

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1912

Vol. XLII, No. 3

Ambition Paves The Way to Success

Nothing is impossible to the man with ambition. If you have the desire to succeed coupled with an honest longing for work there is nothing that will prevent you from succeeding provided you receive proper technical training.

For success in business there is nothing that will push you so far ahead as a C. B. C. diploma—the passport to a big position and the open sesame to success in life. In this city alone over 20 p. e. of the population employed are graduates of the C. B. C.

C. B. C. courses include bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, business correspondence, banking, commercial law, navigation and engineering. Write for our free booklet and illustrated folder describing our courses.

Charlottetown Business College
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SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING.
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There is no use trying to enjoy smoking or chewing if you do not buy good tobacco. Bad tobacco is a disappointment every time you use it. But a pipe-full of our

RIVAL SMOKING TOBACCO

—OR OUR—

BLACK TWIST CHEWING

will make you feel that "life is worth living after all."

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co.

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Greet You With words in season

First announcing their large display of

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just opening and requesting that you look over their stock of ladies' and men's Coats, Sweater Coats, Furs, ladies' and men's Suits, Blankets and Blanket Cloths, children's Sample Coats at reduced prices. You will be satisfied that we give you always good quality for a reasonable price.

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Ladies' or Gents' Solid Gold Signet Rings, \$2 to \$10
Girl's Watches \$3 to \$10
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Half doz. Tea Spoons. \$1.25 to \$2 up
A nice Butter Knife, 75c., \$1. \$1.25
Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Bread Trays
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Telescopes
Spectacles, 75c. and \$1 up
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Hat Pins 25c. up
Diamond and other set Rings in great variety
Field Glasses. \$3.75 to \$20
Barometers \$4 to \$8
Thermometers 25 cents up to \$5
Stick Pins 25c. up to \$10
Engraving nicely done.
Mail orders filled promptly.
E. W. TAYLOR,
South Side Queen Square, City.

FOR HEALTH AND COMFORT

Wear Stanfield's Underwear!



For the man who must work out doors in winter, there is nothing more essential for good health and comfort than good heavy Woolen Underwear.

"Stanfield's" Underwear is made from all pure wool; it

is well made, every stitch is put in just right. It is made to fit perfectly, which insures extra comfort.

"Stanfield's" is the cheapest Underwear to buy. When you buy "Stanfield's" you get one hundred cents worth of value for every dollar you spend. We sell

Stanfield's in all the different weights.

Stanfield's "Green Label," a heavy ribbed Underwear, all pure wool, double-breasted, well made; also, utterly unshrinkable.....\$2.00 a suit.

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Stanfield's "Blue Label," a very heavy line. Will keep you warm in any climate, no matter how cold. Won't shrink. All sizes.....\$2.80 a suit.

Come in and have your Underwear needs supplied.

MacLELLAN BROS.

288 QUEEN STREET.

ROME LETTER

(From our own Correspondent.)

Apostolic Constitution.

Rome, Dec. 23rd, 1911.

The Apostolic Constitution, by which the Divine Office as recited throughout the world is now changed, brings about one of the most important reforms yet undertaken by Pius X. For many years the Holy See has been requested by the Bishops of various countries to reform the Breviary. The French Canadian Bishops asked that the Church should return to the ancient custom of reciting the Psalter every week; those of the United States petitioned that it should be abbreviated; while those of Germany asked for the correction of certain parts that were not in harmony with history. After years of study given to the question by a special Commission appointed by the Pope, the reform has come at last.

In the opening of the Constitution the Holy Father dwells upon the beauty of the Psalms. "Wherefore," says Pius X in the Constitution, "provision was rightly made by the decrees of the Roman Pontiffs, and by the canons of the Councils, and by monastic laws, that the members of both parts of the clergy should recite or sing every week the entire Psalter. This regulation, which was handed down from the Fathers, or predecessors, S. Pius V, Clement VIII, and Urban VIII, piously preserved in acknowledging the Roman Breviary."

