The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES | CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1913 | Vol. XLII., No. 16

Winter Overcoats

Made-to-Order

$18.00 TO $30.00

Our stock of **Overcoatings** for Winter wear is large and includes everything that is popular and serviceable. We will guarantee every cloth we show you to be honest value, and we know it will give you satisfaction.

We have a big assortment of the popular

Meltons and Beavers

In Black, Blue and Plain Greys in light and dark shades.

In TWEEDS, we have all newest patterns and colors, Dark Greys, Browns, in plain and in patterns, also nice Grey and Brown mixtures.

We will make you a nice Overcoat at any price from $18.00 to $30.00. We will make it in any style you wish, and we will guarantee to give you a perfect fit with lots of style, and first class workmanship.

Have your Overcoat made to your order here and you will have double the satisfaction, wear and good looks, that you can get in a "Ready-made," and you will be saving money in the end as well.

COME IN TODAY.

MacLellan Bros.

TAILORS and FURNISHERS

Hard Coal

Daily expected per schooners "R. Bowers" and "Freedom," one thousand tons best quality Hard Coal in Egg, Stove and Chestnut sizes.

C. Lyons & Co.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Nov. 30 1910.

LIME!

We can supply from this date

Fresh Burned Lime

in large and small quantities suitable for farming and building purposes.

Orders left at Kilns on St. Peter's Road, or at our office, will receive prompt attention

C. Lyons & Co.

May 29, 1912.

Interest in Foreign Missions Reacts strongly on our work for the Church at home.

American Catholics are beginning to realize this principle of Christian life.

Get in touch with the Acts of present day Apostles among heathen peoples.

Read:—The Field Afar,

ORGAN OF THE NEW

Catholic Foreign Missionary Seminary,

Subscription: Fifty Cents a Year

Send in stamps if preferred.

Associate Subscription: 1 Dollar

Enclose a One Dollar Bill.

THE FIELD AFAR

HAWTHORNE . . . . N. Y.

July 8, 1912—3i

D. C. McLEOD, K. C. | W. E. BENTLEY

McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

July 26, 1911—tf

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office

Charlottetown P. E. Island

Tickets
Dodgers
Posters
Check Books
Note Books of Hand
Receipt Books
Letter Heads
Note Heads

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress

Will now be conducted on

KENTSTREET

Near Corner of Queen.

Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices.

June 12 1907.

Prince Edward Island Railway.

Commencing on December 23, 1912, trains on this Railway will run as follows:

Read Down: Mon Wed Fri	Tues Thur Sat	Dly ex Sun	Dly ex Sun	STATIONS	Dly ex Sun	Read Up: Dly ex Sun	Mon Wed Fri	Tues Thur Sat	Mon Wed Fri
P.M	P.M	P.M	A.M		A.M	P.M	P.M	A.M	A.M
2 45		2 00	7 15	lv Ch'town ar		5 15	12 20	11 30	10 10
4 07		2 54	8 25	Hunter R		4 07	11 14	10 35	8 57
4 50		3 23	9 07	Emerald		3 23	10 29	10 07	8 10
		3 47	9 55	Kensington		2 49	9 55	9 43	
		4 10	10 25	ar Sumr'side lv		2 20	9 20	9 20	
	1 00	4 25		lv Sumr'side ar	9 00	P.M	A.M	A.M	
	2 29	5 23		Port Hill	8 01				
	3 42	6 12		O'Leary	7 12				
	5 35	7 25		ar Tignish lv	6 00				

P.M	P.M	P.M			A.M	P.M
4 55	3 25			lv Emer'd Jun ar	8 05	
5 45	4 15			ar C. Traverse lv	7 15	

P.M	P.M	P.M	P.M		A.M	P.M
3 00		3 00	3 00	lv Ch'town ar	11 05	10 20
4 25		4 25	4 05	lv Mt Stewart ar	9 40	9 15
6 05	3 00	5 36	5 08	Cardigan	8 24	8 10
6 50	4 05	6 05	5 35	Montague	7 55	7 49
	4 50	6 50	6 15	ar Geo'town lv	7 10	7 10

P.M	P.M			A.M	A.M
4 25	4 05	lv Mt Stewart ar		9 35	9 10
5 31	4 54	St Pete's		8 32	8 20
6 50	6 00	Souris		7 15	7 15
8 05	7 10	ar Elmira lv		6 00	6 00
				Daily except Sat	Sat only
Sat Only	Daily except Sun & Sat				

P.M	P.M		A.M	A.M
3 10	3 10	lv Ch'town ar	10 15	9 45
4 25	4 57	Vernon R	8 36	8 31
5 55	7 00	ar Murray H lv	6 40	7 00

H. McEWEN, Supt. P. E. I. Railway.

Are You Interested

IN A LINE OF

Sample Sweaters

PURCHASED AT A SNAP OF 25 P.C.

