The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1905 Vol. XXXIV, No. 16

Herring. Herring.

We have in stock a large quantity of HERRING in barrels, half barrels, kits and pails, also pickled and dried CODFISH.

Groceries.

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.

Going to Business College This Year?

If so you want to attend the Union Commercial College. Why?

Because its teachers are up-to-date, practical men,
Because students waste no time,
Because students receive personal instruction,
Because our students receive a practical training that fit them to do all forms of office work,
Because the work done at our College last term was unsurpassed.
Write for our new prospectus.

Address
W. MORAN Prin.
Offer's Building, Queen St., Charlottetown

Well Satisfied

Is what our customers say about the quality and prices of our

Groceries,

and you will be satisfied if you get your

Winter Supplies

HERE.

Our Kerosene Oil, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Buiscuit, Currants, Raisins, Flavorings, Nuts, or anything you want at this season of the year is the best quality.

Have you tried our INDIA TEA at 25 cts. per pound, or in caddies of about 15 pounds each at a special reduction.

People wanting a supply would do well to call on us when in town. Our prices can't be beat.

McKENNA'S

P. O. Box 576. Grocery.

Osborne House,

Corner Sydney and Queen Street (Near Market.)

Has lately been renovated and is fitted up with all modern conveniences now open for the accommodation of guests. Free coach to and from train and boats.

SIMON BOLGER,
May 11, 194. Proprietor

Which is the Oldest?

$5 Prize for photographs of either the oldest dwelling now occupied, the oldest vessel now rigged and in active service, or the oldest person now living in the Maritime Provinces or Newfoundland. Send brief history with each $100 in prizes for names of natives of Provinces now resident in New England. For particulars write. THE INTER-NATION, box 2106, Boston Mass.

Jan. 11th, 1905—4i

New Colored Shirts

:o:

Handsome Patterns

:o:

G. W. & R. Make.

:o:

We were fortunate to have a case of our Spring Shirts brought from Pictou before the Minto stopped running. This is the first of the season. We always carry the best from the best manufacturers. Our customers can rely on getting up to date goods.

D. A. BRUCE,

MEN'S FURNISHER.

We have such an assortment of

Rattan Chairs

That one lady said "you have so many and they're all so nice, it is difficult to make a choice. However she was suited, and we can suit the most critical and economical persons in Ch'town.

Let us have the opportunity of showing you our goods; we believe both prices and quality will be sure to please.

JOHN NEWSON.

P. S.—Goods bought now will be stored until Xmas Eve if desired. J. N.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RATEIL

Fennell & Chandler

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

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

Our Specialties

Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters, Newe 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.

A WARNING NOTE FROM THE BA

People often say, "Ho e we to know when the kidne s out of order?" The locati f the neys, close to the sp f the back, renders the de n of kidney trouble a simpl atter. The note of warning co from the back, in the shape of ache. Don't neglect to cure mme- iately. Serious kidney tr le will follow if you do. A few ses of

OAN'S KIDNEY LLS,

taken in time, often save ars of suffering. Mr. Horatio Til eary, N.B., writes:—"I suffe for about two years with kidney dis- ease. Had pains in my ba hips and legs; could not slee well, and had no appetite. I to one box of Doan's Kidney Pill and they cured me. The pains have all left, and I now sleep well.

Price 50 cents per box, or 8 for $1.25. All dealers, or

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At a town council meeting a newly-fledged magistrate, in thanking his colleagues for the honor they had conferred on him, instead of saying he would temper justice with mercy in the petty sessions court, assured them that he would do his best to "temper with justice and mercy."

Pain in the chest and weezing are promptly and completely cured by Dr Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Its the best cough remedy in the world. Easy to take. Price 25c.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds etc.

"Awh, old man, how awh you Seen Gawge lately? They tell me he has taken to the law, and is in business with his fawther."

"Yaws, Gawge is working hard now."

"What position dose he fill?"

"He sits in the outer office and makes people believe he is a client."

Destaoys Worms.

Mrs. John Lowe, New Germany N S. writes: I have given Dr. Low's Worm Syrup to my children with excellent results. They are fond of taking it and it acts perfectly, requiring no cathartic afterwards.

