

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1909

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 38

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	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	Suri 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.

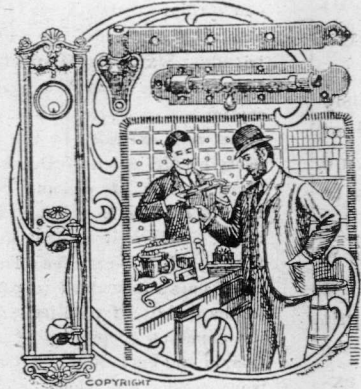
Eureka Grocery.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Pipe dreams are pleasant
Every Smoker says so
Real enjoyment is guaranteed
In smoking our mixtures
Queer if you've never tried them
You can have your dreams realized at
Every Drug or Grocery store in Ch'town.

Try Perique for a Cool Smoke.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.
CHARLOTTETOWN,
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, 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—41

Six Years Pope.

The Experience is said to have told against the health of Pius X.—His daily routine.

Perhaps it is because Leo XIII. lived to be ninety-three, Pius IX. to be eighty-five, and Gregory XVI. to be eighty-one, that Pius X. does not cease to be considered in Rome a comparatively young man, though now seventy-four.

Has the Pope grown very old during those six trying years since he took his last ride over the quiet lagoon of Venice? That is a question to which you will get the most contradictory answers from persons who have seen him only occasionally during the interval. There are days when the Holy Father looks worn and almost haggard, others when he seems to have all the buoyancy of a man ten years his junior. But after all has been said the best indication of the state of his health is his capacity for prolonged and regular work, and that capacity seems if anything to have increased. He is not so ready to take exercise in the open air of the Vatican gardens as he was in those early days of his pontificate, when he used to take a brisk walk in them once and sometimes twice in the day, whereas now his visits are few and far between and never last longer than half an hour.

The change would seem not to be for the better, but the Pope does not appear to have suffered from it. He has perhaps grown a little heavier, but his movements are remarkably easy and graceful for one of his years, he suffers only at rare intervals from the gout in his hand or foot which caused him much discomfort while he was Patriarch of Venice, and that he is capable of undergoing considerable physical fatigue was seen the other day when he pontificated the Mass, and performed all the ceremonies of the Consecration of St. Clement Hall—barrack and St. Joseph Oratory—function which began at eight in the morning and did not finish until half an hour after midday.

The strain was all the harder upon Pius X., owing to the fact that he is always an early riser. That same morning he was about early enough to see the first groups of pilgrims arriving in the Piazza of St. Peter's. His day begins at five, he has said the Little Hours of his breviary, celebrated Mass, heard a Mass celebrated by one of his private secretaries, finished his breakfast—coffee and milk with a very little bread by seven o'clock, and shortly after that he is seated at his desk with Mgr. Bressan and Mgr. Pescini, the two secretaries he has brought with him from Venice to aid him in his correspondence. At nine the Cardinal Secretary of State comes with his daily budget of affairs, then some Cardinal Prefect or some secretary of a Roman Congregation with other business, then the private audiences to be given to bishops and other important personages, then the semi-private receptions and the public ones, at some of which he delivers important addresses.

The morning's work is thus prolonged almost to the very moment of dinner—for the Pope dines at one, and sups in the evening, and there is this important difference between the two repasts that whereas there are two dishes for the midday meal there is only one in the evening; both are cooked by the Pope's old cook from Venice. Mgr. Bressan and Mgr. Pescini, one or both, invariably share the Pope's table, from which all formality and ceremony has been banished since those distant days nearly six years ago. Most Romans and most Venetians, including even the laboring men who can do so, try to get half an hour's sleep or semi-sleep in the early afternoon, especially in the hot months of summer, and the Pontiff is no exception.

After the cup of coffee following dinner he reposes for a little while in an arm chair, and the time remaining until four o'clock is spent in his bed-room (the two secretaries have bed rooms adjoining his) saying the Mass and Lauds for the following day, reading or writing. At half-past four he has again descended by the lift reserved for his own use to the library in his state apartment, where he remains at work, with brief intervals until nine o'clock, which is supper time. Part of the time left over before the hour for retiring is occupied in conversation and in glancing through the evening papers. But at half-past ten the rosary is over, and the day is done, and at eleven there is not a sound or a light to show that the Pope's private apartment is inhabited, though in the floor beneath a pair of Swiss Guards pass to and fro during the night to provide for any emergency that may arise.

Once a week, and oftener only when there is some special reason for it, the Holy Father sees his two sisters and niece who occupy a modest apartment almost within the shadow of the Vatican, and their visit rarely lasts longer than half an hour, but the two secretaries who are old friends of the Sarto sisters since the Venetian days visit them occasionally and carry messages to and from the Vatican.

