

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1910

Vol. XXXIX, No. 30

## SCOTTISH GATHERING!

The Grand Annual Gathering of the Scottish Clans of Prince Edward Island



Under the Auspices of the Caledonian Club, will be held on the Driving Park Grounds

### AT GEORGETOWN

## On Thursday, August 11th, 1910

Competition Prize List—Games Commence at 12 o'clock. Five or more Competitors to enter in each event.

Event	PRIZES.				Event	PRIZES.			
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
1. Putting Light Stone	\$6.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$1.00	12. Two Mile Amateur Bicycle Race (time limit) 1st Gold Medal, 2nd Silver Medal.				
2. Running High Jump	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	13. One Mile Race (open)	\$5.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	
3. Throwing Light Hammer (open)	7.00	5.00	3.00	1.00	14. Dancing Ghillie Callum (men)	4.00	3.00	2.00	
4. 220 Yards (Amateur, All-comers) 1st Gold Medal, 2nd Silver Medal.					15. Highland Fling (men)	4.00	3.00	2.00	
5. Hop, Step and Jump	4.00	3.00	2.00		16. Highland Fling (girls)	4.00	3.00	2.00	
6. Vaulting with Pole (open)	6.00	4.00	2.00	1.00	17. Ghillie Callum (girls)	4.00	3.00	2.00	
7. 120 Yards Dash	4.00	3.00	2.00		18. Old Men's Race (open) 55 years and over	3.00	2.00	1.00	
8. Obstacle Race	3.00	2.00	1.00		19. Boys' Race, 16 years and under, 150 yards, 1st and 2nd Medals.				
9. Quarter Mile Run (Amateur) 1st Gold Medal, 2nd Silver Medal.					20. Bag Pipe Competition, open to all except Charlottetown Caledonian Club Pipers	5.00	3.00	2.00	
10. Running Long Jump (open)	5.00	3.00	2.00						
11. Sack Race	3.00	2.00	1.00						

Competitors in Dancing must appear in Dancing Boots and Highland Bonnets. INSTRUCTIONS TO COMPETITORS.—A room will be provided for the use of all taking part in the games, in which clothing, etc. can be left. Competitors must appear in the ring in suitable costumes, and must retire at the close of each event. Events will be called as on the above list. The Secretary requests competitors to send him their names and the events in which they intend to take part on or before August 8th.

### TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS.

STATION	Train Depts.	Train Depts.	Fare	STATION	Train Depts.	Train Depts.	Fare
Summerside	6.20 a. m.		\$1.15	Brudenell	10.05 a. m.		30
Kensington	6.45 "		1.00	Georgetown	arrive 10.25 "		90
Freetown	7.00 "		1.00	Vernon	7.00 "		90
Emerald	7.10 "		1.00	Milview	7.05 "		90
Bradalbane	7.15 "		1.00	Lake Verde	7.12 "		90
Fredericton	7.27 "		90	Mount Albion	7.25 "		90
Hunter River	7.40 "		90	Hazelbrook	7.30 "		90
North Wiltshire	7.50 "		90	Mount Herbert	7.35 "		90
Milton	8.10 "		90	Bunbury	7.40 "		90
Charlottetown		8.30 a. m.	90	Southport	7.47 "		90
Royalton Junction	8.27 "	8.45 "	80	Souris	7.30 "		90
York	8.37 "	8.55 "	80	Bear River	7.37 "		90
Bedford	8.50 "	9.08 "	70	St. Charles	8.03 "		90
Tracadie	8.58 "	9.16 "	60	Selkirk	8.10 "		90
Mount Stewart	9.05 "	9.23 "	50	St. Peter's	8.30 "		80
Peake's	9.25 "	9.43 "	45	Midgell	8.39 "		80
St. Teresa	9.30 "	9.48 "	45	Morell	8.52 "		70
Perth	9.42 "	10.00 "	30	Lot 40	8.55 "		70
Cardigan	9.55 "	10.13 "	20	St. Andrew's	9.14 "		60
Georgetown	arrive 10.10	10.30 "		Mount Stewart	9.20 "		
Montague	9.57		35	Georgetown	arrive 10.45 "		

Returning, train will leave for Summerside at 5.45; Souris at 6.00 p. m., and Charlottetown and Vernon at 6.30 p. m.

### MUSIC BY BAND AND PIPES.

PRESIDENT'S PRIZE.—\$10.00 Suit of Clothes presented by the President to the best all-round athlete, judged by points, five points for first prize, etc.

GAMES COMMITTEE.—President, S. A. McDonald; Vice President, A. N. McKay; Treasurer, James Paton; Recording Secretary, D. R. McLennan; Financial Secretary, D. F. Bethune; Alexander McDonald, John McPhee.

JUDGES OF GAMES.—Chief, W. A. Scott, Charles Webster, Col. D. Stewart, Howard McDonald, L. B. McMillan, S. A. McLeod, John McLeod, Charlottetown; Lauchlin McDonald, East Point; Michael McCormack, Souris; A. C. McDonald, Alex. McLeod, Montague; James A. McNeil, Summerside; R. J. McKenzie, Dundas; Daniel McDonald, Vernon River, and the Games Committee.

MASTERS OF THE RING.—Daniel Stewart, Kinloch; Maxwell Henry, John J. McLeod, Riverdale; Murdoch McLeod, Duncan Matheson, James McIsaac, J. B. McDonald, D. B. McDonald, Wallace Walker.

Only officers of the club, judges and competitors while competing, allowed inside the ring. The decision of the Judges shall be final. No spirituous liquors allowed on the grounds, nor will any person under the influence of liquor be permitted to enter the field. Members of the Club and visiting Clansmen will assemble at the Club Rooms, Charlottetown, at 8.00 a. m. in Highland Costume, or Flaid and Bonnet, and march thence to the Railway Station, headed by Pipes and Band.

Admission 25 cents. Children under 12 years of age 15 cents. No passes issued. Admission Tickets to Grounds at Entrance Gates.

S. A. McDONALD, President. D. F. BETHUNE, Sec'y Games Committee. July 20 1910—31

### Why is Mass Said in Latin?

(From the Examiner, Bombay, India.)

"When Christianity was first established, the Roman Empire ruled the destinies of the world. Pagan Rome had dominion over nearly all Europe and large portions of Asia and Africa. The Latin was the language of the Empire. Wherever the Roman standard was planted, there also was spread the Latin tongue; just as at the present time the English language is spoken wherever the authority of Great Britain or the United States is established." — The "Faith of Our Fathers," p. 377.

"The Church naturally adopted in her liturgy, or public worship, the language which she then found prevailing among the people. The Fathers of the early Church generally wrote in the Latin tongue, which thus became the depository of the treasures of sacred literature in the Church."

"The popular view which is reflected in this passage has always interested us, so we must be excused for a discourse somewhat longer than the importance (or unimportance) of the matter might demand. Let us take a rough survey of the distribution of languages at the time of Christ and for two or three centuries after."

Latin as a vernacular was confined more or less to Central Italy. In Northern Italy, Gaul, and Spain there was a kind of Celtic; in Germany Teutonic; in Marcellus, Lyons, Southern Italy and Sicily, Greek; in Northern Africa, Punic and Greek.

Greek was of course the vernacular of Greece, Thessaly, Macedonia and Asia Minor.

