

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1910

Vol. XXXIX, No. 32

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, et c.

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

Land of Evangeline 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.

A READY SELLER.

In Casks, Pints and Split Bottles. Write us for prices.

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.

A. E. McEACHEN

The Shoeman,

HAS BOUGHT THE BALANCE OF

Prowse Bros. Stock of Shoes.

Look out for Bargains.

500 PAIRS AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

A. E. McEACHEN,

THE SHOEMAN,

82 and 84 Queen Street



For New Buildings

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.

For Hay and Harvest Time

A Barometer is a serviceable friend. We have good ones you will find very handy. We sell at from \$3.25 up. Printed instructions go with each instrument. Thermometers, Telescopes, Field Glasses, Eye Protectors. Marine Also in stock.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

Far-Sightedness

—OR—

Near-Sightedness

Uncorrected by glasses, imposes a severe tax on the eyes, which are needlessly weakened by the strain involved in trying to misuse them. Defects in vision grow, like weeds, without cultivation, and it's dangerous to overlook them.

Whatever may be thought of a tax on income, a tax on the sight will never do, as it is apt to leave taxers out of sight.

Should you need glasses, better have your eyes tested and fitted at once. You will find our prices quite reasonable.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

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

Fraser & McQuaid,

Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,

Souris, P. E. Island.

A. L. Fraser, M. P. | A. P. McQuaid, B. A.
Nov. 10, 1909—2m.

J. A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. MacDonald
Jas. D. Stewart.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Newson's Block, Charlottetown.

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

P. O. Building Georgetown

Last of Famous Council.

Cardinal Gibbons the Sole American Survivor of that of 1869—Was Known as the Boy Bishop.

Expressing the interest which he had followed the disputation in philosophy and theology at the Jesuit House of Studies at Woodstock, Md., awhile ago, Cardinal Gibbons, at the conclusion of the debates, is reported in the Baltimore Sun of the following morning as saying:

"It reminded me of the arguments advanced 40 years ago in the Vatican Council at Rome against the infallibility of the Pope."

This reference to the Vatican Council by the Cardinal recalls the fact that he is the sole American survivor of that council—the last general council of the Church. It is one more distinction to the remarkable career of the Baltimore prelate, which has been unique in the history of the Catholic Church in the United States.

He has occupied the See of Baltimore—the mother see of the Church in this country—longer than any of his illustrious predecessors; he has ordained more priests than any American Bishop, and he has consecrated more Bishops than any other member of the American hierarchy. The second American to be called to sit among the princes of the Holy Roman Church, he is the first to have participated in the proceedings of a conclave and the election of a Pope.

The death last year of the venerable Bishop of Rochester, Rt. Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid, leaves the Cardinal as the sole American survivor of that famous Vatican Council, the Twentieth General or Ecumenical Council of the Church, which was held in Rome during the latter part of 1869 and the first half of 1870. That was 40 years ago. As it is not the custom to select bishops from the younger clergy of Europe, it can be seen that the Cardinal is not only the sole American survivor, but one of the few survivors of that council in the whole world. Being the sole survivor of that group of American bishops who journeyed to Rome to take part in the proceedings of that council, he is, as a result, the oldest bishop in point of service in this country, having been consecrated to that office August 16, 1868.

In speaking of the council a few years ago, Cardinal Gibbons recalled that among the American hierarchy, which then numbered 95 members, there were besides himself but three bishops still living who had taken part in the council—Most Rev. John J. Williams, Archbishop of Boston; Rt. Rev. Edward Fitzgerald, Bishop of Little Rock, and Rt. Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid, Bishop of Rochester. Bishop Fitzgerald, who was the only American who voted against the declaration of the dogma of Papal Infallibility—the great work of the council—and one of the two bishops in the whole Church to declare their opposition to the promulgation of the doctrine when the final vote on the question was taken, died at Hot Springs, February 21, 1907. The venerable Archbishop of Boston, died August 30, of the same year. As has been stated, Bishop McQuaid died last year.

