

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1913

Vol. XLII, No. 32

Prince Edward Island Railway.

Commencing on April 16, 1913, trains on this Railway will run as follows:

Read Down				Read Up			
Dly	Dly	Dly	ex	Dly	Dly	Dly	Dly
Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
3:45	11:45	7:45		Lv Charlottetown	Ar 9:55	11:40	9:50
4:52	12:59	8:38		Lv Hunter River	Ar 8:38	10:38	8:55
5:30	1:43	9:07		Lv Emerald Jc	Ar 7:45	10:04	5:25 8:26
6:00	2:21	9:30		Lv Kensington	Ar 9:33	4:47	8:02
6:30	2:55	9:55		Lv Summerside	Ar 9:00	4:15	7:40
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.			A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
7:50	12:00			Lv Summerside	Ar 8:45	4:55	
8:48	1:23			Lv Port Hill	Ar 7:43	3:26	
9:37	2:40			Lv O'Leary	Ar 6:57	2:10	
10:50	4:40			Lv Tignish	Lv 5:45	12:10	
8:30				Lv Emerald Junc	Ar 7:40		
9:20				Lv Cape Traverse	Lv 6:50		
P.M.	P.M.				A.M.	P.M.	
3:00	7:00			Lv Charlottetown	Ar 9:30	5:40	
4:10	8:30			Lv Mount Stewart	Ar 8:30	4:10	
4:38	9:07			Lv Morell	Ar 7:56	3:20	
4:57	9:33			Lv St. Peter's	Ar 7:35	2:51	
6:00	11:05			Lv Souris	Lv 6:35	5:35	1:25
7:10				Lv Elmira	Lv 5:30		
8:04	9:40			Lv Cardigan	Lv 7:26	2:43	
8:25	10:09			Lv Montague	Lv 7:04	2:15	
8:00	10:50			Lv Georgetown	Lv 6:30	1:25	
P.M.	A.M.				A.M.	P.M.	
Dly	Sat				Dly	Sat	
ex	only				ex	only	
Sat					Sat		
Sat	Sun				Sat	Sun	
P.M.	P.M.				A.M.	A.M.	
3:10	3:10			Lv Charlottetown	Ar 10:00	9:45	
4:57	4:25			Lv Vernon River	Ar 8:23	8:31	
7:00	5:55			Lv Marry Harbor	Lv 6:30	7:00	
P.M.	P.M.				A.M.	A.M.	

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

AMERICAN LADY CORSETS



Will Fit You Perfectly

American Lady Corsets are worn by thousands of ladies all over America. They stand for the final word in corsetry; producing to perfection fashion's demands for this season, namely, the modish low bust, the very long hip and back—in fact the uncorrected effect so sought after.

"American Lady" boning is very superior, made of specially selected material—flexible more or less to meet the demands of the various figures for which it is intended.

American Lady Hose Supporters are made of Para rubber thread webbing, giving the best possible wear.

We control "American Lady" Corsets for Charlotte town and guarantee them to give satisfaction.

Ask to see the different models.

L. J. REDDIN

My Store 117 Queen Street.

April 30, 1913.

STEWART & CAMPBELL,
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

Offices in Deerpark Block, Corner Queen and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

MONEY TO LOAN.
W. S. STEWART, K. C. | K. A. CAMPBELL
July 8, 1911-17.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

148 PRINCE STREET
CHARLOTTETOWN.
Solicitors for Royal Bank (C.A.)

Summer Goods —FOR— Summer Weather

The HOT weather is coming. For your vacation we have HAMMOCKS at \$1.00 up to \$5.00 each, splendid value.

THE NEWEST BOOKS, and books for vacation days. See the great value we are giving in NEW AMERICAN RE-PRINTS, regular price \$1.25, our price only 50c each. PAPER COVERED BOOKS, hundreds at 5c each and up.

CROQUET SETS, arrived today, 4 ball \$1.25, 6 ball \$1.50, 8 ball \$2.25, and up to \$5.50 per set.

20 PER CENT off balance of BASE BALL GOODS.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

July 16th, 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.

