

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1912

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Bishop Conroy At Catholic Summer School.

CLIFF HAVEN, August 23. The fete week at Champlain Assembly was made notable at its close by a stirring and eloquent sermon delivered on Sunday evening last by the Rt. Rev. Joseph H. Conroy, Auxiliary Bishop of Ogdensburg. It was the first appearance of Bishop Conroy before a Summer School gathering since his elevation to the See, and the presence of more than one thousand guests insured a reception of such enthusiastic dimensions that it will not soon be forgotten at the assembly. The Bishop's sermon was delivered in the Chapel of Our Lady of the Lake prior to Solemn Benediction, which preceded the family gathering. With the aisles of the edifice crowded, Bishop Conroy's warm and eloquent tones found his hearers in silence as he told of the destiny of man and the arrangements of the various feasts of the Church in assisting him to the heavenly goal and insistently urging him to salvation.

The Rev. Dr. John A. Ryan, the noted economist from St. Paul's Seminary, who has just closed a series of lectures on Industrial Evolution, was also the preacher at High Mass on Sunday morning, when he took from the parable of the Good Samaritan a lesson concerning the corporal works of mercy, and outlined the good to be accomplished along lines of social and industrial betterment by organization. Dr. Ryan's lectures on Industrial Development precipitated a week-long discussion on the question of women in the world today. At a round table talk which he was asked to give at the Boston Cottage, the lecturer took up the question of women in the industrial sphere. This was followed by a similar conference under the direction of Miss Gertrude N. O'Reilly, another lecturer, on the Position of Women in Ireland. Present day political tendencies found their way into the general discussion and formed subjects of interest and comment for several days.

The lecturer for the week just closed was Charles Hallam McCarthy, Ph. D., of Catholic University, who developed a series of modern talks on American History. The lectures began with the Territorial Expansion of the United States and concluded with Oontroversed Points in the career of Columbus, making up a list of topics handled in a masterful and scholarly manner. The evening course was delivered by the Rev. Walter J. Shanley of Danbury, Conn., who spoke on the Educational Mission of the Catholic Church. The series concluded with a discussion of the parochial school question in general.

For the ensuing week the morning lecturer is to be Denis R. O'Brien, A. M., LL. B., on the Philosophy of Education. The evening course will be given by the Rev. Paschal Robinson, O. F. M., on The Early Franciscan Poets, beginning with St. Francis of Assisi and concluding with The Franciscan Sources of Divine Comedy.

The Lady Day Fete on Thursday with a procession of nearly one thousand guests was one of the most attractive celebrations in the history of the assembly. A rosy chain of little girls in white with distinctive sashes headed the line of march from the Chapel to the grove near the lake. The Rt. Rev. Mgr. M. J. Lavella, V. G. of New York City, was the preacher. The games for Children's Day were conducted in the afternoon with more than one hundred participants. The ball throwing contest for girls was the feature of the program. Silver and bronze medals were awarded the winners.

The boys' golf tournament for the George J. Gillespie cup is in session during the present week with nearly a score of entrants. The contest is proving exciting throughout.

The concluding minstrel show and entertainment of the College Camp was given on Thursday evening in the Auditorium before a capacity audience. The program included a repertoire of catchy musical hits and a diverting comedy olio of attractive proportion. About fifty of the campers took part in the evening show.

The dramatic company will present the concluding production of the season on Saturday evening, when a banner bill is promised.

Putumayo and Paraguay.

The publication by Sir Roger Casement, British Commissioner, of the terrible atrocities inflicted by the officials of a London Rubber Company on the Indians in the Putumayo district of Peru, was followed by the statement that religion alone could supply the remedy and only Catholic missionaries could exercise religious influence on the Indians. Accordingly an appeal has been made to the benevolent for sufficient funds to establish and maintain Catholic missions in Putumayo. It is a striking coincidence, that early in 1911, more than a year before Sir Roger Casement had issued his report, Pope Pius X had also sent a Commissioner, Father Genocchi, of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, to inquire into the condition of the Indians, not merely in Peru, but in all the States of South America, and his account not only confirms the British Commissioner's, but shows that the outrages cover a still wider area. His formal report has not been published, but a letter dated February 11 contained this passage: "The search for rubber, which is here called Black Gold, has given rise to worse abuses in these districts than in the Congo. In some parts of South America, in spite of the laws, the most shameful slavery prevails, with massacres, sales, atrocious tortures, and every other iniquity of which brutalized and degenerate man is capable, when free from the control of law. The Catholic missions, the only barrier to the wholesale destruction of the Indians, are lacking where they are most urgently needed. For this the Holy Father wishes to make provision, and the idea is worthy of the highest praise."

His Holiness had, in fact, done so before the Putumayo outrages were given to the world. No sooner had Father Genocchi returned to Rome and made his report in person, than Pius X embodied its contents in an encyclical to the Archbishops and Bishops of South America, directing them to bend all their energies—by their personal exertions, through religious organizations, and by co-operation with the various States in any movement for the protection of the Indians—to the correction of abuses, and the promotion of the moral and social betterment of that oppressed and much neglected people. Sir Roger Casement and his fellow commissioners looked for reform to the same sources, for they "regard the Roman Catholic mission as the sole feasible step that can be taken by those interested on humanitarian grounds in the welfare of the Indians." That non-Catholics should so conclude has shocked some good people among us; but it will astonish no one who is acquainted with the historical associations of that locality. These should be known to a wide circle of non-Catholic as well as Catholic readers.

Stretching South of Putumayo and East of the Peruvian mountains lay the famous Paraguay Reductions, embracing most of the immense territories of the present Argentine Republic, the greater part of Brazil, much of Uruguay, and the present Republic of Paraguay, in fact, as Maratoni described it in 1750, the whole interior of South America; and how the Jesuits established throughout these wild regions in the sixteenth century and maintained for two hundred years the happiest and most flourishing colonies of Christian Indians that the world has witnessed, has been sung by Southey, described historically by Cunningham Graham ('A Vanished Arcadia') and the Anglican Bishop Ingraham Kip ('Old Jesuit Missions') and spoken of with eloquent eulogy by Macaulay and many other non-Catholic writers. The most charming as well as authoritative 'History of the Abipones', by Father Dobrizhoffer, S. J., himself a laborious Paraguayan missionary, who writes of what he saw and wrought, was published in English by Murray, (London, 1822) but is unfortunately out of print, as is also the celebrated Maratoni's 'Recollections of the Missions of Paraguay', written originally in Italian and now done in English. London: Printed for J. Marmaduke in Long-Acre, 1759. The translator withholds his name, being motivated by the hope that those who sincerely desire the progress and glory of religion will persevere with real pleasure, and those who read purely to be informed may find something that will satisfy their curiosity. The hope would still be realized by readers of Maratoni and Dobrizhoffer, and the publisher who will provide them the gratification should profit by the enterprise.

