

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1909

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 37

Beautiful Silver Goods!

—OF—
Tasteful Design and Durable Wear.

Are desirable both to give and possess.

We have in stock

Trays from the small 4 or 6 inch to the large and handsome ones for holding a complete Tea Set. Trays for Bread and Cake, some with raised words, others with fancy border. Cake or Card Trays in plain or chased. Sugars with Cream Jugs to match. Butter Dishes, small and large. Pie Knives, Fruit Dishes, Knives and Spoons, Peppers and Salts with sterling tops or colored. Baking Dishes, a great convenience. Desert and Butter Knives. Hand Bells, Napkin Rings, Fern Pots, Vases. We also keep in stock Compasses, Field Glasses, Barometers, Waltham and Regina Watches.

E. W. TAYLOR,

Watchmaker and Optician, City.

Souvenir Post Cards

Are a nice thing to send to friends abroad. We have a nice selection of City and Provincial views to select from. The following are some of the titles.

One color 2 cents each.

St Joseph's Convent, Ch'town	Bishop's Palace & Church
St Dunstan's College, "	Interior St Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown
Notre Dame Convent, "	View of Charlottetown from Soldiers Monument
Hillsborough Bridge	Victoria Park

Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents.

Victoria Bow, Charlottetown	Pioneer Family, five generations
Block House Point, "	Among the Birches
City Hospital, "	A Morning Walk, Bonshaw
Crossing the Capes	Trout Fishing
Str Stanley in ice	A Rustic Scene
Str Minto in ice	North Cape
Apple Blossoms	By Still Waters
Travellers Rest	The Border of the Woods
Beautiful Autumn	Harvesting Scene
Terrace of Rocks	A Shady Nook
Catching Smelts at S'Side	Surf Bathing, North Cape
Sunset at S'side Harbor	Looking Seaward
Summer St., Summerside	
High School, "	

We also have a large variety of Comic Cards at one cent each. Any number of cards will be sent by mail providing one cent extra is added for each 10 cards.

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.

Pipe dreams are pleasant
Every Smoker says so
Real enjoyment is guaranteed
In smoking our mixtures
Queer if you've never tried them
You can have your dreams realized at
Every Drug or Grocery store in Ch'town.

Try Perique for a Cool Smoke.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.
CHARLOTTETOWN,
Phone 345. Manufacturers.

For New Buildings
We carry the finest line of Hardware
Architects, Builders and Contractors, will find our line of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and improved, and of the highest standard of merit in quality and durability.

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.
June 12, 1907.

Fall and Winter Weather.
Fall and Winter 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.

Dominion Coal Company
RESERVE COAL.

As the season for importing Coal in this Province is again near, we beg to advise dealers and consumers of Coal that we are in a position to grant orders for cargoes of Reserve, Screened, Run of mine, Nut and Black Coal, F. O. B., at loading piers Sydney, Glouce Bay or Louisburg, C. B.

Prices quoted on application, and all orders will receive our careful attention by mail or wire.

Reserve Coal is well known all over this Island, and is most extensively used for domestic and steam purposes.

Schooners are always in demand during the season and chartered at highest current rates of freight. Good despatch guaranteed schooners at loading piers.

Peake Bros. & Co.,
Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.
Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 21, 1909—4i

Jubilee of Tyrol's Uprising in 1809.

(America)

On the 28th and 29th of August the people of Tyrol held the culminating celebration of the series of jubilee festivities, which have marked their joy over the centennial (anno natum) of the year since. The celebration took place in Innsbruck in the presence of the Emperor Franz Joseph, who came from his summer residence in Ischl especially for the occasion, and it is safe to say that the beautiful capital city of the Tyrol left nothing undone to make the festival a memorable one. Tyrol yields to no part of Austria in its loyalty to the house of the Hapsburgs. This loyalty, with its, to the Tyrolese, inseparable adjunct, loyalty to the Catholic faith, was the mainspring of the heroic uprising in 1809, as it was that which made the separation the more painful, which, through no fault or mistake of theirs embittered the years immediately following. It is not the least of the motives that has urged the Tyrolese to make the present occasion of surpassing magnificence, that it gave them a rare opportunity of testifying to the venerable head of the Hapsburg dynasty that the loyalty of the heroic days of 1809 has not diminished with the lapse of a century. The opening months of 1809 were dark ones for Tyrol. By the peace of Pressburg, which the victorious Napoleon forced the Emperor Francis I of Austria to sign on December 26, 1805, Tyrol was separated from Austria and handed over to Bavaria. The fullest assurance had been given that the constitution of the land would in no way be altered. But the assurance proved to be a very empty one, for in 1808 the constitution was abolished, the name of the land changed to "South Bavaria," and the religious convictions of the deeply-religious Tyrolese outraged by all sorts of laws and regulations against the Church, its dogmas and devotions. As for example, it may be mentioned that the devotions to the Sacred Heart, which was very dear to the hearts of the people, was forbidden and the feast of the Sacred Heart suppressed. Dissatisfaction and anger became universal, and reached the high-water mark when Bavaria undertook to carry out in February, 1809, a brutal reorganizing law.

