

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SEERS

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1907

Vol. XXXVI, No. 40

Beautiful Japanese China

Exclusive Designs.

Only one piece of each decoration. Special importation. Most suitable for

Wedding Presents

Goods you cannot duplicate in any other store in Prince Edward Island.

Prices Low Quality High

A pleasure to show this ware, whether you purchase or not.

CARTER & CO., Limited.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Gents' Furnishing HATS and CAPS

Don't forget to give me a call first day you are in town. When you buy your

SUMMER SUIT

I will save you a dollar.

When you want a HAT or CAP or anything in the Furnishing line I can show you by far the largest assortment of up-to-date goods in the city.

If you have any wool for exchange bring it along with you.

H. H. BROWN,

The Young Men's Man.
Queen Street, just around Hughes' Corner.

This Bedroom SUITE



3 pieces as shown. \$12.50, at any station on the P. E. Island Railway.

We are headquarters for everything in Furniture and Carpets!

And we guarantee you Better Goods for Less Money Than you'll find anywhere else.

MARK WRIGHT Fur. Co.

OAK BRAND TEA.

In order to introduce our Oak Brand Tea we will ship and prepay freight to any station or shipping point on P. E. Island on an 18 lb. caddy, and if you are not satisfied in every way return at our expense, and we will refund your money. Cut this out and enclose \$4.00 and mail to us.

McKenna's Grocery,

Box 576, Ch'town, P. E. I.

Enclosed find \$4.00 for which you will send us a caddy of tea as advertised in this paper.

(Sign full name)

(And Address)

Spring & Summer Weather

Spring and Summer 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.

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,
Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames, Interior and Exterior finish etc., etc

Our Specialties

Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters Newel 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.

Growth of the Faith in Asia.

At what period was first made his appearance in Asia, despite the many learned treatises written upon the subject, still is a matter of conjecture. The general opinion now prevalent is that two great races, the Semitic and the Mongolian, controlled the destinies of the vast continent. The former with whom we are principally concerned, occupied the south-western portion of Asia, the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and Persian Gulf territories, Syria, Phoenicia, Palestine, Arabia and the basins of the Tigris and Euphrates. These countries may be described as the cradle of Christianity, since after the death of Christ, these were the regions in which Christianity won over its early recruits, Palestine and Syria being the first recipients of the new religion, the Jewish communities naturally supplying the first members.

From the acts of the Apostles, it can be clearly shown that as early as the second half of the first century of the Christian era, Christian communities were thriving in the following Asiatic centres: Jerusalem, Damascus, Samaria, Lydia, Joppa, Saron, Caesarea, Antioch, Tyre, Sidon, Taras, Cyprus, Smyrna, Malta and Seleucia.

From the signatures of the various Asiatic bishops who assisted at the Council of Nice in 325, we are certain that in all of the above cities and in many others, there already existed before 300 A. D., not only Christian communities, but also well-organized churches, dioceses and ecclesiastical centres. In Edessa, Mesopotamia and Babylonia we have positive traces of fully organized dioceses and churches, as early as the first half of the third century, with many illustrious saints and martyrs.

In the fourth, fifth, sixth, and the beginning of the seventh century, until the rise of Islam, Christianity became the dominant and generally accepted religion of Western Asia, with the exception of Arabia, the Christian Church being subject to two mighty rivals, the Roman and the Persian.

Rome governed Palestine, Syria, north-west Arabia, west Euphrates, Mesopotamia and Asia Minor; Persia governed east Euphrates, Mesopotamia, North-east Arabia, Assyria, Babylonia, Persia and Media.

The progress of Christianity was fatally arrested by the rivalry of the conquering Arab, however, threatened Christianity in Western Asia with total extinction, a fate from which it was only rescued by the enlightenment of certain Persian provincial governors who permitted the exercise of the faith in places like Damascus and Bagdad. Till the thirteenth century, Christianity flourished exceedingly, the Mongol invasion at this period, putting an end to its progress and inaugurating a period of wholesale persecution.

