

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

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## THE C. B. C. DIPLOMA Is a Passport to Success.

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AND INSTITUTE OF  
**SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING.**  
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## EVERYONE

Who really enjoys a good smoke should try our

**BRIGHT CUT  
TOBACCO!**  
10 cts. per package

All Grocers and Druggists sell it.

**HICKY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.**  
MANUFACTURERS.

Ch'town, Phone 345.

## Chandler & Reddin Greet You With words in season

First announcing their large display of

## Fall Millinery

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.

**Chandler & Reddin.**



TRY OUR

## Home-Made Preserves!

Made from home grown fruit. We have a large stock on hand. Sold in Bottles, Pails, and by the Quart.

## CRANBERRIES.

We have on hand a quantity of good Island Cranberries at 18 cents per quart.

A FULL LINE OF

## CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES

On hand, including Raisins, Currants, Extracts, Spices, Peels, Nuts, Confectionery, etc.

Give us a call.

## EUREKA TEA.

If you have never 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.

## New Waltham - AND - Other Watches

RECEIVED

We have tested them and they are now  
**READY FOR THE POCKET**

**New Gold Filled Frames  
and 1st quality Lenses**

JUST RECEIVED.

We make no charge for testing each eye separately to see if you need glasses, and they can be ordered or not at a future time, just as you please. We keep a record of test so that when desired we can fit you with any style of lenses or mountings wished for and at a moderate price.

**E. W. TAYLOR,**

South Side Queen Square, City.

## The Cardinale.

Empowered to designate the Head of the Church, and constituting with him as auxiliaries and co-adjutors the spiritual body known as the Sacred College, the Cardinals of the Catholic Church rank next to the Sovereign Pontiff in ecclesiastical dignity and official importance. Though not of divine origin nor essential to the constitution of the Church, the office grew with the Church's external development as by natural necessity, and had risen to its present eminence before the discovery of America was born. The official announcement that three American prelates will be elevated to the Sacred College at the approaching Consistory makes an outline of its historical evolution appropriate and opportune.

It was only in the twelfth century that the Sacred College was definitively constituted substantially as it exists to-day; but the beginnings from which it grew had their roots in the Catacombs. The word "cardinal" (from *cardo*, a hinge) was first applied, in the sense of principal, to the clergy who were permanently and officially attached to a particular church, then to the archbishop of that church. In Rome, according to some, twenty-five "titles" or churches in which the Sacraments were administered and the liturgical offices celebrated, were established in the first century, according to others from the second to the fifth, and the priest in charge was called the presbyter Cardinalis. Such presbyters were entrusted by the Pope with the supervision of discipline and other ecclesiastical and administrative functions in the Roman See. The title of Cardinal, however, was at first extended to archbishops elsewhere, was soon restricted to the arch-presbyters of Rome, and was definitively confined to the Roman Cardinals by Pius V. The number of "titles" was increased, but the rearrangement of titular churches, begun by Innocent III and completed by Paul V, remained fixed until Leo XIII added the Church of San Vitale. The titles are now fifty-three, though by the ordination of Pope Sixtus V the total number of Cardinal priests is limited to fifty.

Of equal antiquity are the Cardinal deacons, who may be said to have sprung from the graves of the martyrs. Pope St. Clement (88-97) is said to have divided Rome into seven regional districts, in each of which a rotary or deacon was appointed to collect the Aids of the martyrs. St. Evaristus, his successor, charged them also with bearing witness to the teaching of the bishops, and Pope St. Fabian (236-250) enlarged their duties, appointed seven subdeacons to assist them, and had buildings (diaconia) erected, in connection with a neighboring church, for the reception of the poor and other charitable works, in the cemeteries of the martyrs whose Aids they recorded. Besides being official executors of the Papal charities the regional deacons assisted the Pontiff at Mass and at the liturgical services in the principal Papal churches, and, being gradually assigned to disciplinary and other ecclesiastical functions of continually extending scope, attained a fixity of relation to the Church of Rome, which made the term Cardinal Deacon analogous to that of Cardinal Priest. With the change of Roman topography other charitable institutions replaced the original deaconies. There were eighteen under Gregory the Great, and these are still existent, but the total number of Cardinal Deacons were reduced to fourteen by Sixtus V.

