

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1911

Vol. XL, No. 27

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, New-
est Stationery, Post Cards,
etc.

GARTER & 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.

Ch'town, Phone 345. Manufacturers.

New Waltham

—AND—

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 test-
ing 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.

Tea Party Supplies.

We are headquarters for Tea Party and Picnic Sup-
plies. 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 Eng-
lish process which prevents any excessive amount of alco-
hol, but retains the exquisite flavor of the Annapolis Valley
Fruit. No chemicals of any kind are used in the manu-
facture—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.

The Catholic Encyclopedia Vol. XI.

Success begets confidence and
confidence has a way of reciprocating
that makes for increased suc-
cess. The hearty recognition ac-
corded the first ten volumes of "The
Catholic Encyclopedia" has stimu-
lated the editors to renewed effort, and,
as a result, the present volume may
be said to reflect the combined con-
fidence of both critic and collaborator.
Moreover, the uniformity of
purpose, which the twelve hundred
odd contributors have come to feel
through a deeper familiarity with
the nature of the enterprise, has im-
parted to the eleventh volume an ad-
ditional excellence that renders it still
more attractive. But the real test,
after all, of any standard work of
reference, is the extent to which
bias and prejudice have been elimi-
nated, and the disinterested expo-
sition of facts that come within its
province. Never, for an instant,
have the editors lost sight of the
guiding principles laid down at the
outset; ever once, has a subject
been treated with any other aim in
view than that of furnishing ade-
quate, direct, uncolored, and first-
hand information. There is an
exhibition of resourcefulness in the
handling of such pertinent topics
as Peace Congresses, Mental Pathol-
ogy, Optimism, Pessimism, Papal
Arbitration, etc., that cannot help
but augment the feeling of security
which the previous treatment of
similar topics has already inspired.

One of the most remarkable in-
dications of the zeal and vigor with
which the work is still carried on,
is the acquisition to Vol. XI of an
entire new page of qualified contri-
butors, among whom may be men-
tioned: Wilhelm Trabert, Ph. D.,
Director of the Imperial Royal
Central Institute of Meteorology and
Geodynamics, Vienna; August
Oskar Ritter von Loeb, Ph. D.,
Assistant Director, Imperial Col-
lection of Coins and Medals, Vienna;
Lucas Wagon, Assistant State
Geologist, Vienna; Hon. Francis
Alexander Herbert, Mont E. High-
ley, John A. Dossy, John Askew
Scott, Julian Moreno Lacalle, Alice
Maynell, Marie Louise Pointe, and
Katherine Eleanor Conway.

NEW YORK

The predominance of the prefix
"New" in the opening pages of the
eleventh volume of "The Catholic
Encyclopedia" suggests to the philo-
sophical mind a long strain of
significant thought, terminating in
a most natural reflection on the
spirit of the enterprise itself.

Elaborate and scholarly articles
on New Mexico, New Orleans, New
York and New Zealand follow
each other in rapid succession. Not
the least interesting is Joseph F.
Mooney's nine-page article on the
Diocese of New York.

An odd bit of information is af-
forded in the opening paragraph
(viz) the fact that one can journey
over 4466 square miles of British
territory and yet remain within the
limits of the New York Diocese.
This is due to the incorporation of
the Bahamas Islands in 1896. At
present New York is the largest
see in population and the most im-
portant in influence and material
prosperity of any in the United
States. The fact that New York
City today shelters 1,219,920 Catho-
lics is all the more remarkable
when one considers that at the be-
ginning of the Revolution the first
flag raised by the Sons of Liberty
was inscribed "No Popery."

Singularly enough the first man
to receive the administration of a
parish in the city was a young
Irishman.

The Catholic Governor, Thomas
Dongan, in 1683 opened a chapel
where the Custom House now
stands, in which the first Mass was
said on the 29th of October.

The first permanent structure,
St. Peter's was not erected until
102 years later. There were only
14,000 souls in New York when the
first bishop was named.

On the arrival of Bishop Connel-
ly we are told that lay trustees had
become so accustomed to having
their own way that they were not
disposed to admit even the author-
ity of a bishop.

In 1808, enough German Catho-
lics had congregated in New York
to think themselves entitled to a
parish and pastor of their own na-
tionality.

Under the title, Diocesan Institu-
tions, we are told that St. Patrick's
Cathedral is the eleventh in size
among the great churches of the
world. The corner stone was laid
in 1855 and the edifice was com-
pleted in 1905. The design is 13th
century French Gothic.

Public education in New York at
the opening of the nineteenth cen-
tury was denominational, and it
was not until 1840 that Catholics
were obliged to organize and main-

tain free parish schools at their own
expense. Catholic publishers con-
tributed largely to the cause of
education, owing to the fact that
New York developed into a great
producing and distributing centre
for Catholic literature of all kinds.

The diocese at present supports
20 male and 38 female religious
communities, 331 churches, 193
chapels, 929 priests, 72,193 pupils
in parish schools, 23 hospitals, be-
sides a score of other religious and
charitable institutions.

NEW ORLEANS.

Perhaps the most remarkable
case of diocesan diminution on re-
cord is that of the Arch-diocese of
New Orleans, now confined within
the limits of a single state, but ori-
ginally comprising the ancient
Louisiana purchase and East and
West Florida.

The story of its strange origin,
subsequent vicissitudes, and final
triumph is elaborately told by the
gifted Marie Louise Pointe.

This fascinating history is divid-
ed into four periods, suggested by a
series of territorial changes, as fol-
lows:

Early Colonial Period (1696-1763)
Spanish Period (1763-1800)
French and American Period
(1800-1850)
Contemporary Period (1850-1910)

In the toilsome beginnings the
cross blazed the way for such men
as De Soto, Iberville, La Salle and
Bienville, to the last of whom both
the city and state owe the names
which they now bear.

In 1727, at the earnest solici-
tation of Father Nicolas Ignatius de
Beaubois, the founder of the first
Jesuit Mission in New Orleans,
Mother Mary Tranchepain of St.
Augustine, with seven profes-
sions of the Ursuline Order, emigra-
ted from France and established the
first hospital and school, under fe-
male supervision, in the Louisiana
district.

From that time on the Ursuline
Nuns played an important part in
the development of the diocese.

