe" immortalized by Longfellow in his "Wreck of the Hesperis," Manchester by the Sea, Marble head, Salem, Lynn, Manhattan, and the islands and islets without number that stud Massachusetts Bay and Boston harbor. Treading her way between forts, beacons and buoys, following the winding of the channels amid hundreds of crafts of all descriptions, the Calvin Austin glides into dock at Boston.

Ottawa, May 16
 Sign that the Government will go to the country in the early autumn after a redistribution bill has been put through based on the census returns which will then be compiled, are multiplying. The latest indication that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will make the jump is to be found in the supplementary estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31 next which total \$17,000,000, the largest bulk of sup-

plementaries on record. The main estimates made up the large amount of \$136,000,000 and these additional items bring the estimated expenditures for the twelve months to \$155,000,000 considering the fact that the Liberals when in opposition denounced even the most modest expenditures for the public service the lavish manner in which this government is spending the money of the people for purely political purposes cannot possibly be defended. No one knows better than Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself that the record of his administration is not one which appeals to the Canadian who looks for honesty and fair dealing and it is only by spluttering the country over with public works that the sins of commission and omission can be hidden.

With a general election in sight both sides are particularly active. Mr. Borden has made the attitude of the opposition clear on the reciprocity issue and the passage of the agreement which Messrs Fielding and Paterson made in Washington without due thought and consideration, and without giving the people a chance to express their views thereon will be resisted to the end. The tour of the opposition leader of the prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan will carry the war into Africa for it has been openly boasted by the Government that so far as the west is concerned the opposition by opposing the agreement are placing their political heads in a noose. There are strong signs however that the western farmer is changing his mind about the pact. He does not relish the idea of being placed under the heel of the United States trusts which is bound to come by the lowering of the tariff wall. In the past the farmer has found a market for eighty per cent of his products right here at home and no one will complain that he has not enjoyed an era of good prices. The whole aim of the Canadian people has been to build up a strong and virile nation within the British Empire and in spite of the open hostility of the United States she has started well. Now with a stroke of the pen Mr. Fielding, free trader that he is, wishes to change the channels of trade, and the west is beginning to see the hollowness of the pretensions of these gentlemen who sit for the time being on the treasury benches. This it is that Mr. Borden's approaching tour of the prairies is being anxiously awaited by those who refuse to be stampeded by the specious promises of Laurier-Fielding Fisher and Company. The farmers are a level headed class of citizens. They will listen to a business question treated in a business way and Mr. Borden will undoubtedly not only receive an enthusiastic welcome at the hands of his far western fellow citizens but he will succeed in convincing them that this policy of the government is a delusion and a snare.

Mr. Fisher the Minister of Agriculture, was one of those ministers who strongly represented the suggestion that parliament should adjourn during the absence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier from Canada attending the Imperial Conference and the Coronation ceremonies. The premier however knew his colleagues better than they knew themselves. The astute prime minister was aware that once his hand was taken from the tiller the ship of state would roll heavily in the political seas for the reason that none of his subordinate officers

could steer. Mr. Fielding, the chief mate, knows nothing of the tact and diplomacy that are necessary to lead the House. The Finance Minister loves to fight too much. Mr. Fisher possesses the doubtful ability of ever getting on the nerves of the opposition, and with him as leader of the House, parliament would undoubtedly sit the whole year round. The Minister of Agriculture tried to fill Sir Wilfrid Laurier's place for a day as soon as the premier sailed but he made an awful mess of it. He refused point blank to answer legitimate questions put by the opposition, and get into several snarls by his obstinate attitude towards those who sit to the left of the Speaker. By insisting that parliament adjourn during his absence Sir Wilfrid Laurier showed to the country that this was a "one man" government.

