

The Charlottetown Herald.

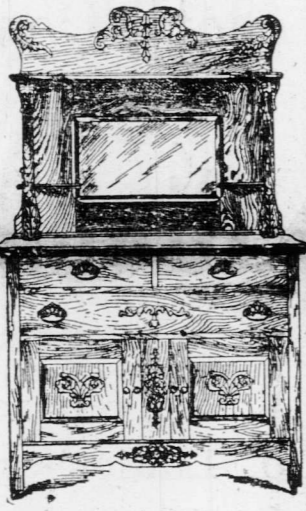
NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1905

Vol. XXXIV, No. 5

SEND IT HERE

If you want anything done in first class style (in furniture repairs) by competent mechanics who understand the work we have the facilities and the men to turn out all kinds of repairs promptly and in first class condition.



Prices Reasonable, Work the Best

MARK WRIGHT Furniture Company.

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 Charlottetown.

Let us have the opportunity of showing you our goods; we believe both price 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 interior and exterior finish etc., etc.

Our Specialties

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

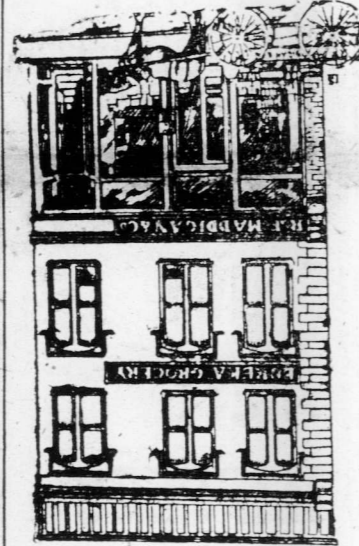
ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

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 \$1.00, 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. Free coach to and from train and boats.

SIMON BOLGER, Proprietor.

May 11, 1904.

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

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

OFFICE—London House Building.

Collecting, conveying, and all kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to Loan.

HAD TO GIVE UP ALTOGETHER AND GO TO BED.

DOCTORS DID HER NO GOOD.

By the time Miss L. L. Hanson, Waterford, 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 to stop working, and lie down for a while. I then got so bad that I had to give up altogether and go to bed. I had several doctors to attend me, but they did me no good. I got no relief until I was told to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I sent to the store for a box, and by the time I had taken three boxes of it I began to get relief, and by the time I had taken three boxes I was completely cured. I feel very grateful for your medicine for what it has done for me. Miss L. L. Hanson, Waterford, N. B.

Price 50 cents per box, or 8 for \$4.00. Sole Dealers or

THE T. MITCHELL CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Erza Putnam was in the militia. He was at the range for the first time, and out of twenty-one rounds he never hit the target once. An officer looking over the book, said:—"Erza, you have missed the target every shot. What is the reason?"

"Well, sir," said Erza, "the only reason I can think of is that the man who stuck up the target hasn't put them in a straight line from here."

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 10 and 25 cents, all dealers.

It's a queer thing that when a man loses his head, he is likely to talk through his hat.

Keep Minari's Liniment in the House.

Honest industry is always rewarded; no young man need complain of being kept poor if he rolls up his sleeves and goes cheerfully to work.

The publishers of the best Farmer's paper in the Maritime Provinces in writing to us states:—"I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would-be competitors and imitators."

The minister looked round with the Book in his hand. "Who gives the bride away?" he demanded.

"I do," hastily replied the father, "most willingly."

Sprained Arm.

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

"What is it to be wise? 'Tis but to know how little can be known To see all others faults and feel our own." —Pope.

There is nothing harsh about Laxative Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headach, and Bilious Spells, without griping, purging or sickening. Price 25c.

People who take all things literally are apt to tread on other people's toes.

The man who walked in where he saw a sign "Walk in," and who was ordered out, was a literal man; and so was he who went into a pawn broker's shop in Chelsea and demanded one dollar because there was a placard in the window that read: "Look at this watch for \$1.00."

"I looked at it," said he, "and now I want my \$1.00."

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 PINE SYRUP

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.

The Pope and the Cardinals.

(Special Correspondence the N. Y. Freeman's Journal.)

