

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1911

Vol. XL, No. 20



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We carry the finest line of
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The Catholic Encyclo- pædia.

MEZ.
Mez receives scholarly treatment from Prof. Joseph Lina. This is one of those ancient cities destined to be the theatre of important events. The Roman Divodurum, it was the junction of several of those famous military roads with which the Romans scored the map of Europe. The infamous Queen Brunhilda kept a splendid court here; the holy Arel, founder of the Carolingian race, was his bishop from 811-827. Louis the Pious and Charles the Bold were crowned here; and in 947 it became the capital of Lorraine. In 945 its bishops became secular princes also; and in the thirteenth century they increased their temporal possessions largely. At the Diet of 1266 the famous "Golden Bull" was here promulgated by Emperor Charles IV. In 1562 Mez was formally transferred to France; and the famous Vauban here constructed one of his masterly systems of fortification. At the French Revolution it became the capital of the Department of Moselle; and it was twice besieged by the Allied Armies in 1814 and 1815. In the Franco-Prussian War (27th Oct., 1871) Basine with 175,000 men surrendered to the Prussians after being besieged in Metz. The history of the city is inextricably bound up with that of the diocese. The two histories are admirably and concisely dealt with by our author, who concludes a scholarly article with the very latest and most complete statistics.

MAXWELL, WILLIAM AND WINIFRED.

The Hon. Mrs. M. M. Maxwell Scott contributes two kindred articles on Maxwell, William and Winifred (Earl and Countess of Nithsdale). This other chronicle of fact reads more romantically than any Jacobite fiction. The Earl, of an ancient Scottish Cavalier House, was brought up a devout Catholic by his mother, a daughter of the princely House of Douglas. As a youth, he met the Countess of St. Germaine his bride, daughter of an English Jacobite exile, the Marquess of Powis. For fifteen years they lived quietly on their lands in Dumfriesshire, until the Jacobite rising of 1715. The Earl went out with his Prince, and was captured at Preston. The heroic Countess first concealed the family papers at Terregles, Dumfriesshire; then hastened to London, pled personally with George I for her Earl's life, but in vain. Alone and with the greatest ingenuity she contrived his escape in female dress from the Tower of London on the very eve of the day appointed for his execution, and having seen him safely on his way to France, she returned to Scotland to secure the family papers for her son. She finally joined the Earl at Rome, where they ended their lives in attendance on their exiled king. All this is admirably set forth by a namesake and kinswoman of the Maxwells.

FRENCH TOPICS IN VOL. X.

As it chanced, the new volume of The Catholic Encyclopedia (Messrs. Newman) affords scope for the treatment of a very remarkable group of closely connected topics in French history. It is fortunate that this one volume should contain articles on M. de Mevius, Maria de Medici and the two Napoleons; M. de Mevius, Mathias, and Melgion; Melgion and Montaigne; and Montaigne and Montalembert. Here one may obtain, between the covers of a single volume, accurate statement and fair Catholic comment on opposing or strongly contrasting personalities in the political drama of France, in her Church, her literature, and her political philosophy. If we would gain an impression of French art as represented by two almost indifferently contrasted opposites—the climax of Louis XIV's reign and the climax of the nineteenth century—here we have Mignard and Millet. Of the former painter M. Millet sympathetically remarks that "he had the knack of turning his literary friendships to good account," and that some of his work shows "a singular meanness, artificiality, and puerility of feeling." The contrast with this clever, superficial favorite of a gaudy Court is vividly brought out on pages 311, 312, where the same critic describes the grim struggles and startling triumphs of the man who painted "The Man with the Hoe" for a democratic age. A great merit of "The Catholic Encyclopedia" is its consistent employment of French writers for the treatment of French subjects: it will be a joy to many readers to be told, as M. Goyan tells us, that Napoleon I. defeated Wellington at Waterloo—a statement which could hardly have

come from the author of the article on England.

MONTESS PIETATIS.

In these days, when the public has so much reason to take an interest in the study of economics, the story of the medieval lending-brokers, known as montes pietatis, cannot fail to attract attention. The latest account of these institutions is perhaps Monsignor Benigni's excellent article in the tenth volume of the Catholic Encyclopedia just issued. They were established "with a view to protecting persons in want from usurers," who were accustomed to charge from twenty to sixty and sometimes even eighty per cent. interest. "The first true montes pietatis," says Professor Benigni, "was founded in London, where Bishop Michael Northberg, in 1361, left 1,000 marks of silver for the establishment of a bank that should lend money on pawned objects without interest." But as a fund yielding no interest at all would soon be consumed, the montes had to charge sufficient interest to defray the costs of administration. This encountered serious opposition from certain theologians and canonists. "The controversy was long and bitter," but was finally decided in favour of the montes by Leo X, in 1515. From that time they spread rapidly in Europe, but especially in Italy, where in 1896, there were 556 of them. "In England this form of charity never obtained such an institution as London in 1797 failed in less than twenty years, through default on the part of its managers." Defunct, evidently, are not a product of recent years.

