

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1911

Vol. XL, No. 28

SUMMER GOODS

Hammocks,
Hammocks,
All prices, splendid values.
CROQUET SETS,
4 Ball, 6 Ball, 8 Ball.

TENNIS GOODS.

Tennis Balls, Tennis
Racquets, etc., etc.

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Sand Pails, Sand Spades,
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Wagons, Doll Cabs, Flags,
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Hundreds of popular Books
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CARTER & CO., Ltd.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,
Lowest Prices.

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Fennel and Chandler

There Are No Drugs

IN OUR
TOBACCO!

We guarantee this statement. Does not bite
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BRIGHT CUT

Perique Mixture

In tins and packages, at Grocers and Druggists.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.
Charlottetown, Phone 345. Manufacturers.

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To secure a Ladies' Cloth Suit will be given you while they last. To make room for our Fall Costumes soon to arrive all suits remaining on hand will be cleared out at and below cost. You will also find special value in Skirts, Panamas in all shades, \$3.15, \$3.75. Also Black Satteen Skirts, the real good kind, 95 cts. We have some nice things in Fay Colored Silks and Muslins, and would ask the ladies to bear in mind our Clearance Sale of Ribbons. In men's attire, viz., Clothing, Shirts, Neckwear, Underwear, Bathing Suits, Waterproof Coats, Umbrellas, etc. Our stock will be found complete. Low prices and up-to-date.

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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.

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.

The Catholic Encyclopedia Vol. XI.

PARIS, UNIVERSITY OF

History affords but one opportunity of the international character of its organization and the far-reaching influence of its teachings. To begin with, instruction was free—at least this was the general rule; however, in its later years, the students were taxed a nominal fee of two francs weekly, to be deposited in the common fund. According to one of the chroniclers of the time, "there flourished at Paris philosophy and all branches of learning, and there the seven arts were studied and held in such esteem as they never were at Athens, Egypt, Rome, or elsewhere in the world."

Among other illustrious persons who studied at Paris were Pope Celestine II, Adrian IV, and Innocent III, Otto of Freisingen, Cardinal Courais, Archbishop of Mainz, St. Thomas of Canterbury, and John of Salisbury.

After the year 1200 the students were no longer accountable to civil authorities for their actions. "For the security of the scholars of Paris," the king's diploma was given in virtue of which the students were subject only to ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

A natural division of the university schools into "Nations" arose from the native countries of the students. In 1249 four nations existed with their respective rights, and their respective privileges. These were the French, English, Norman, and Picard, and from them arose the four faculties, namely: Theology, jurisprudence, medicine, and rational, natural, and moral philosophy.

Although abuses crept in and there was need of constant modification in the work of the university, yet it was proud of its rights and privileges, and it fought energetically to maintain them. Its remarkable influence was felt: in the Church, during the Great Schism, in the councils, in dealing with heresies and deplorable divisions; in the state, during national crises, etc.

Under the revolution, the National Convention, in 1793 passed a decree abolishing all "colleges" and "faculties" then operating in the city of Paris. This was the death sentence of the university. All these and a host of other equally interesting facts concerning the famous old centre of learning are charmingly set forth by P. Faure in the eleventh volume of "The Catholic Encyclopedia."

PADUA, UNIVERSITY OF

This famous university, dating according to some anonymous chronicles, from 1229, was first instituted when a part of the Studium of Bologna, including professors and students, withdrew to Padua.

U. Benigni has summarized its history in Vol. XI of the Catholic Encyclopedia from that time up to the present, and he tells us that even in the 18th century its internationalism was a characteristic of the university. In 1814, when Venice passed under Austrian domination, the university was transformed, like that of Paris. In the long list of professors one finds such celebrated names as those of Galileo Galilei, Hyacinthe Serry, the Franciscan Antonio Trombetta, and a host of others whose names are indelibly associated with the progress of learning for the past 800 years. At the present time the university has 128 chairs, 68 professors, 20 paid, and 107 private tutors.

PAVIA, UNIVERSITY OF

The article on the University of Pavia in Vol. XI of the Catholic Encyclopedia is contributed by Professor Benigni of Rome. In its first period of prosperity, although the authority of Bologna was then incontestable, the opinions of the "Papienses" were cited with respect. Transferred to Piacenza in 1398, it was suspended from 1404 to 1412 on account of continued warfare.

Among the professors of the first epoch may be mentioned Gaspar Visconti, afterwards Cardinal Filippo Portalupi, first professor of criminology, and Gio. Batt. Durisano, who first taught military architecture.

From the year 1800 the fame of the university diminished greatly, and in 1859 it was suppressed.

Among the famous names con-

ected with the modern Pavia are Cesare Lombroso, Golgi, Volta the mathematician, and others almost equally well known. In 1910 there were 50 professors holding 102 different chairs, besides 168 tutors; the students numbered 1507.

OXFORD, UNIVERSITY OF

Oxford University is treated in eight columns in Vol. XI of the Catholic Encyclopedia by D. O. Hunter-Blair. This article is divided under the heads of: I. Origin and History; II. Constitution and Government; III. The Collegiate System; IV. Tuition Examination and Degrees; V. Expenses of the University Course; VI. University and College Buildings; and VII. Catholics at the University.

This is a thoroughly accurate and careful account of this famous university from the time of its origin, which is doubtful, up to the present day. "As a corporate body the university dates only from the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when . . . an act of Parliament was passed in 1571, incorporating the Chancellor, masters and scholars of Oxford. In the same reign were imposed upon the university the Royal Supremacy and the Thirty-nine Articles, subscription to which was required from every student above the age of sixteen; and from that date, for a period of three centuries, the university formerly open to all Christendom, was narrowed into an exclusively Anglican institution and became . . . the chosen home . . . of Anglican controversy, theology and polemic."

Each college is an organized corporation under its own head, and every college is absolutely its own judge as to the requirements for admission to its membership. "The mere fact of a man having matriculated at a certain college stamps him as possessed of more than average attainments, while at others the required standard may be so low as to afford no guarantee whatever that their members are in any real sense educated at all."

Among the colleges Exeter has of recent years been more frequented by Catholic students than any other. However, the number of Catholic members of the University, graduate and undergraduate, resident in Oxford, does not exceed a hundred.

NEW MEXICO.

In Vol. XI, C. Raoy.

Education is now enthusiastically supported and encouraged, as the following figures will amply testify: approximately 1,000 public schools, with about 50,000 pupils, 70 denominational schools, with 50,000 pupils, 18 private schools, and 25 Indian schools.

The church membership is at present something over 140,000, of whom no less than 130,000 are Roman Catholics. Owing to the large percentage of Spanish population, most of those who have figured prominently in public affairs have been Catholics. The treasurers and auditors from 1863 to 1886 were all, with but one exception, Catholic Spaniards.

