

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22, 1909

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"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.

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



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.

Fall and Winter Weather.

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,

PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Giving all orders strict attention.

Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers

H. McMILLAN

Dominion Coal Company

RESERVE COAL.

As the season for importing Coal in this Province is again near, we beg to advise dealers and consumers of Coal that we are in a position to grant orders for cargoes of Reserve, Screened, Run of mine, Nut and Slack Coal, F. O. B., at loading piers Sydney, Glouce Bay or Louisbourg, C. B.

Prices quoted on application, and all orders will receive our careful attention by mail or wire.

Reserve Coal is well known all over this Island, and is most extensively used for domestic and steam purposes.

Schooners are always in demand during the season and chartered at highest current rates of freight. Good despatch guaranteed schooners at loading piers.

Peake Bros. & Co.,

Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 21, 1909-41

Watch Department.

VERY FINE timekeeping watches with 21 jewels adjusted to heat, cold, and five positions. Also 7, 15 and 17 jewel watches, from the larger men's size to the tiny watch worn in wrist bracelets. Watches cleaned and put in first class order.

Ring Department.

Ladies' rings set with diamonds, ruby, opal, amethyst, pearl and other gems. Signet rings for engraving, emblem rings, children's rings. Rings repaired, stones re-set.

Spectacle Department.

We fit spectacles and eyeglasses up, both in frames and in rimless, after testing each eye separately or on Drs. prescription.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

Souvenir Post Cards

Are a nice thing to send to friends abroad. We have a fine selection of City and Provincial views to select from.

The following are some of the titles.

One color 2 cents each.

St. Joseph's Convent, Ch'town	Bishop's Palace & Church (Queen)
St. Dunstan's College, "	Interior St. Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown
Notre Dame Convent, "	View of Charlottetown from Hillsborough Bridge
Hillsborough Bridge	Soldiers Monument
	Victoria Park

Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents.

Victoria Park, Charlottetown	Pioneer Family, five generations
Black Hills, P. E. I.	Among the Birches
City Hospital	A Morning Walk, Bonshaw
Crossing the Capes	Trout Fishing
Str. Stanley in ice	A Rustic Scene
Sir Minto in ice	North Cape
Apple Blossoms	By Still Waters
Travellers Rest	The Border of the Woods
Beautiful Autumn	Harvesting Scene
Terrace of Rocks	A Shady Nook
Catching Smelts at S' Side	Surt Bathing, North Cape
Sunset at S' Side Harbor	Looking Seaward
Summer S. Summerside	
High School, "	

We also have a large variety of Comic Cards at one cent each. Any number of cards will be sent by mail providing one cent extra is added for each 10 cards.

EUREKA TEA.

If you have ever 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.

Julian, the Apostate.

Among the ancient historians, Constantine, in a few words the sage of the exorcism and the ravages of the persecutions of the early Christians: "Though I had a hundred mouths and tongues, with an iron breast, it would be impossible for me to describe the various and horrid tortures that were inflicted on the gallant Christians throughout the provinces of the Roman Empire."

He thus relates more at large the atrocities of which he witnessed with his own eyes. "Innumerable multitudes," says he, "were imprisoned in every place, and the dungeons formerly destined for murderers and the vilest criminals, were then filled with bishops and priests, and deacons, readers, and exorcists; so that there was no room left for those condemned for crimes. But, when the former edict was followed by another, in which it was ordered that the prisoners should be permitted to have their liberty if they sacrificed, but persisting, they should be punished with the most excruciating torture, who could tell the number of those martyrs that suffered death for their religion?"

"Thousands, both men and women, and children, despising the present life for the sake of Our Saviour's doctrine, submitted to death in various shapes. Some, after being tortured with scorpions and the rack, and the most dreadful agonies, which one might shudder to hear, were finally committed to the flames; some were plunged and drowned in the sea; others voluntarily offered their own heads to the executioners; others died in the agonies; others died in the agonies, some wasted away by famine, and others again fixed to the cross. Some, indeed, were executed as malefactors usually were; others, more cruelly, were nailed with the head downwards, and kept alive until they were destroyed by starving on the cross itself."

