

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1910

Vol. XXXIX, No. 11

"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.

HICKEY & 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
Notre Dame Convent, " "	View of Charlottetown from Victoria, Park
Hillsborough Bridge " "	
Soldiers Monument " "	

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.

Centenary of Birth of Leo XIII.

The centenary of the birth of Pope Leo XIII occurred on Wednesday 2nd inst. The illustrious Pontiff whose death took place fewer than seven years ago, linked in a distinctive way the nineteenth century with the twentieth. His career, one of long preparation, and, as well, of notable length, in the discharge of his high responsibilities, is unique in modern annals, presenting in both development and achievement many notable features.

A typical modern was Leo XIII, in his versatility, his grasp of affairs, widely different in subject, in location and in bearing; and the eager attention that he gave to the kaleidoscopic changes of his world. Combined with these attributes he had a reflective or philosophic quality more characteristic of other times than of ours. This combination enabled him to bring to his spiritual leadership force and poise. His period of training, involving positions of dignity and influence, as singularly adapted to fit him for what destiny held in store. Springing from a noble Italian family, he had from his earliest youth the advantages calculated to give him the freest scope. At the same time, enlarged opportunities were constantly afforded for the display of his natural sympathies with the mass of his fellow-men, to whom throughout his life he showed devotion. He was the son of Count Louis Pesco, and was born March 2, 1810, in Carpieto, a small Italian town in the diocese of Anagni. The boy, whose baptismal name was Joachim Vincent Raphael Aloysius was sent when eight years old to the Jesuit College of Viterbo, and six years later entered the schools of the Roman College, where he distinguished himself, before his ordination to the priesthood, March 16, 1837, he had been signally honored by Pope Gregory XVI, and soon after his ordination he was appointed to the governorship of Benevento, with the title of apostolic delegate.

As governor, the young ecclesiastic showed himself a reformer and of the eminently practical type. Temperamentally a scholar, he was no recluse. He mingled with the people, and, first hand, learned of abuses from which they suffered. Despite determined opposition, he effected many desirable changes, notably in the abolition of brigandage. In 1841 he was named governor of Perugia, in which district he pursued the same policy. Two years later, keenly sensible of the talents shown, Gregory decided that the governorship should be exchanged for the diplomatic service of the Holy See. Made Titular Archbishop of Daraictis and receiving episcopal consecration Feb. 19, 1843, he was sent as Papal Nuncio to Belgium in 1846. On a vacancy in the see of Perugia, he was appointed Archbishop by Pope Gregory, the inhabitants having petitioned that this be done. Archbishop remained for thirty years and more, his administration being characterized by large additions and improvements in Church property and a decided advance in educational methods. He was made a Cardinal in 1853, and in 1877 Camerlengo, the Papal finance minister. His election as Pope to succeed Pius IX took place early in 1878, and his coronation was on March 3 of that year. His pontificate, which closed July 20, 1903, was exceeded in length only by that of Pius IX, who reigned thirty-one years and seven months, lacking a few days. Only two Popes lived longer than Leo XIII—St. Agatho, who is said to have died at 107, and Gregory IX, who died at the age of ninety-nine.

Leo XIII proved himself a wise and remarkably efficient administrator. Holding firmly to the policies of his predecessors in various important matters, he took occasion, from time to time, to emphasize his own view in Encyclicals which are noteworthy for definiteness and forcefulness. In particular he was greatly interested in the spread of education. When Leo XIII died, Bishop O'Connor, of the Diocese of Newark, N. J., in a tribute to the Pontiff given to the News, said that the Pope "earnestly exhorted his spiritual children to spare no effort in promoting Christian education. He wished to see them attain eminence in every department of learning, but especially in sacred philosophy and in the knowledge of the Holy Scripture. He insisted upon the duty of Catholics to regain the scepter of science which they had wielded gloriously in past ages. The most important work of this century, he said, will be the building up of schools, colleges and universities, and the uplifting of those already existing to the highest plane of intellectual excellence."

Cardinal Satolli well summed up the achievements of the reign of Leo XIII by saying that the Pope's efforts were directed specifically toward three objects. The first of these, as may be gathered from the quotation above, was the development of studies. The second was the awakening of interest in social science and the third the guaranteeing of peace to Christian countries through the spread of civilization, the teaching of religion and the promotion of concord between Church and State.

In addition to his other qualities, the Pope was an excellent judge of men. He was tactful to a degree, and yet always made himself felt as a factor in any matter engaging his attention. To a remarkable extent he won the love and admiration of Christendom.

