

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1911

Vol. XL, No. 5

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June 12, 1907.

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

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June 15, 1910-11

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By this method those who live at a distance, can insure, that they buy as cheap as those who personally select their goods.

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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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## 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.

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## 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.

## LATIN.

Volume IX of "The Catholic Encyclopedia" contains some uncommonly interesting information about things not generally known—or, what is worse, known amiss. Of this order of "res scilicet" is, beyond question, the nature of that vaguely defined idiom "Church Latin." Nearly every man who has in his youth learned how to define "mensa" pretends to entertain vigorous opinions about "Church Latin": this "Church Latin" is barbarous; it is shocking to ears and eyes accustomed to Cicero; it ought to be quarantined, that the literary tastes of the rising generation may be saved from its microbe. "Let us clear our minds of cant." These common-places, intended to show a fastidious attitude of mind, are certainly cant—so cant fabricated from bygone generations of priggish scholars, who only thoroughly knew one-half of what they were talking about; by a later generation, who know next to nothing of either the classical or the medieval. Contemporary scholarship has realized, appreciated, and exploited the fact that what is conventionally called "classical Latin" is only one-half of the language, and that the other—half is not a corruption, but a genuine development of the original matrix from which the gems of Cicero and Sallust, of Virgil, Horace, and Lucretius were cut.

Owing to the exigencies of alphabetical order, the very complete treatment of this subject of continuity in the Latin language and literature is presented in "The Catholic Encyclopedia" in two articles—"Latin, Ecclesiastical," and "Latin Literature, Christian"—separated by another article, "Latin Church," which has no direct bearing on the matter. The second article of the two is very judiciously subdivided by periods: Professor Paul Lejay, of the Catholic University of Paris, deals with the earlier period, closing with the sixth century; while the Jesuit Father Scheidt, of Feldkirch, brings the discussion down to our own times. The first article ("Latin, Ecclesiastical") affords an opportunity for introducing the general subject of post-classical Latin, which its author (Professor Degert, of Toulouse) has treated to excellent effect.

"Classical Latin," he says, "did not long remain at the high level to which Cicero had raised it. The aristocracy, who alone spoke it, were decimated by proscription and civil war, and the families who rose in turn to social position were mainly of plebeian or foreign extraction, and in any case uncustomed to the delicacy of the literary language. Thus the decadence of classical Latin began with the age of Augustus, and went on more rapidly as that age receded. As it forgot the classical distinction between the language of prose and that of poetry, literary Latin, spoken or written, began to borrow more and more freely from the popular speech. Now it was at this very time that the Church found herself called on to construct a Latin of her own; and this in itself was one reason why her Latin should differ from the classical. There were two other reasons, however; first of all, the Gospel had to be spread by preaching, that is, by the spoken word; moreover, the heralds of the good tidings had to construct an idiom that would appeal not alone to the literary classes, but to the whole people."

"Passing over the attribution of such supreme honor to Cicero, which many scholars will be inclined to question, the cause of the change from classical to Christian Latin could hardly be better stated in as few words as those of Professor Degert. The series of articles, written by a Parisian, a meridional, and a German, loses nothing in unity of informing effect by the diversity of its origin, and gains here and there in interest by the contrast of viewpoints. Professor Degert, it seems, inclines somewhat to the time-honored "centus" of a few classical authors, who were the idols of the rhetoricians even in St. Augustine's day. He traces with fine scholarly acumen the various sources of the ecclesiastical language, giving more ample space to the African element. But while "Ecclesiastical Latin" as a descriptive term covers a variety of literary forms, the most interesting as well as the most elaborately cultivated compositions in the language are those which may be grouped as liturgical; and it is in this part of Professor Degert's article that cultivated readers who have made no special study of the subject will probably find the freshest and most curiously interesting information. "In the liturgy," says this author, "ecclesiastical Latin shows its vitality by its triflingness." Most people who have listened attentively

to the recital of the Church's ancient prayers are conscious of a certain sonorous balance of accents; it will be news to many that this fine rhythm is a cultivated product, an effect attained "secundum artem." From the fourth century to the seventh "rhythmical cursus" gained the upper hand. "The prayer of the 'Angelus' is the simplest example of this; it contains all three kinds of 'coursus' that are to be met with in the prayers of the Mass and the Breviary: (1) the cursus planus, 'nostris infunde'; (2) the cursus tardus, 'in orationem cognovimus'; (3) the cursus velox, 'gloriam perducimus.'"

This topic of verse-structure, and the contrast between the classical (metrical) and medieval (accentual) systems, is also rightly touched upon in Father Scheidt's article on Christian Latin after the sixth century. In his share of the discussion (the earliest period) Professor Lejay has his hands full dealing with the less mechanical and more psychological aspects of the development of Christian Latin literature out of Greek thought and classical Latin forms, and the influence of the new national—barbarian—civilization which began, very soon after St. Augustine's time, to supplant the crumbling Greco-Roman unity of culture in the Empire. So rich is this period in prose works, in the domains of history, of apologetics and of homiletics that there is but little space left for the consideration of the then nascent type of Christian devotional poetry. Especially interesting is this passing glance at the ancient origins of what many may have been inclined to regard as the exclusively Christian "pulpit style" in prose.

"From remote antiquity there had existed a moral literature, more exalted a preaching, which brought certain truths within the reach of the masses, and by the character of its audience was compelled to employ certain modes of expression. On this common ground the Cynic and the Stoic philosophies had met since the third century before Christ. From the still extant remains of Theophrastus and of Boethius we can form some idea of this style of preaching. From this source the satire of Horace borrows some of its themes. This Cynico-Stoic morality finds expression also in the Greek of Musonius, Epictetus, and some of Platon's treatises, likewise in the Latin of Seneca's letters and 'opuscules.' Its decidedly oratorical character it owes to the fact that with the beginning of the Christian era rhetoric became the sole form of literary culture and of teaching. This tradition was perpetuated by the Fathers. It furnished them the forms most needed for their work of instruction; the latter, developed into a brief treatise or reasoned exposition of opinion in the correspondence of Seneca with Lucilius; the treatise in the shape of a discourse, or, as Seneca again calls it, a 'dialogue'; lastly, the sermon itself, in all its varieties of conference, funeral oration, and homily. Indeed, homily (homilia) is a technical term of the Cynic and Stoic moralists."

In the middle ages, Latin, in which a distinct abstracter, placing it in strong contrast with even the colloquial Latin of Terence or of Plautus, is plainly evident, lived and served the everyday purposes of the philosophical schools, of ecclesiastical administration, of diplomatic intercourse between princes. No matter what the language of Norway, of Scotland, or of Poland, within their own borders, the Norman, Scottish, or Polish student of the Middle Ages had little or no difficulty in understanding the Flemish or Italian lecturer whose "presentation" in the schools of Paris might be his first university exercise; the King of England admonished his church barons, or addressed a letter to the German Emperor, in the same language in which the Pope's Bulls were written. Father Scheidt condenses [in] some six columns a vast amount of interesting and enlightening erudition on the drama, and the lyrical and epic poetry of which this post-classical, but genuine, Latin is the medium. The range of topics upon which this author has had to touch briefly in the course of his article and the easy skill with which he acquires himself in his task afford a brilliant example of encyclopedic writing—the same of familiarity with a difficult subject combined with the knack of condensation. One wonders all the more at the successful handling of the subject because, in all probability, the article must have been originally written in German; if so, "The Catholic Encyclopedia" is to be congratulated on the capability of its translator.