An incident worthy of note oc-
curred in 1815 when General Jack-
son sent to the Ursuline Convent
requesting prayers for his success,
and later, out of gratitude for his
victory, decreed a public thanksgiv-
ing which culminated in a solemn
Mass celebrated in St. Louis Cathed-
ral.

It may be interesting to know
that the quaint old city once requir-
ed its public officials to support the
doctrine of the immaculate concep-
tion. The oath of office follows:

"I am appointed to
swear before God, to maintain, to
maintain, to maintain the mystery of
the Immaculate Conception of
Our Lady the Virgin Mary."

Despite the proselytizing influen-
ces at work during the Reconstruc-
tion Period, the past fifty years in
the history of the archdiocese have
been characterized by an unparallel-
led activity in organization of parishes
and building of churches.

To-day New Orleans has a Catho-
lic population of over a half mil-
lion souls, together with no less
than thirty-two distinct religious
communities, nine of which are
male and twenty-three female.

Mayors, Governors, and even
federal officials are abundantly
numbered among the laity. A
striking example is Chief Justice
Edward D. White, lately appointed
to the Supreme Court of the United
States.

OKLAHOMA.

Of the carefully prepared article
on the States of the Union, Vol. XI
of "The Catholic Encyclopedia" is
signally favored.

Mont F. Highley furnishes us
with a six-column treatise on Okla-
homa; her geography, industries,
history, constitution, laws, etc.

This vast state, comprising what
was formerly Oklahoma Territory
and Indian Territory, promises to
become one of the foremost agricul-
tural and mineral producing sections
of America. Unexcelled irrigation
and ideal climatic conditions com-
bine to make it desirable for toiler
and tourist alike. The special
census report taken in 1907 reveals
a population of 1,414,177, a number
that has since rapidly increased,
owing to the enormous influx of
people during the past four years.

The oil fields of Oklahoma are
now the largest and most productive
in the world. Its deposits of Port-
land cement stone are said to be in-
exhaustible.

In 1540 three hundred Spaniards
under Coronado were the first white
men to set foot on the soil of Okla-
homa. About the same time that
they were traversing its western
section de Soto discovered and par-
tially explored the eastern portion of
the State.

The lands were formally opened
for settlement in 1889 under the

administration of President Harri-
son.

The Catholic Diocese of Okla-
homa embraces the entire state.
In 1908 the Catholic population
numbered about 33,472.

PERU.

The opinions advanced of the
true origin of the word "Peru" are
vague, numerous and conflicting.
The republic, founded in 1821, ex-
tends in area over 679,000 square
miles.

In this historically accurate ar-
ticle in Vol. XI of the Catholic
Encyclopedia, J. Moren-Lacalle
gives a very interesting account
of the country both before its exist-
ence as a republic and from 1821 to
the present day.

Although Prescott is not always
consistently fair in his treatment
of religious historical matters, he him-
self admits the tremendous influence
of Catholicity in the foundation of
the Republic. In marked contrast
to the conduct of the Spanish invad-
ers was that of the devoted mission-
aries, who earnestly and disinter-
estedly set themselves to the task
of spreading the religion of Christ
among the Indians. These heroic
pioneers had to labor under almost
insurmountable obstacles, such as
the uprising of the Inca Manco, a
brother of Atahualpa, whom Pizarro
had placed on the vacant throne.

From the year 1538 until 1824,
when Spanish Dominion became a
thing of the past, the Dominicans,
the first missionaries, as also the
Franciscans, Augustinians and
Jesuits labored in the midst of evil
wars among the Spaniards, native
uprisings, and against the rapacity
and greed of the conquistadores
themselves. However, the present
status of Catholicity is ample evi-
dence that their labors have indeed
borne an almost miraculous fruit,
and the noble, self-sacrificing spirit
of these holy men has fostered this
marvelous growth, until today there
are in Peru over 3,000,000 Catholics
out of a population of a little over
three and one half millions.

The present population of Peru is
known only approximately, the last
census having been taken in 1876.
According to the enumeration of
that year the number of inhabitants
was 2,676,000. Recent estimates
(1906) show the population to have
increased to 3,547,899. According
to the "Anuario Enciclopedia" of
Rome (1909) the Catholic popu-
lation of Peru is 3,133,830.

PHILADELPHIA.

Very many reference books are
out of date with their publication.
The present 11th Volume of the
Catholic Encyclopedia, however,
contains articles which, in point of
statistical accuracy, anticipate even
the publication of official informa-
tion in this regard, and in the pre-
sent article in Vol. XI of the Catho-
lic Encyclopedia, by James F.
Laughlin, Philadelphia's population,
according to the very latest census
(1910) is given as 1,549,008, and
that of the Archdiocese as 2,712,708.

The City of Brotherly Love, the
third largest in point of actual
numbers, was, until 1800, the Cap-
ital of the United States. It is the
leading American city in shipbuild-
ing, the manufacture of locomotive
engines, street railway cars, carpets,
leather, oilcloth, etc. The history
of the Church in this city dates
from the foundation of Penn's colony
in 1682, and in 1730 the first
resident priest in Philadelphia was
Father Joseph Greston, S. J. Since
that time the growth of Catholicity
has been rapid and most gratifying.
In the early days, as in 1820, when
the Hogan Schism made its appear-
ance, and later in 1844 when Know-
nothingism occasioned a temporary
flurry of anti-Catholic sentiment,
the prosperity of the Church sufficed
a passing setback, but these trials,
were but the prelude to an era of
astonishing religious growth. No-
where in the world is there a diocese
probably better provided with in-
stitutions of religion, education and
charity. The Catholic population
of the diocese was estimated in 1910
at 525,000, with 582 priests, and the
parish school system is admirably
organized, there being 141 schools
teaching 63,612 children. There
are 434 churches, and numerous in-
stitutes under the authority of many
different orders. On Feb. 11th,
1911, Bishop Prendergast assumed
the administration of the diocese,
the post having been left vacant
by the death of Archbishop Ryan.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD.

Dear Sirs,—This fall I got thrown
on a fence and hurt my chest very
bad, so I could not work and it hurt
me to breathe. I tried all kinds of
Liniments and they did me no good.
One bottle of MINARD'S LINI-
MENT, warmed on flannels and
applied on my breast, cured me
completely.

