

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16, 1910

Vol. XXXIX, No. 7

"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.
Charlottetown, 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, Law & 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, Nu and Slack Coal, F.O.B., a loading pier, S.dney, Gloucester, 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.

Shoppers are always in demand during the season and chartered at highest current rates of freight. Good dispatch guaranteed to all orders at loading piers.

Peake Bros. & Co.,

Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 21, 1909-41

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.

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 fine 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, Charlottetown
St. Dunstan's College, " " " " " "
Notre Dame Convent, " " " " " "
Hillsborough Bridge " " " " " "
Soldiers Monument " " " " " "

Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents.

Victoria Row, Charlottetown
Black House Point, " " " " " "
St. Dunstan's College, " " " " " "
St. Dunstan's College, " " " " " "
St. Dunstan's College, " " " " " "
St. Dunstan's College, " " " " " "
St. Dunstan's College, " " " " " "
St. Dunstan's College, " " " " " "
St. Dunstan's College, " " " " " "
St. Dunstan's College, " " " " " "

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 ever 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.

The Country of Couriers.

Valladolid, Spain.—Not a city in Spain but possesses a monument to the memory of Columbus, but Valladolid has the honor of having the one erected by the nation. It is a sturdy reparation made to the illustrious man whom Spain allowed to die here neglected and destitute. A tablet marks the site of the house where his death occurred in May, 1506.

A monument stands in the fine section of Valladolid, and is a granite pedestal of gray stone and made in three sections and the ornamentation is of bronze. Four allegorical figures, life-size, surmount the lower base. In the panels are pictures which tell in brief the story of America's discovery. In the first Columbus explains to Spanish navigators his scheme of discovery; the second shows his departure; the third, his arrival in the new world and the fourth his welcome back by the court of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Resting upon this massive block is a smaller one decorated with two medallions, Ferdinand and Isabella and the Blessed Virgin and Child, guarded on either side by the royal lion and eagle. The third section of the pedestal is a globe-like stone with the continents in rough embossing. Encircling the ball obliquely is a broad band with the words, "Columbus, the Greatest." Then comes the crowning touch—on the summit, resting on the tossing waves, a bark with Columbus at the prow. He is kneeling, his arms outstretched to the New World. Back of him stands Spain holding the cross and chalice. Her face is veiled; she did not see with the clear vision of her gifted son, but she trusted him. At least Isabella did.

MOTIVE OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

In the relief the Spanish Queen, Isabella, the Catholic, is shown as the first to welcome home Columbus. None had a better right. She believed in him and sold her jewels to help him. It is told that Columbus won Isabella's sympathy and aid by confiding to her his cherished project of buying back with the money he would bring from the New World the sacred places of the Holy Land which the crusaders had redeemed and their successors lost.

Isabella had freed her beloved Spain from the infidel Moor and longed to do the same for Palestine. For wealth, unless as a means towards accomplishing good, she cared little. When the grand princesses from the English and French courts came to visit the kingdom of the most powerful sovereigns in Europe they were dumfounded and acridly disappointed at her poor attire. But Isabella was a winsome lady, sweet and womanly, and if the women from the north eyed her dress disdainfully, the men of the foreign courts knelt in homage before the queen, who had a man's brain and a woman's heart. It was in Valladolid that Ferdinand and Isabella were married. Cervantes also lived here. The house in which he dwelt still stands on in no older looking in appearance than many of its neighbors. It is the property of the state and on the wall hangs a tablet placed by the Valladolid Society of Fine Arts which says, "Here lived the immortal Cervantes."

SPANISH POLITENESS.

Valladolid, for a Spanish town,

has a name of prominence, manufactures cloth and linen and does a large trade in cereals. The streets are fair and at night well lighted with electricity; tram cars are drawn by mules. The stores show an inviting display of goods. Shopping in the interior of Spain, in cities off the beaten track of tourists, is not quite a pleasant experience, more especially if the shopper happens to be a foreign woman and alone; her presence is too much a curiosity. Not only does the proprietor extend civilities, but every customer present salutes as you enter and leave, and should the store not have what you wish, the proprietor sends his clerk to accompany you to where you can get the desired article. Valladolid is a city of the future. Every envelope is closed with five seals. As it takes time for the leisurely moving of ink to melt wax and stamp, if your letters are numerous the waiting line grows larger. But no one gumbles. In Spain politeness takes precedence of personal convenience.

TOUCHING HANDS WITH THE PAST.

