The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES — CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1914

Canadian Government Railways.

PRINCE EDWRD ISLAND RAILWAY.

Commencing January 3rd, 1914, Trains will run as follows:

Trains outward Read down / Trains inward Read up

Tues Thur Sat P M	Mon Wed Fri P M	Daily ex Sunday P M	Daily ex Sunday A M				Tues Thur Sat A M	Mon Wed Fri A M	Mon Wed Fri A M	Daily ex Sunday P M	Tues Thur Sat A M
	2 45	2 00	7 15	Dept	Charlottetown	Ar	11 30	10 10	12 20	5 13	
	4 07	2 54	8 25		Hunter River		10 35	8 57	11 14	4 07	
	4 50	3 23	9 07		Emerald Jct		10 07	8 10	10 29	3 23	
		3 37	9 55		Kensington		9 43		9 55	2 49	
		4 10	10 25	Ar	Summerside	Dep	9 20		9 20	2 20	
								P M		A M	
12 15		4 25		Dep	Summerside	Ar		12 30		9 00	
1 45		5 23			Port Hill			10 55		8 01	
3 02		6 12			O'Leary			9 39		7 12	
5 00		7 25		Ar	Tignish	Dep		7 45		6 00	
[illegible]	4 55			Dep	Emerald Jct	Ar				8 05	
4 15	5 45			Ar	Cape Traverse	Dep				7 15	
3 00	3 00			Dep	Charlottetown	Ar			11 05		10 25
4 05	4 25				Mt Stewart Jct				9 35		9 15
4 33	5 03				Morell				9 00		8 34
4 54	5 31				St Peters				8 30		8 10
6 00	6 50			Ar	Souris	Dep			7 05		7 00
7 10	8 05			Ar	Elmira	Dep			5 45		5 46
4 05	4 25			Dep	Mt Stewart	Ar			9 33		9 10
11	5 36				Cardigan				8 21		8 07
41	6 05				Montague				7 48		7 39
25	6 50			Ar	Georgetown	Dep			7 00		7 00
P M	P M	P M	A M				A M	A M	A M	A M	A M
		Dly ex Sat & Sun P M	Sat only P M				Dly ex Sat & Sun A M	Sat only A M			
		3 10	3 10	Dep	Charlottetown	Ar	10 15	9 45			
		4 57	4 25		Vernon River		8 36	8 31			
		7 00	5 55	Ar	Murray Harbor	Dpt	6 40	7 00			

Let Us Make Your New Suit

When it comes to the question of buying clothes, there are several things to be considered.

You want good material, you want perfect fitting qualities, and you want your clothes to be made fashionable and stylish, and then you want to get them at a reasonable price.

This store is noted for the excellent quality of the goods carried in stock, and nothing but the very best in trimmings of every kind is allowed to go into a suit.

We guarantee to fit you perfectly, and all our clothes have that smoothe, stylish well tailored appearance, which is approved by all good dressers.

If you have had trouble getting clothes to suit you, give us a trial. We will please you.

MacLellan Bros.

TAILORS AND FURNISHERS,

158 Queen Street.

Fall And Winter Weather

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We beg to remind our numerous patrons that we have REMOVED from 23 Prince Street to our new stand

122 DORCHESTER STREET,

Next door to Dr. Conroy's Office, where we shall be pleased to see all our friends.

All Orders Receive Strict Attention.

Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.

H. McMILLAN

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M D

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

148 PRINCE STREET

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Solicitors for Royal Bank of Can

D. C. McLEOD, K. C. — W. E. BENTLEY

McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bankof Nova Scotia Chambers.

TENDERS

SEALED TENDERS marked "Tender for Orphanage," will be received by the undersigned up to Saturday, February 21st next, for the erection of a building intended for an Orphanage on the Morris Farm near St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown.

Plans and specifications for the same may be seen at the Bishop's residence, Charlottetown, and at the Parochial House, Summerside.

No tender necessarily accepted.

REV. L. J. McDONALD,
City Hospital, Ch'town

n. 28, 1914—4i

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.

Sun Fire offices of London.

Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York.

Combined Assets $100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

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Telephone No. 362.

Mar. 22nd, 1906

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MONEY TO LOAN.

W. S. STEWART, K. C. | N. A. CAMPBELL

July 3, 1911—yly.

Invictus--- the Best Good Shoes for Men

We are showing now a nice line of Invictus—the best boots for men.

These are shown in gun metal, patents, tan and black, laced and buttoned styles. Some of the new features are the new style tongue attached to uppers, wear-proof lining and many other new ideas that dressy men should see.

Prices range from $5.00 to $7.00.

Alley & Co.