"In course of time," proceeds the Pontiff, "the old order was departed from, inasmuch as the offices of Saints were introduced, and thus by degrees the present order came into use. It is no wonder then that Bishops throughout the world, both in the present and past Pontificates, asked the old custom to be recalled, without, however, any heavier obligation being laid upon the more laborious part of the clergy."

"On this account," says the Pope, "having humbly implored the Father of Light, and asked the aid of holy prayers, we followed the example of our predecessors by delegating certain men of learning and industry and commissioning them to discover, by study and mutual counsel, an arrangement to the task and elaborated a new disposition of the Psalter, to which the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church who are accredited to the matters of rites, after diligent study gave their approval, a decision which we ratified on finding that it coincided in every way with our views, i. e., regarding the order and division of the Psalms, the Antiphons, the Versicles and Hymns in relation to rubrics and rules, and we ordered an authentic edition of it to be printed in the Vatican printing press and thence published."

Seeing the intimate connection between the Psalter and the whole Divine Office and Liturgy, the Pope then states that this disposition is but a step to a further reform of the Roman Breviary and the Missal, to study which His Holiness will soon nominate another Commission. It is his wish to see the lectures of Holy Scripture with the responsorial recitation, as His Holiness would also like to see the most ancient Masses of the year, especially those of Lent, again in their old place.

"Therefore by this letter," continues the Sovereign Pontiff, "we abolish, first of all, the order of the Psalter as it is now found in the Roman Breviary, and we totally forbid the use of it after the first day of January, 1913. From that day in all the churches of the secular and regular clergy, in monasteries, orders, congregations and institutions of religion, and such or all who, either from obligation or custom recite the canonical hours according to the Roman Breviary published by S. Pius V, and recognized by Clement VIII, Urban VIII and Leo XIII, we command the new order of the Psalter to be carefully observed, such as we approved, with its rules and rubrics and decrees, to be published by the Vatican press. At the same time we announce the penalties to be decided upon for those who might fail in the duty of fulfillment of their duty in the recitation of the Canonical Hours. Let it be understood by those that they will not satisfy so grave a duty unless this new order of the Psalter, as laid down by us, is followed.

"Therefore we order all Patriarchs, Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots and other Prelates of Churches, not even excepting Cardinal Archpriests of the patriarchal Basilicas of the City, that each in his diocese, church or oratory shall take care that within the appointed time the Psalter, with its Rules and Ru-

brics, as disposed by us, shall be introduced within the period named. We direct that the Psalter and all its Regulations and Rubrics be invariably used and observed by all others whomsoever who are bound to chant or recite the Canonical Hours. But in the meantime it will be lawful for each one, and also for Chapters, provided the majority of a Chapter manifests its willingness, to commence the new order of the Psalter as soon as it is published."

Official publication has been given in the Aota Apostolica Sedis, both to the Motu Proprio and to the rubrics regulating the new order of things. As the latter covers over a dozen pages of the Aota, the best manner to convey here an idea of their import is to give the various points of difference between the old method of saying the office and the one now decreed.

To show how much shorter and simpler the office will be in future, as compared with the past, suffice it to say that Masses will now consist only of 37 verses instead of 280 as before. In the course of the week the entire Psalter of 150 psalms will be recited; but these are divided in such a manner that the daily office will be abbreviated by over a third part of its former length. The transferring of impeded feasts is abolished, except in cases of feasts of the first and second class, in which case these may be transferred to the following day. Sunday feasts are given back their old place of honor, so that only feasts of the Divine Redeemer, and those having the dignity of first and second class may be solemnized on such days. Inferior feasts receive only a commemoration on Sundays, so that the Mass and office of the Sabbath must be said. Ferial Offices and those of Lent are also restored to their ancient places of honor, inasmuch as votive Masses can never be said in place of these.

