

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1910

Vol. XXXIX, No. 6

"PERIQUE."

Dark Cut Tobacco in tins and packages. This is one of the

COOLEST SMOKES

in the market. Try a 10 cent package. You'll enjoy it. All up-to-date grocers and druggists sell it.

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



For New Buildings Hardware

We carry the finest line of

Hardware

to be found in any store.

Architects, Builders and Contractors will find our line of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and improved, and of the high standard of merit in quality and durability.

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Haw & 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, Nu and Shale and F.O.B. a loading pier, Sydney, Gloucester and Louisbourg, C.B.

Prices quoted on application, and 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 dispatch guaranteed to shippers at loading piers.

Peake Bros. & Co.,

Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 21, 1909-41

Watch Department.

VERY FINE timekeeping watches with 21 jewels adjusted to heat, cold, and five positions. Also 7, 15 and 17 jewel watches, from the larger men's size to the tiny watch worn in wrist bracelets.

Watches cleaned and put in first class order.

Ring Department.

Ladies' rings set with diamonds, ruby, opal, amethyst, pearl and other gems. Signet rings for engraving emblem rings, children's rings. Rings repaired, stones re-set.

Spectacle Department.

We fit spectacles and eyeglasses up, both in frames and in rimless, after testing each eye separately or on Drs. prescription.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, 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, Charlottetown	Bishop's Palace & Church, Charlottetown
St. Dunstan's College, " "	Interior St. Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown
New Dunstan Convent, " "	View of Charlottetown from Victoria Park
Hillsborough Bridge, " "	
Soldiers Monument, " "	

Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents.

Victoria Road, Charlottetown	Pioneer Family, five generations
Black House Point, " "	Among the Birches
City Hospital, " "	A Morning Walk, Bonshaw
St. Stanley in ice	Trout Fishing
St. Michael in ice	A Rustic Scene
Apple Blossoms	North Cape
Travellers Rest	By Still Waters
Beaufort Harbour	The Border of the Woods
Terrace of Rocks	Harvesting Scene
Catching Smelts at S'Side	A Shady Nook
Sunset at S'Side Harbor	Surf Bathing, North Cape
Summer S. Summerside	Looking Seaward
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 ever 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.

A Highland Monastery.

THE BENEDICTINES AT FORT AUGUSTUS.

(By Dom Columba Emonds, O.S.B.)

Amidst the most enchanting scenery of glen, loch, and mountain stands the Benedictine Abbey of Fort Augustus. Geographically the locality is now known as Fort Augustus is the most central point of the Highlands, at an ancient writer expresses it. Until a few years ago, the only means of reaching this favoured spot was by the narrow gauge railway of the Glasgow and Perth Railway Company. Now, however, Fort Augustus has a railway connection from Queen Street Station, which brings it within easy reach of the great city on the banks of the Clyde.

The little village has historical associations with the chief religious and military events of the North. The spot was familiar to St. Columba and those early Celtic missionaries who took up and carried on the work of the Apostle of Caithness. The Gaelic name, Cille-Chamaise, which the village has borne for well-nigh thirteen hundred years, is evidence of this. St. Cammaise, one of the successors of St. Columba at Iona, having visited our district, founded a church, the remains of which may still be traced in the present cemetery.

EARLY HISTORY.

The history of the site of the Abbey is of great interest. In 1232 it was given by Sir John Bisset, of Lovat, to the monks of Beaulieu (near Inverness) and remained monastic property till 1558, when the last Prior handed it over to the sixth Lord Lovat. At an early date a fort was built on this outpost of the Fraser lands, a fragment of which may still be seen behind the hotel known as the Lovat Arms. After the Battle of Killcrankie in 1715, these lands were forfeited by Alexander Fraser, on account of his part in the insurrection. Some ten years later, when General Wade was constructing new roads across the country, a much larger fortification was constructed on the borders of Loch Ness, to overawe the independent clans. It was a square building, capable of accommodating 300 men, with a bastion at each angle (one still remains) mounting twelve six-pounders. A moat surrounded the structure. This barrack received the important name of Fort Augustus, out of compliment to William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland.