Mr. Highlive (looking up from the paper).—Well, well! Wonders will never cease! They've got so now that they can photograph in colors.

Mrs. Highlife (glancing at his nose).—I think, my dear, you'd better get your picture taken before the old process is abandoned.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

Raging Headaches, that nothing else will cure, are quickly quieted by Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders. Price 10c. and 25c. at all dealers. Refuse substitutes.

"Didn't the minister feel it when so many in the congregation fell asleep during the sermon?"

"Oh, no; it encouraged him to keep on."

"How so?"

"Why, he was egotistical enough to think they were nodding approval at what he said."

Chilblains.

Mrs. J. B Rusk, Ruskview, Ont., says: I have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil for chilblains, and found it most effectual. It relieved the irritation almost immediately and a few applications made a complete cure.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Only a Trifling Cold

Has been the Lullaby Song of Many a Victim to their Last Long Sleep.

A cough should be loosened as speedily as possible, and all irritation allayed before it settles in the lungs. Once settled there Bronchitis and Consumption may follow.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

is just the remedy you require. The virtues of the Norway Pine and Wild Cherry Bark, with other standard pectoral Herbs and Balsams, are skilfully combined to produce a reliable, safe and effectual remedy for all forms of Coughs and Colds.

Mr. N. D. Macdonald, Whycocomagh, N.S., writes:—"I think it my duty to let people know what great good Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup did for me. I had a bad cold, which settled in my chest, and I could get nothing to cure it till I tried Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. The first bottle helped me wonderfully, and the third one cured me.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

The Knights of Malta.

Count Guido Thun has just been elected to the grand mastership of the sovereign order of Malta, which I need hardly add has nothing in common with the masonic organization of that name in this country, nor with the Protestant monarchical orders of knighthood of St. John of Jerusalem in England and in Prussia. The real and ancient Order of Malta is the same which has been in existence without interruption since the year 1048, and its knights now, as then, were bound by religious vows to celibacy, and are compelled before they can secure election to show that they have sixteen quarterings on the father's as well as on the mother's side, that is to say, a long row of ancestors who have refrained from any mesalliance, and who have restricted their selections of a consort to women with ancestors as blue blooded as their own.

This order alone of all orders of knighthood in existence is recognized as an independent sovereignty and its grand master as an independent sovereign prince, and it maintains at the court of Vienna a full fledged embassy, at the head of which is a knight of the order, Count Rudolph Hardegg, who ranks as a full fledged envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary along with the other members of the foreign diplomatic corps. Formerly the order maintained embassies at the courts of France, of Spain, and of Portugal, but now only two of these legations remain—namely: that at Vienna and that at the Vatican. The grand master ranks both at home and abroad as a cardinal archbishop and as a prince of the holy Roman empire, and, like the ordinary knights, possesses all sorts of ecclesiastical prerogatives and attributes.

The honors and privileges thus accorded to the order are less on account of its political importance to-day than in memory of the inestimable services which it rendered in the past. For from the eleventh until the end of the eighteenth century it may be said to have policed the entire Mediterranean. It had its headquarters first on the Island of Rhodes and afterwards at Malta, which it owned, and thence it sent out its galleys in every direction attacking the Moslem pirates, who in those ages infested the Mediterranean, protecting the French, the Spanish, the Italian, and the Austrian coasts from the devastating raids of these dreaded sea wolves, and rescuing Christians, who, taken prisoner either on the European coasts or on board some captured ship had been carried off into Moslem slavery in Algeria, Morocco, Tunis, and Tripoli. The white and black flag of the order was throughout all those hundreds of years welcomed in the south of Europe as a protection—almost the only safeguard—against Mohammedan barbarity and cruelty, and for this reason the sovereign order of Malta should be held in honored remembrance throughout the civilized world.