Under the title, "Legislation Affecting Religion," a collection of statutory enactments are enumerated in a concise and systematic form. Questions pertaining to Sunday amusements, marriage, divorce, etc., are here treated with conscientious fairness, and they may well serve as an adequate index by which to judge the moral character of the people, who have always enjoyed the privilege of electing their own legislators.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

Despite the fact that publications of a Catholic character, appearing at regular or irregular intervals, have been in existence for over four hundred years, it has remained for "The Catholic Encyclopedia" to present the first complete systematic review of periodical literature, its scope and significance, character and influence, its early struggles, present vicissitudes, and future prospects, throughout the entire civilized world. The publications of no less than fourteen distinct countries have been explored and chronicled in a series of alphabetically arranged articles, covering twenty-seven full pages in the eleventh volume. The list includes Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Holland, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Poland, Portugal, Scotland, Switzerland, and the United States.

Besides being a remarkably interesting compilation of freshly gathered statistics, the article affords an authoritative and exhaustive source of practical information, the importance of which cannot be too strongly emphasized. Concomitant conditions that make for success or failure are discussed with great frankness, existing evils are pointed out and deplored, remedies are even suggested, while the general tone and character of each publication is made unmistakably clear.

Every article has been carefully

prepared by men specially adapted to dilate upon the press of their respective countries. Nor is any publication overlooked; weeklies, quarterlies, and annuals are all accorded due space and impartial treatment. Here one may form a just estimate of the nature, aim, variety and circulation of which the most characteristic specimen is the American political sheet; of the standard Catholic weekly such as the London "Tablet" and the New York "America"; of the historical, scientific, religious, and literary monthly, which may be typified by the English "Month" or the French "Correspondant"; of the general and specific quarterly whose types are well exemplified in the "Dublin Review," the "Revue des Questions Scientifiques," and the special reviews on dogmatic and moral theology, canon law, the history of religious orders, and even hagiography, like the "Analecta Bollandiana."

In all, the article constitutes a very valuable work of reference, the international compass of which reflects no little credit upon the universal character of the encyclopedia itself.

NILILISM

As a doctrinal system in the political history of Russia, Nililism is apt to be confused with Anarchism and Socialism.

In the resourceful article under the above title, which appears in the eleventh volume of "The Catholic Encyclopedia," A. Palmieri is to be commended for the scholarly manner in which he confines himself to his subject. Despite the opportunity afforded for controversial digressions the article only serves to emphasize the fact that "The Catholic Encyclopedia" is a work of information, not polemics.

A Nililist, we are told, is one "who bows to no authority and accepts no doctrine, however widespread, that is not supported by proof."

The theory of Nililism was formulated with a view to constructing a new social order, on the ruins of the old, but essentially, it was a reaction against Russian absolutism. Hegel, Saint Simon and Fourier, through certain of their philosophical doctrines, are accredited with having won over numerous recruits, especially in the universities and large cities. The foremost apostles of theoretical Nililism were Herzen and Bakunin, both of noble birth. The former, after a short imprisonment and subsequent deportation, was pardoned and removed to London, where he established two Nililist weeklies (viz), "The Kolokol" and "The Polar Star."

Because of his conservative views, however, he had little weight with the younger element, and when he espoused the cause of Poland in the insurrection of 1831, he lost the greater part of his older Russian sympathizers.

Bakunin, on the other hand, was an extremist in the advocacy of violence. He openly professed Atheism and called for the abolition of all social and religious institutions. He may rightly be termed the harbinger of nihilistic terrorism. The propaganda of the press, although extensive and actively conducted, failed to reach the peasants and workmen, few of whom could read and most of whom were morbidly suspicious of the treachery of spies.

Noteworthy among the deeds of violence committed by nihilists are the assassination of General Menevo, 1878; and Prince Kravotkin, 1879; the slaying of Alexander II by a bomb, 1881; the assassination of General Strelitkov, 1882; and Colonel Sadekin, 1883. The long series of awful crimes extending from 1905 to 1907 cannot be rightfully ascribed to Nililism, since it had become so fused with Anarchism and Socialism at the outbreak of the revolution, that it ceased to exist as a distinct doctrinal system.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD.

Gentle, I cured a valuable hunting dog of mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT after several veterinarians had treated him without doing him any permanent good.

Yours, &c., WILFRID GAGNE, Prop. of Grand Central Hotel, Drummondville, Aug. 3, '04.

"Why do you keep asking people for change for a dollar and then asking other people to give you a dollar for your change?" "Well, somebody may make a mistake in change some time. And believe me, it won't be me!"

The feeble howl with the wolves, bray with the asses and bleat with the sheep.

A Justice of the Peace Guarantees this Cure by the Use of Doan's Kidney Pills

Mr. B. J. Thomas, Fisher River, Man., writes: "I beg to acknowledge a receipt of thanks for the great benefit derived from the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. For some years I suffered from severe pains in my back and could hardly work at all, and when I stopped down to pick up anything I felt as if my back would break. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and after taking two boxes I was completely cured and feel that I cannot speak too highly in their favor. It will be two years this April and am still cured and expect to stay cured."

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN I, the undersigned, J. P. of Fisher River, do hereby take oath and swear, knowing the above statement to be true as testified. Knowing all the contents of this right.

Signed, L. C. ROBERTS, J. P. Fisher River, Man. Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c. per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

First Caddie—Billy got a crack on the head this morning, but all he said was: "My goodness! Oh, sugar, My gracious?" I wonder what he matter wid him.

Second Caddie—He's been caddy-dog for de past week for a preacher wot joined de club.

The rain and the hen have their work As everything carily must. The hen gets busy and lays an egg While the rain is laying the dust.

The brain of a man exceeds twice that of any other animal.

Chimneys became a part of house construction as early as 1236.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Sunday School Teacher—What are sins, Harold? Small Harold—Parents.

Sunday School Teacher—Why, how do you make that out? Small Harold—Well, the good book says, "Be sure your sins will find you out," and that's what parents are always doing.

There is nothing harsh about Liza Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dizziness, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spills without griping, purging or sickness. Price 25c.

"The roads today are overrun by automobiles." "Well, the roads haven't got anything on the pedestrians."

Milburn's Stinging 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.

"She gave her husband a pocket case for his birthday." "Anything in it." "Yes—the bill!"

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

Minard's Liniment cures distemper.

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. Maddigan.

Larry was a cowboy bold Who went out on a bat. He whittled his lass once or twice, And where was lassie?

Nervous Prostration Sleeplessness Palpitation of the Heart Dizzy Spells

Are all Cured by the Use of

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

Mr. Peter Halstead, Tilley, Alta., writes: "I take great pleasure in writing a few lines to tell you what your Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I had a long standing case of nervous prostration, sleeplessness, palpitation of the heart, and dizzy spells. I bought a box of the pills and they did me so much good I continued their use until I had used several boxes and they restored me to health again. They are a great remedy and I recommend them to all my friends."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers, or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

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State Socialism in Australia

Referendum votes were taken in Australia on April 26 last in all the colonies of the Commonwealth on two measures of striking importance. One of the two measures submitted to the people provided for what the Socialists called the "new protection." It authorized the Government, whenever it considered the price of a given product too high, or when proper wages were not paid, to withdraw from the product the benefit of the protective tariff.