It is becoming evident that the enumerators who are to commence the work of taking the census on June 1st will be nothing more than agents for the government who will canvas everyone on behalf of Liberal candidates. This was emphasized during the discussion of Mr. Fisher's methods of selecting these men on the recommendation of Liberal organizers and party executives. Mr. Fisher told parliament that the names of those who recommended these temporary officials to him must be kept an inviolable secret. What will be the result. It is costing the people of Canada over a million dollars to know how many persons are at present living in the Dominion. If there was ever a work which should be undertaken not on party lines it is this. Census taking is one of the serious events in the history of Canada as a nation, but these hired hacks of Mr. Fisher recommended by his party heaters are to be paid by the people to do political work. It was ever thus with Mr. Fisher. His statesmanship runs on a very narrow gauge. He is for the party he supports first, last and all the time and as for the public welfare and interest that may so hang as long as he has the patronage and the privilege of appointing hundreds of men to go up the side lines and concessions ostensibly counting heads but really going as the paid agents of Liberalism.

Ottawa, May 20.—A sensational episode took place in the Senate on Friday May 19th. His Excellency Earl Gray being severely criticized for his alleged slighting of Parliament by sending his Deputy Sir Charles FitzPatrick to Give the Royal Assent to bills prior to the two months adjournment. Senator Power led the attack and was supported by Sir MacKenzie Bowell. Sir Richard Cartwright came to the defence of the Governor extolling his service to Canada in the high position he holds.

Greenwich, Conn, May 22 Fredk Husted after making a final payment on a mortgage that had encumbered his valuable farm, went insane. He secured a shot gun and pretended to examine it. While looking down the barrel of the gun he persuaded his twelve year old son to pull the trigger in order to test its action. The boy promptly obeyed and his father fell dead. The young lad is almost crazed with grief.

The schooner Ponhook from Barbadoes with a cargo of molasses for the Nicholson Tobacco Co arrived on Saturday after a voyage of 21 days marked through out by fine weather. The Ponhook is a handsome three masted schooner almost new and is owned in New York.



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

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- Longfellow Corn
- Silver Hull Buckwheat
- Timothy Seed
- Mammoth Clover
- Early Red Clover
- Alsike Clover
- White Clover
- Alfalfa Clover
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- Turnip Seed
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A. J. FRASER, D. D.
Aug. 15, 1906—3m

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Mar. 22nd, 1906



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Made from Solid Leather throughout, counters, insoles and heels. They stand up and stand the strain of hard wear through all kinds of mud, slush and wet.

- Men's Amherst Boots, \$1.60 to \$2.75
- Women's " " 1.25 to 1.75
- Boys' " " 1.50 to 2.00
- Girls' " " 1.10 to 1.35
- Children's " " 1.00

Alley & Co.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Mr. Justice Hazard was sworn in on Friday last, May 19.

The Minto left last Friday morning for Halifax to go on the drydock.

Winnipeg, Man., May 17.—The C. P. R. yesterday announced that all engines in the Rockies will be changed at once to oil burners. This means oil equipment for locomotives over 600 miles from Calgary to Vancouver.

It is to be noted that Premier Palmer has not accepted Attorney Generalship. We can imagine the new Premier addressing his colleagues in the words of Shakespeare.

"Let's teach ourselves that honorable stop

"Not to out sport discretion."

The Government's new scow built at Pugwash for work in shallow water where the larger dredges cannot go, arrived here Thursday night. She is built of British Columbia lumber and appears to be a very good boat. She is commanded by Capt. Myers.

City work on the sidewalk and streets will be somewhat delayed this year because it is impossible to obtain at the usual places in Nova Scotia stone for concrete and macadamizing. We are informed that all the broken stone at the quarries has been bought up by Nova Scotia contractors carrying on public works in the sister Province. For in Nova Scotia this is "Election Year," and the Liberals want to "hold the fort," if possible.

An investigation was held on Saturday last at Murray River into the death of Mrs. William W. Molyneux at Milltown Cross on Thursday evening, May 4th. From all appearances Mrs. Molyneux committed suicide. Her body was found in a closet suspended from a rope one end tied round her neck and the other attached to a roller above the door. It was supposed that after adjusting the rope that she had jumped off the sink and thus ended her life. She was a woman about 30 years of age and leaves four children.

St. John, May 17.—Serious lumber fires are still raging in many sections. Two had fires have swept the country near Sussex. One man started a fire to burn rubbish, but the flames spread and destroyed his buildings. Near Moncton fires have swept over five hundred acres of timberland and are still burning. Abraham Goggin's clothing caught while he was endeavoring to save his livestock and Goggin's son threw the old gentleman into the river. Both were painfully burned. In St. George, Mechanic's Settlement, and other sections, great billows of smoke are filling the air and hundreds of men are out fighting the flames.

