The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES | CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1913 | Vol. XLII, No. 12

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		Read Up: Dly ex Sun	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					A.M
	4 55	3 25		lv Emer'ld Jun ar	8 05
	5 45	4 15		ar O. 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	S 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 & Sun	Sat only

Sat Only	Daily except Sun & Sat		A.M	A.M
P.M	P.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.

Morson & Duffy

Barristers & Attorneys

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

MONEY TO LOAN.

Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M D

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

148 PRINCE STREET

CHARLOTTETOWN.

June 15, 1910—tf

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

COAL!

All kinds for your winter supply.

See us before you place your order.

HARD COAL—Different Sizes

Soft Coal—All Kinds

C. Lyons & Co.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Nov. 30 1910.

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.

July3, 1912—3i

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.

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.

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

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Newson's Block, Charlottetown

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown

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

A Great Tribunal.

The Origin, Constitution and Function of the Sacred Roman Rota.

The custom followed by the Popes of summoning the Cardinals resident in Rome for advice and consultation of weighty matters affecting the whole Church, or at least some considerable part of it, naturally led to the proclamation of the Papal decision in the presence of those whose opinion had been asked on the subject under consideration. If the matter was of less general importance, says Rev. H. J. Swift, S. J., the petition on being received by the Pope, was handed over to the chaplains, who examined the question, drew up a summary of it, and submitted it to the Pope for his decision. This he was wont to give in his chapel and attended by his chaplains, who heard his decision and communicated it to those interested in the case. The chaplains were, therefore, called 'auditores,' or hearers, of the decision.

This seems to be the origin of the tribunal which is now known as the Sacred Roman Rota, whose members are called auditors, though they are in reality judges in the strict sense of the word, and have exercised the functions of judges since the beginning of the fifteenth century.

The name 'Rota,' however, is much more ancient, so ancient, in fact, that its true origin can be but surmised. As the word means wheel or circle, some have thought that it rose from the fact that the auditors gathered in a circle round the Pope when he rendered his decisions. Others are of the opinion that the auditors gathered in a circle to discuss and deliberate on the points raised in the petition; and others propose still different derivations. There is ample room, therefore, to make a selection that will suit one's personal taste.

One of the oldest Papal constitutions for regulating the prerogatives and procedure of the Rota is that of Pope John XXII. In that the members are styled 'auditors of the palace,' for the term 'Rota' remained for centuries afterward a mere popular designation. Pope Sixtus IV., in his Constitution of 1472, was the first to use the expression 'dean of the Rota' on a pontifical document; but in the body of his Constitution he uses the old official title of auditors of the apostolic palace. Now, however, His Holiness Pope Pius X. has made the 'Tribunal of the Sacred Roman Rota' the official name of the college of auditors of the apostolic palace.

A COURT OF APPEALS.

In former times, the number of the members of the Rota varied from a dozen to thirty, but it has been fixed at ten by the present Pontiff. Learned men from all European nations was selected to form what was equivalent to an international tribunal, but at present the only foreign country duly represented is Austria. Spain is entitled to present one member, as was also France before the 'Separation Law.'

The Rota is properly a court of appeal for civil and criminal cases. It exercises original jurisdiction only in those cases which the Pope may specially commit to it, and in some matrimonial cases that may be referred to it by the Sacred Congregation of the Sacraments.

The ten auditors of the Sacred Rota are in priests's orders only. It is the only office with which no Cardinal is connected in any capacity. The members are of equal dignity, though they rank according to seniority or appointment. They are divided into committees of three for hearing and deciding questions that reach the tribunal. The three most recently appointed constitute the first committee, and so on to the fourth committee, which consists of the dean and the two most recently appointed auditors. If an appeal be taken and admitted against the decision first rendered, the matter is submitted to the next committee in order, thus bringing it before three new judges. In exceptional cases, five or more judges may be designated to sit in some particular case; but only at rare intervals does the Rota appear in banc to hear and decide a matter.

THE JURISDICTION OF THE ROTA.

The official language of the court is, of course, Latin; yet, for the convenience of litigants, pleadings in both Italian and French are also admitted.

A peculiarity of the decisions of the Rota is that they invariably assign the reasons or grounds on which they are based, differing in this respect from all the Sacred Congregations.

