The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES | CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1914. | VOL. XLIII., NO. 37.

Canadian Government Railways.

PRINCE EDWRD ISLAND RAILWAY.

Commencing on October 1st, 1914, Trains on this Railway will run as follows:

Trains Outward Read Down. Daily Except Sunday.						Trains Inward Read Up. Daily Except Sunday.		
A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
	5.00	3.30	7.35	Dep.	Charlottetown Ar.	11.30	10.15	2.45
	6.15	4.42	8.30	"	Hunter River "	10.30	9.16	1.15
7.10	7.00	5.21	9.02	"	Emerald Jct. "	9.56	8.45	12.20
7.55		5.56	9.27	"	Kensington "	9.27	8.17	11.35
8.30		6.30	9.50	Ar.	Summerside Dep.	9.00	7.50	11.00
			P.M.					A.M.
		8.00	12.10	Dep.	Summerside Ar.	8.45	5.15	
		8.58	1.39	"	Port Hill "	7.48	3.46	
		9.47	3.00	"	O'Leary "	7.04	2.30	
		11.00	5.00	Ar.	Tignigh Dep.	5.45	12.20	
							A.M.	
		8.55	7.10	Dep.	Emerald Jct. Ar.	7.00	8.45	
		9.30	8.00	Ar.	Cape Traverse Dep.	6.00	8.10	
			A.M.				P.M.	
		3.00	6.50	Dep.	Charlottetown Ar.	9.30	5.40	
		4.10	8.35	"	Mt. Stewart "	8.30	4.10	
		4.36	9.12	"	Morell "	7.58	3.20	
		4.57	9.41	"	St. Peter's "	7.36	2.51	
		6.00	11.10	Ar.	Souris Dep.	6.35	1.25	
		7.10		Ar.	Elmira Dep.	5.25		
		4.15	8.40	Dep.	Mt. Stewart Ar.	8.20	3.50	
		5.04	9.50	"	Cardigan "	7.26	2.43	
		5.25	10.20	"	Montague "	7.40	2.15	
		6.00	11.00	Ar.	Georgetown Dept.	6.30	1.25	
		P.M.	A.M.			P.M.	A.M.	
		8.15	3.10	Dep.	Charlottetown Ar.	5.35	9.45	
		9.50	4.25	"	Vernon River "	4.01	8.31	
		11.45	5.55	Ar.	Murray Harbor Dep.	2.00	7.00	

Wrapping Paper

Manilla, Kraft, Grey Brown, Fibre, White Drug, in Rolls and Reams all sizes and weights, Rolls 6 inches to 40 inches.

PAPER BAGS

One Million (1,000,000) in stock. We sell the celebrated self opening Bags, sizes 1-4 lbs. to 25 lbs. each.

TWINES TWINES

Numbers one and two white Cotton Twine, Hemp Twines all sizes, Sea Island Twine, (in boxes) Wholesale and Retail at lowest prices.

CARTER & CO. LTD.

Charlottetown.

Invictus--- the Best Good Shoes for Men

We are showing now a nice line of Invictus—the best boots for men.

These are shown in gun metal, patents, tan and black, laced and buttoned styles. Some of the new features are the new style tongue attached to uppers, wearproof lining and many other new ideas that dressy men should see.

Prices range from $5.00 to $7.00.

Alley & Co.

135 Queen Street.

The Charlottetown Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.

Commencing Monday the 1st of June, the

STEAMER NORTHUMBERLAND

Leaves Charlottetown for Pictou, N. S., Daily (except Sunday) at 8 20 o'clock a m., leaving Pictou on return about 4.00 p. m. Connections made at Pictou for all points in Nova Scotia.

STEAMER EMPRESS

Leaves Summerside for Point-du-Chene, N. B., Daily (except Sunday) about 10 o'clock a. m., leaving Point-du Chene on return about 4 30 p. m., connecting with express trains for Charlottetown and Tignish. Connections made at Point du Chene for all points in Canada and the United States

G. W. WAKEFORD,
Manager
Charlottetown

June 10th, 1914—tf.

PLANT LINE

AUTUM EXCURSIONS IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 11TH.