The first Reduction of Loreto was formally established in 1610, but for fifty years previously the district from the Amazon to the furthest limits of Patagonia was traversed by Jesuit missionaries, who, under the jurisdiction of the Bishops of Peru, had established many populous if somewhat migratory Christian settlements among the nomadic, barbarous, and

often cannibal aborigines. In 1580 they had landed in Brazil, of which Father Joseph Anchieta, the Xavier of South America, became soon the 'Apostle of Thaumaturgus.' A companion for ten years in his astonishingly extensive and perilous travels, and the first fruit of his training, was Father Thomas Field, who joined him in 1577, and by whom he was sent to Tucuman and Paraguay. Father Field appears to have been the first to penetrate the Chaco and learn the language of the Guarani, and of all the Paraguay tribes. Sometimes he was accompanied by Fathers Solari, Grao, de Ortega or another, but in every missionary expedition, covering hundreds of leagues through barbarous and hostile lands, we always find his name. We read in the 'Annual Letters' of the Society of Jesus for 1593, that 'Fathers de Ortega and Thomas Ride converted more than two thousand of the Guarani,' and 1594, 'Fathers Thomas Ride and de Ortega have a residence established at Villa Rica (in the province of Guyana) whence they go out in missions to give spiritual help to innumerable peoples.' They converted ten thousand Ibirayra cannibals, from whom they rescued many prisoners who were being fattened for consumption, and their next expedition resulted in 3,500 baptisms. In every place they evangelized they erected a Church with the aid of their converts, and commenced the domestication of the Indians, in which they had notable success at Villa Rica. This was the seed of the Reductions.

The missionaries were picked men from all the nations of Europe, but the hardships were great, and they soon died, some of fever, some at the hands of the natives, and early in 1605 Father Field was the only Jesuit left in Paraguay. However, he was joined the same year by Fathers Cataldino and Msoeto, and later by Father Torres, the Provincial, and fifteen others. Already they were a prey to calamity for refusing to lend themselves to the exploitation and enslavement of the Indians, and Father Valdivia, who had for this reason been expelled from Sao Paulo, was sent to the Reductions for the protection and isolation of the Indians. In 1608 Philip III issued letters patent to the Society of Jesus for the conversion of the Indians, and in 1610, on the soil cultivated by Fathers Field and de Ortega, the Reduction of Loreto was established among the Guarani on the banks of the Paranaque. Thither the Indians flocked in such numbers that a second, San Ignacio, was soon found necessary, and then a third, till they grew to thirty-one, comprising 200,000 souls, virtuous, prosperous and happy.

Jesuit volunteers poured in from Europe to meet the growing needs, and these were quickly made ready for the work by Father Field, who, in his seventeenth year, after five decades of gigantic toil, devoted himself to teaching the new recruits the language and habits of the natives, and the secrets of missionary life. The Indians named him 'the man without vices,' but he was also adorned with apostolic virtues, and 'his more fit, perhaps,' says Father Hogan, S. J. ('Distinguished Irishmen of the Sixteenth Century') 'than any other Irishman of nearly a thousand years to take rank with the early Irish missionaries on the Continent of Europe.' He is variously called 'del Campo,' and 'Graham makes him a 'Soothsman,' but he was born in Limerick, in 1549, of Dr. William Field and Joannes Oresgh, studied philosophy and theology in Paris and Louvain, entered the Society in Rome, in 1574, and at once volunteered for the Indian missions. He was accompanied by Father Yate, an English fellow novice, who writes of him as 'Yrishman,' adding 'that he did always edify by his virtuous life,' and he was pleased to be able to send him 'the roll of his countrymen that be in our Company.' He was entered in the Irish Catalog as 'Thomas Field, Paraguay, 1617.'

When Father Field died in 1628, the harvest he had sown was flourishing beyond his hopes. The communal life established in the Reduction is now admitted to have admirably suited the conditions. The Charoh, their grandest building, was the centre of their lives. There all heard Mass in the morning, and after their labors in the field they returned singing hymns at noon and in the evening, and Rosary and Vespers finished their day. They were separated according to sex and age, and all had to work; but bands and dances and grand feasts lightened and varied their labors. Two Fathers and a lay brother, assisted by native Rogidors of their own appointment, governed each Reduction, and though the Spaniards on the coast often sought their aid against foes, the Reductions never needed any. Their pious exercises did not prevent them from prosper-

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ing in fruits and herbs and well stored granaries. They had simple food and clothing in plenty, paid tribute in kind to the King, and even supplied armed warriors when required.

No gold nor treasure was found; only the Indians, and these were so maltreated that those who could returned to the woods. In thirty years the work was undone, and now little vestige remains except the field crosses here and there that tell of a martyred missionary. 'His oculus est.' That neither Paraguay nor Putumayo is typical of the general treatment of the Indians by the Spaniards or Portuguese or their descendants seems proved by the fact that the population of Peru is fifty-seven per cent. pure Indian, and 80 per cent. mixed, and elsewhere like conditions obtain; but this on a line of the rise and fall of the greatest of all Indian missionary enterprises will give a general idea of what should be done, and what avoided in the establishment and maintenance of effective Catholic missions among the Indians.—M. Kenny, S. J., in America.

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1912

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JAMES McISAAC,
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The Vacant Senatorship.

Premier Borden is expected to start on his homeward voyage from England on the 30th of this month and, all being well, will arrive in Ottawa early in September.

Hon. Mr. Foster, who had been in the Old Country on business appertaining to his own department, arrived home some time ago, and other Cabinet Ministers absent from the capital for some time are returning from day to day.

Hon. Messrs. Doherty, Hazen and Pelletier, who accompanied the Prime Minister, have already reached Ottawa, at least some of them. It may be fairly assumed that a very considerable amount of important public business awaits the return of the Cabinet Ministers, and that they are likely to have a busy enough time from now until the opening of the Parliamentary session.

Among other matters likely to engage the attention of the Premier in the near future is the filling of Senate vacancies, and this brings up the vacant Senatorship for this Province. We have referred to this question once or twice before; but, lest we forget, it may not be out of place to reiterate in brief the salient features of the case.

The first requisite in a Senatorial candidate should be, we imagine, ability sufficient to fill the position with reasonable credit. Character, ability and party claims admitted, then the special circumstances of each case should receive attention. In this case the Senatorship belongs to Queen's County; all precedents emphasize this fact, as all Senators for Queen's County have been residents thereof.

The religious phase of the question also demands consideration. Since this Province entered Confederation, the Island Catholics have been represented in the Senate. We have always had one Catholic, and for a considerable part of the time two. As the Catholics constitute about one half of the population, they would not be over represented had we two of that religion in the Senate. At any rate, as the late Senator McDonald was a Catholic and the other three Senators from the Island are Protestants, we can scarcely conceive that any reasonable man would favor the appointment of a fourth Protestant and the total disfranchisement of the Catholics. We certainly believe that Premier Borden would never entertain such a proposition.

We sometimes hear it said that men who have been members of the House of Commons are the most eligible for Senatorships. That is all moonshine; the previous occupation of a seat in the Commons does not necessarily bar a man from a Senatorship; but it certainly does not constitute a qualification for the position. Only two of all the Senators from this Province were previously in the House of Commons. Some people say that lawyers should not be made Senators; that they can aspire to the bench and to many other positions of emolument unattainable by laymen. We would not say that being a lawyer disqualifies a man for the position of Senator; but it is not an unreasonable contention that, as other positions of honor and emolument are open to them from which laymen are shut

out, they might well hold back. Only one of all the Senators from this Province was a lawyer.

Recapitulating the points touched upon above, we think it will be apparent to all reasonable, fair minded men that the present Senate vacancy for this Province should be filled by a Catholic resident of Queen's County; qualified by character and ability, and who has rendered good service to the Conservative party. Such an appointment would, in our opinion, be popular and satisfactory to all reasonable, justice loving people.

