

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14, 1904

Vol. XXXIII, No. 47.

Catholic Prayer Books

For Xmas Trade.

We have just opened the finest line of Catholic Prayer Books ever shown in Charlottetown.

Also Fancy Goods, Dolls, Toys, Xmas Cards and Calendars.

When selecting your Xmas Presents don't forget to visit

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The Threshing season will soon be here. We can supply your wants in Rubber or Leather Belting, Lacing, Hooks, Punches, etc.

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Agents for Happy Thought Ranges.

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Largest Assortment,
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Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

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Interior and Exterior finish etc., etc.

Our Specialties

Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters, Newe Posts, Cypress Gutter and Conductors, Kiln dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring, Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing and clapboards, Encourage home Industry.

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At This Time of the Year

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OVERCOATS,

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RAINCOATS,

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Are in great demand. If you want

A GOOD ARTICLE

At a Right Price

Call at THE HUMPHREY CLOTHING STORE,
Opera House Building.

A. WINFIELD SCOTT,

Phone 63.

Manager.

Some Dealers Think They Have a Monopoly Of Buying Furniture.

Let them think so, it does nobody any harm, and it pleases them. But for fear the public might be led away by their extravagant utterances, we humbly rise to remark, that we have been and are still buying from almost every manufacturer in this broad Dominion—and further, we are content to sell at a much smaller profit than most people ask. We would like the opportunity of showing you our Furniture, and would like you to compare, and we think we can convince you that what we say is true.

JOHN NEWSON.

TEAS!

Did you ever consider the advantage of buying your TEAS from us? It will pay you, as we can give better values than up-town stores. Why?

Because

Our buying facilities are unequalled, our expenses are less, and we give you the advantage of this in quality. Our reputation for Good Teas is now established, and we guard it jealously.

We are to-day the acknowledged leaders in the Tea Trade.

McKENNA,

The Grocer, Queen St., Charlottetown.

SOME OF THE GOODS

WE HAVE FOR SALE

And Would Like You to See.

- Regina Watches
- Waltham Watches
- Eight Day Clocks
- Fine Field Glasses and Telescopes
- Chains and Locketts
- Studs and Charms
- Rings and Brooches
- New Crest Souvenir Spoons
- Spectacles and Eye Glasses
- Spoons, Knives and Forks
- And many other articles in Jewelry and Silver ware.

E. W. TAYLOR,

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Do You Realize That a Neglected Cough May Result in Consumption.

If you have a Cold, Cough, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs, what you want is a harmless and certain remedy that will cure you at once.

There is nothing so healing, soothing, and invigorating to the lungs as the balsamic properties of the pine tree.

DR. WOOD'S
NORWAY PINE SYRUP
Contains the potent healing virtues of the pine, with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup checks the irritating cough, soothes and heals the inflamed Lungs and Bronchial Tubes, loosens the phlegm, and gives a prompt sense of relief from that choked-up, stuffed feeling.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

Be sure and ask for Dr. Wood's.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A rather plain lady asked the opinion of her minister:

"Is it a sin to feel a trifle of vanity when I am called handsome by a gentleman?"

"Not a sin for you, my child, but a terrible responsibility hangs upon the gentleman."

Chilblains.

Mrs. J. B. Roak, Russett's, Ont., says: "I have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil for chilblains, and found it most effectual. It relieved the irritation almost immediately and a few applications made a complete cure."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

A London jeweler recently had a thermometer stolen from his shop, and the next day put up the following notice in the shop where the thermometer once hung: "Will the misguided individual who took the thermometer without leave the other day please return the same. He has made a mistake. It can be of no use to him in the place to which he is going, as it only registers 125 degrees of heat."

Take a Luxa-Liver Pill before retiring, and it will work while you sleep without a grip or gripe curing Biliousness, Constipation and Dyspepsia and make you feel better in the morning. Price 25.

She.—It can not be—I am not worthy of you.

He.—Nonsense!

She.—It is true—too true.

