

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20, 1905

Vol. XXXIV, No. 51

## Christmas Supplies.

Give us a chance to fill your order for Christmas Supplies. We have now a full line of Raisins, Currants, Spices, Essences, Peels, Icing Sugar, Baking Powder, and all other requirements for Baking. Also a full line of Fruit, Nuts and Confectionery.



Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1904 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.

### 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.

**Preserves.**—We manufacture all our own Preserves, and can guarantee them strictly pure Sold wholesale and retail.

**R. F. Maddigan & Co.**  
Eureka Grocery,  
QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

## Removed!

We are now open for business in our New Store, two stores west of our old location, where, with increased space and improved facilities, we are in a better position to meet the requirements of our customers than previously.

**Mark Wright Furnishing Co.**

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.

## Custom Tailoring!

**Gent's Furnishings, Hats, Caps, etc, etc.**

Sir,—We wish to direct your attention to our stock of

### NEW CLOTHS

For Fall and Winter wear. Our Cloths are imported from the very best manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland, and include

Worsted, Fancy Suitings,  
Vicunas, Serges,  
Tweeds, Trowserings,  
And Fancy Vest Cloths.

Overcoatings in Vicunas, Rainproof and Fancy Worsted.

We can guarantee satisfaction in the cutting, fitting and making up of our Clothing.  
We invite you to call and examine the stock, and believe we will be able to suit you.

**JOHN McLEOD & CO.**

Queen Street, Charlottetown,

## FURNITURE FOR XMAS GIFTS!

Who would not appreciate a nice piece of Furniture for Xmas?  
FOR THE MAN a nice Smoking Chair or Morris Chair would suit him to a nicety.  
FOR THE LADY any of the following would be most acceptable: Ladies' Desk, Rattan or Oak Rocker or dainty Table, many others just as nice as here.  
FOR THE CHILDREN high or low Chairs, Rockers, Sleighs, etc.  
Make your gifts practical as well as beautiful by buying Furniture from

**JOHN NEWSON.**

## HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,  
Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

## Fennel & Chandler

**ROBERT PALMER & CO.,**

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames inerior and Exterior finish etc., etc.

### Our Specialties

Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters, New Posts, Cypress Gutter and Conductors, Kiln dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring, Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing and clapboards, Encourage home Industry.

**ROBERT PALMER & CO.,**

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

## OAK BRAND TEA.

In order to introduce our Oak Brand Tea we will ship and prepay freight to any station or shipping point on P. E. Island an 18 lb. caddie, and if you are not satisfied in every way return at our expense, and we will refund your money. Cut this out and enclose \$4.00 and mail to us.

### McKenna's Grocery,

Box 576, Ch'town, P. E. I.

Enclosed find \$4.00 for which you will send us a caddie of tea as advertised in this paper.

(Sign full name) .....

(And Address) .....

### New Catholic Text Book.

The Catholic Scholar's Introduction to English Literature. This is the title of a text-book for the use of Catholic Schools, by Arnold Harris Mathew, (*De jure* Bail of Lands). Revised by Very Rev. W. A. Sutton, S. J., Rector of Mangret College, Limerick. The work is published by James Duffy & Co., Ltd., Dublin, and bears the date of 1904. It is a volume of four hundred and twenty pages, with a table of contents and a full index. The mechanical part of the work is well executed; it is printed in good clear type on fine white paper. The author sets forth in his preface that the volume is intended to be nothing more than an introduction to English Literature, and to provide a text book suitable for placing in the hands of Catholic children in *status pupillari*. In our opinion the author has performed his task exceedingly well. A work of this kind demands, not only rare literary judgment, but also a very wide range of reading and unusual powers of discrimination. The ability to judiciously select and properly condense are most necessary qualifications in the preparation of such volumes as the one before us. To maintain a fair proportion under all these conditions is by no means an easy matter. Despite these difficulties the author has provided a volume, which, if not perfect, must certainly go a long way towards supplying a want that must have long been felt. The author brings us back to the dawn of English letters. He points out that the heroic legend of King Arthur, sung by Merlin, Geoffrey of Monmouth and Walter Map runs through all our literature down to our own time and is sung in noble and lofty strains by Tennyson, in *The Idylls of the King*. He presents to us St. Caedmon, the author of the first great Christian poem in English Literature. He was a contemporary of the Venerable Bede, our first great writer of prose. His writings lend lustre to the literary record of England in the seventh century. St. Caedmon must have written between 657 and 680, while the Venerable Bede flourished towards the end of the century. From these writers the author conducts us step by step, presenting to us King Alfred and numerous saintly churchmen, who all contributed to the development of our language and expansion of our literature, till he comes to Geoffrey Chaucer, the great genius "who harmonised, regulated and made popular the discordant elements of the English speech." The genius of Chaucer is faithfully exemplified to us by the author, and the achievements of himself and contemporaries are set before us in due proportion. Henceforth the author divides our literary history into periods, presenting for consideration what is worthy in each epoch. From Chaucer to the Elizabethan age, our author passes, pointing out what is best at a time when no great literary light appears. The Elizabethan age was most prolific of renowned literary geniuses. This was the age of Shakespeare, Johnson, Spenser, Sir Francis Bacon, Sir Philip Sidney, and scores of other eminent literary men. The author deals with each, according to his estimation of their merit and the limits of his space. In the early Stuart period we have Massinger, Beaumont Fletcher and numerous others. This brings to the days of Milton, the greatest epic poet in our language. In due course the author sketches the literary achievements of Dryden, Pope, Macaulay, Byron, Dr. Samuel Johnson, Burns, Campbell, Scott, Tennyson, Newman, and the numerous other writers of prose and verse, who have shed lustre on the literature of their times. We are unable at present to deal at any greater length with the work under review. We would, however, recommend it to the favorable consideration of those charged with the education of youth.