Catholic Organization in Austria.

The example of Germany, says Father Bellat, S. J., writing in Etudes (Paris), has not failed to produce its own important effect in Austria. As in Germany gigantic strides have been made within the past few years, and there is no gainsaying it, the success that has attended on the efforts of the leaders of Catholic thought has been due primarily to the magnificent efforts of the Catholic press, seconded by the support of the Catholic population. The first symptoms of the new revival of Catholicity came with the founding some time ago of the famous Pius Club, called in honor of the reigning Sovereign Pontiff.

The Pius Club, or as it is called in Austria, Hungary, the Pius Verein, started a few years ago, on the uphill task of bringing into harmonized action the widely scattered and isolated, or independent elements of the Catholic community. It may be said that its first principle was reserved on the necessity of there being an active and judicious Catholic press which should be able to withstand the sinister influences of the atheistic press, more particularly in Vienna which possessed 107 papers, all with an anti-clerical bias. Of the 1,300 daily and weekly papers appearing all over Austria it is not an exaggeration to say that one thousand of them were opposed to Christian activities of any sort. In Austria, it must be remembered, the press has not the same tremendous vogue among the masses as it has among other countries of Europe. In the dual monarchy it appeals mostly to the people who possess higher educational attainments, and since these set going the popular currents of thought, the task of the Catholic Pius Club was the more arduous. "For," as the Pope when Patriarch of Venice once observed, "the most religious people in the world is liable in less than thirty years to be corrupted by the influence of bad or irreligious papers."

As a result of the poor support given to the Catholic press, and the active support accorded to the atheistic organs, there were, declared the Vaterland a Catholic organ, between 1895 and 1903, nearly 8,000 copies of papers from the faith, over 7,000 of these going to Protestantism, and over 500 into the Jewish fold! Under the leadership of Father Kolb, S. J., who began an active propaganda both by word and letter, the Austro-Hungarian Catholic population soon began to see that their only hope of salvation against the inroads of atheism and anti-Christian Jews lay in combination and harmonious action. He was the real founder of the Pius Club, and to him is owing the fact that Austria has not followed France in disestablishing her national or concordatory relations with the Holy See.

The Club is non-political and its object is twofold, namely: to fight the worthless or anti-clerical press; to help materially with the spread of a Catholic press, and to subscribe to the support of the existing Catholic organs. The Club itself owns the possibility of its existence to its members who pay each month into the treasury a little over a cent apiece; to its clergymen proper who pay sixty cents per annum; to its founders who pay two hundred dollars, and to benefactors who pay fifty dollars, finally to its donors who pay five hundred dollars. Each central locality sends a deputy to the annual or half-yearly meeting which is held in Vienna and the whole Catholic community of the great Central Germanic State is represented down to the lowest hamlet by the chief-deputies, forty in number, who convene as occasion requires at headquarters. As a result of the support by Catholics of their own press, there are now in and around Vienna alone some nine hundred Catholic organs instead of two

some of them having circulations of from ten thousand to fifteen thousand a week. And in order that the service of Catholic newspapers shall be properly executed, a central press bureau has been created which obtains its instructions mainly from Rome. The function of this bureau corresponds to that of the famous Volksverein bureau at Bamern; it deals mainly with questions of social, political, educational, economy, religious problems and ethics. Among its members are some best known journalists in Austria and Hungary, and they have recently succeeded in founding an assurance fund for Catholic newspaper men which shall provide against illness and old age.

Pius X on Preaching and the Catechism.

According to custom the Holy Father received in a general audience on Shrove Tuesday the preachers appointed to deliver the Lenten discourses in the various churches of Rome. At the same audience were present the pastors of the different parishes of the city. To both the Lenten preachers and the parochial clergy his Holiness gave some excellent advice as to the matter of their sermons: "I recommend in a special manner the preachers in the principal churches," said the Pope, "to instruct their hearers in the great truths of faith. It is sad to find how very often many even of those who assist at sermons are deficient in religious knowledge. This is a reason why you should bestow particular attention on instruction. Do not waste your time in eloquent or elaborate dissertations; remember that your duty is that which was pointed out by Our Lord when He said: 'Teach.' It is only in this manner your preaching will produce the fruits that we expect from it."