Yours at a Bargain

These are all new and perfectly clean. Men's, Women's, Misses, Youths' and Children's.

About 100 In All

Some in Yaegar—some in fine Wool. The latest things—advance samples for next fall.

Yours for Snaps.

L. J. REDDIN, "My Store."

February 12, 1913.

A GOOD REPORT!

will be made by discriminating smokers after a trial of our . .

RIVAL AND MASTER MARINE

Smoking Tobaccos. Cool, sweet and fragrant. Burns cleanly and freely but NOT THE TONGUE. Try our **Combination Twist** Chewing Tobacco also. It's worth the money every time . . . .

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

148 PRINCE STREET

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada

Morson & Duffy

Barristers & Attorneys

Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I

MONEY TO LOAN.

June 15, 1910—tf

The Edict of Constantine.

Now that the whole Catholic world is thanking God for the blessings that resulted from the famous Edict of Constantine, which, six ceo hundred years ago, put an end to the persecutions which the Church had been suffering at the hands of paganism for three centuries, and permitted it to issue from the catacombs and to occupy its proper place in the world, it may not be out of place to consider the words of the famous document itself which formulated this emancipation. It shows how justly the first Christian Emperor deserves the title of Great, and how truly this particular act of his reign was not merely that of a just and wise ruler but gave evidence of a statesmanship and courage of the highest order, coupled with a moderation and tact absolutely unprecedented in the absolutism that was characteristic of those times.

There is a common, though erroneous, impression that Constantine overthrew paganism suddenly and violently; substituted Christianity by the exercise of that absolute power which, in his day, even in matters religious, was looked upon as the proper prerogative of the sovereign. What he really did was to remove the fetters from the limbs of the Church, by granting toleration, liberty, and finally equality. In spite of the fact that he was still a pagan he saw that the Church had prospered even under persecution and evidently could not be destroyed, and he naturally concluded that it was the part of enlightened statesmanship to make an ally of a power that could not be conquered. It is a pity that the statesmen of our day do not take a leaf from the diary of experience in which Constantine learned so much and which contributed so much to his success. They are constantly attempting the impossible and persist in setting at naught the lessons of history.

How much self denial, as well as courage, was required to do what he did is made plain when we consider how hard national prejudice, injustice and persecution die. Witness Catholic Emancipation in Ireland, the repeal of the Penal Laws. What an outcry was raised about the restoration of the episcopacy in England, the public celebration of the Eucharistic Congress, and even the change of the coronation oath, which insulted the cherished belief of over two hundred millions of Catholics! How fiercely Germany defends its unwarranted claims to interfere in religious affairs, as is shown by its reception of the decree 'Ne Temere'; its objection to the Pope's characterization of Luther; its prohibition of the taking of the anti-Modernist oath by certain German professors; and how violently France and Italy have struck at the inalienable rights of the Church, by refusing to abide by concordats, violating laws of guarantee, not permitting bishops appointed by the Holy See to take possession of their dioceses, compelling clerics to perform military service! Modern statesmen and diplomatists could do nothing better, for their countries and humanity, than to read and imitate the Edict of Constantine, for it teems with salutary and obvious instruction. A part of it runs thus:

'We have long recognized that freedom of religion ought not to be limited in any way, but each one ought to be permitted to follow in divine matters the dictates of his own conscience . . . Wherefore, I, Constantine Augustus, and I, Licinius Augustus, having happily met in Milan to treat all the affairs which interest public tranquility, believe that the affair most worthy of consideration and to be first of all decided is that of the respect due to the Deity, and that it is fitting to give to the Christians and to all men the freedom to follow the religion which each prefers. May this thought be pleasing to the Deity in Heaven and render It propitious to us and to all our subjects.

'We have, therefore, judged it to be salutary and reasonable not to refuse to anyone the permission to give preference to the worship of the Christians, so that the Supreme Deity, Whose religion we follow of our own free choice, may in all things grant us His favor, which He has already abundantly shown us, and His benevolence. Know, then, that it has pleased us to do away with all the limitations that were imposed with regard to the Christians in the rescripts formerly received by you Now we simply will that each one of those who desire to follow the Christian religion may do so without fear o being in any way molested. This is what we have thought good to signify to your solicitude, in order that you may understand that we have given to these Christians absolute liberty to profess their religion. You must understand that what we grant to them we also grant to others, who shall have the liberty of choosing and following the worship which they prefer, as befits the tranquility of our times, so that no one shall be injured in his honor or in his religion.'

Hardly had this Edict been issued before Christianity came up from the catacombs and entered upon its victorious conquest of the world resulting from its innate power and virtue, which it was now free to exercise and manifest.