Aramaic prevailed in Palestine. The conquest of Greece had brought Greek into the Roman Empire through two channels. Among the educated it was taken up as a language of culture; among the lower classes it was spread by the multitudes of Greek slaves. Latin remained the social language of religious worship, the law, the army and the government; but Greek became almost the lingua franca of the Empire—a language which every Roman was supposed to know. In most of the distant provinces Greek was spread, rather than Latin. The Jews of Palestine spoke Greek. The Jews of the dispersion spoke Greek. Hence the Septuagint translation of the Old Testament. Hence the New Testament was written in Greek, even the Epistle to the Romans. Again, the first Fathers of the Church all wrote in Greek—Ignatius of Antioch, Polycarp of Smyrna, Hermas (writing of Roman readers), Pseudo-Barnabas, Justin Martyr; Aristides (addressing the Emperor); Irenaeus of Lyons and Hippolytus relating the Gnostics; Clement of Rome writing to the Corinthians, Soter of Rome ditto.

In fact all the Popes of the first two centuries seem to have written Greek if they wrote at all.

The original Roman liturgy is supposed to have been in Greek; and the Apostles' Creed, as it is called (apparently the Roman baptismal creed) was also in Greek.

The first of the Latin-writing Fathers is Tertullian (circa 200 A. D.), and he was an African. In fact Africa seems to have been the place where Latin was chiefly kept up, at a time when it was practically neglected in Italy itself—even the Sibylline books were written in Greek. Many of the Roman writers cultivated both tongues.

The need for a Latin Bible was first felt in Africa, where the original of the so-called Itala is supposed to have been made before it was carried over into Italy.

As regards the West, there is no doubt that the higher class natives of Gaul and Germany and Britain all treated Latin, and not Greek; and that partly through this, and partly through the settling down of the soldiers, Latin became an important element in the modification of these languages.

But on the whole it seems true to say that at no time was Latin "the language of the empire" in the sense of a universal lingua franca. This is far more true of Greek, but not strictly true of either.

The initial adoption of a Greek liturgy at Rome was obviously due to that being the prevalent language there. Similarly the introduction of a Latin liturgy in its place, perhaps in the second or third century, was due to the revival and prevalence of Latin in Rome. But when we inquire why the Latin liturgy was spread over the whole Western Church, this seems to be accounted for, not on any reflex principles of adopting the language of the people, still less because Latin was the language of the Empire—or it was not.

It came about, we think, chiefly from a coalescence of circumstances which practically made any other alternative impossible.

In the first place, the great centre of western missionary enterprise was Rome itself; or, at any rate, the clergy who went out missionary were always in the first instance men who were accustomed to saying Mass in Latin.

Their preaching had to be done by interpreters till they picked up the local vernacular for themselves. The making of a vernacular liturgy was very difficult. At first the language was not well enough known, then when it became known, it was too crude and wanting in words, finally it was too fluctuating.

Some attempts were made, but without success; and so in the end the clergy, who had been carrying on the offices in Latin according to their custom, continued to do so, letting the people make the best they could of it, and aiding them by suitable instructions as to what was going on.

Latin became a lingua franca of Western Christendom for similar reasons—because the clergy were the educated men; because the only language common to the clergy everywhere was Latin; because it was the only stable language in a time of chaos; because it was the language of the ecclesiastical writers, and because it was the only means of communication between the bishops and Rome.

The stereotyping of Latin in the liturgy and literature thus came about, not from any purpose of taking up the language of the people, but rather through the practical necessity of the case, and from simple common sense recognizing that necessity, and conforming to it.

As regards the services of the Church, the people, who in their pagan ceremonies had been used to unintelligible formulas uttered by their priests, took the use of a language they did not understand as a matter of course, and accommodated their devotion to it.

And so everybody was content until in the sixteenth century the Reformers began to stir up the question, and to make a controversial and a doctrinal point out of it. Then, and then only was the Church compelled to take up an attitude of defense in regard to a practice which had hitherto been unquestioned.

The foregoing is a rough impression in parts, but it is on the whole, we think, a far nearer approximation to the facts than the view, so often assumed, about Latin being the language of the Empire.

No one reflecting on the matter will, we think, deny that in the abstract a service in the language of the worshippers would be preferable to a service in an unknown tongue.

Even allowing as we must that the Mass is essentially a sacrifice directed to God, and not an "insurance" to the people, it seems obvious that the people, who are supposed to join in the offering would, ceteris paribus, do so more easily and completely if it was couched in their own native tongue.

Nor is this obvious acknowledgment giving away of the case. The Church's practice is in fact only intelligible when understood in the light of history. The circumstances of the past show how it unavoidably came about, and present circumstances show why, having thus come about, it should be maintained.

It is all very well for a narrow and circumscribed sect to glory in its vernacular services; for such services are practicable in a single country where everybody speaks the same language. But in a universal missionary concern, and so vast a concern, too, as the Catholic Church is, the least experience shows it to be impracticable.

Look around India for instance. There are hundreds of languages in vogue, and nearly a dozen of them are the vernaculars of millions. But these are so irregularly distributed that there is hardly a single diocese where the language is the same throughout; and in some there are at least three prevalent tongues. It would certainly be possible to produce vernacular liturgies in the chief among these languages. But a more another difficulty occurs—in fact two difficulties.

First, in most of the churches where Mass is said, there is a mixture of different languages—some Canarese, some Telugu, some Tamil, some Marathi, some Concanian, and besides, some European.

Hence a Mass in any one language would be unintelligible to all the rest. Secondly, look at the case of the clergy. At the present any priest can say Mass, privately or publicly, in any church in the whole world; and it is the case always, given local vernaculars, he could

only say Mass privately, and must bring his own books and serve with him if things are to be done properly.

Moreover, in the missions a priest is liable to be sent to this or that station. Suppose he goes to Ahmednagar, he must say an English Mass for the soldiers. If he goes fifty miles further to Kandal he must say it in Marathi. If he is sent to Anand he must say it in Gujarathi. If he goes to Goolod good it is Marathi again, and if to Alhava or Tomarloop it must be Canarese, etc., etc.

Traveling through the Madras diocese he needs Telugu in the north, Tamil in the south and Canarese in the west; in Travancore he must use Malayalam, and in Oeylon Cinghese. Surely no priest could be expected to equip himself in this cosmopolitan way.

We need not work the matter out further. The conclusion is that the vernacular system is unworkable in the Catholic Church because it is Catholic or world-wide; and considering that Catholics as a body are perfectly satisfied and well suited by the existing system, there is not the least need for a change—and any one with the least common sense will recognize this.

Even converts for the most part get quite used to it after a few months, and most of them then begin to prefer it. And if there are a few who criticize and object, we can easily allow them the liberty of a preference for the vernacular system, if their taste lies that way—so long as they do not make themselves disagreeable to it.

With a short explanation showing how the people are able to follow the services intelligently if they wish to, and that they can also participate profitably and rationally by means of private devotions according to their own taste, the apology for Latin services is complete.

### Seigniorial Homes of French Canada.

(By F. S. Somerville, in Busy Man's Magazine.)

Scattered throughout the Province of Quebec, there stand more than two hundred and fifty quaint and picturesque old manor houses, the relics of a day and generation when the seigniorial system added a distinction and a glory to the period of the French Regime. Even today these manor houses possess a charm and a glamour which even the prosaic present has been unable to dissipate.

Of course there are some of them which have no strange or romantic tales to tell, but they form the exceptions rather than the rule. Almost any one of them, selected at random, has somewhere hidden away back in its past history, a thrilling chapter.

With the seigniorial system and its workings, it is not the purpose of this article to deal. Suffice it to say that the system, while introduced in the first place for military purposes, became eventually the basis of a New World aristocracy, modelled on the old French pattern, and that the seigniors, the lords of the land, held sway over their extensive properties with all the pomp and circumstance of the French noblemen.

It is only possible within the limits of a magazine article to glance at a few of the more notable manors and to contemplate any feature connected with them which render them worthy of notice.