In March 1746, the fort was taken and dismantled by Prince Charles's followers, after a siege which lasted two days. During the May of the same year, Cumberland made his camp here, and hither was carried as a prisoner the celebrated Simon, Lord Lovat (a Catholic), who was executed at the Tower of London in 1747. Soldiers continued to reside in the garrison till the Crimean War, when they left, never to return.

FORT BECOMES A MONASTERY.

In 1857 the Government sold the Fort to Thomas Alexander, Lord Lovat, for £5000 and his son, the late Lord Simon presented it to the Benedictines for the purpose of re-erecting the Order of St. Benedict in Scotland.

Dom Jerome Vaughan, brother of the late Cardinal and cousin of Lady Lovat, was entrusted with the work of converting this military fort into a Benedictine monastery. Endowed with indomitable energy, a personal attractiveness, and a faith which rises above every difficulty, Prior Vaughan worked night and day to collect the necessary funds. Meticulous donations from the Catholic nobility, joined to the hamlet of the faithful in Scotland, England, Ireland, and elsewhere, made it possible to lay the foundations of the present stately buildings in September, 1876. The College was opened in October, 1878. The rest of the monastic buildings were inaugurated with great solemnity in 1880—the year of the 14th centenary of the birth of St. Benedict—on which occasion Bishop Hadley preached a celebrated sermon, entitled "New Work and Old Ways."

PRESENT BUILDINGS.

The present buildings group four sides of a quadrangle 100 feet square. On the north is situated the College, with its clock-tower, in Scots-baronial style, 110 feet in height; on the west is the Hospice; on the east the monastery proper, with its great tower of 140 feet, overlooking the waters of Loch Ness; on the south there are the Chapter House and Sacristy, and also the foundations of the church—the latter unfortunately, has not advanced beyond its initial stage. Fine chisels (the gift of Rev. Sir David Hunter-Blair) run round the

quadrangle and open into the Library, which contains some 18,000 volumes, and into the Refectory, with its fifteen windows filled with stained glass bearing the arms of the principal benefactors—Lord Lovat, Marquis of Bute, Duke of Northfolk, Lords Ripon, Stafford, Herries, Denbigh, and Beaumont, Sir David Hunter-Blair, O.S.B., Bart., and others. The clock-tower contains nine bells, which chime every quarter of an hour. The monastery tower possesses its one great bell that tolls the Angelus thrice each day, and announces the hours of the Divine Office. The whole is in the Early English style of architecture, from designs by Mr. Joseph Hansom and Messrs. Pugin & Pugin. Its terraced gardens, sloping down to the shores of Loch Ness, which extends for over twenty miles before it, and its situation between heathery hills and purple mountain peaks, make it vie with the great monastic foundations of pre-Reformation times.

STUDENTS AND MONKS.

The school, which flourished for several years, was eventually closed. Some of our best known Catholic laymen in Scotland, including the present Lord Lovat himself, passed through their curriculum at Fort Augustus. Besides Fraser, Macdonald, and Campbell, the names of Brand, McParson, George, Reynolds, and Calder have been borne by students in the Abbey School. The members who formed the first Community under Prior Vaughan came chiefly from the English monasteries of the Order, and of these a few are still amongst us, including Dom Bernard Murphy (Little Malvern) and Dom Sigebert Cody, whose appointment to Blackwood brought him to Scotland once again. Dom Sigebert's brother—Dom Epiphane Cody—became a fixed member of the Fort Augustus community, and for several years discharged the office of sub-prior and Master of Novices. His death, at the early age of 44, deprived the Order in this country of one of its most able members.

In January, 1883, Pope Leo XIII. raised the monastery to the dignity of an abbey. A few years later, in 1886, Fort Augustus was honoured by being selected as the meeting place of the Catholic National Synod of Scotland. No National Synod had assembled in Scotland since the year 1559. It was a remarkable and an imposing gathering, including as it did the Archbishops and Bishops of the kingdom, with their chaplains and theologians. The Superiors of the Benedictines, Franciscans, Jesuits, Lazarists, and Oblates were also present.