Mr. Lemieux it is announced, will direct the work of the Liberal party in Quebec Province during the absence of his colleagues, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Brodeur, and will seek to spoil the game of the Nationalists and Conservatives. This like many other incidents, indicated that the Government considers an appeal to the country in a general election a certainty of the early future. The Montreal Gazette remarks: "It is a big job that his colleagues are putting in the Postmaster-General's way, and he probably knows it. The day when a burrah for Laurier constituted a servicable and easy made election platform in this province is long ago gone."

At the Police Court last Thursday a woman appeared charged with the larceny of a quantity of cloth from the tailor shop of James Callaghan, where she had been employed at scrubbing. On several occasions pieces of cloth were missed and this time one of the employees noticed the woman hiding the cloth under her clothing. The police were notified and the cloth was given up. The woman claimed that she was in hard circumstances and confessed to stealing the cloth in order to make a pair of pants for her little boy. Cloth stolen on previous occasions she had sold to neighbors. The Magistrate sentenced her to a month in jail stating that the people who buy goods from such people were more to blame and should be punished.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

The D. G. S. Stanley arrived last Friday night from Halifax to place the Island coast buoys. From here the Stanley returns to Halifax and will then proceed to St. John.

Toronto, May 18.—Living to the ripe old age of 101 years and retaining all her mental and physical faculties to the end. Mrs. Jane Judah, widow, died yesterday, at 213 Lippincott Street.

Ottawa, May 19.—An order-in-council has passed whereby the open season for lobster fishing within the districts covering the counties of Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queens, Lunenburg and the portion of Halifax county west of Halifax harbor, Nova Scotia, has for this year been extended for fifteen days, from May 30.

The construction of the Hudson Bay Railway and also of the extension of the Intercolonial Railway in Nova Scotia will go ahead this season according to present plans. "As soon as the money appropriated in the supplementary estimates is voted the construction work will be proceeded with," states Hon. Mr. Graham, Minister of Railways. He added that the work would be done by contract after public tender in the usual way.

The fire department on Saturday night about ten o'clock received a telephone message from Brackley Point stating that a terrible fire was raging there. It was stated that several of the principal houses of the district had been burned down and the services of the department were asked for. As Brackley Point is about thirteen miles from the city and the road is a very sandy and hilly one in places it was decided that it would be impossible to take an engine to the scene. Several of the firemen however went. The report of the fire was found to be much exaggerated, only one house, a small one owned by Mr. Richard Chandler had been burned and a barn belonging to Mr. Gregor. The chief damage was a strip of valuable timber belonging to the latter. By strenuous exertions the fire was kept from spreading. A considerable area of timber land was also destroyed at Winsloe on Saturday.

At Mount Stewart on Saturday afternoon the Railway Station was entirely consumed by fire. It was discovered by Station master E. J. McTague about 5 o'clock. He saw the platform burning and rushing inside found the place filled with smoke. He immediately sent a message to the city asking to have an engine sent to save the cars lying on the siding. The fire had gained such headway when discovered that it was impossible to save the building. All the railway baggage, books, papers and cash were saved. Mr. McTague who resided in the station lost a valuable piano and a large kitchen range as they were of such size as to be impossible to get them down from the second story in time. The Mount Stewart Station was a large building and was not insured. A baggage car is to be fitted up as a temporary station for Mr. McTague. This is the second loss of late that the Railway has suffered from fire, the station at Royalty Junction having been destroyed not long ago.

Mortgage Sale.
To be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Law Courts Building at Charlottetown, in Queen's County, on Thursday, the 22nd day of June A. D. 1911, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, all that tract of land, situate lying and being on Lot or Township Number Sixty-six, in King's County, in said Province bounded and described as follows, that is to say: On the north by the line of Township Number Thirty-eight, on the south by land now or formerly owned and possessed by John Gill, on the east by land now or lately owned and possessed by Patrick Koughan and also in part by land now or lately owned and possessed by Hugh Rooney and on the West by the line of Queen's County containing fifty acres of land a little more or less. The above sale is made pursuant to a power of sale contained in a mortgage made between James E. Sample, of Hughes Road, Lot 66, Frangier, and Victoria Sample, his wife of the one part and Alexander Brown, of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in said Province, Gentleman, of the other part bearing date the fourth day of July A. D. 1906, and which has been assigned by the undersigned debtor having been made in payment of principal and interest.
For further particulars apply to James H. Reddin, Solicitor 85 Queen Street, Charlottetown.
Dated this twenty-second day of May, A. D. 1911.
JAMES H. REDDIN,
Assignee of Mortgage.
May 24, 1911.

