

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 29, 1905

Vol. XXXIV, No. 13

## Herring. Herring.

We have in stock a large quantity of HERRING in barrels, half barrels, kits and pails, also pickled and dried CODFISH.



## Groceries.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1904 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.

## 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.

**Preserves.**—We manufacture all our own Preserves, and can guarantee them strictly pure Sold wholesale and retail.

**R. F. Maddigan & Co.**  
Eureka Grocery,  
QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I

## Gifts of Enduring Value

No man or woman is insensible to the charm of hand some articles of Jewelry or Silver, and many wish that he or she owned more of them; and is glad, indeed, to receive some suitably chosen article of the sort. We have

## SILVERWARE

From a NAPKIN RING to a TEA SET. Also SPOONS, KNIVES, FORKS.

In hundreds of houses there could be no better New Years Gift than a Clock. We have many to show you The prices are \$3.00 to \$12.00. A fine watch is certainly one of the best of Gifts. If you are thinking of making such a gift to a man, woman, boy or girl, we ask you to see our stock of watches.

Telescope Field Glasses. Chains, \$9.25 to \$20.00. Bracelets \$7.50 to \$8.00. Belt Buckles 75c to \$3.00. Ladies' Stick Pins and Gentlemen's Scarf Pins 25c to \$10.00. Brooches \$5.00 to \$20.00. Rings set with stones, \$1.50 to \$65.00. Gentlemen's Rings, \$3.00 to \$10.00. Special discounts given during this month.

**E. W. TAYLOR,**

Cameron Block, Charlottetown.

## Well Satisfied

Is what our customers say about the quality and prices of our

## Groceries,

and you will be satisfied if you get your

## Winter Supplies

HERE.

Our Kerosene Oil, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Biscuit, Currants, Raisins, Flavorings, Nuts, or anything you want at this season of the year is the best quality.

Have you tried our INDIA TEA at 25 cts per pound, or in caddies of about 15 pounds each at a special reduction. People wanting a supply would do well to call on us when in town. Our prices can't be beat.

## McKENNA'S

P. O. Box 576.

Grocery.

**Osborne House,**  
Corner Sydney and Queen Street (Near Market.)

Has lately been renovated and is fitted up with all modern conveniences now open for the accommodation of guests. For a coach and from train and boats.

**JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A., LL. B.**

BA RISE and TORNEY-A. J. W. NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

Office—London House Building. Collecting, conveyancing, and all kinds of Legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to Loan.

## New Colored Shirts

## Handsome Patterns

## G. W. & R. Make.

We were fortunate to have a case of our Spring Shirts brought from Pictou before the Minto stopped running. This is the first of the season. We always carry the best from the best manufacturers. Our customers can rely on getting up-to-date goods.

## D. A. BRUCE,

MEN'S FURNISHER.

We have such an assortment of

## Rattan Chairs

That one lady said "you have so many and they're all so nice, it is difficult to make a choice. However she was suited, and we can suit the most critical and economical persons in Ch'town.

Let us have the opportunity of showing you our goods; we believe both prices and quality will be sure to please.

## JOHN NEWSON.

P. S.—Goods bought now will be stored until Xmas Eve if desired. J. N.

## HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

## Fennell & Chandler

## ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames inerior and Exterior finish etc., etc.,

## Our Specialties

Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters, Newe Posts, Cypress Gutter and Conductors. Kiln dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring, Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing and clapboards, Encourage home Industry.

## ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

**HAD TO GIVE UP ALTOGETHER AND GO TO BED.**  
**DOCTORS DID HER NO GOOD.**  
By the time Miss L. L. Hanson, Waterside, N. B., had taken three boxes of MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS She Was Completely Cured.  
She writes us as follows:—  
"Gentlemen,—I feel it my duty to express to you the benefit I have derived from Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. A year ago last spring I began to have heart failure. At first I would have stop working and go to bed. I had several doctors to attend me, but they did me no good. I did not sleep until urged by Nurse Pillsbury to take three boxes of your pills. I began to get relief, and by the time I had taken three boxes was completely cured. I feel very grateful to you for the medicine for what it has done for me.—Miss L. L. Hanson, Waterside, N. B."  
Price 50 cents per box, or \$ for 12 boxes. Dealers in all towns.  
**THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED,**  
Toronto, Ont.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### The Bachelor's Lament

Returning home at close of day,  
Who gently chides my long delay,  
And by my said delights to stay?  
Nobody.

