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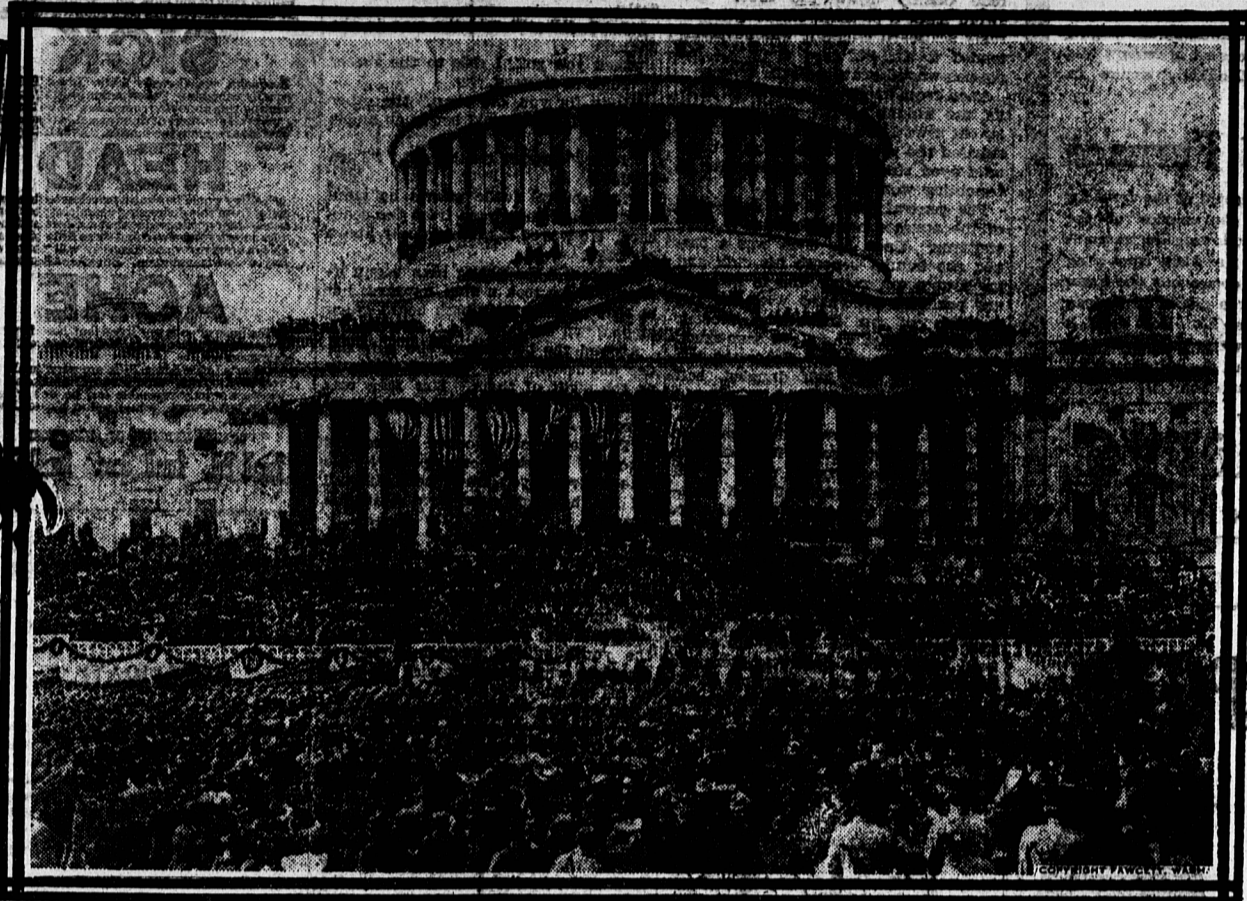
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## INSTALLING CHIEF MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE

By WALDON FAWCETT



How the United States Capitol Appears During the Inauguration of a President

The American republic, as becomes a nation with supposedly democratic ideals, is not much given to that pomp and splendor which characterizes the ceremonies at monarchical courts. Nevertheless, the sovereign people and the national government do co-operate once every four years to produce an impressive spectacle that in imposing pageantry is quite the peer of any state function to be witnessed anywhere in the world. The occasion for this climax of a popular display is the inauguration of a newly-elected president of the United States, and since there is always greater popular interest and a more elaborate programme when a president is inaugurated for a new term than is the case when a chief magistrate is installed in office for a second term, it goes without saying that the inauguration of 1909 promises to be particularly brilliant.