The Roman Emperor, Julian, one of the most heartless persecutors of the Church, was born at Ossa in Pontus, in the year 331. He was the son of Julius Constantine, the grandson of Constantine Chlorus, and the nephew of Constantine the Great. When Constantine II ordered the mass descendants of Constantine to be executed, he was spared by his mother, Theodora, to be put to death, he made an exception in favor of Julian and his half-brother Gallus, whose tender years did not excite his apprehension; but he banished them to certain cities of Asia and Bithynia, and ultimately confined them in the strong castle of Macellum. During the period of their restraint Julian was instructed in the doctrines of the Christian faith.

In 351 G. was taken from prison, invested with the dignity of Caesar, and made prefect of the East. Through his mediation Julian was liberated, and permitted to fix his residence in any of the Asiatic cities. After the murder of Gallus he again became an object of distrust to Constantine, who had him transported to Italy and imprisoned at Milan, where he having been liberated by the intervention of the Empress, Eusebia, he retired to Athens. Constantine soon recalled him, and on November 8, 365, proclaimed him Caesar, and gave him his sister, Helena in marriage.

He was sent to defend the fortress near the Rhine against the incursions of the Germans. After having freed himself from the cares of war, he applied more than ever to his favorite occupation of promoting the cause of Aristianism. By his orders, the orthodox bishops were driven from their sees, banished, imprisoned, and compelled by threats and ill treatment to sign ambiguous formulas which might afterwards be served as a confirmation of the heresy. But neither artifice nor violence could make Aristianism prevail in the Church, and even in the midst of the storm, the far greater number of both the pastors and the faithful unwaveringly adhered to the profession of the true faith.

While Constantine disturbed the whole Christian flock, Julian was discharging his duties and fulfilling his perilous commission in Gaul with great success. This prince, who afterwards deserved the surname of Apostate, at first displayed only great gentleness. His principal care was to re-establish good order in the province, and discipline in the armies. Attached by numerous orders of Alemanni and Frank, he not only delivered the country from their invasions, but entirely defeated even of their kings in a great battle near Strasbourg, pursued them beyond the Rhine, and subdued them by repeated victories. Constantine became jealous and alarmed at the increasing glory of the young Caesar; and, being more over attacked by the Persians, he thought it a proper opportunity to deprive Julian of a considerable portion of his troops. Accordingly, some legions were commanded to depart from Gaul into Asia. This order caused great discontent, both among the soldiers and the inhabitants who entreated them not to abandon a country which they had so well defended; at last, the troops revolted, and proclaimed Julian Emperor. With real or feigned reluctance, he accepted the title offered him by the soldiers, took the diadem, and not being able to settle his difference with Constantine in a peaceful manner, advanced as far as Siracusa to fight against that prince, who, after all, had been his benefactor as well as his sovereign. Fortunately for his cause, the death of Constantine delivered him from his perplexing position, and preserved the empire from the horrors of a new civil war.

Julian proceeded to Constantinople, where he was acknowledged Emperor. The beginning of his reign was remarkable for the ardor with which he affected to redress the abuses of the late government; but in this prince, good was always attended with evil. He aimed at nothing so much as the restoration of the worship of idols, and the destruction of the religion of Christ, which he had already publicly renounced. He pursued this twofold object with incessant and unabated activity; though he endeavored to effect it more by dissimulation and artful measures than by open force and violence.

While all favors were lavished on a crowd of miserable sophists and magicians by whom he was constantly surrounded, the Christians experienced nothing from him but contempt, vexations and disgrace. On all occasions he loaded them with insult, and openly violated in their regard the most common laws of equity; expelling them from the rights of citizenship, and from fair trial in the courts of justice; forbidding them to teach and to be taught in the schools, not admitting anyone to offices of trust and authority; continually endeavoring to make apostates; and, notwithstanding his feigned moderation, often giving secret orders to put to death those on whom other means of seduction had produced no effect.