C. H. COORSBODOM,
Rosway, Digby Co., N. S.

HEADACHES

Were Caused By A
Sour Disordered Stomach

Mr. James McLaughlin, Bracebridge,
Ont., writes:—"In order to let you know
what Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills have
done for me, I am writing you."
"About a year ago I was troubled a
great deal with a very sour disordered
stomach and had terrible headaches, that
were so bad I could scarcely do my work."
"One day in telling a friend who had
used your pills before how I felt, he told
me to try them, which I did and to my
great surprise after using one vial I was
greatly relieved, and when the second
one was finished I was totally cured, and
have not been troubled since with either
my stomach or the headaches, and I feel
greatly indebted, first to the friend and
secondly to Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills
for the great relief I derived from their
use."

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.

Home-seekers' Excursions.

The Grand Trunk Railway has
issued a circular authorizing all
Agents in Canada to sell Home-
seekers' Excursion Tickets to
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 Chi-
cago, and thence via Duluth, or
through Chicago and the twin
cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul.
Ask Grand Trunk Agents for
further particulars.

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

"Her spending money don't amount
to more than \$20 a year."
"How in the world does she live?"
"Oh, they have a charge account."

Minard's Liniment cures
Dandruff.

"She reads the sporting page care-
fully."
"Duffy on athletics?"
"Not at all."
"Then why the waste of time?"
"So that her husband and sons
cannot carry on a conversation at the
table in a foreign language."

Milburn's Sterling Headache Pow-
ders 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.

"Can't you get your husband to
give up smoking?"
"I don't want to."
"Do you like smoke?"
"I am not particularly enamored
of it, but there are too many things I
might have to give up in return?"

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

"I shall always wear your picture
next my heart."
"But suppose you should learn to
love another?"
"Oh, that pocket will hold a dozen."

Minard's Liniment cures
dietsemper.

"He is too lazy to walk upstairs."
"I suppose the coming down
doesn't bother him."
"He can fall down."

Don't find fault. You probably
couldn't do half as well as the people
you criticize.

Impurities of the Blood

Anyone whose blood is impure
should read this testimonial.

Mr. Chas. Martin, Box No. 367,
Kenora, Ont., writes:—"Three years ago
while working in Hamilton, Ont., I was
taken sick, and no one knew what ailed
me. Every bit of food I ate I vomited
up and consequently I became very
weak. My landlord told me that after
that he thought at one time I was booked
for the cemetery. Walking down street
one day I happened to see Burdock
Blood Bitters in a drugist's window
went in and got a bottle. Before I had
taken half of it I broke out all round my
limbs in sores. I showed it to my land-
lord and asked him what he thought of
it. He told me it looked as if I had
a heavy attack of shingles. Both he
and his wife tried all they knew how to
persuade me to stop taking the B.B.B.,
but it was no use. I had gotten so bad
I thought it did not matter much whether
I went under or not, so I got a second
bottle and judge to my surprise to see
the sores begin to disappear, and by the
time I had taken three bottles I did not
care for the best man in Hamilton. I
am 61 years of age and am able to do a
day's work with the next man, thanks
to B.B.B.

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only
by the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1911

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JAMES McISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor

Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Canada and the Far South

Strong adverse criticism of the Reciprocity treaty comes from an unexpected source. Two or three years ago Dr. E. S. Kirkpatrick of Woodstock, an active Liberal, was made Trade Commissioner for Cuba. He retained the position until a short time ago, when he resigned and returned to Canada to attend to his private affairs. Dr. Kirkpatrick has written to the Montreal Star, discussing Canadian opportunities to increase the trade with the Latin-American republics. Incidentally he points out that the Dominion has nothing to gain and much to lose by the treaty with the United States.

Dr. Kirkpatrick is of the opinion that the other twenty republics in America offer far better opportunities for increased Canadian trade than can be found in the United States. He shows that they are now carrying on one-third of the trade of the Western Hemisphere, and are making greater commercial progress than any other part of the world; that Brazil is larger than the United States without Alaska; that Rio de Janeiro has a population of over a million, and last year spent more money on public works than any city in the United States, except New York; that Montevideo is spending \$10,000,000 on her harbor; that Buenos Ayres, the largest city in the world south of the Equator, is growing more rapidly than any city in the United States except two, and has spent \$40,000,000 on her docks; that the Argentine has a larger trade than either Japan or China; that the West Coast of South America has a trade of \$300,000,000, and will spend \$60,000,000 on harbors in the next decade.

After pointing out that the United States has practically no ships trading with these ports and cannot compete in the carrying trade with Britain and other countries, Dr. Kirkpatrick shows that Canada is now allowing a large part of her trade with the Far South to be done through the United States, when it should be a direct commerce. He says that we imported last year 1,445,000 bunches of bananas from the United States, though they were not grown in that country. We have allowed American companies to control this trade and likewise the imports of asphalt from Cuba and other West India Islands. Dr. Kirkpatrick says that it is the same with the mahogany wood trade, and with pineapples, grapefruit and various other tropical products, which we should be importing directly from the places of production.

Again, while Canada expects Reciprocity to provide a United States market for our wheat and flour, American millers have their agents scattered through the West Indies, Central and South America selling bread-stuffs to those countries. Under Reciprocity we should lose to the United States all the market we have in the West Indies and other southern countries, for flour, potatoes and other goods that will cross the border free of duty. The former Trade Commissioner does not know why Canada does not reach out for the trade of the south instead of dealing through an intermediary—St. John Standard.

Barley and Reciprocity.

The customs duty on Canadian barley has been changed three times during the last twenty-one years. The fluctuations in the price during that period afford an excellent illustration of the loss which would result to the farmer under Reciprocity. From October 1, 1890, to August 27, 1894, the United States customs duty on barley was 30 cents per bushel. From August 27, 1894, to July 24, 1897, the duty was thirty per cent ad valorem, equivalent to a little over ten cents per bushel. On July 24, 1897, the specific duty of thirty cents per bushel was restored and it has been continued ever since.

Of course during a period of 21 years there would naturally be considerable variations in prices, but for purposes of comparison it will be fair to take the three years previous to the reduction of the duty, the three years during which the low duty prevailed and the first three years after the duty of thirty cents per bushel was restored. According to reports of the United States department of agriculture the farm prices of barley averaged 44.26 cents per bushel during 1892, 1893 and 1894 under a specific duty of thirty cents per bushel. In 1895, 1896 and 1897, under a duty of about ten cents per bushel the farm price averaged 34.53, while for 1898, 1899 and 1900, under a specific duty of thirty cents per bushel, the prices averaged 40.8 cents per bushel.