MARRIED.

TRAINOR—At St. Ann's Church, Hope River, on May 16th, 1911, by Rev. Father McAnley, Stephen Trainor, of Charlottetown, and Alice Trainor of Hope River.

MATHESON—McLEAN—At 13 Sarnsbury Avenue, Summersville, Mass., on the 10th of May, by Rev. W. M. Tufts, D. D., Minister of the First Presbyterian Church, Boston, Wm. Matheson, of Forest Hills, P. E. I., to Miss Euphemia, daughter of Hugh McLean, of P. E. Island.

CLARK—BOWMAN—At the Methodist Parsonage, Swift Current, Sask., by Rev. E. W. Daigle, B. A., on Monday, May 22, James Russell Clark, of Demaine, Sask., to Miss Maggie Edna Bowman, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

SMITH—GRAY—At Boston, Mass., on May 16th, Annie M. Smith, daughter of P. A. Smith, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., to Herbert J. Gray, of Springfield, Mass.

DIED

HUME—At Wood Islands, P. E. I., on Wednesday, May 17th, Hannah Hume, aged 46 years.

BOOTE—At Grand Traverse, on May 19th, the little daughter of Frank and Mrs. Boote, aged 8 months.

NEWCOMBE—At Fort Hill, May 11th, William Leigh, beloved son of Henry and Minnie Newcombe, aged 16 years and 5 months.

CARR—Entered into rest at Covehead, May 21st, 1911, Elizabeth McEachern, beloved wife of Ralph Carr, aged 57 years.

FRASER—At Vernon, River Bridge, on May 18th, the infant child of David and Mrs. Fraser.

CLARK—At Darnley, P. E. I., April 20th, Charity, beloved wife of James Clark.

CHAMPION—At Darnley, P. E. I., on Thursday, May 11th, Ernest Champion, aged 15 years.

STEWART—Entered into rest at 1.30 p. m., May 18th, Ewen Stewart, formerly of St. Peter's Road, aged 80 years.

McKAY—At New London, on Friday, the 12th inst., in the 80th year of his age, William McKay.

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.

The Market Prices.

Butter,	0.23 to 0.25
Eggs, per doz.	0.17 to 0.18
Powls,	0.10 to 0.12
Chickens per pair, ..	0.60 to 0.80
Flour (per cwt.)	0.00 to 0.00
Beef (small)	0.07 to 0.14
Beef (quarter)	0.08 to 0.10
Mutton, per lb.	0.08 to 0.09
Pork	0.72 to 0.8
Potatoes (bush)	0.60 to 0.00
Hay, per 100 lbs.	0.48 to 0.50
Big Oats	0.38 to 0.40
Hides (per lb.)	0.08 to 0.00
Calf Skins	0.10 to 0.12
Sheep pelts	0.50 to 0.50
Oatmeal (per cwt.) ..	0.00 to 0.00
Turnips	0.00 to 0.00
Turkeys (per lb.)	0.00 to 0.00
Geese	0.00 to 0.00
Pressed hay	\$0.94 to 10.95
Straw	0.30 to 0.25
Ducks per pair	0.00 to 0.00

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.

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



For New Buildings

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.

COAL!

All kinds for your winter supply.
See us before you place your order.

HARD COAL—Different Sizes
Soft Coal—All Kinds

G. Lyons & Co.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Nov. 30, 1910.

JAMES H. REDDIN

Barrister, etc.

Has Removed his Office from the City Hotel Building, Great George Street, to rooms over Grant's Implement Warehouse, Corner of Queen and Sydney Streets.

Collections attended to. Money to loan.

Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1911—6m

KING EDWARD HOTEL,

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress

Will now be conducted on

KENT STREET

Near Corner of Queen.

Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices.