The second measure bore the direct stamp of Socialism in authorizing the Government to take over, in its discretion, the management of any enterprises which, in its opinion, were monopolized and to make them national industries. It was declared by the champions of the present Socialistic Government that it was not proposed to employ this provision, if enacted, in entering systematically upon the nationalization of industry, but only to take over those industries where competition did not exist or where a small number of rich men were exploiting the community.

Obviously, self-imposed restrictions of this sort would not bind any future Government. It would always be easy to say that competition did not exist or was inadequate, that there was a combination among manufacturers or that a small number of rich men were exploiting the people. In such cases, under the proposed law, the State was authorized to appropriate the enterprise, at "a fair price," of which the Federal Parliament was to be the judge. The battle was distinctly joined, therefore, between those who desired a continuance of the radical policy of the Labor party now in power and those who desired to continue in the old British path of private initiative in business.

The result of the vote was that the first amendment providing for taking away tariff protection in certain cases was lost by 687,000 votes against 443,000. The other amendment, providing for the nationalization of industry, defeated by 682,000 against 446,000 votes. In the vote of April 26, five of the six colonies gave negative majorities. Only West Australia, the most sparsely settled of the colonies—the country of the mining camp and the frontier town—gave a majority of about 500 for the projects of the Government.

The Labor party, which obtained large majorities scarcely a year ago and entered promptly upon a broad Socialistic programme, which included the abolition of bank currency and the issue of Government paper, has thus received a serious check. The local parliaments of each of the colonies already possess some of the powers that were to have been conferred on the central Government by the proposed referendum amendments; but they have not thus far seen fit to exercise them. Apparently, the people of Australia are not yet prepared to go to the full length of the tenets of State Socialism to say nothing of the policies of Socialistic dreams.—St. John Standard.

It is an undoubted fact that a large proportion of the fatalities from lightning are among people taking shelter under trees, and it has been naturally but incorrectly assumed that it is safer to get soaking wet in the open than to take shelter under a tree in a thunder storm. In Hungary, where the deaths from lightning are 77 per million inhabitants, it was found in the three years from 1901 to 1903, that while 15 per cent. of the fatalities occurred under trees, no less than 57 per cent. occurred out in the open. In the United States in 1900 there were 10 per cent out in the open. As a protection from lightning, a house is better than a tree, but a tree is better than nothing. Much also depends on the kind of tree and its location. Any tree standing alone is more likely to be struck than one in a wood and in equal numbers of oak, fir, pine and beech trees a series of observations extending over many years in Lippe, Germany, lead to the conclusion that the respective chances of being struck: Oak 57, fir 39, pine 5, beech 1. The soil is also said to make a great difference, the respective liability as found in Germany being: Loam 22, sand 9, clay 7, chalk 1. In great cities the risk of human life is insignificant compared to the terror inspired, and the immunity has probably been increased by the multiplicity of good electric conductors such as telegraph and telephone wires and steel frame buildings. That telephone companies, however, should have difficulty in attempting to restrain people from trying to use the telephones during severe storms shows the need for a little popular education on the subject.—Montreal Star.

I have said that this was a critical time in the solution of the question of Reciprocity. It is critical because unless it is now decided favorably to Reciprocity, it is exceedingly probable that no such opportunity will ever again come to the United States. The forces which are at work in England and in Canada to separate her by a Chinese wall from the United States, and make her part of an Imperial commercial band reaching from England around the world to England again by a system of preferential tariffs, will derive an impetus from the rejection of this treaty, and if we would have Reciprocity, with all the advantages that I have described, and that I earnestly and sincerely believe will follow its adoption, we must take it now, or give it up forever.—From the speech of President Taft at the joint banquet of the Associated Press and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association held in New York on April 27, 1911.

One cannot resist the impression that if a sharp axe cut away all the avoidable waste through incompetence, an easy neglect and actual graft, the abounding revenues of the Dominion would be found ample for the legitimate national outlays. Mr. Fielding boasts that he is now nearly doing this. If he eliminates such inexcusable fiascos as the Newmarket dry ditch and the sawdust wharves he should succeed in calling a halt to our soaring public debt.—Ottawa Journal.

The Crimes Act in New Zealand.

The Crimes Amendment Act, which was passed into law by the New Zealand Parliament last year, is a measure introduced by Dr. Findlay, the Attorney General, who accompanied Sir Joseph Ward to England for

the Imperial Conference. The Act makes comprehensive provision for the classification and reformation treatment of criminals. Under the Act any person convicted of an indictable offence may be sentenced to a term of reformatory detention not exceeding ten years, or to three years if summarily convicted.

The Act is administered by a Prison Board, the members of which—representative citizens—are appointed by the Government, the president of the board being a judge of the Supreme Court. This board has the power to make recommendations to the Governor for the discharge or release on probation of persons undergoing sentences of reformatory detention. The board also forwards an annual report to the Minister of Justice of the number of persons under indeterminate treatment, and on the operation of the Act generally.

Persons detained under the provisions of the Act are paid wages for their labor in accordance with a scale fixed by regulation, so that when released they find themselves in the possession of sufficient money to encourage them to start life again honestly. If the prisoner is a married man part of his earnings while he is under detention go to the support of his wife and family, who otherwise might be a burden on the State.

Some years ago the New Zealand Government inaugurated a system of tree-planting prison camps in forest land, and Dr. Findlay has considerably extended this idea. There are now four large prison camps in New Zealand to which prisoners are sent from the principal New Zealand jails, and there employed in tree planting and other bush work under the direction of warders. At least one New Zealand jail—that of Invercargill, in the South Island—is self-supporting.

Ottawa Correspondence.

Ottawa, July 8.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, does not seem to be pleased by his constituents judging by the following editorial in the Berlin News Record:—"At Elmira Mr. King is to address a public gathering and give it a description of his 'Trip around the World,' as though that journey (at the country's expense) was an epoch-making affair—more wonderful than Captain Cook's and worthy of setting by a Jules Verne. Yet may we be allowed to say that whenever Mr. King advertises his Trip around the World stunt, it reminds one of an announcement of an 'Uncle Tom' show. It may interest the young but to grown folk it is a chestnut."

Does Mr. King know that this country faces a crisis? That the electorate have been wrenched from their moorings by the Reciprocity question? That this problem ranks in importance with Confederation and with the struggle for Protection in 1878.

Sitting as he does for a riding which is second to none in the Dominion in industries and agriculture, the electors have a right to know what defence he has to offer for the thing.

His choosing the topic he has done at Elmira, may mean that he is ashamed to advocate Reciprocity in industrial centres like Elmira, Waterloo, or Berlin. Or it may mean that he has failed to grasp the importance of this burning question and consequently considers that his jaunt to the Far East should take precedence. Again he may be of the opinion that if he were to discuss Reciprocity, that the town-folk of North Waterloo would not understand him,

Let us say to Mr. King that the electors of this riding admire straightforwardness in a member. They expect him to square himself on the Reciprocity deal, if it be possible. They desire to know why he has taken the stand he did? And they have the right to know.

