

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11, 1911

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## Tea Party Supplies.

We are headquarters for Tea Party and Picnic Supplies. We carry a large stock of all requirements for the catering business, such as Confectionery, Cigars, Nuts, Fruits, etc.

## SODA DRINKS.

We also manufacture a full line of Sodas, such as Ginger Ale, Cream Soda, Raspberry, Iron Brew, Hop Tonic, etc.

We have just been appointed Agents for the

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## Pure Apple Cider

The Pure Juice of Choice Nova Scotia Apples.

This Cider is quite non-intoxicating and can be handled by stores, restaurants, etc. It is put up by a special English process which prevents any excessive amount of alcohol, but retains the exquisite flavor of the Annapolis Valley Fruit. No chemicals of any kind are used in the manufacture—it is just a Pure Fruit Juice, and will remain sweet and clear and sparkling indefinitely in any climate.

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## The "Golden Mouth" of Antioch.

St. Chrysostom, the great preacher, died 407.—St. John Chrysostom, the incomparable doctor, on account of the fluency and sweetness of his eloquence, was called "mouth of gold." But his tender piety and his undaunted courage and zeal in the cause of virtue, are titles far more glorious, by which he holds an eminent place among the greatest pastors and saints of the Church. His father, Secundus, who died about the time of the saint's birth, was a military commander in Syria.

About the year 344, Antioch, the capital city of the East, was snatched by his illustrious birth. His mother, Arethusa, left a widow at twenty years of age, continued such the remainder of her life, dividing her time between the care of her family and the exercises of devotion. Her example in this respect made such an impression on our saint's master, a celebrated pagan sophist, that he could not forbear exclaiming: "What women have the Christians! From the cradle the mother inculcated into her child the most perfect maxims of piety, and contempt for the world.

The ancient Romans dressed no youth than their being ill taught the first principles of the sciences. The saint's mother provided her son with the ablest masters which the empire at that time afforded. Eloquence was estimated the highest accomplishment, especially among the nobility, and was the surest means of raising men to the first dignities in the State. John studied that art under Libanius, the most famous orator of that age; and such was his proficiency that even in his youth he excelled his masters. Libanius, being taken by his pagan friends on his deathbed about the year 390, who should succeed him in his school, answered: "John, had not the Christians stolen him from us."

The progress of the young scholar in philosophy, under Andragastus, was no less rapid and surprising; his genius shone in every disputation. The first dignities of the empire were open to him; but his principal desire was to dedicate himself to God without reserve in holy solitude. However, not being yet twenty years of age, he for some time pleaded at the bar. In that employment he was drawn by company into the diversions of the world, and sometimes assisted at the entertainments of the stage. Suddenly his eyes became opened and he was struck with horror at the sight of the precipice upon the brink of which he stood; and, not content to flee from it himself, he never ceased to bewail his blindness and took every occasion to caution the faithful against it, but more particularly in his vehement sermons against the stage.

Alarmed at the danger he had narrowly escaped, he determined to carry his resolution of renouncing the world into immediate execution. He began by the change of his garb, to rid himself of his ease of the importunities of friends. His clothing was a coarse gray coat; he fasted every day, and spent the greater part of his time in prayer and meditation; his bed was no other than the hard floor. In subduing his passions he found none so difficult a conquest as vanity; this enemy he disarmed by embracing every kind of public humiliation. The clamors of his old friends and admirers, who were increased at his leaving them, and pursued him with their invectives and censures, were as arrows shot at random. He took no manner of notice of them, rejoiced in contempt and despised the frowns of a world whose flatteries he dreaded.

St. Malactius, Bishop of Antioch, called the young ascetic to the service of the Church, gave him suitable instructions during three years in his own palace, and ordained him Reader. The saint in his retirement learned the art of silence with far greater application than he had before studied that of speaking. This he discovered when he appeared again in the world, though no man ever possessed a greater fluency of speech or a more ready and enchanting eloquence, joined with the most solid judgment and a rich fund of knowledge and good sense; yet in company he observed a modest silence and regarded talkativeness as an enemy to the interior recollection of the heart and as a mark of vanity and self-conceit.

In 374 he retired into the mountains near Antioch, among certain holy anchorites, who peopled them, and whose manner of life is thus described by our saint: "They devoted all the morning to prayer, pious reading and meditating. Their food was bread with a little salt; no one ever sat before sunset. They had no other bed than a mat spread on the bare ground. Their garments were made of the rough hair of goats or camels, or of old skins, and such as the poorest beggars would not wear, though some of them were of the richest families and had been tenderly brought up. They wore no shoes; no one possessed anything as his own; even their poor necessities were all common. They inherited their estates only to distribute them among the poor; and on them, and in hospitality to strangers, they bestowed all the spare profits of their work. They made baskets, filled and watered the earth, hewed wood, attended the kitchen, washed the feet of all strangers and waited on them without distinction, whether they were rich or poor."