The first Abbot, Dom Leo Luce, was solemnly blessed and enthroned on 15th July, 1888, by Mgr. Parson, who afterwards became a Cardinal. The Prior of the present Community is Very Rev. Kintigern Milne. The Fathers of the Community are engaged in literary work and various studies, and in giving Retreats and Missions. Their choir duties also are by no means light, as the whole of the Divine Office is chanted daily in choir. They rise at 4 a. m. for Mass, and do not conclude their long series of services till Compline, which is said at 8 p. m. The abbey is one of the few places in the British Isles where there is a daily sung Mass. All the music used by the monks in Plain Chant. Dom Gregory Galt, one of the Community, is an authority on this subject, and his services are often requisitioned by other choirs and religious communities.

One great drawback in the solemn celebration of the Liturgy is the temporary chariot. The wooden structure, still in use, is wholly inadequate for Benedictine services. In the little cemetery raised above the waters of Loch Ness are the graves of several who are still affectionately remembered: Dom Epiphane Cody rests there; so does the convert clergyman, Father J. Fraser; Dom Basil Well, known perhaps to the readers of this paper, at least in name, was the last to be buried there—R. I. R.

Of the present Community not a few have contributed to this journal; among them may be mentioned Dom Oswald, Hunter Blair, Dom Michael Barrett, Dom Columba Emonds, Dom Martin Wall, Dom Andrew McDonnell, Dom Jerome Pollard-Urquhart, etc.

The Abbey has an interesting museum, containing objects of local interest. It is under the curatorship of Dom Olo Blaudill. The resident number of choir monks is usually about 20, of lay brothers about 12. Retreats for clergy and laity are held at stated intervals. This short notice of the only Benedictine Abbey in Scotland may appropriately close with words which Bishop Hadley spoke concerning his brethren in the Order: "They have for the law of their life, the Gospel of Jesus Christ, the

Holy Rule of St. Benedict. The first word of the Rule of St. Benedict is Obedience; its refrain is Christ Our Lord. Its object and purpose is to teach men the hidden life of Nazareth. The rule of St. Benedict, by the light of the more perfect and the stronger, swallowed up the rule of St. Ninian and the rule of St. Columba—not destroying them but completing them. It is a good augury that that rule appears once more in this land, and that men who have come to give their labour, and even their lives, for Scotland's peace, have pledged themselves to take the best means of success by first of all forming their earthly natures into some kind of likeness of Him whose poverty, and lowliness, and obedience, and suffering have guided Him the Kingship of this world."—C. E., in the Glasgow Observer.

King Albert Speaks.

The following speech, made by King Albert at the Ki-Santu Mission during his visit to the Congo last summer, is published in the Journal des Missions:

"The work of the missionary, the work of moral and religious perfection, which is so difficult because it is essentially individual and free, has a right to the respectful homage of all impartial minds. In the colonies founded by Christian and civilized countries, religious missions have played an active part; they have represented so well one part of the influence exercised abroad by the mother country, that the majority of governments carefully watch over their rights and interests of their missionaries and encourage as much as possible their moral and material activities.

"In the work of morally and physically uplifting the tribes of the Congo, who are so primitive, and who are hardly yet conscious of the advantages of civilization, the collaboration of the congregations of missionaries is not only useful but indispensable. No great humanitarian work can be carried on without the ideal, and in colonization this truth asserts itself with vigor. The history of the Congo shows us that in the realization of this noble but arduous task, our missionaries have spared neither suffering nor sacrifice nor fatigue. They have consecrated to it their strength and their intelligence.