The manor house on the Seigniorie de la Petite Nation is one of the finest examples of old manorial architecture in the Province of Quebec. This seigniorie was granted to Bishop Laval by the Company of the West Indies in 1674. It consisted of a tract of land on the Ottawa River fifteen miles square. The property was given to Laval University by Bishop Laval, from which institution it was purchased in 1694 by Joseph Papineau. The first manor house was built at Papineauville, a year or two later, and was replaced in 1813 by another manor house, built upon Isle d'Amqui, opposite Papineauville. This house was destroyed by fire about 1840. The present house was begun in 1849 by Louis J. Papineau, son of Joseph Papineau, and was completed in 1851. In 1871 it passed into the hands of J. A. Papineau, and upon his death in 1903 it became the property of his grandchildren. The house was built of stone, quarried in the neighborhood, and all its beams were sawn or hewn by hand.

This particular house is more pretentious than most of the manor houses of Quebec, although it follows almost precisely in the design the usual style. Near by the old house is the chapel and the other buildings, which were usually found close to the manor house.

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(Continued on fourth page.)

### HIS FACE AND NECK WERE COVERED WITH PIMPLES

Pimples are caused by bad blood. There is only one way to get rid of them—outward applications are no good, and that is to get at the seat of the trouble by using a good reliable blood medicine.

Burdock Blood Bitters has been on the market for over 30 years, and is one of the most reliable blood cleansers procurable. It removes all the poisonous matter from the blood, and leaves a beautiful clear complexion.

Mr. Philip S. Cobb, Crapaud, P.E.I., writes: "About a year ago my neck and face were entirely covered with pimples, and having tried nearly every medicine, I could think of, and getting no relief, I at last bought of Burdock Blood Bitters and decided to try a bottle.

"After the first bottle was done the pimples were almost gone, so I got another and after finishing it the pimples disappeared, and I now have a beautiful clear complexion free from all ailments of the skin. To all persons troubled with pimples or any other skin diseases I highly recommend Burdock Blood Bitters. I feel quite sure it will cure them."

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"Maggie married a street-car conductor, but the match turned out un-bappily."

"Why so?"

"He proposed she should pay her own way in their married life."

"Merely the force of habit, it was something of a fare proposal."

Minard's Liniment Cures colds, etc.

The Lady of the House—"I hope you are habitually truthful, Bridget?"

The New Maid—"Yis, mum, I am on me own account. I only tell lies to th' callers, I'r th' missus."

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

Mrs. Young—"I want to get a divorce from my husband." Lawyer—"What are your charges?" Mrs. Young—"My charges! I thought I'd have to pay you."

### Beware Of Worms.

Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 50c.

Neighbour—"How did that naughty little boy of yours get hurt?"

Ditto—"That good little boy of yours bit him on the head with a brick."

### Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

"Won't you be glad to get back to your native shores once more?"

"How do I know," replied the nervous man, "until my family has gotten past the customs inspectors."

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 25 and 50cts.

"You are not interested in family trees?"

"No," replied Miss Cayenne, "So many of them remind me of these continual announcements that the fruit crop is a failure."

### Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

"I hear, doctor, that my friend Brown whom you have been treating so long for liver trouble, has died of stomach trouble," said one of the physician's patients.

"Don't you believe all you hear," replied the doctor. "When I treat a man for liver trouble he dies of liver trouble."

"I never heard Mrs Green make so poor a speech."

"Yes, wasn't it awful! I'm certain her husband couldn't have written it."

### HAD TRIED MANY REMEDIES FOR CONSTIPATION

FOUNDED NONE TO EQUAL

Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills

Constipation is one of the most prevalent troubles the human race is subject to, and is the greatest cause of many of our ailments. Keep the Bowels open and you will never feel sick. Mrs. M. Bell, 407 Harris St., Vancouver, B.C., writes:—"I had tried many remedies for Constipation and never found any so satisfactory as your Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills.

"We always keep them in the house and would not be without them."

"I recommended them to a neighbor and she is highly enthusiastic about them, as her's is a very difficult case, and she expected no good results from them. You may imagine her surprise and gratification when she found that they completely cured her."

Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills are 25c per box, or 50c for \$1.00, all dealers, or will be mailed direct on receipt of price to The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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.

DOMINION EXHIBITION ST. JOHN, N.B. SEPT. 5th TO 15th

WATCH FOR THE GRAND OPENING

BIGGEST, BEST, MOST IMPORTANT FAIR EVER HELD IN EASTERN CANADA.

Agricultural & Live Stock entries close Aug. 1

NEW BUILDINGS—NEW ARRANGEMENTS

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**THE HERALD**

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1910.  
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**Our Provincial Finances.**

In our last issue, we threw some light on the Patriot's juggling with figures in its bare faced attempt to deceive the public, especially the electors of the Cardigan District, regarding the Provincial finances. The Auditor's report on the public accounts for the last fiscal year places the Provincial debt at \$863,206.45. We know the debt must be a good deal more than that; but even accepting the Government's figures, for argument sake, all will admit the case is bad enough. We showed, in our last issue, that \$747,788.76 of this debt was piled up by the Liberal Government since their assumption of office in 1891. The deficits set out in the public accounts, by the Government's sworn auditor, during all these years make up this amount. The figures are there in black and white and cannot be denied. As stated above, we have no doubt the debt and deficits of the Liberal Government are very much more than they publish in their blue books; but taking the figures of their own sworn officials, the record is sufficient to condemn the Government in the estimation of all reasonable and honorable men.

The Patriot, in its brazen attempt to deceive the people by dishing up a fictitious and preposterous financial statement overreaches itself and makes itself extremely ridiculous. It draws on its imagination for a statement to be used against the Conservatives; but were this statement to be considered the debt of the Province would now be \$1,544,398. We know the debt is more than \$863,206.45; but we never suspected it was over a million and a half, as the Patriot's juggling would make it. Perhaps it is that much. The Patriot's statement of the Provincial debt, running concurrently with the record of deficits in the Auditor's reports, shows an increase of about \$40,000 from 1908 to 1909. How much would the increase be between 1909 and 1910? Perhaps \$50,000. At this rate of increasing the debt we shall soon have a burden of \$2,000,000. The only way to prevent this is to turn the Government out. This must be evident from the Government organ's exposition of the public debt.

Turning from the Patriot's presentation of the Provincial debt statements to the figures presented in the blue books, we find, as we have shown, deficits to the tune of \$747,788.76 rolled up by the Liberal Government that promised to put and end to deficits. But the Government are by no means done with deficits; they are bound to sustain their reputation for debt, deficits and deception. Premier Hazard in his budget speech at the last session of the Legislature admitted a prospective deficit of \$38,235, on the financial transactions of the current year. We may be sure the deficit for this year will not be any less than that, whatever more. Even taking the Premier's figures the deficit of this year will make our Provincial debt over \$900,000; probably a million is nearer the mark.

In brief we have this condition of affairs after nineteen years of Liberal Provincial Government; Deficits every year, running from \$12,000 to \$100,000; our Provincial debt

increased in consequence from \$128,000 to about \$1,000,000; the annual interest charge increased from \$2,697,44 to \$34,155.63. The electors of the Cardigan District should not lose sight of these facts.

While our Liberal friends were rolling up these deficits and piling up this debt they were busy, in violation of their promise, extracting taxes from the pockets of the electors. In different kinds of taxes they took in about one million dollars. Notwithstanding this million dollars of taxes they have as we have shown, increased the Provincial debt to almost, if not quite, a million dollars.