The other important changes are the abolition of votive offices and reduction of the suffrage prayers on semi-double feasts and ferias to one single prayer. In view of the reduced number of the clergy and of the increased amount of labor in our days, the office of Sundays and ferias is much reduced—in fact the ordinary Sunday office will now have 268 verses of the psalms less than formerly. The obligation of saying the penitential psalms in choir, the office of the Blessed Virgin and of two or more conventual Masses are taken away; so also is the office of the day which had to be said on the feast of All Souls. The Office of the Dead is to be recited on that day with the lectures proper to the second and third nocturns, and with its own Little Hours. The lectures of Scripture must be said except in case of first and second class feasts that have these proper to themselves. On the commemoration of a simplified double neither suffrages, nor the prayers are to be recited.

As the Pope says, those who wish may commence the new regime at once. The Psalter, as now arranged is on sale at the Pontifical editors of Rome.

The members of the Commission nominated by the Pope to study the reform have been received in audience by the Holy Father, to whom they presented a copy of the Psalter. His Holiness warmly thanked them for the labor and care employed in the task, and gave to each a gold medal in token of his satisfaction. Before long a new Commission will be named for the reform of the entire Breviary and Missal.

Catholic Encyclopedia.

(Reimpression of the Tablet, London)

"As we have already had occasion to remark, 'The Catholic Encyclopedia,' apart from its immediate purpose of providing a standard work of reference for English-speaking Catholics, may very well have a happy and far-reaching influence on contemporary Catholic literature and scholarship. There are still, we believe, some pessimists who take a despondent view of the state of our studies. Perhaps they look back with regret to earlier days when literature and learning were in the service of the Church, and lament to find that those forces are now largely in hostile hands, while Catholic scholarship has fallen on evil days. Happily, there is nothing to warrant this gloomy view of our present position. For it, instead of judging by a few unfortunate examples that may come in our way, we look further afield, if we look at the best work produced in many Catholic countries, in religious philosophy, in history and Biblical criticism, we might more reasonably conclude that those studies are in a particularly flourishing condition. But the trouble is with all this wealth of learning there's a strange want of unity and organization. The

labors in our land, or in one special field of science, do not know what is being done elsewhere. And it may be hoped that the general co-operation of Catholic scholars of many nations in producing this comprehensive work of reference will do much to supply this deficiency.

"It is easy to see how a general work of this kind may do much to improve the character of books on special subjects. Many a man may be fairly familiar with the best literature on some line that he has in a manner made his own, while his knowledge of other matters may be sadly to seek. Hence it comes that an excellent theological commentary, for example, may be marred by strange mistakes in science or history, or vice versa. And often enough the writer may be misled by trusting to antiquated authorities. If only for this reason, it must be a gain to general accuracy when those who have occasion to speak on matters outside their own special sphere can be readily put in touch with guides who will not lead them astray. In this way such a work as 'The Catholic Encyclopedia' may happily effect a real improvement in popular theological and apologetic literature.

"Much of this good influence can only be felt when the book itself is already in being. But it may be remarked that even while it is yet in the making, a work of this kind must needs have a considerable effect on Catholic letters in many lands. No doubt some of the contributors may be treating a topic which they have already mastered so thoroughly that they need do little more than write down the words that appear in the Encyclopedia. But for the most part it may be said that every article connotes a considerable amount of special reading and research in original sources. And while only a part of the result can find a place in the article itself, the rest may well be fruitful in other ways. Many an important book owes its origin to some studies made by its author for another purpose. When Denfert was engaged on his great historical work he came upon some facts that compelled him to write his monumental monograph on Luther. And, in like manner, it may be surmised that an inconsiderable portion of our contemporary literature owes its origin to studies undertaken for work in 'The Catholic Encyclopedia.'