Reverting to the member's capabilities, we soon shall be hearing from him what a wonderful deed he performed in arranging for a Commission on Technical Education. Yet the credit belongs to another. The News-Record published the address at the time. The following is an excerpt from "The Canadian Century," which, speaking of Hugh Guthrie, M. P., says:

"Not long ago he gave indications of constructive statesmanship, when he proposed to take Technical Education out of the deep rut into which it has got in the different provinces, by placing it under Dominion control and initiative. In order to do that, he did not hesitate to antagonize his party, and even to incur the ire of the Boy Minister, who doesn't like the plain member to poach on his preserves."

Mr. King, M. P., will require to shed the personal pronoun, to discard his stage fixings and get down to brass tacks before he can hope to be acceptable to a majority of North Waterloo's electors.

Ottawa July 8th.—The story of Mr. Borden's political tour of the Prairie Provinces is one of unexampled success. He is making converts all along the line and is absolutely satisfied with the results of the first portion of his trip.

A private message received in Ottawa on his birthday from the Opposition leader says "Our tour has been very enjoyable and satisfactory." On another occasion he made the following statement.

We are delighted in every way with the tour. Our reception has been most cordial and enthusiastic. The attendance at our meetings has been beyond our expectations, and everywhere there has been an intense desire to hear the reciprocity agreement discussed.

I am convinced that the agreement finds in the west much less favor than has been supposed, and that western opinion is shaping itself against the treaty. The more it is discussed and the better it is understood, the less it is liked. This applies as well to the west as to the east.

The tour of the Conservative leader begun at Winnipeg and the reception he received there was of a most cordial description, the like of which, given to a public man, had never been seen in the west, at least from the point of view of a spectacle.

Of course, if anti-reciprocity should score anywhere it should be in Winnipeg, as in any great manufacturing centre. But it has also to be remembered that Winnipeg is the home of the present Conservative Government of the Province, therefore there was really little to be wondered at, that at the gateway of the west Mr. Borden should receive a royal reception.

Perhaps the best example of enthusiastic welcome of Mr. Borden that the west afforded was at Calgary. Correspondents unite in saying that this was the most enthusiastic reception of the tour. The Calgary people turned out in their thousands and cheered the Conservative leader more frequently and enthusiastically than they did the leader of the Government about a year ago. Anti-reciprocity in the heart of Alberta was evidently a winning cry and it was the same in Regina and Moosejaw, the pulse centres of Saskatchewan.

The estimate of Mr. Borden of the Grain Growers Association is worth a consideration. While the majority of these Associations would seem to be opposed to the attitude of the Conservative party and its leader, they never lost an opportunity of expressing admiration for the candor and apparent honesty which Mr. Borden showed in dealing with the questions at issue. Indeed on all questions except that of Reciprocity they were heartily in accord. But while they declared hostility to his attitude regarding the agreement, they also expressed the view that at any rate they knew exactly what his mind was on the subject, and the same could not be said of certain other public men regarding questions which are before the people.

Mr. Borden therefore has made considerable headway. Any such personality as he possesses, once understood, will always make headway. He is better known today than we were before the last general election, and even then he was able to divide the west evenly. He will do better than that next time. The people will place their faith in a trustworthy man, whereas they will avoid a shuffler.

One other matter which has helped Mr. Borden greatly is the attitude assumed in England by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It is perfectly evident that while attending the Imperial Conference and the Coronation he made an effort to re-instate himself in the good graces of the people of his native province, Quebec. He has exhibited a fear that Bourassa has undermined him there and he showed himself willing to stake his all on retaining Quebec and leaving the English speaking provinces to stay within the fold in sufficient numbers to return him again to power. Apparently he has over-reached himself and the English speaking provinces are aroused at his anti-British attitude. Resolutions disapproving of it have been presented by local organizations during Mr. Borden's tour, all these will represent the feelings of the English people in general.

It has been truly said that this is the first time since he came into power in 1896 that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been face to face with a really big problem, and he has thrown himself unable to rise to it.

His years of office have been more or less a pleasant progress with little beyond domestic problems to disturb its harmony. On the very first occasion upon which he has to tackle an international question of supreme importance to the Canadian people he is found unable to rise above the cheap platform of the political opportunist. He is after all, not the great man that his predecessors, such as Sir John Macdonald and others were. He has been a pleasant courteous gentleman of striking appearance, but little else to commend himself to the confidence of the Canadian people. Mr. Borden is composed of bigger material.

MAINE WOODS SWEEP.

Kineo, Maine, July 9.—Five hundred men are engaged tonight in fighting one of the worst forest fires that Maine has ever known. It has already burned over an area seven miles long in Enoch Township, causing a loss estimated at \$125,000, and there is no present prospect of stopping the spread of the flames. Men are being drafted from other towns by the authorities to assist in the work. In the Frenchtown district a fire has been burning for several days in spite of the efforts of 300 men to control it. Still another serious fire has been burning on Lobster Mountain.

MARRIED.

McLEOD—JOHNSTON—At Murray River, July 5th, 1911, by Rev. Ewen McDougall, Calvin McLeod, of Murray River, to Lavinia G. Johnston, of White Sands.

GRASWELL—MATHERSON—At Waterbury, July 6th, by the Rev. D. McLean, Mr. Thomas Grasswell, of Russellville, to Miss Margaret Macgregor Matheson, daughter of J. Benjamin Matheson, Quater Bed Bridge.

DIED.

HUGHES—At St. Mary's Road, on Thursday, June 29th, 1911, Bridget Hughes, daughter of James M. Hughes, aged 17 years. May she rest in peace.

QUIMORE—In this city, July 4th, 1911, Lillian, wife of L. A. Oudmore, aged 21 years.

HENRY—At Greenville, on July 7th, 1911, Mrs. Edward Henry, aged 92 years.

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.



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.

FIRE INSURANCE.

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 MACBACHERN

AGENT.
 Telephone No. 362.
 Mar. 22nd, 1906

Fraser & McQuaid,

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

Souris, P. E. Island.
 A. L. Fraser, M. P.; J. A. P. McQuaid, B. A.
 Nov. 10, 1906—2m.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

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

McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.
 MONEY TO LOAN
 Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

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.

STEWART & CAMPBELL,

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
 Offices in DeBrisay Block, Corner Queen and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

MONEY TO LOAN.

W. S. STEWART, K. C. | J. A. CAMPBELL
 July 9, 1911—7y.



For New Buildings
 We carry the finest line of **Hardware**

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.

A BIG TEN DAYS' SHOE SALE!

Here is a chance you will never get again.

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.

New Waltham

Other Watches

RECEIVED

We have tested them and they are now

READY FOR THE POCKET

New Gold Filled Frames and 1st quality Lenses

JUST RECEIVED.

We make no charge for testing each eye separately to see if you need glasses, and they can be ordered or not at a future time, just as you please. We keep a record of test so that when desired we can fit you with any style of lenses or mountings wished for and at a moderate price.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

SUMMER GOODS

Hammocks,

Hammocks,

All prices, splendid values.

