The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES | CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1915 | VOL. XLIIV., NO. 37

SHOES

The home of good shoes is a shoe store for everybody to-day. We believe we can meet and satisfy the special requirements of every foot that comes to us. The right shoe for different purposes and the best shoe for different prices. That's the endeavor and the achievement of the shoe store. Make us prove it. We can and will.

Alley & Co.

135 Queen Street.

PLANT LINE!

Charlottetown to Boston

Commencing FRIDAY at noon, August 6th, the S. S. Halifax will leave Charlottetown for Boston via Hawkesbury and Halifax, and every FRIDAY at noon thereafter.

FROM BOSTON EVERY TUESDAY at noon.

For further information apply to

JAS. CARRAGHER Agent.
Ch'town, P. E. I, July 4, 1915—tf

Fire Insurance

Possibly from an oversight or want of thought you have put off insuring, or placing additional insurance to adequately protect yourself against loss by fire.

ACT NOW: CALL UP

DeBLOIS BROS.,
Charlottetown.

Water Street, Phone 521.
June 30, 1915—3m.

CHARLOTTETOWN STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED

Commencing MONDAY the 31st of MAY the

Steamer Northumberland

Leaves Charlottetown for Pictou, N.S., at 8 20 o'clock a. m., leaving Pictou on return about four o'clock p. m.

Steamer Empress

Leaves Summerside for Point du Chene, N. B., about 10 o'clock a m., leaving Point du Chene on return about 5.10 o'clock p. m.

G. W. WAKEFORD,
Manager.

Charlottetown, P. E Island.
June 2nd, 1915—tf.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Newson's Block, Charlottetown

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

McDonald Bros. Building,
Georgetown

July 26th 1912,—tf.

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

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law

Charlottetown, P. E. Islan

All kinds of Job Printing done at the Herald Office

Canadian Government Railways.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 3rd, 1915.

Trains Outward, Read Down.			ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.			Trains Inward, Read Up.			
P.M.	Noon.	A.M.				A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
3.45	12.00	7.35	Dep.	Charlottetown	Ar.	11.40	10.50		10.20
5.00	1.20	8.30	"	Hunter River	"	10.36	9.52		9.03
5.45	2.10	9.02	"	Emerald Jct.	"	9.59	9.21	5.45	8.10
6.22	2.55	9.27	"	Kensington	"	9.27	8.55	5.02	
7.00	3.30	9.50	Ar.	Summerside	Dep.	9.00	8.30	4.30	
		P.M.							
8.40		12.10	Dep.	Summerside	Ar.	8.45	5.30		
9.25		1.45	"	Port Hill	"	7.48	4.00		
10.27		3.10	"	O'Leary	"	7.04	2.40		
11.08		4.22	"	Alberton	"	6.19	1.35		
11.45		5.20	Ar.	Tignish	Dep.	5.45	12.30		
	P.M.					A.M.	P.M.		
9.25	6.00		Dep.	Emerald Jct.	Ar.		9.15		8.00
10.00	7.00		Ar.	Cape Traverse	Dep.		8.40		7.00
P.M.		A.M.							
3.00		6.50	Dep.	Charlottetown	Ar.	8.05	5.45		
4.10		8.40	"	Mt. Stewart	"	7.02	4.10		
4.36		9.17	"	Morell	"	6.33	3.27		
4.57		9.46	"	St. Peter's	"	6.11	2.55		
6.00		11.15	Ar.	Souris	Dep.	5.10	1.30		
7.10			Ar.	Elmira	Dep.	4.00			
		A.M.							
4.20		8.45	Dep.	Mt. Stewart	Ar.	7.00	3.55		
5.09		9.55	"	Cardigan	"	6.11	2.48		
5.30		10.25	"	Montague	"	5.49	2.20		
6.05		11.05	Ar.	Georgetown	Dep.	5.15	1.30		
	Sat. only	Daily ex. Sat. & Sun.					Daily ex. Sat. & Sun.		Sat. only
	3.10	3.10	Dep.	Charlottetown	Ar.		10.00		9.45
	4.25	4.57	"	Vernon River	"		8.23		8.31
	5.55	7.00	Ar.	Murray Harbor	Dep.		6.30		7.00

School Books

AND

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

TERM 1915-16

(Write for Course of Studies.)

