

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1, 1908

Vol. XXXVII, No. 1

Carter's Big Holiday Bazaar

Bigger and Better Than Ever

Old and young are cordially welcome.

1st Floor (2 stores).—Books, Stationery, Calendars, Christmas Cards, Leather Goods, Fancy Goods, Chinaware, Sleds and Sleighs.

2nd Floor (Santa Claus Headquarters).—Dolls, Toys, Games, Dolls Cabs, Go-Carts, Rocking-Horse, Shoo Fly Rockers, Baskets, Dolls Carriages, and an endless variety of other Goods too numerous to mention.

COME ONE COME ALL.

CARTER & CO.,
Santa Claus Headquarters.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,
Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Gents' Furnishing
HATS and CAPS

Don't forget to give me a call
first day you are in town.

When you buy your

SUMMER SUIT

I will save you a dollar.

When you want a HAT or
CAP or anything in the Furnish-
ing line I can show you by far
the largest assortment of up-to-
date goods in the city.

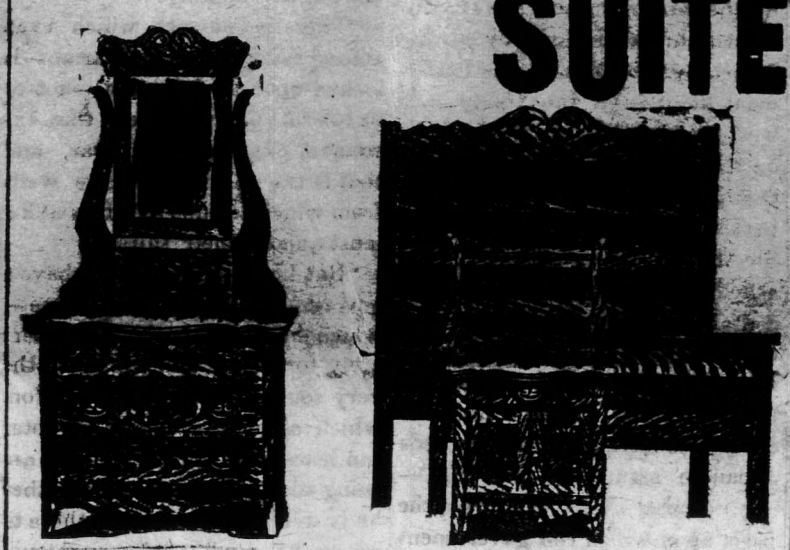
If you have any wool for ex-
change bring it along with you.

H. H. BROWN,

The Young Men's Man.

Queen Street, just around Hughes' Corner.

This Bedroom



3 pieces as shown. \$12.50, at any
station on the P. E. Island
Railway.

We are headquarters for everything in
Furniture and Carpets!

And we guarantee you
Better Goods for Less Money
Than you'll find anywhere else.

MARK WRIGHT Fur. Co.

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,
Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames
Interior and Exterior finish etc., etc

Our Specialties

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

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,
PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.
CHARLOTTETOWN.

OAK BRAND TEA.

In order to introduce our Oak Brand Tea we will ship
and prepay freight to any station or shipping point on
P. E. Island an 18 lb. caddy, and if you are not satisfied
in every way return at our expense, and we will refund
your money. Cut this out and enclose \$4.00 and mail to us.

McKenna's Grocery,

Box 576, Ch'town, P. E. I.

Enclosed find \$4.00 for which you will send us a caddy
of tea as advertised in this paper.

(Sign full name)

(And Address)

Spring & Summer Weather

Spring and Summer 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,

Pope Names Four Car- dinals.

In Allocution Pontiff Speaks of Re-
bellious Act of Those Within the
Church.

(Associated Press Cable.)

Rome, December 16.—Pope Pius
to-day held a secret consistory in
the Vatican at which he created
four new cardinals and pronounced
a number of bishops.

This morning the twenty Cardi-
nals or electors in Rome arrived at
the Vatican about half an hour be-
fore the time set for the ceremony,
gathering in the great hall of the
consistory. Before the arrival of
the Pontiff they broke into three
groups, the cardinal bishops in one,
the cardinal priests in another and
the cardinal deacons in the third,
standing according to precedence,
and behind them archbishops,
bishops, heads of great congrega-
tions, and other high personages,
who bent the knee on the appear-
ance of the Pontiff, who entered
dressed all in white, surrounded by
noble and Swiss guards.

After greeting those assembled,
the Pope seated himself on the
throne and the ceremony of kissing
his hand began. When this was
over, the master of ceremony cleared
the hall of every one except the
Cardinals and the business of the
moment was proceeded with.

