

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1910

Vol. XXXIX, No. 17

"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.

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



For New Buildings Hardware

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., a loading piers Sydney, Glace 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—4i

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
Hillsborough Bridge " "	View of Charlottetown from Soldiers Monument " "
	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	Trout 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.

Ancient Guilds.

(Catholic Encyclopedia)

One thing which strikes the reader with considerable force as he goes through the volumes of the Encyclopedia is the fact that back of all our present customs, usages and institutions, there have been corresponding factors in the past. The hospitals of to-day are the outgrowth of the hospital Orders of the Middle Ages; the architecture of to-day is the unworthy successor of the architecture of yesterday—the ancient guilds have evolved into trade unions on the one hand and labor unions on the other. In speaking of the ancient merchant Guilds the Encyclopedia says:

Merchant Guilds.—These differed from their predecessors, the religious or frith guilds, by being established primarily for the purpose of obtaining and maintaining the privilege of carrying on trade.

Having secured this privilege the guilds guarded their monopoly jealously. Everywhere the right to buy and sell articles of food seems to have been left free, but every other branch of trade was regulated by the merchant guild or hanse, as it was often called. The first positive mention of a merchant guild, the "enighten on Cantwareberg of ceapmannegilde" (occurs during the primacy of St. Anselm (1093-1109). From the time of Henry I the charters of successive sovereigns bear witness to the existence of merchant guilds in the principal towns.

These charters, such as those granted to Bristol, Carlisle, Durham, Lincoln, Oxford, Salisbury, and Southampton, were of the utmost importance to the guilds as they secured to them the right and power of enforcing the guild regulations with the sanction of law. For this reason Glanvill, the lawyer, writing in the twelfth century, regards the guild merchant as identical with the commune, that is, the body of citizens with rights of municipal self-government (Ashley, op. cit., vol. 72). From the fact that out of one hundred and sixty towns which were represented in the parliaments of Edward I, ninety-two are certainly known to have possessed a merchant guild, the conclusion is drawn that a guild was to be found in every town of any size, including some that were not much more than villages.

The organization of the merchant guilds is known from the constitutions or guild rolls which have survived. These documents are only four in number, but fortunately refer to towns in four different parts of England. They are the guild statutes of Warwick and of Southampton, and the guild rolls for Leicester and Totnes (Totnes Ashley, p. 87). From these we learn that each guild was presided over by one or two aldermen assisted by two or four wardens or chevins. These officials presided over the meetings of the society and administered its funds and estates. They were assisted by a council of twelve or twenty-four members. The guildsmen were originally the actual burgesses, those inhabitants who held land within the town boundaries, whether they were merchants or holders of agricultural land; but in course of time rights of membership passed by inheritance and even by purchase. Thus the eldest sons of guildsmen were admitted free as of right, while the younger sons paid a smaller fee than others. The guildsmen could sell their rights, and businesses might exercise their membership either in person or through their husbands or sons.

The merchant guilds possessed extensive powers, including the control and monopoly of all the trades in the town, which involved the power of fixing all traders who were not members of the guild for illicit trading, and of inflicting punishment for all breaches of honesty or offences against the regulations of the guild. They also had liberty of trading in other towns and of protecting their guildsmen wherever they were trading. They exercised supervision over the quality of goods sold, and prevented strangers from directly or indirectly buying or selling to the injury of the guild. Besides these commercial advantages the guild entered largely into the life of all its members. The guildsmen took their part as a corporate body in all religious celebrations in the town, organized festivities, provided for sick or impoverished brethren, undertook the care of their orphan children, and provided for Masses and dirges for deceased members. As time went on the merchant guilds became more exclusive, and when the rise of manufactures in the twelfth century passed an increase in the number of craftsmen, it was natural that these should organize on their own account and form their own guilds.

Craft Guilds.

(Catholic Encyclopedia)

Seeing that the merchant guilds had become identical with the municipality, the craftsmen, ever increasing in numbers, struggled to break down the trading monopoly of the merchant guilds and to win for themselves the right of supervision over their own body. The weavers and fullers were the first crafts to obtain royal recognition of their guilds, and by 1139 they had guilds established in London, Lincoln, and Oxford. Little by little through the next two centuries they broke down the power of the merchant guilds, which received their death-blow by the statute of Edward III which in 1335 allowed foreign merchants to trade freely in England. In the system of craft guilds the administration lay in the hands of wardens, bailiffs, or masters, while for admission a long apprenticeship was necessary. Like the merchant guilds, the craft guilds cared for the interests both spiritual and temporal of their members, providing old age and sick pensions, pensions for widows, and burial funds. The master craftsman was an independent producer, needing little or no capital, and employing journeymen and apprentices who hoped in time to become master craftsmen themselves. Thus there was no conflict between capital and labor. At the end of the reign of Edward III there were in London forty-eight companies, a number which later on rose to sixty. Besides the merchant and craft guilds, the religious and social guilds continued to exist through the Middle Ages, being largely in the nature of confraternities. At the Reformation these were all suppressed as superstitious foundations or companies, such as the twelve great companies of London which still maintain a corporate existence for charitable and sociable purposes, though they have ceased to have close connections with the crafts, the names of which they bear. The merchant guild of Preston also survives in a similar state, but such bodies have no real significance. The Reformation shook their constitution, while the altered industrial and social conditions finally deprived them of the power and influence they had possessed in the Middle Ages.

whether it be through the doorway or down the chimney.