NAILS, HOLY.

Some writers seem to make it a principle to score and doubt whatever is said relating to the authenticity of sacred relics. It is a relief to turn to the Catholic Encyclopedia and find a calm, dispassionate consideration of the Holy Nails. The mere mention of Father Thurston as the author of the article in question is sufficient guarantee of an objective treatment of the subject. After considering the question whether Christ was crucified with three or with four nails, and conceding that archeological data do not in any way contradict the Christian tradition of four nails, the author says: "Very little reliance can be placed upon the authenticity of the thirty or more nails which are still venerated, or which have been venerated until recent times. Probably the majority began by professing to be iron nails which had touched or contained shavings from some other nail whose claim was more ancient. Without conscious fraud on the part of anyone, it is very easy for imitations in this way to come in a very brief space of time to be regarded as originals."

MITRE.

Those who like to be well informed on the details of ecclesiastical services will find the article Mitre in the Catholic Encyclopedia to be of uncommon interest. While most of us may be inclined to think the mitre is laid aside when the bishop prays, how many of us have realized that the reason for this is to mean that a man should pray with uncovered head (1 Cor., xi, 4). Opposing those who trace the mitre back to Apostolic times, Father Benigni, the author of this article, holds it as certain that the mitre was first used at Rome about the middle of the tenth century, and outside of Rome about the year 1000.

MENTAL RESERVATION.

As Moral Theology is written mainly in Latin, English readers will welcome an article in The Catholic Encyclopedia on the doctrine of Mental Reservation, which has so often been assailed by Protestants, recall, for instance, King-ley's words in scoring Newman: "How can I tell that I shall not be the dupes of some cunning equivocation, of one of the three kinds laid down as permissible by the Messed Alfonso da Liguori." Father Slater shows that mental reservation, far from being a cunning equivocation is a conscientious effort to satisfy veracity, to which lying is opposed as something intrinsically evil, and also justice, which requires that secrets be faithfully kept. Thus, if a confessor is asked about sins made known to him in confession, he should answer: "I do not know" or "I do not know apart from confession," or "I have no knowledge which I can communicate." Those who hear these words which is not true, but their self-deception may be permitted for the safeguarding of the secrets of the confessional. A sin is committed if mental reservations are used without just cause, or in which the questioner has a right to the naked

truth. Perhaps many of those who find fault with this doctrine are constant users of the permissible equivocations: "Not at home."

NATAL DAY.

Herbert Thurston contributes an interesting and learned article on the origin of Natal Day. Derived from the Latin, the Romans used it to denote what we call a birthday, though the term soon came to denote little more than anniversary. The Greek term came to be used in connection with the annual commemoration of the death of a person. The early Christians seemed to consider the day of martyrdom as the natal day of the saint, as it was his birthday into a new life. Various quotations as to the use of the term in primitive times are given, and the usage of the Fathers of the Church is explained. For a more exhaustive treatment of the subject the bibliography offers ample scope. It is interesting to note the modern connotation of the word, so different from the thought of Origen. "It is only sinners (like Pharaoh and Herod) who make great rejoicings over the day on which they were born into this world below." From a comparison of passages found in the Fathers, it would seem as if they wished to pass over the primary meaning of the word and give it the significance only a birth into a better life.

NAPLES.

In the article on Naples, U. Benigni has summarized clearly and vividly the history of this ancient and interesting city. Founded by Greeks from Cumæ, it has figured prominently in the events of Italian history from the early Roman wars, through the struggle of pope and emperor, hotly contested for by the Normans, in turn belonging to France, Spain, and Austria, until peace came with its surrender to the Kingdom of Italy in 1861. As capital of the Kingdom of Naples its history was often tragic. Fierce violent rulers often guided its destiny and tales of blood and cruelty stain its pages; among its rulers was Queen Juana. An interesting account of the ancient buildings and art treasures of the city is given. Chief among the churches is the cathedral of St. Januario, thirteenth century Gothic built on the site of an ancient eighth-century church, noted for valuable frescoes, the sepulchres of Innocent IV and Cardinal Minutoli, and containing the shrine of St. Januario. A out of the church of St. Francis of Paola, built by Ferdinand I, accompanies the article. The Royal Palace and Museum are noteworthy, one for its majestic severity, and the other for its collections of cameos, coins, and inscriptions, the Hercules, the Perseus, Bell and other valuable works, and its relics from Pompeii and Herculaneum. The episcopal see dates from the second century and a list of the important bishops of the diocese is given, notable among them: Cardinal Minutoli, Giovanni Pietro (Paul IV), and Cardinal Pignatelli (Innocent XII). Catholic life is well organized, educational facilities are good; the diocese supports one Catholic daily paper and fourteen weekly and monthly publications. Though frequently suffering from severe earthquakes and eruptions of Mt. Vesuvius, the city has continued to increase in prosperity and is now one of the most densely populated and important industrial centres of Italy.