We have provided a big stock of College Text Books, School Books, Work Books, Pens, Ink, Pencils, Penholders, Chalk, Crayons, Drawing Books, Drawing Paper, Examination Pads, Scribblers, Exercise Books, Note Books, Shorthand Note Books, Blotting Paper, Rulers, Erasers, everything required by the Pupils of the Public Schools.

Wholesale and Retail.
Lowest Prices.

CARTER & CO. LTD.

Booksellers and Stationers.

The Church in Siberia

For years Siberia was looked upon as a barred desolate waste, peopled by criminals who dragged out a miserable existence in a land of which little was known outside of official Russia. Of late years, whatever may have been the case in the past, Siberia is beginning to wear another aspect.

It is being opened up to Western civilization and commerce. Siberia is fast becoming the favorite and even fashionable route to the Far East. You may now travel across this vast continent in a most luxurious train of large, commodious sleeping car, elegantly fitted up, good dining car, piano, library, baths and every comfort. You have a long seat to yourself, and the conductor furnishes you with pillows, sheets and all you require.

A correspondent, describing some time ago the visitation of a Catholic Bishop to this part of his very extensive diocese and very scattered flock, writes as follows: The Government placed a railway carriage at the disposal of the prelate and the six priests who accompanied him. At the same time it fixed some awkard conditions. No demonstrations, or any show of triumph, could be permitted, no speeches must be made; no gifts must be presented. As usual, in this country, the best and safest way is to obliterate your individuality as much as possible; yet there is scarcely anything you cannot do if you do it quietly and make no fuss about it. The force of bureaucratic authority however diminishes as the square of the distance from its centre increases. It took him five months and a half and he covered 25,000 versts, and visited the distant islands of Sakhaline, establishing missions and founding new churches. The visitation of a diocese of over 225,000 square miles, without including the provinces of European Russia which are under his jurisdiction, is rather a formidable and arduous undertaking. It is about one and a half times larger than all Europe. extending from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific, to Tashkent and China in the south. Starting from Petrograd, the Bishop visited the Russian towns, Volgoda, Viatka, Perm, and Ekaterinburg, where there are well-built brick churches, the writer has frequently assisted at Mass in the two last mentioned. Then crossing the Urals by the curious sig-zag railway which runs up and down and round the spurs of the hills in such a manner that it is only with difficulty you can sit upright, you can soon enter Siberia, the future land of promises, the coming country. Petropavlosk is the first important town across the frontier. As a fine Church is only in course of construction, Mass was celebrated in the open air under the canopy of heaven; the same also at Tiaga. At Omsk out of a population of 94,000, 5.500 are Catholics. Then followed Kainsk and Tomsk, a wonderfully situated town, seat of the Government of the province and intellectual capital of Siberia also a region rich in gold, silver, and other mines; a paradise for the followers of St. Hubert, as it is a great hunting centre. As many towns there were visited were a considerable distance from the station, they had to be reached in the rough conveyances of the country, and Russian roads are none of the best. At Bogatol, Atchinsk, Nijni Oudinsk, Verkni Oudinsk, the foundations of new churches were laid. It is a peculiarity of the people here that they are not disposed to come down with the cash until they see that work is begun; and it is a peculiarity of the authorities to insist that, before anything is undertaken, a good round sum must be laid down. Thus the poor priest is placed between two fires. The Government can scarcely be blamed for this precaution, and the people have probably learnt by experience it is the best plan; so until somebody gives the money required nothing can be done. At Stratensk, however 2,000 roubles were at once collected, Irkutsk can boast of a fine church and a Catholic population of 3,756. This town, after Tomsk, is the most important in Siberia. Winding round the shores of Lake Baikal, beautifully situated, and encircled by mountains, Tchita, a military centre, and Stratensk are reached. All these towns were visited, Confirmation held, and confessions heard. From this station the Bishop descended the Amour by steamer to Blagovetchensk, Kharbarovsk, and Nicholaef, where the foundation of a church was laid. From this point the island of Sakhaling is reached. Every where the Bishop received a hearty welcome from the Catholic and Orthodox population, who thronged the stations to receive him. At some towns the governors of the province invited the Bishop to dinner, and the greatest cordiality prevailed. A great impression was made on the Russian clergy, numbers of whom attended the Catholic churches. Altogether about 30,000 confessions were heard and 20,000 received Confirmation. Many returned to their religious duties and were reconciled to the Church