He.—Impossible! You are an angel.

She.—No, no—you are wrong! I am an idle, silly girl, utterly unfit to become your companion through life.

He.—This is madness. What sort of a wife do you think I ought to have?

She.—A careful, calculating, practical woman who can live on your small salary!

Rheumatism in Shoulders.

"I had the Rheumatism in my shoulders so bad that I could not rest at night. I took Milburn's Rheumatic Pills and have not had a trace of it since." John Kirton, Glenboro, Mar.

At a smoking concert recently a young man with a better opinion of his own vocal powers than his audience had volunteered a song, but did not get an encore. When he had finished an old friend remarked:

"Well, lad, I am not blaming thee; thou'st done thy best; but if I knew the chap as asked thee to sing I'd crack his stupid head."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

HAD TO GIVE UP ALTOGETHER AND GO TO BED.

DOCTORS DID HER NO GOOD.

By the time Miss L. L. Hanson, Waterside, N. B., had taken Three Boxes of MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS She Was Completely Cured.

She writes us as follows:—"Gentlemen,—I feel it my duty to express to you the benefit I have derived from Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. A year ago last spring I began to have heart failure. At first I would have to stop working, and lie down for a while. I then got so bad that I had to give up altogether and go to bed. I had several doctors to attend me, but they did me no good. I got no relief until urged by a friend to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I sent to the store for a box, and by the time I had taken three boxes of it I began to get relief, and by the time I had taken three boxes I was completely cured. I feel very grateful to your medicine for what it has done for me."—Miss L. L. HANSON, Waterside, N. B.

Price 50 cents per box, or 2 for \$1.00. All Dealers or THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

"Idle Words" and their Result.

(Sacred Heart Review.)

A brief item in a New York paper the other day revealed one of those squalid little neighborhood affairs which are often tragic in their consequences but which are nevertheless not so exciting much comment. This item told about two women who were driven insane by the gossip and scandal spread abroad about them by jealous or perhaps merely talkative neighbors, most of whom we may be sure meant at first no harm in the world, but simply gossiped and gossiped, and conjectured and inferred, and piled one thing on top of another, until they had built up a black load of scandal under which the minds of the unfortunate victims, both women of most exemplary lives, finally broke down.

It is amazing how gossip, harmless perhaps at first, spreads and spreads, gathering evil significance as it goes. No wonder Our Lord lays such stress upon the accountability of people for their "idle words." He does not say wicked words, but simply idle words, as if He would warn us against gossiping for mere gossip's sake, a habit which soon degenerates into destruction and calumny and slander.

In the case in point the two women, who were sisters, kept a candy store, and were prosperous, good-living, kind-hearted neighbors to all around them. Then somebody grew jealous, either of their goodness or their prosperity, and began to poison the minds of the neighbors concerning them. The devil had no need to be busy in that neighborhood any longer. The women were doing his work well—more effectively perhaps than he could do himself.

The two sisters lived alone, and soon scandalous tongues began to mention that fact as though it were significant. Neighbors, who seemed to have plenty of time to watch others in the vicinity and discuss their affairs, kept constant watch on the candy store. Children, too, who had heard their elders talk, began to set strangely toward the victims, derisively asked them why they didn't get married, yelled at them on the street, and otherwise worried the two women.

The sisters heard the talk and were going around, but the neighborhood continued to talk. And then one sister's health gave way. The sisters disposed of their shop, but continued to live over the store as they had done, and to brood over the gossip that was making them unwilling to appear on the streets. Soon the health of the other sister suffered, and ultimately both sisters were taken to the insane asylum, where their ravings left little doubt as to what had caused their breakdown.

Now what could be more pitiable than the plight of those two women of excellent character? There they are, their lives wrecked by some contemptible, spiteful neighbor, who very likely began all the trouble by a word or two in a moment of pique, who would be appalled to find that such grave consequences could flow from such a small beginning, but who is really responsible for the whole sad story.