Judging from the way they are talking down in St. John, it will soon be on the cards to exclaim: "Go East, young man, and grow up with the country."—Victoria Colonist.

It is good news that the apple crop promises to be a bumper. Some one said recently that eating apples makes for beauty. Canadian girls should lead the world if it depends on the quality of the apple.—London Advertiser.

The Liberal newspapers which shout from the housetops "by all means let us get this naval question out of party politics," are losing no opportunity to stir up enmity to the Government. Who is making it a party question but these same party journals?—London Free Press.

It is reported that some women suffragettes are preparing to give Winston Churchill a warm reception when he reaches Montreal. The militant ones should be very careful. The new jail is not ready yet, and the old one is decidedly unpleasant.—Montreal Gazette.

The market for farm labor is rising in the West. Farmers in Saskatchewan are bidding as high as \$50 a month, with board. It is expected that still larger wages will have to be paid, and this for several months. But to be worthy of his hire, the laborer will have to live a strenuous life and fare not too sumptuously every day.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

The exemption of tolls is only a grain of sand in the nation's commerce. The offset will be commercial war in the world's markets. There will be a cabal of tariffs against us. The world will despise us, and will have reason, in the opinion of many of ourselves. Not in years will we cease to regret our course, whether it be right or wrong, for we assume to be judges in our own case and expect others to accept our judgments. And this for thirty pieces of silver. We shall be doubly dishonored if we decline to arbitrate.—New York Times.

The decision of the U. S. Congress to give American coastwise shipping free passage through the Panama Canal is not likely to prove popular in the States which border on the great lakes. Already the complaint is being made that the arrangement is unfair to these States and to the fresh water cities. "It will draw trade from the centre of the country to its borders," says the Chicago Tribune; "traffic that would go through Chicago will pass through Panama." It would not be strange if a strong moral agitation were to spring up in the Western States against the violation of the Hay Pauncefote treaty.—Hamilton Herald.

If George Brown of the Toronto Globe were living today he would be ready to repeat his transcendent patriotism of half a century ago,

and strike hands with some new Sir John Macdonald for a confederation of the self-governing Dominions within the British Empire the world over.—Hamilton Spectator.

Every true Canadian, be he Liberal or Conservative, should be patriotic enough to put country before party, and uphold any means by which the backbone of the British possessions—the Navy—may be strengthened for the general welfare and security of the Empire.—St. Thomas Times.

London, Ontario, has raised the price of ice cream soda from five cents to ten. One way and another London seems bound to furnish evidence that she is a big city.—Toronto Star.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier plans to sit on the fence and await developments in the naval question. Still the opportunist, as ever.—London Free Press.

The Campaign for Imperial Preference.

A mild and inoffensive paragraph in a letter sent out by the London Committee in charge of the Chamberlain Birthday Fund has roused the ire of the Telegraph, because in a reference to Mr. Chamberlain's policy of Imperial Preference a slight allusion is made to the fact that his policy was justified in the result of the Canadian elections last September. The Telegraph takes the opportunity to hold another inquest over the dead bones of Reciprocity, to resurrect a few of the old and discredited arguments which, as the result proved, had no weight with the Canadian electorate, and concludes by declaring that it is "shameful" that the Liberal party, which instituted and increased the British Preference, "should now be misrepresented in Great Britain by its own representatives and their political allies among the English Tories."

In the general election campaign of last year one of the strongest and most convincing arguments which conducted to the defeat of the Liberal party's policy was based on the contention that Reciprocity with the United States would practically destroy Imperial Preference. It was an argument which was never answered, for the all-sufficient reason that the Laurier Government in their eagerness for free trade with a foreign country had ignored the effect this policy would have on the Canadian tariff throughout the Empire and with other nations.

When the Agreement came to be considered it was discovered that the arrangement would apply not only to the United States but to the whole of the British Empire, and to twelve other countries—Argentina, Austro-Hungary, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Switzerland, Spain, Japan, Columbia, Bolivia and Venezuela. In 1909 six of these countries exported \$512,000,000 worth of butter, cheese, eggs, animals, grain, vegetables, fruits, hay, etc. Australia, British India and New Zealand, whose agricultural products would also have come in under the Agreement, exported \$140,000,000 of these products. Canada was to pay a price which the United States was not required to pay. That price was the admission to the Canadian market of the agricultural and natural products of these twelve nations and of all British possessions. By the adoption of Reciprocity the hope of Imperial Preference would have been destroyed. There would have been no tariff left in natural products on which to base a preference.

There was no effective answer to this argument. If any further proof were needed it is to be found in the subsequent action of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the Imperial Conference in May last year. On his motion a resolution was adopted asking the British Government to abrogate the treaties with the twelve favored nations. The resolution was as follows:

"That His Majesty's Government be requested to open negotiations with the several foreign Governments having treaties which apply to the Overseas Dominions with a view to securing liberty for any of those Dominions, which may so desire, to withdraw from the operation of the Treaty without impairing the Treaty in respect of the rest of the Empire."

A more candid admission of the entanglement in which the Laurier Government found themselves could not have been made. Sir Edward Grey held out little hope at the Conference that the twelve nations would consent to the terms of the resolution. His view of the situation appears to have been justified. At the beginning of 1912 it was announced that only one of the countries had consented to reopen these arrangements.

In the light of these facts the Telegraph has no cause for complaint because the London Committee of the Chamberlain Birthday Fund acknowledge that the Canadian elections gave support to Mr. Chamberlain's policy of Imperial Preference. In the general election the people of Canada, in repudiating the Agreement, condemned the policy of the Liberal Government and endorsed the policies of Mr. Borden and Mr. Chamberlain for closer trade relations within the Empire. The Telegraph may parade the fact that the Liberal party instituted the British Preference, but the equally important fact that in Reciprocity with the United States a death blow would have been struck at Imperial Preference must not be overlooked.—St. John Standard.

Chinese Politics.
Chinese politics, under the new order of things, appear to be in rather a chaotic condition. With the first genuine elections in all Chinese history almost upon them the voters are not facing a clear alignment of parties. The most widely known, if not the most wide spread of these, according to the Shanghai Celestial Empire, is the Tung Ming Hui, whose platform is Socialistic. It has not hitherto been a purely political party, but is now proposing to become so, and to signalize the change by altering its name. Another party organization is reported to have declared for a non-partisan Cabinet. This apparently high-minded policy is interpreted as being a sign that this party realizes that it cannot secure all the offices for itself. Five other groups are about to amalgamate. No one however seems to be sure of the platform of any of these three great parties except that of the first.

The danger in the coming election is that the credulous and inexperienced voter will accept pronouncements at their face value. The Chinese are still under the spell of the printed page. The party that conducts a well organized campaign, therefore, will have an excellent chance of winning with any platform whatever. In all these matters, nevertheless, the difference between East and West looks exceedingly like one of degree merely. The great step has been taken in substituting the ballot for the more direct method of assaulting an unpopular official and burning his house.—St. John Standard.

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Let us fit you out for the Holiday from this big new stock of ours. We'll give you the very newest in swell toggery, and we'll save you money on your purchase. We sell Men's Furnishings at lower prices than any house in the City. Come in and see our goods—compare our prices with other stores, and then note the saving.