Charlottetown to Boston and return $13.00. Tickets good for return within 30 days from date of issue.

The new twin screw steamer "Evangeline" sails from Charlottetown for Boston every Friday at noon. For folders and full information apply to

JAS. CARRAGHER,
Agent, Charlottetown.

Sept. 9, 1914—tf

J. A. Mathieson, K. C., Æ. A MacDonald
Jas. D. Stewart.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Newson's Block, Charlottetown
Barristers, Solicitors, etc
McDonald Bros. Building,
Georgetown

July 26, 1911—tf

D. C. McLEOD, K. C. — W. E. BENTLEY

McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

The Popes Benedict.

It was said that when Cardinal Sarto consented to take the burden of the Papacy and was asked what name he wished to have, he replied: "Pius, since the Piuses had always suffered much for the Church." He realized that he would, both from his reluctance to assume the responsibility, have much to suffer and it was fitting he should be called by the name of Pius.

Was there any sentimental or personal reason which inpelled Cardinal Della Chiesa to choose the name of Benedict? We do not yet know what precise motive our new Pope had in choosing the name of Bendict! Perhaps it was because of the great Pope who last bore that name (Benedict XIV), who was born at Bologna in 1675 and after many years of laborious work at Rome and elsewhere was Archbishop of his native city when elected to succeed Clement XII, and after 18 years on the throne of the Fisherman died in 1758. Bendict XIV was one of the greatest of the Popes. Benedict XV was Archbishop of Bologna. And in memory of the other Benedict who shed such glory on this city and on the Church, wished to be called by that named as an inspiration or a model. That the reign of the fifteenth Benedict may be as fruitful of good to the Church and in as many ways as was the administration of the fourteenth, is the prayer of all.

Benedict XIV was very witty. Two stories are told of him. One is that when the Cardinals could not agree after six months deliberation on any one, he addressed the conclave and said, more in jest than in earnest: "If you want to elect a saint, choose Gotti; if a statesman, choose Aldobrandini; if an honest man, elect me."

Another is to the effect that when on his coronation, the wax was burned according to custom and an attendant whispered, "you will not see the days of Peter," he replied, "non est de fide." ("It is not of faith."

The first Pope who was called Benedict, died in July 579 after a reign of four years, one month and twenty-eight days. His whole time seems to have been occupied in coping with the ravages and devastating results that followed on the inroads of the Lombards.

Benedict II, was a saint and was Pope only one year, dying in 685. He was noted for his knowledge of the Scriptures and for his kindness to the poor. He fought against the Monothelie heresy which asserted that there was only one will in Christ, the human being absorbed by the Divine, and caused the Greek Emperor to give up the usurped claim of confirming the election of the pope.

The next Benedict was the Third of the name, and was Pope from 855 to 858. He was a Roman like the two proceding He was learned and ascetical; and, though meek and benevolent, had a troublous pontificate. From one of the coins struck in his time, it is proved that there was no Pope Joan (as it has been fabled), between Leo IV and himself.

The Popes Benedict from the Fourth to the Ninth inclusively belong to the darkest period of Papal history, as the Catholic Encyclopedia does not hesitate to affirm. The times were troublous for the Church. The centuries were the tenth and eleventh. The reigns of several of these Popes were short and very little is known about their deeds. The dates of their accession to the See of Peter and of their deaths are uncertain. They were immersed in political troubles and they suffered much from imprisonment at the hands of civil rulers.

Benedict XI, was a member of the Dominican Order and was Pope only for a year dying in 1304, having succeeded the Great Beniface the Eighth. He was a very humble man and through this quality was able during his short reign to compose many difficulties that surrounded the Papacy. It is related that on one occasion his mother presented herself before him, arrayed in magnificent apparel. He refused to recognize her until she resumed a dress suitable to her humble state of life. He was beatified in the 1773.