The Eighth Commandment of the Church strictly forbids the bearing of false witness. We do not have to go publicly and make a solemn false statement against our neighbor in order to injure him. We can do it by sly innuendoes, by subtle insinuations, by cunning smiles or turns of phrase, just as efficaciously.

The result is not always so plainly to be traced to the cause as in the New York case which we cite above, but in every city, in every town, in every hamlet in the country, there has been enacted some similar pitiful drama. Broken hearts, ruined lives,—these are the results of those idle words, for which, says Christ, "we must render an account on the Day of Judgment."

Japan's Gloomy Outlook.

The Japanese Premier, in a published interview which appeared a few days ago, tries to present a rosy view of Japan's condition. Reading, however, between the lines one cannot but see that it is a clear case of whistling to keep up courage.

Premier Katsura knows well the

great financial strain to which his country has been subjected since the outbreak of hostilities, but from patriotic motives he maintains a discreet silence about it. The truth, if it were divulged, would be more disastrous to Japan than a great defeat in the field. A nation known to be on the edge of bankruptcy cannot obtain foreign loans wherewith to carry on military operations.

Hence the need of keeping the world in the dark as regards the financial standing of Japan whose Prime Minister parades a lot of figures to prove that the outlook is of the brightest. He tells us that the Japanese House of Representatives, which once refused to pass a budget of \$125,000,000 as excessive and unbearable, gave a willing assent to the first war budget of \$288,000,000. He adds that at the session of the Diet, which meets his week, the government "will be compelled to present a budget calling for \$388,000,000." These figures show that the Japanese people will be called upon to contribute a sum more than three times as great as that which their representatives on the eve of the war declared to be excessive and unbearable.

It may be said that the willingness of the Japanese to bear this greatly increased financial burden bears striking testimony to their patriotism. But that is beside the question. It is not whether the Japanese are willing to shoulder this great load, but will they be able to do so. The moment they show signs of staggering under the purse-strings of the European and American money lenders will be tightly drawn. The high interest exacted on Japanese loans negotiated in Europe and in this country already indicates the prevailing opinion as to their financial standing. For nations the rate of interest charged is a sure barometer of their financial rating.

Take, for instance, the loans negotiated by Japan since the beginning of the war in the Far East. The first issue of Japanese bonds, for \$50,000,000, is secured by a first charge on the customs receipts of the empire. These bonds sold to the London market for 93. The second issue for \$60,000,000 were disposed of in London and New York at 91. They constitute what may be called a second mortgage on the customs receipts. Six per cent. is the interest on both issues.

Let us now examine how the interest on these two bond issues is to be paid. The total customs receipts of the Japanese Empire last year amounted to \$8,600,000. The annual interest at 6 per cent. on the bonds already issued will amount to \$6,400,000, which, deducted from the \$8,600,000 customs receipts, will leave a balance of \$2,200,000. It is announced that taxation is to be increased to an amount that will add to Japan's annual income about \$750,000, which, in addition to the surplus of the customs receipts left after the payment of the interest charge on the bonds we have been speaking of will leave Japan \$2,950,000. The financial editor of the New York Journalist, who has supplied us with these figures, asks, "What is going to happen if Japan places a further increase of taxation on imported articles?" He answers his own question in this manner:

"Their customs duties are already overweighed with their heavy taxes, and it would not be at all surprising if a further increase would have the effect of restricting importations and curtailing trade. The actual result of such a course may be to decrease the revenue from customs duties instead of securing the increase which they expect. The first year of this war between Japan and Russia has cost Japan about \$385,000,000. A Japanese financier, who is a recognized authority on all financial matters connected with the empire, estimates that if this war should be prolonged for another year the total cost to Japan, including the pre-war expenses, would be \$1,000,000,000. This would mean that Japan would have to bring out additional bond issues, and these bonds would have to be offered on terms even more disadvantageous to the government than the bonds which they have already sold. The money which Japan has borrowed is costing her between seven and eight per cent., and possibly more, for it is an unknown quantity what commission the banks are charging Japan for floating this loan. We do not know, of course, what this commission is, but we would be very much surprised if we should learn that it was less than five per cent."