It will be noticed that instead of the Canadian farmer getting an increased price for the barley he sent to the United States as a result of the reduced duty the price came down in the United States. It is reasonable to draw the conclusion that when as a result of Reciprocity large quantities of Canadian barley, wheat and oats are diverted South into the United States, it is more probable that the American prices will come down than that the Canadian prices will go up. History will repeat itself.—St. John Standard.

What Strawberry Growers May Expect.

The Fruit Grower, published at Grimsby, Ont., says enough evidence has been forthcoming in the strawberry season of this year to prove that Reciprocity will ruin strawberry growing in Canada. It points out that in anticipation of Reciprocity, American shippers have been over-running the Canadian market in different lines, one of these being strawberries. At the beginning of the Canadian season, Ontario shippers found competing with them in the larger city markets carload lots of United States strawberries. The price at Montreal at the outset was four and five cents a box, the result being that instead of the shipper getting a good price as usual, he got the lowest price of the season. The Fruit Grower asks:

"If a few carloads of American berries, which pay a duty coming in simultaneously with the Canadian strawberries, forced prices down to four and five cents a box, what would be the result if there were no duty at all and the Canadian market was left entirely at the mercy of the Americans?"

The same authority states that strawberries are not the only Canadian farm product to have suffered in price lately. Butter, eggs and lambs have also dropped in prices, it says, not because there was much of these products placed on the market by Canadian farmers, and not because the demand for these products

was any less, but because more American products have been shipped over the border during the past five months in these lines than has been the case in any of the same five months in any year for the past decade.

The Fruit Grower thus comments further upon the situation: "This proves that the American shippers are alive to the situation and are hard after the Canadian market, and are not willing to wait until Reciprocity passes in order to capture it. They have already started to ship across the line, even if to do so they have to pay a high duty. Farmers, who actually believed that Reciprocity would benefit the prices for their butter, eggs, lambs and strawberries, have found out by actual experience that the American products coming in and paying the duty have already lowered the prices of these articles in the Canadian markets, and it is beginning to dawn upon them that if the Canadian markets can be injured under tariff, that it would be utterly ruined under Reciprocity."

The report that United States commission men were in Canada seeking to purchase strawberries is characterized as a scheme intended to deceive the Canadians into acceptance of Reciprocity.

California Shaking Again.

San Francisco advices of the 1st. inst. say: Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central portion of California and Western Nevada today. The first sharp shock experienced at 2.01 o'clock was followed in a few seconds by one of similar intensity, each lasting about five seconds. Only trivial damage has been reported from any section, but in San Francisco and other cities in the affected area panic seized upon crowds in stores and restaurants and there was a pell mell exodus from the large buildings.

One peculiar feature of the earthquake was that it did not appear to follow the old "fault" in the earth's crust, which has been the play ground of tremblers in the past, but extended from the seacoast eastward to the Sierras, including hitherto exempt mountain areas. It was felt to the northward of Sacramento in the Pacific valley. Southward as far as Fresno and on the coast to Carson and Reno, Nev., the former place experiencing the heaviest shock in its history.

Some slight damage was done to buildings in San Francisco. Heavy stones in the cornice of the Mechanics' Bank building were moved slightly out of alignment, superficial cracks were made in several large office buildings, cornices of the new post office building were disarranged and minor damage was done to the interior walls of a number of other buildings.

Within a few seconds after the first shock many downtown buildings were depopulated in a rush to the streets. Telephones and telegraph service was suspended by the operators deserting their posts. Herbert Hadley, a lodging inmate fell dead of fright and some cases of hysteria, or of cuts, or of bruises suffered in the semipanic were treated at the hospitals.

Santa Rosa, which suffered greater disaster in proportion to its size than did San Francisco in the catastrophe of 1906, scarcely felt the shock. San Jose, another heavy sufferer in 1906, reported that the shock today was the severest experienced since that time but it did no serious damage.

Stockton and Fresno people were frightened by the jarring but there, as in Sacramento, where the state offices were destroyed in a trice as a result of the tremble, the damage to buildings was trifling.

In Reno, Nev., the shock was scarcely felt, but in Carson it was severe. The Federal Court was in session in the Nevada capital and judge, jury, and attorney rushed to the streets.

At the Santa Clara College observatory both reels were thrown off the seismographs. They were immediately replaced, but the record of the disturbance will be incomplete. The mean time clock at the observatory of the University of California was stopped for the first time since the great quake of five years ago. The deep booming reverberations which usually mark disturbances of wide spread character accompanied the first tremor. In San Francisco the groaning and crackling of the steel structures played a large part in frightening people.

The dictaphone is the little instrument which proved the undoing of a number of hard working legislators in Ohio. It can be so arranged that a conversation carried on in one room can be taken down by a stenographer and witnesses in an adjoining room with the victims none the wiser. As a graft catcher it has proved a huge success, but it is only in the infancy of its possibilities. When every girl owns one of these silent willing little workers, there will be fewer breach of promise suits. When gaw, deceiving man knows that his words of burning love and four-flush promises are probably being registered in shorthand and listened to by the trusting girl's crafty parents in the next room, he will be careful what he says about giving up smoking and latches. The dictaphone will play hob with romance and courtship will be reduced to a stern, cold, hard-cash basis.—(Oregon Sentinel.)

The London Standard of Empire interprets President Taft's New York speech by saying that the President explained "His clear desire to build up a United States-Canada commercial union which should strangle the growth within the British Empire of the practical ideal of Imperial union based upon preference." It is the hope of the Standard of Empire that the speech will be most carefully studied in the Empire's premier Dominion and in England.—(Vancouver News-Advertiser.)

Advertisement for Tea Party at St. Charles Station on Wednesday July 26th appears in this issue.

The shipping strike going on for some time at the shipping ports of Great Britain came to an end on Monday, and steamers detained at the piers were able to get away without much further delay.

The government dredge Delver sank without warning in the harbor at St. Andrew's, N. B., at one o'clock Sunday morning from some cause as yet unknown. Only four men were on board at the time and they effected their escape with some difficulty. The craft lies in twenty-five feet of water at low tide with only the top of her deckhouse showing.

The Market Prices.