This notice of medieval Latin is fittingly, and of historical necessity, rounded out with a glance at the rise and progress of that humanistic movement which tended to make charabon in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries shamed of idioms in which Venantius Fortunatus and St. Bernard, Ekkehard and St. Thomas Aquinas had written. The Renaissance had taught men that "late Confessor" is not exactly modeled on Horace's Supplices, but had left them in ignorance of the philological truth that there are other Latins besides that of the fashionable quarters of Rome in the Age of Augustus.

It is difficult to imagine how a more thoroughly capable handling of this subject, for the general reader, could have been accomplished than is presented in this group of articles, occupying in all less than twelve pages. The work has been done in such a way as to whet the reader's appetite for more information on the same subject; and should this appetite tend in the direction of curiosity as to the share of the Catholic Church in the cultivation of strictly classical Latin, there is Professor Lejay's further article of three pages on "Latin Literature, Classical." But after all, the main interest of this series of articles lies in its evidence that Latin is not, and never has been, a "dead language."

Dr. Alfred Suedekam, for years a member of the German Reichstag, a well-known writer on the Vorwärts staff, and acclaimed by the followers an expert in civic matters, recently paid an extended visit to the United States. The distinguished visitor used the opportunity to lecture before the League for Political Education and kindred bodies interested in the problems growing out of municipal development. Incidentally he did not neglect to tell his hearers that German Municipal Government is much superior to that in America, and among the three things to which he ascribed this superiority, he gave the first place to the growth of Socialism in that empire. It will be news to most of us that the generally excellent city administration one finds in the municipalities of that country is due to any such reason. We have, in our wisdom, credited German Socialism with an entirely different place in the undoubted progress of civic reform in the Fatherland. We have looked upon the experience of German Socialism rather as a striking object lesson of the repressive energy with which a strong government deals with what it deems a subversive and revolutionary propaganda among the people. Maybe the followers of Socialism in Germany are quite as ready as those nearer home to make wild and unprovable claims. Maybe, too, they are quite as disposed there as elsewhere to ostentatiously assume credit for every social betterment which the sane sense of progressive civic reform sanctions in excluding, no matter how tenuous the relation such an improvement may bear to Socialism's essential principles. Certainly the hard-headed, good sense of the Germans as yet has not allowed to appear in the administration of German cities any disposition to realize the "ideal city" described by Dr. Suedekam: "the city which supports every one of its members from the cradle to the grave."

## CONSTIPATION

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"Doctor, I've tried everything and I can't get to sleep," explained the voice at the other side of the telephone. "Can't you do something for me?"

"Yes," said the doctor, kindly. "Just hold the wire and I'll sing you a lullaby."

The publisher of the best Farmer's paper in the Maritime Provinces in writing to us states:

"I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unending remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would-be competitors and imitators."

"I am a candidate for your hand." "But my parents have indorsed another young man."

"All right; I'll run as an insurgent."

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

"So you have a new idea for a dirigible balloon?" "Yes. Make the rigibrator larger, put a motor into it, and let it pull the balloon."

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"I don't know whether I ought to recognize him here in the city or not. Our acquaintance at the seashore was very slight."

"You promised to marry him, didn't you?" "Yes, but that was all."

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

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

A young medical student was being quizzed by one of his teachers: "In what will you specialize?" "In what will you specialize?" he was asked. "Diseases of the nostril," replied the student. "Good," said the professor, enthusiastically. "Which nostril?"

## Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

## 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.

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

Many men and women toss night after night upon a sleepless bed. Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease 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 couldn't sleep at night. There was such a pain and heavy feeling in my chest that I could not stop, 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 me any good until I tried Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and I can now recommend them to all troubled as I was."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or three boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1911
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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

The By Election.

As outlined in our last issue, the candidates for the by-election in the second district of Queen's County are in the field and the campaign is now in full swing. This is nomination day and Wednesday next, the 8th, inst., will be election day. It will thus be seen that the Government took good care to allow the shortest time possible for the discussion of the public questions.

The Patriot has much to say about the policy of the Provincial Government and appears to manifest a desire for an examination of the Administration's record. It would surely be a pity not to gratify this hankering on the part of our contemporary. The policy of a government, means the system or method by which such government conducts the public business. An investigation of our Government's policy will serve to unfold and explain its record.

The present Liberal Government, on assuming power nearly twenty years ago, under the leadership of the Patriot's "Brilliant Statesman," Mr. Frederick Peters, proclaimed a definite policy. The principal and most emphatic declarations of this policy were; that the era of deficits should end; that henceforth revenue and expenditure should meet, and that the day of taxation was far off.

Let us examine each of these statements and see how far they have been verified by the record of the Government. Deficits were to cease; but instead of that the Government have gone on rolling them up, varying in amount from year to year, all the way from \$120,000, to \$120,000, and totalizing on the 30th, Sept. 1909, a sum of over \$735,000. This shows a policy of lies and deception. Revenue and expenditure were to meet henceforth; but the deception shown in rolling up huge deficits plainly shows that revenue and expenditure drew wider and wider apart.

When the Liberal Government came into power the debt was \$128,000, on Sept. 30, 1909, according to the Government's own showing, the Provincial debt had reached the enormous proportions of \$863,206.45. This is an increase, under the Liberal Government, of \$735,000, in round figures. According to a statement recently published by the Government and dealt with elsewhere, \$28,000 were added to the Provincial debt in 1910. These figures, presented by the Government themselves, bring the Provincial debt up to \$891,000 in round numbers; practically \$900,000. That is how the policy of making revenue and expenditure meet, was carried out by the Government. Lies and deception repeated.

The day of taxation was declared to be far off; but the Government had scarcely secured themselves in office when they began to tax everything in sight; and by the 30th September 1909, had collected a million dollars in taxes of various kinds. For a time the Government pretended to be the farmer's friends, but last year they pounced down on the agriculturists and largely increased the burden of taxation on our farm lands. Not only did they increase the tax on the farmers; but exercised the most unjust discrimination

in assessing the land values. More lies and deception. When the Government assumed the reins of power the interest on the Provincial debt was \$2,697.44. On the 30th, Sept. 1909, the annual interest charge had increased to \$34,155.63, an increase of nearly \$31,500.

This glance at the record of the Provincial Government serves to show how they falsified every declaration of the policy outlined by Premier Frederick Peters. Their policy has been one of falsehood and deception; their record has been characterized all through by debt deficits and duplicity. The Government that have been guilty of these political sins are now asking the electors of the second district of Queen's for a continuance of power, by the election of a supporter on this day week. Will these electors uphold such a Government?

The Government's Last Card.

The political game must be going hard with the Government when the Premier is forced to play such a card as is outlined in the Patriot of Saturday last. As the public are aware, the Government passed an act some years ago empowering them to publish the public accounts any time after the beginning of the calendar year, whether the House is in session or not. When this act was passed the fiscal year ended on the 31st, December. Since then the Government have changed the date of the financial year to the 30th, September, three months before the close of the calendar year. In no year, however, either under the old or new arrangement have the Government made the accounts public before the meeting of the Legislature. As the session up to the present seldom met till near or after the beginning of March, it would seem quite reasonable that the public reports might be issued in less than five months from the close of the fiscal year. The Government have frequently been reminded of this, and have been asked to publish, prior to the opening of the session, the financial reports relating to the previous financial year. The Dominion Government publish monthly statements of all the public departments, and surely the Local Government could publish their reports without waiting four or five months.

This year, at the present time, an election is going on and the Government have undertaken to do something smart; they have given out a statement concerning the finances of the Province for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1910. But they have not published the report of the Provincial Auditor on the Public Accounts; they have simply made up a statement to do duty during the by-election campaign. It is a statement prepared, specially for the Government organ the Patriot, and no one else can secure any information on the subject. Had the Government published the public accounts; so that they would be available to everyone they would have shown some evidence of a desire to place information before the people.

