

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6, 1909

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 40

Watch Department.

VERY FINE timekeeping watches with 21 jewels adjusted to heat, cold, and five positions. Also 7, 15 and 17 jewel watches, from the larger men's size to the tiny watch worn in wrist bracelets. Watches cleaned and put in first class order.

Ring Department.

Ladies' rings set with diamonds, ruby, opal, amethyst, pearl and other gems. Signet rings for engraving, emblem rings, children's rings. Rings repaired, stones re-set.

Spectacle Department.

We fit spectacles and eyeglasses up, both in frames and in rimless, after testing each eye separately or on Drs. prescription.

E. W. TAYLOR,
South Side Queen Square, City.

Souvenir Post Cards

Are a nice thing to send to friends abroad. We have a nice selection of City and Provincial views to select from. The following are some of the titles.

One color 2 cents each.

St Joseph's Convent, Ch'town	Bishop's Palace & Church Ch'town
St Dunstan's College, "	Interior St Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown
Notre Dame Convent, "	View of Charlottetown from Soldiers Monument
Hillsborough Bridge	Victoria Park

Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents.

Victoria Row, Charlottetown	Pioneer Family, five generations
Block House Point, "	Among the Birches
City Hospital, "	A Morning Walk, Bonshaw
Crossing the Capes	Trot Fishing
Str Stanley in ice	A Rustic Scene
Str Minto in ice	North Cape
Apple Blossoms	By Still Waters
Travellers Rest	The Border of the Woods
Beautiful Autumn	Harvesting Scene
Terrace of Rocks	A Shady Nook
Catching Smelts at S'Side	Sun Bathing, North Cape
Sunset at S'Side Harbor	Looking Seaward
Summer St, Summerside	
High School, "	

We also have a large variety of Comic Cards at one cent each. Any number of cards will be sent by mail providing one cent extra is added for each 10 cards.

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.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery,

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

"PERIQUE."

Dark Cut Tobacco in tins and packages. This is one of the

COOLEST SMOKES

On the market. Try a 10 cent package. You'll enjoy it. All up-to-date grocers and druggists sell it.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.
Ch'town, Phone 345. Manufacturers.



For New Buildings

We carry the finest line of Hardware

to be found in any store.

Architects, Builders and Contractors, will find our line of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and improved, and of the highest standard of merit in quality and durability.

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.

June 12, 1907.

Fall and Winter Weather.

Fall and Winter 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.

Dominion Coal Company

RESERVE COAL.

As the season for importing Coal in this Province is again near, we beg to advise dealers and consumers of Coal that we are in a position to grant orders for cargoes of Reserve, Screened, Run of mine, Nut and Slack Coal, F. O. B., at loading piers, Sydney, Glouce Bay or Louisburg, C. B.

Prices quoted on application, and all orders will receive our careful attention by mail or wire.

Reserve Coal is well known all over this Island, and is most extensively used for domestic and steam purposes.

Schooners are always in demand during the season and chartered at highest current rates of freight. Good despatch guaranteed schooners at loading piers.

Peake Bros. & Co.,

Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 21, 1909—41

Latin in Our Seminaries.

Announcing the changes and new appointments lately made in the Faculty of St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, Archbishop Farley reminds the professors and students that Latin is to be the language of the seminary. In view of the traditional use of Latin in Catholic seminaries, it might at first, thought seem strange that such an announcement is needed; and yet the discussions which called this use into question of late years have been more than academic. Gradually they have been influencing professors and students in some of our seminaries, if not in Dunwoodie, to lecture and recite in the vernacular, and to use Latin as little as possible, with the likelihood that sooner or later it would entirely disappear, or at most be regarded as an optional or extra study. This would be deplorable. It would be an end to Latin in this country; it would cut our clergy off from the treasures of ecclesiastical learning preserved in such great measure in that tongue; it would disable them from performing the ceremonies of the liturgy and reciting the prayers of the Divine Office with intelligent piety; and it would destroy the closest bond of union which unites them to the hierarchy and enables them to be one with the priesthood of the world in knowledge, discipline and devotion.