The same century, a few years later, saw another Benedict on the Sea of Peter in the person of Jacques Fournier who is the Twelfth of the name. He was a Frenchman and was elected in 1334, was one of the Avignon Popes (that is, one of those who lived at that city of France, instead of at Rome), and died in 1342. He was a Cistercian monk when elected to succeed his uncle John XXII, was eminent as a canonist and a theologian. He settled the controversy which had been long raging as to whether or not the Beatific Vision was entered into by the just before or after the General Judgment, by defining the immediate enjoyment of the Beatific Vision by the just having no faults to expiate. The following from the Catholic Encyclopedia sums up his life as Pope: "In purely ecclesiastical affairs his pontificate was creditable to himself and productive of good to the Church. Pious, prudent, and firm, he strove consciously to meet the Church's needs at a critical period. In political relations he was not so successful; and . . . though he failed to cope successfully with the political difficulties to which he had fallen heir his piety, virtue and pacific spirit, his justice, rectitude, and firmness in ruling, his zeal for doctrinal and moral reform, and his integrity of character were above reproach."

Four hundred years elapsed before another Benedict occupied the papal throne. The princely house of Orsini gave one of its sons when the Dominican Peter Francis Orsini was elected in 1728 to succeed Innocent XIII. This Pope was called Benedict XIV for a time because Peter de Luna who was an antipope and a schismatic, had styled himself Benedict XIII; but when this antipope had been deposed, the rightful Pope resumed the title and name. Benedict always retained the habits and character which distinguished him as a monk, Bishop, and Cardinal. He accepted each and all the dignities and responsibilities imposed on him, solely and only through the command of obedience to his superiors. His efforts were principally directed to restore and uphold ecclesiastical discipline though in diplomatic matters and in his relations with foreign powers he did not exhibit the vigor and conservatism which marked his administration in religious matters. He was ever distinguished for his virtuous life and fatherly zeal for the interests of religion.

Benedict will doubtless find in the lines of his eminent predecessors conditions similar to those he will find awaiting him, and from their conduct of affairs and their management of the Church's interest, derive much inspiration and wisdom. His own disposition, his own talents, his own qualities of mind and heart, his training in diplomatic relations as well as his acknowledged spiritual nature will dictate what wise course to take in difficult conditions with which he may have to deal, and his treatment of the various questions he will have to settle will render him, not an unworthy successor of the great Benedicts before him, and will place him along with the greatest that have wielded the same power and borne the same responsibility.
—Baltimore Catholic Review.

POPES WHOSE LIVES WERE CONNECTED WITH THE CITY OF BOLOGNA.

Bologna, from which the new Pope comes, can be called the "Mother of Pontiffs." This city of about 150,000 inhabitants, in the province of Bologna, is one of the ancient Italian cities established as a colony by the Romans and is the seat of one of the oldest and most famous of Italian universities, which dates back to the twelfth century. The city has been for centuries famous for its learning and has previously furnished six Popes, as follows:

Pope John X, who was Bishop of Bologna, 914-928.

Costimo Migliorati, who assumed the name of Innocent VII, 1404-1406.

Tomaso Parentucelli, who reigned under the name of Nicholas V, 1448-1455.

Giuliano della Roveri, who became Julius II, (the warlike Pope), 1503-1513.

Alessandro Ludovisi, who was Pope Gregory XV, 1621-1623.

Prospero Lambertini who was Pope Benedict XIV, 1740-1758.

Only the two last named were born in the city, but all held the office of Bishop of Bologna before their elevation to the Papacy. Bologna was also the birthplace of five other Popes:

Honorius II, who was Lamberto Scannabecchi, 1124-1136.

Lucius II, who was Gherardo Caccianemici dell' Orso, 1144-1145.

Alexander V., who was Pietro Filargo, 1409—1410.

Gregory XIII., who was Ugo Buon-compagni, 1572-1585.

Innocent IX, who was Giannantonio Facchinetti lived only long enough to have his name recorded in the catalogue of Popes.