The Patriot calls the statement published in its columns "The Public Accounts," and says it is a "full statement of the transactions of the past year." Neither of these assertions is correct; for if the Public Accounts were published they would be available to all entitled to receive a copy; and it is not a "full statement" of the years financial transactions; for the separate items of expenditure are not given. The statement sets out the different items of revenue; but gives no detail

of account of the expenditure; it simply lumps the whole expenditure. The auditor and other officials, asked for information on the matter, could not throw any more light on the subject without the Premier's permission.

The Patriot tells us that "the statement is signed by Benjamin Balderston, Provincial Auditor." Very likely. The Provincial Auditor would doubtless sign any statement the Premier would ask him to sign. Our readers will remember that this same Provincial Auditor placed in the receipts of the financial year ended Sept. 30, 1907, an amount of \$35,000, half of the increased annual subsidy, which had not been received from Ottawa till two months after the Public Accounts were closed. He did this at the bidding of the Premier, and when the matter was later investigated in the Legislature, the Premier would give no information, nor allow the Auditor or any other official to do so. The truth was not discovered until Mr. A. A. McLean asked for information in the House of Commons on the 16th of March 1908, and was told by the Finance Minister that the money had been paid to our Provincial Government on the 30th, November 1907, two months after the public accounts of this Province had been closed. In view of these facts, it does not make very much difference what declaration the Provincial Auditor makes about the statement in question.

Vacant Senatorship

Ottawa, Jan. 20.—(Special)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier was told in the House today by Mr. A. L. Fraser that he was ignoring the people of Prince Edward Island in a manner unworthy of a statesman by permitting the vacancy in the Senate caused by the death of Senator Donald Ferguson two years ago to remain unfilled. So little did the Premier like his verbal chastisement that he replied that the Government had other things on its mind than vacant senatorships, which drew down upon his head the wrath of Mr. Foster, who reminded Sir Wilfrid Laurier that he seemed to have the extraordinary idea that the Government did all the legislative work and the houses of parliament were mere appendages. The whole incident was a snappy one in which the opposition scored.

Mr. Fraser, of King's, took up the matter by alluding to the vacancy of two years standing caused by the death of Mr. Ferguson. This loss to Prince Edward Island the senator of which was that Sir Wilfrid Laurier seemed to think that anything was good enough for Prince Edward Island. Mr. Fraser also drew attention to the fact that there was a vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench of that province for some time, through the resignation of Judge Hodgson, who for some months previous to his resignation had been incapacitated by ill health. "This is a disgraceful condition of things to be allowed to go on," added Mr. Fraser. "What do the other provincial governments think of this violation of constitutional government to suit party ends?" Mr. Fraser's remarks were loudly applauded by the Opposition.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that the Government was very busy with tariff matters, reciprocity, transportation, etc., and the people of Prince Edward Island should not be surprised if a little thing like filling a vacant senatorship was neglected. As to the vacancy in the Supreme Court Bench of that province, he said that the Government had no intention of filling it. "What do the other provincial governments think of this violation of constitutional government to suit party ends?" Mr. Fraser's remarks were loudly applauded by the Opposition.

The Patriot says the Conservatives had one deficit amounting to over \$80,000. Perhaps so; but the Liberals in their twenty years of deficits had one amounting to \$120,000. That was a whopper.

arrangement agreed upon. We would receive no more if our population were 149,000, and we would receive no less if we had only 25,000. The smaller the population the greater is the rate per capita. Perhaps the Patriot would like to see most of the Island farms abandoned and our population reduced to 10,000. Our specific subsidy would then amount to \$10 per head of population. Would not that be glorious!

The Patriot endeavors to convey the impression that the Liberals secured the increase to the subsidy from the Federal treasury. Our Liberal friends of the Local Government did absolutely nothing towards obtaining the increase we received. The amount had been agreed upon twenty years before the money was voted. The only thing our Liberal delegates to the conference of 1906 did was to prevent us from receiving a much larger increase. The opportunity for presenting additional claims was afforded at the opening of the conference; but our delegates act as dumb as oysters. Our great need and the special position of our Province in the confederation deserved specific treatment, and would have received such had our delegates made the least move in our behalf. They allowed the opportunity to pass and the deed to be slammed in our faces.

Reciprocity Arrangement.

On Thursday last Mr. Fielding made known in the House of Commons the arrangement regarding reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada, which had been reached at the Washington conference. The agreement arrived at provides for an extensive enlargement of the free list between the two countries. Farm products generally are placed on the free list, and duties on many other commodities are reduced. What the general effect will be in the event of ratification by the parliaments of both countries, it would be difficult at this distance to anticipate. It is said that our cheese industry would be ruined, for one thing; and the fruit industry of British Columbia and the Niagara Peninsula would be paralyzed, and various other disadvantages are anticipated. Then it is predicted in some quarters that the agreement will never be ratified by the Congress of the United States. Again it is set forth that the whole business is a political scheme between the Liberals and the Republicans, engineered for election purposes. In any case, public opinion is just now very much divided on the whole subject and it will take some time for thought to crystallize. We must, therefore, wait to see how the matter will develop.

The reciprocity resolutions proposed by Mr. Fielding in the committee of ways and means follow. That it is expedient to amend the customs tariff of 1907 and to provide as follows: 1.—That the articles, the growth, product or manufacture of the United States specified in schedule A, shall be admitted into Canada, free of duty when imported from the United States. 2.—That the articles, the growth, product or manufacture of the United States specified in schedules B and D, shall be admitted into Canada upon payment of the rates of duty specified in the said schedules when imported from the United States. That the advantage hereby granted to the United States shall extend to any and every other foreign power which may be entitled thereto under the provisions of any treaty or convention with His Majesty. That the advantages hereby granted to the United States shall be extended to the United Kingdom and the several British colonies and possessions with respect to their commerce with Canada. Provided, however that nothing herein contained shall be held to increase any rate of duty now provided for in the British preferential tariff. That it is expedient to provide that the act proposed to be founded on the foregoing resolutions shall not come into operation until a date to be named by the governor-in-council in proclamation to be published in the Canada Gazette and that such proclamation may be issued whenever it appears to the satisfaction of the governor-in-council that the United States congress has enacted