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office

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McLEOD & BENTLEY
Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN
Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.
July 26, 1911—17

Monks and the Middle Ages

My main purpose is to stimulate historical study in this direction by calling your attention to the political and social conditions of the period under discussion, to point out the saviour of religion and civilization which alone had the power to state and reconstruct Europe, to give it a new birth and a new life, by the infusion of divine elements, the incarnation, as it were, of the supernatural into the natural order.

The middle ages of the monks were ages of revolution and evolution; ages during which a deluge of barbarism swept over Europe and engulfed paganism, although developed and polished for ages by the genius and refinement of ancient Rome and Greece. In that deluge nearly all was lost, but that which was saved in the ark of the church. The church survived and was like a beacon light shining out and beckoning all to a haven of safety. The church alone survived in its integrity, and, I might say, controlled everything for a time, for it spoke with the authority and in the name of God. And even the barbaric chiefs, like Genseric, and Attila, halted at the gates of Rome and obeyed her.

In the midst of that deluge which overran the Roman world, the monks established themselves on a high and pure plane. This ideal survived through the confusion and chaos of the transition period. From its preservation a new moral life was to descend into the new world. After the papacy, the children of St. Benedict were the direct instruments for the preservation of science, religion and civilization for Europe. Their homes, the monastic institutions, were centers of life and the beginnings of many of our modern cities. The monasteries were the fortresses of civilization, schools of religion and secular knowledge, in which was taught not only the rule of correct living, but also the dignity of labor.

The monks, whether in the field or in the cloister; whether in the library or in the chapel; at work or at prayer, everywhere exemplified and emphasized the principles of public and private morality, the supremacy of the law, the freedom of conscience, and the equality and responsibility of all before God. Those lovers of solitude, those men of chastity, obedience and voluntary poverty, and the general tenor and despair of all ages, alone knew how to live in peace, to hope, to resist and to stand fast together for God and for the common weal. They alone showed themselves equal to all exigencies and above all vicissitudes. Human courage and Christian charity never have been more sorely tested than in those rude ages and never displayed greater resources nor more heroic consistency. By the verdict of true history these virtues, natural and supernatural, have never shown themselves more human and more divine than in the lives of those saviours of European civilization, the monks of the middle ages.—Bishop Garrigan.

Catholic Heroines

"No gallant crusader of olden times ever buckled on sword and armor to battle for the Cross in the Orient with more bravery and fortitude than is shown by these three sisters in Montreal," is the language the Montreal Star employs in describing the departure of three sisters on July 24, for China. Here are the names of the Catholic heroines of Charity: Sister St. Francis (Miss Clara Heber), Sister St. Raphael (Miss Malvina Biron), Sister Mary Bernadette (Miss Alma Leger), all members of the Congregation of the Immaculate Conception.

Some time ago an appeal was made to the Sisters of the Immaculate Conception, Montreal, for volunteers to nurse the lepers of Sheek'ung Island, China. When in time of war soldiers volunteer to take part in a farious hope, there is a chance for some of them surviving the desperate venture on which they stake their lives. No such hope was held out to the weak women who responded to that cry for help from the stricken Chinese lepers of far off Sheek'ung Island. Certain death, in a most repulsive form, stared them in the face. In the interval between landing on the Island of Sheek'ung and the termination of their martyrdom, they will be cut off from all intercourse, except such as they will have with those stricken with the most loathsome disease known to man.

And yet with such a prospect before them, fifteen Sisters offered their services for a work so repugnant to their natural feelings. As only three could be chosen, there was a generous rivalry between the fifteen volunteers for the privilege of sacrificing themselves. One of the three successful competitors, who was interviewed by a representative of the Montreal Star, had this to say of the discour-

age of the twelve whose hopes were not realized: "I may tell you that those Sisters were leaving behind us as jealous of us"—this with another smile lighting her features. "They would be glad to go in our places, but their turn may come another time."

Now, what is the source of this heroism? The women displaying it have not been endowed by nature with courage any greater than that possessed by thousands of their sisters who would be filled with horror at the thought of nursing lepers. These heroines of charity are what they are because they are loyal daughters of the Catholic church. From their Spiritual Mother they have drawn the fortitude that renders it possible for them to undertake a task before which the stoutest heart would quail, if not sustained by the exalted motives that inspire them. They have been taught by that Mother that, in serving the most repulsive leper, they are serving Jesus Christ Himself. Hence the undaunted spirit displayed by these three heroines who last month abandoned their families and their native country to go into a distant land to become the servants of those afflicted by the most loathsome of diseases.