As the Rota is a court of appeal, questions are usually settled in it; but if one of the parties to the suit alleges proper reasons, the case may go up to a tribunal of six Cardinals, called the Apostolic Signature. There the case must positively come to an end, unless (what, perhaps, never happened) the Pope should determine to take the matter into his own hands for final adjustment.

Many decisions of the Rota have been embodied in the canon law of the Church, and the others are appealed to as cases arise. The position, therefore, of auditor of the Sacred Roman Rota is one of great responsibility and dignity, and is quite commonly a stepping-stone to even higher offices in the Church.

The Rota, as a body, has an attorney general and a suitable number of clerks and other assistants. Each auditor, however, is entitled to a coadjutor, who must be a doctor in canon law.

The jurisdiction of this august tribunal has been so considerably curtailed in the course of time that it retained only a shadow of its former greatness; but it has been restored to its former amplitude and importance by the reigning Pontiff. As at present organized, the Sacred Roman Rota has already been called upon to hear an appeal matters which were of world-wide notoriety, and which affected the social standing and rights of inheritance of people bearing famous names. There seems to have dawned upon this age-old tribunal another day when, as of yore, its decisions were not only studied, but collected and published, as a means of spreading widely a clear idea of the mind of the Church on many questions of far-reaching and practical importance.

The Apostle of the Indies.

Out of the casual coming together of three fellow-students of the University of Paris, in the early decades of the sixteenth century, arose the marvelous propaganda which was eventually to win over millions of heathens in Asia to the Catholic Church. The three young students bore the names Francis Xavier, Ignatius of Loyola, and Peter Faber. The first of the three had won every academical honor that Paris could confer upon him, and had adopted the teaching of philosophy, a method bringing oneself to the public notice which corresponded to the law schools of old Rome, and was hardly less dangerous in its effects upon applause-seeking souls than the stage of today.

It was a conciousness on the part of his fellow student Loyola, that Xavier was fond of applause and intellectual display, which led the former to further his comrade's success in the teaching of philosophy to large crowds of students, so as to bring about a surfeit of that success which prevented his higher talents from declaring themselves. Loyola had also been busy seeking to gain over other members of the university, with a view to forming a congregation which should seek to convert the peoples of the east. Into this body Xavier, owing to his close intimacy with Ignatius, was finally — when cured of his natural and youthful worldliness—drawn, and when the time came for Loyola to apportion to his companions their different fields of labor, Xavier was chosen for the Indies. On April 7th, 1541, he boarded the flagship St. James, a Portuguese sloop-of-war, and started upon the thirteen months voyage which was to take him to the field of duty.

Having spent some eight months on the east coast of Africa, they renewed their voyage to the Portuguese settlement of Goa, which at that time was not only the home and nursery of idolaters and idolatrous teachers, but was also a hot-bed of leprosy. Having established his missions in this region and converting many extensive tribal settlements to the Faith, Xavier betook himself to the Parava fisheries, where his success equalled that obtained in Goa. In 1545, (says a Catholic Truth publication dealing with the story of his life), the missionary made his way to Meliapor with the object of visiting the shrine of the Apostle St. Thomas in whose footsteps he was now following. This is one of the chief cities of the Coromandel coast, and rose from the ruins of old Salamina, where, according to the traditions, St. Thomas suffered martyrdom for the Christian faith.

At Meliapor, Xavier established the foundations of Catholic Christianity, evidences of which exist to the present day in the locality. At Malacca, which he reached in the same year, he remained at the suggestion of the chief governor. Malacca was then to the Indies what Alexandria was to the Ancients, and morally a sink of iniquity. Yet the great missionary's fame has already spread throughout the East to so great an extent that once he arrived in the port, the people flocked to meet him. The testimony of one Bartoli still remains to show that Xavier not only wrought numerous conversions, but that his miraculous cures of the sick and maimed astounded the most skeptical and hostile.

One very conspicuous miracle mentioned by Bartoli was the recalling to life of a girl who had been buried three days, and whose mother could not find Father Xavier in order to ask his intervention for a cure while she still lived, in such a way that the child died. When at last the woman found the missionary she told him that her daughter would not have died had he been here. Directing the mother to go and open her daughter's grave, Xavier assured her that she would find the girl alive, which happened even as he had said.