will forthwith enact such legislation as will grant to Canada the reciprocal advantages provided for in certain correspondence dated Washington, Jan. 21st, 1911, between the Hon. P. C. Knox, secretary of state for the United States and the Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance of Canada, and the Hon. William Patterson, minister of customs of Canada. Following is a partial list of the articles embraced in the agreement: Schedule A—Articles free of duty: Live animals, viz, cattle, horses, and mules, swine, sheep, lambs and all other live animals. Poultry, dead or alive. Wheat, rye, oats, barley and buckwheat; dried peas and beans, edible corn, sweet corn or maize (except for distillation). Hay straw, and cow peas. Fresh vegetables, viz: potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, turnips, onions, cabbage, and all other vegetables in their natural state. Fresh fruits, viz, apples, pears, peaches, grapes, berries and all other edible fruits in their natural state. Dried fruits, viz: Apples, peaches, pears and apricots, dried desiccated or evaporated. Dairy products, viz: Butter, cheese, and fresh milk and cream. Provided that cans actually used in the transportation of milk or cream may be passed back and forth between the two countries free of duty, under such regulations as the respective governments may prescribe. Eggs of barnyard fowl, in the shell. Honey, cotton seed oil. Seeds, viz: Flaxseed or linseed, cotton seed and other oil seeds grass seed, including timothy and clover; garden, field and other seed not herein otherwise provided for, when in packages weighing over one pound each (not including flower-seeds). Fish of all kinds, fresh, frozen, packed in ice, salted or preserved in any form, except sardines and other fish preserved in oil and shell fish of all kinds, including oysters, lobsters, and clams, in any state fresh or packed and coverings of the foregoing. Seal, herring, whale and other fish oil, including cod oil. Mineral waters, natural not in bottles or jugs. Timber, bawn sided or squared otherwise than by sawing, and round timber used for spars or in building wharves. Sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber, not further manufactured than sawed. Paving stones, railroad ties and telephone, trolley, electric light and telegraph poles of cedar or other woods. Wooden staves of all kinds, not further manufactured than slated or jointed, and stove bolts. Pickets and palings. Schedule B: Articles subject to the undermentioned rates of duty: Fresh meats, viz—Beef, veal, mutton, pork, and all other fresh or refrigerated meats, excepting game, per pound rate of duty one and one-quarter cents. Bacon and hams, not in tin or jar per pound, one and one-quarter cents. Meats of all kinds, dried, smoked, salted or in brine or preserved in any manner not otherwise therein provided for, per pound one and one-quarter cents. Canned meats and canned poultry twenty per cent ad valorem. Extract of meat, fluid or not, twenty per cent ad valorem. Lard and compounds thereof, poultry and cotton stearine, and animal stearine, per pound one and one-quarter cents. Tallow—Per 100 pounds, forty cents. Egg yolks, egg albumen and blood albumen, excepting game, per pound rate of duty one and one-quarter cents. Fish (except shell fish), by whatever name known, packed in oil, in tin boxes or cans, including the weight of the packers. (A) When weighing over twenty ounces and not over thirty-six ounces each, per package, five cents. (B) When weighing over twelve ounces and not over twenty ounces each, per package, four cents. (C) When weighing twelve ounces each or less per package, two cents. Dried fruits, including the weight of the package, or sugar, when packed in tin, in bottles, jars or kegs, thirty per cent ad valorem. Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn, in cans or other tin-tight packages, and including the weight of the package, per pound one and one-quarter cents. Wheat flour and semolina, and rye flour per barrel (100 pounds) fifty cents. Oatmeal and rolled oats, including the weight of paper covering, per 100 pounds, fifty cents. Cornmeal, per 100 pounds, twelve and one-half cents. Barley meal, per 100 pounds, forty five cents. Barley, put, peeled and patent, per 100 pounds, one-half cent. Buckwheat flour or meal per pound, one-half cent. Spill peas, dried, per bushel of sixty pounds, seven and one-half cents. Dried peas, including the weight of the package, provided for herein, seventeen and one-half ad valorem. Bran, middlings and other offals of grain used for animal food, per 100 pounds, twelve and one-half cents. Macaroni and vermicelli, per pound, one cent. Biscuits, wafers and cakes, when sweetened with sugar, honey, molasses or other material, twenty-five per cent ad valorem. Biscuits, wafers, cakes and other baked articles compounded in whole or in part of eggs or any kind of flour or meal when combined with chocolate, nuts, fruits or confectionery, also candied peel, candied popcorn, candied nuts, candied fruits, sugar candy and confectionery of all kinds, 32 1/2 per cent, ad valorem. Maple sugar and maple syrup, per pound, 1 cent. Pickles, including pickled nuts, 32 1/2

per cent, ad valorem. Cherry juices and grape juices, apron wine and other fruit juices and fruit syrups, non-alcoholic, 17 1/2 per cent, ad valorem. Mineral waters and imitations of natural mineral waters, in bottles or jugs, 7 1/2 per cent, ad valorem. Grape wines, gooseberry, raspberry and currant bushes, 17 1/2 per cent, ad valorem. Farm wagons and finished parts thereof, 32 1/2 per cent, ad valorem. Ploughs, loath and disc harrows, barometers, reapers, agricultural drills and plasters, mowers, horse rakes, cultivators, threshing machines, including windstackers, baggers, weighers and self loaders thereof and finished parts imported for repair of the foregoing, 15 per cent, ad valorem. Portable engines with boilers, in combination, horse powers and traction engines for farm purposes; hay loaders, potato diggers, fodder or feed cutters, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay loaders, farm or field rollers, manure spreaders, weathers and wind mills, and unfinished parts thereof imported for repair of the foregoing, except shafting twenty per cent, ad valorem.

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Price \$2.50

**Amherst Boots**

Are the Farmer's friends.

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  
 Childs " " 1.00

**Alley & Co.**

### COAL!

All kinds for your winter supply.

See us before you place your order.

**HARD COAL**—Different Sizes  
**Soft Coal**—All Kinds

**C. Lyons & Co.**  
 Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
 Nov. 30, 1910.

**Grand Trunk Railway System**

**Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show.**

**Ottawa, Ont., January 16th to 20th, 1911.**

Tickets will be sold at one way first-class fare for the round trip. Tickets good going Sunday January 15th, to Friday, January 20th, inclusive, valid for return until Monday, January 23rd.

For further particulars apply to the Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway System.

Yours truly,  
 J. QUINLAN, D. P. A.

### Mortgage Sale

To be sold by public Auction, on Thursday, the sixteenth day of March, A. D. 1911, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 31st day of March, A. D. 1883, made between James Dunphy, of Johnson's River, Lot or Township Number Thirty-five, in Queen's County, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, farmer, and Mary Dunphy, his wife, of the one part, and Edward Ryan, of the same place, farmer, of the other part, which said Mortgage was by Indenture bearing date the 30th day of April, 1909, assigned by John W. Ryan and Matthew Ryan, Executors of the last will and Testament of the said Edward Ryan, to the undersigned: All that tract, piece or parcel of land situated lying and being in Johnson's River, Lot or Township Number Thirty-five, in Queen's County, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the southeast angle of land in the possession of Thomas Dunphy, and running thence westerly along the said Thomas Dunphy's eastern boundary line for the distance of sixty-six chains; thence east seven and one half chains to land owned by heirs late Patrick Hughes; thence southerly along the western boundary of the said Patrick Hughes to land owned by William Ferguson; and thence along the said William Ferguson's northern boundary to the place of commencement, containing by estimation forty-eight acres of land a little more or less.

For further particulars apply at the office of Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

Dated this 30th day of January, A. D. 1911.  
 JAMES S. DUNPHY,  
 Assignee of Mortgage.  
 Feb. 1, 1911—81

Get your printing done at the Herald Office.

### LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

News has reached Saint Ste Marie of the premature explosion of dynamite at Helen Iron mines, Michipicoten, Ont., which cost three lives and fatally injured another workman.

A conservative estimate places the number of typhoid cases in Ottawa at about 325. All the hospitals are full, and fully half the cases are being treated in the homes of the victims.

Fire on Jan. 25th destroyed the office of the Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Sydney. The building cost about \$35,000. The valuable books, etc., were removed to Montreal the previous week for the annual meeting and so escaped.

The news that a number of Japanese fishing vessels were lost in the heavy storm which prevailed near Owa Bay on January 8th has arrived at Seattle. Twenty vessels were wrecked and 120 men drowned.

The remains of Alex. Gordon Laing, the famous Scottish explorer who disappeared years ago, have been found near Timbuctoo, Africa. Laing had been murdered and his body buried at the foot of a tree, according to a French officer who discovered the remains.

The revenue of Ontario for the last year was \$8,891,000 according to the Provincial Treasurer's statement, and the expenditures \$8,887,570, leaving a surplus of about \$3,000. The revenue from the T. & N. O. Railway was \$420,000 or \$223,000 less than the estimate.

At a special meeting of Montreal civic officials, it was decided that 100,000 worth of frozen eggs which had been condemned by the Board of Health must be taken outside the city limits or destroyed within thirty-six hours. These canned eggs were in cold storage.