"We have an instance of this in Father Thurston's interesting paper on 'The Spiritual Testament of John Shakespeare' in the new number of 'The Month.' It has always struck me as curious," says Father Thurston, "that this disputed document, which, tedious and wordy as it is, has an interesting bearing upon the devotional life of Catholics under the penal laws, should never have been more seriously studied, and having recently in preparing a short article upon the religion of Shakespeare for 'The Catholic Encyclopedia' had occasion to examine the question again, I have been tempted to set down the result of my inquiries in some detail. Besides giving us his own conclusion, backed by arguments which may well lead other critics to reconsider their previous judgment, Father Thurston prints the full text of this curious 'Spiritual Testament,' which will thus be made known to many who have scarcely heard of its existence. And for all this, the readers of 'The Month' are indirectly indebted to the editors of 'The Catholic Encyclopedia.'"

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1911 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.

Card.

To the Electors of Charlottetown: Ladies and Gentlemen—I beg to inform you that I have at the solicitation of many influential citizens consented to nominate for the office of Mayor of Charlottetown.

I have always been in favor of the progress and prosperity of our City and all such progressive measures as the citizens desire and are deemed consistent with a reasonable expenditure of public money shall have my hearty support. If elected I shall do my utmost to administer this honorable trust to the advancement of the citizens. As the time is short, and especially as advising is now conducted by ballot I shall not be able, nor do I deem it necessary to prosecute a personal canvass.

I therefore avail myself of this opportunity to earnestly solicit your votes and influence in the approaching Mayoralty contest.

Thanking you for past favors and cordially anticipating your hearty support,
I remain Ladies and Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
W. A. HUTCHINSON
Jan. 10, 1912.

Burdock Blood Bitters

CURES ALL SKIN DISEASES

Any one troubled with any itching, burning, irritating skin disease can place full reliance on Burdock Blood Bitters to effect a cure, no matter what other remedies have failed.

It always builds up the health and strength on the foundation of pure, rich blood, and in consequence the cures it makes are of a permanent and lasting nature.

Mrs. Richard Coutine, White Head, Que., writes:—"I have been bothered with salt rheum on my hands for two years, and it itched so I did not know what to do. I tried three doctors and even went to Montreal to the hospital without getting any relief. I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters, so I got three bottles, and before I had the second used I found a big change; now to-day I am cured."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Minard's Liniment cures neuralgia.

'Ferdie wants to marry me, father? 'Ferdie doesn't know his own mind.' 'Oh, father, give him a chance.' 'Well, I'll put him on probation. If he sticks to one brand of cigars for the next six months I'll admit that he is getting steadier.'

Beware of Worms.

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

'But why do you cry so, Frau Maier? The sight of Veovius reminds me so of my poor dear Henry; he, too, was always smoking.'

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON

Vicar's Wife—'Can't I persuade you to come to our next mother's meeting?'
Mrs. Jenkins—'It's very kind of you, mum, but I never was a Society woman.'

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria

'Can't you assume a little more pleasing expression of countenance?' asked the photographer.
'Yes, sir,' hesitatingly answered the sitter. 'Wait a minute and I'll take off these new shoes.'

Milburn's Sterling Hopsche Powder gives women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bed after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 25 and 50 cts.

Hubbard (shivering)—'It is bitterly cold. Why don't you button up your jacket?'
Wife—'The idea! Why, if I did that, no one would know it is lined with fur.'

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

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

Charlie—I say, old chap, what the extreme penalty of the law for bigamy?
Old Adam—Why I two mothers-in-law, of course.

IF THE LIVER IS LAZY

STIR IT UP BY THE USE OF MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS.

They stimulate the sluggish liver, clean the coated tongue, sweeten the breath, clean away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and prevent as well as cure all sickness arising from a disordered condition of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Mrs. Matthew Sullivan, Pine Ridge, N.E., writes:—"I had been troubled with liver complaint for a long time. I tried most everything I could think of, but none of them seemed to do me any good, but when I at last tried Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills I soon began to get well again; thanks to The T. Milburn Co. I would not be without them if they cost twice as much."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial, or 50 vials for \$1.00, for sale at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.