Rome, Jan. 3, 1905.—Forty years ago the diocesan calendar of Treviso in its list of priests contained that of "Sarto, Don Giuseppe"—the Roman archbishop for 1905, just published describes the same Don Giuseppe as "His Holiness Pope Pius X., gloriously reigning, the two hundred and fifty-seventh Supreme Pontiff after St. Peter, Vicar of Jesus Christ, Bishop of Rome, Successor of the Prince of Apostles, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church, Patriarch of the West, Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province, Sovereign of the Temporal Dominions of the Holy Roman Church." From the same interesting source we learn that His Holiness has retained for himself the Prefecture of the Sacred Congregation of the Roman and Universal Inquisition of the Consistorial, of the Apostolic Visit, and (pro tempore) for the State of Regulars; he is president of the Pontifical Commission for the Reunion of the Dissident Churches; he is also Protector of the Order of Presobers. Sixty-three cardinals (the entire Sacred College, with the exception of Cardinal Moran of Australia) took part in the Conclave which elected him, and of these the first to die was the aged Spanish prelate Cardinal Herrero, Archbishop of Valencia, on Dec. 9, 1903, but a most simultaneously two of the seven vacancies in the Sacred College were filled by the "creation" of Cardinal Merry del Val, Secretary of State to His Holiness, at the age of thirty-eight and of Cardinal Cilegari, Bishop of Padua. In the course of the last year vacancies have been made again by the deaths of the nonagenarian Cardinal Celsi and the octogenarian Cardinal Mosenal, and the first day of the new year has just added another loss to the Sacred College in the death of the French Cardinal Luigneux, Archbishop of Rheims. There are at present, therefore, sixty-one cardinals, and nine vacant places; thirty-seven are Italians, six French—Cardinal of Paris, who is eighty-six being the oldest member of the Sacred College; five Spaniards—naming Cardinal Merry del Val, aged thirty-nine and the youngest of the cardinals, as a Spaniard; five Austrians and Hungarians; three Germans, one Portuguese, one Belgian, one American, one Irishman, one Englishman and one Australian.

Of the entire Sacred College Cardinal Oreglia is the only survivor from the consistories of Pius IX.; Netto of Lisbon is the oldest living of Leo's creations, and after him come Moran, of Sydney, and Capocelatro, of Capua, each of whom has been cardinal for twenty years. Cardinal Gibbons follows with nineteen years in the cardinalate, so his Eminence of Baltimore is now in order of seniority among the Princes of the Church. Rarely in history has the Sacred College been composed of such a great proportion of man over seventy. There are no fewer than twenty-three of them who have surpassed man's allotted span of three-score and ten: Cardinal Richard is 86, Buscha 85, Capocelatro 81, Sarcubur 80, Nocella 79, Givona 78, Parrand, Di Pietro and Oreglia 77, Cullie (who was received in private audience by the Holy Father yesterday) and Masara 76, Moran 75, Leont 74, Vaziriy, Maschi, K. Khechalar and Agliardi 73 Sabota and Cretoni 72, Gatti, Gibbons, Casanas and Serafino Vannatelli 71. Thirty of the cardinals reside in Rome, and are engaged in the different congregations which form the central administration of the Church under the supreme guidance of the Sovereign Pontiff—and of these thirty only four are non-Italians; the Spaniards Merry del Val and Vives, the German Steinhuber and the French Matthieu. Ten of the cardinals belonged to religious orders—there are two O-torians, two Benedictines, one Jesuit, one Dominican, one Capuchin, one Franciscan, one Carmelite and one Augustinian. Eight of the cardinals are simple priests, and with the death of Cardinal Martel a few years ago the last of the cardinals who never advanced as far as the priesthood passed away.

Yesterday the report was started that the Holy Father intends to hold a consistory in the first week of next April. It is very likely, and it is more than likely that a few cardinals will be created, one of whom will almost certainly be Pius X.'s successor as Patriarch of Venice—Mgr. Cavallari. Will there be a new American cardinal? Only Pius X. knows, and he won't tell yet. But he has already in more

than one private conversation made known pretty clearly what his intentions are about the creation of cardinals. Henceforth a prelate is not necessarily to be made a cardinal because he happens to have passed through all the stages of the diplomatic career from secretary of a delegation to Nuncio of the first class. In fact, it may be taken for certain that in the immediate future ecclesiastical diplomats will be largely chosen from among the bishops who have ruled a diocese for some time, and that even those prelates who have begun their diplomatic career without this experience will be appointed as dioceses for awhile before attaining the highest grade of ecclesiastical diplomacy. Pius X., believes that a prelate's fitness to represent the Holy See in any country may be admirably gauged from the tact and firmness with which he rules a diocese. The Holy Father has already inaugurated this remarkable change by appointing to the Archdiocese of Lucoa Mgr. Lorenzelli, who was for over five years Apostolic Nuncio of Paris.

The same rule is to hold true with regard to dioceses hitherto regarded as "cardinalitial." The Archbishop of Paris, for instance, has had a sort of titular claim to the cardinalate. There are no such cardinalitial dioceses in the United States—New York has had the first American cardinal, Baltimore has the second, and Pius X., alone knows which will have the third. But for the future only such bishops and archbishops will be raised to the Sacred College as have proved themselves by their zeal, tact, and piety to be worthy to belong to the most august body of men in the world. There was a time when political considerations had inevitably something to do with the selection of cardinals, but that time has gone—for the present at least. The first notable act of the reign of Pius X., was to establish utterly the political interferences of civil powers in the Conclave, and that may be taken as a sample of his views on this subject. But it will still be true that the bishops raised to the Sacred College will be those of the largest and most important dioceses, firstly because in the natural order of things the best men will be chosen for the highest offices in the Catholic Church, and secondly, because the merits of the rulers of great sees will be more strikingly visible to the Holy See.