Archbishop Farley, whose distinguishing merit as priest and prelate has been devotion to the welfare of the clergy, could not do them a greater service than to insist on Latin as the sacerdotal language. He has done so much for the advancement of literature in the vernacular that no one can for a moment think that he undervalues its importance. He knows very well all that can be said in favor of English and against Latin; but with true Catholic appreciation he stands for the traditional language of the Church, which must perish if not taught in our seminaries. No man was ever the worse English scholar because he was a good Latinist. No student, who finds the study of Latin too difficult, is fit to study theology or any of the sacred sciences. The seminary is a place for training mind and heart daily to encounter and surmount difficulties, which are only a prelude to the actual difficulties which every serious priest must expect to meet all his life. If professors are to accommodate themselves to the ignorance or indolence of students, or, perhaps, shirk the labor or the irksomeness of using the language which above all others requires precision, brevity and concreteness, and if students shrink from the mental effort of acquiring the one medium by which they can share in the rich heritage of the Church, intellectual and devotional, the seminary will cease to be the nursery of strong-minded and strong-willed men.—America.

Who is Dom Miguel de Braganza? The House of Braganza has been the Royal House of Portugal since 1640. In 1807 Prince John of Braganza, regent for his insane mother, retired to Brazil, and the country fell into the hands of the English. In 1820 the extreme R-dicals took advantage of the absence of the English Marshal Bessford, to establish a revolutionary government, of which the result was to bring John, who was now King John VI, back to Portugal in 1822 with his wife and his son Miguel, now twenty years of age. He had left his elder son Pedro to govern Brazil, which soon declared itself under Pedro an independent Empire. John was inclined to favor the Liberals, so also was Pedro. Miguel and his mother were staunch Monarchists. Then as now, to favor the Liberals meant to oppress the Church, to persecute the religious orders, and to give free scope to Masonic organizations. Against this Miguel set his face, and it is not surprising that he has been ostracized.

In 1828, John died. A treaty of the previous year had provided that the crowns of Brazil and Portugal should never be united in one person. Pedro was Emperor of Brazil, hence Miguel was the lawful heir of Portugal. This did not suit the views of Pedro and the Liberals in power at Lisbon. They therefore conspired to transmit Pedro's no longer existing rights to his daughter Maria Gloria, Pedro thought to avoid war by making the transfer conditional on the marriage of Maria to Miguel; and as she was only seven years old, he named Miguel regent until she should be of age to marry and granted a constitution and charter. Once installed in Lisbon, Miguel lost no time in asserting his rights.

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indeed, the army, the nobility and the people insisted on his going so. The Liberals were dismissed, Pedro's charter was revoked, and the Church was given freedom. Pedro abdicated the crown of Brazil in favor of his infant son Pedro II and came to Europe to fight Maria Gloria's battle. Unhappily he was successful, and in 1834 Miguel was driven from Portugal.

The Duke of Braganza of today is his successor and holds the same relation to Portugal that Don Jaime holds to Spain and Philip of Orleans to France; that is to say, in the eyes of Legitimists, he is its only king. Don Miguel, who has married Miss Stewart, is his eldest son.—America.

Science.

In the Onabaw World-Herald of Sept. 8, the Rev. William F. Rigge, S. J., director of Onabaw University Observatory, and regular contributor to the Science Department of America, gives an explanation of the methods by which Cook and Peary could have determined scientifically their onward course to the North Pole, and their actual arrival there. This explanation is more detailed than the one which appeared in that paper on Sept. 5, and was reprinted in America. These two methods, says Father Rigge, each to some extent checking the other, are the astronomical one and the one by dead reckoning.