For a time there was no great apparent change. The pagan temples still remained open, the sacrifices were still offered on their polluted altars, but without violence they soon yielded to the new civilization of which Christianity was the living soul. The Church possessed all it needed viz., the liberty of developing normally according to the spirit of its divine constitution. It fulfilled the prophecy of the leaven and the mustard seed; it did what paganism had failed to do; it calmed the wild passions of men, solved the pressing problems of life, gave a remedy for the adversities and trials of mankind, and satisfied the cravings of human minds and human hearts.

By this imperial charter it received immunity for the clergy from military and civil service; the right of the Church to inherit property; state protection for the observance of Sunday; the removal of the legal disabilities of clerical celibacy; the permission to appeal from the civil to the bishop's court, whose decision was final; the relief of children, who had been hitherto exposed, sold or mutilated at the will of their parents; punishment for the abduction of women; the discrediting of divorce, which was now granted under certain very limited conditions; the exemption of slaves from death penalty by their masters; the manumission of serfs by the Church—their complete emancipation came later; the abolition of the practice of branding criminals on the forehead, etc. These were a few of the results of the edict.

The Edict of Milan illuminates a chapter in history which every believer in religious liberty and the rights of conscience ought to be anxious to see preserved. Catholics especially, who are battling for many of the rights so freely granted sixteen hundred years ago, should take a particular interest in making known the significance of the sixteenth centenary of the peace of the Church.—M. P. Dowling, S. J., in America.

Easter In New Mexico.

It is not necessary to go to foreign lands if one wishes to see picturesque Easter ceremonies. In New Mexico the Spanish speaking population which is greatly in the majority, celebrate Easter with a fervor and picturesqueness which show what a strong hold upon the imagination the early Spanish priests and their latter day successors have exercised in the Southwest.

Probably there is no place in the world where Easter means more than it does to the devout descendants of the Spaniards and Mexicans of New Mexico. The liturgical color of white is everywhere in evidence White dresses flash in the bright New Mexico sunshine, signifying purity and light. The Paschal candles, some of them of huge dimensions, are burning in their gorgeous candlesticks before the high altars in the churches and missions. There is excitement in the air as Easter approaches, and everybody is stirring about.

Up in the wooded hills in the vicinity of the historic old settlement of Taos, and among the pueblos that are scattered along the Rio Grande Valley to the Colorado line, strange rites and ceremonies are being practiced. There are many spring customs among the pueblo dwellers which antedate the Easter teachings of the early Catholic missionaries. Students of Pueblo Indian history declare that these Indians have spring celebrations which are closely akin to the ancient pagan rites practiced by the Greeks in the worship of their vernal god, Dionysus.

At the Pueblo missions orthodox Easter ceremonies are observed by the Indians. The Easter services at the churches and missions, some of which structures are hundreds of years old, are well attended by a picturesque gathering of blanketed Indians, with whom mingle swarthy skinned descendants of Mexicans Aside from the Latin used by the priests in the ceremonies, one hears only the soft Spanish tongue spoken. The Easter parade at the conclusion of the services is strange and colorful, and when one sees a long procession of Indians, in bright blankets, he is inclined to pinch himself and wonder if he really is in the United States.

At some of the pueblos there is a dash of the pagan. It is the Indian's natural desire to dance at any ceremony, religious or otherwise, and the wise priests who have charge of the Pueblos allow their spiritual charges all the leeway consonant with the observance of their religion. Thus one sees a dance which is barbaric in tone, like the feast of San Geronimo in the fall, which is Catholic in foundation, but purely Indian in expression.

While the Pueblos are having their mysterious rites in remote canyons and caverns there is an echo from old Spain in the ceremonies of the Penitentes, which are practised mostly in secret by that strange sect which flourishes in Northern New Mexico and Southern Colorado. The rites of the Penitentes have been described many times. The Penitentes Brotherhood is still strong, though efforts are being made by the Church to stamp out the flagellation and crucifixion. The term of penance is thirty three and one half days and the flagellants lash their backs with cactus whips. Others drag heavy crosses on Easter, which is the final day of the penance, and there are grim stories of actual crucifixion in the lonely hills surrounding Taos, where the brotherhood seems to be strongest.—Catholic Bulletin.

New Catholic College.

A splendid site has been secured for the college to be erected at Calgary, Alberta, by the English Benedictine Fathers. Father Clarkson, who has the matter in hand, has just announced that 20 acres of valuable land within three quarters of a mile of Calgary University has just been presented to the Benedictine Fathers, and a building to cost $100,000 will be erected at once.

The site that has been decided on is one of the most desirable in the Calgary district. It is high, dry and fairly level, and commands a beautiful view of the Rocky Mountains and of the rolling country to the north, south and east.

At the outset the college will accommodate 60 pupils, and the instructors, all graduates of the Oxford University, will be brought out from England, and the staff will be augmented as the demands of the institution increases. Work will be commenced on the new building very shortly, and it is hoped to start the classes early next autumn.