Who sets for me the easy chair,  
Spreads out the paper with such care,  
And lays my slippers ready there?  
Nobody.

When plunged in deep and dire distress,  
When anxious cares my heart oppress  
Who whispers hopes of happiness?  
Nobody.

When sickness comes in sorrow's train,  
And grief distracts the fevered brain,  
Who sympathizes with my pain?  
Nobody.

But I'm resolved at a near date  
To change at once my single state;  
And at God's altar I will mate.  
Somebody.

### Cough of Grippe.

In the Spring when Grippe was raging I had a bad attack and the cough was so severe that I thought I would cough myself to death. I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and it cured me in a surprisingly short time.

**MRS. J. H. MYERS**  
Isaac's Harbour, N. S.

"Prisoner, at the bar," said a judge, "is there anything you would like to say before sentence is passed upon you?"

The prisoner looked towards the door, and remarked that he would like to say:—

Good-evening, if it is agreeable to the company."

Worms affect a child's health too seriously to neglect. Sometimes they cause convulsions and death. If you suspect them to be present, give Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which destroys the worms without injuring the child. Price 25c.

Rich Poet—I can't see why men will write for money. I write for fame.

Poor Poet—We all work for what we do not possess.

**Headache Vanished.**  
Mrs. B. W. Le Gallis St. Godfrey, P. Q. says: "I have used Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders for sick headache. After taking two powders I felt better and was able to get up and go on with my work."

Hagyard's Yellow oil takes out pain, reduces swelling and allays inflammation. Cures Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Contracted Chords, Sore Throat, Gout, Quinsy, etc. It does not stain the skin or soil the clothing. Price 25c.

**Do You Realize That a Neglected Cough May Result in Consumption.**  
If you have a Cold, Cough, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs, what you want is a harmless and certain remedy that will cure you at once.

There is nothing so healing, soothing, and invigorating to the lungs as the balsamic properties of the pine tree.

**DR. WOOD'S NORWAY FINE STRUP**  
Contains the potent healing virtues of the pine, with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup checks the irritating cough, soothes and heals the inflamed Lungs and Bronchial Tubes, loosens the phlegm, and gives a prompt sense of relief from that choked-up, stuffed feeling.

Price 25 cents per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Wood's.

## Roman Items.

(Special Correspondence of the New York Freeman's Journal.)

Rome, March 1.—Almost within a stone's throw St. John Lateran's severely beautiful church and monastery of St. Antony of Padua, one of the few important religious edifices which have been erected in Rome during the last generation. It is in a sense the headquarters of the great Franciscan Order, for it is the residence of the general of the Friars Minor and his council, and it is at the same time an international training school for Franciscan missionaries. Every year it sends forth devoted Friars to labor in distant parts of the vineyard, and, young as the institute is it has already given a number of martyrs to the Church. Most of the missionaries from Sant Antonio are destined for China, where the Friars Minor have no fewer than nine Vicariates Apostolic with a hundred and fifty thousand Christians under their care. They have forty times that number of pagans still to convert! For them the age of persecution is anything but past—only four or five years ago three of their bishops and five of their fathers suffered death for the faith, and as late as last year another bishop and two fathers were put to death.