The Provincial Board of Health at Winnipeg is much alarmed over the prevalence of scarlet fever in the province, the cases now number many hundreds, and the steps to check the scourge have so far proved ineffective. A drastic warning was sent out to medical officers.

Rev. F. X. Morrison, D. D. of Berkeley California, son of the late Donald Morrison, arrived on the island on Tuesday, of last week. He started from home with the hope of arriving in time to see his father alive. But he was too late; the funeral had taken place on the day before his arrival. The Rev. Dr. leaves this week on a visit to Europe.

Recent London advices say that great excitement and rumormongering has been aroused in Rhodesia and South Africa, generally, according to the despatches, on account of the new Governor General Viscount Gladstone, committing the death sentence passed on a native for a criminal assault on a white woman. Influential meetings of protest have been held in Bulawayo and elsewhere, at which Governor Gladstone's interference has been hotly denounced.

Their gaunt faces and emaciated bodies testifying to the horrors through which they had passed, while clinging to their sinking ship for four days and subsisting only on raw meat and condensed milk, six men of the British schooner Helen Shafner were brought into Boston aboard a fishing schooner. The fishing schooner picked up the men about forty miles west of Seal Island off the Nova Scotia coast Friday. (The tern schooner Helen Shafner is well known at this port and has brought and taken away cargoes several times.)

The town of Sonris was visited by a bad fire last Thursday night by which the saw and wood factory of Mr. Bernard Creamer was burned to the ground. This building was one of the principal industries of the town and its destruction is a bad loss not only to Mr. Creamer but to the town. There was a large quantity of valuable wood material of different kinds in the factory at the time. An altar, almost completed, and valued at about \$900 was completely consumed. The loss is estimated at between \$6,000 and \$8,000. No insurance.

The steamer Cottage City, from Seattle for Skagway, struck Valdez Island in the Gulf of Georgia. She was one hundred miles north of Vancouver when she struck. Apparently she was in a snowstorm. Shortly after the accident occurred she was reported to Vancouver by Point Grey wireless station and a second message came saying, "All safe, going in boats." Apparently the vessel was a hopleless wreck and the crew and passengers getting into boats were going ashore. The sea was calm, and no anxiety is felt for the passengers. There were fifty on board chiefly Seattle people. The Cottage City is a wooden vessel and pretty old.

The Railway Commissioners gave a formal approval on Jan. 25th, of the new sleeping and parlor car traffic, which will go into effect on the 15th of February. The new tariffs will make a general reduction in the Pullman rates in spite of the fact that the rates west of Calgary will be higher by two mill per mile than in the Eastern section. The new tariffs are the first effort to put the sleeping and parlor rates on a scientific mileage basis. East of Calgary six mills per mile will be charged for sleeping car berth, with 20 per cent discount on the upper berth. In parlor cars 5 mills per mile will be the charge.

While No. 2 train was coming into Moncton station on Thursday, Hiram Graves, car inspector, was struck and instantly killed and Geo. Wilson, car inspector, was badly injured about the head and taken to the hospital. Graves and Wilson were working around a passenger car on a siding west of the depot. They had just finished and with 10 boxes in hand stopped from behind the passenger car, which was standing on the siding on to the main track, directly in front of the incoming train. The fireman noticed the men and called out to them, but too late. The engine was almost upon them when they stepped from behind the passenger car. Wilson has since died.

### LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

The Bourgeois hotel in Moncton has been quarantined on account of the proprietor having developed a case of small-pox.

Six men were fatally injured in an explosion in the Hightstown colliery of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., at Pitts-town. The mine is on fire.

John Lockwood Kipling, father of Rudyard Kipling, died in London on Monday. Mrs. Kipling died only a few weeks ago.

Four men perished and two others had narrow escapes from drowning when the British steamer Irena on Monday ran down the schooner Wills in a heavy fog off Seelick, Wales.

Frederick Smith and Albert Smith cousins, were drowned on Monday in Burlington Bay near Hamilton, Ont., while skating. They ventured on a spot from which the ice had been cut.

The engineer and fireman of a Boston and Maine shifting engine were killed when a string of empty passenger cars, being backed out of North Station, Boston, crashed into the signaller and demolished it.

Owing to the storm and bad roads, the attendance at the market yesterday was very small, and few commodities were on sale. Thirty-two cents a dozen were asked for the few eggs offered. Otherwise prices were unchanging.

Death swooped down on a crowd of shoppers in busy Market Street Philadelphia on Monday, when a big sheet metal sign, blown down from a high roof, fell among them and killed two men and a girl. Half a dozen other persons were injured seriously.

While Geo. Chears of Winnipeg was trying to save a roll of bills under his pillow during the burning of his home, his five year old daughter, asleep in the bed he was searching, was burned to death. Chears himself was badly burned and the money was destroyed.

Joint political meetings in the by-election campaign yet to be held are as follows:—Aiton Hall, Wed. Feb. 1; Hunter River, Thurs. Feb. 2; Keston Bank, Friday Feb. 3; Wascally River, Monday, Feb. 6. All these meetings begin at 7.30 p.m.

Re-treating before the southward movement of the icebergs along the Newfoundland coasts, the Gloucester fishing fleet has abandoned the season's herring fishery. Twelve of the vessels have failed to secure any fish, and eleven schooners carried only partial fares. Only five of the vessels have secured approximately full cargoes.

For the first time in the history of aviation an aeroplane rose on Friday from the surface of the water at San Diego, Calif., sailed about and returned to starting point, where it landed on the water as easily as a gull. This feat was achieved by Glenn Curtiss after almost two weeks of experimenting.

Owing to the blinding snow-storm and heavy ice on Saturday the Minto was unable to get into Georgetown. She remained in the Straits all night and reached Georgetown at 11 o'clock Sunday forenoon. The mail special reached here about 2.30. The Earl Grey got to Pictou after a hard fight about 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

A statement of former General Manager Travers, Toronto containing a sensational account of the transactions of the Farmers Bank is now in the hands of the Crown. The statement discloses matters omitted from the Bank books, and therefore undisclosed by Coroner Clarkson. Travers claims that he was at the mercy of a clique of men who robbed him of the funds of the Bank.

Marysville, N. B., was visited by a disastrous fire which did damage to the extent of \$70,000 and which destroyed the handsome Methodist Church, also damaged the house of the Gibson Manufacturing Co. The church cost \$85,000 and was insured for \$100,000. The building was one of the landmarks in the Province, and had been built by Alex Gibson and presented to the Methodists of Marysville.

Added to the horrors of the plague eight thousand Russian workmen on the Eastern Chinese railway, fearing the disease, have gone to Hailan Manchuria, because the administration refused to dismiss 15,000 Chinese laborers and provide passes to enable the families of the Russians to return to their own country. The Chinese have been paid off and will be evicted from their dwellings.

Col. Sam Hughes, reported in Parliament the charges that Rev. J. A. McDonald, Editor of the Toronto Globe who participated unofficially in the Reciprocity negotiations a year ago, was the paid advocate of Reciprocity, which Col. Hughes said "Meaning handed down the Union Jack in Canada." He declared McDonald was the paid agent of the Boston Publisher, from whom he received \$5,000 dollars a year to advocate Free Trade for the North American continent.

During the fierce gale and blinding snowstorm which passed over Cape Breton, three men lost their lives and two horses were drowned in Lingan Bay. Alex McDonald was driving across the beach from Waterford. There was another man in the sleigh with him. They lost the road in the blinding storm, to find themselves out on the ice about a mile out of their course. When endeavoring to turn the horse broke through the ice, and McDonald went down with the horse and sleigh, the other man jumped and landed on the ice but perished,—for when rescue parties arrived, nothing could be seen of either man or team. Near by the same place another man named Starr, was found about an hour later, and was hurried to the nearest house, where he died from exhaustion before medical aid could be secured.