The Pontiff offered a simple
prayer and then delivered a short
allocution. The names of each
nominee for Cardinalship and his
biography was read out, the Pope
inquiring the opinion each time of the
Cardinals, who, however, are not
expected to reply, the raising of
their red caps being taken as an
affirmation.

The new Cardinals appointed in
this way are Monsignor Pietro Gas-
parri, Secretary of the Congregation
of Extraordinary-Ecclesiastical
Affairs; Monsignor De Lai, Secre-
tary of the Congregation of the
Council; Monsignor Ludovic Henry
Lacou, Archbishop of Rheims, and
Monsignor Paul Pierre Adrien,
Archbishop of Marseille.

The Pope delivered an allocution
in which he made reference to the
tenacious persecution of the Redeemer,
and said that His Church
had been attacked from all sides in
a warfare open or dissembled.
The rights and laws of the Church
had been trampled on by those who
should safeguard them, and the
impious and vulgar press had fought
even to the extent of disturbing
the public quiet.

The Pontiff cited the recent disor-
ders in Italy.

To this must be added, he con-
tinued, the disastrous propaganda
in the bosom of Catholicism itself,
which is being carried on by Mod-
ernists, who disdain the Pontifical
authority and desire themselves
authoritatively to sanction a new
faith and a new conscience. If the
Modernists would enlist themselves
frankly among the enemies of the
Church this evil would be less; as
it is, they proclaim themselves
Catholics, partake of the Sacrament
and celebrate Mass. Fulfilling his
apostolic duty the Pope said he had
adopted against the Modernists such
measures as were necessary, striv-
ing particularly to save young
clergymen from perversion. In
conclusion the allocution reads:

"The episcopacy has accepted the
Papal directions with eagerness and
has applied them with zeal, but the
Modernists persevere in their re-
bellion and give manifest proof of
their attitude even in the press.
May God enlighten these misled
ones."

The Pope made official announce-
ment during the Consistory of the
appointment of Monsignor Kennedy,
rector of the American College here,
to be Titular Bishop of Adrianopolis,
and the appointment of Monsignor
Dennis O'Connell, rector of the
Catholic University at Washington,
to be Titular Bishop of Sebaste.

All nations have their holidays.
They are good things to have. They
break the monotony of everyday
life. They recall pleasant mem-
ories and great events. They open
history to our gaze, in which we
behold, as in so many moving pic-
tures, the actors and the actions
which were wrought in generations
past.

But Christmas Day—the great
holiday of Christendom—is the most
joyous, the tenderest, and the best
beloved of all. Shakespeare, in Ham-
let, makes Marcellus refer to Christ-
mas Day as follows:
Some say that ever 'gainst that
season comes
Wherein our Saviour's birth is
celebrated,
The bird of dawn singeth all
night long.

And then, they say, no spirit can
walk abroad;
The nights are wholesome; then no
planets strike,
No fairy takes, nor witch hath
power to charm,
So hallow'd and so gracious is the
time.

The atmosphere of Christmas is
replete with love, kindness, gentle-
ness, and good-will. We seem to be
transferred into a new life and a
new world. The heart of greed is
softened, and men feel it is more
blessed to give than to receive.

Christmas is a day of presents.
And on this day God bestowed on
the world the most precious gift
that Omnipotence Himself could
give the world—His own beloved
Son. Heaven came down to this
planet of ours, and the angelic choirs
sang "Glory to God in the Highest,
and on earth Peace to men of good
will!"

Bells.

(From the new Catholic Ency-
clopedia, Robert Appleton Com-
pany Publishers New York.)

Bells.—Origin.—That bells, at
any rate hand-bells of relatively
small size, were familiar to all the
chief nations of antiquity is a fact
beyond dispute. The archaeological
evidence for this conclusion has
been collected in the monograph of
Abbe Morillot and is quite over-
whelming. Specimens are still
preserved of the bells used in an-
cient Babylonia and in Egypt, as
well as by the Romans and Greeks
while bells undoubtedly figured
so prominently in such indepen-
dent civilizations as those of
China and Hindustan. There are
consequently no reason why the
bells upon the high priest's ephod
(Ex. xxxiii, 33) should not have
been tiny bells of normal shape.