Not satisfied with all this, they are now increasing the taxes on the farmers of our Province. For many years the Liberal Government deceived the people at election times by the shibboleth that they were energetically prosecuting our claims against the Federal authorities, and consequently would have ample revenue from this source, without recourse to further taxation. At one time a million dollars was to be received from Ottawa; at another time we were to get our share of the Halifax Fishery award, and so on. These were all false cries; but they served their purpose, for the time being. The time came, however, when this manner of deception would no longer avail, and the Government were obliged to throw off the mask and exhibit themselves in their true colors. The game of deception, in this particular was played out, and the Government had to acknowledge it. What did they do then? They simply started in to increase the taxes on the farmers of our Province.

The Leader of the Government stated in the Legislature that the intention of the Government was to collect \$20,000 a year from our farmers in addition to what they are now paying. For the purpose of levying this tax valuations have been appointed by the Government. The farmers are not to be trusted; these emissaries of the Government have to inspect their holdings and value them to fit in with the Government's taxation propaganda. The Government that proclaimed themselves the farmers' friends are now throwing off the mask; showing the cloven foot by increasing the taxes on the farm lands of our Province. The insincerity of the Government has been manifested in many ways; but in no respect has it been more palpable than in this grinding taxation of our agriculturists. As long as there was any hope of deceiving the farmers by false election cries; as long as their attention could be diverted from the real issues before the public, the Government had recourse to all manner of subterfuges. But when all tricks failed, the Government showed themselves in their true colors and gave the tax screw another turn. Surely the farmers of the Cardigan District will indignantly resent all this deception and bury the Government candidate under an avalanche of votes.

Only two Fathers of Confederation are living—Sir Charles Tupper and Senator Macdonald. They may be properly styled the grand fathers of their country.—London Advertiser.

The announcement that the cruiser Niobe, which was to have arrived in Canada last month, has been transferred to a division of the British fleet until further orders, suggests that there may have been a hitch in the Canadian government's arrangements.—Ottawa Citizen.

Once again Montreal rumor is busy with a story that the New Quebec bridge contract is to be given to the same old Phoenix company that made so well out of the government for the bridge it started but didn't build. It was from this same rumor factory that the story of engineers' resignations came some days ago, and this has never been specifically denied. Can it be possible that both stories are true?—Hamilton Spectator.

**Third Week at Cliff Haven.**

The course in Education given by the professors of the Catholic University of America, was opened most auspiciously by the Rev. Edward A. Pace, Ph. D., D. D., Professor of Philosophy in the University, who took as his general theme Principles of Education. A distinguished scholar and educator, the lectures of the Rev. Dr. Pace were fine specimens of lucid exposition and presentation. This departure into the field of education which was inaugurated this week, is a most significant step, and portends great results in this department.

The first of the morning Round Table Talks was given by Miss A. Helene Magrath of New York City. Miss Magrath chose as her general subject for the week's talks "A trip through America with Abbe Klein" and the impressions of that distinguished visitor proved most interesting and were ably handled.

The evening song recital by Miss Marie A. Zeckwer of Philadelphia were indeed artistic and beautiful. Miss Zeckwer has a voice clear and resonant and with no uncertain charm about it. Mr. Camille W. Zeckwer presided at the piano for these recitals.

Sunday, opening this third week, was beautifully observed as has always been the custom. The large number of priests on the grounds made possible a number of Masses. The Rev. J. J. Healy celebrated the 6:30 Mass. There were Masses at 8:00, 9:00 and 10:30, the last being a High Mass, Rev. J. M. Winters of New York being the celebrant. The sermon at the late Mass was preached by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. F. H. Wall of New York. Taking his text from the Gospel of St. Luke, chap. 15, 1-9, Mgr. Wall delivered a masterly sermon, basing his thesis on the words of the gospel: "And I say to you; make to yourselves friends of the mammon of iniquity, that when you shall fail they may receive you into the everlasting mansions." "Here at the end of the gospel," began Mgr. Wall, "here is a strange saying of our Lord. Strange in its phraseology, strange in its connotation, but apt and as significant now as in the day when it was uttered. The gospel of the day is particularly pointed in this day of strife, turmoil, discontent, and teaches us that Christ was the first great working man, that to the simple principles of our Lord Jesus Christ we must turn for the solution of all the great social and industrial problems which confront us today." Continuing Mgr. Wall showed how today the whole world talks of the rights of man, forgetful of the rights of God, and that the thoughtful Catholic may do much toward the solution of these vexing problems. It was a lucid and able presentation of a difficult theme taken from the Gospel of St. Luke.

The music at the High Mass was sung under the direction of Mr. Camille W. Zeckwer. A quartette of students of Dunwoody Seminary, composed of Mr. John M. J. Quinn, James A. Cassidy, Joseph J. Steehr, Martin J. S. Leydon, sang Betchler's Mass. Miss Marie Zeckwer sang an Offertory piece, Solomon's O Salutaris.

The usual Family Gathering on Sunday evening was largely attended. A delightful program was offered. Mr. Charles Murray presiding, introduced as the first speaker of the evening Rt. Rev. Mgr. F. H. Wall, who spoke of the development and mission of the Catholic Summer School. Following Mgr. Wall, Miss A. Helene Magrath, lecturer of the week, read an original poem "Three passion Flowers." The third number on the program was a reading from Mr. Dooley followed by Riley's "Knee deep in June," given in his own inimitable fashion by Mr. William P. Oliver of Brooklyn. Mr. Murray next introduced Rev. Edward A. Pace, D. D., of the Catholic University of Washington, who spoke of the School's errand in the educational

world. A most cordial greeting was given Miss Marie Zeckwer who delighted the large audience with her beautiful singing. The evening's program was brought to a close by the Rev. D. J. Hickey, Acting President, who spoke of the great opportunities offered by the course in Education under the direction of Rev. Edward A. Pace. In concluding Father Hickey spoke of the intellectual offerings of the week just ended, paying in passing a tribute to Miss Gertrude O'Reilly of Dublin who has just concluded a series of lectures on "Irish Art & Literature."

Hot Sunday is marked by Drownings.

**Hot Sunday is marked by Drownings.**

Ottawa, July 24.—John Turner, aged 20, one of Earl Grey's servants, who arrived here from England on Friday was drowned while bathing in the Ottawa river, Saturday. He had been engaged as assistant steward at Government House. He had no relatives in this country. His body was recovered today. Ernest R. Sadler, chore boy on the steamer Duchess of York, was also drowned in the Ottawa River this morning while bathing. He was 19 years of age and had been out from England but three weeks. Telephone Lajoie, of Hull, fell out of a boat on Merches Lake while fishing and was drowned.

Boston, Mass., July 24.—Another long list of drownings marked the hot Sunday today. Eleven deaths in different parts of New England have thus far been reported. Of this number the majority of the victims were enjoying a cooling plunge in lake or stream, but the treacherous canoe was not forgotten, claiming two deaths and still another was due to a young lady losing her balance and falling from a row-boat. The list of victims follows: Wm. Murphy, 21, Brown University student, drowned in Randall's pond, Cranston, R. I., bathing. J. Larose, 25, St. Albans, Vt., drowned in Connecticut River at White River Junction, Vt., bathing. Unknown man drowned in brook at Lawrence, Mass., rolled into water while sleeping. Emile Martin, 23, Auburn, Me., drowned in lake Auburn, canoeing. Amede Aurelle, 21, Auburn, Me., drowned in Lake Auburn, canoeing. Melvin Stuart, 18 months, Livermore Falls, Me., drowned in Wayne Lake, Wayne, Me., fell off wharf. Mary Hennessy, 21, Chelsea, Mass., drowned in Long Pond, Dracut, bathing. Leonard Smith, 23, Claremont, N. H., drowned in Connecticut River, Claremont, bathing. Hippolyte Menowski, 25, Lowell, Mass., drowned in Merrimack River, bathing. John J. McCarthy, 45, Boston, fell from yawl in South Boston, while returning outing. Edward Sullivan, 17, of Roxbury, drowned while diving in Spy Pond, Arlington, Mass.