The Pope urged on the preachers to religious communities to recommend the observance of the Rules, Charity, and mutual support. Then addressing the parish priests, his Holiness insisted on the necessity of catechetical instruction. "My dear co-workers," he said, "consider how serious is your duty to impart religious instruction. I give you this recommendation so that neither you nor I may one day be found unable to account to the Eternal Judge on this important point of our ministry. I know it is not always easy to get together all the children, but this difficulty does not dispense us from trying by every means to minimize this evil. Let nothing prevent you from seeking the children and preparing them for the fit reception of the sacraments. A pastor can never be too zealous in the preparation of his catechism lessons, in superintending them, in inviting others to aid him in the holy work. The other priests," added his Holiness, "even those who have not the charge of souls, that they are always obliged to exercise the holy ministry, and above all to instruct the young and prepare them to receive the sacraments with the requisite dispositions."

The Red Man Dying-out.

One reason that the Indians appear, from government statistical statements, to be increasing," says Fr. Ketobam in a letter to the Milwaukee Catholic Citizen (Vol. XL, No. 1) "is that a more careful census of the Indian population is taken now than formerly. Of the 300,000 Indians now claimed by the United States, a very large percentage do not have a drop of Indian blood in their veins and are accounted as Indians solely on the ground that they have tribal rights which have been acquired by adoption or intermarriage; in reality they are of white or negro blood. . . . Disease, whisky, and the vices of the white man have done much to exterminate the Indian. The remnant must rapidly disappear because of the ever-increasing custom of inter-marriage with whites. . . . It is safe to say, generally speaking, that the full blood Indians are decreasing in number, and that the mixed bloods are increasing; that the Indian race, in all probability, a century hence, will have few if any representatives in the United States."—The Catholic Fortnight Review.

MEN AND WOMEN, GOOD PASTY sopping and checking advertising material at home; spare time.—No canvassing. Send stamp. Simplex Mfg. Co. London, Ont.

Had Weak Back.

Would Often Lie in Bed For Days, Scarcely Able To Turn Himself.

Mrs. Arch. Schmare, Black Point, N.B., writes:—"For years I was troubled with weak back. Oftentimes I have lain in bed for days, being scarcely able to turn myself, and I have also been a great sufferer while trying to perform my household duties. I had doctors attending me without avail and tried liniments and plasters, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I was about to give up in despair when my husband induced me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and after using two boxes I am now well and able to do my work. I am positive Doan's Kidney Pills are all that you claim for them, and I would advise all kidney sufferers to give them a fair trial."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS are purely vegetable medicine, containing no opium or other harmful relief, without any of the effects of a cathartic. They are sold by all druggists and all forms of Kidney and Bladder Disease. Price, 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers or the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. In ordering specify "Doan's."

First Politician—"I see Mr. Meadows has got in for Mid-Mudshir Mrs. Jones. He's a friend of mine, though he is so strong on the other side."

Second Politician—"Oh! I dear, dear Miss, to think how people do get led away!" First Politician—"Well, I suppose, after all, that's just what they would say of us." Second Politician—"I dare say they would, miss, but then you see we are led away in the right direction."

Minard's Liniment Cures colds, tec.

George—"Do you think that I'm good enough for you, darling?" Darling—"No, George, but you're too good for any other girl."

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."

Penelope—"I hear it's all off between you and Victor. What was the trouble? Mehitabel—His absent-mindedness. The other might be forgot that I had already accepted him, and he proposed again."

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."

"Everybody," thundered the orator "is asking why the cost of living is so high." "That must be the reason, then," interrupted the fussy old person in the front row of seats, "why we don't get any satisfactory answers."

"You say you have quit smoking?" "Yep, never going to smoke again." "Then why don't you throw away those cigars?" "Never. I threw away a box of good cigars the last time I quit smoking and it taught me a lesson."

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

Kind Lady—"And you are going to Nicaragua and become a soldier of fortune? Why not go in search of the North Pole?"

Gritty George—"Because, mum, I think I could thrive better on a diet of bananas den I could on a diet of snow balls."

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Troubled With Constipation For Years.

Any irregularity of the bowels is always dangerous to your health and should be corrected at once for it is not done constipation and all sorts of diseases are liable to attack you.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills cure Constipation and all Stomach, Liver and Bowel complaints.

Mr. Henry Pearce, 49 Standish Ave., Owen Sound, Ont., writes:—"Having been troubled for years with constipation, and trying various so-called remedies which did me no good whatever, I was persuaded to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I have found them most beneficial; they are, indeed, a splendid pill, and I can heartily recommend them to all those who suffer from constipation."

Price 25 cents a vial or 5 for \$1.00 at all dealers, or send direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.