In 1546 Xavier left Malacca for the islands of the Eastern Archipelago, visiting the Moluccas, Amboyna, a great commercial island center in those days, Banda, and the island of Ulate. In the last place he found the people about to surrender to the Moslem invaders, owing to the fact they were suffering from a drought. Gaining access to the King, Xavier promised that his troops and people should be plentifully supplied with water if they would listen to the truths of the Christian faith. The King consented and the drought ceased, the entire population accepting baptism at the hands of the missionary.

After that Xavier visited the island of Ternate and the Isles del Moro, then inhabited by savages and cannibals, his successes surpassing even those of the previous year in point of reclaimed souls and new converts. He returned to Malacca in 1547, retracing his steps through the recently established missions, and having the satisfaction of finding his converts still true to the new teachings. He returned to Goa in 1548 spending some six or seven months there, after which he announced his intention of converting the Japanese, then the most barbarous of peoples.

In 1549, accordingly, Xavier set out for Japan. Within a few months of his arrival he had already won great glory to the belief in the existence of one God. Conversions and miracles took place with almost the same rapidity as at Malacca. At Meaco and other places he worked up till the year 1551, when he left to pursue his labors in China, a country in which he was prevented first by adverse winds from landing, and subsequently by the decisions of the Portuguese lieutenants in the Indies. This disappointment in regard to China seems to have afflicted the great missionary's mind, and he expired on December 2, 1552, having never revisited Europe and being only in his forty-fifth year.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

The Open Grate.

Stoves are no doubt the sensible and scientific way of warming any given apartment; it takes stoves or hot pipes of some description to maintain that beautiful equality of temperature which reigns in an inhabitant. But who that has ever wintered abroad would not cheer to the echo the delightful phrase about substituting 'the dull heat of a stove for the companionable brightness of a fire?'

Open grates hold in them something of the free life of nature; the red embers, with their mystical shapes and patterns, appeal to the imagination like a sunset. Fire exhilarates the mind, while it warms the body; one has a definite something to be grateful to for heat. In one's bedroom it is so delightful as to be worth keeping for an occasional luxury, except that it tempts one to sit up and look at it, instead of going to bed, particularly if it be, as fires in a bedroom ought ideally to be, of wood. For what one may call the poetic effect of a fireside, there is nothing like logs. A big hall, with a wide hearth, and a pine log or armful of oak blazing between the metal dogs is one of the most covetable things on earth.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Anti-Jesuit Law Repealed.

The reichstag adopted by a majority, made up of clericals, socialists and three radicals, the measure repealing the anti-Jesuit law. It is considered most improbable that the Bundesrath will concur.

This is the law the lax enforcement of which in Bavaria led to representations from the imperial authorities which were followed by its more rigid application. The center party in the reichstag brought influence to bear on the chancellor to return to the old plan of practically ignoring the law as far as Catholic Bava is was concerned. The chancellor refused with some asperity, and the centrists were angered. Allied for the time with the socialists they passed in the reichstag a vote of censure on the Polish policy of Prussia. Now comes the repeal of the anti Jesuit bill. No doubt the Bundesrath, or federal council—the imperial upper house—will throw out this new measure; but the steady solidifying of the opposition to the chancellor in the lower house is significant.

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, in a nervous state, and could do me any good. I read of 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.

'The man I marry must have common sense,' said the haughty one.

'He won't,' the other answered, bitterly.

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.

Heck—They say a ring around the moon is the sign of rain

Peck—So is a ring around a woman's finger the sign of reign.

Minard's Liniment cures neuralgia.

'George has told me all the secrets of his past.'

'Mercy what did you think of them?'

'I was awfuly disappointed.'

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.

What! fifty cents for putting in the load of coal? You charged only a quarter the last time.

Yes, mum; but coal has riz.

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.

'What punishment did that defaulting banker get?'

'I understood his lawyer charged him $40,000.'

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Wife—'John, I haven't a skirt fit to wear.

Husband—'Well, that's the style, isn't it.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Modern Girl—If you really loved me all the time, why didn't you let me know?

Modern Youth—I couldn't find a post card with the right words on it

She—And how is your bachelor friend?

He—When I saw him last he was mending very slowly.

She—Indeed! I didn't know he had been ill.

He—He hasn't been—he was sewing fresh buttons on his underwear.

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."