Further, it may be inferred from
the purpose for which they were
used that the tintinnabula of which
we read in the classics, must at
least in some instances have be-
tokened hand-bells of large size.
See for example Martial, "Epig."
XIV, 161, where the signal for the
opening of the baths is made with a
strepitabulum also described as ces-
thermarum. None the less, the
question whether anything corre-
sponding in size to a church bell was
known in pre-Christian times does
not really admit of an answer. We
are not only ignorant of the dimen-
sions but also of the shape of the
kwoy which was used for example
to announce the opening of the pub-
lic markets (Cf. Strabo, Geogr.,
IV, xxi). We translate the word
as bell, but it is possible that it
would be more correctly rendered
gong or symbol. The officer who
made the round of the sentries at
night carried a kwoy (Thucyd.,
IV, xxxv; Aristoph., Aves, 842
sq.) and it is difficult to believe
that anything resembling an ordi-
nary bell could have been used for
a duty in which the avoidance of so-
cietal noise must often have been
of the highest importance.

In coming to the Christian period
the same difficulty is encountered.
A new set of terms is introduced,
sigillum, campana, clocca, nola,
which are all commonly translated
"bell," and it is certain that at a
later period these were all used to
denote what were in the strictest
sense "church bells" of large size.

The word clocca (Fr. cloche; Ger.
Glocke; Eng. clock) is interesting
because in this case it is definitely
known what was meant by it. It
was certainly Irish in origin and
occurs as an early date both in
Latin and in Irish form (Cf. C. G.
It is found in the Book of Armagh
and is used by Adamnan in his life
of St. Columbkille written c. 685.
The Irish and English missionaries
no doubt imported it into Germany
where it appears more than once in
the Sacramentary of Gallone. It is
plain that in primitive Celtic lands
an extraordinary importance was
attached to bells. A very large
number of these ancient bells, more
than sixty in all—the immense ma-
jority being Irish—are still in ex-
istence. Many of them are reputed
to have belonged to Irish saints and
partake of the character of relics.
The most famous is that of St.
Patrick, the cloch-anagadaobta or
"bell-of-the-will" now preserved in
the Museum of the Royal Irish
Academy, Dublin. There seems no
serious reason to doubt, that this
was the bell which lay upon St.
Patrick's breast and was taken from
his tomb in the year 552.

Uses.—The first ecclesiastical
use of bells was to announce the
hour of church services. It is plain
that in the days before watches and
clocks some such signal must have
been a necessity, more especially in
religious communities which
assembled many times a day to
sing the Divine praises. Among
the Egyptian cenobites we read
that a trumpet was used for the

purpose; among the Greeks a
wooden board or sheet of metal was
struck with a hammer; in the West
the use of bells eventually prevailed.
In the Merovingian period there is
no trustworthy evidence for the ex-
istence of large bells capable of be-
ing heard at a distance, but as it
came needful to call to church the
inhabitants of town or hamlet, bell
turrets were built and bells increas-
ed in size, and as early as the eighth
century we hear of two or more
bells in the same church. Perhaps
these were at first intended to rein-
force each other and add to the
volume of sound. But in any case
it became in time a recognized prin-
ciple that the clashing, the clash of
several bells ringing at once, con-
stituted an element of joy and
solemnity befitting great feasts
(Report of Dants, De Div. Offic., I,
16). Medieval consuetudinaries
show that where there were many
bells, different bells were used
for different purposes. Even in
ordinary parish churches it was
customary to ring not only for Mass
but before both Matins and Vespers
(Hartshelm, IV, 247) while differ-
ences in the manner of ringing and
the number of bells employed indi-
cated the grade of the feast, the
nature of the service, the fact that
a sermon would be preached, and
many other details. The custom of
making such announcements by bell
still survives here and there. Thus
in Rome on the evening before a
fast day the bells are rung for a
quarter of an hour in all the parish
churches to remind people of their
obligations on the morrow.

Some rude lines quoted in the
gloss of the "Corpus Juris" and
often found in inscriptions, describe
the principal functions of a bell (of
Longfellow, The Golden Legend):
Lauds Deum verum, plebem voco,
congrego cleram
Defunctos Ploro, nimbam fugo,
festa decoro.
(I praise the true God, I call the
people, I assemble the clergy;
I bewail the dead, I disperse storm
clouds, I do honour to feasts.)
Or, otherwise:
Fugera plango, fulmina frango,
salvata pango Exito lenio,
poco cruciatos.
(At obsequies I mourn, the
thunderbolts I scatter, I ring
in the sabbath;
I hustle the sluggards, I drive
away storms, I proclaim peace
after bloodshed.)