June 12, 1907.

Morson & Duffy

Barristers & Attorneys

Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada

A. A. McLean, K. C., Donald McKinnon

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office,

Charlottetown P. E. Island

Tickets

Dodgers



UNEXCELLED FOR Time Keeping

An Exclusive Guarantee Given With These Watches.

GENTS' SIGNET RINGS
PLAIN RINGS
GEM RINGS
MAIL ORDERS for Goods or Watch Repairs promptly attended to

Spectacles with lenses fitted to each eye separately, and with due regard to style and comfort.

Chains, Studs, Brooches, Pins, Locketts, Opera & Field Glasses, Compasses, Telescopes.

SILVERWARE — The best quality.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

Tea Party Supplies.

We are headquarters for Tea Party and Picnic Supplies. We carry a large stock of all requirements for the catering business, such as Confectionery, Cigars, Nuts, Fruits, etc.

SODA DRINKS.

We also manufacture a full line of Sodas, such as Ginger Ale, Cream Soda, Raspberry, Iron Brew, Hop Tonic, etc.

We have just been appointed Agents for the

Land of Evangeline

Pure Apple Cider

The Pure Juice of Choice Nova Scotia Apples.

This Cider is quite non-intoxicating and can be handled by stores, restaurants, etc. It is put up by a special English process which prevents any excessive amount of alcohol, but retains the exquisite flavor of the Annapolis Valley Fruit. No chemicals of any kind are used in the manufacture—it is just a Pure Fruit Juice, and will remain sweet and clear and sparkling indefinitely in any climate.

A READY SELLER.

In Casks, Pints and Split Bottles. Write us for prices.

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 on it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery,

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

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

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,
Newson's Block, Charlottetown!

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

Nov. 10, 1900—2m.

Fraser & McQuaid,

Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,

Souris, P. E. Island.

A. L. Fraser, M. P. | A. F. McQuaid, R. A.

LITERATURE.

"The Enchanting Gaelic Siren."

The Poems of David O'Bradur. Part I. Edited with introduction, Translation and Notes. By Rev. John C. MacElean, S. J., Dublin, Irish Texts Society, London, Dublin, Nat.

In construction and development the poems of the Gael are unique. Their verse forms as well as their source of inspiration are indigenous and they are the only ones in modern literature that are altogether of native growth and never found need to borrow of any.

The claim is a large one and seems well sustained. The most competent Celtic scholars now agree with Zins that the Celt taught Europe to rhyme. "The form of Celtic poetry," says Zins, "is more ornate than the poetic form of any other nation, and even more ornate in the older forms than in the modern; and from this greater ornateness the Celtic poems at the decay of the Roman empire passed over into the song not only of the Latins but of other nations, and remained in them."

The continental Celts exercised the initial influence, but as their languages died out and the Irish missionaries and scholars entered the field, the more intricate metrical systems of Greek and Latin, which had been completely replaced by the rhyme and accentuation of the Celt, "this form," says Zins, "speaking of the Latin rhyming of the Anglo-Saxons," was introduced among them by the Irish, as we see the arts of writing and printing and of ornamenting manuscripts, since they themselves made use in their poetry of nothing but alliteration."

Final rhyme, assonance and accentuation were the gifts of the Irish, or at least of the Celt, to modern verse, but the Gaelic metrical systems had much that other tongues seemed unable to assimilate. The elaborate complexity and intricate subtlety of the Irish poetical code, the marvelous syllabification of music by the cunning grouping of consonant and vowel and the interlacing of harmonies from word to word and line to line, attained such perfection as early as the seventh century that the foremost continental scholars have pronounced it not only unequalled but undreamt of by other nations. Accentuation was not regulated as with us by syllabic measurement but by the scheme of alliteration, assonance and rhyme, stress falling on the harmonizing sound, so that every half-verse contained a specified number of accented syllables. There was not the regular interchanges of up and down beats in modern verse, but the accentuation was equally pronounced and much more elaborate at the stress, variously formed in each part of a line, corresponded to a similar stress in another line and often in several others. The peculiar consonantal and vowel groupings followed sound phonological principles, but only Gaelic ears have been educated to distinguish their subtleties.