Since the fourteenth century, Valladolid has been a university town. To-day its student number fourteen hundred and its faculty forty professors. It confers degrees

in medicine, law, natural sciences and philosophy. Though many new buildings have been added, it is old the ones which the visitor admires and which make him linger with keen enjoyment before their splendid architecture and marvelous sculpture. The old College of San Gregory, which saw many an ill day during the Spanish war, especially when Bonaparte ravaged the country, still retains traces of its ancient grace. The portal is richly embellished in the style of the sixteenth century.

larger than the quadrangle with two galleries supported with fluted columns, the grooves running obliquely. The upper gallery is most charming. Between the slender pillars is a sculpture ornamentation like to beautiful lace and the frames of windows opening upon it have the same fairy-like effect. The wooden ceilings are triumphs of artistic workmanship. They are in colors with pale blue predominating and make one think of the lovely colored tiles adorning the palace in the Alhambra. Adjoining the college is the Church of San Pablo, where the Cortes frequently met. The interior is plain, but the portal reveals that of San Gregory.

Valladolid has an old Cathedral. When I visited it Solemn High Mass was being sung and the number assisting the celebrant was a distraction to a Westerner. I doubt if a papal Mass at St. Peter's, as so ceremonious. It kept the old beadle garbed in white silk and carrying a silver staff, busy conveying priests back and forth from altar to choir. After Mass I visited the sacristy. All the sacred articles pertaining to the altar are of solid gold and silver. Those of the tabernacle are rarely beautiful. Spanish Cathedrals have an environment that takes you back centuries. In no other European country does one experience that curious feeling of touching hands with the past.—E. Elizabeth Angel-Henry, in The Catholic University.

Poland's Last War for Freedom.

The last week in January is dedicated by the Poles all over the world to the commemoration of their last struggle for independence against Russia. The incidents leading to the uprising, as well as the war itself, are interesting to the world at large as one of the issues involved was the liberation of serfs not only in Poland but in Russia also. Historians have generally accepted the freeing of serfs in Russia as Russia's voluntary act, when in fact a study of the events of that period will credit the Polish movement with that reform. After Russia was humiliated in the Crimean War in 1856, Czar Alexander made two promises in Paris which were not included in the formal treaty, but nevertheless made a part of it by a secret clause. He promised to grant Poland reforms and to abolish serfdom in his own domain. But as so as the foreign troops left Russia, the Czar saw fit to renege on the proposed reforms and the proposed abolition of serfdom as premature and injurious.

The beginning of 1861, five years after the treaty of Paris, the movement made itself manifest by gatherings of people in the churches, and by singing of patriotic songs. From churches the people

men, but women as the one best of mankind, so long will the Abolition go out in the glaring light of his vengeance. The multiplicity of tribal units has the advantage of producing intense patriotism in the individual, but it occasions nearly all the evils of Albania. The Catholic Church has done something to mitigate these evils, but it has been able to do little to remove their [political] cause.

A suit for damages was recently brought against Archbishop Amette, of Paris, by a priest who had been removed from his charge for being "peevish." Father Pelan, of the Western Watchman, makes the following remarks concerning the incident: "We hope the priest will lose his case. If there is one man in all the world who should maintain an unoffending temper and go to heaven under all circumstances, it is the priest. Good people think it is their privilege to get vexed and sold whenever they feel crossed. Slandering priests are the torment of parishioners; and cross sisters the plague of school girls. This bad temper is nearly always the result of badly made morning meditation or crucifixion or wholly omitted prayer. These pious souls should be lulled out of pulp and class room into a state of peace, their

free citizens and equal before the law. The land which the peasants have tilled as serfs or otherwise booms by this decree the absolute property of the tillers; the landowners will be compensated for their loss out of the treasury of the Republic."

Immediately after this declaration, the Russian government, in order to deprive the revolutionary movement of the sympathy and support of the peasantry, granted on its side liberty to the serf, the edict practically ratifying that part of the Polish manifesto.

The price of liberty of the serfs in Russia, as well as Poland, was the Polish insurrection, the consequences of which were indeed terrible and, considering the meagre chances of success, pathetic in the extreme. The success of the movement depended almost entirely on the intervention of other Powers. And indeed, Napoleon III contemplated such intervention, and even opened negotiations with the governments of England and Austria. But here Prussia stepped in. Bismarck made an open alliance with Russia to maintain the status of the Poles. Then Austria hesitated; and against the alliance, France and England, too, did not seem to think it worth while to persevere. Over 200,000 Poles and Lithuanians engaged the Russian forces in a sort of guerrilla warfare. In all there were over 600 battles and skirmishes. The losses on the Polish side are calculated at 50,000. The Russian statistics place their loss at 40,000.