It is not unlikely that before the next consistory we shall once more hear something about one very faulty argument for increasing the number of American cardinals—that of a fair "representation" in the Senate of the Church. That argument has never had the slightest weight in the councils of the Holy See. Spain, with sixteen millions of Catholics, has usually five or six cardinals; South America, with fifty millions, has never in four hundred years had a single one; Oceania, with less than a million Catholics, has one cardinal, and Belgium, with over six millions, has no more. Little more than a decade ago England with less than two millions of Catholics, had three cardinals—to-day it has not even one. The truth is that the Sacred College was never meant to be a "representative" body. A cardinal does not "represent" so many millions of the faithful, or so much wealth or power or political influence; he "represents" so much personal merit, and so much wisdom as a counsellor of the Holy Father and as an Elector of the Sovereign Pontiff. The Emperor of Austria has always been a powerful influence in the Church—sometimes, indeed, too powerful, as when in the broad daylight of the twentieth century he intruded his decrepit veto in the last Conclave, but if to-morrow the Emperor of Austria, or the King of Spain, or President Roosevelt were to ask the Holy Father to make the Archbishop of X—a cardinal, because said prelate appeared to be a persona grata to them, or had rendered them services, Pius X., would turn a very deaf ear to the petition.

Just before the Pope publicly proclaimed the "creation" of a cardinal in Consistory, he invariably turns to the members of the Sacred College there present, and puts the question: "Quid vobis videtur?" "What do you think about it?" but as the Pope does not wait for a reply, and as none of the cardinals ever even dreams of saying that he objects, it is sometimes assumed that the question is pure formality. Yet it is far indeed from being that. Leo XIII., created during his pontificate over one hundred and fifty cardinals—but he made only a single one of them without consulting the cardinals of the Curia. At least, it is said that in the case of Cardinal

Galimberti he acted entirely on his own judgment. When the next American cardinal is created, therefore, it will be largely through the suffrages of the cardinals resident in Rome—and, perhaps, more especially through the suffrages of the twelve or thirteen cardinals who comprise the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda. They and the Holy Father know best who is most worthy of the honor. VOX URBIS.

Items of Interest.

A few weeks ago official Franco laid out the hospitals of Omsky, Madagagar. After the Sisters were driven out inexperienced lay nurses took charge, and an annual number of patients died through inadequate assistance. On general demand of the people the nuns were started.

The Portuguese Catholic Centre, which has made its influence felt in the affairs of that country, now proposes to important groups in Europe and America a project for an international union of great Catholic associations, in view of the active international work of revolutionary Socialism and its allies, says the "Catholic Fortnightly Review." Since these are avowedly anti-Christian, our Portuguese fellow-Catholics think it is high time for Christian men to draw a little closer together.

When we speak of the "Fathers" of the Republic we usually think of them as old, grave, and solemn. But the Catholic Fortnightly Review speaks of a recently-published book, "The Declaration of Independence," which reminds present day Americans that the men who founded the nation were not so venerable as might be imagined. "Washington was but forty-three when Congress gave him the trancheon of command; John Hancock younger, only thirty-eight; John Adams but two years older; Jefferson, who wrote the document [the Declaration], and Henry Lee, who offered it, were each thirty-two; and John Jay one of its most subtle and powerful champions was but thirty."

"We remember what Dom Bosco did for the street Arabs of Turin," says the Catholic Record. "They had been preached at before he came on the scene. They had been talked at by sundry persons who gave them a tract and admonished them to be good, and then left them alone. They aroused the indignation of the pulpits of the day and set people wondering at youthful depravity. Then came Dom Bosco not to abrag his shoulders or to denounce them or to moan over them, but to love and to reform them. He was a madman they said—in fact he was right, at one time, to a birth in a lunatic asylum. But he knew what he had to do if others did not, and despite opposition and pecuniary difficulties, he bent to his work and succeeded in transforming that rabble horde into useful citizens, and priests and bishops."

There are few Christian countries where martyrs for the faith have been more numerous than in Ireland, but the roll of her canonized saints is not proportionally large. For this nobody is to blame, inasmuch as the life or death struggles in which the country was long engaged occupied the attention of the Bishops and clergy and of their flocks. But the promotion of the causes of the Irish martyrs has not been forgotten. His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin in a letter to the clergy of his diocese has intimated that the final stage in the proceedings is about to be entered upon. The sittings of the Diocesan Court will be continued, as far as may be possible, from day to day until the work is completed. There is, he states, every reason to anticipate that what now remains to be done will be got through speedily and that before many weeks the official transcript of the Diocesan Court's record will be ready for transmission to the Holy See. In an article which he contributed to the "Irish Ecclesiastical Record" at the beginning of last year the Archbishop of Dublin named between two hundred and fifty and three hundred cases with which it was proposed to deal. Amongst them are those of Daniel O'Harely, Archbishop of Cashel; Cornelius O'Draver, Bishop of Down and Connor; Maurice Kenaghly, a secular priest of the diocese of Limerick; Arthur MacGaughegan, a priest of the Dominican Order, and Sir John Burke, or D. Barga, of Biltin.

In the case of Oliver Plunkett the diocesan process was gone through in 1874 in London, where he suffered death, and with the sanction of the Holy See the Apostolic process, a later procedure, was also