The Chinese Republic

China is our second disappointment, yet it certainly seemed that a monarchy which has stood for a thousand years, and left the people ignorant and superstitious would be transformed into a democratic republic, without the "bridal-dawn of thunder peals" Tenyson speaks. But we had a right to expect that the more intelligent South would not allow an appeal to arms so long as the Peking government retained the essentials of republican rule, and resorted to no usurpation of popular rights. That a good deal of the old despotism should lurk under such forms is inevitable. But to afford a pretence for setting the republic aside and setting up a new dynasty is the gravest mistake possible.

It is not certain that Sun Yat-Sen does not share this view, and in that there is hope. No doubt, he will meet with many disappointments, and hate much that will happen. But if he be a statesman he will abide his time, work for conciliation, and show himself friendly toward the Peking rulers. Least of all will he endanger the Chinese nation to maintain a Chinese empire, and especially Chinese rule over so unprofitable a dependency as Mongolia. Her dependencies have brought China no benefit, and their poverty and backwardness prove her unfitness for such a trust. ROBT. ELLIS THOMPSON.—In N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Firmly Grounded Upon Reason

"The reason for single life for the clergy is firmly grounded, by the Fathers and canons of the Church, upon the precept of St. Paul, forbidding man and wife to depart unless for a time, to attend unto prayer (1 Cor. vii. 5). For, priests and deacons being continually to attend upon occasions of celebrating the Eucharist, which ought continually to be frequented; it others be to abstain from the use of marriage for a time, then they always." (Just Weights and Measures, p. 239).

Rev. John Watson ("Ian MacLaren," the noted Scotch author), in the course of a lecture delivered before the Yale Divinity School in 1896, thus touched on clerical celibacy: "The question of the celibacy of the clergy cannot be a vain one. It is also one every man must face before ordination. In many cases a single man is a more true servant of the church. It also costs the church at least one fifth less to support him and he is at the absolute disposal of the church. It is my opinion that the time is not far distant when without taking any vows there will be a large body of unmarried clergymen."

"The chaste influence of the celibate clergy of Ireland," says the anti-Irish and, very often, anti-Catholic *Freude*, "kept the peasants wonderfully moral. Wealthy men may sleep in Ireland with unlocked doors with a security that no police in New York or London could secure, so absolutely honest are the people. Offences of immorality, also, are almost entirely unknown" (New York Times, Oct. 25, 1872).

Important Decisions

The Biblical Commission recently issued a number of decrees with regard to the authorship, the date, and the historical truth of the Acts of the Apostles. Also with regard to the authorship, integrity and date of the pastoral epistles of St. Paul.

The following are some of the conclusions arrived at by the commission: Considering the tradition of the universal church and other internal reasons it is to be held with certainty that the book of the Acts of the Apostles was written by Luke the Evangelist. The opinion based on critical reasons that the Acts of the Apostles is the work of one author must be maintained. Hence the recent opinion of some writers that Luke alone was not the author of this book is without foundation. The rather noticeable passages in some parts of the acts wherein the writer passes from the use of the third person singular to the first person plural do not weaken the unity and authenticity of the work; rather, historically and philologically considered, they strengthen it. From the fact that the book closes after the mere mention of the two years of the first captivity of St. Paul we cannot infer that the author wrote another book, which was lost, or that he intended to write another book, and it is rightly to be held that Luke finished this book at the close of the first Roman captivity of the Apostle Paul. It must be held that considering the intimacy between Luke and the first leaders of the early Church, as well as the perfect agreement in many parts between the Book of the Acts and the Epistles of St. Paul that therefore, St. Luke had in hand most reliable sources of information, that he used them with care and accuracy, and for this reason he can claim full his original authority for his work. The various difficulties raised against the historical authority of the Acts are of such a kind as not to weaken or throw the least doubt upon these Acts.