Battle of Armagedon

Armagedon is the name of a battle mentioned in "The Revelation of Jesus Christ" (commonly called "The Apocalypse of St. John"), as the symbol of the overthrow of the old Roman Empire by force of arms. It comes into the Roman theme of Revelation in this way. "For they are the spirits of demons working signs, and they go forth unto the kings of the whole earth to gather them to battle against the great day of Almighty God." "And he shall gather them together into a place which is called in Hebrew Armagedon" (Rev. xvi. 16). The battle itself is not described, but its results are stated as follows: "And the beast was taken and with him the false prophet who wrought signs before him, wherewith he deceived them who received the mark of the beast and who adored his image. These two were cast alive into the pool of fire burning with brimstone" (Rev. xix. 20) Exegetes allow that the beast here is Cæsar, and the false prophet Paganism. The connection between the first paragraph and the second can be shown from the Greek text.

It appears that the battle of Armagedon was an affair of centuries. It represents all the wars and all the battles which destroyed the pagan Roman Empire. It came to an end about the middle of the sixth century. St. John took the name of Armagedon as a battle symbol as it had a battle history well known to the Hebrews. There, by the torrent of Cison, Barac defeated the Canaanites (Judges iv., 13, 16). The kings came and fought, the Kings of Chanaan fought in Thanac, by the waters of Mageddo (Judges v., 19), Jehu, King of Israel, fought with Ochozias, King of Juda, who fled into Mageddo and died there (iv. Kings, ix., 27). King Josias was slain at Mageddo by Pharao Nechao, King of Egypt (iv. Kings, xxiii., 29). The prophet Zacharias compared the lamentations of Adadremmon in the plain of Mageddo (Zach. xii., 11).

The city of Mageddo was situated in the plain of Esdraelon, somewhere near the River Cison (modern Kishon), "the waters of Mageddo." It was an ancient fortified town, said to have been besieged by Thotmes III. eighteen centuries before the Christian era.

Women are seldom of a war like nature—yet they are often called to arms.

HAD SALT RHEUM ON HER HANDS SO BAD SHE COULD NOT WORK

Burdock Blood Bitters Cured Her

Mrs. B. Bell, Box 104, Newboro, Ont., writes:—"Some time ago I was troubled with Salt Rheum on my hands, and it was so bad I could not do my work. I tried several medicines but they all failed to help me. One day a friend told me to try Burdock Blood Bitters, so I got a bottle, and before I had taken it my hands were better. I am not afraid to recommend B.B.B. to anybody."

There is only one way to get rid of all those obnoxious skin diseases, such as Eczema, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples etc., and that is by giving the blood a thorough cleansing by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters.

This sterling remedy has been on the market for [illegible] years and you will find that it will do all we claim for it.

See that our name appears on the bottle, label and wrapper.

The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"She knows all the tightwads in the community."

"That so? I suppose she has passed around a few subscriptions lists"

"No. But her husband passes the plate in church every Sunday."

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 25c.

"Ma what's that big round thing on wheels?"

"The water wagon, my dear,"

"Is that the one Uncle Tom said pa fell off of?"—Boston Transcript.

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT.

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

Dare to be true; nothing can
need a lie;
A fault which needs it most
grows two thereby.

George Herbert.

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

A small boy who dosen't get into a scrap once in a while has made a mistake in not being a girl.

She—What in the world makes broken down widowers so anxious to marry again?

He—Possibly, because they want to get repaired.—Boston Transcript.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES NEURALGIA.

Almost any young man will do anything a pretty sister askes ---that is, if she happens to be some other fellow's sister.

Miss Elderleigh---Isn't this keen spring air exhilarating? I fell like a two-year-old this morning.

Miss Blunt---You look it, dear-twenty times over.---Boston Transcript.

Had Severe Stomach Trouble and Sick Headache

Could Not Eat Anything Without Agonizing Pain

My health is better now than it has been for years, and I owe it to Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills:—writes Miss Rose Doyle, Connaught, Ont., "I was for several years troubled with severe stomach trouble and sick headache. Could not eat anything without agonizing pain. My sick headaches were most violent, and I could not rest night or day. I became emaciated and thoroughly despondent, and no medicine seemed to help me until I took Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. In five months I was entirely cured."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are without a doubt one of the best remedies on the market to-day for all the troubles arising from the wrong action of the Liver.

You can procure them from any druggist or general store. If they haven't them in stock send direct to The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Price, 25 cents per vial or 5 vials for $1.00.