CROQUET SETS,

4 Ball, 6 Ball, 8 Ball.

TENNIS GOODS.

Tennis Balls, Tennis Racquets, etc., etc.

Seashore Goods.

Sand Pails, Sand Spades, Boy's and Girl's Carts, Wagons, Doll Cabs, Flags, Sunshades, etc., etc.

Hundreds of popular Books for Summer Reading, Newest Stationery, Post Cards, etc.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices. WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

There Are No Drugs

IN OUR

TOBACCO!

We guarantee this statement. Does not bite or burn, but gives a good cool, satisfying smoke

BRIGHT CUT

—AND—

Perique Mixture

In tins and packages, at Grocers and Druggists.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Charlottetown, P. E. I. Manufacturers.

Morson & Duffy

Barristers & Attorneys

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

MONEY TO LOAN.

Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Island.

A. McLean, K. C. & Donald McKinnon

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Maria Pia, Queen Dowager of Portugal, died at Stuping, Italy, on the 5th.

At the regular meeting of the cheese board on Friday last, the price paid for cheese sold was 11 7-16 cents per lb. A very good price indeed.

The Canadian Military Contingent, attending the King's Coronation arrived at Quebec by the Empress of Britain Sunday evening. Sir Wilfrid Laurier came by the same ship.

A telegram was received at the office of the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway commission Toronto Monday stating that the town of Keelo, on the railway line was destroyed by fire. The blaze demolished property to the value of \$250,000.

At the Liberal-Conservative convention held at Montreal on Monday last, Mr. A. E. A. McDonald was unanimously chosen as the Concessioner Candidate for the second district of King's County. Rousing speeches were made by John McLean, M. L. A. and A. L. Fraser, M. P., Sarnia, the candidates and others.

National aviation circuit race which started from the aerodrome at Johannsmuhl, Germany on June 11th ended at the same place Monday. Beechner was the first of the aviators to arrive, but Koenig, who reached the aerodrome at 8:38 o'clock Sunday night proved the winner of the contest on account of the greater total of mileage completed.

One and a quarter million dead flies in one heap, being a pile three feet high and five feet wide represents the slaughter wrought by small boys as the result of fly killing contest, which closed at San Antonio, Texas on Saturday. Robert Basse carried off the first prize of \$10 with a record of 484,320 dead flies.

It is reported from New York that within a short time plans for the reorganization of the Standard Oil Co. will be announced. The company will undergo a complete disintegration and may be split into 15 or 20 parts, each will operate in its own company independent of the other companies. The control, however, will continue the same. Under this reorganization the earnings will not be affected.

The heat wave in New York that showed no consciousness of having been broken last week returned with sunrise Monday to claim a new dominion over the city and its exhausted millions. The thermometer at 3 a. m. registered 93 degrees and a stifling humidity made the heat more difficult to support. Prostrations began to come in with the earliest police reports. Two deaths occurred during the night. The tremendous demand for milk and ice has made both scarce and prices have risen.

Mr. Borden finished his tour of the three prairie provinces on Saturday night with meetings at Madison and Somerset, Manitoba. The tour lasted eighteen days. During that period the Opposition Leader addressed thirty-eight set meetings. The total territory covered in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was 32,000 miles. The tour creates a new record both in respect to the territory covered and in the number of meetings held. Mr. Borden arrived in Ottawa yesterday morning.

Halifax is more deeply interested in the pelagic seal fisheries than any other part of the British Empire. A fleet of seven sealing vessels sailed from Halifax Monday. The owners are much disturbed by the reports of the terms of treaty between the United States, Russia and Japan. The Halifax vessels make the South Pacific their hunting grounds, and while the treaty covers only Bering Sea directly the Halifax men fear it will cause the loss of their market, as London will accept no seals except those taken under the treaty.

Communications concerning Germany's action in Morocco are still passing between the British Government, Germany and France, but little is divulged beyond the fact that Great Britain has made it clear that she intends faithfully to fulfil her treaty obligations with France. The British Government, although it has not made a formal reply to Germany, has intimated to the German Ambassador that Great Britain could not contemplate without the gravest concern the possibility of the establishment of a German naval station anywhere on the Morocco coast.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Hamilton's milk supply was practically cut in half as a result of the drought in the country and the dealers predicted that unless there is some relief soon, Ontario will face a milk famine.

According to the Chinese papers it is reported that the fortune of the late Empress Dowager Tze Hei, which amounts to between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000, chiefly in gold bars, has been shipped to a bank in Brussels for investment.

An investigation by the Ottawa Government officials of the collapse of a wharf at Aylmer on Thursday night, in which one woman was drowned and several injured, reveals the fact that the accident was due to the timbers being too light.

An ambitious plan to found a "Little Italy" on the outskirts of Montreal where reputable Italian citizens could live in their own homes which they would purchase on the instalment plan, is a scheme put forward by leading Italian citizens.

The fruit industry of Canada which it has been alleged, will be killed by the reciprocity agreement, is to be made the subject of four months investigation by the Department of Agriculture. W. H. Bunting, of St. Catherine's, will make the investigation. The inquiry begins in the Maritime Provinces this week.

It is officially announced in Montreal that the Canadian Northern has secured financial backing for the construction of the entire route from the Pacific to the Atlantic. It was also announced that within thirty months, their railroad would enter into Montreal by tunnel and that they will erect a magnificent central station.

The steel interests of Canada, England, the United States, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Austria and Spain were represented by 160 delegates who met in conference at Brussels, Belgium, lately, preliminary to the formation of an International Association similar to the American Steel Institute. During the first session all who took part approved of the organization of an international body.

The loss of more than 500 lives, says New York intelligence, is to be credited to the great heat wave of July 1st to 15th. The torrid tide will be memorable in weather annals for its wide extent and long duration of record-breaking temperatures in certain places and its long list of fatalities. Fourteen deaths from the heat were recorded in Toronto on last Wednesday, and since the previous Monday morning the victims have reached 32.

The story of a successful battle with pirates who looted the wreck of the Pacific mail liner Asia was brought by the steamer Proleslan to Victoria, B. C., from the Orient. The agent of the Pacific mail line was given the use of a small Chinese warship and a complement of soldiers. When the gunboat approached the retreat of the looters the pirates began an attack. A volley from the soldiers killed several pirates and ended with the flight of the others. They were pursued and much of the stolen silks and electrical equipment recovered.

The little town of Maxville, on the G. T. Railway in Glengarry Co., Ont., was almost destroyed by fire last Wednesday night, the loss being in the neighborhood of \$100,000, with less than half that amount of insurance. The village was next to absolutely barren of means of fighting a fire, only a small hand force pump being available. This supplemented by a bucket brigade of about 70 men fought the fire for five hours, and by splendid work kept the flames from spreading to greater properties.