Julian desired, above all things, to bring discredit upon the predictions of Our Saviour and of the prophet Daniel concerning his entire and irreparable destruction of the temple of Jerusalem. He invited the Jews, by a flattering letter, to concur in the enterprise, and they, elated with joy, flattered from all parts to Jerusalem. The trenches were opened, the new foundations were ready to be laid, and the Jews, already begun to triumph, when, during the night, a sudden earthquake destroyed the trenches, overturned the scaffolding, and buried many workmen under the ruins; at the same time, the prodigious heap of lime, sand and other materials, which had been prepared, was scattered by whirlwinds.

Julian now began war with Persia, and after several victories received a wound in a battle fought June 26, 363, and died the following day. It is related that, when he felt himself mortally wounded, he threw a handful of his blood towards heaven, uttering these blasphemous words against Our Lord: "Thou hast conquered, O Galilee!"—The New York Freeman's Journal.

Proof Given of a Miracle.

A series of Christian scientists are greatly assisted by a remarkable incident at a non-Catholic mission.

What gave a little zest to the mission for non-Catholics in the Parish church in San Francisco recently, conducted by a band from the Apostolic Mission House, was the presence of a large number of Christian Scientists. These bright-eyed intelligent folk came every night and everyone was loaded with questions for the missionaries, Fathers Doyle, Walsh and Towey.

One of the questions read: "I listened with interest to your proofs that the power of forgiving sins exists in the Catholic Church today, and I am about convinced that is so. But what about the power of healing? Was it given at the same time? Has it vanished?"

Father Doyle was answering the question that evening. "Not so," he replied. "The power of healing has always remained with the Church. It was exercised in Apostolic times in a more striking way because there was need of abundant proof to convince the pagan world of the truth of Christianity. But the same power of healing has been exercised ever since. The lives of the saints and the increasing glory of the saints bear witness that the

gift of miracles has been present in the Church in all ages. Read the story of Lourdes if you want proof of this in modern times."

He then related a miracle that came under his own observation at Lourdes, where a man born blind received his sight. Then to prove still further his statement, Father Doyle proceeded to read an affidavit that Father Wyman had given him as he ascended the pulpit, in which a well known mining man of Nevada County, California, declares under oath that he had been suffering from a stroke of paralysis for nine years. His left side was withered and the doctors pronounced the case incurable. Last May he began with some Catholic friends a novena. He himself was a non-Catholic at the time. At the termination of the novena he found, and the doctors certified, that he was completely cured. When he began he could not walk alone. At the close of the novena his limbs had assumed their normal size and strength. Since then he has been received into the Church. All this was related in detail in the affidavit and sworn to before a notary public.

Father Doyle was quite unprepared for the climax which followed. No sooner had he finished reading the affidavit and turned to the next question when a strong, healthy-looking man stood up in the middle of the church and said in a loud, clear voice: "I am the man."

This produced a profound sensation. Everyone present, particularly the entire Christian Scientist, showed signs of being affected by the instance, and after the services were the gentleman who had borne witness the center of an interested and sympathetic crowd. It seemed a providential answer to the question of the Christian Scientist and several of them applied later for instruction in preparation for entering the Church.—The New York Freeman's Journal.

"Gentle is as Gentle Does."

Matthew Prior, a poet of social attainments, when twitted with his lowly origin, asked the old question: When Adam delved and Eve span, Who was then the gentleman?

It would not matter much according to W. K. Chesterton, who defines a gentleman as "a man with a particular kind of good manners produced by a particular kind of economic security and uninterupted lineage." His manners are merely external conventions which some inherit and others, such as sailors and butchers, do not; he may be a thief or even a liar; of a particular kind, and still be a gentleman, for it is not what he is but what he seems to be that wins the designation. Thus has the good word gentleman shared the fate of "villain," which once designated an honest farmer; so that now one prefers to be called unequivocally a man. But fortunately, though the grand old name of gentleman has depreciated, the thing for which it stands continues to exist. "Economic security and uninterupted lineage" are not associated with miners, yet we have been reading lately a true story of real gentlemen in a coal mine—the last place Mr. Chesterton would look for his conventional type.