135 Queen Street.

Reasons Why The C. B. C. Is The Best

The Charlottetown Business College's claims of superiority are not based on hot air, bombast or broadside bragosity.

The equipment of this college is complete in every respect. There are enough typewriters, forms, etc, for every student, and therefore none are kept back and none especially favored. The teachers are the best that can be secured and the location ideal—right in the heart of the business district—the courses plain, practical and full of "usable" knowledge.

Students who graduate from this institution are QUALIFIED to cope with any problem that is placed before them in actual practice. This institution is the only one in the Province to turn out succeseful verbatim reporters.

The courses cover bookkeeping, auditing, type writing, shorthand, brokerage, banking, business correspondence, navigation, engineering and Civil Service preparatory exams.

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SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING

L. B. MILLER, Principal,

VICTORIA ROW.

Story of Syon Monasetry

(Written for The Catholic Bulletin by Cecil Underwood)

Only one English religious foundation out of the vast number that once covered this land exists today, the sole survivor of the wreck and ruin of the Reformation. Various religious houses continued in existence for a long period after the overthrow of the Sixteenth century, but ultimately, one after another, they died out, with the exception of the Bridgettine Monastery of Syon.

Thus this abbey, situated amidst the hills of beautiful Devon, possesses a character and interest unique amongst all our religious houses, linking together the England of the far-off days, when the Catholic Faith was the faith of all its children, with the far different England of our own time.

The Order of the Most Holy Saviour, known as the Bridgettine Order, was founded by St. Bridget, a princess of Sweden, in the latter part of the fourteenth century.

From early childhood St. Bridget was favored with extraordinary graces and wonderful revelations, and her life is one of the most striking of the many remarkable lives of that most wonderful century. The rule of her order, which was dictated to her directly by Our Saviour Himself, stands solitary and alone, unlike that of any other order in the Church, its chief characteristic a most intense devotion to the Passion of the Saviour.

Although its members are popularly known as Bridgettines, after its famous foundress, it was to be founded, so Our Lord declares, in honor of His Mother, and the work was to be done chiefly by women. And the history of the Order has been a remarkable fulfilment of this promise, for although founded originally for men and women, the male branch of the Order ceased to exist in the middle of the last century, and the work of its revival has only just now begun.

The monasteries of monks and nuns, cloistered and using the same church, both communities being under charge of the Abbess as regards all temporal things, while one of the monks, under the title of Confessor General, had the direction of both communities in spiritual matters.

From its very nature the Order has from the first been noted for its penitential character, for its principal work was a daily round of prayer, praise, and penance, and a desire that its members should be united with Our Saviour in His suffering life.

Founded by a King.

Syon Abbey was originally founded at Isleworth, the first stone being laid by King Henry V on February 22nd, 1415, "to the honor, praise and glory of the Most Holy Trinity, and of the Glorious Virgin Mary, as also of the Apostles and Disciples of God, especially the most Holy St. Bridget."

In 1418 His Holiness Pope Martin V received the monastery under the protection of the Apostolic See, and on February 5th, 1420 the first English profession took place. On this occasion twenty-four nuns, five priests, two deacons and four lay brothers made their solemn vows before Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, the King being present at the ceremony.

The monastery received many marks of royal favor. Henry V liberally endowed the foundation, and Henry VI, Edward IV, and Henry VII granted further favors; even Henry VIII in his early life was a benefactor, and it is recorded that he presented to the community a copy of his book against Luther. The many works of Mystical and Ascetical Theology produced during this time caused the abby to become one of the greatest centers of religious life in the country, and the fame of the learning and sanctity of its inmates was spread throughout the land.

Syon's Golden Age.

At the very period when the storm of the Reformation swept over the country, the Abbey of Syon was at the height of its renown, one of its best known writers at that time being Richard Whitford, author of the "Jesus Psalter," a work that was the comfort and stay of so many souls during the long, dark days of persecution, that only came to an end last century.

Syon was among the first of the monasteries to feel the full fury of the tempest, for Blessed Richard Reynolds, professed at the earliest age the Rule allowed, was one of those who saw clearly the effects of the struggle just beginning; he perceived that fidelity to the Holy See was the strong rock against which the new heresy was directed, and with fearless courage he opposed the pretensions of Henry VIII.

It was at Syon Blessed Thomas More met the Holy Maid of Kent, the meeting being arranged by Blessed Richard. It was to him Blessed John Fisher wrote for private advice, probably in connection with the dreadful secret known only to those three concerning Ann Boleyn's parentage.