"The dead-reckoning method is the easiest to understand," he continues. "It consisted in noting the direction of the journey and the distance traveled. The direction was, of course, due north in as straight a line as possible. This direction was found by means of the sun and the chronometer, as I shall explain further on. The distance traveled was either estimated or measured by some kind of pedometer, such as is attached to an automobile. A wheel of some sort, furnished with projecting spikes, may have been attached to the sled and registered the number of its revolutions on a dial; the number of turns per mile being known, the distance traveled became known. The distance traveled to a degree, the latitudes of successive positions could easily be found, the longitude, of course, always remaining the same.

"This method is at best only an approximate one, but it is the only one that can be used in cloudy weather and it is also an expeditious practical check upon the possibility of committing large errors in the astronomical method.—America.

The Father of Surgery.

Dr. James J. Walsh of Manhattan in his address to graduates of the Fordham University School of Medicine said, regarding the antiquity of the medical profession, in part, as reported in the New York Medical Journal:

"Probably the greatest of surgeons was Guy de Chauliac, a Papal Chamberlain whom succeeding generations have honored with the title of father of surgery. His great textbook, the 'Chirurgia Magna,' was in common use for several centuries after his death, and is full of surgical teaching that we are prone to think much more modern. He trephined the skull, opened the thorax, operated within the abdomen, declared that patients suffering from wounds of the intestines would die unless they were sewed up, operated often for hernia in an exaggerated Trendelenberg position, with the patient's head down on a board, but said that many more patients were operated upon for hernia for the benefit of the surgeon's purse than for the good of the patient. His directions for the treatment of fractures and for taxis hernie were followed for full four centuries after his time. No wonder that Pagel, the great German historian, declared that 'Chauliac laid the foundation of that primacy in surgery which the French maintained down to the nineteenth century.' Portal in his 'History of Surgery' declares that 'Guy de Chauliac said nearly everything which modern surgeons say, and his work is of infinite price, but unfortunately too little read, too little pondered. Malmgaigne declared the 'Chirurgia' a masterpiece of learned and luminous writing."

"Chauliac's personal character, however, is even more admirable than his surgical knowledge. He was at Avignon when the black death occurred and carried away one-half the population. He was one of the few physicians who had the courage to stay. He tells us very simply that he did stay not because he had no fear, for he was dreadfully afraid, but he thought it his duty to stay. Toward the end of the epidemic, he caught the fever, but survived it, and has

written a fine description of it. He was looked upon as the leader of surgery in his time.

"The old-time medical traditions of education which in the medieval universities produced such men as William of Salicet and Lanfranco and Mondoville and Guy de Chauliac persisted during the next two centuries in the southern countries of Europe, and then were transferred to America through Spain. The first American medical school was not, as has so often been said, at my own Alma Mater, the University of Pennsylvania, which had its first lectures in 1767, while the Physicians and Surgeons of New York did not come for some ten years later and Harvard only in the following decade, but in the medical school of the University of Mexico, where the first lectures were held in 1578, and where a full medical school which during the seventeenth century came to have several hundred students, the university tradition of the olden time was well preserved. Three years of preliminary study at the university were required before a student could take up the course in medicine, and four years of medical study were required before graduation. We have some of the textbooks, and know much about the curriculum of this old medical school, and in every way it is worthy of the old university traditions."—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Ireland within fifty years, if Newman's prophecy comes true, will be "the road of passage and union between two hemispheres and the centre of the world"—the land to which as to "a sacred soil, the home of their fathers and the fountainhead of their Christianity" students from all parts of the English-speaking world will be flocking, in order to acquire true wisdom and to bring back again over all the earth "peace to men of good will."

The Spanish infantry once were the most renowned in the world; and that the old Spanish valor is not yet dead, is shown from several incidents related by the correspondent of the London Times. One soldier was carrying a wounded officer off the field upon his shoulder, when he was suddenly surrounded by tribesmen. Placing the wounded officer gently on the ground, with the remark: "Ose moment, Captain, I'll soon settle them," the soldier, standing over his officer's prostrate form, calmly faced the oncoming Moore, and shot down three of them in rapid succession. The others, overawed by the fate of their companions, made off; and the soldier picking up his captain, brought him safely to the field hospital.—Casket.