The second and most pathetic period of the struggle was directed by Dictator R. M. Trzaskowski, with a cabinet of five members, constituted the Polish government. They held their meetings secretly in the zoological cabinet of the Warsaw University. They were dispersed in April, 1864, and exiled August 5 of the same year. The last skirmish was fought in March, 1865 in which a small detachment of patriots was commanded by a priest, Father Bzyska. This, like the solemn and final act in a religious rite, closed the rebellion.—ADAM GREG BRUS—in America.

In a London Times review of a book on "High Albania" by Miss Eliza Darham, we find the following:

"The Albanian at home is the highest known type of the uncivilized, and is the most attractive. What he is capable of becoming when educated elsewhere, and restored to the land of his birth, is of taste for blood, but not of chivalrous instincts appear from Miss Darham's account of the various Albanian Franciscans who entered his. The great Order, which through the three darkest centuries look Albania under its special care, has now withdrawn its Italian missionaries from the mountains and replaced them with native-born men, splendid soldiers of their church militant. Willing and able to lead their flocks to any battle in Christ's name, they cry ever in the wilderness against the most popular and rooted of all Albanian customs—the bloodfeud.

Miss Darham heard the Abbate, the Church man in S. E. Albania, proclaim in a great voice to the five tribes that 'Blood' was abolished forever, and was present when, in August 1903, they agreed to a general basis for the first time in their history. . . . But so long as the infinite division into tribal units continues, so long as

men, but women as the one best of mankind, so long will the Abolition go out in the glaring light of his vengeance. The multiplicity of tribal units has the advantage of producing intense patriotism in the individual, but it occasions nearly all the evils of Albania. The Catholic Church has done something to mitigate these evils, but it has been able to do little to remove their [political] cause.

A suit for damages was recently brought against Archbishop Amette, of Paris, by a priest who had been removed from his charge for being "peevish." Father Pelan, of the Western Watchman, makes the following remarks concerning the incident: "We hope the priest will lose his case. If there is one man in all the world who should maintain an unoffending temper and go to heaven under all circumstances, it is the priest. Good people think it is their privilege to get vexed and sold whenever they feel crossed. Slandering priests are the torment of parishioners; and cross sisters the plague of school girls. This bad temper is nearly always the result of badly made morning meditation or crucifixion or wholly omitted prayer. These pious souls should be lulled out of pulp and class room into a state of peace, their

Could Not Sleep In The Dark.

Doctor Said Heart and Nerves Were Responsible.

There is many a man and woman tossing night after night upon a sleepless bed. Their eyes do not close in the sweet and refreshing repose that comes to those whose heart and nerves are right. Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease has so debilitated and irritated the nervous system, that it cannot be quieted.

Mrs. Calvin Stark, Rosemont, Ont., writes:—About two years ago I began to be troubled with a smothering sensation at night, when I would lie down. I got so bad I could not sleep in the dark, and would have to sit up and rub my limbs, they would become numb. My doctor said my heart and nerves were responsible. I saw Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills advertised and got a box to try them. I took three boxes and cannot lie down and sleep without the light burning and can rest well. I can recommend them highly to all nervous and run down women.

Price 50 cents per box or 3 for \$1.25 at all druggists or mailed direct, limited quantity for the T. Milburn Co., Toronto, Ont.

The militant suffragette glanced critically at the pavement as soon as she had arrived.

"I fear the materials for a typical campaign are lacking here," she said. Asked to explain further, she added that she observed an embarrassing absence of loose bricks.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

Attorney (much baffled by the answers of an Irish witness)—Well, you're a nice sort of a fellow, you are.

The Witness—Sure, now, an' I'd be after sayin' the same av you, so only I'm on the oath!

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

"How many miles an hour does your motor car make?"

"It depends on circumstances," answered Mr. Chuggins. "Naturally, we're much slower going from the house to the repair shop than we are going from the repair shop to the house."

Sprained Arm.

Mary Ovington, Jasper, Ont., writes:—My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Haggard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days." Price 25c.

"I don't like your heart action," the doctor said, applying the stethoscope again. "You have had some trouble with angina pectoris."

"You're partly right, doctor," said the young man, sheepishly; "only that ain't her name."

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.

"Did the minister say anything comforting?" asked the neighbor of the widow recently bereaved.

"Indeed, he did," was the quick reply. "He said my husband was better off."

"There is one thing which woman could understand in political matters if she had the franchise."

"What's that?"

"When sweeping reforms are on the carpet."

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

"Bronchitis."

THE SYMPTOMS ARE