This education had been going on without interruption for a thousand years in the Bardic School, an unique and widespread institution, which, since the days of St. Columba, was endowed by King and chief to give public instruction to all comers in poetry, history and law. Entrance was by examination, and it took the student from twelve to twenty years to pass through the numerous grades of bard and file (the higher class of poet) and reach the rank of Ollave, who, among other accomplishments, was master of 350 metres. The bardic families were hereditary, but the rule of their colleges to receive no student from the neighboring territories, thus necessitating travel and intercourse between clans and provinces, tended to break down sectional prejudice and create a national unity of thought and sentiment in which local attachments were submerged, St. Columba loved Darry mach, but Erin and her people more. "Carry my heart to Erin," he sang, "seven times may she be blest. Carry my blessing across the sea; carry it to the Irish." Irish nationality is as old as the herds.

The Danish and Norman invasions broke up many of the bardic colleges and destroyed much of their literary output, but the Normans soon learned Gaelic and became the most ardent patrons of the bards. They were often proscribed by English law, but it was not till the days of Elizabeth that the direct penalties were enforced, of which the prime sin was the poet Spenser, who

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't eat and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are weakness after eating, flie of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching. "I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years, and tried every remedy I heard of, but never got anything that gave me relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot praise this medicine too highly for the good it has done me. I always take it in the spring and fall and would not be without it." W. A. Nozzer, Belleville, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

though he recognized "their sweet art and good invention," advised their extirpation because they were "tending for the most part to the hurt of the English or the maintenance of their own lewd liberty."

Individual bards and local schools survived the ruthless uprooting of the system, and in the seventeenth century, which witnessed the passing of Clan and Brehon and the crumbling of Gaelic civilization, broke forth into probably the richest, certainly the most spontaneous and patriotic, outburst of classical Gaelic song. There are extant some 30,000 lines from this period, chiefly in the D'Yeevee or Shynna metres of seven or eight syllables to a line, quatrains of twenty-eight or thirty syllables whose law required a pause at the end of the second line and a complete thought of every stanza. The result was intense compression, so that these poets were called "the Schoolmen of intense speech," yet Ludwig Stern, the German Celticist, pronounces their productions, "choice, stately, learned and extremely artistic."

At the breaking up of the bardic orders, which composed chiefly of noble and learned, the more difficult and archaic forms began to be discarded, and now and freer metres were adopted by the remnants of the bards who, when lord and chief had fallen, attuned their lyre to the popular ear. No longer swathed in the technicalities and intricate metres of the schools, "poetry became," says Douglas Hyde, "the handmaid of the many, not the mistress of the few; and every nook and corner of the island burst forth into passionate song." Consonantal rhyming became less marked and accentuation more regular, and by a marvelous arrangement of vowel sounds so placed that in every accented syllable, first one and then the other fell upon the ear in an astonishing variety of harmonious modifications. Gaelic poetry of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries "became probably the most sensuous attempt to convey music in words than was ever made by man. This is the truest note of the enchanting Gaelic Siren, and he who has once heard it and remains deaf to its charm can have little heart for song or soul for music."

Not "to convey music in words" but to rouse the people to defence of their faith and nation, to solace them in their woes, and scorch with satire the renegade, apostate and oppressor, was the object of the new school of bards. Of these the most noted and characteristic is David O'Bradur. Born about 1630, he lived through the Cromwellian and Williamite wars, stood with Sarfield on the walls of Limerick, saw two occupations, three expropriations and the final defeat, subjection and impoverishment of his countrymen. Reared in affluence and dying (1698) in direct poverty he shared their feelings and fortunes and interpreted their every note in triumph, indignant or sorrowing song. Learned like the older bards in native and foreign literature, he added to the best tradition of the old while he became the principal founder of the new and popular school which was destined, despite protracted physical enslavement, to keep alive the national spirit. The present volume contains the poems written before 1666; volumes II and III will deal with the feats of Sarfield at Limerick and Aughrim, and the griefs and hopes of B-in when the flight of the "Wild Geese" left her a prey to the boorish stranger who hunted down priest and bard and all who were loyal to her past.