Showers in New York last Thursday night brought relief to many from the hot wave which has taken more than a hundred lives and caused hundreds of prostrations during the previous five days. The passing of the brief storm, however, was the signal for another upward shoot after nine o'clock, and there still seemed no firm ground for hope that the back-bone of the torrid spell had been broken. Humanity's sufferings were, if possible, greater than ever. Women fainted in the street, and the drugstores all over the down town district became veritable "First aid" stations.

Excursions to Western Canada

The Grand Trunk Railway System announces that on Tuesdays, July 11th and 20th, August 5th and 22nd, September 5th and 19th, 1911, Home-seekers Excursions will be run from all Stations in Ontario and Quebec to Western Canada, via Chicago and Duluth or via Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, at reduced round trip fares.

The well-known double track line of the Grand Trunk from the East to Chicago appeals to the traveller, and with the superior train service that is offered by this line, including the famous "International Limited" from Montreal daily at 9:00 a. m., and which is the finest and fastest train in Canada, many passengers will be attracted this way. The route via Chicago is a most interesting one, taking passengers through the principal cities and towns in Canada and in the States of Michigan and Indiana.

In addition to this a choice of seven lines between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis is offered. Owing to the great number of Canadians who reside in Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and other cities on route there is no doubt that the Grand Trunk will find many patrons who will take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them for a brief visit at the stations with their friends.

Canadian citizens are exempt from so-called Immigration Examination, and there is no detention at any point. Baggage is carried through the United States in bond without requiring any special attention on the part of the passenger. Inspection is not necessary at any of the points at the border.

Another feature that will appeal to the homeseeker is the comfortable transfer at points like Chicago, St. Paul and Duluth into freshly ventilated clean cars, avoiding the necessity of travelling a long distance in the same car.

For further particulars apply to W. K. Rogers, City Ticket Agent, Intercolonial Railway, 34 Great George Street, Charlottetown, or write to Mr. J. Quinlan, District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure Station, Montreal.

Fatal Accident.

A sad and fatal accident occurred in this city shortly before nine o'clock Saturday forenoon last, by which Arthur Daziel, truckman, 27 years of age, lost his life. The unfortunate man was engaged hauling stone from outside the city for the foundation of the new Zion Church, at the corner of Prince and Grand streets. At the time mentioned, he and two or three others were bolting a very heavy stone from the truck with a derrick. Just when the stone had been raised from the truck a guy rope or wire holding the derrick in place broke or slipped from the clamp, by which it was fastened to the derrick, and the heavy shaft immediately fell towards the truck by the weight of the stone. Daziel was standing on the rear end of the truck and was not able to get away in time. The derrick struck him on the side of the head and rendered him motionless. A doctor was immediately summoned and the unfortunate man was hastened to a hospital, where he died in about an hour and a half without regaining consciousness. A coroner's inquest was held the following morning. It was found that the deceased came to his death on Saturday morning, July 8th, 1911, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock at the P. E. Island Hospital, as the result of injuries received by a blow on the head by a falling derrick while working at the foundation of the New Zion Church.

The King in Ireland.

King George received a royal welcome to Dublin on Sunday. The King accompanied by the Queen, the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, arrived in Kingstown Harbor on the Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert Sunday night. Sunday the royal party entered the capital where they were received by the lord lieutenant of Ireland and other officials.

The King, living up to his reputation, wanted to see all parts of the Empire and every phase of life in it, and he spent one of the busiest days of his life, looking over that portion contained within the boundaries of Dublin. Among other affairs which the King attended was the opening of a play centre in the poorest and roughest district of Dublin. It was a time of the greatest anxiety for the police before the King's arrival. The police and the crowds had several encounters, in one of which a sergeant's arm was broken. Troops were brought up, but they were not required.

As soon as the King appeared, the people, who are perhaps the poorest of his subjects, were carried away with enthusiasm and gave him by far the most cordial reception of the day. Men and women who had been jeering the police and soldiers broke into hearty cheers which continued throughout the district. The King and Queen, although tired, showed their great pleasure at this ovation which was entirely unexpected in that quarter.

In the afternoon the royal party motored to Maynooth college, 15 miles from Dublin, where they were received by the lord lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Aberdeen. Mrs. Birrell, the wife of the chief secretary for Ireland, Cardinal Logue, archbishop of Armagh and Catholic primate of all Ireland, and the most Rev. Wm. J. Walsh, archbishop of Dublin. Their majesties inspected the college with the greatest interest. They signed the visitors book and took tea afterwards they visited the Royal Hospital and other institutions.

GRAND

Tea Party

At St. Charles Station, On Wednesday, July 26,

In aid of St. Charles Church Fund.

Following are the Train Arrangements:

Station.	Fare	Train Dpts.
St. Peter's	30c.	9:30 a. m.
Five Houses	20c.	9:28 "
Ashton	15c.	9:35 "
Selkirk	5c.	9:49 "
St. Charles, arrive		10:00 "

SPECIAL TRAIN.

Souris	35c.	11:30 "
Harmony	20c.	11:40 "
New Zealand	15c.	11:50 "
Bear River	5c.	11:55 "
St. Charles, arrive		12:00 "

Returning Special Train will leave St. Charles at 7:15 a. m., and for Souris at 7:50 p. m. Cheap fares on regular morning and afternoon trains from Souris and intermediate stations good to return on special train.

Tickets from Charlottetown and intermediate stations at one way first class fare good to return on July 27th. Cool refreshing drinks, good tables and the usual amusements will make the 28th a day of enjoyment. No intoxicating drinks allowed at or near the tea-party grounds. BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE. July 5, 1911, 31.

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.

LIME.

We are prepared to supply best quality Roach Lime from Kilns on St. Peter's Road in large and small quantities, suitable for building, farming and whitewashing. Orders left at our office will receive prompt attention.

C. LYONS & Co.

June 28, 1911—1f

Montague

Dental Parlors

We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded.

Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless.

A. J. FRASER, D. D.

Aug. 15 1906—3m

Grand Trunk

Railway System

Round Trip Homeseekers' EXCURSION TICKETS

To Western Canada via Grand Trunk Double Track Route to Chicago, etc., on sale every second Tuesday until September 19th, at very low fares. The finest farming country in the world is to be found along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific in the Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Descriptive literature with beautifully engraved maps, and giving full information about the Free Homesteads and how to obtain them free, can be had at any G. T. R. Ticket Office.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

148 PRINCE STREET

CHARLOTTETOWN.

June 15, 1910—1f

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.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery,

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

A Rare Opportunity

To secure a Ladie's Cloth Suit will be given you while they last. To make room for our Fall Costumes soon to arrive all suits remaining on hand will be cleared out at and below cost. You will also find special value in Skirts, Panamas in all shades, \$3.15, \$3.75. Also Black Satteen Skirts, the real good kind, 95 cts. We have some nice things in Fay Colored Silks and Muslins, and would ask the ladies to bear in mind our Clearance Sale of Ribbons. In men's attire, viz., Clothing, Shirts, Neckwear, Underwear, Bathing Suits, Waterproof Coats, Umbrellas, etc. Our stock will be found complete. Low prices and up-to-date.

Chandler & Reddin.

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

The Major's Promise.