### DIED

WATTS—At Denver, Colorado, Jan. 2nd, 1911, Hamilton G. Watts, formerly of Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

ROSS—At Ruston, P. E. I., on Jan. 9th, 1911, John A. Ross, 80 years of age.

CALLAGHAN—At Iona, on Jan. 12th, John Callaghan, aged 70 years. May his soul rest in peace.

SMALLWOOD—At Winnipeg, on Dec. 17th, 1910, of bronchial asthma, Alexander Smallwood, son of late William Smallwood, Lot 48, aged 70 years.

ACORN—On Jan. 22nd, Howard Henry Acorn, infant son of R. G. and Mrs. Acorn, Orlebar Street.

GALLANT—At Johnson's River, Lot 35, on Monday, Jan. 23rd, 1911, Mrs. Margaret Gallant and daughter of the late John Taiton, of Johnson's River, aged 62 years. She leaves a husband, three sons and one daughter to mourn the loss of a kind and loving mother. R. I. P.

KIELLY—In this city, on Jan. 24th, 1911, C. W. Kielly, Inspector of Schools for Queen's County.

JOHNSON—In this city, Tuesday night, Jan. 24th, 1911, Annie E. Johnson, daughter of the late Dr. Richard Johnson.

CHANDLER—In this city, on Jan. 24th, Wm. S. Chandler, in the 78th year of age.

FERRIS—At Fredericton, P. E. I., on Jan. 25th, 1911, Mrs. John Ferris.

WEBSTER—On Jan. 26th, John Webster, in the 50th year of his age, leaving a widow, one daughter and two sons to mourn. The funeral took place from the residence of his son in this city, on Thursday afternoon, at the railway station, thence by train to St. Peter's, where the interment took place.

STEVENSON—At Fredericton, on Jan. 27th, Flora Jane, widow of the late Robert A. Stevenson.

COLLINS—At North River, Jan. 27th, 1911, Ellen Collins, widow of the late Jeremiah Collins, aged 83 years. May her soul rest in peace.

GRABBE—At Rhode Island, on Dec. 20th, 1910, Edmund Crabbe of Clyde, P. E. I., in the sixty second year of his age.

LARKIN—At Five Houses on the 22nd, Jan. James D. Larkin in the 77th year of his age, leaving a widow, five sons and three daughters to mourn. The interment took place at St. Peter's the funeral being largely attended. May his soul rest in peace.

NOY—At North Whitehall, on Jan. 28th, James Noy, aged 79 years.

PROFIT—In this city on Sunday, 29th, Jan. Benjamin B. Profit, of Augustus Cove, aged 50 years.

COOPER—At Bear River, N. B., Jan. 29th, 1911, Elizabeth Ann, relict of the late Henry Cooper, in the 73rd year of her age.

McLINN—Killed by a heavy log rolling over him in the Maine lumber woods, John McLinn, son of Joseph McLinn, aged 17 years, leaving his father, one brother and one sister to mourn. His funeral took place from his father's residence at St. Jerome's on the 30th, January. Rev. I. B. A. McDonald, P. P. officiated at the funeral services. May his soul rest in peace.

PERKINS—At his home at Sorris West on January 24th, of hemorrhage of the brain, Thomas Perkins, in the age of 80 years.

### LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

The snow-storm of Saturday night, was one of the worst experienced here for a long time. The wind blew at a terrific rate. Horses roared and some chimneys blew down. Beyond we have not heard of any serious damage.

Earthquakes continue in the Philippine Islands, and Mount Taal in eruption. The latest conservative estimate of the disastrous results of the volcanic eruption and accompanying tidal wave place the number of dead at 400.

That the proposed Reciprocity agreement will never be passed, at least not in its present form is the opinion advanced by say mill men in Vancouver. One declared that the fruit interests of the Province of British Columbia would never submit to a reduction of duty on American fruit.

### 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.

There is nothing harsh about Lak-Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without gripping, purging or sickness. Price 25 cts.

### 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; and the great difficulty of selecting 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, Portier, 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 manufactured only by The J. C. Williams Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

# SURPLUS STOCK Clearance Sale!

## PATONS

Have from \$15,000 to \$20,000 of Surplus Stock on hand at retail prices. The Weather Conditions during Oct., Nov. and December did not put the buyers in the proper spirit to buy HEAVY WINTER GOODS. Many prospective purchasers put off altogether till after the Holiday Season. This Surplus Stock is saleable today, but if carried over till next season will not be so saleable.

SO PATON'S HAVE Decided to reduce this Surplus Stock. They want \$10,000 CASH by the FIRST OF FEBRUARY. to get this amount they offer their

## Big Stock of Dry Goods

Clothing, Ready-to-wear Dress Goods, Silks, Gents' Furnishings, Millinery, Carpets, Furniture, Furs, Household Goods, Gloves, Corsets, Waists, Underwear, Velvets, Flannelettes, Handkerchiefs, Shirtings, Sheetings, Table Linens, Cloths, Fur Coats, Rain Coats, Umbrellas,—in fact everything that this First Class Firm carries. The minimum discount for cash will be an honest clear saving of

1-4 off every dollar. OTHER DISCOUNTS RANGING FROM ONE THIRD TO HALF PRICE.

Plain, matter of fact statements, are best.

We avoid sensationalism in our Store News. You all know PATON'S Stock. It comprises almost every thing the market affords, at prices everybody can afford to pay.

The circumstances which forced this sale and made this opportunity for you may never occur again. Remember, a large surplus stock is not an earner to any dealer. So our loss is your gain. Come early in the morning for best service; but come anyway.

## A BIG TEN DAYS' SHOE SALE!

### 150 Pairs of Men's American Lace Boots

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.

Ten Days Only—\$3.50 a Pair.

We have also RUSSIAN CALF and PATENT at the same price. All new stock.

They've got the lead, they've got the style, They've got all others beat a mile.

### Hockey Boots! Hockey Boots!

We lead for Low Prices on Hockey Boots. A good Boy's Hockey Boot at \$1.65. Men's \$3.00 a pair. Others at \$1.75, \$1.85 and \$2.25 a pair.

## A. E. McEACHEN THE SHOEMAN,

82 Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

## FIRE INSURANCE.

Montague Dental Parlors

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B. Sun Fire offices of London. Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York.

Combined Assets \$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses. JOHN MACRACHERN AGENT. Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906

## A New Broom Sweeps Clean

We are New Brooms in Business, but we mean to sweep away any doubt that you cannot buy DRY GOODS as well and cheap on P. E. Island or elsewhere.

A large stock of FURS and some good things still left in Clothing at half price.

DRESS GOODS 1-3 Off Regular Prices.

STAPLE DRY GOODS less one-third.

SILK VELVETS less one-half.

As well as a nice range of fancy Handkerchiefs, Ties, Braces, Gloves, Corsets, etc., at a generous reduction.

"The proof of the pudding is the eating," and we are always glad to see you, whether you purchase or not.

## Chandler & Reddin.

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.

## 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.

Teaching the Children in the Home.

A Protestant writer, commenting on the change that has been wrought in non-Catholic homes of recent years, says:

Some good mothers live for their children most devotedly, but think only or chiefly of earthly things. They watch over them tenderly in sickness. They toil and deny themselves to have their children clothed in a fitting way. They begin very early to teach them little lessons, and cease not to train their minds to fit them to shine in the world. But they do not give such thought to their children's spiritual education. They do not teach them the will of God. They do not fulfill the ancient exhortation to talk with their children of the divine law when sitting in their homes and when walking by the way, when they come in and when they go out. There are homes in which children grow up without ever hearing a word from their fathers or mothers, or receiving any instruction whatever concerning spiritual matters.