It was robbed of its possession of Malta by the first Napoleon, when on his way to Egypt, and the then grand master of the order sought refuge at St. Petersburg, where the order was taken under the protection of the czar. It never recovered its ownership of Malta, which subsequently the English took from the French and hold to-day, and has to-day no territory over which it can be said to exercise sovereign sway, although it is enormously rich, possessing vast estates in Austria, Hungary, and Germany. Indeed, its grand master enjoys a civil list of considerably over half a million dollars, while its envoys at Vienna and at Rome are among the most highly paid ambassadors. Cardinal Rampolla is prelate of the order, which is perhaps only right and proper, since he is one of the few members of the sacred college who belong to the old nobility and who is able to furnish the genealogical qualifications demanded of the knights.

The new grand master is a first cousin of that Count Francis Shun who was for a time prime minister of Austria, and who resigned on the death of his wife, to whom he was deeply devoted. She was one of the most prominent and popular figures in Viennese society, in fact, one of its leaders, and she now sleeps her last sleep in the famous family vault of the Thuns at Tetschen. The latter may be described as one of the Elbe gates of Bohemia. The ancient castle of the Thuns is perched nearby on a lofty crag of rock, and in its gardens are over 2,000 varieties of roses. The castle played a great role in the seventeenth and eighteenth century wars. The family burial place is not, however, in the private chapel of the castle, which is visible for miles around, but in the Loretto church on the market place at Tetschen, where for several centuries all the members of the grand old house of Thun have been interred.—Marquise de Fontenoy.

A writer, who has had ample opportunity for knowing the mind and programme of Pius, has just published a little pamphet of "Thoughts and Notes" on the subject. He tell us something we all knew, when he sums up the programme of the Holy Father, in the Scriptural phrase, "to restore all things in Christ." This great aim, he explains, is to be reached principally "by forming Christ in all those, who, by virtue of their vocation, are destined to form Him in others." In other words, the education and discipline of ecclesiastical students and of the clergy are to be the basis of the edifice of restoration. In addressing the Bishops, Pius X. invites them to use all their diligence in forming the clergy in holiness and in securing that the seminaries may be equally distinguished for sound teaching and exemplary conduct. In his very first encyclical he earnestly recommends Bishops to exercise special vigilance over newly ordained priests. "The good," says the author of the pamphlet, "have reason to rejoice at the activity displayed by the Holy Father for the practical execution of his programme to restore all things in Christ. He has laid down excellent rules for sacred music; he has instituted an Apostolic visitation for Rome, and for all the dioceses of Italy, and even outside Italy, wherever he finds evils to be remedied he does his best to provide against them; he has issued excellent regulations for ecclesiastics coming to Rome, for the purpose of higher studies in the universities; he has restored the obligation of an examination for all who are proposed as bishops; he has ordered the collection into one code of all the laws of the Church, and he has himself outlined the rules to be followed in this immense work which is destined to immortalize the name of Pius X." These are only a few of the great acts of the present pontificate which is not yet two years old.

Items of Interest.

A plenary council of the Archbishops and Bishops of Canada will be held this year.

Rev. Francis Jager, O. M. I., one of the German missionaries in Southwest Africa, was put to death on March 2 by the natives, who are still in revolt against the German authorities.

Mgr. Girolamo Rollieri has succeeded the late Mgr. Savelli-Spirola in his important office as Secretary of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda for the affairs of the Oriental Rite, and has already taken up his charge. Mgr. Rollieri is well known in Rome, and since 1882 he has been "minutante" at Propaganda, and his judgment is greatly prized on many intricate questions, and his appointment is received with universal satisfaction.

Sir Martin Gosselin, a distinguished diplomatist, who died rather suddenly in Portugal at the beginign of March, to which country he had been appointed British Minister since 1902, was received into the Catholic Church during his last illness, he having been preparing for the step for some time. His long diplomatic career began and ended in Portugal, but he had meanwhile done distinguished service in many parts of the globe. Berlin, St. Petersburg, Rome Rio Janeiro, Brussels, Paris, were scenes of his successful labor. He took a prominent part in the work of various important international commissions, and was for a time Assistant Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs at London.