A heavy electrical storm passed over different parts of this Province Monday and Tuesday night. It was very severe in Prince County during the afternoon. A blacksmith's shop was struck and considerably damaged at Alberton in the afternoon. At Sherbrook a barn belonging to Thomas Langhin was struck and badly damaged, and a horse was killed in his stall. Mr. Langhin's son had just put the horse in the stall when the crash came. The horse dropped dead and the boy fell at his feet. The lad soon regained consciousness and was none the worse for his experience. A barn at North Bedouque was also struck, but little damage was done. The storm also prevailed in other parts of the Province, especially in King's County. Early Tuesday morning, thunder and lightning, of a very severe character passed over Charlottetown; but the storm did not last long. A heavy electrical storm also passed over some parts of New Brunswick on Tuesday evening. At Richibucto, Mrs. Martin of Boston was killed by lightning at the residence of her brother Ephraim Pine.

Forest Fires in B. C.

**Forest Fires in B. C.**

Forest fires have been fiercely raging in British Columbia as the following intelligence will show:  
 Nelson, B. C., July 20.—In view of the forest fires raging here all the women and children from Sandon were brought down to New Denver yesterday afternoon, as a precautionary measure.  
 Nelson, July 21.—From the fire districts the reports are that the Sloan fires are raging fiercely; Grand Forks is completely destroyed, and Sandon is doomed. A fire was reported to have wiped Jeffrey and Baynes off the map. It is impossible to obtain particulars. At Ratto the fire is travelling rapidly and back-firing has been resorted to. At Moyie the fire is still causing anxiety, but at present the town is safe.  
 Nelson, July 22.—The forest fires are still burning, but the fighters are gaining the upper hand, and it is believed that the worst is over, except in Sandon, which is in grave danger and may be wiped out at any moment. In the Crown Nest Pass the fires are still burning and much valuable timber has been consumed.  
 Toronto, July 23.—The Canadian Pacific Railway tracks near Big Ben in British Columbia are damaged by forest fires, and the trains are delayed. Elsewhere in the Province rain and the fire fighters have for the better of the flames, and Sloan, Sandon and Three Forks are safe.

**Great Changes at the St. John Exhibition.**

The general aspect of the grounds at the Dominion Exhibition, to be held in St. John, N. B., September 5th to 15th next, will be greatly changed as compared with former years. The new immense wing to the industrial structures, the new Cattle Show, monster new Grand Stand, new "Pike," etc., will transform the familiar view into one of a fair of national proportions and will surprise even the most sanguine visitor. The new Horticultural Building, to be 150 feet long and 60 feet wide, and three stories in height, is planned to adjoin the wing of the Main Industrial Building. The new Grand Stand, to be 400 feet by 40 feet deep, with accommodations for 1,750 people, is to be situated in the south-east corner of the area, nearly directly opposite the old Grand Stand. In past years the Pike or Midway attractions have been located directly in the path of patrons walking from the main building across the field to the Live Stock display; but this year this open ground is to be reserved for specially new and original amusement features while the Pike is laid out in the rear of the new Grand Stand, following a semi-circular open-air warlike Amusement Hall. There will be new horse barns, immense new cattle sheds, new pigery and sheep pens, also new accommodations for poultry and pet stock. The transportation exhibits are to be shown in the Miller and DeWitt Hall, which the Dominion Government has kindly placed at the disposal of the Exhibition Association. In the center of the large ground space a stock display ring has been mapped out, in which horses will be exercised and competing animals demonstrated. This track will be one-sixth of a mile in circumference.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

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While Earl Grey is in the Canadian hinterland, whither he goes in ten days, Lady Grey will camp somewhere in the rocky mountains, probably near Banff. The party will have escorts of mounted police.

The White Star Line intend to expedite their Atlantic service to Canada to such an extent that mails for Quebec or Montreal leaving London Saturday will be delivered on this side the following Saturday.

A strike that threatens to reach serious dimensions has broken out among the employes of the North-eastern Railroad, England. Traffic is disorganized. It was estimated last Friday night that between eight thousand and ten thousand men had gone out. No notice of the intention to strike appears to have been given by the men, who declare that the strike is in protest against the generally tyrannical methods of the officials.

The tea party held at Bear River Station yesterday, in aid of St. Margaret's church, was an admirable success. The weather was ideal and the gathering was an ideal one. The tables were splendid and all guests had high praise for the hospitable attentions of their hosts. There was a large concourse of people, and all appeared to fully enjoy themselves. A large sum of money must have been realized. Father McPherson and his parishioners are to be congratulated.

The Naval Department at Ottawa has issued invitations to Canadian and British shipbuilders to consider the question of constructing the vessels of the Canadian Navy in Canada—the ships to be built according to the plans of the British Admiralty, which are secret. Owing to the Rush-Bagot treaty preventing the construction of war vessels on the lakes, shipbuilders located there will be unable to do so except on the condition of establishing branch plants for construction purposes at some point on the St. Lawrence, below the international boundary line or in the Maritime Provinces.

Rev. M. J. Smith, of Kelly's Cross, who went to Rome two years ago to specialize in Philosophy and Canon Law, has, we are pleased to learn, met with remarkable success in his studies. Last autumn he succeeded in gaining the degree of Doctor of Canon Law, although to accomplish this he was obliged to do two years work in less than a year and a half; and at the beginning of the present month he secured the degree of Doctor of Theology. He left the Eternal City a few days ago, and is at present at Oberammergau, the scene of the world-renowned Passion Play. He will arrive home towards the end of August. We congratulate the learned Doctor on his success.

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Trunks

Suit Cases

Flat Top Japanned and Marbelized,  
 Sheet Iron, Birch Slats,  
 Heavy Brass Yale Lock,  
 3-ply Leather Handles.  
 28 inches long \$2.85  
 32 inches long 2.60  
 Same as above except has round top,  
 28 inches \$2.75  
 32 inches 3.00  
 Plain Waterproof Canvas.  
 Edges of ends sheet iron bound,  
 3-8 inch Hardwood Slats, 3-ply  
 Leather Handles,  
 30 inches \$3.25  
 32 inches 3.75  
 34 inches 4.15

**Stanley Bros.**

**Tea Party Supplies.**

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

**SODA DRINKS.**

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

We have just been appointed Agents for the

**Land of Evangeline  
 Pure Apple Cider**

The Pure Juice of Choice Nova Scotia Apples.

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

**A READY SELLER.**

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

**EUREKA TEA.**

If you have never tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our sales on it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

**R. F. Maddigan & Co.  
 Eureka Grocery.**

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.



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.**

**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.

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

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:

148 PRINCE STREET,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

June 15, 1910—11

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

**McLean & McKinnon**

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

**D. C. McLEOD, K. C. | W. E. BENTLEY**

**McLEOD & BENTLEY**

Barristers, Attorneys and

Solicitors.

**MONEY TO LOAN**

Offices—Bank of Nova

Scotia Chambers.

**MARITIME**

**EXPRESS**

—VIA—

**Intercolonial**

**Railway**

—IS—

**THE**

TRAIN BETWEEN:

**Halifax**

—AND—

**Montreal.**

Meal Table d'hote

Breakfast 75c.

Luncheon 75c.

