

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1909

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 36

Beautiful Silver Goods!

—OF—
Tasteful Design and Durable Wear,

Are desirable both to give and possess.

We have in stock

Trays from the small 4 or 6 inch to the large and handsome ones for holding a complete Tea Set. Trays for Bread and Cake, some with raised words, others with fancy border. Cake or Card Trays in plain or chased. Sugars with Cream Jugs to match. Butter Dishes, small and large. Pie Knives, Fruit Dishes, Knives and Spoons, Peppers and Salts with sterling tops or colored. Baking Dishes, a great convenience. Desert and Butter Knives. Hand Bells, Napkin Rings, Fern Pots, Vases. We also keep in stock Compasses, Field Glasses, Barometers, Waltham and Regina Watches.

E. W. TAYLOR,

Watchmaker and Optician, 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	Surf 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

The Twentieth Eucharistic Congress.

(From America.)

COLOGNE, AUGUST 12, 1909.

From August 4 to August 8 our ancient city witnessed a splendor and enthusiasm seldom rivaled in the two thousand years of her history. The whole city with its population of three hundred thousand Catholics had but the one thought, to honor the Eucharistic God and to edify the crowd of strangers who had come to visit them.

The first great act was the solemn reception of the Holy Father's delegate, Cardinal Vincent Vannoli. A flotilla of eight large boats, accompanied by an endless number of smaller craft, yachts and motor-boats, steamed up the Rhine to meet him. The inhabitants of the many towns, hamlets and villages along the river vied with one another in showing their veneration for the representative of the Vicar of Christ. For nearly two hundred miles the churches, dwelling houses and other buildings on both banks and high up on the hillsides were adorned with garlands, bunting and flags; the people were lined along the river in picturesque groups, cheering as the Cardinal's boat approached, and the ringing of the church bells and booming of cannon accompanied the procession down the majestic river.

The archbishop, well knowing the exuberant spirit of his gay Colonese had forbidden all cheering, and under a canopy, hung with priceless Persian rugs, the Archbishop of Cologne, Cardinal Fischer, bade welcome to his Eminence, and the mayor, Chief Burgomaster Wallraf, welcomed him in the name of the three hundred thousand Catholic citizens. The Legate then moved in solemn procession to the grand old Cathedral, through streets thickly crowded, but silent as if in a church—perhaps the greatest ovation possible.

Needless to say, all Cologne had put on jubilee attire. There was a profusion of garlands and festoons, and flags, Papal, German and foreign; the oldest inhabitant did not recollect having seen anything like it even during the celebration of the fiftieth Catholic congress of Germany, which took place some years ago. The non-Catholics helped along in decorating the houses and streets. The decorations were especially copious and elaborate in those streets and squares through which, on the last day of the Congress, the procession was to pass. Three places were especially remarkable for the taste and unity of design and the elaborateness of decoration; the Cathedral square, the St. Gereon street, in which the Archbishop's residence is situated, and the Neumarkt, an immense open square where the first Sacramental blessing was to be given.

The robes of triumph, festoons, flags, and trees, signs with inscriptions referring to the Blessed Sacrament, pictures and statues, all artistically arranged, gave the appearance of a real fairy land.

As I am speaking of the decorations of the city let me describe the procession on Sunday, the conclusion and climax of the solemn event. Its course was three miles long. Seventy thousand men took part in it. No women took part in it with the exception of the members of the religious sisterhoods, about a thousand in number, who, reciting the rosary, formed one of the most impressive sections and by their very modesty preached a most eloquent sermon. The number of societies was about six hundred, with their banners and officers in full regalia. Prominent among them were the nineteen societies of university students, in their gorgeous dress, and the section of the foreign delegates, praying and singing in their own languages, and preceded by the colors of their country and by a sign giving the name of the nationality. The most splendid group were of course the long train of the secular and regular clergy, the two Cathedral Chapters of Cologne and Aachen and the more than seventy bishops and mitred abbots. The Blessed Sacrament was carried by the Legate and followed by three other Cardinals, the Apostolic Nuncio of Munich, Mgr. Franzen, O. P., and the Rev. Prince Max of Saxony. Three came the representatives of the city of Cologne, the members of the committees and many of the members of the Centre party, the German and foreign nobility, etc.