But the Friars Minor are always ready to fill the breaches made in their ranks, and last Sunday morning anybody who visited Sant Antonio might have witnessed the striking and touching ceremony of the departure of still another band of heroes. The church was full, and the first notes of the organ had begun to peal forth when they were seen to enter the sanctuary with hands joined and eyes downcast and kneel before the white marble altar above which rises the beautiful statue of that most beloved of Franciscan saints, Antony of Padua. There were seventeen of them in all, young men in the early twenties, who had left father and mother and home and country for Christ's sake; there were half a dozen nationalities represented among them—Italians, Belgians, Germans, Spaniards, Dutch and Chinese. After the Mass the general of the whole order ascended the steps of the altar to give the last counsels to "his most beloved sons," to remind them that the Franciscan missionary, in addition to the rigid observance of his holy vows, must especially practice charity, the indissoluble bond of peace and concord, patience in tribulation, humility joined with courage, and that he must above all things strive to imitate Jesus Christ if he hopes to succeed in opening the eyes and hearts of those around him to the blessings of the gospel. After that the young men knelt before him, one by one, and received from him the crucifix; then one of them read aloud the formula by which they dedicated themselves and their labors to the Immaculate Virgin, for the family of St. Francis, ever since the days of the great Irish doctor, Duns Scotus, have a special devotion to the Immaculate Conception. Then as they turned to leave the church they found themselves passing between a double line of their brethren of Sant Antonio, who embraced them affectionately. At the door they knelt to receive the final blessing of their general. An hour later they were speeding away from Rome towards Naples, where they have already taken ship for China. Scenes like this happen every month in Rome; missionaries depart from Sant Antonio, from Propaganda from the house of the Lazarists, from the College of St. Peter and Paul, and from many other centres of the apostolic life.

The Freeman correspondent has had the privilege this week of a long conversation with one of the most intimate friends of the Holy Father—one of those who knew him well as Patriarch of Venice, and who has known him even better as Pius X. In many respects, he says, the Holy Father has greatly changed during the last year and a half. "I do not think," he explained, "that his Holiness has ever grown accustomed to the immense burden of responsibility which rests upon him. He feels the whole weight of the Church upon his shoulders—you see it in his face even when he smiles. He has aged very much in appearance, though, in spite of all reports to the contrary, he enjoys excellent health. At the beginning of his pontificate he felt that one of his greatest difficulties was his comparative ignorance of the world. He knew Venice and the whole province around it like a book, but he had had little or no contact with the rest of the world, or even with the

rest of Italy. All that is different now. The Holy Father could never have understood the Venetians so well had he not been an acute observer of human nature, and he has the most abundant and varied opportunity for observing universal human nature in Rome. In knowledge of the world and of the men that fill it, Pius X. is a very different man from Cardinal Sarto. Yet in many ways he has remained unchanged—he never liked useless show or formality, and he likes it as little as ever now. He wants everybody who approaches him to be perfectly at ease. You remember how some months ago when he invited two Carthusian monks to take a seat and they begged to be excused, he proceeded to get the chairs for them himself. That was perfectly natural with him, and it never for a moment struck him that there was anything incongruous or condescending in it. If you ask me what is the keynote of the Pope's character, I would say it is that he is so intensely practical. Take, for instance, his conduct with regard to the participation of Italian Catholics in the political life of the country. There was a tradition of over thirty years against it, and the gravest reasons had impelled Leo XIII. to pronounce against it. But Pius X. saw that the present situation required that Catholics should vote—and they voted, with his full consent, although he has not swerved an inch from the principles so often and so eloquently expounded by Leo XIII. Pius X. believes, above all things, in doing the work of the moment well and thoroughly. He wants priests, for example, to give their time first of all to the people to whom they have to minister—to preach solid simple sermons on the gospel of the Sunday, to hear confessions regularly, to see that their churches are in good order, to correct the abuses they find among them. When a priest has done that, but not before, he may write books, or study sociology, or give his time to the great questions of the day. And just as the Pope is an enemy of all unnecessary parade, he has no use for purely ornamental men. Just as he works hard himself, he expects that the cardinals of his court shall be hard workers and devote themselves seriously to the affairs of the different sacred congregations to which they are appointed.

The Osservatore Romano of this evening contains the following announcement: "We are authorized to announce and to request Catholic newspapers to repeat it, the thit Holiness acting on the recommendation of their Eminences of the Supreme Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office, has been pleased to dispense the faithful throughout the whole Catholic world from the ecclesiastical law of abstinence at the single meal on Saturday, March 25, the solemn feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin."