Twenty-one rough miners, mostly Slavs and Italians, had been employed for seven days in the Cherry coal-pit, Illinois. They rated a barrier against fire and gas and their fairly divided what food remained. This was soon exhausted and the only water to relieve their burning thirst was the sooty drops that seeped from the coal walls. There was one sick man and all agreed that he should have the first share. Later two others became sick; the greater part of the water supply was given to those three and only one man of the remaining eighteen objected to the sacrifice. First-class passengers of shipwrecked vessels have not such a record. There was one pencil among the men and with that one pencil they all signed this declaration: "We, the undersigned, do not blame anyone for the accident that happened to give us in here and we believe that everybody has done all in their power to relieve us. With best wishes to all concerned." Cardinal Newman says that a gentleman is thoughtful of the feelings of those present. These rough men were thoughtful of even the about thought their we were straits might well excite all other thoughts; and then, copped up in their dark death dungeon, they continued to sing a hymn.

After seven days the barrier was broken open. The first message shouted to the rescuers was this: "Most of us are all right but there is one poor fellow, a Freshman, who is almost gone. He'd be dead

(Continued on fourth page.)

Had Weak Back.

Would Often Lie in Bed For Days, Sincerely Able To Turn Healed.

Mr. Arch. Schuman, Black Point, N.B., writes:—"For years I was troubled with weak back. Oftentimes I have lain in bed for days, being scarcely able to turn myself, and I have also been a great sufferer while trying to perform my household duties. I had doctors attending me without avail and tried liniments and plasters, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I was about to give up in despair when my husband induced me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and after using two boxes I am now well and able to do my work. I am positive Doan's Kidney Pills are all that you claim for them, and I would advise all kidney sufferers to give them a fair trial."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS are a purely vegetable medicine, relieving quick, permanent relief, without any after effects. A medicine that will absolutely cure Backache and all forms of Kidney and Bladder Diseases.

Price, 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers or The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

In ordering specify "Doan's."

Bolt.—"The Binkes must buy everything on the instalment plan."

Hammer.—"What makes you think so?"

Bolt.—"I heard Jimmie Binks ask his father whether their new baby could be taken away if they could keep up the payments."

I was cured of painful Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT. BAYARD McMULLIN. Chatham, Ont.

I was cured of Inflammation by MINARD'S LINIMENT. MRS. W. A. JOHNSON. Wash, Ont.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT. J. H. BAILEY. Parkdale, Ont.

Wigg—Hempelke had everything in his wife's name.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria. A brave man may grieve occasionally but he does not know how to grieve.

"Talk," said Uncle Eben, "is simple, like rain. A certain amount is welcome as necessary, but doggone it deluge!"

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

Koicker—"What is a football?" Bocker—"a piece of leather entirely surrounded by twenty-two men."

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper. Little Minna was saying her prayers. When she finished her petitions her mother said: "You have forgotten, dear, 'Make Minna a good girl, you know.'"

"Oh mother," she answered reproachfully, don't let your God forget about that, that's your lookout."

Millburn's Scoring Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Millburn's. Price 20 and 25 cents.

"What," he asked one boy, "is a skeleton?"

"The little scholar thought for a short time. "A skeleton?" he repeated. "A skeleton!" Please a skeleton is a man with his inside out and his outside in."

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

Could Not Sleep In The Dark.

Doctor Said Heart and Nerves Were Responsible.

There is many a man and woman lying in bed at night unable to sleep. Their eyes do not close in the event and refreshing repose that comes to those whose heart and nerves are right. So a constitutional disturbance, worry or disease has so debilitated and irritated the nervous system, that it cannot be quieted.

Mrs. Calvina Clark, Hammond, Ont., writes:—"About two years ago I began to be troubled with a disturbing sensation at night, when I would lie down, I got so bad I could not sleep in the dark, and would have to sit up and rub my eyes, they would become so much. My doctor said my heart and nerves were responsible. I saw Millburn's Heart and Nerve Pills advertised and got a box to try them. I took three boxes and can now lie down and sleep without the light and would have to sit up and rub my eyes. I feel much better and can now do my work."