Hundreds of Pretty Shirts 75c to \$3 each

Your shirts will cost you less here. We show an immense line of "Tooke's," "W. G. & R." and "Austrian" makes, in a big assortment of colors, patterns and styles, and at prices that make selling easy. We sell the best ONE DOLLAR Shirt in Canada.
A big, well made shirt of beautiful material, that will stand the test of the wash tub, made with soft front, cuffs attached or separate, coat style, in a big assortment of patterns. Most stores charge \$1.25 for this shirt. It's the best value in Canada at our price.\$1.00

A Special in White Balbriggan Underwear \$1.50 Quality for \$1.15 a Suit

A beautiful line of White Balbriggan, in the well known "Spring Needle" make, beautifully finished with satin. All sizes, 32 to 34. Extra good value.\$1.15 suit
Other lines in Balbriggan, natural wool and silk and wool.75c to \$4.00 suit

Men's Combination Underwear \$1.50 Suit

This is the ideal underwear for comfort, and is most popular with particular men. Comes in white, elastic knit with full length sleeves and legs, or short, all sizes.

The Men's **McLELLAN BROS.** Tailors and Store Furnishers

The Verdict . . . Of The People!

"For a Sound Business Education you MUST attend the

Charlottetown Business College AND INSTITUTE OF SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING

Where every student gets a square deal, and where you learn business by DOING. An Institution of RESULTS.

Those who wish to make a right start towards a successful, commercial career should enroll on the opening day so they will get an equal start with other ambitious boys and girls.
The earlier you enroll the sooner you will graduate—it doesn't pay to procrastinate.
C. B. C. courses cover Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Office Practice, Penmanship, Banking, Business Correspondence, English Branches, Navigation, Engineering, Reporting. Candidates are prepared for any position in the Civil Service. A special course can be arranged to suit the needs of individual students.
To those entering during the month of August a discount of 10 p. c. will be allowed on our regular rates.

Write today for free prospectus and full information to
L. B. MILLER - - Principal

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
Job Printing at the Herald Office.

LIME!

We can supply from this date Fresh Burned Lime in large and small quantities suitable for farming and building purposes.
Orders left at Kilns on St. Peter's Road, or at our office, will receive prompt attention.
C. Lyons & Co.
May 28, 1912.

BRING IN YOUR WOOL

We will pay you for good washed Wool at the rate of
24c. lb. Cash
26c. lb. Trade

And we will guarantee you the best "deal" in good dry goods on P. E. I.

MOORE & McLEOD,
121 Queen Street, Charlottetown.



Mail Contract. Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 4th October, 1912, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way, between
Mount Ryan and Mount Ryan (Circular Route, Rural Delivery)
from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Mount Ryan, Fort Angoulesme and other offices, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.
JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Charlottetown, Aug. 22, 1912. August 28, 1912—31

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 27th September, 1912, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way, between
Mill View and Vernon River Bridge (Special Circular Rural Route)
from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Mill View, Vernon River Bridge, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.
JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Charlottetown, Aug. 22, 1912. August 28, 1912—31

Car Shortage Not Likely To Be So Acute.

Ottawa Aug. 23.—Now that the western harvest is fairly in sight and it is possible to form an idea of the prospects, it becomes evident that the country this autumn has far better appliances for handling the situation than in any previous year.

Thanks in part at least, to the stimulus applied by the government, the railways to day have more than 20,000 freight cars and 500 locomotives more than they had this time last year.

The Canadian manufacturers' association has come into the situation by sending out a circular urging eastern business men to facilitate the rapid handling of cars in which their goods are shipped.

RAPID HANDLING ESSENTIAL.

Upon the ability of the railways to move the crop promptly, the circular says, "will depend to a great extent the business welfare of the country. Everybody can help by facilitating the movement of any cars he consigns or receives viz., by loading and unloading as expeditiously as possible.

The annual crop movement beginning around October first brings a car shortage, lasting about four months. During the balance of the year there is usually a surplus. By moving as much as possible of your freight inward and outward within the next few weeks, you will be helping yourself, the railways, and all other concerns.

In the introductory paragraph of the circular apprehension is expressed lest there be a shortage of cars. It is noted that the Canadian railways have added materially to their equipment and terminals, but added that the figures of the American Railway Association promise a shortage worse than that of last year.

The increase of railway equipment is not confined to the provision of additional locomotives and cars. About \$17,000,000 have been spent in betterments intended solely to expedite the movement of grain. In addition millions have been spent on work like extensions, branch lines, etc.

The Canadian Pacific has greatly improved the line east of Port Arthur, increasing the number of sidings, strengthening the bridges, reducing grades, etc.

Oyster, Lobster And Clam Commission. Prince Edward Island, it is general conceded, has the finest oyster and clam beds on the Atlantic shores and the lobster industry has also held a foremost place.

Woman Fed By Force.

Dublin, Ireland, Aug. 22.—Mary Leigh and Gladys Evans, two suffragettes who were sentenced on Aug. 7 to five years imprisonment on the charge of wounding John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish parliamentary party, with a hatchet thrown at Premier Asquith's carriage, and of setting fire to the Theatre Royal respectively, have started a 'hunger strike'. They are being forcibly fed by the jail officials.

London, Aug. 22.—The British suffragettes are highly indignant today because sheriff's officers entered the country house of Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, two of their leaders who are now visiting Canada, and ordered the furniture to be sold in order to pay the costs of the recent conspiracy prosecution. Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence were sentenced to nine months' imprisonment on May 22 at the Old Bailey Sessions for inciting their followers to malicious damage of property but were liberated on June 27.

The Women's Social and Political Union today issued a statement declaring that the action of the sheriff's officers was in the nature of persecution because the windows broken by the suffragettes had been replaced by the insurance companies and the tradesmen had obtained a good advertisement through the affair. The union points out that the promoters of the recent coal strike in London caused infinitely greater loss to the community than the suffragettes had done and were allowed to go unpunished.

A Whistling Well.

A resident of West Seattle has in his back yard a whistling well which predicts change of weather instead of gushing water. With the intention of boring for water, this man drove a drill 153 feet below the surface. The well was abandoned at this depth because no water was in sight. Later the owner noticed that the pipe which capped the bore was spouting wind, making a peculiar whistling sound. At other times the pipe seems to suck in wind. By observation it has been found that the expulsion of air precedes a storm of some sort, and the influx of air a change for the better.—Popular Mechanics.

Government Appointments.

The following appointments were made by the Provincial Government, at the Executive meeting held last week. Commissioners for the Revision of Statutes—Neil McQuarrie, W. E. Bentley, Donald McKinnon, Barristers. Justice of the Peace—John J. McGillivray, Vernon; Stephen A. Brennan, Lot 11; Joseph Gillis, Roxbury; John J. McDonald, Cherry Hill, Lot 28; Donald A. McDonald, Fox River, Lot 42; Alexander A. McDonald (Teacher), Bear River Line Road; Peter McKenna, Baldwin Road, Lot 52; Murdoch J. McLeod, Iris, Lot 64.

To be a Vendor—John McKenna, Grocer, Charlottetown. Letters patent were granted for the incorporation of the Spring Park Black Fox Company, Ltd. On the report of the Acting Veterinary Director General, Ottawa, respecting tuberculosis in the herd of cattle at the Hospital for Insane, it was ordered that Dr. Pettick be authorized to complete the testing of the herd and to act on the advice of the Department at Ottawa with regard to the action to be taken in the matter.