Furthermore, each successive inauguration surpasses its predecessors as a monster-free show. This is right and natural, since the nation is constantly progressing; the population increasing and the prestige of the presidency growing. As the citizens of the national capital, who on any previous similar occasion, compared with that of former years, it may be mentioned that the fund which has been raised for this year's spectacle has reached much nearer the \$100,000 mark than any on previous similar occasions.

As a matter of fact, the Washington subscribers to this expense fund invariably get their money back after the inauguration, for the thousands of people who pay \$5 each to attend that crowning glory, the inaugural ball, roll up a fund that not only defrays the expenses of the ball itself, but reimburses the contributors to the general fund. Nevertheless, this popular subscription is a very necessary means to an end, for the inaugural ball admission fees are not in hand to close to March 4, whereas the spending of money on inauguration preparations begins months in advance.

As a matter of fact, the prelude to this stupendous one-day show is found in more

standing barched in a blizzard. On the other hand, Presidents Hayes, Garfield, McKinley and Roosevelt had fair weather.

It is because of this bugbear of uncertainty as regards the weather that window overlooking the route of the great parade command a premium on the eventful day. Prospective spectators can secure seats on more or less pretentious viewing stands at prices ranging all the way from 50 cents for a camp stool, perched on top of a store box, to \$5 for a parquet chair in the covered stand opposite the White House, and directly facing the president's reviewing stand. But all these stands are more or less exposed to the weather. Comfortably furnished and well heated rooms are naturally preferred by persons to whom expense is no object. However, it is difficult to secure the smallest windows overlooking Pennsylvania avenue for less than \$15 or \$20 and from that the prices range upward to \$75 or \$100 per window. There has been in instances when \$1,000 and \$2,000 was paid weeks before inauguration for a one-day lease on large rooms with a number of windows overlooking the avenue.

There are four big events on the inaugural program—the exercises at the Capitol, the monster parade, the display of fireworks in the evening and the inaugural ball. All save the last of these are free to every well-behaved citizen, providing the said citizen has patience and ingenuity enough in buffeting crowds to get within sight of the memorable moving picture.

The inaugural ceremony proper, which takes place about noon on the steps of the Capitol, is perhaps the most dignified and significant feature of this busy day's doings. All arrangements for the ceremony at the Capitol are in the hands of an official committee consisting of three members of the United States Senate and a similar number of Representatives. This committee spends about \$16,000 in making preparations, including the outfit necessary for erecting on the steps of the Capitol a monster frame structure with a rostrum for the president, and seats for 6,000 distinguished spectators. By an odd coincidence, Senator Knox, who is to be secretary of state in the Taft cabinet, is chairman of the special committee this year, and it is probable that his last duties as a Senator will be in this important role.

Following the precedent established on similar occasions in the past, the President elect will be escorted to the Capitol on Inauguration Day by the committee on arrangements and will enter the Senate wing by the bronze door. He will go directly to the President's room, where he will remain until the same committee waits on him and escorts him to the Senate chamber. He will then occupy the seat reserved for him in front of the Vice President's desk. The procedure in the case of the newly elected Vice President will be similar to that just described, with the exception of the fact that he will, of course, be escorted to the Vice President's room, there to await the opening of the proceedings in the Senate chamber. Just before the adjournment of the present Senate the oath of office will be administered to the new Vice President by the president of the Senate pro tempore. Then, after prayer by Edward Everett Hale, Vice President Sherman will deliver his inaugural address and administer the oath of office to those senators-elect whose terms begin on the same day.