It is proposed by the Benedictines to secure affiliation with Calgary University, one of the Western educational institutions.

Benedictine Abbots Called To Rome.

All the Abbots of the Benedictine Monasteries throughout the world will meet at St. Anselmo, Rome, on May 15, to elect a coadjutor to Dom Hildebrand, the Abbot Primate of the Order, who asked the Pope for permission to resign his high office on account of continued illness. He is suffering from arterio-sclerosis—hardening of the arteries. The Holy Father refused to allow him to resign, but agreed to grant him a coadjutor with the right of succession.

While in Rome the visiting Abbots will attend the opening of the Crypt of the historical monastery of Mont Cassino. St. Anselmo is the new Benedictine Monastery built in the reign of Leo XIII, where the different branches of the Benedictine community may send subjects for their training. Leo XIII hoped in this way to reunite the several branches of the Benedictine Order, now separated by national customs.

Historic Site Sold.

A tract of eight acres on the drainage canal of Lake Michigan, including the place where Father Marquette landed at Chicago in 1673, was sold the other day by Mrs. Anna Seaton Taft, wife of Mr Charles P. Taft, for about $200,000 to C. L. Wiley. About four years ago Mr. Wiley erected a mahogany cross on the site of the missionary's landing, and dedicated it to the Illinois Historical Society.

Niagara University Fire.

On March 14th, fire destroyed the alumni building at Niagara University, causing a loss of $150,000. The building, a new three-story structure, erected to replace one burned in June, 1909, contained the clubrooms of the college societies and the college chemical laboratory. Defective wiring caused the blaze.

Not long ago someone told of seeing a shabby little man looking into shop windows in Paris, recognized by no one, attracting no attention. It was Loubet, lately President of France. Another ex-President who attracted some attention in his time was for some time, this winter, battered about by the immigration officials at New York, and is now, if we can believe the papers, posing for moving pictures—if 'posing' is the right word—perhaps 'busting' would suit better. Poor little Loubet; poor little Castro—stranded.

NEVER NEGLECT A HEADACHE.

Headache is not a disease in itself, but is often a source of great suffering, and its presence is likely symptomatic of some disease lurking in the system.

To get rid of the headache, and thus prevent more serious troubles, it is absolutely necessary to cleanse the system of all waste and poisonous matter, and keep the bowels well open, the clogging of the bowels being one of the principle causes of headache. Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the bowels, and makes their movement free and natural. A cure for headache; a medicine that cures where others fail.

Mrs. L. Banks, Mt. Hanley, N.S., writes:—"Several years ago I was a constant sufferer from headache. I was all run down, and nothing seemed to do me any good. I finally decided to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and decided to give it a trial. The result was marvellous, the headache stopped entirely, and I feel better in every way. I can safely recommend B.B.B."

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

A clergyman in a small town was deploring the fact that none of the couples that came in from the country to be married stopped at his house for the purpose. 'Well, brother, said the man addressed, 'What can you expect with that big sign on the tree there: Five dollars for Hitching Here?'

A Sensible Merchant.

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.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

How about your idea of introducing parliamentary rules in your debates with your wife?

Give it up. She was too quick at it.

How so?

In the very first debate we had about buying a handsome handwork centrepiece, she moved at once to lay the subject on the table.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Maud—Miss Oldun thinks that hotel clerk just lovely.

Ethel—Why so?

Maud—He wrote opposite her name on the hotel register, suite 16.

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.

The Drug Clerk—Face powder? Yes, ma'am. Flesh color?

The Fair Customer—Not so vivid as flesh color. Give me skin color.

Minard's Liniment cures neuralgia.

Landlady—You believe in mustard plasters, doctor?

M. D.—Rather! I always order them for patients who call me out in the middle of the night when there's nothing the matter with 'em.

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

'I am speaking,' said a long-winded orator, 'for the benefit of posterity.'

'Yes,' said one of his hearers, 'and if you keep on much longer they will have arrived.'

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Suffered With Kidney Trouble For Ten Years.

Those who have never been troubled with kidney trouble do not know the suffering and misery which those afflicted undergo.

Weak, lame or aching back comes from the kidneys, and when the kidneys are out of order the whole system becomes deranged.

Doan's Kidney Pills go right to the seat of the trouble, and make their action regular and natural.

Miss Mary Daley, Pennfield Ridge, N.B., writes:—"I now take great pleasure in expressing myself for the benefit I have obtained from your wonderful medicine, Doan's Kidney Pills. Having been a sufferer with kidney trouble for the last ten years, and having spent hundreds of dollars in the so-called 'Quack' cures, from which I derived no benefit whatever, and after having been advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills, I at once purchased a box, and from the first obtained relief, and after having taken five boxes am now completely cured."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, or three boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering specify "Doan's."