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MONEY TO LOAN.

W. S. STEWART, K. C. | N. A. CAMPBELL
July 8, 1911—717.

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A Great Tribunal.

The custom followed by the Popes of summoning the Cardinals resident in Rome for advice and consultation on weighty matters affecting the whole Church, or at least some considerable part of it, naturally led to the promulgation of those whose opinion had been asked on the subject under consideration. If the matter was of less general importance, the petition, on being received by the Pope, was handed over to his 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 'auditors,' or hearers, of the decision.

This seems to have been 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 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 may 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 it the members are styled 'auditors of the palace,' for the term 'Rota' remained for centuries of 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.

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 were 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 priest's orders only. It is the only office with which a Cardinal is connected in any capacity. The members are of equal dignity, though they rank according to seniority of 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 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 a stop, 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 it 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 co-adjutor, 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 on appeals 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 old-age 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.—Henry J. Swift, S. J.

The Good Present.

It is quite the fashion to extol the past and malign the present. There is nothing new about this attitude. A certain number of people are always out of joint with the age in which they live. But there are many factors in modern life that tend to accentuate and exaggerate this attitude. There are many advocates abroad preaching the gospel of discontent and emphasizing everything that can make people fancy themselves ill-used. One of the factors is the daily newspaper focusing the concentrated woes and horrors of the world on the individual. Another is the scolding magazine that exists only to find fault with the universe as it is constituted. Now the average reader is an idolater. He worships the printed word. To him it is infallible. He may doubt many things, the existence of God, the inspiration of the Bible, the immortality of the soul, but he never thinks of doubting what is set out up to him morning and evening on a wood pulp flimsy.

One point on which the evangelists of trouble are insistent is that the world is going to the Dickens; that the poor were never so ill-treated; that the rich were never so heartless and the whole social economy so hopelessly wrong. It is possible to illustrate this unhealthy state of the public mind by the example of a wife who has not enough to do. She compares her lot with what she sees of other women. She compares her husband with what she hears of other men.

She discounts every blessing that is hers and magnifies every comfort and luxury that surrounds others. There is one hope on her horizon, divorce. In a way it may be said of modern society that it dreams of divorce from facts, from certain ills that must be borne and bugs the delusion that another alliance will bring all its ills for.

If one has a bit of the judicial temperament he will grow very weary of this constant plaint of discontented folk who abuse the age they live in as if it were the abomination of desolation. The fact is, this generation is spoiled. It has so many things that it cries for the impossible like a bad tempered child. A little delving into history would go far to change this view of our chronic complainers. If they were to go back even in spirit a few years or decades and sense what men and women had to bear in the past, it might open their eyes.

It is many a year since we felt the horrors of war and many more since our people saw an enemy in their streets. Long ago the great pestilence has been conquered by the sleepless brain of science. Long ago the intolerable discomforts of travel and communication have been eliminated by the capitalists we are so fond of abusing. In fact the world has been made for our benefit. The plan, the shiftness, the parhays are the same in every century, but the average man and woman of today have such comforts as would amaze the rich of fifty years ago.

I have recently gone through several handsome mansions of the sort's bellum type; admired their graceful lines, stately furniture and indescribable dignity. Then there came to me the comparison. The people who lived in these beautiful houses had not a tithe of the conveniences that the day laborer has at present. A bath room was unheard of; steam or hot water heating unthought of; the telephone would have started a witchcraft craze; a train that would bear the traveler one hundred miles in comfort in three hours would have been laughed to scorn by the stalwart folk who occupied these solid dwellings. Then consider illumination, even that provided through the medium

of the external kerosetter, not to mention acetylene and the radiance that Edison has given us. Finally, think of the great matter of food! The Roman emperor revelled in his banquet that assembled foods from distant portions of the empire. The modern clerk or mechanic sits down to a meal that resembles the products of a continent and thinks himself badly served.

I think some student might render a service to us by investigating the meaning of the word comfort in different epochs of history. It is not that misery exists, and extortion and exasperation. More usual is a spoiled scheme of life that eliminates these things. The fact is: the standard of living has shifted. People demand as necessities what fortunate earl or day regarded a luxury. How the workman of a century ago would have grieved at the eight hour working day, at the comforts that warm his modest home of the present, at the clothing that covers people of modest competence! What amusement had the people of New England seventy-five years ago? None but what they devised themselves. Now you can stand in a village street and watch the wives and children of poor families stream into the moving picture theatre. To dwellers in the small cities one has the best that the drama affords for a small sum.

The men and women of the present day are spoiled. They have so much that they cry for the moon. Because for a cent they have the news of the world to read, because for a nickel they are whirled from one town to another, because they are warm and well fed they grow peevish and demand the unattainable. You there is sickness, there is poverty, there is discomfort, but not a trace of what the children of men were in the past centuries. Thank God you are living in 1912.—The Pilot.