In 386 the saint was ordained priest, and for twelve years he discharged all the duties of that arduous station, being the hand and eye of his bishop and his mouth to his flock. The instruction and care of the poor he regarded as his first obligation; this he always made his favorite employment and delight. He never ceased in his sermons to recommend their cause and the precept of almsdeeds to the people. Antioch contained at that time one hundred thousand Christians, and all of these he fed with the word of God, preaching several days in the week, and frequently several times on the same day. He abolished the most invidious abuses, repressed vice and changed the whole face of that great city. It seemed as if nothing could withstand the united power of his eloquence, zeal and piety.

In 387 Theodosius I was obliged to levy taxes on his subjects, and the people of Antioch manifested and discharged their rage on the emperor's statues, those of his father, his two sons, dragged them with ropes through the streets and then broke them to pieces. Flavian, Bishop of Antioch, went to the palace of the emperor with a discourse prepared by St. Chrysostom. When Theodosius had heard the bishop he replied: "If Jesus Christ, the Lord of all things, vouchsafed to pardon and pray for those very men that crucified Him, ought I to hesitate to pardon them who offend me?" After this storm our saint continued his labors with unwearied zeal and with the honor, the delight, not of Antioch only, but of all the East, and his reputation spread itself over the whole empire.

In 397 Nectarius, Bishop of Constantinople, dying, the Emperor Arcadius resolved to procure the election of our saint to the patriarchate of the city. He therefore dispatched a secret order to the count of the East, enjoining him to send John to Constantinople, but by some stratagem, lest his intended removal, if known at Antioch, should cause a sedition and be rendered impracticable. When John was consecrated he gave the funds attached to his holy office to the relief of the poor, especially of the sick. For this purpose he erected and maintained several hospitals.

Eudoxia, the wife of Emperor Arcadius, was a woman of "flagrant avarice, her exertions knew no bounds, and her court was filled with informers and calumniators, who, being always on the watch for prey, found means to seize the estates of such as died rich and to disinherit their children or their heirs." The saint preached a sermon against the extravagance and vanity of women in dress and pomp. This was pronounced by some to be leveled at the Empress, and the saint's enemies were not wanting to blow the coals. In June, 403, he was ordered to appear before a tribunal of the Empress' dupes who sentenced him to banishment. When the people of the city heard of the sentence they at once went to the cathedral to guard their pastor. On the third day, having taken all possible care to prevent an uprising, the saint surrendered himself unknown to the people to the count who conducted him to Præneste in Calabria.

After his departure his enemies entered the city, but the people ran about loudly demanding the restoration of their pastor. The next night the city was shaken with an earthquake and the emperor, struck with remorse, immediately applied to the emperor for the saint's recall. Almost all the city went out to meet him, and the bishop resumed his duties. Again the edict was issued, and driven from spot to spot sometimes in chains, always under the prod of guarding spears, on September 14, 407, he dragged himself to the tomb of the martyr Basilides at Comana in Pontus and laid his soul in the hands of God. Thirty years after Theodosius the Younger brought the saint's body back to Constantinople.

## Cardinal Moran's Visit to Dublin.

An interesting story was told some years ago by the Archbishop of Dublin with regard to the last visit of Cardinal Moran to Dublin. On that occasion he was the guest of the Archbishop. When the two ecclesiastics were enjoying a "bird's-eye view" of Dublin from the highest point of the Arbutus (Paislee) the Cardinal remarked that it was very strange that all the big church spires were on the south side of the Liffey. The Archbishop confessed that this fact had never struck him before, but on examination he found that the Cardinal was right. It was not long after this that the Archbishop was requested to preside at a meeting in support of the proposed extension by the Vincentian Fathers of the magnificent church at Painsborough.

The Archbishop took advantage of this occasion to tell the story of Cardinal Moran's comment, and appaled humorously to Father Grogan to remove the reproach to the north side of Dublin. He promised that he would contribute more than he had originally intended, and asked the Vincentians to undertake to have a splendid spire erected by the time of Cardinal Moran's next visit to Dublin, which he trusted would be soon. Then, he said, he would be able to show that the North side of Dublin had a church spire to be proud of. This suggestion was taken up by the Vincentian Fathers. The steeple which now adorns their church towers over all other spires in Dublin, and evokes the admiration of all who see it. Cardinal Moran, had he been spared to see it, would have been delighted with this great monument of Catholicity in Dublin.

Items from the Western  
Catholic.