Clearly Japan with headlong speed is rushing upon financial breakers. The war with Russia has been going on only ten months and already the question of finding

the financial means with which to continue it is causing the Japanese government much anxiety. The latest government in the world could not continue paying the exorbitant interest Japan is paying at this moment to procure "the sinews of war," without which military and naval operations are impossible.

In a circular letter to his clergy promulgating the new regulations for church music in the diocese of Halifax, Archbishop O'Brien says:

The offering of sacrifice has been always looked upon as the highest act of worship. By it, more honor is given to God than by any form of prayer. Not only was this true in the Law of Nature as practiced by the Patriarchs, and in the Jewish Law given by God on Mount Sinai, but it is also true in the Law of the Gospel, in which the holy Sacrifice of the Mass sums up and embodies, in an eminent degree, all preceding sacrifices.

The Mass is an Act, not a Prayer, although prayers may be said during its performance. These, however, should be of such a kind as to emphasize, and to keep before the mind the nature of the tremendous Act which is being performed. Whatever tends to distract the attention from a consideration of Christ's Passion and Death, or to weaken the realization of the Gospel narrative of the Crucifixion, be it otherwise ever so good, should be avoided.

In all ages the wicket sought to suppress the offering of sacrifice, as the readiest way of destroying religion. Without it there may be a religious sentiment, but no perfect act of acknowledgment of God's Supreme Power and Dominion over all things—nothing to impress the minds of men with a sense of personal responsibility for sin, with its enormity, and the necessity of satisfying for it by sincere repentance. Wherever the Altar has been thrown down, and the Mass suppressed, sin, in time, has ceased to be looked upon as a moral evil, for which penance should be done in sackcloth and ashes. The more attentively we assist at Mass the more keenly shall we realize the hatefulness of sin in God's sight, and the necessity of penitential works in atonement thereof.

The Mass being, as it is, the keystone of the whole fabric of true Christian worship, Holy Church has ever been solicitous as to the time, place and manner of its celebration. Actuated by the best of motives, good men have unconsciously transgressed the wise rules laid down by the Rubrics for our guidance; and emotional ones, anxious to promote piety as they understand it, have made appeals to the senses through a style of music, not adapted to the solemn nature of the Mass, nor fitted to convey to the intelligence a deeper significance of the sublime words of the Ritual. True devotion, lasting impressions of holiness, cannot be acquired at musical concerts, even though the words sung be those of the Gloria or Credo; but by assisting at Mass, and prayerfully following the Actions of the Sacred Liturgy.

Do you, dear Father, in your pastoral zeal excite in the hearts of your flock a love and devotion for the Holy Mass, by frequent explanations of its nature, its grandeur and its efficacy both to obtain grace, and the remission of temporal punishment due to sin. Endeavour to propagate the use of the Missal, or when this is not possible, such Prayer Books as contain the prayers of the Missal, in preference to any other, no matter by whom recommended. The simple, strong, Faith-nourishing prayers of the Missal, whether at Mass, or before and after Communion, are better adapted to develop and foster true piety than any others. They breathe the spirit of rational Faith; they embody the eternal Hope of the Church; and they exhale its odour of divine Charity. If the Mass were understood and valued as it should be, the boundaries of Christ's Kingdom would be rapidly enlarged.

The new King of Saxony will enjoy a civil list of £147,000. His Majesty is in the somewhat unusual position of being a Catholic ruling over a Protestant country. Out of a population of something like 3,000,000 only about 80,000 are Catholics. The State Church is Lutheran. The Catholic faith has been that embraced by the royal family of Saxony since 1697.

The interment took place recently, at Loreto Abbey, Rathfriland, of Mother M. Brigid O'Curry, last surviving daughter of Eugene O'Curry, the great Gaelic scholar and antiquarian. The deceased religious spent nearly her whole life in Loreto.

Ask for Minard's and take no other