It was Decoration Day. In a beautiful cemetery, amid flowers that were heaped up on the graves of brave soldiers who had died for their country, surrounded by waving banners and flags, and men in the uniform of the United States army, within view of a vast crowd of men and women, who stood in silent sympathy, a Catholic priest raised his voice and told his listeners what patriotism meant and what heroism stood for in this great land of ours.

In glowing words he lauded love of country and the men who had died to save it, and as the audience listened, many an eye was tear-filled, and all heads were uncovered as he spoke the words of benediction and the prayers of the Church for the eternal rest and glory of those who died to save their homes and fatherland.

On the outskirts of the crowd stood an army officer with uncovered head, a cane in his hand. He was a middle aged man, and the stripes on his uniform showed he had seen service on the field. He was handsome and erect, and when the crowd dispersed and the priest came near him he raised his hand in military salute and smiled gravely.

The priest smiled and stopped to speak to him. After a few words, the officer said:

"I believe you are a Catholic priest?"

"I am, Major," was the reply.

"Well, I am not a Catholic, and have no desire to be one, but I love my country, have shed my blood for her and would do it again, and I assisted at these services, conducted near my home, for the sake of the brave men who are lying under the sod."

"The priest raised his hat and extended his hand.

"I honor you, Major, and I salute you with respect. You are too young for the Civil War. Was it in the Cuban war you served?"

"Yes, sir. I was in three fights, and almost lost this leg at Santiago. It is crippled pretty badly ever since."

"You are very erect for a cripple," said the priest pleasantly.

"So I am told," said the officer. "But I owe my life as well as my leg, crippled though it be, to the good nursing and devoted attention of the Sisters who had charge of the hospital in Cuba."

"I tell you, sir," continued the Major, and his face lighted with enthusiasm, "those Sisters were like the angels of God to us, as we were rushed in, bleeding, helpless, dying, from the field. The one who took charge of me never seemed to rest, never sat down, never was off duty. Day and night she was there. I have wondered since if she ever ate or slept. She pulled me through, and I'll never forget her as long as the breath is in this body. When I was discharged and able to get about with a crutch, I was eager to get home, but before I started I went to that lady and I said to her: 'Sister, I am leaving the hospital and returning to the United States. I want to thank you for all your kindness to a stranger. I am an officer in the United States army and possess some influence with our Government. Now, if I can do any favor for you or for your convent I wish you would mention it right here, for I would like to serve you.'"

"Thank you, Major," she said, with a smile, "I do not think you can do any favor for us. We serve the sick or wounded anywhere, everywhere, whenever our nursing and poor services are needed. We do not expect any reward, although it is good of you to noble to offer it to us."

"But, Sister," I persisted, "won't you let me do something for you personally, even to please you by some little thing?"

"Would you wish to please me?" asked the Sister earnestly. "I would do anything for you, Sister," I said eagerly. "Only name it." "Then," she said, "promise me that after you get home, at some time or other, you will go into a Catholic church and stay there for a few minutes; and do this three different times. Choose your own time; simply pay three short visits to a Catholic Church in memory of what I have asked you."

"Why that's too easy," I said. "I cannot promise you, however, that there will be any religion in it. I will simply do as you say in order to please you." "That's all I ask," said the Sister, and as she extended her hand I reluctantly clasped it and said good-by.

"I came home, and, being a retired officer and quite comfortable, life went on smoothly for some years, and I forgot all about my promise. One day, however, as I sat on my porch in the evening I saw a number of people passing, all in one direction. I asked where they were going. I was told the Catholics had a mission in their church in the next block. Suddenly my promise to that good Sister came up before me, and, seizing my cane and hat, I said: 'I'd go and redeem the first third of my promise.'"

"I went to the church, and I heard a splendid sermon that set me to thinking very seriously about the destiny of man. I was very much impressed, and the next night I went again, and thus fulfilled the second third of my promise. I heard a good deal about the Catholic Church,

All Stuffed Up

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

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

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

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

and, although I have no desire to be a Catholic, I am much more enlightened about her claims than I ever expected to be."

"And that was your last visit, Major?" inquired the priest.

"Yes, it was, for I couldn't attempt to get into the church the next night, which was the last of the mission. So, although I attempted to fulfil the last part of my promise to that good Sister, I did not succeed, through no fault of mine. Then Decoration Day came, the memorial day of every true soldier, and I came in here, heard you speak, Father, and find myself talking to you and telling my history."

"They were walking slowly towards the cemetery gate.

"It is early still, Major," remarked the priest. "Our rectory is quite near. Come and sit on our porch and rest a while before you return home. You may have fatigued your lame member by all this standing, and you need some rest before you start homeward."

The Major went willingly. He was a little tired, and was glad to sit somewhere; besides, he liked this young priest, and was nothing loath to talk to him.

On the porch, seated and comfortable, he began to speak of religion. The priest was astonished to find he had a childlike, earnest nature to deal with. Want of information and some bigotry had given to the Major the hard ideas of the Catholic Church that are so often met with, but gradually he had come to see that he was wrong in some things, and was more than half convinced that there were other matters that might be explained satisfactorily also. After an hour's conversation he arose.

"Our church is just at hand," said the priest. "Suppose you go and pay the last instalment of your promise to that good Sister. There were three visits to a Catholic church promised, were there not, Major?"

"There were three visits," said the Major, seriously, "and there is no reason why I shouldn't finish off this memorable day by the 'burning of the mortgage,' so to speak."

The priest led him through a side entrance, opened a paw in front of the sanctuary and left him.

The silence of the holy place, the little ruby lamp swinging from the ceiling, the star in its white lines, with rays of light on each side of the Sacred Door exhaling a fragrance that reached the Major—all these things affected him strangely. He had never been so close to the Holy of Holies before.

Soon a strange peace filled his heart, the strange sense of the Divine Presence. The hour for which the one in distant Cuba prayed had come. God's grace came forth from the tabernacle and struck the upright heart of the soldier as the lightning struck Saul on his way to Tarsus. He believed!

An hour passed. The priest returned. The Major was still there. But he rose and followed his friend. When they were outside the sacred precincts the priest looked at the Major. His face was full of reverent joy.

"Father," he said, "I am a Catholic. Will you instruct me? That good Sister knew what she was doing when she asked me to visit Christ in His Temple."

Need it be said that the priest accepted his task joyfully? The days passed by. The Major was instructed, was baptized, made his First Communion, and is now a fervent convert.

Blessed be Jesus in the most holy Sacrament of the altar.—Rev. Richard Alexander in the Catholic Standard Times.

Character.

Life Dominated by Principle.

"Character" was the subject of an able address delivered a few weeks ago in Liverpool by Father Bernard Vaughan, The Lord Mayor of the city (a Protestant) occupied the chair. Noting the advance of democracy in England the eloquent Jesuit said that: Whether aristocracy or democracy was to be on top did not matter—the one thing that really mattered was character.