A company has been formed in the city for the erection of a hotel and apartment house. There are men enough working here to justify this as an investment. Much greater is the need of a similar building for the many young women employed in Vancouver, providing the thirst for large profits can be kept subordinate to a higher purpose.

Lieutenant Maxwell Scott of the royal navy has returned to Scotland with his parents from Kymloops. During the past year he has been residing there seeking a cure for consumption. Not getting better he was anxious to return to see Abbotsford, his old home, once more. He is a descendant of the famous Scotch novelist, Sir Walter Scott. His grandmother was a grand-daughter of Sir Walter.

Father Gerald McShane, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, is now engaged in the task of founding a Catholic young men's club and a working girls' home. The latter institution is badly needed in Montreal, and Father McShane believes that an institution founded along the line of Father Dempsey's Working Girls' Hotel in St. Louis will do much to solve the problems of many Catholic young women who board and room far from their work and who have to pay too high for meagre accommodations and indifferent board. The young men's club building is already under way.

When a picture is thrown on a screen from a stereopticon, it is at first difficult to make out just what it represents. We see, perhaps, something green, and there are uprights of some kind. It may and it may not be a landscape. Meanwhile the operator is turning a screw to focus the picture, and soon we see an ocean view and the masts of a ship. What the screw does for the picture education does for our mental operations, our ideas. It clarifies them and focuses them. The mere imparting of knowledge will do that. Instruction is one thing; education is another. Much hurried and varied instruction may and usually does have the effect of confusing the mind instead of educating it. Those who compile courses for schools often forget the wide difference between instruction and education. To transfer things from books to memory is a necessary school task, providing that it is not overdone; but a good deal more is required to strengthen and focus the faculty of judging and reasoning. Education is necessarily a slow process like the growth of a tree. It is an enlargement of the mind, not a mere addition of knowledge.

Minard's Liniment cures  
Diphtheria

## Nerves Were A Wreck. Could Not Stand The Least Noise

Miss Florence H. Perry, Courtland, Ont., writes: "I wish to write you a short letter telling you of the help I received from the use of your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. A year ago my nerves were a real bad wreck and was so nervous I could not stand the least noise. My sister had taken your pills and advised me to give them a trial. I took three boxes and saw they were helping me so I kept on taking them until I had used five boxes, and I can say in true words that I am strictly cured."

To anyone troubled with their heart or nerves we would strongly advise them to take a course of our Heart and Nerve Pills as we feel confident that they will do them a world of good. If your druggist or dealer does not keep them we will mail them on receipt of price—50c. per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25.

The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

It involves much exercise of mental power on subjects well understood. "We feel our minds to be growing and expanding then, when we not only learn, but refer what we learn to what we know already." Children trying to acquire a knowledge of a dozen different branches of a dozen different text-books are the victims of false educational theories.

Minard's Liniment cures  
Dandruff.

"I'll bet that girl can cook a good dinner."  
"Why?"  
"She doesn't crimp her hair nor powder her face."

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.

"His wife shines his shoes. Isn't that the limit. I wouldn't let my wife do a thing like that."

"No," said the man who had seen her, "I don't think you would."

Minard's Liniment cures  
distemper.

"You say your wife threw plates at you," said the judge.  
"Yes," said the indignant husband. "She threw them at me on several occasions."

"Did she hit you?"  
"Of course she did!"  
"Well, the fact that she hit you is no proof that she threw at you. In fact, it would be regarded as good evidence that she was throwing at something on the other side of the room."

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

"Ma, are you a sprinter?"  
"No, why?"  
"Gause pa said you could run a bill faster in anybody he ever saw."

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1910 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. F. Maddigan.

"He married her for her money."  
"What?"  
"I said he married her for her money."  
"Gee! She must have had an awful lot."

## The Terrible Pains of INDIGESTION

Mr. Wm. H. MacSwan, Mount Bryton, P.E.I., says: "For more than a year I suffered with all the terrible pains of indigestion, and my life was one of the greatest misery. It did not seem to make any difference whether I ate or not, the pains were always there, accompanied by severe bloating and a belching of wind. I did not even get relief at night, and sometimes hardly got a bit of sleep. In my misery I tried many remedies said to cure indigestion, but they did me not one particle of good, and I fully expected that I would always be afflicted in this way. At this time my brother came home on a visit, and urged me to try MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS, and get me a few vials. By the time I had taken one vial I began to improve and could eat with some relief. I was greatly relieved, and continued taking the pills until all traces of the trouble had disappeared, and I could once more eat all kinds of food without the slightest inconvenience. I am so firmly convinced of their virtues as a family medicine I have no hesitation in recommending them. Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 50c. per vial, or five for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont."