

Calendar for Dec, 1906.

Calendar for Dec, 1906. Moon's Phases. Last Quarter 22. 4.55 p.m. New Moon 29. 1.54 p.m. First Quarter 23. 10.4 a.m. Full moon 30. 1.75 a.m.

Table with columns: Day of Month, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat, High Water, Low Water. Lists tide times for the month of December.

Hymn to Virgin Mother

(By Whitthrop Mackworth Praed—a Protestant.)

Virgin Mother, thou hast known Joy and sorrow like our own; In thy arms the bright Babe lay, In my own as mine today; So we went and so we smiled; Ave Mary! guide my child!

By the wondrous mercy won For the world by thy blest Son, By the rest his labours wrought, By the bliss his tortures bought, By the Heaven he reconciled, Ave Mary! bless my child!

LITERARY NOTICE.

New York's New Catholic Literary Centre.

(Special Correspondence.)

New York, November 17, 1906.—Recent visitors to New York must have been struck by the radical changes in many localities that new facilities of travel have made. The trend is constantly upward and sections that but yesterday were considered very remote are now eagerly sought as most desirable and convenient.

Less than a century ago, in 1815, New York's first resident prelate, Bishop Connolly, lived at No. 211 Bowery, and died in February, 1825, at No. 512 Broadway. This is now the heart of the big Italian Colony, around "Mulberry Bend," where out-of-town visitors go sight-seeing on the vehicles sometimes styled "rubber-neck wagons."

The most attractive streets in this Heights section is called Convent Avenue because it begins just below the famous convent of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart at 132nd Street and runs north to where High Bridge crosses the Harlem. The Ladies of the Sacred Heart were among the uptown pioneers. In January, 1847, they began the since famous Manhattanville Convent School in the old Jacob Lorillard mansion at the present 132nd Street site. The Russian Princess Madame Galitzin was their superior. Now they have transferred their old school from West 17th Street to "The Maples," one of the most attractive spots in the Washington Heights section, overlooking the Hudson and the Harlem.

A near neighbor is Kohlmann Hall, the new office and editorial sanctum of The Messenger and the League of the Sacred Heart—transferred uptown from West 16th Street—a spacious mansion surrounded by attractive grounds. It is so called after the famous Jesuit, Father Anthony Kohlmann, who, after laboring for many years in New York and

Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Scabies or Salt Rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They can't.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Washington returned to Rome, and was there one of the professors at whose lectures the late Pope Leo XIII. attended. Father Kohlmann started just a century ago the first Catholic College in New York, on the site of the present St. Patrick's Cathedral on Fifth Avenue. This section was then known as the village of Elgen, and a big botanical garden, after annexed as a department of Columbia College, was located just across the road.

The great Catholic lawyer, Charles O'Connor, was long a resident on Washington Heights, and so was the late Patrick O'Shea, the publisher, and others of note. The latest addition to the Catholic colony has been the editorial staff of the new Catholic Encyclopedia. A modern four story house has been leased at No. 841 St. Nicholas Avenue, and last week the whole editorial corps, their assistants, secretaries, reference library, etc., were moved up there from No. 1 Union Square, where the business office and publication departments of the Robert Appleton Company, which is getting out the encyclopedia, will remain.

In the publishing trade this is regarded as a daring innovation, but its projectors are already convinced that the housing of the editors and working staff in the quiet of an entirely residential section, and in the comfort and seclusion of a roomy private house will be conducive to rapid and satisfactory results. The new editorial rooms of the Encyclopedia, with their modern paraphernalia for putting this first attempt in the direction of book-making in the English language into printable shape, is already one of the show-places of the Heights.

Nearby the Sisters of Mercy have one of their fine schools, St. Catherine's, Hall, and in the neighborhood also in West 142nd Street is the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, which the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. McMahon built out of the beautiful facade and side-wall of the old Academy of Design that once stood at the corner of 23rd Street and Fourth Avenue. It was, as will be remembered, a reproduction of the Doge's Palace in Venice.

A Protestant Survey of a Catholic School.

Mr. H. W. Novinson, writing in the Westminster Gazette on "Religious Teaching," contributes this remarkable article on "The Roman Catholic School."

As you pass within Catholic walls from the common streets you may understand the curious surprise with which a Greek of the second century or a savage worshipper of Thor, came upon some early Christian home in the midst of a cultured city or haunted wilderness. There at last found a peculiar peace, a confident serenity, an almost womanly consideration for the wants and weaknesses of mankind. He perceived that from the hour of birth to its final departure upon the long but hopeful journey to God, the Christian soul was comforted and encouraged by words and ceremonies of a plain and beautiful symbolism. A guard has been set at every gate by which the unseen powers of covetousness, presumption, sloth, and despair might break in and assault the human spirit. To every phase of common life a kindly sympathy was extended, and to the every uttermost the living soul was never excluded from the hope of victory in the long spiritual contest of existence.

It is the same in the Catholic school. From morning till evening the children are surrounded by the plain and beautiful symbolism of protecting and merciful powers. The Crucifix hangs upon the wall,

the Virgin, the flowers round her feet, watches them like a mother more beautiful and considerate than their own. Three times a day their prayers go up, and three times a day they are instructed in the definite teachings of the Church, so reasonable and satisfying that I think everyone would wish them to be true. When you see the children beat their breasts at the words "through my fault, through my fault, through my most grievous fault," when you hear them repeat the "Hail, Mary," and remember that the first part of it was made by the Angel Gabriel, and the second by the church so long ago; when you hear them instructed that the oppression of the poor is one of the four sins that cry to heaven for vengeance, it is not difficult to understand why the ancient Church has maintained its hold upon humanity, and in most European lands always continues to be the Church of the poor. For the poor do not reason more than other people, but they suffer more.

There was only 150 boys in that school, and of these forty were Protestants (if the Anglicans will allow me to use that unfashionable word just to distinguish other Christians from the Roman Catholics). On two days a week the boys are admitted to confession in the neighboring church, and I think that counts as part of the lesson in religious instruction. Otherwise the day's work begins at nine with the Catholic prayers, followed by exact teaching in a Catechism of Christian Doctrine approved by the Bishops of England and Wales. Many of the answers are repeated in unison by heart, and so in the repetition of the prayers, I noticed the beauty of the tone and cadence, contrasted with the hideous pitch and whine of the average board school. The pleasant voice may have been partly due to the number of Irish children present, but the general effect of beauty comes, I think, from listening to the church music and ancient chants.

The teacher referred to a sufficient summary of Biblical history to guide him when it was necessary to emphasize a point of Old Testament teaching or example, but the children did not read the text verse by verse as in the Board and ordinary Church schools. The ancient doctrine of the Catholic Church is the thing insisted upon, and there is no departing from it, and no questioning. The first lesson at which I was present dealt with the doctrine of Indulgences, how they are of two kinds, plenary and partial; how, by the aid of prayer, they may take the place of the old canonical penance for the remission of temporary punishment; how many prayers may go to assist the souls in Purgatory, who can no longer help themselves. I think, also, that these prayers may pass into the Treasury of the Church, stored up by the virtues of the Virgin, who was without sin; but to win the full benefit of these prayers and indulgences the worshipper must be Catholic, and in a state of grace, and of good intention.

The subject naturally led to the doctrines of Purgatory and hell, confession and penance, with special insistence on the doctrine that forgiveness after confession the contrition of sin must be heartfelt. The meaning of prayer was then explained, and perhaps for the benefit of a poor ignorant Protestant like myself, the clause in the Catechism was brought in, teaching that we do not pray to relics or images, for they can neither see nor hear, nor help us. On consulting the Catechism myself, I found the further admirable clause which forbids "all dealing with the devil and superstitious practices, such as consulting spiritualists and fortune tellers, and trusting to charms, omens, dreams, and such like fooleries."