At the conclusion of the organization of the Senate those assembled in the Senate chamber, and including all the foreign diplomats in full court uniform, will proceed in carefully prescribed order through the rotunda of the Capitol to the platform in the centre portico of the Capitol. When all are assembled the oath of office will be administered to the President-elect by the Chief Justice, or, in his absence, by the senior justice present. The President will then deliver his inaugural address. At the conclusion of the address the President is driven quickly to the White House, and after a brief interval for lunch, takes his place on the reviewing stand, facing Pennsylvania Avenue, directly in front of the Presidential mansion, to review the great parade. The retiring President, rides with his successor to the Capitol when the new ruler goes to take the oath of office, and heretofore it has also been customary for the man who has been suddenly transformed into an ex-President to journey back to the White House with the "new tenant." However, Theodore Roosevelt will smugly precede in this as in other things. He will not return to the White House with



Gen. Bull General Marshall of the Cavalry

The regular soldiery will be overshadowed in point of numbers by the National Guard representing the great majority of the states of the Union, and by a civic division that will encompass marching clubs of all kinds from all sections of the country.

The President's personal escort is always of great interest to inauguration spectators. Famous cavalry organizations, such as the First City Troop of Philadelphia, and Squadron A, of New York—famous as horsemen and as wearers of gorgeous uniforms—eagerly seek this honor. This year the distinction falls to the lot of the renowned Troop A, of Cleveland, Ohio, the crack cavalry organization of the middle West, and which served in a similar capacity for Presidents Hayes, Garfield and McKinley—the other Presidents of Buckley's birth. Col. Webb C. Hayes, son of the late ex-President, who made arrangements for this year's escort service by the troop, plans to have 150 troopers in line, each mounted on a jet black horse.

The night spectacle of inauguration day outshines that of the day. On the President's 80-acre back yard in the rear of the White House there is the most pretentious display of fireworks ever devised and at the same time the streets adjacent to the White House, the public buildings and a "Court of Honor" are suddenly aglow with a masterpiece of fantastic electric illumination. This year \$15,000 will be spent on this electrical free show, as compared with \$5,000 expended four years ago. At the huge Peniston Building, transformed into a fairland of lights and flags and flowers and music, a throng of more than 10,000 people dance till morning in honor of the new President who, with his family, looks on from a lavishly bedecked balcony.

WALDON FAWCETT.

Edouard Fatis, who died last week at the age of ninety-seven, was the oldest dramatic critic in the world, so far as the records are available of those who honor that calling by claiming it as their own. He began his journalistic career on the "Independence Reige," as long ago as 1839, and only last month wrote a long review of a new piece at the Theatre de la Monnaie. He was at the first night of "La Postillon de Longumpan," and the artists whom he had seen included Adolphe Nourrit, Duprez, Marie Dorval, and Frederic Lemaire. "At my age one gives up dying," was the answer, the other day, to a friend who congratulated him on his hale old age. He held the post of conservator of the Royal Library at Brussels.

## A NOBLE ARMY OF MEN AND WOMEN

The average man and woman of the present day is a fairly well educated person and takes pride in knowing what the world is doing from day to day and year to year.

You can ask him, or her, as the case may be, a number of questions, religious, political or otherwise, and receive answers satisfactory in every way.

There is one question, however, and a simple one at that, to which but few could give an intelligible reply. What is the real work of the Salvation Army, how is it conducted, and what effect it is having upon the city of Charlottetown?

On someone says, "easily answered." "These enthusiasts do some good in their own way, they make considerable noise on the street, every evening, they look after a drunkard now and then, and the rest of the time they probably pray."

It is the intention of the writer, to throw a little light on this subject, not only of local but world wide importance in as brief a manner as possible.

The Citadel is too well known for comment of any kind, except perhaps to remark that while it is by no means a beautiful structure, it serves full well the purpose it is used for.