The earlier part of the legend is perhaps now generally forgotten; the latter part is better known, preserved as it is by pictures, such as the accompanying illustrations. The first is a sketch taken from the fresco painting in the old Catholic church at Pickering, in Yorkshire. The fresco belongs to the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century, and amidst all the iconoclasm of the Reformation was left intact with other legends, including that of St. George, until about 1850, when the Vicar deliberately effaced and whitewashed the whole. The painter's whitewash was, however, carefully removed in 1878, and this art-work of the old Catholic days, perhaps the best in England, though many others have again seen the light was as nearly as possible restored. The second illustration is from an ancient woodcut of a little earlier date.

Thus runs the legend translated from *Legenda Sanctorum sive Lombartia Historica* (Jacobi Janssonius), 1492:

Christopher a native of Canaan, was one of the hugest of men, and had a face fit frightened one to look upon; his length measured full twelve cubits. Once, as some of the chronicles of his deeds relate, when he was one of the retinue of a King of Canaan, the idea took possession of his mind to go seek out the greatest of the princes of the earth, and remain in his service until his death. Accordingly he went and discovered at last a certain very mighty king—the greatest, it was universally said, in the whole world. The King graciously accepted his proffered service, and gave him a place in his court.

Now, after a while, one of the court jesters sang a song where the name of the devil was always coming in, and every time the devil's name was mentioned the King, who was a Christian made the sign of the cross on his forehead. Christopher noticed this, and was puzzled, wondering what the King was doing, and what good the sign could do him. Asking him about it, and finding him shy to speak of it, Christopher made answer: "If thou tellest me no, I will serve thee no longer."

Legend of St. Christopher.

(From the Irish Rosary.)

In the beautiful office for the feasts of Martyrs the Church sings, "Behold the gates, how great tribulations they all have suffered that they might securely attain the palm of martyrdom. Their bodies are buried in peace, and their names shall live for evermore." The name of St. Christopher lives today, though he was martyred in the days of the early Christian persecutions under the Roman Emperor Diocletian, in Lycia, Asia Minor. He is honored on July 25 in the martyrology which bears the name of St. Jerome, and the *Mosarabic Breviary*, attributed to St. Isidore, mentions the translation of his relics to Toledo, whence they were brought into France, to the Abbey of St. Denys, near Paris. There still stand a few statues of gigantic height, which witness to the remembrance of him by our Catholic ancestors, who invoked his intercession, especially in times of pestilence.

Christopher means "Christ-bearer," and, like "Theophorus," was a word dear to the saints, expressive of their great love of Our Lord, which is the chief treasure they carry in their hearts, the object of their whole affection. We do not know anything of his life, save the fact and time of his martyrdom. His name, perhaps, adopted by himself on his conversion from paganism, may have given the tradition of his great stature, and this, combined with the fact of his martyrdom—prolonged, perhaps, through a long series of tortures cruelly devised by pagan judges, which may be allegorically expressed by representing the saint wading through a sea or flood of tribulations before he received the palm of martyrdom—may have been the source from which was created by a pious imagination the beautiful legend of his life.

The beauty of the legend, though it may rest on a very slender historical basis, should secure him a place in all future Alphabets of Saints. In these modern days, when science and historical criticism hold sway over our minds, we cannot believe the legend itself, perhaps our ancestors never gave it credence, at least it has never been recognized by the Church. Still, we are never tired of hearing it told, even though we be a child who, perhaps never having heard of St. Nicholas, looks forward with eager preparation on the eve of each Christmas to the advent of the beneficent Santa Claus,

Was All Run Down.

Weighted 125 Lbs. Now Weighs 185.

Mrs. M. McGinn, Deles 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 wanting. 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 young 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."

The price of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills is 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Client—How much will your opinion be worth in this case? The Lawyer—I'm too modest to say. But I can tell you what I'm going to charge you for it.

Whenever you hear people referring to any one as "original genius" you may be sure that they are preparing to make excuses for him.

"Don't you know that no one listens to or reads your speeches?" "Yes," answered Senator Sorghum; "in that way I avoid making enemies."

Minard's Liniment Cures colds, etc.

Customer—"There used to be two or three little bald spots on the crown of my head, away back. Are they there yet?" Barber—"No, sir; it ain't so bad as all that. Where those spots used to be, sir, there's only one now."

A Sensible Merchant.

Mrs. Fred. Laine, St. George, Ont., writes:—"My little girl would cough so at night that neither she nor I could get any rest. I gave her Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and am thankful to say it cured her cough quickly."

There is nothing harsh about Lax-Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dispepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sickening. Price 25 cts.

"For goodness' sake, Harriet, why so sad?" "The cook's left, but that isn't the worst of it. She took with her the recipe book for all the things John's mother used to make."

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.

"Arry—'Wot's yer 'urry, Bill?" "Bill—'I've got to go to work."

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Principal—Johnnie, I'm surprised that your French is so weak. Now, think Chapeau—what is that? What does your father throw up when he's merry? Johnnie—His job, sir.

Suffered From Horrible Pains

For Backache, Lame or Weak Back—one of the commonest and most distressing symptoms of kidney inaction, there is no remedy equal to Doan's Kidney Pills for taking out the stiches, twinges and twinges, limbering up the stiff back, and giving perfect comfort.

A medicine that strengthens the kidneys so that they are enabled to extract the poisonous urea and from the blood and prevent the chief cause of Rheumatism.

Mr. Donald A. Mollay, Broad Cove Banks, N.S., writes:—"I was troubled with my kidneys for nine months, and suffered with such terrible pains across the small of my back all the time that I could hardly get around. After taking two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills I began to feel better, and by the time I had taken three I was completely cured."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. When ordering specify "Doan's."

But Christopher pleaded: "Ask me something else, for this (Continued on fourth page.)"