On the return journey another route was taken. At Teheliabinsk another line runs to Moscow; thus the Bishop was able to visit many towns in Russia that had never been visited before. Zlataoust and Ufa are situated in the most lovely part of the Urals, which here present a magnificent panoramic view, reminding you of the valley of the Wye; is is difficult to conceive a more lovely spot. There is a neat little church which when visited by the writer, was undergoing repairs. Mass was said at a side altar, all the workmen being present. Unfortunately I was at Ufa when the Bishop was to arrive; but from some cause His Lordship came some days later than the time at which he was expected. The church is a wooden structure, but well built and well kept. The Catholic population is 2,160, out of 30,000 inhabitants. The congregation was naturally anxious to give the Bishop a good reception, as indeed they were at all the towns he visited. There were several little difficulties to overcome. A throne had to be improvised, with the aid of an expert upholsterer. That was easily managed.

Again, it would never do to allow the Bishop to come from the station in a not over clean public drosky driven by a heathen Tartar; but where could a respectable carriage be procured? There were but two in the town—those belonging to the Russian Bishop and the Governor. The latter kindly lent his carriage and horses, so the Bishop arrived in state. A reception was held; visits were exchanged between the ecclesiastical and civil authorities. Here, and at all other places, the Bishop received a hearty welcome. The Church was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and all was conducted in a most friendly manner. At one town, the name of which I forget, the Governor, a Lutheran, gave a dinner to the Bishop. Now, all all this is as it should be, and proves that when the mailed hand of the bureaucracy releases its grasp the kind hearted, good-natured disposition of the Russian, expands and shows itself entirely free from ignorant prejudice and bigotry.

The Crucifix in the War

No one who reads the war news can fail to have remarked the references to the fact that the crucified figure of Our Lord has so frequently remained untouched in the midst of general destruction. A correspondent of The London Times, who is himself on the firing line, tells us: "As you know, all over France there are shrines and crucifixes, and in no case have I seen them damaged by shells or fire."

The secular press in England corroborates this statement. In the London Times, in a vividly written description of Neuve Chapelle after the recent battle, the writer suggests the strong impression "this curious phenomenon" made upon the soldiers. To see Neuve Chapelle by daylight is to know the power of modern artillery fire. Unless fallen brick may be called a village there is no village left, with the exception of half a dozen houses which were hit several times. After knocking the buildings to pieces British shells kneaded and pulverized the remains. Yet two objects stood practically unharmed amidst the low skyline of ruin. They were two huge crucifixes of the type familar to travelers in France. Eight inch shells had exploded at a few holes on either side of the base of one, and while trees in the town had been cut in two and splintered and gashed, four small evergreen shrubs around the other Christ were undisturbed. Many soldiers remarked the curious phenomenon; and, indeed, talked much of it.—The American Catholic.

Prayers For The Sick

Although these prayers are part of the ceremony of Extreme Unction, they might very well be said at any time for the physical recovery and the spiritual consolation of a sick person,

"O Lord God, who has said by Thy Apostle James: Is any one sick among you? Let him call for the priests of the church, and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord; and the prayer of faith shall save the sick and the Lord shall ease him; and if he be in sins they shall all be remitted to him; heal, we beseech Thee, O our Redeemer, by the grace of the Holy Ghost, the maladies of this sick man, cure his wounds and forgive him all his sins, and expel from him all pains of mind and body, and mercifully restore him to perfect health interior and exterior, that being recovered by Thy mercy he may return to his former duties. Who with the Father and the Holy Ghost, lives and reigns one God, for ever and ever, Amen.