At the Papal headship of the Church became more externally manifest and ecclesiastical business accordingly increased, the Pope called in the seven neighboring or "suburbicarian" bishops to assist them in counsel at special meetings and represent them at episcopal functions, and these were known as Cardinal Bishops. When Pius IV was in Rome he fixed it at this reducing the Cardinal Bishops to six, a number which was made permanent by Sixtus V. By a Decretal of Alexander III, 1159, the three orders of Cardinals were definitively unified into one body, to which the election of the successors of St. Peter was exclusively attached. Thereafter they were the only official legates and counsellors of the Pope. Sixtus V fixed their number at seventy, which has been seldom reached; the additions to be made at the Consistory of November 27 will bring them to within four of the canonical limit.

From the earliest period, therefore, the Cardinals, in various degrees, were assistants of the Pope in the care of the poor, in liturgical functions, in the administration of Papal finances and possessions, and the disposition of important ecclesiastical business. Their manifold activity was exercised in the Consistory, that is, the formal assembly of the Cardinals under the presidency of the Pope. There they dealt with practically all the affairs of Christendom, for when Christendom was Catholic religious and secular matters usually touched or overlapped, and hence they gradually outranked bishops and archbishops, and towards the fourteenth century, even patriarchs. Innocent III granted them the privilege of the red hat, and extended to all the scarlet robe previously worn by Papal legates. They have a ring with sapphire stone, and may wear the pectoral Cross even in the presence of the Pope. Leo X placed them immediately after the Pope in order of precedence; in secular courts they rank with princes of the blood royal, and they were long acknowledged as equals of Emperors and Kings.

The Cardinals have charge of the Roman Congregations, and the Pope alone is their ecclesiastical judge. Among other rights and privileges, they have place and vote in general councils, and they alone can be sent abroad as legates a latere. In private Consistory they counsel the Holy Father on the nominations of cardinals and bishops, on the conclusion of concordats, and on all important ecclesiastical and political ecclesiastical matters; and on the death of the Pontiff they assume the management of necessary church affairs and proceed to elect his successor. Their powers and duties were increased and simplified in our own day. The Congregations of Cardinals, including among others the important Consistorial Congregation and the Holy Office, established or regulated by Sixtus V, have been completely reorganized by Pius X according to the great Constitution Sapienti Consilio, June 29, 1908, which enlarged and demarcated the powers of the Roman Cardinals and made the famous Immensus of Sixtus V applicable to modern conditions.

The Pope has been always free in the nomination of Cardinals, but the Tridentine decrees, enforced by Sixtus V and ratified by the Vatican Council, ordained that all Christian nations should be represented in the Sacred College. It was also established that the college of Cardinals should contain doctors of theology, four, at least to be taken from the mendicant orders, and that every person nominated must possess the qualifications required of a bishop. Their creation, which is the function of the Pope, is effected by the publication of their names in secret Consistory. The new dignitary, who has been informed of his nomination some weeks in advance, is invested by the Pope with the red hat and red biretta, and a few days later, in public Consistory, with the Cardinal's hat, while the Holy Father pronounces the words: "To the glory of the omnipotent God and the honor of the Holy Spirit receive the red hat, the mark of the singular dignity of the Cardinals, whereby it is signified that, for the exaltation of the holy faith, the peace and quiet of the Christian people and the increase and permanence of the Holy Roman Church, you should show yourself fearless even unto death and the shedding of your blood, in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost."

The Pope makes the sign of the Cross three over the new Cardinal, and in secret Consistory confers on him the ring, assigns him his title or diaconia, and performs the ceremony of the opening and closing of the mouth, signifying his duty and right to observe secrecy and express his opinion on matters presented to his consideration: A Papal Ablegate conveys the red biretta to foreign Cardinals who cannot attend the Consistory, but the red hat is always conferred in public Consistory by the hands of the Sovereign Pontiff.

On November 27, 1911 the Consistory will be conferred on the Apostolic Delegate to the United States, and the Archbishop of New York and Boston. The Pope sometimes announces that the reserves in petto (in picture or in his breast) a certain number of Cardinals which he will publish later. There is some reason to hope that our Holy Father has "in his breast" and in his heart a still further number of American Cardinals, whom he will summon to assist him in the government of Christendom.

M. KENNY, S. J., in America.

**Mary Anderson  
Sees Stage Evil.**

Mary Anderson de Navarro, who is visiting New York, gave out an interview last week in which she said she thought any kind of work for a woman was better than the stage. "Two things are necessary in every

woman's life to round out her existence perfectly," she said. "Every woman must have her work and her love. But any work, it seems to me, is preferable to a stage career. The little home duties, the tending of personal philanthropies and interests—these mean true happiness."

Surely every woman is entitled to live in her own life, the heart throbs and the love and the joy that she would set upon the stage. A real life, away from sham emotions and painted scenery, a real life with a real home, with real work and real love in it, is the only possible existence for a woman.