With regard to the Pastoral Epistles of St. Paul the commission answers four questions. In the first place, considering the tradition of the Church universally held from the first ages and confirmed by ecclesiastical monuments, the pastoral epistles of St. Paul, namely, those to Timothy and Titus, must be considered as having been written by St. Paul and as having always been held as genuine and canonical. The so-called "fragmentary" hypothesis, that the pastoral epistles were simply made up in later times from fragments of Paul's letters which are now lost, and that they were compiled and enlarged by unknown authors, cannot be held. The certainty as to the genuineness of the Pastoral Epistles cannot be weakened by difficulties raised from the style and language of the author, nor from the fact that errors of the Gnostics are described in them as prevalent, nor from other facts that they described the Ecclesiastical Hierarchy in a developed state. From historical reasons, derived from the tradition of the Church and based on the agreement between the Fathers of the East and those of the West, as well as from other reasons, we can hold for a certainty that Paul was imprisoned twice in Rome; also it may safely be held that the Pastoral Epistles were written in the period which elapsed between the liberation from the first captivity and the death of the Apostle.

These answers were approved and ordered to be published by Pope Pius X on June 12, 1913.

Italian Temperance

The daily press informs us that at a recent anti-alcohol congress held in Florence one of the speakers declared that the Italians are rapidly forfeiting their reputation of being the soberest among Continental peoples. Alcoholism, he said, is making great progress in the Peninsula, and in common with the experience of other nations it is most prevalent in the great manufacturing centers. Fifty three of the fifty four asylums of the country (there were no returns from Naples) report 7,092 cases of alcoholic insanity, of which 751 were women. This is an increase of 109 per cent for men and of over 103 per cent for women when compared with the period 1903-1905. The production of alcohol is prodigious. In twenty years it has leaped from 1,750,000 to 17,750,000 gallons, over 11,750,000 of which was used for drink. The brewing of beer has increased during the same period from 3,000,000 to 12,000,000 gallons.—*Ame. Inan.*

Our store has gained reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1912 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. J. Madigan.

DOCTORS SAID COULD NOT GET CURED

THREE VIALS OF MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS CURED HIM.

Could Hardly Eat on Account of Indigestion.

MR. DAVID BERRIDGE, Claremont, N.S., writes:—"I have had indigestion for some years, and could hardly eat. It then turned into a sour stomach, and the doctors said I could not get cured. I used a lot of medicine until at last one of my friends told me to use MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS, and after I had used three vials I was completely cured, and I always keep them in the house now."

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS are a wonderful remedy for all diseases or disorders of the liver, and have been universally used during the twenty odd years they have been on the market. Price 25 cents a vial, or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Love all, trust a few, Do wrong by none; be able for thine enemy Rather in power than use; and keep thy friend Under thine own life's Key; be checked for silence, But never taxed for speech. —Shakespeare.

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.

"Get an enthusiasm. You can't be enthusiastic and unhappy at the same time."—Life.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

All days come that are to be—Dickens.

It is safer to trust your eyes than your ears when a man argues religion while his wife carries in the water. —"Ram's Horn."

Beware Of Worms.

Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Loo's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 25c.

Fellow guest (who has just told humorous artist an appalling chestnut)—"Aw—though you might blurt it out, you know. It happened to my father."

Artist—Many thanks; but what makes it even more interesting is that I must have met twenty or thirty of your brothers.—Panoh.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

The little boy was waiting at the gate when the preacher rode up. "Are you brother Jones?" the little boy asked. "Yes, my little man. Are you glad to see me?" You bet I am! Mamma'll cut the cake now." Judge.

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.

"I saw a cubist painting of a man on horse-back yesterday." "How did you know it was a man on horse-back?" "Why, anybody could see that." "Then it was not a Cubist painting."—Houston Post.

WHAT IT WAS TO BE RID OF BOILS.

When the blood becomes impure, it is only natural that boils, pimples, or some other indication of bad blood should break out of the system. There is only one thing to do, and that is to purify the blood by using a thorough blood-cleansing medicine such as BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

MR. ANDREW E. COLLIER, River Glade, N. B., writes:—"For years I was troubled with Boils. I did not know what it was to be rid of them until I began to use BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. I only used two bottles of it, and it is now over ten years, and I can honestly say that I have never had any boils since. I can always recommend B.B.B."

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS is a remedy indicated for the purification of the blood, and has been used by thousands during the past 39 years. It is manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.