We very much fear—in fact, we know—that there are many Catholic mothers of whom the same strictures could be uttered. And it is all the more deplorable in them, this carelessness as to their little ones' spiritual training. Catholic children who go to Catholic schools receive, of course, in the school room from the Sisters and Brothers under whose care they are for a few hours of the day, a training that is admirable; but Catholic mothers and fathers make a great mistake if they think that they can place upon the shoulders of any teacher the responsibility for their child's education in what is necessary for the salvation of the soul. Before children even see the face of a school-teacher their education should begin. Indeed, it does begin whether the parent will or not. The child's mind is learning all the time; and it is receiving impressions in its tenderest years which it will be difficult to eradicate by and by if the impressions are not fitting and proper. Let fathers and mothers, then, be mindful of the little souls that God has given unto their keeping. Let the first words learned by the child's mind and lip be of love for God. Teach them how to sign themselves with the Sign of Salvation. Teach them to say their prayers. Sunday-school teachers are constantly wondering at the ignorance of the ordinary Catholic prayers—the "Our Father," and the "Hail Mary"—shown by well-dressed and apparently well-cared for children.

Thank God, there are many, many homes—and they are the hope of the Church—in which devout mothers keep the fires of faith burning brightly, where living words are spoken continually for God; where the story of the Babe of Bethlehem is told reverently and where the children are taught the truths of their religion, so they grow up loyal Catholics having a reason for the faith that is in them.—Sacred Heart Review.

Father Lambert's Memory at the Antipodes.

Australis, N. S. Wales, Goulburn, November 30, 1910. Dear Mr. Ford,— So far Lambert is dead! Our loss is irreparable. May he rest in peace! One of those few men who, now amid one people, then amid another, becomes prominent on the battlefields of the world; wide warfare waged by the Catholic—Christ's own and only Champion. Like one of those mighty Crusaders in the days of Catholic Europe who by superhuman valor would hack his way into the centre of the infidel host and by mighty stroke of battleaxe strike his way with slaughtered foes and thus by his very prodigy of courage and strength win a momentary lull in the general attack, become the centre of friend's and foe's admiration, and then in this self-burnt arena, friends and foes leaning on arms, he would finally obtain the Oases of the Cross against the opposing champion of the infidel phalanx—veritably so with Father Lambert. He—a Crusader of resplendent intellect, panoplied in philosophic love, wielding the battleaxe of logic in resolute sweep and strength he clove his way smilingly amid the atheistical army and there in joyous calm met the onslaught of Ingersoll, the doughty warrior of infidelity, the scolding champion of unbelief. 'Twas like the preliminary encounter between De Bobane and Robert Bruce at Bannockburn—one downward flash of battleaxe and King Robert's foe hit the dust. So the end of Ingersoll's career on the field of controversy, sudden, unexpected, disastrous. Father Lambert dealt one merciless blow and the infidel, cloven in twain, fell from the saddle. His father a Wexford man, his mother a convert of Quaker stock; to the father we trace the kindly warmth, to the Quaker blood that odd diet from simplicity of attention. I would give much to have met him. But gazing out of the P. O. man I see the late roared chief. It is a face which at once arrests attention; forehead broad and square

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

"I suffered dreadfully from rheumatism but have been completely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, for which I am deeply grateful." Miss Frances Gagne, Prescott, Ont.

"I had an attack of the grip which left me weak and helpless and suffering from rheumatism. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and this medicine has entirely cured me. I have no hesitation in saying it saved my life." M. J. McDermott, Trinton, Ont.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla** Removes the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take it.

lence and famine and poverty, and fleet-footed progress have hurried, there also shone the light from the Cross of the Man of Sorrows, cheering and blessing the millions who worshipped in its gleam. Catholics should be well grounded in the essentials of their Faith; they should be well armed. A well instructed Catholicity, with noble and pure ideals, and a strong love of duty, are the hope of the Church in this country.

Fall Wheat in Prince Edward Island.

(Genus and Statistics Monthly.)

It was stated in the November Monthly that no fall wheat is grown in Prince Edward Island. One of our correspondents, E. J. Craig of Charlottetown, has pointed out that while this is correct in the main, there are a few instances in which the grain is grown successfully. The Very Rev. Doctor James Morrison of Yeroon River, has written the following letter in reply to a inquiry from this Office:

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge your favour, inquiring about the growing of fall wheat in Prince Edward Island. I may say at once that I have been directly interested in farming for only three years, and began experimenting in fall wheat with only three lb. of seed.

Replying to your queries in the order given, I may say that for seeding any time between the first and tenth of September will meet the conditions. No special preparation was made in getting the land ready for seeding, beyond what is ordinarily bestowed. I made a point to select a section of land on which no water would lodge in winter. Last year I selected a plot from which had been taken one crop of clover and one of timothy, had it ploughed, disked and drag-harrowed, and then seeded, with a drill, with about 1 1/2 bushel to the acre. When it had grown about two inches over ground, I had it top-dressed with barnyard compost. Nothing more was done with it until the harvesting.

It would be about four inches in height before the frost set in. In the spring it stood out well from the root. In some cases I counted twelve blades from one stalk, but these were exceptions. I had only 1 1/2 acre sown to this wheat last year, and the yield was about 30 bushels to the acre. As the plot selected had produced only one crop of timothy, quite a number of those heads grew up among the wheat, and though they detracted slightly from the appearance of the growing wheat, yet they were not without benefit, for the timothy ripened at the same time as did the wheat, was easily separated in the threshing, and from the 1 1/2 acre an extra yield of eight bushels of first class timothy seed was obtained. During the same year I had 2 1/2 acres sown to spring wheat, and although the land was in better condition than that in which the fall wheat was sown, and the standing wheat appeared very promising yet, those 2 1/2 acres yielding only five bushels more than was obtained from the 1 1/2 acre of fall wheat. For the present winter I have had the fall wheat sown in land that was given to pasture for two years. I put no fertilizer on it in the fall, intending to do so in the spring. This may be better or it may be worse, but my idea was that perhaps the early spring freshets washed away too much of the fertilizer. I shall know better when it comes to results. In any case I am convinced that fall wheat can be successfully grown in Prince Edward Island. Of course it may occasionally fail, just as clover or even spring wheat may fail, but even if it should fail in any winter, such failure would be noticed early enough in the spring to utilize the land for other purposes. However, under the ordinary conditions of winter in this province, the indications are that it will prove a success.

JAMES MORRISON.

ALCOHOL

is almost the worst thing for consumptives. Many of the "just-as-good" preparations contain as much as 20% of alcohol. Scott's Emulsion not a drop. Insist on having Scott's Emulsion FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Select Readings for the Family.

A HAPPY HOME.

A peaceful and joyous home is the brightest spot on earth that the eye of God looks down upon. Love and peace in his home sends snatching around the man wherever he goes disorder and trouble, there is misery. There are few worries of life that a man cannot now and then shake off, but who can shake himself free from the skeleton in the closet, from the worry of the household—a blister on the heart.

When husband and wife are helpmate to each other in the best sense: when love, order and goodness prevail in the house, then the man who has a hard battle in life to fight, can leave his struggles behind him when he enters there. With all our faults, we are the most home-loving of people, and that is the reason why we are the greatest of peoples. Whatever helps home life is a national blessing, and whatever hurts home life is a national curse, and the greatest that can touch these blessings is what would tamper with the peace and blessedness of our homes.

WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY RESTS.

The first and highest end of the Christian home is to train children for heaven. This object gained, all is well; if otherwise the loss will be infinite, eternal, irreparable. Surely it is a terrible indictment when a judge, a recognized head of the work among delinquent children in the United States—a man who has had an experience with the criminal class as no other has had—declares that it is back to the home and the father and mother that we must go for the germs of juvenile delinquency and that it may be traced, in nine cases out of ten, to mistaken kindness or friendliness in allowing very young children to remain away from home at night, in the formative period of their young and plastic minds. St. Augustine says: "Give me the child till he is five years of age, and you may have him for the rest of his life. So important do the great thinkers and theologians hold this formative period in the heart of the little child.

THE THREE GUARDIAN ANGELS.

Father Gerard, of Porto Rico, says: "There is a being, the sweetest and frailest of all, that is hated by the evil spirits that prow about us—that being is the child. In himself the child is nothing, yet he is destined to be all. The child is the future. He is the family, society, the Church, heaven. And as God knows that the child is the beginning of everything, He has given him three guardian angels to instruct and form him, viz, the mother, the teacher and the priest. In times past the Christian mother, the Christian teacher and the priest worked united in the formation of the future man, the candidate for heaven. But in this age of ours the powers inimical to God and man have also stilled their efforts in order to take possession of the child. The first step was to wean him away from his mother by compulsory education. Later he was taken away from the Christian teacher by the establishment of Godless education, and though it has not been possible to take him away from the priest, they earnestly endeavor to neutralize his salutary influence. Let us take heed. The priest's work must be grounded upon the work of the mother and the teacher. If these assume an attitude of indifference, his work amounts to naught. It is for this reason that God in His fatherly love for men calls us all to the sublime and honorable vocation of teaching.

PARENTAL NEGLIGENCE.

It is an unfortunate truth that parents of today sadly neglect the spiritual welfare of their children. Too much attention is given to their bodily requirements, and they are encouraged in their natural disposition to worldliness and vanity. "Beware of the ureal affection," he writes, "whose fruit is the eternal death of the children God has given you. Make them understand that if they live according to the flesh, they will die; but if by the spirit they mortify the deeds of the flesh, they shall live. Make them so realize the value and efficacy of the most Holy Sacraments, that they will undergo any labor and fatigue to be present at their divine and tremendous mystery of eternal love; for on their fidelity to this obligation will depend in a great measure the whole tenor of their Christian lives."

We are passing through an age of indifference. The enemy is continually at work within our ranks and the fanatic's tongue is ever ready to assail Truth with malicious lies. The Faith, handed down to us by Christ, through His Apostles, is a beautiful and precious one. We should be willing to die for it like a valiant soldier, on the firing line, face to the enemy. It is as old as the world and its history is intertwined deeply with the history of the world, for, where war and pestilence

indicative of depth of understanding, eyes piercing and fearless as an eagle's, nose aquiline, mouth and chin withal kindly. The whole facial contour and expression is one of those elemental men who in some rending revolutionary upheaval, amid the crash of falling nations, calmly gripe the helm of State and by sheer force of a great personality brings order from chaos.

But Father Lambert's life was destined to be spent not amid the din of military or political strife but in the calm of the annatory and in the field of intellectual warfare. And in this warfare he was not content to follow in the footsteps of other controversialists, however great, but like a Caesar or Napoleon, he evolved a method of controversy, quite his own, at once merciless and matchless.

He has been called the new man of America. Dr. Lambert was a man of stouter mould, something more elemental. Cardinal Newman would have given Ingersoll his coupe-de-grace amid brilliant rapid play only after many graceful thrusts. Dr. Lambert finished the promising infidel ruthlessly at a blow. The only controversialist to my mind at all comparable in closeness of reasoning is Father Maguire dealing with the Rev. Mr. Pope and Father Maguire falls immeasurably short of the great American.

No, to find any parallel for depth, for penetration, for luminous thought, for perspicacity of statement, for an accuracy of reasoning verily pitiless one must hark back to the heyday of philosophic study when Europe was one Catholic land, when those great Catholic Universities from Oxford to Bologna were filled with the flower of Catholic intellects gathering round the rostrum of a Blessed Albertus Magnus, of St. Thomas of Aquin, of St. Bonaventura, of a Gerson—amid the dialectical giants of those days would alone be found the peer of Lambert, doubtless, excelling him, some of them in their marvellous width and variety of learning; but not in depth of philosophic knowledge, in keenness of reasoning, exactitude in weighing the specific force of an argument, absolute mastery of the length, breadth, height and depth of a criterion of truth not in crisp terseness of expression.

All this is evident in "Notes on Ingersoll" and "Tactics of Infidels." Ingersoll deserves one word of thanks, unappreciated by himself, for being the occasion to bring before every Catholic, every lover of the Saviour, every believer in God, every student of philosophy and every admirer of logic the worth of Father Lambert. Father Lambert indeed wrested Ingersoll's name from inevitable oblivion; but Ingersoll's cause, the cause of infidelity, can never again be upheld or feared in an appeal to the bar of reason.

And Father Lambert is dead! This twentieth century Aquin in controversy is gone. May God rest his noble soul! No earthly dignity would have enhanced his name or fame.

Our loss is irreparable. Mourningfully yours, (Rev.) CHARLES JERGER, O.P.

A Sensible Merchant.

Mrs. Fred. Laine, St. George, Ont. writes:—"My little girl would cough so at night that neither she nor I could get any rest. I gave her Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and am thankful to say it cured her cough quickly."

Bobby (on Christmas morning)—"Where does Santa Clause get all his things, mamma?"

Mamma—"Oh, he buys them."

Bobby—"Well, he must be a jay to let any one palm off a tin watch on him."

"Oh, yes, Tommy," said the teacher "if you have a dog you are the owner of a quadruped."

"No, I ain't," insisted Tommy. "Don't contradict me. I explained to you yesterday that any animal with four legs was a—"

"Ter'm; but Rover lost one o' his'n fightin' a trolley car."

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1910 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. F. Madigan.

Protective Customer—What fish is that? English fishmonger—That's 'ske tir. Protective customer—Oh, indeed Toothache or headache? Fishmonger—Neither, sir, it's 'ske all over, sir.

New Store **MacLellan Bros.** Bank of Commerce Building  
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Have you been giving your money away to a poor tailor for clothes that did not satisfy you? or worse still have you, thinking you were saving two or three dollars on your suit, paid your good money for a "Ready-Made"—a suit that stays good only until you wear it, and instead of adding to your appearance, will by its bad fitting qualities make you appear poorly dressed. Have you ever thought that a "Ready-Made" was the most expensive Suit you could buy. Do you know that one good Tailor-Made Suit at \$20.00 to \$25.00 will outwear any two Ready-Made at \$15.00, and that the made-to-order suit will hold its shape and its good looks until the cloth is worn out, while a Ready Made will only look good for a short time. Isn't it cheaper for you to invest \$25.00 for a good suit once a year, than to invest \$15.00 for a poor one, twice in that period? You will agree with us in that, won't you? Then our proposition is this: We keep a stock of all the best cloths made—we have Worsteds, we have Tweeds, in all the leading shades; we have Serges and Venumis in blue and black—in fact we have everything that's made for men's clothes. We have expert cutters, men who have spent years in studying the art of designing men's clothes, and we have a staff of workmen trained in every branch of the trade, men who put into a job work of the highest order.

You can select a suit at any price from \$18.00 to \$30.00. We will make it to your individual measure, we will put the best of trimmings into it, and we give you good style and the best of workmanship. In short, your money is not ours until you are satisfied with the suit in every particular.

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