Butter,	0.19 to 0.21
Eggs, per doz.	0.14 to 0.16
Fowls,	0.10 to 0.12
Chickens per pair.	0.80 to 0.80
Flour (per cwt.)	0.90 to 0.92
Beef (small)	0.07 to 0.14
Beef (quarter)	0.08 to 0.10
Mutton, per lb.	0.08 to 0.09
Pork	0.72 to 0.8
Potatoes (bush)	0.40 to 0.45
Hay, per 100 lbs.	0.45 to 0.50
Risk Oats	0.40 to 0.42
Hides (per lb.)	0.09 to 0.06
Calf Skins	0.13 to 0.14
Sheep pelts	0.00 to 0.00
Oatmeal (per cwt.)	0.00 to 0.00
Turkeys	0.00 to 0.00
Turkeys (per lb.)	0.00 to 0.00
Geese	0.00 to 0.00
Pressed hay	8.50 to 10.00
Straw	0.20 to 0.25
Ducks per pair	0.00 to 0.00

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.,

Merchant Tailors.

Bank of Commerce Building.

For New Buildings

We carry the finest line of Hardware to be found in any store.

Architects, Builders and Contractors, will find our line of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and improved, and of the highest standard of merit in quality and durability.

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.

June 12, 1907.

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.

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

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 Sateen 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.

New Waltham —AND— 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.

KING EDWARD HOTEL,

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress

Will now be conducted on

KENT STREET

Near Corner of Queen.

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

June 12, 1907.

Morson & Duffy

Barristers & Attorneys

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

MONEY TO LOAN.

Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada

J. A. McLean, K. C. & F. Donald McKinnon

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.



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. & A. F. McQuaid, B. A.

Nov. 10, 1900—2m.

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

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Newson's Block, Charlottetown.

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown.

D. C. McLeod, K. C. & W. H. Bentley

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.

Collections attended to, Money to loan, Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1911—6m

STEWART & CAMPBELL,

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

Offices in DesBrisay Block, Corner Queen and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

MONEY TO LOAN.

W. S. STEWART, K. C. & J. A. CAMPBELL

July 3, 1911—7jy.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

The Annual Gathering of the Clans is to be held this year on August 21st on the C. A. A. Grounds, Charlottetown.

Dalmore's distillery at Glasgow was burned Monday, causing a loss of \$500,000. A remarkable spectacle was furnished by the stream of burning whiskey running into Cromarty Firth.

The Norwegian steamship Eclipse has foundered North of Iceland and 56 persons perished. The date of the disaster is not given and the agents in London are not inclined to discuss the matter.

Five persons were killed and two injured in a grade crossing accident near Ozone Park in the suburbs of New York last Sunday night. The victims were in horse vehicles which were struck by a Long Island railway train.

The \$150,000 grand stand of the Hamilton, Ont., Jockey Club, along with the judges' stand and railway platform, was destroyed by fire early Saturday. The cause of the fire is unknown, but incendiarism is suspected.

A persistent rumor that Sir Wm. Whyte, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Winnipeg, is to succeed Lord Strathcona as High Commissioner was given a status of probability when the statement was made that Sir William would leave July 1st for London, for an indefinite period.

The Grand Trunk's new Transcontinental Railway depot, which is to be erected on Champlain Market depot in Quebec, will cost \$750,000, and it will be the finest on the railway with exception of those of Montreal and Winnipeg. It is to be completed at the end of 1912.

Harold Frank Hanwood, of New York, Promoter, Globe Trotter and Society man, was found guilty in Denver on June 30th of murder in the second degree for the killing of George E. Copeland in a bar room, February last. Hanwood killed Louis Von Phul, a balloonist on the same occasion in a quarrel over the wife of a banker. Copeland had no part in the quarrel.

Wm. C. Marshall, a merchant of Montreal, took his first ocean plunge in twenty years Saturday at Old Orchard Beach, Maine, and it cost him his life. Another bather, N. Hillary, Toronto banker, nearly lost his life in attempting to secure Marshall. In trying to reach shore with his burden Hillary became exhausted and but for prompt assistance from companions would have drowned.

The first piece of merchandise ever delivered at sea by an aeroplane fell on the upper deck of the giant White Star liner Olympic as she steamed through the narrows outward bound from New York on June 29th on her maiden eastward passage. W. Atlie Burpee, of Philadelphia, had the contract for delivery before sailing, with a New York Department Store, which in turn engaged the services of Thomas Sopwith, an English aviator.

Nine indictments charging restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law were returned by the federal grand jury in New York on Friday against as many associations and a long list of individuals, comprising the so-called "Wire-Trust" affiliated with the steel industry. Prominent among the defendants are Herbert L. Satterleem, son-in-law of J. P. Morgan, Wm. P. Palmer, President of American Steel and Wire Co., and Frank J. Gould, well known Railroad financier.

Water from the ocean was pouring into the coal mine at Port Hood on June 28th at the rate of 3,000 gallons a minute. The slope from the surface to the lowest point is 2,800 feet and the water was up to 500 feet. It will rise to 2,500 feet which is the level of the sea, the mouth of shaft being 300 feet about the tide level. No pumps running in Nova Scotia could keep pace with the rushing waters and no effort will be made to fight the water. Mine will be allowed to fill. Hiram Donkin, Deputy Commissioner of Mines, says there is absolutely no hope for the mine. It is gone. About six hundred men will be thrown out of employment. There were no fatalities. The colliery is owned by McKenzie and Mann.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Capt. Lux, of the French army, on June 30th, was sentenced to six years in a fortress for espionage. Lux was director of the French secret service at Belfort, near the Alsace frontier and attempted to obtain military secrets from German soldiers. He was arrested while visiting Friedrichshaven last December.

On June 30th, King George issued a message of thanks to his subjects throughout the Empire for the loyalty unstintingly expressed by them during the Coronation period. His Majesty says it has encouraged him to go forward with the renewed hope that whatever perplexities or difficulties that may arise he and his people shall unite in facing them and that the ultimate outcome will be to the common good.

Saturday last, Dominion Day, was observed as a public holiday in this city. Business was suspended and many left by boat, rail and carriages for different points, on and off the Island. There were splendid sports at the athletic grounds in the afternoon with a large attendance. The military in camp and the crews of the warships Niobe and Bremen in port swelled the attendance. Men from the Niobe took part in the athletic games and contributed their full share to the enjoyment of those in attendance. The two warships and the cruiser Canada were gaily decorated with bunting. At Summerside very interesting horse trotting took place. Altogether the celebration of the day was eminently successful.