The tender of the Charlottetown Light and Power Co. for lighting Hillsborough Bridge was, owing to the cost, declined, and it was ordered that three oil lamps be placed on the bridge, one at each entrance and one in the centre of the bridge, and that the gate-keeper be directed to look after same. In the absence of Premier Matheson this week, Hon. M. McKinnon is acting Premier.

A number of subscribers have already remitted, and their Premium Pictures have been forwarded to them. Such prompt attention to business is worthy of imitation.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS.

In 1911 only one passenger killed was in average of every 94,700,000 journeys on English railways.

French astronomers are taking deep interest in the eclipse of the sun on Oct. 10. A French official is to sail to Brazil to make observations.

N. sealers will leave Halifax this year for the south seas. The catch has been growing small and there has been no money in it for the last two years.

The rainfall in England is so great that the railways in North Wales are partly under water. The river rose in Northamptonshire 12 feet above its normal level.

Three lost their lives during a terrific wind and rainstorm that swept over the city of Cleveland Ohio, Monday. Trees were blown down and much property loss suffered.

A great tub used for holding earth from the 50 foot excavation in the Canadian Northern Railway Tunnel at Montreal fell the other morning killing one man and fatally injuring another.

The Bank of Hamilton's branch at Cedar Cottage, five miles from the heart of Vancouver city, was attacked by six armed men when closing at five o'clock last Saturday night. All they got was \$400.

R. L. Borden, premier of Canada, died in London a day after the Women's Social and Progressive Union. He told the Suffragettes that his time was fully occupied until he sails for Canada, Aug. 30.

New York capitalists have secured silver and lead property in east bay district Cape Breton formerly controlled by J. B. McCormick and J. H. Joy of Sidney. Estimated about two million tons silver and lead available in area.

That Canada's fire losses this year will be greater than ever is forecasted in the report submitted by Manager E. P. Heston Toronto to the Insurance Committee Manufacturers Association. The first seven months saw 32 more fires than all the corresponding period in 1911.

Imprisoned twenty five hours at the bottom of a 35 foot caisson beneath the Illinois River, in the excavations for a new bridge, at Peoria Ill. F. J. Schmidt was rescued last Friday night, but died five minutes afterwards. The caisson had sunk in the quicksand imprisoning him.

President Taft signed the Panama Canal Bill at 7:16 o'clock Saturday night. Following this he sent to congress a memorandum suggesting the advisability of the passage of a resolution which would declare that this measure was not considered by the government a violation of the treaty provisions regarding the canal.

The Nordcan of the Holland American line arrived at Halifax Sunday with 2,000 passengers. Of these 480 are from the Frankfurt which was in collision with the Barman in the English Channel. The Frankfurt's passengers go to the Canadian west and left by rail for Quebec. The others proceeded by the Nordcan to New York.

At Summerside, on Monday of this week Joseph Prevost, male of the schooner Arizonsa of New Castle, N. B., fell from the mast head where he was at work and was instantly killed. The fall to the deck was about 60 feet. He struck the rail and fell into the water. The body was recovered in a few minutes. The unfortunate man belonged to Arichat N. B., and one of his sons about 20 years of age was on the vessel with him.

A good season of five years for fur seals on the Pribilof Islands was agreed recently by the U. S. senate and house concurring on the bill carrying into effect the fur seal treaty with Russia, Japan and Great Britain. The house provided for one year and the senate raised it to ten. The five year agreement was a compromise. The conference report was presented to the Senate by Senate or Lodge and adopted without dissent.

A Winnipeg despatch of the 23rd says: Four thousand harvesters from the east arrived on special excursion trains this morning. This brings the number to reach the West within the past three days up to nearly eight thousand. Harvesting was started in many districts today. In the Southern part of the Province harvesting is general, and it is expected that work will be in progress in every district in Manitoba by the end of the week.

Failure to go to the relief of vessels in distress is a misdemeanor punishable by two years imprisonment, according to notices sent to ships' captains Monday by the British Board of Trade. In a circular which was issued as a sequel to the recommendation of Lord Mersey after the Titanic inquiry, the Board of Trade expresses confidence that such services will be rendered in the future as in the past in accordance with the best traditions of the Merchant Marine.

The consecration of Bishop Ellet Morrison will be held in the Antigonish Cathedral on Wednesday, September 4th. The ceremony will begin about nine o'clock. The Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. Stegni will officiate as consecrator, assisted by the Archbishop of Halifax, and the Bishop of St. John. The Bishop elect will leave Charlottetown, tomorrow morning and arrive at Antigonish by special train early tomorrow afternoon. On his arrival he will be tendered a reception by the citizens.

Our Premium Pictures are in much demand. If you wish to have one don't delay.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS.

In a fire at Somers, B. C. on Monday, the eight year old daughter of Colonel Hobday lost her life in the dwelling, which was destroyed. Four other occupants of the building barely escaped with their lives.

If you want to get one of our Premium Pictures send in your Subscription now.

The will of the late P. P. Gillis, has been probated at \$7,004.29. The estate consists of real estate valued at \$5,000, household furniture, insurance, mortgage available cash in banks etc. A bequest of \$100 is left for Masses for deceased and deceased members of his family; the balance to be divided among the members of the family.

Our Premium Pictures have been much admired by all who have seen them. Secure yours before the supply is exhausted.

DIED. McGRATH.—In this city on the 23rd inst. Peter McGrath aged 74 years. Deceased was of the McGrath's of Connaught Road, and for a number of years carried on a mercantile business at Hunter River. Several years ago he retired from business and came to reside in Charlottetown. He was a highly respected and much esteemed citizen. His funeral took place Sunday afternoon and was largely attended. After services at the Cathedral, conducted by Rev. Dr. McLellan, the cortege proceeded to the cemetery on St. Peter's Road where interment took place. He leaves a widow to mourn a kind and indulgent husband. May his soul rest in peace.

SUTHERLAND.—At Cable Head on Thursday 22nd inst. Margaret A. (nee Cummings) beloved wife of Clement Sutherland in the 60th year of her age. Deceased was a devoted and affectionate wife, possessed of a most amiable disposition, a ready and cheerful cooperator with her husband in everything tending to the establishing of a comfortable and model home. Her funeral took place on Saturday 24th, in the parish church to St. Peter's and was very largely attended. Requiem Mass was sung by Rev. S. J. McDonald who also officiated at the Libera and Absolution. Interment took place in the adjoining cemetery. She leaves to mourn, a devoted husband, an aged mother and three brothers, besides many relations and friends to whom we extend our sympathy in their bereavement. Eternal rest give unto her O Lord and let perpetual light shine upon her.

BEATON.—At her home Iris, P. E. I., August 20th, Mrs. Jessie Beaton, aged 59 years.

GALLANT.—At Rustico, on the 23rd inst. after a long illness, Frances Elizabeth (nee Coffin), beloved wife of Joseph Gallant. Deceased was native of Mount Stewart and came to Rustico in her young womanhood. She was a devoted wife and affectionate mother, and was highly esteemed by her acquaintances. One son and one daughter predeceased her. The solemn funeral services were held in St. Augustines Church, the pastor Rev. J. J. Chaisson officiating. She leaves to mourn a disconsolate husband and three daughters. May her soul rest in peace.

Subscribers who send in their Subscriptions now, instead of waiting till the fall, will receive by return mail, free of cost, one of our splendid Premium Pictures.