MESSINA.

In view of the present sad state of the once flourishing Messina, the article by Benigni on this city has a peculiar interest. With a harbor second only to Genoa and Naples, from the time of its foundation as a Greek colony, Messina has been an important city. It figured prominently in the efforts of the Normans to conquer Sicily and retained a long reign by Garibaldi, though finally obliged to surrender. The most interesting part of the article is the description of the palaces and churches, most of which have been destroyed by the earthquakes of 1908. The cathedral was one of the most beautiful in Italy, with valuable paintings and frescoes. Among the buildings spared is the episcopal palace, the City Hall, and the University. Its valuable library of first editions, manuscripts, and parchments is yet buried beneath the ruins. According to a legend, Christianity was brought to the city by St. Peter and Paul, and the city has been a see since the fifth century. A list of the famous men who have occupied the see is given, also an interesting account of the church of Santa Maria del Graffano or the "Catholica," where the Greek-Latin Rite is used. The anniversary was celebrated and Jesuits have re-opened a college. The city seems to be recovering from the disastrous effects of the earthquake.

BOILS AND PIMPLES.

Are named collectively by bad blood, and cannot be cleared up by the use of the bad blood pills or plasters will not do any good.

Get your blood and keep it pure by running every line of system. I suffer from the system by using the greatest known blood medicine.
BURDICK BLOOD PURIFIER.
Bella Curad.

Mr. A. J. Boucher, Newark, N.J. writes:—"Two years ago I was troubled with boils on my neck and back, and could not get rid of them. A friend recommended me to try Burdick Blood Purifier, and after using five bottles I was pleased to note the boils were entirely gone, and I have not been troubled with any since."

Smitheron went home one evening after a bad day at the gambling table. "Wife," he said, "have you anything to eat?"

"Yes, lots of things."
"Well, cook up everything in the house—everything."
"O gracious! Are you so hungry?"
"No, answered Smitheron with feignity. I'm going to tell the story."

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

"Absentmindedness would never do in diplomacy," said W. J. Cave, chief clerk of the department of state in Washington.

"I know an absentminded senator who went to a cabinet officer's dinner and apologized profusely for the poor ness of the spread."

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powder 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.

"You are always worrying," remarked the baseball manager.

"It is the constant search for some thing new," explained the theatrical manager. "You know I have to cater to the tired business man."

"I don't let the tired business man worry me any. He roasts with the others when he gets to the ball park."

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

This is a quotation from a Connecticut woman's diary, dated 1790: "We had roast pork for dinner; and Dr. S. who carved held up a rib on his fork and said, 'Here, ladies is what Mother Eve was made of.' 'Yes, said Sister Patty, and it's for very much the same kind of critter.'"

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

The late Frank W. Wolf once defined humorously the difference between a curbston broker and a legitimate broker with a seat in the stock exchange.

"It is much the same difference," he said, "as the one between an alligator and a crocodile."

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

Mr. H. Wilkins, 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."

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NEVERED WERE ALL UNSTRUNG.

Whenever there is any weakness of the heart or nerves, dragging energy or physical breakdown, the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will soon produce a healthy, strong system.

Miss Belle Kinley, Atkins, Ont. writes:—"It is with the greatest pleasure I write you stating the benefit I have received by using your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. This spring I was all run down and could hardly do any work. I went to a doctor and he told me I had heart trouble and that my nerves were all unstrung. I took the medicine, as he ordered me to do, but it did me no good. I was working in a printing office at the time, and my doctor said it was the type setting caused the trouble, but I thought not. My father advised me to buy a box of your pills as he had derived so much benefit from them. Before I had finished one box I noticed a great difference, and could work from morning to night with out any smothering feeling or hot flashes. I can recommend them highly to all nervous and run down people." Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25. Get all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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