Early Saturday morning, just shortly after midnight, a disastrous fire occurred at Richmond Station. The steam saw mill of John R. Larkins and a considerable quantity of lumber were destroyed. Between one and two o'clock the assistance of the Summerside fire brigade was asked and at once responded. Later aid was asked from Charlottetown, and a special with an engine, a hose cart and fifteen men left here. Before they arrived the fire had been got under control and confined to the mill and lumber. The mill was completely destroyed, with a quantity of lumber. The loss is between two and three thousand dollars, and it is said there was no insurance.

A discussion of the annexation of Jamaica to Canada is being carried on by the local newspapers of Kingston. The Telegraph Guardian urges the linking of Jamaica to Canada, or the giving by the home government to the colony of power to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity with the United States. The newspaper argues that it is impossible for the island to remain in its present backward position when Cuba and Porto Rico are flourishing. Another section of the press says that annexation with Canada is out of the question, declaring that Jamaica first must look to Great Britain and then to the United States, the latter for her natural markets. Public feeling seemingly favors a commercial understanding with the United States or the annexation of the island to Canada.

Some of the hottest weather ever experienced in this Province prevailed here during Sunday, Monday and Tuesday of this week. The mercury went up to 84 on Monday, and passed 85 on Tuesday. An electrical storm of considerable violence passed over Monday night. The lightning was very vivid, but the thunder was not excessive in this city. This heat wave seems to be but a touch of what has prevailed all along the line. A terrific electrical storm passed over Fredericton, N. B., Monday night lasting several hours. The lightning struck the Christ Church Anglican Cathedral shortly before midnight and in a few minutes the whole structure was in flames. The fire spread rapidly and the building collapsed about one o'clock. The walls are standing but the building is gutted. There is \$55,000 insurance. The heat was excessive. At Moncton on Monday the thermometer registered 90 in the shade. In New York 98 was the record of heat. Some 20 lives paid the penalty of the excessive heat, and prostrations were numerous. In Boston all heat records were beaten on the 4th. The thermometer registered 103, 103 was recorded also at Troy, N. Y., and Newark, N. J. All will admit this is extremely hot weather. Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

MARRIED.

BOW — MATHIESON — On June 24th, 1911, at the home of the groom, Chatham, Que., by the Rev. E. I. Hart, Pastor of Dominion Square Methodist Church, Montreal, Stella Mathieson, of Montague, P. E. I., to Charles E. Bow.

ORR — STEWART — At the Methodist Parsonage, Oak Bay, N. B., on the 27th of June, 1911, by the Rev. Richard Ople, Thomas H. Orr, of St. Andrew's, to Miss Mary A. Stewart, of Pleasant Ridge.

McDONALD — McLEAN — At the Manse, Murray River, June 28th, 1911, by Rev. A. J. McNeill, Joseph Henry McDonald, of Kinross, and Miss Mary J. McLean, of Head of Montague.

CARR — McKENZIE — On the 29th inst., at the residence of Neil McKenzie, brother of the bride, 124 Elm Avenue, by Rev. William Harrison, Ernest A. P. Carr to Annie May McKenzie.

BOWATT — McGOUGAN — At the residence of the bride's parents, June 21st, by Rev. E. J. Rattee, Elphinstone Bowatt, of French River, and Annie Louise McGougan, only daughter of Malcolm and Mrs. McGougan, Malpeque.

BERT — GRAHAM — At the Manse, Malpeque, June 23rd, by Rev. E. J. Rattee, Colin Bert, of Sea View, and Lizette Jane Graham, of Clifton, P. E. I.

DIED.

BULL — At West End Lobster Factory, Pictou Island, on June 21st, Mrs. Kate Bull, a native of Prince Edward Island, at the age of 65 years.

CLARKIN — In this city, June 29th, after a two weeks' illness, Annie Clarkin, aged 19, daughter of Mr. James Clarkin, 11 Bishop St. R. I. P.

FLYNN — In this city, on June 29th, Sarah Flynn, aged 72 years.

VESEY — In this city, June 29th, 1911, George Daniel, dearly beloved son of Olive and Peter Vessey, aged 5 months.

LANE — At his home in Hermitage on July 2nd, Philip J. Lane aged 65 years.

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

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

148 PRINCE STREET

CHARLOTTETOWN.

June 15, 1910—4f

COAL!

All kinds for your winter supply.

See us before you place your order.

HARD COAL—Different Sizes

Soft Coal—All Kinds

G. Lyons & Co.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Nov. 30, 1910.

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—4f

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.

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. Ch'town, Phone 345. Manufacturers.

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.

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	30c.	9:28 "
Astoria	15c.	9:35 "
Selkirk	5c.	9:49 "
St. Charles, arrive	10:00 "	

SPECIAL TRAIN.

Souris 35c. 11:30 "

Harmony 30c. 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 p. 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 26th a day of enjoyment.

No intoxicating drinks allowed at or near the tea-party grounds.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE. July 5, 1911, 3f.

Souris Tea!

The Parishioners of St. Mary's, Souris, will hold their Annual Tea on

Tuesday, the 11th July.

The Souris Tea has become so popular that the people of the Island and neighboring towns of Nova Scotia look forward to them as the great event of the season; and they flock to them in thousands to have a good day's pleasure and amusement.

The music will be furnished by the Souris Band, several noted violinists and several pipers, among whom will be heard the famous piper from Mabou, N. S., "Aonghas Duu," who so delighted the people last year. Come one, come all to the Great Souris Tea. Trains will leave Richmond at 5:25 a. m., Murray Harbor at 5:30 a. m., and Charlottetown at 7:30 a. m. If the day should prove unfavorable the tea will be held on the first fine day following.

JAMES McQUAID, Secretary. June 23rd, 1911—2f

Liberal-Conservative Convention

OF THE— Second District of King's County.