Dinner \$1.00

Direct connection at Bonaventure

Union Depot with Grand Trunk

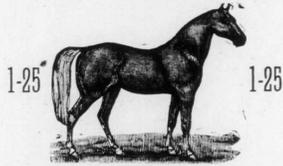
trains for the West.

### The House of Quality

Quality Keeps Even Pace With Style in Our Store.

## "WHOA!"

Stop and consider—your horse Sir may be a good looker and a prompt driver, but what about your wrap; are they in the same class as your "High Actor" Buggy or Wagon? We are not in the horse business, but we have pleased many a horse owner with a Scotch Tartan Buggy Wrap. This Spring when Mr Paton was in the Old Land he bought one hundred carriage wraps that will give you comfort on



chilly evenings—wraps that don't look warm on hot days, wraps for general purpose and suitable for all seasons, priced from \$2.75, \$3.25, \$4.00 and \$5.00.

They are well worth 1/4 more. The sizes are 54 x 72 and 60 x 72 in., fringed both ends. We have also a full line of linen apron wraps from 75c. to \$1.25, also silkette wraps soft and comfortable at \$1.25 each. See Western Window.

## PATON'S.

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY.

## Just Received

New Hat Pins, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fobs, Chains, Locketts Sterling Thimbles, Links, Bracelets, Brooches.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

## Far-Sightedness

OR

## Near-Sightedness

Uncorrected by glasses, imposes a severe tax on the eyes, which are needlessly weakened by the strain involved in trying to misuse them. Defects in vision grow, like weeds, without cultivation, and it's dangerous to overlook them. Whatever may be thought of a tax on income, a tax on the sight will never do, as it is apt to leave taxers out of sight.

Should you need glasses, better have your eyes tested and fitted at once. You will find our prices quite reasonable.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

### LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

The price offered for cheese at the board meeting last Friday was 10 1/2-16. All did not sell at that price.

A heavy hailstorm near Windsor and Knowlsville, N. B. on Sunday did serious damage to crops.

At a picnic at Maple Grove, near Montreal, the other day, a boat with four men in it capsized and three of the men were drowned.

In an election at Kirkdale England, the Unionist was returned, receiving 5,268 votes to 3,427 for the Labor candidate.

The Ottawa and Gatineau Rivers claimed three lives through drowning within the 24 hours of Sunday.

By the collapse of a partially completed concrete coal-shed at Montreal one man was killed and several were badly injured yesterday.

New hay sold for 80 cents a cwt. at the market yesterday, a bushel. Other staples were about the same as previous quotations.

Hon. J. D. Hazen, Premier of New Brunswick, and Mrs. Hazen, arrived here Saturday evening and remained till yesterday morning. They were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Ogilvie.

One man was killed and a man and a boy were terribly injured when a hay wagon was struck by the Canadian Pacific train at the intersection of the street crossing at Presque Isle, Maine, Thursday last.

After a preliminary hearing at Alberton, Ulster County, New York, was sent up to the Supreme Court on the charge of murdering William J. Skerry. He will be tried at the next term of the Supreme court at Summerside.

George Bonlangier of Beaufort, Quebec, fell from a wagon on Friday afternoon. One of the wheels passed over his chest, injuring him so badly that he died a few minutes afterwards.

George Rittner, representing an English Syndicate has purchased a large number of orchards at Wolfville and Starr's Ferry N.S. They propose operating these properties as one concern and shipping the products to the London market.

Six hundred employees of the Sigel Co. were driven into the streets of Boston and six girls were over-come, by an explosion of the ammonia tank in the basement which filled the entire six story building with deadly fumes.

The "Teitonsi," Maru, plying between Kobe and Darion, sank last Sunday night off Chindo, Korea. She had 240 passengers of whom 40 were saved. The others are missing. Warships have been sent to the rescue. So says Tokio advices of Monday.

Winston Churchill proposes to make, during his tenure of the home secretaryship, far-reaching reforms in the British prison system, which not long ago was the subject of much criticism. Some of the intended reforms can be effected by the Home Secretary's fiat, but others can only be effected by legislation.

The Captain of the Manchester Engineer, which steamer arrived at Montreal with a general cargo the other day reports having seen six large icebergs in the Gulf, right in the track of navigation. The Engineer had a rough passage, the weather experienced being described as unusually cold for this time of year, while frosts were of almost nightly occurrence. The Cassandra also reports having seen three icebergs in the Gulf.

Advices of the 25th, from Milan, Italy say: The list of dead in the cyclone which, yesterday, swept the country northwest of Milan has increased to sixty, and the injured number several hundred. The material losses are estimated at many millions. Assistance has been sent to the villages which suffered most severely; but there are many homeless to be taken care of.

On Thursday night last, some cars on a siding at Hunter River, accidentally started down a slight grade, over an open switch and on to the ties on the main line. Traffic was blocked until a wrecking train from Charlottetown came and replaced the cars on the track. The west bound special from the Souris was delayed by this accident for several hours and did not pass Summerside till after daylight.

The Department of Agriculture Ottawa has called the Colonial Office for particulars of a reported outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Yorkshire. If the disease exists among the Yorkshire cattle the Canadian government will prohibit the importation of any cattle from that district for breeding purposes. Yorkshire cattle are now frequently imported by Canadian breeders.

Campbellton N. B. advices of Monday say: Two thousand people homeless and penniless, with little protection from the winds or rain is the sad condition in destitute Campbellton, today. Nearly fifteen hundred are living under canvas. The rest in temporary wooden structures. These, however, afford poor shelter and the people are gathered around camp fires drying out their tattered raiment.

A Montreal despatch of the 25th says: a totally new phase has come over the Grand Trunk strike situation. Arbitration has been attempted by the men, but refused by the company which claims that the time for such action has passed and that all they now require is such protection as will enable them to move their trains. They feel prepared to undertake the full operation of their system, both in the passenger and freight service.

### Muscular Rheumatism.

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

### A Sensible Merchant.

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

### Fraser & McQuaid,

Barristers & Attorneys—  
Law, Solicitors, Notaries  
Public, etc.,  
Souris, P. E. Island.  
A. L. Fraser, M.P. | A. F. McQuaid, B.A.  
Nov. 10, 1909—2m.

### J. A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. MacDonald

Jas. D. Stewart.  
Mathieson, MacDonald  
& Stewart,  
Newson's Block, Charlottetown.  
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.  
P. O. Building, Georgetown St.

## "PERIQUE."

Dark Cut Tobacco in tins and packages. This is one of the

### COOLEST SMOKES

On the market. Try a 10 cent package. You'll enjoy it. All up-to-date grocers and druggists sell it.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.  
Ch'town, Phone 345. Manufacturers.

## A. E. McEACHEN

The Shoeman,

HAS BOUGHT THE BALANCE OF

Prowse Bros. Stock of Shoes.

Look out for Bargains.

500 PAIRS AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

A. E. McEACHEN,

THE SHOEMAN,

82 and 84 Queen Street

New Store

## MacLellan Bros.,

Tailors and Gents' Furnishers.

Bank of Commerce Building

To Be Well Dressed at a Reasonable Cost

Let Us Make Your Suit!

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

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

Don't you think it will pay you to leave your order with us?

## The Swellest Line of Men's Furnishings In the City is Here--Moderately Priced.

In our new store, we have opened up a first class Gent's Furnishings Department, where you will find the newest ideas in up-to-date goods for men. This department being a side line with us we can afford to handle the finest lines at a moderate profit. You can save money by buying your togger from us, and we guarantee to show you the very latest things in men's Stylish Furnishings. We will be pleased to have you come in and see the best selected stock of men's goods in the city.