Upon entering a small room on the ground floor, the first thing which will probably catch the visitor's eye is a library catalogue neatly arranged, and placed upon the wall in a prominent place.

The books are divided into three classes, namely Junior, Intermediate and Senior. They number in all three hundred and eighty, and in the whole collection nothing which pertains to anything but a standard nature can be found.

In arranging this some of the staff at least must have found time to cease from singing, and making a noise.

At present the local corp is composed of seventy active soldiers, and fifteen converts, or recruits, as they are called, with one Captain and one Lieutenant.

The program for Sunday's work is made up in this manner:

Seven—eight a. m. Prayer Meeting,

9.45—10.30 young people's class, 10.30—11 open air service, 11—12.38 holiness meeting, 2 p. m. Sunday School, 2.30—3 open air service, 3.40—3.50 Salvation meeting, 6.30—7 prayer meeting, 7.30 open air service, and 7.30—9.30 evening service.

The other days vary somewhat. On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday an open air service is held between half past seven and eight, and a salvation meeting between eight, and half past nine.

On Wednesday, in addition to the regular daily services, a meeting for children is held between seven and eight, and one for soldiers and converts, from eight to nine thirty.

A statistical look is kept by one of the officers in which the attendance at all the meetings is registered and submitted to the captain at the end of every week. He in turn submits them to head quarters, by this means even up in Toronto it is known exactly what is being done down here.

The following interesting figures taken from the latest reports are herewith submitted.

Open air attendance for the month of May 1909, five hundred and fifty nine soldiers.

In-door attendance for the same period four thousand two hundred and forty three.

Collections for the week ending July 25th, \$18.85. It may be as well to add that this was a special week, and consequently the amount received is much higher than usual.

Expenditure for the same week. Rent of Barracks \$5.25, Sick and Wounded, \$0.50, Provincial Fund \$2.07, J. A. Fund \$0.12, Burial Fund \$0.10, Captain's Salary \$6.13, Lieutenant's Salary \$6.13. Telegrams \$0.30, Hall Cleaned \$1.00.

The books are closed every Friday night.

Regarding the sick and wounded fund, \$0.50 a week is paid as stated, and when a member of the corp becomes sick, he receives the sum of \$2.00 per week till restored to good health. In the Provincial Fund, all money above expenses 10 per cent is deducted and sent to headquarters.

It is not to be supposed that the Captain and Lieutenant's salaries are

always as large as here stated. As a matter of fact they are often considerably lower, and never before have amounted to \$6.00 or over.

Another phase of the Army work is the visiting done every week by the Captain and Lieutenant.

This takes up no less than eighteen hours during the six days it is carried out.

Perfect system is in evidence here, as in the other branches.

All visits are registered, and a detailed report made out regarding them, such as what kind of a welcome received, time spent in prayer, and so forth.

These calls are not extended simply to the poor and destitute, but to all classes, and it is a pleasure to note that in nine cases out of ten the Army representatives receive the heartiest of welcomes.

In the hospitals especially their arrival is looked forward to by the rich and suffering with untold pleasure. Once every week they visit the two city institutions leaving words of comfort and cheer before departing.

These visits, or this line of work does not in any way clash with that of the local clergy, far from it, for from the Reverend Gentlemen in question the Army is given much but the highest praise. Their warmest sympathy is extended towards the organization and very often a minister can be heard speaking at one of the meetings in the Citadel.

Still another branch of the work presents itself to view, namely that of the distribution of the "War Cry" and "Young Soldier."

Two hundred and thirty copies of the former are disposed of weekly, and one hundred and seventy five of the latter paper.

Every paper sent from Toronto, must be sold and the amount realized promptly remitted in full.

The local corps is allowed a commission of ten per cent for selling the "War Cry" in the form of a coupon which can only be redeemed in trade such as uniforms, hand instruments and other Army requisits.

John Smith comes to the City fresh from the country and all the advantages of good home training.