Owing to the retirement of Dr. E. J. McDonald as our candidate, a convention will be held in Morell Hall on MONDAY the 10th day of JULY next, at One o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate as Conductor to contest said district at the next Provincial Election. Each poll is expected to send ten delegates. Head St. Peter's Bay, June 27, 1911. ANDREW LEWIS, Conductor. June 28, 1911—2f

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Law Courts Building at Charlottetown, in Queen's County, on Thursday, the 22nd day of June A. D. 1911, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, all that tract of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township Number Sixty-six, in King's County, in said Province, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: On the north by the line of Township Number Thirty-eight, on the south by land now or formerly owned and possessed by John Gill, on the east by land now or lately owned and possessed by Patrick Konghan and also in part by land now or lately owned and possessed by Hugh Rossner and on the West by the line of Queen's County containing fifty acres of land a little more or less. The above sale is made pursuant to a power of sale contained in a mortgage made between James E. Sample, of Brothers Road, Lot 65, Fraser, and Victoria Sample, his wife of the one part and Alexander Brown, of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in said Province, Gentleman, of the other part bearing date the fourth day of July A. D. 1906, and which has been assigned to the undersigned default having been made in payment of principal and interest.

For further particulars apply to James H. Reddin, Solicitor 83 Queen Street, Charlottetown.

Dated this twenty-second day of May, A. D. 1911.

JAMES H. REDDIN, Assignee of Mortgage.

May 24, 1911—4f

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed until Thursday, 6th July, 1911, then to take place at the hour and place above named.

JAMES H. REDDIN, Assignee of Mortgage.

May 24, 1911—4f

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

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown P. E. Island

Tickets

Dodgers

Posters

Check Books

Note Books of Hand

Receipt Books

Letter Heads

Note Heads

A Diocese of Nearly 100,000 Square Miles.

(By Rt. Rev. J. W. Shaw, D. D. Bishop of San Antonio)

Although I have expressed briefly, but I hope none the less appreciatively, my heartfelt gratitude to a former number of Extension for the very valuable assistance the directors have given me toward the education of my seminarians, still in view of the magnitude of the work to be done in this vast diocese, the appalling religious destitution on every side, and the untiring efforts of the secretaries with their unlimited resources to proselytize the poor and ignorant of my flock in out-of-the-way places, I feel that I must appeal to the charity of your readers to come to my rescue. The good pioneer bishops who labored in this section of the Lord's vineyard did the work of apostles, and their memory is held in benediction. Under difficulties and hardships before which the stoutest hearts might quail, they planted the seed and watered it with their tears, and God gave the increase in the harvest of souls whom they begot in the Gospel.

The simple and sturdy faith of these pioneer Christians still holds its gentle sway in the hearts of their children today. The Mexican child still drinks in with his mother's milk the Faith of his ancestors whom the saintly missionaries of by-gone days Christianized and civilized, when Texas was still a part of Mexico. Though they may under the stress of poverty or the plea of temporal advantages disseminate their Faith, Mexicans have enough native knowledge to know that they can not be other than Catholics, and that the religion which would ignore Christ's Blessed Mother can not be the one established by Him.

In this respect they are in striking contrast with the descendants of the Europeans who fled from poverty and persecution in their native land to find in Texas a home, and liberty to practice their Catholic faith, dearer to them than life itself. How many grand old Catholic names are now borne by those who are strangers to our Faith! Many small towns where Catholics were once numerous have now either none or only a small percentage! While I do not make this comparison to throw discredit upon the other nationalities, but rather to emphasize the fact of the terrible leakage the Church has sustained here, neither am I so sanguine as to believe that the Mexican people may not also lose their faith, not that they are convinced of the truth of another religion, but rather because they have neither churches, schools nor priests to keep alive the true Faith in their hearts.

We can not censure the holy bishops and priests of other days for the truly deplorable condition that confronts their successors in the ministry; with immense distances to traverse and with a scattered flock as poor as they were themselves in this world's goods, they could but scantily provide for the future. Among a people nomadic by nature, devoid of the blessings of education and whose life was a constant struggle, they could neither expect vocations, which would ripen into future laborers in the ministry, nor could they expect means to build churches and schools. Besides preaching they could do little else than administer the sacraments. In this way these heroes of the Faith wore themselves out going from place to place.

With a largely increased population, for the Mexican is a strong believer in large families, and many Catholics, not rich in temporal things, coming continually to this section from other States and countries of Europe, and speaking diverse tongues and all wanting their own churches and priests of their own nationalities, the difficulties of meeting all these calls is increased manifold.

What I write here is from personal experience, and that of only part of the diocese. Since coming here last May I have spent my time traveling in the diocese so as to get some idea of the needs of religion. Up to the present I have not seen more than a third of it, and though my heart has exulted over the churches and the convents and the zealous priests and religious doing noble work for the cause of our holy Faith and Christian education, still these evidences of religion are scarcely more than oases in the desert of spiritual desolation. I go now on mission trips with more or less fear and trembling for I am dreading what I may see; and the worst is yet to come when I go to visit the extreme western parts of the diocese.

To speak only of the country within a radius of a hundred miles of San Antonio, I see everywhere the most urgent need of churches, schools and missionaries if the Faith is to be kept alive in the hearts of the children who have received it in holy baptism. Here in the city of San Antonio we have close on to twenty thousand Mexicans, and there is only one church for them. I bear a central testimony to the disinterested and self-sacrificing spirit

Get the Most Out of Your Food

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

Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, flat or nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years, and tried every remedy I heard of, but never got anything that gave me relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot praise this medicine too highly for the good it has done me. I always take it in the spring and fall and would not be without it." W. A. Nouzer, Belleville, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

of the Missionary Sons of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, who have charge of them, but what can a handful, hounded, too, as it is with the care of many outside missions, do among so many? Out of my property I have begun in a thickly settled Mexican portion of the city a combination church and school, which will be in charge of these missionaries, and the Theresian Sisters, who have lately come to us from Mexico. Had I the means I should at once build half a dozen more churches and schools in the suburbs to minister to the spiritual needs of the Mexicans, but alas! I am not able. I am forced by circumstances to see the adversaries of our holy Faith ply their unholy vocation of robbing our poor unlettered Mexican people of their birthright!

On the missions I have constantly said Mass and confirmed in miserable obscurity for the poverty of the people could afford no other for the King of Kings. Only a few weeks ago at Carrizozo Springs, where there is a large Mexican population, I was obliged to say Mass and confirm in a wretched tent, with the earth as the floor for this temple of the living God. Thanks to the zeal of the good Oblate Father, Rev. J. U. Wilson, who visits them regularly, the Faith has been kept alive in the hearts of these simple people. Their piety was truly edifying and their joy at seeing the bishop in their midst and sharing their humble fare simply recompensed me for the fatigue of the trip.