The author certainly deserves praise for devoting much time as could be spared from his official duties to the compilation of a work of this kind, and it is to be hoped his labors in this direction will be appreciated at their proper value.

"The Christian ideal, of course," says the Ave Maria, "is to do one's work, no matter what it may be, for the glory of God, according to the counsel of St. Paul, but the average Christian is a lamentably imperfect being, spurred on to action by a variety of motives; and it can scarcely be doubted that the judicious praise of the worthy is a genuinely powerful incentive to renewed efforts along the arduous path of either public or private duty. The withholding of such encouragement is often excused on the ground that its bestowal may engender responsible feelings of vanity, may foster a pre-occupied pride of self conceit; but there is commonly more exaggeration than reality in the alleged fear of producing such harmful results."

It is the correct thing. To remember that for each day of the week there is a special devotion, Sunday, the Holy Trinity. Monday, the Souls in Purgatory. Tuesday, the Guardian Angels. Wednesday, St. Joseph. Thursday, the Blessed Sacrament. Friday, the Sacred Heart and the Passion. Saturday, the Blessed Virgin. That the months are also consecrated to particular devotions, the most generally observed being: March, St. John. May, the Blessed Virgin. June, the Sacred Heart. July, the Precious Blood. October, the Guardian Angels and the Rosary. November, the Souls in Purgatory. To hear Mass, or perform some work of devotion, on the feast-day of one's patron saint. To congratulate clergymen and members of religious communities on their namesdays; that is, the feast-days of their patron saints. To know that in Catholic countries the namesdays are celebrated as well as the birthdays. To know that the patronal feast of a country is always a day of obligation; as the Feast of the Immaculate Conception in the United States, St. Patrick in Ireland, St. Boniface in England, etc.

To pray to St. Anthony for things that are lost or misplaced. To St. Aloysius the patron of youth, for assistance in studies and the virtues of purity. To St. Cecilia, the patroness of musicians, for success in musical studies. To St. Thomas Aquinas, patron of philosophers, for a clear understanding of philosophical and theological questions. To St. Roche for the restoration of health, and when a plague is threatened. To St. Blaise for a cure of all diseases of the throat.

To St. Anne, Mother of the Blessed Virgin and patroness of married women, for all the graces and assistance necessary in the matrimonial state. To St. Patrick, the great apostle of Ireland, for conversions. To make a novena, that is, the nine day's prayer, by way of preparation for the great feast-days in the year. If this novena is public in the church, to be punctual in attendance, and to arrive in time. If absolutely impossible to make the novena in the church, to do so at home, having a stated hour each day for saying the prayers. To know that the first Friday of the month is consecrated especially to the Sacred Heart, and that all members of the League should make their Communion of Reparation on that day.

An oath is the calling of God to witness the truth of what one says or promises. Two conditions are requisite to the being of an oath: (1) the intention to take it, and (2) the outward expression of that intention by words or signs. So vital is the former of these conditions that, on the one hand, there never can be an oath without it, and, on the other hand, with it, there is an oath even when the outward expression is of itself ambiguous. Nay, one who really means to take an oath, but employs some word or sign of itself not apt to express his intention, in order before God the responsibility of having taken an oath (See Lehmann, Moral Theology, Vol. 1, p. 253, ed. of '88).

The intention is thus the soul of an oath, so to say. But, unless otherwise made known, the intention is judged by the words or signs employed in individual cases. If the words or signs are the conventional forms for the taking of an oath, the one who uses them is presumed to have taken an oath; otherwise, he is not. Thus, if a man says, "I call God to witness," or "So help me God," or kisses the Bible, or signs his name to a declaration beginning with the words, "I swear," or lifts his hands and solemnly says, "I swear," he is presumed to have taken an oath, for these are so many different ways which literary usage or convention has determined to be of themselves expressive of an oath. On the other hand, if he simply says "I swear," he need not, and perhaps should not, strictly speaking, be presumed to have taken an oath. The reason is that the calling of God to witness is only implied in the meaning of the word, and one need not mean all that a word implies though he should employ it. But all this is a going by presumption merely. If the one who says "I swear," really means to take an oath, there is not the shadow of a shade of doubt that he takes it.

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Special Devotions.

An Ungracious Habit.

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DR. WOODS NORWAY PINE SYRUP

MISCELLANEOUS.

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