The cause of the beatification of the Irish martyrs has entered the Congregation of Rites with flowing sails. The precious box of documents taken to Rome by Father Conmee, S. J., of Dublin, the vice postulator of the cause, has already been consigned to the officers of the Congregation. It contains the acts of the judicial inquiry which has been occupying the Ecclesiastical Court of Dublin since last February. Eighty sessions were held, at every one of which the Archbishop of Dublin presided as judex, and the result is a great mass of really excellent testimony arranged and submitted with due regard to the strict rules laid down by the Congregation of Rites. There are in all mentioned by name in the acts. One only about three-fourths of these are mentioned by name in the Acts. One of the most heroic figures in this long list is that of Dermot O'Hurley, Archbishop of Cashel, who was hanged on May 6, 1584, after having undergone a long imprisonment and torture of the cruelest kind. Much of the evidence has been gathered from the State papers of the time.

"Forty years ago," says the Catholic Universe, "Jules Verne, whose death last week removed one of the few writers as well known all over the world as in their own country, contracted with a French publisher to produce two books a year. If the compulsion of this contract largely accounts for his remarkable productiveness, in some degree also, no doubt, it was the spur which brought him to his seventy-seventh year with an energy, an inventiveness, a joy in labor, as fresh and fertile as in the first glow of his maturity. The French novelist is a shining example of the axiom that the only way to develop the faculties to their utmost is to exercise them to their utmost. The mind wears out only when it is not used."

A certain Dominic Dolentino, from Urbino, was arrested in Rome the other day as a vagrant who had been bothering passers-by by his importunities for alms. When taken to the police station an examination proved that he had, in cash, about his person 257 lire, besides two postal bank books, of Bologna where to his name stands the comfortable little sum of 3,100 lire about £124. Certainly begging appears to be becoming a lucrative profession, and in Italy it has almost been reduced to a science by the many more or less unamiable visaged old dames who attended the Quarant Ore Stations and every species of "festa" with a regularity truly admirable, and who may be seen seated in the porch or on the steps of the different churches, at which the functions take place, equipped with a chair, and on very cold days a "scaldino," or little pot of hot ashes—whining out a veritable litany of petitions and blessings (and, alas, sometimes the opposite) on the heads of the passers-by. They are quaint figures, these church beggars, and we grow used to seeing them in the more or less picturesque and ragged attire, though to the fastidious stranger their dirt and vociferous appeals for charity may easily be repulsive.

The Providence Visitor says: "The statement made by one Rousseau, who contrived an infernal machine to blow up the steamer 'Umbria,' that he sent to Cuba the bomb which is supposed to have destroyed the battleship 'Maine' in Havana Harbor, may or may not be true. But it serves to remind us that the blame for the wrecking of the 'Maine' has never been fixed. It has been generally attributed to Spain, but no one knows—at least as far as the public are concerned—whether the battleship was destroyed from without or as a result of some accident or negligence from within. To fix the blame would not, of course, bring back to us the noble men who lost their lives in consequence of the war with Spain, nor reimburse the national treasury for the cost of making Cuba politically free or of keeping it in peace after we have spent our blood and treasure to make it independent. But it might restore our national honor somewhat for the hasty war with Spain, and would give Spain the opportunity of proving what she has all along contended, that she had no part in the destruction of the 'Maine.'"

Out of the agitation for reforms in Russia permanent good to religion is likely to arise, says the London "Catholic Times," if we may trust reports from St. Petersburg. As all who are acquainted with Russia are aware, the Orthodox Church has been treated by M. Pobiedonostseff as an instrument of bureaucracy. It has been constantly utilized for political purposes. As may be easily imagined, State interference has had a deadening effect. The Orthodox Church gradually ceased to supply the moral needs of the nation. The clergy were afraid to be active, and their influence steadily sank. Practically the religious condition of the Russian people became a state of stagnation. Now there is an awakening. A scheme for holding a congress of Orthodox clergy for the discussion of questions associated with the Church and its connections with the State is under consideration. The first aim of the congress when it assembles will be the complete separation of the Church from political questions, and in the second place measures will be devised for raising the intellectual level of the clergy. It is not improbable that the congress will tend towards reunion with Rome, for a barrier to a better understanding will be removed if the connection between Church and State is severed.