O'Bradur's work and story, as compounded in the comprehensive introduction and luminous explanatory notes of Father MacElean, throw a new light on the most pathetic chapter of Irish history, and will also reveal to outsiders the secret springs of the Gaelic revival. The editor's excellent translation gives some idea of the poet's thought but, he confesses, "the chain of alliteration which binds together for the ear every word connected by sense, and the constant recurrence of vocal assonance and consonantal correspondence, which arouses the

attention of the mind and satisfies its expectations, combine to give every stanza of an Irish poem an harmonious unity and a gratifying completeness which defy reproduction." Douglas Hyde, who made many a brave attempt, found it impossible to convey the lucidness of sound, richness of rhythm and perfection of harmony in another language, especially in that which O'Bradur, having in mind the plaining-singing Cromwellians, calls "the treacherous lip-dry English, a messy hotchpotch of foreign babbling with stuttering, spluttering sounds." But sufficient has been conveyed to prove O'Bradur "a learned and true-hearted Gael who in dark and evil days (fanned by his genius the fires of faith and nationality) and whom no oppression could swerve from loyalty to Mother Erin."

M. KENNY, S. J., in America

Wandering Ghosts. (By F. Marion Crawford, New York. The Macmillan Co. Price \$1.25 net.) This collection of weird tales will probably serve to keep alive their distinguished author's name and fame longer than will many of his numerous novels. Strange stories of the preternatural and uncanny import are every unskilled novice in the art of fiction. The thin and unsubstantial subject matter of the story seems to demand in the treatment sturdy vigor and painful minuteness of detail such as only masters can give. All the classic ghost stories have been written by men who have won great reputations in other lines of fiction. The unsubstantial fabric of the plot calls for a corresponding proportion of solidity in the handling of it. The ghost story in its perfection is not a sparkling narrative, with a tremor in every line or on every page. Of all stories it must be most matter-of-fact and slowest in its movement; tiresomely so, indeed, with just enough interest to sustain attention till the last crashing page. Persons of a flighty, flibberty-gibbet cast of mind can never enjoy the delicate flavor of a first-class ghost story. It is too tart and too lengthy in its stately approach to the horror at the end; it piles up an Ossa of dry and barren details a Pelion of more dry and barren details; it out-Defoes Defoe in an almost maniacal regard for small things like the shape of a pebble or the exact tint of a whisp of straw. The busy reader, who is seeking for anguish in a crude state, had better go elsewhere. He probably prefers a three-ringed circus to a play of Shakespeare. He does not understand that fine art which patiently and quietly works downward through the intellect and the sense to the emotion, evoking it at last with the strong concurrence of mind and imagination. For what was all this elaborate preparation? Was it not, by amassing a wealth of realism and adducing facts which no one could deny, to create an atmosphere of credulity and lull the mind into a state of unsuspecting acquiescence? The artful story-teller has been winning our confidence by so much evident respect for truth and so many flattering appeals to our own experience that when he suddenly springs his surprise, we are taken off our guard, and become ready victims for illusion, have been hypnotized into a mental condition which confuses the jings between the possible and impossible, the probable and the improbable, the real and the unreal. The successful narrator of uncannily happenings must be a master of realism. The realist in fiction has the best chance of succeeding in that most unreal of popular fictions, the ghost story. The truth indicates how mistakenly the word "realism" may be applied. Surely "Robin Crusoe" is not more realistic than Scott's fine ghost story, "The Tapestry Chamber," or his other one, "Aunt Margaret's Mirror," which Tennyson declared to be "the finest of all ghost or magical stories." Marion Crawford has never been associated with any of the so-called schools of realism in fiction; yet we doubt whether any of the leaders in realism could equal him in reproducing, when occasion demanded, photographic accuracy and multiplicity of salient features. Realism is more correctly a point of view than a mode of writing. The genius of Crawford was of a kind to revel in the ordinarily tedious work of arranging for the plausibility of his story by a careful preparation of its setting in the order of time and place. His was a remarkably active mind; its curiosity was tireless and, in its range, unusually wide. Add to this a retentive memory, tremendous physical energy, experience uncommonly varied, and a feeling of art which he may well have inherited, and which he certainly cultivated with industry, and it is easy to surmise that, in spite of his over-productiveness, his fiction will always possess an intellectual superiority over that of most of his contemporaries. This ground quality of mental grasp and range gives certain solid attributes to his most extravagant romances, which may be the means of keeping