The Market Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Butter, Eggs, Pork, Beef, Mutton, Hay, etc.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until Noon, on Friday, the 4th October, 1912, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way, between Maple Plains and North Tryon (Rural Delivery).

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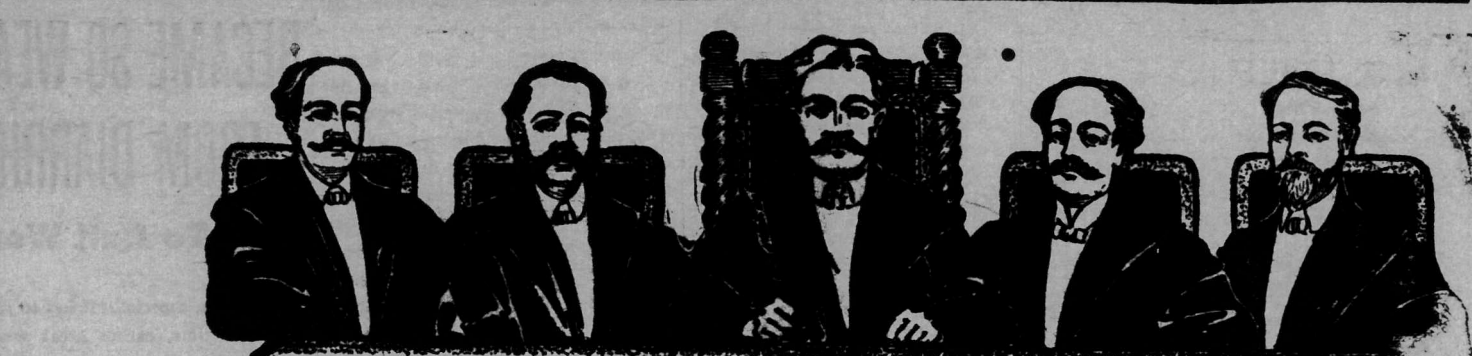
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THE JUDGES' DECISION ON THE Union Commercial College

Know All Men By These Presents, That, in a court of law, it is the facts that count, not promises or big statements. It is easy enough to make promises and not keep them; it is still easier to make statements that are not based on facts. In the case of this institution you cannot doubt the evidence of satisfaction among the students and graduates, and well pleased business men, in whose employ the graduates are so successful.

We find it to be a practical business training institution, with a reputation for getting the best results for its students. The methods are modern; the teaching practical; the instructors are painstaking, competent, and experienced; the graduates are capable of meeting the requirements of the business man. We also find that those who employ the graduates of this institution are exceedingly well satisfied with the services rendered and have filed testimony, expressing their satisfaction.

This is the kind of evidence that comes from the fact that the graduates of this institution are capable, and is based on solid and substantial merit. It cannot be imagined or created, but must be earned. It is the product of "value received," and is the kind of evidence that has placed this institution in the front rank of commercial educational institutions. Therefore, we recommend it to all contemplating a course in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping and all other commercial branches.

In Witness Whereof, the said judges have hereunto affixed the seal of satisfaction.

Colleges in Charlottetown and Summerside W.M. MORAN, Principal

The All Canadian Route To Montreal.

Via the Intercolonial Railway Ocean Limited Express, the shortest, most comfortable and convenient mode of travel between all Prince Edward Island points, and Quebec and Montreal. Connection with this fast through express is made via steamer to Point du Chevre daily except Sundays, and a train from the Pointe meets the Westbound Ocean Limited at Moncton. Tickets and reservations may be obtained at the office of W. K. Rogers the local ticket agent. The Ocean Limited travels through a territory rich in scenic beauty and makes the fastest time of any through train from the Lower Provinces to the metropolis arriving in Montreal at 7:35 a. m. which is ample time to enable the traveller to make connections with the fast through trains of the Grand Trunk Railway for Toronto, Detroit, Buffalo, Chicago, and other Western points.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Extension of Breakwater at Souris, P. E. I." will be received at this office until 4 p. m. on Wednesday, September 11, 1912, for the construction of an Extension to the Breakwater at Souris, King's County, P. E. Island.

Plans, specifications and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at offices of James E. Hagan, District Engineer, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, R. C. DESROCHES, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, August 14, 1912.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.—26966 April 21, 1912—21

This Suit Regular \$2.25 For \$1.25



Boys' Wash Suits, finest quality throughout made in a splendid assortment of plaid and fancy styles, strong, neat and good fitting. For boys aged 2 to 5, regular \$2.25, now clearing at.....\$1.25

Another line worth from \$1.00 to \$1.35, clearing at.....75c

Boys' Blouses, all grades, styles and sizes, regularly sold at 65c to \$1.00. Clearing at.....39c

BROWN'S. 158 Queen Street.

A. A. McLean, K. C. & Donald McKinnon Charlottetown, P. E. Island Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law.

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



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' " " 2.00 to 1.50 Girls' " " 1.10 to 1.35 Children " " 1.00

Alley & Co.

PLANT LINE.

Direct Route to Boston. Commencing 7th May and following Tuesdays, steamer will leave for

Hawkesbury, Halifax and Boston. Returning leave Boston every Saturday at noon.

For further information apply to T. NICOLL, Agent, Ch'town, June 26, 1912-tf

STEWART & CAMPBELL, Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

Offices in Deslerys Block, Corner Queen and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. MONEY TO LOAN. W. S. STEWART, K. C. | R. A. CAMPBELL July 8, 1911-tf.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside on the land in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. GORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

Hard Coal

Daily expected per schooner "R. Bowers" and "Freedom," one thousand tons best quality Hard Coal in Egg, Stove and Chestnut sizes.

G. Lyons & Co.

July 28, 1911-tf

STEWART & CAMPBELL, Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

Offices in Deslerys Block, Corner Queen and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. MONEY TO LOAN. W. S. STEWART, K. C. | R. A. CAMPBELL July 8, 1911-tf.

Training Of Wild Animals.

The arena in early times—the first 'travelling show'—how elephants are captured—the taking of the tiger—beginning the training—the hard work of the animal trainer.

The arena has been used for public spectacles and amusements from the earliest ages, and some stirring chapters of literature deal with those pagan days of ancient Rome when Christians fearlessly faced death and untamed savage beasts for the principles of their faith.

It was in 1805 that the first 'travelling show' was established in England, and three years later came the first wild animal show. When it is considered how many trapezes there now are, with how many animals they perform, and the difficulties they face and conquer, it can readily be understood how far the science of wild animal training has progressed.

Elephants, lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, jaguars, and bears are the animals whose training calls for the most work and care. Elephants are generally captured in their native haunts in ones or by being driven into a keddah. In the latter case a number of men surround the elephant and form a circle of fire, which they gradually make smaller and smaller, until the keddah seems the only refuge. After he has been quieted down, a tame elephant leads the newly caught animal around until he becomes tractable.

When the elephant is put on the market, they are supposed to be 'broken', but often this means that they have been the victims of abominable cruelty. Or, if the beast has not been tortured he has been neglected. So his education must be begun all over again or he is not to be of any value.

Every reputable trainer scoffs at the tales which have been told of cruelty in training animals. Such men as Botoc and Bonavia declare that no pain is ever inflicted, except when it is a question of saving human life, and their training quarters have been opened again and again to investigators. No evidence of cruelty to the wild beasts under training has ever been discovered. Kindness and kindness alone is employed. With elephants just received after a long journey, a generous supply of carrots, the great elephant delicacy, the dressing of sores, and 'gentling', as carcases are called, are sufficient to take the badness out of them.