At Baxer there is a population of over seven hundred, with Mass once a month; at Rosville with a larger population there is no priest at all, and I could add many more examples. These instances at the very gates of the Episcopal City give a faint idea of the spiritual destitution not alone of the Mexicans around me but also of other nationalities. Great numbers will certainly be lost to the Church if I shall not be able very soon to supply them with the blessings of religion. At the present time I should easily use more than a dozen zealous priests, but alas! I have them not and it will be some years before I shall have them.

I am glad to say that the Oblate Fathers and the Spanish Fathers have done noble work in the missionary field and with the diocesan clergy cheerfully and uncomplainingly shared in the hardships of the poorest places. The record of their sacrifices for souls is faithfully kept in the Book of the Recording Angel; we can only show our heartfelt gratitude and bestow a word of praise and encouragement.

I forbear to write of the western section of the diocese, suffice it to say that in four counties alone there is an area of 14,967 square miles, with a considerable Catholic population for which there are two priests and six chapels, and that from reports the situation there is incomparably more deplorable. I say no more of this for I write only of what I have seen. My own people are willing and generous as far as their means will permit, but the calls that are already made upon their resources preclude their giving many substantial helps to relieve the spiritual necessities of their less favored brethren. I am forced therefore to appeal to the charity of your readers.

Surely there are among them not a few who have an abundance of this world's goods. May we not ask them in all confidence to make the Lord, from Whom they have received all good things, their debtor? Charity is never more pleasing to Almighty God than when exercised in behalf of souls famishing for the Bread of Life. My heart is filled with sorrow as I recall the words of the Prophet: "The little ones have asked for bread and there was none to break it unto them." Help us, then, generous readers in the great work of providing future missionaries for our people. Let the little chapels and schools with which your charity will dot the plains and hillsides of his diocese of nearly one hundred thousand square miles bear witness that there dwells in your hearts the love of God and the love

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of your brethren, redeemed like you in the Blood of the Son of God.

Since writing the above a generous gentleman of the East has kindly promised a gift of \$500 for the erection of a little church at Carrizozo Springs. This gift will spare these poor people on to redouble their own efforts to add whatever their very meager resources can afford; and by contributing their labor this group of Christian souls will soon have the great happiness to meet at their little chapel and enjoy the consolations of their holy Faith in the opportunities to attend divine services and receive the sacraments in a more fitting manner. The existence of the chapel in their midst will mean a great deal to their simple and devout hearts. And the generous act of this devoted benefactor, directed to us by The Catholic Church Extension Society, will undoubtedly obtain for him and his loved ones no little favor from Heaven. May others follow such a good example!

The same good results will be accomplished in seven towns that will benefit to the extent of about \$4,000 in the designated gift of \$10,000 to the poor missions in charge of the Oblate Fathers. Asherton, to which \$400 was allotted, is a new settlement in great need of a chapel. Spofford Junction, which will receive the same amount, also has no chapel, although there are a hundred families. Knappa, to which \$300 was assigned, also has a hundred families, but no chapel. The people there will donate \$200.

Sabinal, a growing town, containing many Mexicans, has a frame chapel about twenty years old. A new one must be built soon, also a school for the children, since Protestants are making inroads on the Catholic population. Four hundred dollars was apportioned this place.

Del Rio will receive \$1,000 for a badly needed addition to the school, which six hundred more pupils would attend if there were room. The new addition will enable the nuns to receive these little ones and brighten their poverty stricken lives by a Christian education.

Sanderson will receive \$400 towards a chapel which is urgently needed. In Chihuahua, a suburb of Del Rio, there are two large settlements of Mexicans, and for this place \$500 was doated.

Batesville, with about five hundred Mexicans, is without a chapel, but a designated gift from the Society has been promised, and work on the building will begin soon.

Another designated gift has cleared up my worry over Las Chissas, the most pressing of my missionary needs. The quick-silver mines at this place and at Terlingua are the most important in the United States. The two places are at present attended twice a year by an aged priest, and an extract from his letter will best show you how badly the ministrations of religion are needed there: "I am the only priest who has visited that locality. No bishop has ever been there. Nevertheless, confirmation is needed, there perhaps more than in any other village in the diocese. Children, youths, middle-aged persons, perhaps of fifty to sixty years of age, are without the holy sacrament which makes soldiers of Christ. I suppose there will be about five hundred to be confirmed. There will be hard work for the priests as there are young men and women to be instructed who have never gone to confession."

The Mines and Uyalde are two other places which owe much to the Society, that is aiding so effectively in the work beloved of the Master—the preaching of the Gospel to the poor. But very much yet remains to be done. I have Masses said for all the benefactors of the diocese.—Extension.

Literary Note. "Among the Algonquins," Volume III, of the history of the "Pioneer Priests of North America," by the Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, is now sent out by the publishers the America Press, 59 E. 83rd St., New York. Its pages tell of the stirring record of the group of heroes and martyrs who labored among the Algonquins the confederation that made a larger figure in our history than any other Indian family. The Algonquins were the great nation that claimed as their own almost all the upper regions of the North American Continent. In what is now the United States, New England was counted as their country, and so was the thral on the Hudson in New York, as well as New Jersey, a part of Virginia and North Carolina, Kentucky, Illinois and Wisconsin. It is commonly asserted that the Algonquins were the noblest North American Indians but Father Campbell, in his graphic narrative offers ample evidence that their history displays hardly any notable difference from their fellow savages. Among them Paul Le Jeune, James Buteux, Gabriel Druillettes, Charles Albanel, Claude Allouez, James Marquette, Francis de Crespien, Anthony Sylvie, Anthony Dalmas, Gabriel Maret, Peter Laure, John Aulneau and Sebastian Rale toiled and strove for years in the effort to win them to civilization and the acceptance of the light of Faith. Most of the time it was a life of uninterupted horror, but like true soldiers these heroic men

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never flinched in the fierce battle they had set for themselves to save the souls of these degraded savages. A number of them were identified besides with the great events of their time. Albanel sought out Radisson at the North Sea. Sylvie and Maret and Dalmas accompanied Iberville in his wild raids. Marquette's name is linked with Joliet's in the discovery of the Mississippi. Druillettes was the first envoy from Canada seeking a treaty of reciprocity with New England, and Rale was the martyr whose fate settled the fight for the possession of the great State of Maine. Father Campbell's telling pages do full justice to the heroic and brilliant period of their apostolic labors. And many appropriate illustrations, portraits and maps add to the interest and explain more fully the narrative.

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