Meanwhile it had been learned that the Emperor of Austria was making preparations for war against Napoleon and his Bavarian allies. Three representatives of the people, one of them Andreas Hofer, journeyed to Vienna upon invitation from the Austrian Commander-in-Chief, Archduke John, where the program for an uprising of Tyrol, to be carried out with aid from the Austrian troops, was drawn up. The plan was to be communicated with all secrecy to the people. Upon the return of the ambassadors, the welcome news spread widely and quickly, and so well was the secret kept that the Bavarian authorities had no suspicion of what was going on. On April 6th the Emperor Francis declared the war open; on the 9th, 7,000 Austrians entered Tyrol. This was the signal for the outbreak.

On the 13th North Tyrol was free from the invader. Five days only had been required, and all had been won by the Tyrolese alone; the crossing of the Austrians over the eastern border had been merely the signal; the victory had been won before the Emperor's troops had prepared for action. The decisive incident of this campaign was the fight on Berg Isel, a hill overlooking Innsbruck on the north, which took place on April 11. The Bavarian garrison in Innsbruck capitulated on the 12th. Another division of French and Bavarians, which arrived at Innsbruck on the evening of the same day, in complete ignorance of the victory of the Tyrolese, was forced to surrender on the 13th. On the 28th of April South Tyrol was also freed.

But the freedom was not for long. A few days after the capitulations in Innsbruck, from the 19th to the 24th of April, the Austrian army and that of Napoleon clashed in Bavaria. The Austrians were forced to retire, and the way to Vienna was open for Napoleon. In Italy, also, the Austrians had gradually withdrawn. Tyrol was open to the enemy; the French were in Trent on May 4th, and the Bavarians in Innsbruck on May 11th. Napoleon had entrusted Marshal Lefevre with the campaign in Tyrol and the latter reached Innsbruck on May 19th. Once more Andreas Hofer took up the task of organizing Tyrol's resistance. Hurrying from the Italian border to the Brenner, he gathered his forces there, 6,000 Tyrolese and 800 Austrians and stormed Innsbruck on May 25th without success. On the 29th, however, occurred the second battle on Berg Isel, lasting from four in the morning till four in the afternoon. It was a victory for Hofer and his men, for under cover of the night the Bavarians left Innsbruck in all possible quiet and fled into Bavaria. Tyrol was freed for a second time, and again by the Tyrolese. They entered Innsbruck on the 30th, where there was apparently no end of rejoicing nor of the expressions of thanksgiving in the churches. For the two months following not an enemy was to be found in Tyrolese territory. On July 27th the news of the truce between Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria reached Tyrol. Hofer published the truce throughout the land, adding that it must be rigidly observed, but on condition that the French and Bavarians observed it as well. The Austrian troops withdrew, and the Tyrolese remained to face what followed, once more alone. Hostilities soon broke out for the third time; they lasted a fortnight and ended for the Tyrolese with the most glorious victory of all.

Napoleon was determined to put down the rebellion in Tyrol by any and every means. His instructions to Lefevre, to whom the task was assigned and at whose disposal was placed the entire Seventh Army Corps, more than 50,000 men, are of the severest, even of the most brutal character. Napoleon "will make an example of Tyrol. Lefevre is to exact 150 hostages, taken from all the cantons of Tyrol; he is to pillage and destroy six large villages, so that no vestige of them shall remain, and they are to be a monument to Napoleon's vengeance against 'cette canaille,' 'cette espèce de brigands,' 'ces montagnards'; every house in which a weapon shall be found is to be razed to the ground; he is to declare that the land shall be wasted by fire, and sword, if all arms are not surrendered; at least 18,000 muskets are to be given up, and as many pairs of pistols, as he, Napoleon, knows to be in their possession."