By the death of William Thomp-
son Lord Kelvin, the English-
speaking world has lost its greatest
natural philosopher since Isaac
Newton. Born in Belfast and
educated at Cambridge, he was
made a Professor of Natural Philo-
sophy in Glasgow University when
he was only twenty-two years old,
and held that chair for the extraor-
dinary period of fifty-three years.
He was equally great in speculative
and practical physics. His theories
have commanded the highest respect
from the learned men of all nations,
and his useful inventions have made
him one of the world's benefactors.
He was largely due to his skill as a
practical electrician that the Atlan-
tic Cable was at last successfully
laid, and Thompson's siphon recorder
and mirror galvanometer are two of
the most important pieces of appar-
atus in every cable office. The mar-
iner's compass, in its present form,
is improved according to his patent.
The recorder on the patent log
which shows the distance travelled
by a ship is another of his inven-
tions. He was knighted in 1866
for his services in laying the cable,
and raised to the peerage as Baron
Kelvin of Netherhall, Ayrshire, in
1892. Men who sat under him in
the lecture-room have told us of
his modesty and absolute freedom
from the arrogance which makes
intercourse with some learned men
so unpleasant. Best of all, in an
age when science and unbelief are
synonymous in the minds of many,
he was a humble and reverent
Christian.—Casket.

The French Government offered
the medal of the Legion of Honor to
Father Seallan, the parish priest
who took part with the fishermen of
Clare in rescuing the crew of a
French ship. But the good priest
would not accept a decoration from
those who are persecuting his
brethren. Had he done so, he would
have been angry with himself that
the same offer was made at the
same time to Mrs. Eddy for her
great services to humanity in es-
tablishing Christian Science. Casket.

The Rome correspondent of the
Tablet says that the last prize day
at the Propaganda, November 23,
marked an unprecedented record of
successes for English-speaking
students of the Irish, American,
Urban and Canadian Colleges. Two-
thirds of the academic degrees in
theology, and two-thirds of the
medals in the same subject were
won by them.

MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.



Are a specific for all diseases and dis-
orders of the heart or nerve system, such
as palpitation of the heart, nervous
debility, nervous prostration, rheuma-
tism, neuralgia, sciatica, sciatic pain,
etc. They are especially beneficial to
women afflicted with irregular men-
struation.

Price 25 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.00.
All Dealers, or
The T. Milburn Co., Limited,
Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wife—"Do come over to Mrs.
Barker's with me, John. She'll make
you feel just as if you were at home."
Her Husband—"Then what's the use
of going?"

Sprained Arm.

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

Muscular Rheumatism.

Mr H. Wilkinson, Stratford, Ont.,
says:—"It affords me much pleasure
to say that I experienced great relief
from Muscular Rheumatism by using
two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic
Pills." Price 25c.

"George," said the bride of a year,
"you have broken every one of the
good resolutions you made during
our courtship."

"Well, don't let a little thing like
that worry you, dear," replied her
husband. "I can make others just
as good."

Minard's Liniment Cures colds, etc.

"Tell me, my poor man," said the
good-hearted old lady, "to what do
you attribute your fondness for drink?
Is it hereditary?"

"No, ma'am," replied the poor
man, "it's thirst."

Mrs. Fred. Laine, St. George, Ont.,
writes:—"My little girl would cough
so at night that neither she nor I
could get any rest. I gave her Dr.
Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and am
thankful to say it cured her cough
quickly."

"My wife," he proudly said, "has
made me what I am."
"That's the way with a man," re-
plied Mrs. Strongmud. "Always
blaming it on the woman."—Chicago
Record-Herald.

Milburn's Sterling Headache Pow-
der gives women prompt relief from
monthly pains and leave no bad
after effects whatever. Be sure you
get Milburn's. Price 20 and 25 cents,
All Dealers.

"Close up, boys, close up," said
a colonel to his regiment. "If the en-
emy were to fire on you when you are
straggling along like that they would
not kill a single man of you. Close
up!"

DOES YOUR HEAD

Feel As Though It Was Being
Hammered?

As Though It Would Crack Open?
As Though a Million Sparks Were
Flying Out of Your Eyes?
Horrible Stickness of Your Stomach?
Then You Have Slick Headache!

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

will afford relief from headaches no matter
whether sick, nervous, spasmodic, periodical or
bilious. It cures by removing the cause.
Mr. Samuel E. Hubbard, Belleville, Ont.,
writes:—"Last spring I was very poorly, my
appetite failed me, I felt weak and nervous, had
sick headaches, was tired all the time and not
able to work. I saw Burdock Blood Bitters
recommended for just such a case so I took and
I got two bottles of it, and found it to be an
excellent blood medicine. You may say my
case is a trifle odd, but I think that others should know of the
wonderful results of Burdock Blood Bitters."