Blessed Richard was committed to the Tower, together with the Vicar of Isleworth, Bishop Fisher, Thomas More, and the three Carthusians, and thence he went to the martyr's crown at Tyburn, one of the five proto-martyrs of that glorious band of faithful witnesses for God and the Holy See, consoling his fellow martyrs in their sufferings till his turn came, and he passed from the strife of earth to the splendid glory of God's elect in heaven.

The Dispersion.

The abbey was seized, and the religious driven forth in 1359, and later—in 1559—many of the conventual buildings were pulled down by the Duke of Somerset.

Driven from their monastery, the nuns, under the guidance of Sister Katherine Palmer, wended their way to a house of the Order at Termond, in Flanders, where they were received with great love and charity. The Papal Legate, Cardinal Pole, visited them in 1554, on his way to reconcile England once more to the Holy See, and one of his first works in England was to propose the restoration of Syon to its rightful owners, and in 1557 Sister Katherine Palmer, now elected Abbess, fifteen nuns, three lay-sisters, and three monks returned to their old home, and the nuns were formally enclosed by the Bishop of London in August of that year. But the restoration was all too brief, and in 1559, on the accession of Elizabeth, the community again set forth on a long series of wanderings, till, in may, 1594, they settled at Lisbon.

At first they went to Flanders and occupied a portion of the monastery at Termond, and later a disused monastery near the Zuyder-Zee was given them. This, however, proved unhealthy, and after four years they removed to a new convent near Antwerp. Hence they were driven by the Protestants, seeking refuge in Antwerp itself. In 1574 a house was obtained for them at Mechlin. Here again after seven years they were obliged to flee from heretical violence, and when the city fell into the hands of the Calvinists the religious only escaped outrage through the protection of some English Protestant officers, who escorted them back to Antwerp. Hence they sailed to Rouen, where they arrived in 1580. In this city the nuns found a friend in the Rev. Joseph Foster, then on his way as a missionary to England. Finding the Sisters without a chaplain, he remained with them, and later, in the year 1584, became a professed Bridgettine monk. Through the help of friends a convent was built for them in Rouen, where they remained till 1594 when, the Huguenots becoming powerful in the city, they, fearing for their safety, once more set out, this time for Spain, narrowly escaping capture at the hands of the English ships as they made their way thither.

Sojurn in Portugal.

In the May of 1594 they landed at Lsibon, and soon a chapel was built for them on a site presented by a Portuguese lady. Troubles next arose owing to the singularity of the Bridgettine Rule, with the ecclesiastical authorities, and Father Foster was obliged to appeal to the Pope, who validated their Rule, and placed them directly under his own authority. From this time forward they passed their time in comparative tranquility and from far-off England a steady stream of novices flowed in through the long sojurn of two hundred and sixty-seven years in a strange land. They had, however, at least one serious misfortune, for in the year 1755 their monastery was destroyed by an earthquake.

In the early part of the nineteenth century the successes in Spain of the revolutionary French army under Bonaparte began to unsettle matters in Portugal. This alarmed the Abbess, who hurriedly, but not wisely took her departure with some of the nuns for England. On their arrival here they went to Cowpen Hall, then to Somers Town, later to Peckham, and eventually settled at Aston Hall. But this new foundation did not prosper, and after a few years ceased to exist.

Meanwhile the community in Lisbon were in the midst of the Peninsular war. Wellington's troops seized their convent for a military hospital, and forced the nuns to take, refuge with the Irish Dominican nuns of that city. On the restoration of peace, they returned to their convent and soon flourished again.

Return to England.

In 1861, the anti-religious laws of Portugal having assumed an alarming aspect—male communities were suppressed, and nuns forbidden to receive novices—the Syon nuns, after being frequently threatened, and only saved each time by the intervention of the English Ambassador, decided to return to England. All permits from Rome and the Portuguese Government having been obtained for the sale of their property and their departure, sailed on August of that year, settled at Spettisbury.

The house there was in many ways unsuited to their requirements so in the summer of 1887 the community finally settled at Chudleigh, on a site given by Mr. Evan Baillie, and Bishop Vaughan himself superintended the erection of the new monastery. It seemed something more than a coincidence when the workmen were preparing the foundation they dug up a gold coin engraved with the crowned effigy of Syon's royal founder, King Henry V.

Here the same round of penance, prayer, and praise goes on as it has done for the past five hundred years. The nuns chant the wonderful Bridgettine Office (which seems to have anticipated the reform of the Roman Breviary) to the same music which the Sisters used in the far-off days when England was a Catholic land, and, as we listen to the chant in the quiet of the beautiful chapel, the mind bridges the distance of time, and we can in fancy see ourselves back again in the ages of the Faith.