### NEW SWELL SHIRTS

A big stock including the lines of the two best Canadian makers. All the swell patterns and colors. Pretty shirts at 75c., \$1.15, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50 up. See them.

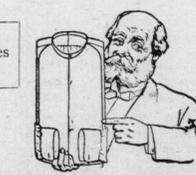
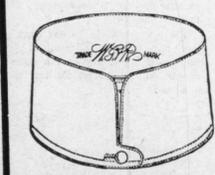


### COLLARS

We carry the W. G. & R. Collar, the best collar made in Canada. We can give all the latest shapes. These collars combine style and quality. Price 15c each or 2 for 25c., 20c. each, 3 for 50c.

### PRETTY NECKWEAR

We have the newest and best selected stock of Ties in the city. All styles, 25c. to 75c. each.



We also show a nice line of NEW UNDERWEAR NEW SUSPENDERS NEW HOSE

## MACLELLAN BROS.

### MARRIED.

DOIRON — LECLERC—At Rustico, on the 12th inst., Rev. Dr. Chaisson, P. P., officiating, Maurice Doiron to Kate Leclerc.

MOORE—ARBUCKLE—In Boston, on the 14th inst., Louis Avaré Moore, son of Col. F. S. Moore, Charlottetown, to Essie Flora Arbuckle, daughter of the late John Arbuckle, of Summerside.

### DIED

FURLONG—At the residence of P. J. D. Edmonds, Summerside, on the 9th inst., Henry Furlong, son of the late John and May Furlong, of Charlottetown, aged 34 years. May his soul rest in peace.

McLEAN—At her home at Little Sands, July 12th, 1910, Mary Blue, relict of the late Angus McLean, in her 84th year, much beloved and respected for her frank and amiable disposition.

STEELE—At Glenfennan, on July 16th, Mrs. John Steele, aged 72 years. R. I. P.

HAMILL—At the Charlottetown Hospital, July 22nd, Wallace Hamill, aged 21 years. R. I. P.

McKENZIE—In this city, on July 22nd, Lauchlin McKenzie, aged 74 years.

McDONALD—At Maple Hill, on July 23rd, Mrs. Lina McDonald, aged 83 years. R. I. P.

McAULAY—At her daughter's residence, Malpeque Road, July 15th, 1910, Ann McAskill, beloved wife of the late James McAulay, Grand Tracadie, aged 84 years. May her soul rest in peace.

MORSE—At Rocky Point, on July 26th, 1910, Mrs. John L. Morse, aged 22 years.

McDUGALL—In this city, on July 26th, Christina McDougall, aged 14 years.

### The Market Prices.

Butter, (fresh).....	0.18 to 0.20
Butter (tub).....	0.00 to 0.00
Calf skins.....	0.11 to 0.00
Ducks per pair.....	0.80 to 1.25
Eggs, per doz.....	0.18 to 0.19
Fowls.....	0.60 to 1.00
Chickens per pair.....	0.75 to 1.10
Flour (per cwt.).....	0.00 to 0.00
Hides (per lb.).....	0.75 to 0.05
Hay, per 100 lbs.....	0.40 to 0.70
Mutton, per lb (carcase).....	0.7 to 0.08
Oatmeal (per cwt.).....	0.40 to 0.42
Potatoes.....	0.25 to 0.35
Pork.....	0.10 to 0.11
Sheep pelts.....	0.00 to 0.00
Turkeys.....	0.10 to 0.12
Turkeys (per lb.).....	0.16 to 0.00
Geese.....	1.00 to 1.25
Bk osts.....	0.40 to 0.00
Pressed hay.....	10.50 to 11.00
Straw.....	0.30 to 0.08

Get your printing done at the Herald Office.

Calendar for July, 1910.

Table with columns for Day of Week, Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Rises, High Water, and Low Water. Includes Moon's Phases and dates for various events.

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes buncches in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Two of my children had scrofula sores which kept growing deeper and kept them from going to school for three months. Ointments and medicines did no good until I began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine caused the sores to heal, and the children have shown no signs of scrofula since." J. W. McGinn, Woodstock, Ont.

As an instance of the wonderful hold which the seigniorial system of land tenure has even to this day upon the habitants, who still reside upon the seigniories, the following story is told: A dependant farmer, who upon presenting himself to pay his tithe of one cent per annum was asked why he did not buy the farm on which he resided all his life and in that way become absolutely independent in the possession of a freehold deed, since he could well afford to do so, answered that the new order of things was distasteful to him, and he much preferred to pay his cent every year, and preserve his dependent position. This is not in any way a solitary instance and shows how deeply the roots of the old system are set in the people who have for hundreds of years resided on these old seigniories.

Another old seignior which possesses many features of particular interest, is that known as the Seigniorie de St. David, situated in the heart of the French Canadian country. The manor house was built by the first Wardele who came to this country and was for many years the seat of this distinguished Canadian family. The architecture of the manor house, while in the main possessing the salient characteristics of the old French houses has incorporated in it many features which are distinctly German, thereby reflecting the nationality of the builder who came to Canada from near Stuttgart in Germany. It was in a measure a reproduction of his home in that city, being a large square stone structure with an enormous roof, the whole containing two stories and an attic. It was beautifully situated on undulating ground, surrounded on three sides by the River David, the waters of which drove the wheel of the old grist and saw mills in the neighborhood. It was like an oasis in the desert, the country for miles around being as level as a prairie. The old house was embowered in trees and shut in beautiful grounds. The fruit trees were imported from the seigneur's old home in Germany, as were also the grape vines, from which real Rhine wine was made. At one time this seignior was owned by a French Huguenot, named Dr. Calvet, who was said to have been a political traitor, and it is also said that he received harsh treatment from the government of Governor Haldimand.

The late Judge Wardele may be considered as "the last of the old Barons," because he was the last seigneur to render "Foi et Homage" to the Governor on the succession to the property in 1853, before the changes in this system of tenures rendered this ancient and picturesque custom obsolete. Time's effacing fingers have wiped out all beauty from the place and change and decay have destroyed the grand Lombardy poplars and stately elms, which at one time made this one of the beauty spots of the Province of Quebec.

Another of the ancient chateaux of Canada, which is woven into the warp and woof of the history of the country is the Chateau de Rampey, in the very heart of the city of Montreal. This building is one of the oldest, if not the oldest building in Canada, which is still in good condition, having been erected in the days of Louis XIV., and it is doubtful if there is another old house in Canada around which there clusters so many associations of bygone days of political and social life, not only in the days of the French regime, but also since the day Canada was won by the British on the Plains of Abraham. This fine old Chateau was built by Claude de Ramey, the eleventh governor of Montreal in 1705. Its site was then in the most fashionable quarter of the city. Nearby were the dwellings of such distinguished people as the D'Allebouts, D'Eschambaults, Barons de Longueuil, Madame de Portneuf, the widow of Baron de Beaucourt. Claude de Ramey was a man of considerable importance in the colony, holding many positions of trust, during a period of forty years. He married Mademoiselle Marie Charlotte Deny, who was a daughter of one of the most aristocratic houses of Canada. Within the old chateau were held many brilliant entertainments, and the leading ecclesiastical, military and political dignitaries of the state, were entertained within its walls. It was here that the councils of war were held, and it was here also that the terms of peace were considered. The noble red men came to the chateau to air their grievances to the governor, as did also members of the noblesse, all having meted out to them justice and good advice by the excellent governor de Ramey. No partiality was shown by him in his dispensation of justice. Later, the chateau became the property of the Company of the West Indies, and ultimately was bought by the Government as a residence for the governor. During the time of the American invasion of Canada Benjamin Franklin and his fellow commissioners Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and Samuel Chase, who were sent here to treat with the Canadian Government, resided during their stay in the old chateau. Franklin brought with him a printer by the name of Mesplet, who set up his cases and hand press in the basement of the building, and this is the first recorded instance of a printing press being operated in Canada. After Franklin had returned to Philadelphia, Mesplet remained in Canada, and founded the first paper in the city of Montreal, the Gazette. This building has been more fortunate than some of the other ancient structures of the country, as it was rescued from inevitable decay and ruin by being purchased by the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, who have retained it for the headquarters of the society. In it now are gathered many of the relics of the past, which have found a safe resting place from Time's despoiling hand. In its picture gallery may be seen the portraits of nearly all of the governors of Canada before and since the capitulation of Quebec and various others connected with the history of Quebec.