When the beast continues to be malicious and sulky, he must be shown that the man is the stronger. In one method of doing this his hind legs are made fast, and he is tumbled upon his nose, banded over upon his head, and turned on his side so that understanding and respect come with complete exhaustion—after which there is another session of carrots and 'gentling'. Elephants and keeper make it up, and the lesson has never to be repeated.

An elephant sleeps in a most peculiar manner. Nearly every one of them lies upon the left side with the trunk curled up, making a peculiar, hissing noise at regular intervals, something like the sound of steam issuing from a kettle. He is not a sound sleeper. He does not take much notice of his keeper prowling about at night, but should anything strange or unusual occur, the hissing sound stops instantly, two small red eyes open, and the elephant on guard. At the first sign of danger he trumpets shrilly, and on several occasions the elephant of a wild animal show has averted a catastrophe by these warnings.

In India the natives catch tigers by a peculiar method. The tigers of the eyamore or large plain are smeared with glue like substances and left in the trail of the tiger. The moment the animal paws his foot on one of these leaves he rubs it over his head in order to get rid of it. This naturally makes his head sticky, which causes him to roll on the ground in doing this he covers himself with the glue, and when he is mad with rage the natives come up cautiously and throw strong nets of seeking over him.

The easiest animal to train is one that is born in his native haunt and is new to captivity. The one bred to captivity has nothing to fear from man, and has generally learned to know his own strength. When he passes the days of childhood, and acquires the years and stature of a full grown lion, for instance, he has come to look upon man as the being who provides him with food and drink and keeps him in an oblong box for people to stare at. He grows insolent indeed.

Then his training is begun. He meets it with contempt. He has probably been in a large cage. This is changed to a smaller one that has movable bars. The bars are fitted in this way for a reason for until now the lion or tiger has kept in the case of the cage, as far as possible from the man who feeds him. It is desired to bring him into a relationship with his trainer.

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 friend brought 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." Mrs. Brown, Boston, West Lincoln, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

The bars are moved day by day. Soon the cage is small enough to permit a fairly long stick to reach from the front to the back. Such a stick is introduced and allowed to remain. The animal may not notice it, or he may growl or grab at it. Whatever he does, the stick is kept there and replaced if destroyed.

When he has grown accustomed to it the stick is gently rubbed along his neck and back. He snags at it, but when once he finds that the rubbing of the stick is a pleasure he soon allows it to be done without any protest. Sometimes a piece of meat is put at the end of the stick by the trainer, and this is often found to be an inducement to allow the stick to come closer. The stick is gradually shortened every day, until it is not much longer than the hand.

Once the stick trick is accomplished it is easy to get on a little further, for by this time the animal has begun to look for his trainer. Very soon the fingers begin to replace the stick in the stroking process, and seem to give great pleasure. This is a great step, since one of the most difficult things is to get a wild animal to allow himself to be touched by the human hand.

Broken this far the animal is transferred to another cage, where he is taken care of by the same trainer. In about six weeks time a collar is slipped about the animal's neck, to which is attached a chain. It is long enough to be fast to move about and short enough to keep him from reaching the end of the cage.

The next step is for a trainer to put a chair inside the cage. The animal springs for it, but the chair keeps him back, and he retires growling to his corner. Then the trainer walks in and sits himself on the chair, just out of reach. After the animal has become used to this, he is released from the chain. Then, indeed, the trainer takes his life in his hands—for he must subdue the wild creature before him then and there. This is the moment which proves man's supremacy and instills the fear of him into the brute mind.

Often times, at this stage of the proceedings, the trainer barely escapes with his life. The chair is not there for ornament only. With open mouth and distended jaws the animal leaps, his powerful body sailing through the air, and if once he reaches the trainer, that man would never enter another cage. But as he springs the chair confronts him, thrust between his jaws, and from behind that chair comes the stick which until now has only been used to caress him. It flicks him lightly on the nose, and he falls back astonished, and with the astonishment there is a little bit of fear. So day by day, patiently, carefully, and exactly, the performance is gone through, both man and beast becoming more and more acquainted. The animal is never allowed to backslide. Even thing done one day must be done the next day in exactly the same manner.

But after all this is not the real training. That begins in the arena generally, for a lion trained in a small cage has to be taught all over again in the arena. In time he becomes as used to performing that when he sees his paraphernalia he knows exactly what is expected of him. A similar method of training is followed with all the other wild animals. The general impression is that when a show is over the trainer has made the final bow, everything is over until the next evening. Never was a more mistaken idea. The real work of the twenty-four hours is just beginning, for it is at night that the principal training takes place. The very first thing an elephant, for instance, must be taught is to walk in to the arena without running away. Even a well trained elephant will sometimes calmly stop his tricks and walk off the stage. Nor can any one know what a wild animal will do in an emergency. On a certain occasion a manager was caught in a train collision, and the biggest lion escaped. Next morning the towns people were warned of the fact, and to keep a sharp lookout. One good

man's fears were aroused for a pet beiter which she kept in a shed in the back of her little farm. It was a young Jersey, the pride of her heart, for she had raised it from infancy. Seeking her bloom as soon as she heard the news, she fled to see if all was safe. Alas! all that was left of the poor beiter was not worth the sweeping out, and over the bones stood Mr. Lion growling savagely. Grief and indignation filled the good woman's heart and she went for the lion, tooth and nail, whacking him with the broom, first on one side of the head and then on the other. When the circus people found him some hours later, they said he looked as if he had 'been put through a threshing machine.'

Another tale is told of a famous English showman who was once playing in South Africa. Just before the performance his tiger, a big Royal Bengal, and the 'thrill' of the whole show, indicated that he was going to 'act funny.' The show man got hot at once, and seizing his exhibition chair, and carrying it ahead of him as usual, he shoved the cage door open and started in. With one leap the tiger was upon him, crushing the chair, the impetus sending the trainer flying out of the open cage door, and the door being on a spring slammed to behind him. Raging mad now, the man jumped to his feet and seized another chair. Holding it behind him he charged up the steps and into the cage once more, and gave the surly beast a sound beating.—Benitzer's.

BECAME SO WEAK FROM DIARRHŒA Had To Quit Work

Diarrhœa, especially if left to run any length of time, causes great weakness, so the only thing to prevent this is to check it on its first appearance. You will find that a few doses of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry will do this quickly and effectively. Mr. Jno. R. Childerhouse, Orillia, Ont., writes:—

"When in Fort William, last summer, I was taken sick with diarrhœa, and became so weak and suffered such great pain, I had to quit work. Our manager advised me to try Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, so on my way home I bought a bottle, and after taking four doses I was cured. We always keep a bottle in the house. We have also used it for our children, and find it an excellent remedy for summer complaints."

Price 35 cents. When you go to get a bottle of "Dr. Fowler's," insist on being given what you ask for, as we know of many cases where unscrupulous dealers have handed out some other preparation. The genuine is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Two lawyers before a probate judge recently got into a wrangle. At last one of the disputants, losing control over his emotions, exclaimed to his opponent: 'Sir, you are, I think, the biggest ass that I ever had the misfortune to set eyes upon.'

Labour Unrest Still On the Increase.