Syon has borne a splendid witness for more than three hundred years, and is it too much to hope that its future shall be more glorious than the past, and that "Great shall be the glory of this latter house more than of the first?"

St Polycarp, Bishop, Martyr.

St Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna was a disciple of St. John. He wrote to the Philippians, exhorting them to mutual love and to hatred of heresy. In 167, persecution broke out in Smyrna. When Polycarp heard that his pursuers were at the door, he said, "The will of God be done;" and meeting them, he begged to be left alone for a little time, which he spent in prayer for "the Catholic Church throughout the world." He was brought to Smyrna early on Holy Saturday; and, as he entered, a voice was heard from heaven, "Polycarp be strong." When the proconsul besought him to curse Carist and go free, Polycarp answered, "Eighty-six years I have served Him, and He never did me wrong; how can I blaspheme my King and Saviour?" When he threatened him with fire, Polycarp told him this fire of his lasted but a little while the fire prepared for the wicked lasted forever. At the stake he thanked God aloud for letting him drink of Carist's chalice. The fire was lighted, but it did him no hurt; so he was stabbed to his heart, and his dead body was burnt.

"Then," say the writers of the Acts "we took up the bones, more precious than riches jewels or gold and deposited them in a fitting place at which may God grant us to assemble with joy to celebrate the birthday of the martyr to his life in heaven!"

When the Apostate Marcion met St. Polycarp at Rome, he asked the aged Saint if he knew him. "Yes," St. Polycarp answered, "I know you for the firstborn of Satan." These were the words of a Saint most loving and most charitable, and specially noted for his compassion to sinners. He had drunk deep of the spirit of St John, that beloved master whose words were ever in his mouth. He hated heresy because he love God and man so much.

The Christian Brothers.

The latest statistics of that world-wide teaching order the Brothers of the Christian Schools have just been issued by the Mother House in Belgium. The order has a total of 745 houses scattered throughout the world. Of these 423 are in Europe 32 in Asia 44 in Africa 168 in North America 75 in Central and South America and 3 in Australia. The Brothers have 113 houses in the British Empire. Of these 30 are in the British Isles and 56 in Canada. The countries in which they have the largest number of houses are Spain 118, Belgium 97, United States 87, Canada 56. Of the cities Montreal comes first with 14 houses New York and Vienna (Austria) 11 each, Madrid 10.

These figures do not of course include schools in which the Brothers teach but have no residence.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

C

[illegible] what [illegible]y Pills [illegible]th a lame [illegible]lays could [illegible] the pain. I [illegible] other kinds of [illegible]eived no relief. Just then [illegible] came and told me about Doan's Kidney Pills, and what they had done for her, so I decided to try them. I used three boxes, and I am completely cured, and I do not hesitate to recommend them."

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

If ordering direct specify "Doan's."

Doctor—"I want to pay that little bill of yours."

Creditor—"Very well, sir."

Doctor—"But I can't."—Boston Transcript.

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 25c.

Country Grocer—"Well, little boy do you want to buy some candy?"

"Sure I do but I gotta buy soup."—Life.

"Prejudice is opinion without judgemnt."

"Manliness can never afford to do without tenderness; nor can the feelings be outraged with impunity.'

Minard's Liniment cures neuralgia.

"I've never heard him say an unkind word about anybody."

"No, he's too busy talking about himself."

Willie—Paw, what is discretion?

Paw—Discretion means using the telephone to tell your wife that you won't be home until 2 in the morning, my son.

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

Cynthia—"How do you like my new hat?"

Margie—"I think it's charming, I had one just like it last year."

Marrying a home is the most expensive way of getting one.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Some men never will believe until they have tried it themselves that it is foolish to jump on moving cars and to play with strangers.

A Sensible Merchant.

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains, and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 25 and 50 cts.

A rolling stone gathers no moss, but you can't say the same of a rolling joke.

Where there's a Will they generally call him Bill.

To Suffer From Headaches

MAKES LIFE MISERABLE.

It takes a person who has had and is subject to headache to describe the suffering which attends it. The dull throbbing, the intense pain, sometimes in one part of the head, sometimes in another, and then again over the whole head, varying in its severity by the cause which brings it on, purely indicates that there is something amiss with the system. The fact that Burdock Blood Bitters reaches the seat of the trouble is due to its success in relieving and permanently curing the cause of the headache.

Mrs. Andson, 416 15th Ave. East, Calgary, Alta., writes: "For three years I was troubled all the time with sick headaches, and suffered also with constipation, and kept breaking out in pimples and sores on my face. I tried everything till at last a friend told me of Burdock Blood Bitters. I took two bottles, and my skin is as clean and pure as a baby's, and I have never been troubled with the headaches since."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.