Any person desiring good clothes and want the same cheap, we point directly to H. H. Brown, just around Hughes' corner, Queen St. He has a name for clothes above the common, and people find that although his clothes are better his price is not more than is regularly charged for cheaper clothes. It's his excellent selling system does it.

Clothes that can't help please — your money back if they don't. Isn't that square? Make yourself acquainted with our clothing department and your troubles will cease.

H. H. BROWN
The young Men's Man.

"The Home of Good Hats" is quite a name for a hat department; but I think the largest and best is entitled to it. What do you think? Everything in headwear is here, and rightly priced too.

H. H. BROWN
The Young Men's Man.

Everyone interested in Business College work should send for a free copy of the U. C. C. Journal. It contains much valuable information. Address W. Moran, Prin., Charlottetown.

Besides securing a sound practical business training, you have a chance of winning the \$50 scholarship at the Union Commercial College. Enter now. Full particulars on request. Wm. Moran, Prin., Charlottetown.

Can Do Her Own Work Now.

Doctor Said She Had Heart Trouble. Weighed 125 Pounds. Now Weighs 185. Mrs. M. McLean, Delee Junction, N.B., writes:—"I wish to tell you what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. Three years ago I was so run down I could not do my own work. I went to a doctor, and he told me I had heart trouble and that my nerves were all unstrung. I took his medicine, as he ordered me to do, but it did me no good. I then started to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and had only taken one box before I started to feel better so I continued their use until I had taken several boxes, and I am now strong and well, and able to do my own work. When I commenced taking your pills I weighed 125 pounds, and now weigh 185 and have given birth to a lovely daughter, which was a happy thing in the family. When I commenced taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I could not go upstairs without resting before I got to the top. I can now go up without any trouble. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25. All dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

School Teacher—"Who can make a sentence using the word 'indisposition'?"

Tough Pupil (assuming a pugilistic pose)—"When you want to fight youse stand in dis position."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD.

Gen's.—A customer of ours cured a very bad case of distemper in a valuable horse, by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yours truly,

VILANDIE FRERES.

Beware Of Worms.

Don't let worms gnaw at the vital of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 50c.

I wish Lucy hadn't gone rowing with that young Puffer, says Lucy's mamma. He is such a fool in a boat.

Rock-the-boat idiot smiles the listener.

No. Not that kind. He is one of the sort that proposes.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Crawford—This long dry spell must be bad for the farmers.

Crabshaw—I suppose so; but just think what a blessing it has been to the fellows who bought those \$4.99 suits.

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 10 boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. Price a box 50c."

"Seen the fall styles as yet?"

"Not in detail," answered the big importer, "but understand the press humorists won't have any cause for complaint."

There is nothing harsh about Laxa Laver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sickness. Price 25c.

Symic (who has dallied too long at the clubhouse)—Hey, old man! What chut wanter tie up two balls for!

Green (ditto)—That's all right old chap. Can't you see I'm diving with two clubs.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

Blogs—"Why do you liken Hard-up to the busy bee? He's not particularly industrious, is he?"

Stobbs—"Oh, no, it ain't that, but nearly everyone he touches gets stung."

BE SURE AND SEE THE TRADE MARK.

"The Maple Leaf"

Doan's Kidney Pills. Mrs. A. Schmale, Black Point, N. B., writes:—"For years I was troubled with backache. Ointments I have laid in bed for days, being scarcely able to turn myself and I have also been a great sufferer while trying to perform my household duties. I had doctors attending me without avail and tried liniments and plasters, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I was about to give up in despair when my husband induced me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and after using two boxes I am now well and able to do my work. I am positive Doan's Kidney Pills are all that you claim for them and I would advise all kidney sufferers to give them a fair trial."

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

In our next issue "Doan's"