The altar on the Neumarkt, a masterpiece of art, stood on a platform which was wide enough to accommodate the bishops and clergy and so high that the blessed Sacrament could easily be seen by the multitudes that crowded the square. A choir of fifteen hundred singers

singers carried out with admirable precision the festal hymn composed for the occasion. Few could kneel down when the Cardinal gave the blessing, so packed was the place. A second time the blessing was given from the steps of the central gate of the Cathedral, "the most beautiful doors in the world," as King Frederic William used to say. The women had avenged themselves by occupying so far as they could succeed the interior of the Cathedral before the procession returned. Here the blessing was given a third time. Nobody will forget the overwhelming impression made when the Tantum Ergo was sung by that international and truly Catholic gathering. This great act of homage paid to the Eucharistic God in return for which He Himself imparted the Sacramental Benediction, was the conclusion of the Congress. Let me add that the procession went off without hitch or difficulty, a proof that the committees headed by the Bishop of Namur, Mgr. Heylen, had made the arrangements admirably, and that they were very strictly obeyed.

This public demonstration of faith was indeed a joy for Heaven and earth, and will serve to perpetuate in the minds of all of us the memory of the deep impressions we received during the whole Congress. Another not less great spectacle was the reception of Holy Communion which went on during the Congress. For hours and hours every morning priests were busy at the communion rails in all the many churches of the city. In six churches the Blessed Sacrament was constantly exposed for adoration. In the Cathedral a Pontifical High Mass was celebrated daily, and on Sunday the Cardinal Legate pontificated in the presence of all the bishops and dignitaries.

It was remembered with great satisfaction that St. Thomas Aquinas, the author of the office of the Blessed Sacrament with its devotional hymns, studied in Cologne under Blessed Albertus Magnus, who lies buried in the church of St. Andrew. Yet all this honor paid to Christ in the Sacrament of Love was only one part of the doings of the Eucharistic Congress. Not the least important were the discussions, the popular lectures and sermons delivered during those three days. In one of his addresses the Cardinal Legate said: "As this splendid Cathedral stands a treasure for the countries it coats, so the record of the work accomplished in this Congress will remain a monument more durable than brass, and future generations will turn to its sermons and discussions for instruction." This feature of the Congress deserves a special communication.

C. S.

An Ocean Voyage.

Every summer many thousands of persons make an Atlantic voyage. A fleet of steamers plies a continual trade between England, Ireland, and Scotland, and the Eastern coasts of America. Also there is a numerous fleet of steamers and sailing vessels coming from every European port from the Baltic to the Mediterranean. The ocean has become so definitely outlined by steamer trade, as has the land by railways. At this hour the Canadian West is being settled by that mighty multitude of all nations, which comes by the way of the great ocean. To give even a fairly accurate description of an Atlantic tour, on some of the great passenger boats of the period, is not so easy as might appear, partly because of the monotony of ocean travel, and partly for an opposite reason. An Atlantic voyage has variety in its monotony, and if we may so phrase it, monotony in variety.

On the great world of waters the works of man serve, in their weakness, to show the greatness of the Supreme Being. Men of contemplative mind will find in the many-paged volume of sea and sky, sermons as deep as were ever written. The star-gemmed firmament of heaven; the glories of the dawn; the descent of the sun into the waves; and withal the ever-present and ever-changing surface of desert of water, such are the general features of an Atlantic trip. In point of time this voyage between New York and Liverpool, has been reduced to between five and six days, or to such a time as implies a speed of eighteen miles an hour, and upwards of 430 miles a day. The Atlantic voyage from New York to Liverpool is reducible to half the present distance, or to some eighteen miles by taking the hundred shorter route which is projected further North.

The greater Atlantic passenger boats take between twelve and fifteen hundred passengers. In summer the voyage is as smooth as some land-locked bay. An autumn

or spring voyage on the Atlantic, is sometimes liable to Naptian disturbances, when in Virgilian metaphor, the sea-foam mingles with the stars, and the waves of ocean voraciously swallow floating planks. Similar scenes to this are sometimes witnessed by travellers even to this day, although the development of steam has no doubt reduced very much the perils of ocean travel.

The placing of the apparatus known as the Marconi system, on board every largest steamer has added enormously to security in travel. There is also a printing press on board of these greater steamers, and each day is printed, published and regularly sold amongst the passengers, a paper the leading feature of which is land news accurately and systematically received by the Marconi method. Thus an Atlantic traveller from St. John Montreal, Boston, Chicago, or Rio Janeiro, will obtain even on mid-ocean accurate intelligence as to what is transpiring in their several cities, just as if he had read the daily papers on land. The deck of one of these great liners is like the sidewalk of a city.