Missionary work by Catholic Orders became very active in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in which Franciscan, Dominican, Carmelite and Jesuit missions began to bring back schismatic sects to the faith. The great stream of conversions not only of individuals, but of whole communities, has continued to this day, the actual state of Catholicity in Asia being as follows: Asiatic Turkey, 700,000 or one-fifth of the whole Christian population; Persia, 5,000 Catholic Armenians; India, including Ceylon, 2,100,000 with 4,938 churches and chapels, 106 seminaries and colleges, 2,312 schools, 37 hospitals, 2,190 European missionaries, 1 patriarch (in Goa), 7 archbishops, 26 bishops, 3 Apostolic Vicars and 3 Apostolic Prefects.

The number of Protestants in India is 750,000. China, 820,000 under 39 Apostolic Vicars, with 955 European missionaries, 4,067 churches and schools, 96 colleges and 62 hospitals.

In Korea, there are 45,000 Catholics with 1 bishop and 42 priests. In Japan, the Catholics number 60,500 with one archbishop, 3 bishops and 130 missionary priests. In Indo-China there are 320,000 Catholics with 410 priests, 3,304 churches and chapels, 24 seminaries and colleges, 2,349 schools and 38 hospitals. In the Philippine Islands, there are 6,000,000 Catholics, governed by an Apostolic Delegate, 1 archbishop and 4 bishops with numerous secular and regular priests. In Asiatic Russia, there are some 75,000 Catholics. The grand total of Catholics in Asia amounts to 10,625,000. N. F. Freeman's Journal.

You can save from 20 to 80 dollars on an organ if you buy it from us. No middle-men's profits to pay. Write to-day.—Miller Bros., the P. E. Island Music House.

Recent Cures at Famous Shrine.

This year, writes the Paris correspondent of the Dublin Irish Catholic, the miracles wrought at Lourdes were as numerous and as marvelous as ever. Of course, the very large number of cases reported at the office of the basilica where the cures are inscribed will, as is always the practice, be carefully investigated and followed up before they are proclaimed. But already the Croix has given the publicity bureau the facts as to thirty-one miraculous cures on the occasion of the grand national pilgrimage.

As in previous years, the "White Train," as it is called, in which the most terribly afflicted pilgrims travel, bore its burden of suffering creatures from the French capital to the Grotto of Massabielle, hoping that the Queen of Heaven would obtain for them the grace of being cured. And, as a matter of fact, several of the persons restored to health were among the pilgrims of the "White Train," which contained none but patients whose cases had been regarded as hopeless by members of the medical profession.

First may be mentioned the case of a man of thirty-three years of age named Lebozec, living in Rue Saint Manr, Paris. He brought to Lourdes a medical certificate declaring he was suffering from tuberculosis in the third stage. He had presented himself to perform his military service in November, 1896, but had been liberated from the army in the following February as unfit for military service. In October of the same year he was admitted into the Lariboisiere Hospital, but after a month's treatment was sent away as incurable. Lebozec's condition became worse and worse, till, having gone to Lourdes in the national pilgrimage, he was plunged into the piscina on August 19. He was for a moment seized with a contraction of the throat, and then felt completely powerless to draw a breath. In a few minutes he, however, recovered, and felt he was cured. Ten doctors who examined him at Lourdes after he left the piscina have all failed to discover any trace of the tuberculosis, of which disease Lebozec was, so to say, dying. Naturally this case is regarded as the most important.