Indians Robbed of Lands

One of the most shocking stories of government connivance at robbery of the Indians is given by the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald. The Tarril Rock Indians had about 10,000,000 acres of land in the Red River Valley, in North Dakota. A treaty was made with them by which they ceded their land at ten cents an acre for a total amount of \$1,000,000, with the understanding that the treaty would be ratified promptly, and the Indians be allowed to take allotments on unappropriated government lands that surrounded their ancient homes. The treaty was ratified for twelve years. But by that time the land that should have been reserved for the Indians had been occupied by settlers, their allotments were unavailable, and they were left with nothing to support them but the \$1,000,000, which is doled out to them.—America.

France.

Maurice Barres is still carrying on his crusade against the system adopted by the Government of letting the charabuses of the country fall into decay and of not permitting any private contributions to prevent the disease. His appeals have stirred France, but the A'heist majority among the ruling politicians admire his eloquence and do nothing. The founder and editor-in-chief of Le Croix, Father Vincent de Paul Billy, died at Paris on December 3, at the age of eighty-one. He began life as a telegrapher in the Crimean War and at twenty-eight became a member of the Congregation of the Assumptionists—America.

The United States Government's latest achievement in telegraphy has been declared a success. The plant, located at Fort Meyer, Arlington Heights, Virginia, claims to be the most powerful wireless station of the world, having a sending radius of at least three thousand miles. The antenna, swung from three towers which are one 800 and the two others 65 feet above mean sea level. The workrooms have been rendered sound-proof, thus increasing the efficiency of operation. According to official report, the total number of radiotelegraphic stations along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, the North Pacific Ocean and Alaska is 136. Of this number seventy are under the control of our Government. Those of the Philippine Islands, ten in number, are supervised by the United States Fathers connected with the Philippine Weather Bureau.—F. Tondorf, S. J., in America.

Why is paper money more valuable than gold? When you put it in your pocket you double it, and when you take it out find it still in crease.

HAD BOILS ON FACE AND BODY WAS TROUBLED FOR 8 YEARS.

Boils in themselves are not a dangerous trouble, but still, at the same time are very painful. They are caused entirely by bad blood, and to get rid of them it is absolutely necessary to put the blood in good condition. For this purpose there is nothing so equal that old and well known medicine, Burdock Blood Bitters. Mrs. James Haggood, Floral, Ohio, writes: "I was troubled for eight years with boils on my face and body, and I had been using various remedies. My neighbors told me to drink water out of your corn meal, but I kept getting worse until one day a woman in town asked me why I didn't try Burdock Blood Bitters. My husband got me two bottles, and before one was gone my boils had all disappeared, and I feel like a different woman. I can't tell you how thankful I am for your medicine. I will recommend it to all suffering women." Manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Mother—Why did you not scream when John kissed you?
Daughter—He threatened me.
Mother—How?
Daughter—'Ea' said that if I did I'd never kiss me again.

A Sensible Merchant.

Millburn's Searing Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains, and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Millburn's. Price 25 and 50 cts.

"An Irishman passed a shop where a notice was displayed saying that everything was sold by the yard. Thinking to play a joke on the shop man he entered and asked for a yard of milk.

The shopman, not in the least taken aback, dipped his finger in a bowl of milk and drew a line a yard long on the counter.
Pat, not wishing to be caught in his own trap, asked the price.
'S'pence,' said the shopman.
'All right, son. Bill it up; I'll take it.'

Minard's Liniment cures neuralgia.

The bishop was examining a class of girls.
'What's the best preparation for entering the state of matrimony?' he asked.
'A little courting, sir,' was the reply of a simple looking girl.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

'Lura,' said the fond mother, 'what are the intentions of that strong man whom you are permitting to call on you so often?'
'Never mind that, mother,' answered the maiden, 'I know what my intentions are.'

Minard's Liniment cures Oandruff.

He—They say that the face is an index of the mind.
She—I doubt that. I don't allow because a woman's face is made up that her mind is.

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

She—You'll notice it's the men who run after the women.
He—How can that be, when it's the women who catch the men.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Mad Pains in Her Liver Doctors Only Relieved Her For A Time.

When the liver is inactive everything seems to go wrong, and a lady, slow of temper, and of a sensitive education, as her influence permeates the whole system and causes Biliousness, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Floating Specks before the Eyes, Jaundice, Brown Stools, Constipation, Catarrh of the Bladder, etc.

Millburn's Laxative Pills stimulate the sluggish liver, clean away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and prevent as well as cure all ailments arising from a disordered condition of the liver.

Mrs. Wesley Estabrook, Midgie Station, N. B., writes: "For several years I have been troubled with pains in the liver. I have had medicine from several doctors, but was only relieved for a time by them. I then tried Millburn's Laxative Pills, and I have had no trouble with my liver since. I can honestly recommend them to every person who has liver trouble." Price 25 cents per vial or 5 vials for \$1.00. For sale at all dealers or sent direct on receipt of money by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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