From all sides the French troops poured into the Tyrolese valleys in the attempt to overwhelm the brave inhabitants. By the 11th of August, however, the enemy was driven to take a last refuge in Innsbruck. On the 13th occurred the third battle at Bug Isel. The combined French and Bavarian forces numbered 25,000 men, with 2,300 horses and 40 cannon; the Tyrolese, nearly 18,000, many of them poorly armed. Both sides displayed the utmost bravery, but the night fell with the issue undecided. A heavy rain prevented the re-opening of the fight on the morrow, and Lefevre had already decided upon a retreat, which he accomplished, not without difficulty, during the night from the 14th to the 15th. On the 15th the Tyrolese again entered Innsbruck in jubilee, all the greater in that the victory had been hardest to win, as it was the greatest of the whole war. When the news of the victory reached the world at large, great was the admiration for the skill and bravery of the Tyrolese. That a simple peasant folk had so routed and put to flight the best of Napoleon's army was considered little short of marvelous. It had a great effect upon the enemies of Bonaparte, especially in Germany, where the people gathered new strength and fresh courage from the example of the Tyrolese.

The government of the land naturally fell upon Andreas Hofer, who showed himself as prudent and resourceful in peace as he had been tactical and brave in battle. His undoubtedly one of the noblest figures in history. He personifies the Tyrolese character at its best. Simple, brave, honest, hard-working, with a quaint humor, prudent and resourceful, he was without deeply religious. Deeply convinced of the justice of that for which he fought, he relied upon Providence with a childlike trust that even in defeat justice must finally triumph. Unfortunately for Tyrol, his term of government was short. As long as he had the control of affairs the land was united and at peace, and order and contentment prevailed. On the 14th of October, however, was concluded the peace of Schonbrunn, and Tyrol was once more lost to Austria. At first, the loyal people could not believe that that for which they had three times fought and bled and conquered, had been torn from them at a stroke of the pen. But it was, alas, only too sadly true. There was another attempt at an uprising, to which Hofer gave his somewhat reluctant sanction. But the attempt was vain; there were no resources and the spirit of the betrayed people was weakened. Bloody executions of those who had not submitted at once to the peace

were the order of the day. Hofer himself was betrayed into the hands of the French, and executed at Mantua on February 20, 1810, greater even in his death than in his life. To facilitate the subjugation of the inhabitants, Tyrol was divided into three parts. On Napoleon's abdication, in 1814, it became once more united, and returned to the domination of Austria. Such is, in baldest outline, the story of the heroic uprising of Tyrol in "anno natum." It is undoubtedly to be accorded a high place in the history of the great deeds of the nations of the world. Its immediate end was tragic for Tyrol, but for this result Tyrol itself was not to blame. Its effect in Europe was undoubted; and there are few historians of the great European wars of the first two decades of the last century who will deny its true influence in animating the nations opposed to France, with new hope and courage with which to oppose "the scourge of Europe." This in itself were enough to crown the uprising with the laurels of substantial victory. There exists besides another fact which merits this favorable verdict of history. This is the unflinching loyalty of the Tyrolese people to the House of Austria. This loyalty nothing could weaken or destroy, not even the abandonment of the land to its inveterate enemy. The endeavors made by France and Bavaria during the dark half decade from 1809 to 1814 had but the opposite effect. The liege lords of Tyrol were the Hapsburgs, and the Tyrolese would owe allegiance to no other dynasty.

What makes this uprising of peculiar interest to Catholics is its religious character. For the Tyrolese it was a "holy war," a "holy war." They fought not only for Emperor and Fatherland, but for God, and for God first. Their war-cry was always "Für Gott, Kaiser und Vaterland!" The French were looked upon as the common enemy of heaven and earth. This reputation they had won with the Tyrolese from the infamies perpetrated during the French Revolution against the Church, the clergy and the hierarchy, and against all that was holiest in the Catholic religion, which was nowhere more loyally professed or more fervently exercised than in Tyrol. Then, too, had not Josephinism, Gallicanism and the principles of free thought had their origin, or at least their most extreme application, among the French? Were not the Bavarians therein their warmest allies? To do battle against such enemies was to do battle in the name of God. They went to battle, therefore, under the banner of the Cross. A crucifix was often carried as a standard into battle. It was a war, too, in league with the Sacred Heart, to which Tyrol had bound itself by vow in 1796. The Holy Sacrifices before the whole army, general absolution and Communion were the preparation for a great battle, and the first act after a victory was to repair to the church for solemn "Te Deum" of thanksgiving. Truly it was a "holy war."