However, the cure of Vincent Filippi, thirty-one years of age, living at 214 Rue de Faubourg Saint Honoré, Paris, can scarcely be considered as less so. He brought to Lourdes the following certificate, signed by Dr. Kalt, of the Hospice des Quinze Vingts (the hospital for the Blind): "I, the undersigned (Dr. Kalt), certify that Vincent Filippi is suffering from complete and incurable blindness, consequent on the pigmented affection of the retina of both eyes." Filippi lost his sight five years ago. He went first to the Quinze Vingts Hospital, where a sticture of his vomica was prescribed. He followed that treatment about two months without deriving any benefit from it. The patient then consulted Dr. Galewsky, who told him that his case was incurable. He did not, however, abandon hope, and went to the Hotel Dieu to consult Dr. Laperonne, who confirmed the declaration of Dr. Galewsky that the disease he was suffering from was incurable. Filippi received the same discouraging reply to his subsequent applications to the physicians at the Lariboisiere and Kothobill Hospitals, and also from Dr. Forbin, of 32 Avenue Friedland, Paris. It was after all these specialists had pronounced that his blindness was incurable that Filippi went to Lourdes. On August 19 he approached the piscina and washed his eyes. He returned the next day, after having received Holy Communion. It was on quitting the grotto after the second visit that he experienced a sharp pain in the eye, and could then distinguish the objects surrounding him. At the office to which he went to report his cure, he read the title of a journal, told the time indicated by a watch, recognized the various objects in the office, etc. Though the disease has not entirely disappeared, Filippi has recovered his sight.

Mlle. Marie Antoinette Riviere, aged twenty-one, for whom the grave had already been prepared, suffering for the past four years from tuberculosis, ulcerations of the stomach and intestines, and with suspected points at the apex of the two lungs, in a generally advanced stage of cachexia, and whose case a number of doctors had given up, who was vomiting blood and could neither eat nor walk, having kept her bed since last Christmas Day, was able at the return of the procession on August 18 to get up and walk without assistance, and eat and digest her food with ease for the first time for four years.

Not less remarkable than the

cures of the present year is the presence of some of these cured in previous years, who, in their gratitude to Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception have come this year to give thanks at her shrine and to testify to the doctors the permanence of their cures. Here are some of these: Madame Elizabeth Bosman, cured in 1906 of paralysis, the ravages of which made her appear to be eighty years of age. This year she presented herself radiant with life, her age not appearing more than it really is—thirty-eight years. Mlle. Desmaries, of Arles, cured last year of tuberculosis coxalgia. Persistence of the cure shown by the freedom of her gait and her general appearance. Mlle. Philomene Coussat, aged forty-three years, of Martiniere, Porteviciere (Maine-et-Loire), paralyzed since she attained her twentieth year, cured in the piscina, on August 19, 1906, at the passing of the Blessed Sacrament. She brought with her the certificate of her own medical attendant, Dr. Andoeuvre, as to the completeness of her cure and the impossibility of its being brought about by natural means. The Spectator thinks the Vatican "is defied in France even by the rural voters, who have so recently elected the Departmental Councils in a way which indicates full approval of the separation of Church and State." In this case the wish is father to the thought, for the great English journal believes in national churches and hopes to see one established in France. An American Protestant journalist, Stoddard Dewey, writing from Paris to the New York Evening Post takes a different view of the recent elections. He says: "These councils stand to the departments into which France is divided something as our Legislatures do to the separate States. Only the French body cannot legislate, for that is done by the one, centralized, absolute national Parliament. These departmental councils elect Senators, administer local finances and public works, and have political importance because they are made up of successful local politicians. In all of these elections to them are a sort of repetition of the next Parliamentary election. "The Government naturally watches very closely such elections, which are supposed to show whether its policy has the popular favor. Parliament always adjourns at least two weeks beforehand, so that Senators and Deputies may best up their constituencies. The prefects and sub-prefects of the departments, who are named by Government, are supposed not to use their authority to turn the scale, but the Opposition always accuses them of doing so. M. Melles, who was so long Prime Minister, and is now Senator, felt obliged to withdraw altogether his candidacy for the General Council in which he has sat ever since the Third Republic existed. A rival candidate—suddenly appeared after being named justice of peace by Government. "When it is remembered that every school-teacher, every tobacco-seller in France, as well as countless petty officeholders, are also dependent on the central Government for their positions, just like postmasters in the United States, the only wonder is, not how a Government gets into office, but how it ever gets out. "The present elections show that the Radical Socialists now in power are likely to stay there, unless there should come some sudden stampede of the popular vote for reasons which no one can foresee. The results communicated to this effect by M. Clemenceau, as Minister of the Interior, are fairly complete. "A 'canton' elects a general councillor; several cantons together make up an 'arrondissement,' which elects a Deputy; several arrondissements make a 'department,' which elects Senators. Each district votes for its own members only. This is more or less exactly the gradation in the electoral hierarchy of France. "Except for Socialist workmen, there are no great political parties uniting voters from one end of France to the other. The Radical Socialist Bloc, which has ruled the country of late years, is really a Parliamentary combination. The elections are always for local candidates, and are governed by local interests and 'celebrities,' and neither Freemasonry nor religion can change this. In fact, just as under the Second Empire, the popular vote was steady with Government, so under the Parliamentary Republic universal suffrage is pretty sure to follow the majority of Parliament. A national election in the American sense is unknown in France." Minard's, Liniment cures Dandruff.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS

The kidneys form a very important channel for the out-let of disease from the system, carrying off accumulations that poison the blood.

The kidneys are often affected and cause serious disease when less suspected. When the back aches, specks float before the eyes, the urine contains a brick-dust sediment, or is thick and stringy, scanty, highly colored, in fact when there is anything wrong with the small of the back or the urinary organs then the kidneys are affected.

If you are troubled with your kidneys

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

will cure you. Mrs. Frank Foss, Woodside, N.B., writes: "I was a great sufferer with backache for over a year, and could get nothing to relieve me until I took two boxes of DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS, and now I do not feel any pain whatever and can eat and sleep well; something I could not do before."

Price 50 cents a box or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers, or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A traveler putting up at a fifth class hotel brought the "boots" up with his angry storming.

"Want your room changed, sir?"

"What's the matter sir?"

"The room's all right," fumed the guest scorchingly; "it's the fleas I object to, that's all."

"Mrs Bloobs," bawled the "boots" in an uninterested sort of voice, "the gent in No. 6 is satisfied with his room, but he wants the fleas changed."

—Illustrated Bits.

Mrs. Fred Laine, St. George Ont., writes:—"My little girl would cough, so at night that neither she nor I could get any rest. I gave her Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and am thankful to say it cured her cough quickly."

"I want to get a pair of scales," remarked the customer. "Have you the ambuscado make?"

"What's the ambuscado? inquired the clerk.

"Well," returned the customer, "I am given to understand that they're the kind which lie in weight." Bohemian.

Muscular Rheumatism.

Mr. H. Wilkinson, 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 50c a box.

Father—What are you doing, Emma? Daughter—Oh, Arthur is coming tonight, and I'm cooking something for him. Father—Emma, Emma, you'd better be careful. You'll keep on cooking for him till he breaks the engagement.

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powder gives women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 20 and 25 cents, all dealers.

It takes a lot of courage on the part of a young man to tell a girl how pretty some other girl is.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Sprained Arm.

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

The Man—None of their relatives will speak to them since their elopement.

The Girl—They ought to be a very happy couple.

Minard's Liniment cures colds, etc.

SUFFERED FROM HEART and NERVE TROUBLES FOR the LAST TEN YEARS.

If there be nerve derangement of any kind, it is bound to produce all the various phenomena of heart derangement. In

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

is combined treatment that will cure all forms of nervous disorders, as well as act upon the heart itself.

Mrs. John Riley, Douro, Ont., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from heart and nerve troubles for the past ten years. After trying many remedies, and doctoring for two years without the least benefit, I decided to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial. I am thankful to say that, after using nine boxes I am entirely cured and would recommend them to all sufferers."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.