The other members of the Pope's family come to Rome only at rare intervals, but when they do come they are very warmly welcomed by the Pope. They still lead the same life and live in the same manner as on that wonderful morning of August 4, 1903, when they heard the amazing news that their brother or uncle or cousin had become Pius XI. The Pope's brother is still postmaster of a little town near Mantua, and the Pontiff, who is deeply attached to him as well as to all the members of his family, has been known to refer to him with humorous grandiloquence: "To-morrow we shall receive our brother the Postmaster General." Even had Italians were proud of Leo XIII., but there were a large number of good Italians who were never drawn to him personally. All Italy loves Pius X.—Rome.

The Inquisition.

It now turns out that an impartial history of the Spanish Inquisition has yet to be written. It was probably with such an end in view that the late Marquis of Buis accumulated valuable documents bearing on this Inquisition. From these documents the dishonesty of Antonio Llorente is apparent. This so-called historian of the Spanish Inquisition burst, as he himself relates, "all the criminal processes of said Inquisition save those which belonged to history by their importance." In so doing, he apparently overlooked the fact that "other repositories existed which might some day yield evidence confuting the exaggerated statements of his one-sided and biased history of that institution." Such evidence is now coming to light. It must be remembered, however, that the Spanish Inquisition is to be judged by the ideas of the age to which it belonged, "Methods of dealing with crime, which to us Moderns appear harsh and revolting, were then everywhere prevalent, and the testimony of these Records goes to prove that the officials of the Spanish Inquisition were rather more humane and enlightened than those of the (purely) civil tribunals of the time."

The popular idea among Protestants concerning the Spanish Inquisition is that it was "a ruly a bell, invented by priests." Enlightened Protestants, however, know better. Observe this excerpt from Newman:

"The Spanish Inquisition, which really was bloody, is confessed by great Protestant authorities, such as Ranke and Guizot, to have been a political, not an ecclesiastical institution; its officials, though ecclesiastical, were appointed by the crown, responsible to the crown, and removable at its pleasure. It had, indeed, been originally authorized by the Pope, who, at the instance of the civil power, granted it a bull of establishment; but as soon as it began to act, its measures so deeply shocked him that he immediately commenced a series of grave remonstrances against its proceedings, and bitterly complained that he had been deceived by the Spanish Government. The Protestant Ranke distinctly maintains that it was even set up against the Pope and the Church. 'As the jurisdiction of the Council,' he says, 'rested on the Royal Supremacy, so its exercise was made available for the maintenance of the Royal authority. It is one of those spoliation of the ecclesiastical power, by which this government rose into strength; . . . in its nature and its object, it was a purely political institute.'"

The Pope even appointed a Judge of Appeals from the Inquisition. This functionary was to reside on the spot. When this expedient was evaded, he encouraged the sufferers to flee to Rome, where he took them under his protection. Newman continues:

"In this way it was recorded that in one year he rescued 230 persons, and 200 in another. Sometimes he directly interfered in Spain itself, in the beginning of one year he liberated fifty heretics; and fifty more a month or two later; three further interpositions of mercy are recorded within the year. Sometimes he set aside and annulled the judgments passed; sometimes he managed to rescue the condemned from the infamy and civil consequences of the sentence; sometimes he actually summoned, opened, and excommunicated the Inquisitor;

and often he took the part of the children of those whose property was forfeited to the crown. Moreover he refused the Spanish Government to introduce their Inquisition into Naples, or the Milanese, which then belonged to Spain from his disapprobation of its rigour."

It must be remembered that the Roman Inquisition was entirely distinct from the Spanish. A Catholic controversialist, a Spanish writer of great name, Dr. Balmez, goes so far as to say "that the Roman Inquisition has never been known to pronounce the execution of capital punishment, although the Apostolic See has been occupied, during that time, by Popes of extreme rigour and severity in all that relates to the civil administration." "We find," he continues, "in all parts of Europe scaffolds prepared to punish crimes against religion; scenes which sadden the soul were everywhere witnessed. Rome is an exception to the rule;—Rome, which it has been attempted to represent as a monster of intolerance and cruelty. . . . The Popes, armed with a tribunal of intolerance, have not spilt a drop of blood; Protestants and philosophers have shed torrents."—Casket

It was John Bright, says the Casket, who said (before the outbreak of the Russian War of 1854) at a conference of the Peace Society in Edinburgh: "I believe that half of the people that talk about war have not the slightest idea what it is. In a short sentence it may be summed up to be the combination and concentration of all the horrors, atrocities, crimes, and sufferings of which human nature on this globe is capable." Nevertheless, our Western civilization is yet afflicted with this monstrous evil, though it is really foreign to that civilization. No one nation can afford to stand aside and disarm; and there is inviting aggression and disaster. Jingism, however, is not patriotism. The altruistic feeling, characteristic of the Christian religion, should be fostered and developed, consistently, of course, with national safety. If the masses fully realized the horrors of war, no government, in our day, would dare wage it. War's terrible side is too often overlooked. The Woodstock Sentinel-Review very well says:—

"If people could only see the inside of a field hospital as I have," says Goldwin Smith, "they would be more careful." Just so. But in the literature extolling the pomp and glory of war, but little is heard of the field hospital as one of the terrible realities of war. If the spirit of patriotism is to be nourished by war literature, let us have the whole of it. It is said that the bones of the Russian soldiers who fell pitifully, but bravely, in the recent war with Japan, are now used in great quantities to make animal charcoal for the power mills of Japan. The bones bring as high as half a dollar for 140 pounds, and are used to form the basis of a new explosive, capable of supplying other bones, when the present supply runs out, or before. There's glory for you."