They were not afraid of democracy if only it would build up a character dominated by lofty and holy principles. Before God man's mission was character, as destiny, for good or evil, was the result of character. The upper classes knew the "lower," as they were called, from Dickens and other writers, but let them get their coats off, tuck up their sleeves, and go down and above with them, and see with them, and feel with them, instead of patronising them. If there was a real wish to help there must first be a real insight into the feelings and character of the poor. As there were no two drops of water, so two grains of sand exactly alike, so there were individual differences of character. Men were not bricks turned out from one kiln in the same mould. That was a mistake made in the nursery, in the home, in the school, in the factory, in politics, in the pulpit, even by priests in dealing with their people. A true shepherd should see differences in his sheep which no one else could, and the priest should have a similar knowledge of his people. If the priest or minister of religion found that people were not coming to his church perhaps it was because he did not go to their houses. It was the house-to-house-going priest that made the church-going people.

Take away Character and what is a Man. Character was that quality which marked off one person from another and made him or her known as one who would be true to some principle—honorable, noble, lofty and holy. From the servant to the scullery to the First Minister of the Crown they needed character, and it was the one thing they could all build if they would only take the trouble to do it. Character had four great engravers—heredity, environment, education and religion. Take away character, and what was a man? In social life—a visiting card, in politics—a vote; if a traveller, he was no better than a ticket; and if he stayed at the best hotel, what was he but a number? God did not look at whether they had been a success or a failure in life. Before God a man was so much character. When they showed into the eternal terminus the poor man might find that the crimson carpet and the minstrels were all prepared for his home-coming.

Enter Too Late With God. They could not judge by what they saw here on this little planet, lost in an archipelago. But God knew when the work was done, and He would take them at their best. Let them go on struggling. Did they say it was too late to begin? It was never too late with Him. Heredity was a great engraver of character. He warned not merely fathers and mothers but the young who were rising up to take their fixed place in life to tear out root and branch anything that was going to ruin character and pass on poison into the wells of young life. Let them be careful in the selection of their parents for life to remember that God was using man and wife to cooperate with Him in His creative faculty. If they abused it and shattered His designs they spoiled God's work. But heredity could be corrected; its faults might be remedied; in fact, he was told that the heredity house might be done away with altogether. He supposed that when that happened one section of the community would hail it as a peerless time. Environment played a great part in life. It was not true to say that it determined character altogether. But how could they build up physical, mental and moral character in slumdom? There was not elbow-room for morality.

The Housing Problem. The housing problem was at the root of the religious and moral question. The function of education was to correct what was faulty in heredity and environment. But modern education did not go on right lines. It reminded him of the fattening of Strasburg geese; the children were stuffed with all sorts of facts and dates they did not want, and which they forgot as soon as they left school. When a lad got into the 6th or 7th form his bent should be ascertained, and his training should have some relation to the calling for which he showed aptitude—Finally what was the good of education without religion? Was it not arming a mob? What was the good of putting the weapons of knowledge into hands untrained to use them properly? You talk to me of scientific culture—what balderdash! what nonsense! In the laboratory I find nothing to neutralize the poisons in life's stream; in the surgery nothing to mitigate the agonies of a wounded or a broken heart. I find nothing in the camera that is going to fix with permanence the beautiful traits of virtue. Scientific culture had no moral sense, and religion, the queen of sciences, must step in to train a man to rise to his full stature.

The Colored "Knights of P. E. S. Glaver" Organized.—The Knights of Peter Glaver, a fraternal organization of colored men, has been organized by the Rev. Conrad Rebesch, pastor of the Church of the Most Pure Heart of Mary, for the colored Catholics of Mobile, Ala., and it is expected to do much good for the Catholic colored men throughout the South.

Constipation

Is The Cause of More Sickness Than Anything Else.

If You Wish To Be Well You Must Keep The Bowels Open. If You Don't, Constipation Is Sure To Follow.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

act on the bowels and promote their free and regular action, thus curing Constipation and all diseases arising from it. Mr. Harry Revoy, Sharnick, Ont., writes—"Having been troubled for years with constipation and trying many remedies without success, I finally purchased Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills and found them most beneficial; they are indeed splendid pills and I can heartily recommend them."

Price 25c. per vial or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Homeseekers' Excursions.

The Grand Trunk Railway has issued a circular authorizing all Agents in Canada to sell Homeseekers' 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 1911. 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.

Gray horses are the longest lived. Creams are usually delicate and are seriously affected by very warm weather.

Biochemist Strike—For your altars and your fires! Strike! Till the last armed foe—

Fan—Dat's two strikes, mister! One more an' yer out.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria

"And there was not a soul to mourn his death."

"Oh, well, there may be some time."

"How can that be?"

"His widow may marry again."

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.

At the bottom of the ocean water is much colder than at the top.

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.

"Women," remarked the grocer, "are not hard to please."

"No?" interrogated the bachelor.

"Yes," continued the grocer. "All you have to do is to let them have their own way."

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

Nell—Don't you think Miss Anique keeps her age remarkably well? Bell—Sure. She never gives it away.

SUMMER COMPLAINT

Is one of the most troublesome troubles of the Hot Summer Days. The Old and the Young, the Strong and the Weak are all affected alike.

DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Strawberry

Is the most effective remedy known for the cure of DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, CRAMPS, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

This sterling remedy has been on the market for over 65 years and has yet failed to do what we claim for it. Be sure and ask for Dr. Fowler's and insist on being given what you ask for.

Just a line to let you know that I have a little girl five years old, and during the hot weather of last summer she was very bad with the Summer Complaint, in fact I thought we were going to lose her. We tried everything we could think of but without success. One day one of our neighbors asked what was the trouble with the little girl, and we told him. He advised us to try Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which we did. I honestly believe it was the only thing that saved my little girl's life. I don't think there is anything better for Summer Complaint than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Price 50c. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

You can save money as well as add to your character and appearance by wearing made-to-order clothes. You Cannot Buy Made-to-Order CLOTHES Cheaper than WE SELL THEM.

MR. MAN---We Can Save You Money on Your CLOTHES. Some men think that when they spend their money for a Ready-made suit, that they are buying their clothes at the smallest possible cost. They think only of the first cost. They do not consider that if they would spend a few dollars extra and have a suit made for them by a good tailor, that it would wear at least double as long, and from this standpoint alone, they would be saving. And then again, in a tailor made suit along with getting at least double the wear, you get style and good looks that stay, you get comfort and satisfaction that can only be had in a made-to-order suit. Are not these features worth from three to five dollars extra? Buy Your Next Suit Here. When you want your Spring Suit come here, look over the hundreds of different cloths we have, pick one that pleases you and let us build you a suit. We will put the finest of work on it, and use the very best of everything in it's make-up; we will make it to fit you perfectly, and in the newest style, and when finished you will be so pleased with it that you will never wear a ready-made again. 153 Queen Street MacLellan Bros., Bank of Commerce Building. Merchant Tailors.

For New Buildings 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. Fall and Winter Weather Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing. We are still at the old stand, PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN. Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers. H. McMILLAN. A BIG TEN DAYS' SHOE SALE! Here is a chance you will never get again. 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.