In the girls' class—there were seventy-four girls in one small room—the prayers included a touching petition "for all who will die today," but as I was trying to realize the vast significance of that prayer—the innumerable souls who were going to Purgatory that day from China, Central Africa, and among the Esquimaux—we received the order, "One—two—sit," and proceeded with a lesson on the Commandment against false witness. It is the eighth in the Catholic list, the first two being written as one, and

the clause "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife" standing separately alone as the ninth. On this occasion the teaching was entirely "moral"—an exposition of the evils of lying, gossip and perjury, such as might have been given without offense in any Catechism class.

In the other subjects, such as science and history, the teaching seemed to be on a level with the board schools, or rather better. That depended not on the subject, but on the teacher. But in the religious instruction the difference was so wide that commonity or compromise is evidently impossible. I do not wish to set one against another in comparison. There is much in Catholicism repellent to the English nature; much, perhaps, in the English nature repellent to Catholicism. I know also that many of us fall easily under the charm of the old Church's symbolism, her beauty of ritual, her immemorial tradition— influences with which the reason has no concern. It is such things as these that save every Catholic I have ever met from vulgarity, but the real source of the Church's power lies, I think, in that pitiful and considerate attention to the Christian soul in all the great and small events of life, so that the soul is never lonely, never unprotected or abandoned. In the Catechism, which is the base of the teaching, the children are given not only the doctrines of sin and prayer and forgiveness; they are given a rule of life and a form of daily exercise. They are taught, for instance, not only that the Sacrament of Matrimony gives a special grace to enable those who enter into it to bear the difficulties of their state, but that it is their duty after their night prayers to observe due modesty in going to bed, and to begin the day by making the sign of the cross and saying some short prayer, such as "O my God, I offer my heart and soul to Thee." The child passes on into life, believing himself to be attended by powers and defenders which most children, I think, would like to have with them, and many grown up people too.

"El Pueblo Vasco," a Basque journal, tells of the conversion of one Benigno Varela, editor of an anti-Catholic contemporary, "Evangélico." Varela, who is now in prison for killing his opponent in a duel, on realizing his critical position, sent at once for the prison confessor. "This was the first step in a sincere conversion. The unfortunate man has made and signed a public retraction of his past errors, the concluding paragraphs of which are thus given by the above Basque journal: "I, being in life, and in this hour of my repentance, desire to be reconciled with our holy mother, the Church, without fearing what my enemies may say of me. These will seek to humiliate me, just as they have gloated over my misfortune. I pardon them, and shall have sufficient resignation to suffer as long as life shall last. I therefore retract my past errors in the sight of God and of the Church. I have always been a believer, and yet, in spite of that, my pen has often assailed the representatives of Christ in defense of evil causes. I believe in God, in the Holy Trinity and in the infallibility of the Pope. I repent of all my errors, heartily asking pardon of all whom I have assailed in my past, just as I forgive those who may attempt to injure me on account of this retraction which I sincerely and deliberately sign with my own hand."

Millinery at Stanley Bros.—This year we are better than ever prepared to give you only the best in millinery. We have a larger stock, a better assortment, and Miss Sullivan has more help—consequently if we have no hat readymade to suit you, we can have yours trimmed for you before you go home.— Stanley Bros., The Millinery leaders.

Our mail order department is growing rapidly—every mail brings us orders from different parts of the country, and we have invariably given the utmost satisfaction. If anything by any possibility might be wrong, we are always here to make it right. Stanley Bros. The Always Busy Store, Charlottetown.

If you want anything at any time, and cannot come yourself; just drop us a postal, and we shall be pleased to send you samples and give you any information of any line of goods offered in a first class store like ours. Stanley Bros.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1905 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.

MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills. Are a specific for all diseases and ailments arising from a run-down condition of the heart or nerve system, such as Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Prostration, Nervousness, Headaches, St. Vitus's Dance, Migraine, Brain Fag, etc. They are especially beneficial to women troubled with irregular menstruation. Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.50. All Grocers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Miscellaneous. Mr. Jones.—No, I shall place no more faith in doctors. Mr. Smith.—Indeed! Why? Mr. Jones.—Well, for the past ten nights I've been walking the room every night with the baby, and I felt a bit run down, and went to consult our doctor, and he told me that what I needed was more exercise!