"And how about the time when your little daughter will begin to think of a career for herself?" was suggested. "Shall you encourage her to go upon the stage, as you did, or shall you try to mold her life along the lines of your present life?"

"Oh, I should hate to think that my little girl ever would become an actress," she exclaimed. "You don't know what the life means. It is so frightfully hard on a woman. It seems to me that almost any other work would be easier and better for a girl."

"It is almost impossible for a woman upon the stage to form any home ties or lasting friendships. And, as I have said, the worst aspect of all seems to me to be in the atmosphere of artificiality which one breathes continually."

"So you do not believe in careers for women?" was asked.

"Ah, do not mistake me," she answered, hastily. "As I have said, I believe real happiness for a woman lies in a combination of work and love. All love is as bad for any one as is all work. Certainly a woman should have her personal interests, even interests that inevitably sweep her farther and farther from the home harbor, as sailing will surely do."

"How little they know of the people who live all about them, of the human creatures like themselves struggling for existence. For myself I have always been the simpler human creature that meant most to me. The charities, the interests, the very minute feelings of compassion which only a small community can give."

**The Kind Brother.**

A pretty story of the love of two little brothers for each other comes from New York City, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Two small boys signaled a street car and when it stopped it was noticed that one was lame. With much solicitude the other boy helped the cripple aboard the car, and after telling the conductor to go ahead, returned to the sidewalk.

The lame boy braced himself up in his seat, so that he could look out of the car window, and the other passengers observed that, at frequent intervals, the little fellow would wave his hand and smile.

Following the directions of his glance, the passengers saw the other boy running along the sidewalk, straining every muscle to keep up with the car. The passengers watched this pantomime in silence for a few blocks, and then a gentleman asked the lame boy the other boy was.

"My brother," was the prompt reply.

"Why does he not ride with you in the car?" was the next question.

"Cause he hasn't any money," answered the lame boy, sorrowfully.

The little runner was speedily invited into the car, and the sympathetic questioner not only paid his fare, but gave each boy a quarter besides.—Homiletic Review.

**DOMINICAN SISTERS**  
Ontario, Oregon.

Will you be a founder?

Will you help us to build a hospital on the frontier of Catholic civilization? A hospital is greatly needed here and would make our holy religion known by its beautiful works of charity.

We were expelled from Portugal with only our clothes on our backs. We are undertaking this work in a missionary diocese, trusting to divine Providence and in the well known generosity of the American people—especially our Catholic brethren. Your assistance will do worlds of good—especially if sent at once, as our project is hanging in the balance and may have to be given up. Please enable us, for the Love of God to succeed and be the means of ministering to Christ's suffering members and in a manner conquer souls for the truth.

Become a founder of Holy Rosary Hospital, at Ontario, Oregon by sending a donation, either in the form of currency or at our risk, by postal note, check, draft, etc., to

**DOMINICAN SISTERS,**  
Ontario, Oregon.

## 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 Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"Sir," said a barber to a lawyer who happened to be passing his shop, "will you tell me if this is a good half sovereign?"

The lawyer, pronouncing the coin to be quite genuine, coolly deposited it in his pocket, adding with great gravity, "If you will send your boy round to my office I'll return the three shillings and fourpence change."

**Home-seekers' Excursions.**

The Grand Trunk Railway has issued a circular authorizing all Agents in Canada to sell Home-seekers' Excursion Tickets to points in Western Canada. This is interesting information for those desiring to take advantage of these excursions on certain dates from April to December 1911. The Grand Trunk route is the most interesting, taking a passenger through the populated centres of Canada, through Chicago, and thence via Duluth, or through Chicago and the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Ask Grand Trunk Agents for further particulars.

The only time that a man feels ashamed of a kind action is when he is chasing another man's hat that is blowing along in the wind at thirty miles an hour, with an interested crowd of observers on either side of the way offering him facetious advice.

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after-effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 25 and 50 cts.

Visitor (waiting for an invitation to lunch)—"Two o'clock! I fear I am keeping you from your dinner!"

Hostess—"No; but I fear we are keeping you from yours."

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

"Did Hawkins take his punishment like a man?" asked Lollerby.

"You bet he did," laughed Dubleigh. "He hollered and yelled and used strong language to beat creation."

**Beware Of Worms.**

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

"John, I listened to you for half an hour last night, while you were talking in your sleep."

"Thanks, dear, for your self-restraint."

**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.B., writes:—"I had been troubled with liver complaint for a long time. I tried most everything I could think of, but all 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 cts. for \$1.00, for sale at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.