CONSTIPATION

CURED BY THE USE OF MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Constipation is one of the most frequent, and at the same time, one of the most serious of the minor ailments to which mankind is subject, and should never be allowed to continue. A free motion of the bowels daily should be the rule with every one who aspires to perfect health. Mrs. Fred. Hall, 299 Hibernia Road, Montreal, Que., writes: "Having been troubled for years with constipation and trying everything I knew of, a friend advised me to use Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I used four and a half vials and I am completely cured. I can gladly recommend them to all who suffer from constipation. Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial, or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by T. J. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

them alive. In these tales of preternatural occurrences this quality was never displayed by him to greater advantage, because nowhere in fiction is there such a need of it as in stories like these. He carries us to extremes of unreality by extremes of realistic manner. He contrives to pass off his wild fancy on the credulity of a broad learning, a technical knowledge of useful crafts, and familiarity with the life and customs of many lands. Thus, in one of these stories, "The Screaming Skull," which is quite as gruesome as any title sounds and might be barrowing reading in the late stillness of the night, it is curious to note the effective way in which the author applies his special knowledge of seamanship. It is used just as tellingly and with more scope in "Man Overboard," but here the atmosphere is American instead of English, as in the preceding tale. When the story-teller shifts his scene and takes us with him, into Calabria, in "For the Blood is the Life," the interest awakened by his story is not unmixt with admiration for his versatile genius. He does not shirk the difficult requirements of the ghost story. He gives us first-hand information in the easy phases of an adept. He takes his time, and, with the leisurely manner of one who is sure of his ground and of his audience, spins his marvelous yarns with so much dignity and painstaking attention to small facts, that conviction becomes a duty for the reader as skepticism becomes a frivolous impertinence. We should conjecture that these tales will become a permanent addition to our already rich literature of the weird.—J. J. D., in America.

I cured a horse of the Mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT. CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS, Dalhousie. I cured a horse, badly torn by a pitch fork, with MINARD'S LINIMENT. EDW. LINNIEF, St. Peter's, C. B. I cured a horse of a bad swelling by MINARD'S LINIMENT. THOS. W. PAYNE, Bathurst, N. B.

Home-seekers' Excursions. The Grand Trunk Railway has issued a circular authorizing all Agents in Canada to sell Home-seekers' Excursion Tickets to points in Western Canada. This is interesting information for those desiring to take advantage of these excursions on certain dates from April to December 1910. The Grand Trunk route is the most interesting, taking a passenger through the populated centres of Canada, through Chicago, and thence via Duluth, or through Chicago and the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Ask Grand Trunk Agents for further particulars.

A BAD COLD Developed Into BRONCHITIS. Neglected Bronchitis is very often the direct cause of Consumption, and in the first symptom appearing Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup should be used and the Bronchitis cured. The symptoms are, tightness across the chest, sharp pains and a difficulty in breathing, a secretion of thick phlegm, at first white, and later of a greenish or yellowish color, coming from the bronchial tubes when coughing, especially the first thing in the morning. Mrs. Dan. J. McCormack, Cleveland, N.S., writes: "My little boy two years old caught a bad cold which developed into Bronchitis. He was so choked up he could hardly breathe. Reading about your wonderful medicine, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, I decided to try a bottle and with such good result I got another which completely cured him, without having a doctor. I cannot say too much in his praise; I would not be without it in the house as I consider it a sure cure for Colds and Bronchitis." The price of "Dr. Wood's" Norway Pine Syrup is 25c. It is put up in a yellow wrapper. Three pine trees is the trade mark. Be sure and accept no substitute for Dr. Wood's. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

CONSTIPATION

CURED BY THE USE OF MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Constipation is one of the most frequent, and at the same time, one of the most serious of the minor ailments to which mankind is subject, and should never be allowed to continue. A free motion of the bowels daily should be the rule with every one who aspires to perfect health. Mrs. Fred. Hall, 299 Hibernia Road, Montreal, Que., writes: "Having been troubled for years with constipation and trying everything I knew of, a friend advised me to use Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I used four and a half vials and I am completely cured. I can gladly recommend them to all who suffer from constipation. Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial, or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by T. J. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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