"You bring with you to the Belgian Congo, to stimulate you, to up sold you, and to strengthen you; if need be, in your strenuous apostleship, a magnificent heritage of glorious memories. First, the memory of your immortal founder, St. Ignace Loyola, who was a valiant captain, a great patriot, the apostle of modern times, who in ten years had accomplished in India, and in Japan works and toquests which would have seemed impossible to the apostle of the negro slaves of Carthage, who for forty years endured all the sacrifices inspired by that heroic devotion which caused his holiness Leo XIII to proclaim him the patron of all missions established among the negroes of every country, wherever the Catholic priest carries the light and peace of the Gospel."

"It is hardly necessary, after these great names to recall the flourishing Christianity established by the Jesuits in India, in Japan, in China and in the two Americas. Since I am speaking to Belgian Jesuits, I should like to recall two names, which are the glories of Belgium; the name of Father Verbiest, who was perhaps the most celebrated missionary in China in the seventeenth century, and the name of Father Peter De Smet, to whom Toroumbe, his native city, has erected a well-merited statue, for this Belgian hero evangelized entire Indian tribes in the United States, created there vast dioceses, and on many occasions acted as an able and devoted negotiator between the government at Washington and the Indian tribes in arms against the whites. These, my reverend Fathers, are family memories, to which I render homage, and render it the more willingly because you here in the Belgian Congo remain faithful to these traditions with devotion which knows neither repulse nor hesitation."—Am. Miss.

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.

Minard's Liniment cures the Diphtheria.

His Friend Said

"If They Don't Help or Care You I Will Stand The Price."

Mr. J. B. Rusk, Orangeville, Ont., writes: "I had been troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint and tried many different remedies but obtained little or no benefit. A friend advised me to give your Laxative Pills a trial, but I told him I had tried so many 'cure-alls' that I was tired paying out money for things giving me no benefit. He said, 'If they don't help, or cure you, I will stand the price.' So seeing his faith in the Pills, I bought two vials, and I was not deceived, for they were the best I ever used. They gave relief which has had a more lasting effect than any medicine I have ever used, and the beauty about them is, they are small and easy to take. I believe them to be the best medicine for Liver Trouble there is to be found."

Two Irishmen were out hunting with one gun between them. A man with the gun saw a bird on a tree and took careful aim at it. "Fo love of Heaven, Mike," shouted the hunter, "don't shoot! The gun loaded."

"I've got to," yelled Mike. "The bird won't wait."

The only man who can drink a page on a "beer income" is a brewer.

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

A room to sweep, a chair to dust, a dozen tasks to do each day; a meal to cook, a sock to darn, all over in the same old way; a refuge to two many arms—A tear to shed, a little sob, I reckon these all go to make the groundwork for a woman's charms.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

"Why did you tell your friend that the dressmaker had totally ruined your dress?"

"Oh, I simply thought it would make her happy."

Sprained Arm.

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.

"Is he a well posted man?"

"I should say so. He knows exactly what all this trouble with Nicaragua is about."

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders 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.

Phy the sorrows of the man who has a disagreeable boss in the office and another at home.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Girl friends can't be so very thick when they can see through each other.

Had a Bad Cough

FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS. WAS AFRAID IT WOULD TURN INTO

Consumption.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that when a person catches cold it must be attended to immediately or serious results may follow.

Thousands have filled a consumptive grave through neglect.

Never Neglect a Cough or Cold, it can have but one result. It leaves the throat or lungs, or both, affected.

***** Mrs. A. E. Brown, Ottawa, Ont., writes:—"I have had a very bad consumption, cough every winter for a number of years which I was afraid would turn into consumption. I tried a great many remedies but only received temporary relief until I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and after taking two bottles my cough was cured. I can never without a bottle of Norway Pine Syrup."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is the medicine you need. It strikes at the foundation of all throat and lung complaints, relieving or curing all Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Sore Throat, etc., and preventing Pneumonia and Consumption.

So great has been the success of this wonderful remedy, it is only natural that numerous persons have tried to imitate it. Don't be imposed upon by taking anything but "Dr. Wood's." Put up in a yellow wrapper, these are the trade marks; price 25 cents.

Manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Toronto, Ont.