The Celt has always been distinguished for chivalrous loyalty and self-sacrificing patriotism. In Ireland, the Gaelic League has done good service by bringing to the consciousness of the people the fact that all the Secessionists and traitors to the Crown have been Saxo-Irishmen, generally disappointed place hunters, like Wolfe Tone. In 1848, for once and for a wonder, the traitor was not a Saxon, but he was a landlord who had voted against the repeal of the Corn Laws even during the famine, who became a "patriot" because his rents would fall. He belonged to a family of turn-coats who had betrayed their God to save their estates, and it was no wonder that for the sake of his rents he betrayed his Queen.—Casket.

No British statesman in recent times has made any such blunders as Cleveland's Venezuela message or the Kaiser's telegram to Kruger. Those two acts did more for the unification of the "British United States" than anything that British Statesmen could have done. Cleveland's Message destroyed the last remnant of secessionism from the Empire—annexationism in Canada. The Kaiser's telegram destroyed the prospect of Bier secessionism in South Africa.—Casket.

The cast iron porcelain and enamel manufacturers have formed a merger, the chief interests being the Standard Ideal Company of Port Hope and the Ambert Foundry Co. Amherst, N. S. The merger was formed through the Royal Securities Corporation of Montreal and the capital is two million dollars. The merger will allow the factories to specialize and thus compete on a better footing with United States plants.

Suffered More Than Tongue Can Tell From Liver Trouble.

A lazy, slow or torpid liver is a terrible affliction, as its influence permeates the whole system, causing Biliousness, Heartburn, Water Brash, Langour, Coated Tongue, Sick Headache, Yellow Eyes, Sallow Complexion, etc. It holds back the bile, which is required to move the bowels, and lets it get into the blood instead, thus causing Constipation. Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills will regulate the flow of bile to act properly upon the bowels, and will tone, renovate and purify the liver. Mrs. J. C. Westberg, Swan River, Man., writes:—"I suffered for years, more than tongue can tell, from liver trouble. I tried several kinds of medicine, but could get no relief until I got Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I cannot praise them too highly for what they have done for me."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c. per vial, or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"What's the news?" inquired the St. Louis man, who had been in the wilds for a month.

"St. Louis is now fourth."

"Hurry!"

"In population."

"Um!"

"Aren't you pleased?"

"Oh! yes; but I thought you meant baseball."

Cartierhall, Nfld.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD.

Dear Sirs,—While in the country last summer I was badly bitten by mosquitoes, so badly that I thought I would be disfigured for a couple of weeks. I was advised to try your Liniment to allay the irritation, and did so. The effect was more than I expected, a few applications completely cured the irritation, and preventing the bites from becoming sore. MINARD'S LINIMENT is also a good article to keep off the mosquitoes.

Yours truly,
W. A. V. R.

Beware Of Worms.

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

Look out for your record Flanagan look.
Keep an eye on the hammers thrown at Cook.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Ferdinand—"And do you really love me?"

Penelope—"Love you, Ferdinand? Why, only yesterday papa asked me if I wouldn't sooner have a pug dog, and I refused."

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

He—I am rather in favor of the English than the American mode of spelling.

She—Yes?

He—Yes, indeed I take "parlour" for instance. Having 'u' in it makes all the difference in the world.

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

Ethel—"Let's play house."

Tommy—"All right; I'll be pa and you can be ma away in the country."

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

Palpitation of the Heart.

One of the first danger signals that announce something wrong with the heart is the irregular beat or violent throbbing. Often there is only a fluttering sensation, or an "all gone" sinking feeling; or again there may be a most violent heaving, with flushings of the skin and visible pulsations of the arteries. The person may experience a smothering sensation, gasp for breath and feel as though about to die. In such cases the action of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills in quieting the heart, restoring its normal beat and imparting tone to the nerve centres, is beyond all question, marvellous. They give such prompt relief that no one need suffer.

Mrs. Arthur Mason, Marlborough, Ont., writes:—"Just a few lines to let you know what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I have been troubled with weakness and palpitation of the heart, would have severe choking spells and could scarcely lie down at all. I tried many remedies but got none to answer my case like your pills did. I can recommend them highly to all with heart or nerve trouble."

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