"Look down, we beseech Thee, O Lord, on thy servant (name), fainting under the infirmity of his body, and refresh a soul which Thou hast created; that he being improved by thy chastisements may be saved by Thy medicine. Through Christ our Lord. Amen.

"O holy Lord Almighty Father, everlasting God, who by imparting the grace of Thy benediction to sick bodies preservest, according to the multitude of Thy mercies, the work of Thy hands; favorably attend to the invocation of Thy name and deliver Thy servant from his illness, and restoring him to health, raise him up by Thy right hand, and strengthen him by Thy virtue, defend him by thy power, and restore him to Thy Holy Church. Through Christ our Lord. Amen."

Subject of Extreme Unction

We should receive Extreme Unction when we are in danger of death from sickness, or from a wound or accident.

The question here put by the Catechism resolves itself into this: "Who can receive the Sacrament of Extreme Unction?" or who is the subject of this Sacrament?" To receive it validly a man must be baptized. because without Baptism no other Sacrament can be received. The Sacraments were intended for the members of the Church; without Baptism a man cannot be a member of the Church. The subject of Extreme Unction is supposed to have at some time, the use of reason. If he never had the use of reason, he never committed a sin; and there are no remains of sin to be forgiven. Hence children before attaining the use of reason cannot receive this Sacrament nor those who have always been insane. The Council of Trent gives the following reason for this restriction: "Extreme Unction is the complement of Penance; as the above cannot receive the Sacrameut of Penance, they are not capable either of its complement.' In doubt whether they have had the use of reason or not, Extreme Unction is administered to them under condition. The subject of Extreme Unction must be in danger of death from sickness. Hence, those who are in danger of death otherwise than from sickness, cannot receive Extreme Unction. such as those who are sentenced to death, soldiers leaving for the fied of battle; women before childbirth, unless in this case peculiar circumstances would constitute a real danger. On the other hand, fit subjects of Extreme Unction are those who fail from old age and seem to die from day to day, although there is no definite sickness; also those who have been poisoned, or have been mortally wounded, even in a duel. In case of doubt, whether living or dead, the validity of this Sacrament also demands that there be in the subject a certain intention to receive the Sacrament. The general intention by which one is supposed to be disposed to use the necessary means of salvation, at least at a time when any real necessity exists, is deemed sufficient for the reception of this Sacrament. Hence unfit subjects would be those who have no intention whatsoever of receiving it, as the Congregation of the Holy Office has more than once declared. On the other hand the Roman Ritual requires Extreme Unction to be administered to those sick, who, when in possession of their senses, did ask or would have asked for it, or gave some signs of contrition, even if afterward they lost the use of speech and consciousness. In cases of doubt the Sacrament should be administered under condition. Extreme Unction is given to adult Catholics, deprived of their senses, although they have led a bad life, or even lost the use of reason in the very act of committing sin, provided it can be supposed that they have the general intention, as explained above. The Church, guided by the example of her divine Founder, who came to save sinners, deems that the Sacraments were instituted for men, and that they should be administered to them especially at the critical time of death, unless she is fully convinced of the unworthiness of the recipient; for she will not cast such pearls before swine.

Had A Lame Back
FOR A LONG TIME.

Sometimes Could Hardly Turn In Bed.

When the back gets so bad and aches like a "toothache" you may rest assured that the kidneys are affected in some way.

On the first sign of a backache, Doan's Kidney Pills should be taken, and if this is done immediately you will save yourself many years of suffering from serious kidney trouble.

Mr. J. W. Fraser, Truro, N.S., writes: "I have had a lame back for a long time. Sometimes I could hardly turn over in bed but after using six boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills I was cured, my back is as strong as ever. I have pride them highly in praise."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c. per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

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

SUFFERED FROM Catarrh Of The Stomach
FOR 8 YEARS.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills Cured Her.

Mrs. Agnes Gallant, Reserve Mines, N.S., writes: "I take great pleasure in writing you. I have been a great sufferer, for eight years, from catarrh of the stomach and tried several, so called, catarrh remedies without relief until a friend of mine advised me to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, which I did, and four vials completely cured me."

Be sure and get Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills when you ask for them as there are a number of imitations on the market.

The price is 25c. per vial, 5 vials for $1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.