He is an ambitious lad and his head is full of plans for the future, plans for making a name for himself, and plans for placing the old folks at home in a position where care and worry will be entirely a thing of the past.

Smith's intentions are good, but after a time temptations never before dreamt of begin to make themselves felt in a very forcible manner.

In the country, somehow or other, it was easier to lead the life a man should live.

The healthy recreation one could indulge in, the glorious scenery one could gaze upon without money and without price, and the dreams of the future all helped to do away with evil thoughts and actions.

Now the scene is changed, and things which from a distance seemed so easy to perform, appear almost beyond the strength of man.

John Smith once a manly man, like many another weak human being falls lower, and lower, and lower till the awful moment comes when he is forced to gaze upon himself in the mirror of self examination as a mere beast.

The church has tried in every way to save him, it has failed, and he is unable to make any effort on his part to reform.

One night, intoxicated as usual, he hears in a semi dazed manner the voice of a woman singing in sweet clear tones, "Come unto me, and I will give you rest."

"Rest" he mutters with a curse.

what know I of rest, and he starts to stagger homewards.

But some unseen force, commands him to remain and he does.

He hears more singing, and he hears men and women boldly professing their faith in Christ.

Not Saints, their own words deny that, but soldiers, some of whom were once as low in the mire of degradation as himself, and now by some means or other raised to the worthwhile type of manhood and womanhood.

He is interested, lifted for the moment out of himself, and as best he can he gives over to the Citadel soldiers for his trouble a grip of the hand, and is called "brother." He, a mere outcast, placed upon an equal standing with respected men and women.

At last through a revulsion of feelings, emotion, call it what you will he is converted and humbly kneels at the penitent form.

The next day he is looked up and encouraged in every way.

When the monthly meeting of the investigating committee is held the name of John Smith is brought up and as he has been taking a good stand someone proposes that his name be entered upon the recruits list, and such is then done.

Another month passes, and once more the committee meets.

Again Smith's name is brought up, and it is found that his repentance has been sincere, and he is desirous of entering the Army.

The regulations, commonly known as the Articles of War, are carefully read over and explained to him, and then he is publicly enrolled as a full fledged soldier.

In time he may become an officer or reach even a higher rank, but that of course is another story.

To look for a moment upon the darker side of the question, suppose that after a time the craving for the old life becomes too great, and Smith falls once again, sinks deeper and deeper and at last dies, killed in drunken brawl. What action would the Army take, could it be up to the time of his death be called a soldier?

It would be absolutely impossible to strike his name of the soldier's list, so strict is the rule regarding this matter.

He would be followed up with the utmost care and patience, and at last when every effort to reclaim him had failed, his name would not be erased



MAJOR A. G. PEAKE, the new adjutant of the 4th Reg. C.A.

but placed upon the ex soldiers list, and then it would remain forever.

One last supposition. Imagine that after a time he has completely atoned for the past, and wished to join a church due to personal feelings. Would he receive encouragement or not?

Everything would be done to make the way as easy as possible for him to do so.

The captain would introduce him to some clergymen, and leave him in that good gentleman's charge.

Before concluding it is but justly due to refer, however briefly, to the Army Code Book, in which the Army Regulations or Articles of War are printed.

This book was published no less than forty-five years ago and during the long period which has elapsed since that time it has not been found necessary to make ornamental change, and consequently the book is today practically the same as when first issued. This fact to say the least is a wonderful one.

But recently when the Army Bill was going through Parliament on its first reading, a prominent politician glanced over the book and exclaimed "This is a marvel of system and ingenuity."

Enough has been said without going into further details, and it is hoped, most sincerely hoped, that by throwing a little light on a subject of this nature, those who before have not read between the lines, have not been enabled to see deeper than the music, marching and testifying, will be enabled to do so at least to some extent.

And so the gallant little band, sacred and scoffed at, abused and ridiculed, goes quietly on in the lowly work of elevating and uplifting the brotherhood of man.

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