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 50c a box.

"That was a great sermon you preached this morning," said the old churchwarden, "and it was well-timed, too." "Yes," rejoined the parson, with a deep sigh. "I noticed that." "Noticed what?" asked the puzzled warden.

I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT. REV. WM. BROWN.

I was cured of a bad case of earache by MINARD'S LINIMENT. MRS. S. KAULBACK.

I was cured of sensitive lungs by MINARD'S LINIMENT. MRS. S. MASTERS.

Said a distinguished politician to his son: "Look at me! I began as an alderman, and here I am at the top of the tree; and what is my reward? Why, when I die, my son will be the greatest rascal in the city."

To this the young hopeful replied: "Yes, dad, when you die, but not till then."

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

Miss Singer.—I wonder if that rich uncle of mine remembered me when he made his will? I used to sing to him.

Cynical Friend.—He must have; he hasn't left you anything.

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."

Fred.—They tell me at your office that you are only one of the clerks, and you said you were a director.

Charles.—So I am. I address the envelopes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Group, Asthma, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, Etc. It stops that tickling in the throat, is pleasant to take and soothing and healing to the lungs. Mr. R. Bishop Brand, the well-known Galt partner, writes:—"I had a very severe attack of sore throat and tightness in the chest. Some times when I wanted to cough and could not I would almost choke to death. My wife got me a bottle of DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP, and to my surprise I found speedy relief. I would not be without it if it cost \$150 a bottle, and I can recommend it to everyone suffering with a cough or cold." Price 25 Cents.

E. W. Taylor WATCHMAKER JEWELER and OPTICIAN. ESTABLISHED 1870. HANDSOME LADIES' WATCHES (Reliable) \$10.00, \$14.00, \$20.00 and \$50.00. CHAINS—\$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.00, up to \$20.00. WATCHES for Men, Regina or Waltham—(Reliable)—\$7.50, \$10.00, \$20.00 and \$35.00. RINGS, for Wedding or Birthday, plain or set with precious stones. SPECTACLES, in rimless or mounted. Lenses adapted by testing to each eye separately. E. W. TAYLOR FIRE INSURANCE. Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B. Sun Fire offices of London. Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn. Combined Assets \$100,000,000. Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses. JOHN MACBACHERN, AGENT. Mar. 22nd, 1905. Montague Dental Parlors. We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless. A. J. FRASER, D. D. S. Aug. 15, 1906—3m. ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK. Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Tickets Dodgers Posters Check Books Receipt Books Note Heads Note Books of Hand Letter Heads.

GETTING READY FOR Santa Claus!

Who will again honor us with his presence, and make OUR STORE HIS HEAD-QUARTERS during the coming Holiday Season. We are now opening up an immense New Stock of

Fancy Goods, Chinaware, Toys, Dolls, Games, Fancy Stationery and Holiday Gifts.

The Best We Have Ever Shown. RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS CO'S BEAUTIFUL CALENDARS have arrived. They are more beautiful than ever.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

Are You Satisfied With Your Present Position. Do you want to earn more money? If so you want to secure a practical business education—a sound training that will fit you for business life. By attending the Union Commercial College. You will fit yourself for a better position. Remember there is no waste time, no unnecessary delays. The only college on P. E. Island giving final examinations the last three days of every month. Write for prospectus and full particulars. W. MORAN, Principal. Ch town, P. E. I., July 11th, 1906.

Look Out For Trouble Ready-Made Clothing BUSINESS. I am going to sell Clothing cheaper than it was ever sold before. I will save every Man or Boy that wants to buy a Suit or an Overcoat this fall anywhere from 50 cents to \$1.50. "I want your trade." "No doubt you want to save money." H. H. BROWN, The Young Men's Man.