M. J. AHERN, S. J.

How to Drive a Nail.

One who thinks that the driving of a nail simply consists in getting the whole length of it out of sight, has little conception of the real nature of the operation. A nail driven by an expert will often hold several times as much as one ill driven; while, too, it is often made to draw the parts into place. If you have ever watched a mechanic driving nails, you have doubtless noted that he rarely drives one at right angles with the face of the work. There is a reason for this. Suppose that he is nailing the "sheeting" on the frame of a building, and desires to draw the board down tightly against the one below it; he points the nail downward, and a few well considered blows at the last produce the desired effect. If the board is bent edgewise, so that much force is required, probably he will start the nail in the upper edge, pointing very sharply downward. Again, two nails driven in a board at different angles will hold it in place much more firmly than the same nails, would if they were driven at right angles with the face of the board.

Did you ever notice that, in driving a nail in very hard wood, one man will do it successfully, while another succeeds only in doubling the nail up before the point has fairly entered the wood? The difference lies in the fact that the expert strikes the nail fairly, and not too hard, "coaxing" it in; while the other strikes too hard and with indirection. It may be probably mentioned, right here, that in driving a nail into very hard wood, it is usually profitable to dip the end in oil or grease. This will not sensibly interfere with the holding qualities of the nail, while it will be found to very materially facilitate its driving. —Scientific American.

Constipation

Constipation is caused by the eating of indigestible food, irregular habits, the use of stimulants, spices and astringent food, and strong drastic purgatives, which destroy the tone of the stomach and the contractile of the lower bowel; therefore, when the liver is inactive, and failing to secrete bile in sufficient quantity, constipation is sure to follow, and after constipation comes piles, one of the most annoying troubles one can have.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS cure all troubles arising from the liver.

Miss Mary Burgoyne, Kingsclere, N.H., writes:—"I have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for constipation and have found them to be an excellent remedy for the complaint."

Miss Annie Mingo, Onslow, N.B., writes:—"A friend advised me to use Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for constipation. I used three and a half vials and am completely cured."

Price 25 cents per vial, or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

She (with a purr)—A man always treats his second wife better.

He (blantly)—After a man has once got rid of a bally horse he uses more intelligence in picking out another.

Beware Of Worms.

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

"These summer engagements seldom result in matrimony."

"Perhaps it is just as well. Disillusions would be bound to come. Every girl on vacation manages to look pretty, whether she is or not, and every fellow certainly acts rich."

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Say, you four-eyed kid, exclaimed the alley urchin.

Well?

My dad is going to learn me how to box, and then I'll put it all over you.

"After your paternal parent has learned you how to box," responded little Waldo Beckley, he might profitably expend some effort in teaching you how to talk.

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 a box 50c."

"Dad, I was simply great in relay events," boasted the boy from college.

"Good enough son, We'll make use of your talents. Your ma, will soon be ready to relay the carpets."

"Bet you ain't got nuthin' like our Subway," boasted the New Yorker.

"In my section," retorted the visitor from the cyclone belt, "we have individual subways."

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

His proud lip curled.

"You think you are clever," he sneered, but I can see through you."

And the next day she had her summer gown lined.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

The record for flying is as fragile as many of the commandments the e days.

Troubled With Backache For Years.

Backache is the first sign of kidney trouble and should never be neglected. Sooner or later the kidneys will become affected and years of suffering follow.

Mrs. W. C. Doerr, 12 Brighton St., London, Ont., writes:—"It is with pleasure that I thank you for the good your Doan's Kidney Pills have done for me. I have been troubled with backache for years, and nothing helped me until a friend brought me a box of Doan's Kidney Pills. I began to take them and took four boxes. I am glad to say that I am entirely cured, can do all my own work and feel as good as I did before taken sick. I am positive Doan's Kidney Pills are all you claim them to be, and I advise all kidney sufferers to give them a fair trial. You may use my name if you wish."

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