Industrial conditions were seriously disturbed by Labor Disputes during July, the number in existence in that month being considerably greater than the number in existence during June. The number actually commencing, however, during July compares favorably with that of the previous month. In all forty-six disputes were reported to the Department, an increase of nine as compared with June and an increase of twenty-eight as compared with July, 1911. About 17,000 employees were affected by these disputes as compared with 15,000 during June, and 19,000 during July, 1911.

Prices Take A Downward Movement. After an almost continuous advance for the past twelve months the Department of Labor's index number dropped two points in July, standing at 134.8 as compared with 135.9 in June and 126.9 in July, 1-11. The chief decreases during July were in fruits and vegetables, grains and feeders, fish, animals and meats, increases being recorded in hides, leathers, boots and shoes, metals, fuel, lumber and furniture. Some two hundred and fifty articles, selected to represent Canadian production and consumption are included in the calculation by which a comparison is made of wholesale prices at the present time with the average price prevailing during the decade 1890-1899.

Industrial Accidents. During the month of July there were 108 fatal and 272 non-fatal accidents recorded by the department of Labor. This is an increase of 46 fatal and 37 non-fatal accidents compared with the record for June, and an increase of 10 fatal and 73 non-fatal accidents compared with July, 1911. Accidents recorded in which more than two workmen were killed were, one as the result of a falling derrick at Kenogami, Que., on July 1, by which seven men were killed; one by which four railway construction hands were killed by a premature explosion of dynamite on July 23, near Maberly, Ont., one at Kenogami on July 23, by which four men were killed as the result of an explosion in a factory at Windsor Mills, Que., on July 8. Two workmen were struck and injured as the result of a falling pile driver coming in contact with live wires at Meaford, Ont., on July 18.

If He Should 'ketch' It. People who have wondered where George W. Peckins expects to stand if his candidate, Mr. Roosevelt, is elected, are reminded of a story he used to be fond of telling. As he gave it, he was waiting at the station for a train, and was talking to the station agent when the Twentieth Century Limited swept around a curve. Hardly had the last car gone when the agent's dog went up the track as fast as his four feet could carry him, barking furiously at the fast receding train.

"He allus does that," remarked the agent, "He does it every day."

"Indeed said Perkins. 'And does he ever expect to catch the train?'"

"I dunno," was the reply, "but wot I've been a-tryin' to fagget out is wot he expects to do with it if he ever does ketch it!"—From the Hartford Times.

Suffered With Nerve Trouble FOR TWO YEARS IMPOSSIBLE FOR HIM TO SLEEP

Mr. Chas. W. Wood, 34 Torrance St., Montreal, Que., writes:—"For two years I had suffered with nerve trouble, and it was impossible for me to sleep. It did not matter what time I went to bed, in the morning I was even worse than the night before. I consulted a doctor, and before going to bed, I took a half hour of greater force than before. One of the boys who works with me, gave me half a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I took them, and I got such satisfaction that I got another box, and before I finished it I could enjoy sleep from 10 p.m. until 6 a.m., and now feel good."

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

Prince Edward Island Railway.

Commencing on June 3rd, 1912, trains on this Railway will run as follows:

Table with columns: Read Down (Dly, ex, Sun, P.M.), Read Up (Dly, ex, Sun, P.M.), STATIONS (Charlottetown, Hunter River, Emerald, Kensington, Summerside, Port Hill, O'Leary, Tignish), and times.

8 30 Lv Emerald Junc Ar 7 40 P.M. Ar Cape Traverse Lv 6 50 A.M.

6 45 3 20 Lv Charlottetown Ar 8 15 5 20 P.M. 8 15 4 30 Mt. Stewart 7 15 3 45 P.M. 9 20 5 17 St. Peters 6 29 2 32 P.M. 10 50 6 20 Ar Souris 5 30 1 10 A.M. P.M.

4 30 8 15 Lv Mount Stewart Ar 7 05 3 35 P.M. 5 19 9 25 Cardigan 6 16 2 28 P.M. 5 40 9 54 Montague 5 54 2 00 P.M. 6 15 10 35 Ar Georgetown Lv 5 20 1 15 P.M.

Dly Sat ex only and and Sat P.M. P.M. 3 10 3 10 Lv Charlottetown Ar 9 25 9 35 4 57 4 25 Vernon River 8 11 7 56 7 00 5 55 Ar Murray Harbor Lv 6 40 6 00

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

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for years, and consider it the best liniment on the market. I have found it for horse flesh.

(Signed) W. S. PINEO, Woodlands, Middleton, N.S.

Beware Of Worms. Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 25c.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff. First angler—Look, this fish was almost caught before; see the broken hook in its mouth.

Second angler—It should have had sense enough to steer clear of hooks after that. First angler—Oh, come, you can't expect a fish to exhibit more sense than a human being.

W. 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."

Sandy was having his first taste of life in the African forests. Borrowing a gun he set off one day in search of game. A little later his companion spied in the distance Sandy running at full speed for home, with a huge lion behind him, gaining at every step. "Quick! Quick! Quick!" he cried. "Open the door, I'm bringing him home alive." Auckland Weekly News.

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 25 cents."

Rich Man (to beggar)—Not a cent. Remember that you will have your reward in heaven.

Beggar—Will I? Then lend me five dollars now and I will pay it back then. I'll drop it down the chute.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia. Tommy—Pop, what is oblivion? Pop—Getting married to a famous woman, my son.

Mr. Chas. W. Wood, 34 Torrance St., Montreal, Que., writes:—"For two years I had suffered with nerve trouble, and it was impossible for me to sleep. It did not matter what time I went to bed, in the morning I was even worse than the night before. I consulted a doctor, and before going to bed, I took a half hour of greater force than before. One of the boys who works with me, gave me half a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I took them, and I got such satisfaction that I got another box, and before I finished it I could enjoy sleep from 10 p.m. until 6 a.m., and now feel good."

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Spring & Summer Weather

Spring and Summer weather calls for prompt attention to the

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We beg to remind our numerous patrons that we have REMOVED from 23 Prince Street to our new stand

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Next door to Dr. Conroy's Office, where we shall be pleased to see all our friends.

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Mar. 22nd, 1906

LIME!

We can supply from this date Fresh Burned Lime

in large and small quantities suitable for farming and building purposes.

Orders left at Kilns on St. Peter's Road, or at our office, will receive prompt attention.

C. Lyons & Co. May 29, 1912.

Hammock Sale!

BIG DISCOUNTS TO CLEAR

We should have many weeks of Hammock Weather yet, and to clear out the balance of our splendid stock of HAMMOCKS

We will give a discount of 25 p.c. off our already low prices. It will pay you to buy a Hammock now and put it away for next year. Only 36 left and prices range from \$1 to \$6.50 each; all new stock. Hammocks will be higher next year, but we are not going to carry any over.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

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Spring and Summer weather calls for prompt attention to the

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We beg to remind our numerous patrons that we have REMOVED from 23 Prince Street to our new stand

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PLANT LINE.

Direct Route to Boston.

Commencing 7th May and following Tuesdays, steamer will leave for

Hawkesbury, Halifax and Boston.

Returning leave Boston every Saturday at noon.

For further information apply to

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OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN. June 18, 1910—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

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Will now be conducted on KENTSTEET 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. Fraser & McQuaid, Barristers & Attorneys—Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc., Souris, P. E. Island.