The sale of liquor on board of them is rather too extensive. The occasions of drinking are made too easy. There are also more prudent forms of amusement, such as musical entertainments, and even debates and addresses. Naturally, all sorts of opinions prevail in so mixed a world as a crowded passenger steamer. The writer remembers one very venerable gentleman, who strenuously upheld the doctrines of Socialism, although in practice he was a kindly, amiable person. The subject of international politics is nowhere discussed more keenly, than on an Atlantic passenger boat, and generally youths of sporting proclivities manage to pick out two representatives of extreme schools of politics and set them against each other for the sake of public recreation. Much entertainment was given at one of the concerts by the rendition of a Welsh poem—in the language of that territory.

In making a trip your correspondent happened to be on board on the 17th of March. The "Wearing of the Green" was the feature of the day. By some art the historic shamrock was soon all over the boat. There were several plegymen from Brooklyn and other cities, and the day was held with traditional decorativeness. There was given Catholic service—Mass and sermon, and the congregation was thoroughly cosmopolitan. One can appreciate on such occasions, that many persons not of the Catholic Church, are yet anxious to learn the truths of Catholicity, historic and dogmatic. They seem to have a certain consciousness that Catholicity (as represented by the Papal See) is the Divine route to Eternal Life, and this view is becoming more wide-spread amongst the intelligent and cultured classes both in England and the United States. A religious service on board an Atlantic passenger boat gives one an idea of the increasing popularity of "missions to non-Catholics," which have been the means of bringing so many into the Church. In England and United States there is a growing discontent with religious disunity, and this seems to providentially bring many to that "one fold under one shepherd," which Christ established, and which He preserves in the Roman Pontificate, lest people should be tossed about forever on the waves of religious disunity, and thus encounter heavier spiritual disaster than any material ocean can effect.

On leaving New York by steamer, one is greatly impressed by the general excitement on board the boat. Passengers awaiting their turn in long array to get places arranged gradually the steamer passes beyond the port, a few hours and the ocean has swallowed the land, then a few days and Liverpool comes in view. The rapidity and convenience of travel now makes us contrast it with the slower methods, say of 1837, when so many hundreds of poor victims of disease survived the horrors of those miserable voyages to find graves in so many parts of U. S. A., of New Brunswick and Quebec.—New Freeman.

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.



FOR PIMPLES AND BAD BLOOD USE B. B. B.

Pimples are invariably due to bad or impoverished blood and while not attended with fatal results, are nevertheless peculiarly distressing to the average person.

Mrs. E. L. Lang, Estery, Sask., writes:—"My face and neck were covered with pimples. I tried all kinds of remedies, but they did me no good. I went to many doctors but they could not cure me. I then used Barlock Blood Purifier, and I must say it is a wonderful remedy for the cure of pimples."

For sale at all dealers. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Watchman, What of the Night? was the subject of William J. Bryan's recent speech at Columbus, O. And Miss Democracy answers, "The Night is Dark and I Am Far From Home. You Led Me On."

"Don't suspect everything and everybody. There aren't so many hypocrites as you think, and to judge by one's self is radically wrong."

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.

If you'd assume a more general manner, you'd get along better in business.

"Rot! I tried it once, and everybody I met wanted to borrow money."

What did father say then you asked him if you could have me?

He told me to wait a year and then if I still wanted you to come back.

"My good gracious! And him speculating in stocks the way he does. Why're liable to wake up poor most any morning?"

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Do you remember the first dollar you ever earned, Sam?

Deed I does, boss; my wife gave it 'me.

Deemster—"Whenever I have to borrow money I try to get it from a pessimist."

Fieldman—"Why?"

Deemster—"A pessimist never expects to get it back."

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."

School Teacher—What lesson do we learn from the busy bee?

Tommy Tuffnut—Not to get stung.

Why did the picture cost so much? Well, answered Mr. Cumrox, to tell you the honest truth, I have an idea it's because the dealer who sold it to me is a good business man.

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

I see that our friend still entertains the idea of running for congress."

Not exactly, answered Farmer Cartosel. The idea intrigues him.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

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.