The Chateau Bigot, or "The Hermitage," as it is known among the English people of Quebec today, is possessed of an absorbing history, as it has been the abode of both a man of the highest and noblest character, and once also was the dwelling of one whose deeds will ever remain a stain on the pages of the history of Canada. Within these venerable walls, the good Intendant Talon was accustomed to call together his advisers, to consult with him with regard to matters of state. Those were troublesome times for Canada, and she required and forunately had good men at the helm of the ship of state to direct her affairs. The mother country was very parsimonious in her treatment of the struggling young colony, and only such wise and able statesmen as Talon, and the men whom he gathered about him would have ever piloted her safely through the critical moment of her existence.

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

"I'm glad they moved away." "What's the matter? Didn't you like them?" "Yes, but they had a dog and a canary, and if they had stayed I just know they'd have asked me to care for them while they went away for their summer vacation."

Mrs. Holliday, Box No. 86, Wroster, Ont., writes:—"I must say that we have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for over seventeen years, and have found nothing to equal it for all Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, etc. Our house is never without a bottle of the Extract and I can recommend it to be kept in every home, especially where there are children."

A few doses have often cured when doctors' prescriptions and other remedies have failed. Its effects are marvellous. It acts like a charm. Relief is almost instantaneous. We wish to warn the public against being imposed on by unscrupulous dealers who substitute the so-called Strawberry Compounds for "Dr. Fowler's."

Suffered from Heart Trouble and Nervousness for Six Years

Lost All Desire To Live. WAS FINALLY CURED BY THE USE OF MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

Mr. Regis Lavallee, Sorel, Que., writes: "For six years, at least, I suffered from heart trouble and nervousness which took from me all desire to work and even to live. When I found myself in this condition and getting worse I took the medicine the doctor prescribed for me but without any result."

"One evening I was reading the paper when I saw your advert., so cut it out and the next day went to the druggist and procured a box, and since that time my nervous system has been in perfect condition."

"Be assured, gentlemen, that I will never be without Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for they gave me strength to work and support my mother, who is an infirm widow and of whom I am the only support."

"I was assured, gentlemen, that I will never be without Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for they gave me strength to work and support my mother, who is an infirm widow and of whom I am the only support."

beauty of the surrounding gardens. Sombre and majestic, it rose with its massive doors and mullioned windows, all of which were kept barred, oft-times holding within their four walls, victims who were guests against their will.

Such then is a brief glance at an ancient and effete institution, which would be regarded as an anachronism to-day, but which in "its day and generation" possessed its advantages as well as its disadvantages. As a country grows and prospers and becomes wealthy, and its people are permitted more leisure, for a consideration of the history of the past, they will find that the material appanages derived from such sources are small, but the romantic and emotional value of them, cannot be overestimated. There are to-day hundreds of the progeny of these ancient seigneurs in the province of Quebec and if these traditions of the past serve no other purpose for them, they at least indicate that they possess a proud and distinguished ancestry which will always remain a source of gratification to them.

Mrs. Dorkins (calling from top of stairway)—John, have you locked all the rubber shoes in the safe? Mr. Dorkins—Yes. Mrs. Dorkins—Well tie the dog near the rubber plant and turn out the lights.

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

If you want opportunity to knock at your door tomorrow you've got to make a bid for it today. Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria. "How much vacation are you going to get this summer?" "About \$2 worth, I guess."

Has Used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry

For Over Seventeen Years FOR DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, SUMMER COMPLAINT, ETC.

Mrs. Holliday, Box No. 86, Wroster, Ont., writes:—"I must say that we have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for over seventeen years, and have found nothing to equal it for all Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, etc. Our house is never without a bottle of the Extract and I can recommend it to be kept in every home, especially where there are children."

A few doses have often cured when doctors' prescriptions and other remedies have failed. Its effects are marvellous. It acts like a charm. Relief is almost instantaneous. We wish to warn the public against being imposed on by unscrupulous dealers who substitute the so-called Strawberry Compounds for "Dr. Fowler's."

The original is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Price 35c.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1909 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. F. Madigan.

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

Lime. We are now supplying best quality of Lime at kilns on St. Peter's Road, suitable for building and farming purposes, in barrels or bulk by car load. C. Lyons & Co. April 28—4i

Morson & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys; Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I. MONEY TO LOAN. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada. D. C. McLeod, K. C. J. W. BENTLEY

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

Some Reasons Why Farmers and Gardeners should buy CARTER'S Tested Seeds!

We have been in the seed business for thirty years. It is no side line with us. We are here buying or selling or making contracts for growing different varieties in different countries all the year round. We sell only such seeds as are best adapted to our soil and climate, and our long experience has gained for us this knowledge. Our supplies of seeds are carefully tested for Germination and Purity by competent persons before sending out. Our supply of No. 1 Clover and Timothy, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn, Buckwheat, Turnip Seed, etc., etc., is procured from the most reliable sources. Many varieties are grown especially for us. We do the largest Seed Business in the Maritime Provinces. We do not sell cheap seed of inferior quality. "The Best and only the Best" is our motto. Buy "Carter's Tested Seeds" and you are safe. Over one hundred and sixty reliable merchants sell them. Our prices are as low as seeds of equal high standard can be bought for in Canada.

CARTER & CO., Ltd., Seedsmen to the people of P. E. Island, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

HARDWARE! Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices. WHOLESALE and RETAIL Fennel and Chandler

WE HAVE IN STOCK For the Summer Trade a fine selection of TEMPERANCE DRINKS! FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, etc. If you need anything in Pipes, Tobacco, Cigars or Cigarettes, we can supply you. DROP IN AND INSPECT. JAMES KELLY & CO. June 23, 1909—3m

Spring & Summer Weather Spring and Summer 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

Job Work! Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Tickets, Dodgers, Posters, Check Books, Receipt Books, Note Heads, Note Books of Hand, Letter Heads

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.

Amherst Boots Price \$2.50. 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, \$1.50 to \$2.75. Women's " " 1.25 to 1.75. Boys' " " 1.50 to 2.00. Girls' " " 1.10 to 1.35. Child's " " 1.00. Alley & Co.

Pressed Hay WANTED! We will buy some good bright Timothy Hay. C. Lyons & Co. Feb. 10th, 1909—2i. 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. MARITIME EXPRESS —VIA— Intercolonial Railway —IS— THE TRAIN BETWEEN Halifax —AND— Montreal. Meal Table d'hote Breakfast 75c. Luncheon 75c. Dinner \$1.00. Direct connection at Bonaventure Union Depot with G and Trunk trains for the West.

Thin Milk

How can the baby grow strong if the nursing mother is pale and delicate? Scott's Emulsion makes the mother strong and well; increases and enriches the baby's food.



How can the baby grow strong if the nursing mother is pale and delicate? Scott's Emulsion makes the mother strong and well; increases and enriches the baby's food.