The official announcements in the Osservatore have of late been exceedingly interesting reading. Here is another of them, published a couple of days ago, which shows to what lengths the conciliating spirit of the Holy See can go: "With regard to the new situation created by recent events in the diocese of Dijon we are authorized to make the following statement: Mgr. Le Nordet, notwithstanding his resignation, which was accepted by the Holy Father, has thought fit to beg, in a letter of January 19, the Minister of Worship, not to oppose the faculties of the two Vicars General of the diocese of Dijon, and M. Combes lost no time in obtaining from the President of the Republic a decree revoking the authorization given to them. The administration of the diocese thus became suspended with regard to the State. The Holy Father, thinking only of the good of souls and desiring, now as ever, to avoid conflicts and to maintain the legal situation of the diocese in conformity with the terms of the concordat, authorized Mgr. Le Nordet to reply to the invitation addressed to him by the new Minister of Worship, by presenting for the office of Vicar General some other ecclesiastic, who would be both fit for the office according to the prescriptions of the sacred canons and at the same time persona gratia to the government. This has been done and the government has accepted the priest who has been presented. All this shows once more the conciliating disposition of the Holy See, which far from desiring the separation of the Church from the State, adopts all possible means for maintaining the solemn convention which has given France a century of religious peace and for retarding its abrogation, which may aim at hastening or at least have no wish to oppose."

Recent proof of this comes under our eye in the Feb. 9 issue of the Christian Register. A writer in that Unitarian paper, whose article as a whole shows little trace of sympathy with the Catholic Church, was witness recently to the public welcome given by the people of Palermo to the new Archbishop, Monsignor Luaidi; and was pleasantly surprised to find that on that occasion, in the great cathedral, all the working men of the city, in all their fraternities, stood with banners furled, closely packed from door to altar-rails. No such thing he believes could have happened in England. The common people would not have a prominent place at such a function in Great Britain. The poor man in that favored land of the Anglo-Saxon could not afford to dress well enough to go to church, but, in Palermo, "dress does not count," says the writer; and she continues:—

"It was a touching sight—the interior of the cathedral, that day. The entire floor, filled with artisans, men who earn their living, and a scanty one as a rule, by their daily labor, and all so orderly, self-respecting, brothers of Christ, and of the highest in the Church. And their little boys from five to fifteen! There they were standing on the costly inlaid altar-rails, perched high on top of confessional-boxes, clinging to saints and angels wherever they could find a place from which to see over the heads of their elders. Many of them were far from washed and combed for the occasion. Their boots or shoes were white with dust or mud. No one rebuked them! One thought of 'Suffer them, forbid them not, of such is the kingdom.' Into this midst, preceded by chanting choir, with the great bells ringing pean overhead, and organ triumphantly expressing the gladness of the throng, the really fine noble-looking Archbishop came up the aisle to his throne."

And in the great procession in honor of the Archbishop the working men were seen in all their strength. The writer says that all the working men of Palermo, in their ordinary working clothes but carrying banners of many colors, took part in the procession. "On and on they came, quietly, without haste, without rest, until we wondered if their long line would never end," she writes.

There are good people in this country who, viewing the Catholic religion as an abomination, and believing the highly-colored reports of Protestant missionaries in Italy, contribute money for what they expect will be the speedy "evangelization" of Catholic Italy. They believe in their simple-mindedness that the common people of Italy are growing tired of the Catholic Church. We wish they all could have seen this impressive popular welcome, and the part taken in it by the laboring population of Palermo.

Preaching at Oxford the other day, Rev. Bernard Vany, as referred to the revival movements in England and Wales. He said that he welcomed any movement which proclaimed the love of Christ to the people. In so far as these revivals did this, he welcomed them with open arms. But their danger lay in their passing away. Religious enthusiasm was of no avail when served in homeopathic doses. Father Vaughan went on to declare that the sacramental system of the Catholic Church was sufficient to preserve the spirit of enthusiasm engendered by such movements.

## Italian Working Men Have a Place in the Church.

(Sacred Heart Review.)

Does the Catholic Church in Italy stand aloof from the working people? Do the working classes maintain an indifferent or a hostile attitude toward the Church? Is there in that country among the laboring population a feeling of constraint with regard to the Church, as there is in this country between a corresponding class and the various Protestant churches? Does the working man in Italy suspect the Church of lack of sympathy with him and his problems that he takes small interest in Church affairs? Does he avoid church-going through a feeling that he has no place there? Is there, in fine, in Italy a church-labor problem such as so many Protestant preachers and editors in America recognize as existing (so far as their denominations are concerned) here in the United States? Evidently not. Everything, on the contrary, points to the fact that the Catholic Church in Italy is the Church of all classes in Italy as she is elsewhere.

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VOX URBIS.