Occupying the unique position that he does, Cardinal Gibbons is a connecting link between a former generation of bishops and those of the present, between the pontificates of Pius IX. and Pius X., that of Leo XIII. intervening. For the Cardinal the Vatican Council was one of the most important periods of his life—a period to which nearly all of his subsequent distinctions may be traced. Occurring in his early manhood—he was then 35 years old—he sowed the seeds from which he has since reaped such an abundant harvest.

THE BOY BISHOP.

The published accounts of that great gathering do not mention the name of James Gibbons as having taken any special part in the proceedings which extended over a period of eight months. Tradition, however, has it that he attracted the attention of many of the fathers of the council, partly because of his youth and partly because of his quiet but observing disposition. The young Vicar-Apostolic of North Carolina, as he then was, having been consecrated Bishop of Adamantium in partibus, was a topic of comment for many of the fathers of the council, and he was named the "Boy Bishop" because of his youth and still more because of his youthful appearance. He then displayed that singular prudence and taste for diplomacy which have been so conspicuous in his subsequent career, and which won for him the favor of

Cardinal Pecci, one of the Vatican diplomats, who eight years later was destined to succeed to the Apostolic Chair as Leo XIII.

What an opportunity such a gathering as the Vatican Council must have been for the young Vicar-Apostolic of North Carolina. There he was thrown into contact with more than 700 bishops from all quarters of the globe. And what an opportunity for culture and intellectual refinement such a gathering afforded.

"On the 29th day of June, 1868," wrote a contemporary, "a few months after Garibaldi had reached the gates of Rome, when resolution had penetrated beyond the walls of the city even to the doors of the Vatican, and the barracks of the Zouaves were blown into the air, the apostolic letter for the assembling of the council was published, the Pope, showing wonderful reliance in his own destiny, having chosen this most grave and dangerous moment for its convocation."

The council opened on the feast of the Immaculate Conception, December 8, 1869. In describing the ceremony of the opening, a writer who boasted that "there is very little related of which the author was not a personal witness, or which he did not receive on authority of equivalent value," says:

"At 9 in the morning of December 8, 1868, the salutes from Monte Aventino and the bells of all of the churches in Rome announced to the world the opening of the Twentieth Ecumenical Council, 15 centuries after the first so recognized by history—that of Nicea; 19 after that of Jerusalem, and three after the last council—that of Trent. At the same hour, all those called to attend the council were assembled in the great hall above the portico of the Vatican Basilica, which on this occasion was arranged as a chapel, though it is usually used for the functions of the Papal Benediction and of the Last Supper."

The Pope, who on ordinary occasions never leaves his own apartments till all is prepared and ready for his reception, was to-day one of the first to enter the hall, as if to show that he desired to place himself on a equality with those present, and remained quietly seated till the long cortege was complete which was to pass before him in solemn procession to the Church of St. Peter. There were 47 cardinals present out of the 55 in Rome; more than 700 bishops out of the 1,000 supposed to form the entire Catholic episcopate; more than 20 mitred abbots, 5 abbots nullius, and about 30 generals of orders; this being the computation given by the official index published in Rome of those who were present and had the right of sitting at the council."

A GATHERING OF MIGHTY MEN.

Such was the gathering in which the young American prelate was called to take a part. What emotions it must have aroused. And what opportunities it opened up for him! Besides the learning and eloquence of the Roman curia he stood in the midst of intellectual giants of that generation—the Primate of Hungary, Mgr. Strosmayer, "universally considered the most splendid orator, the best Latin scholar and the person of highest authority"; the great Bishop of Orleans, Mgr. Dupanloup; the Bishop of Metz, Mgr. Frot; the Bishop of Cologne, Mgr. Hofele, "a prelate profoundly versed in ecclesiastical learning; the Archbishop of Westminster, Mgr. Manning, afterward cardinal, he who but 20 years before was the Anglican Archbishop of Chichester, and whose friends of that time predicted that he would succeed to the archbishopric of Canterbury; the Prince Archbishop of Vienna, Cardinal Schwarzenberg, who took a leading part in the proceedings, and last, but not least, his illustrious countrymen, once his predecessor in the See of Baltimore, Most Rev. Martin John Spalding, who with Mgr. Manning, was one of the leaders of those in favor of the declaration of the doctrine of Papal infallibility; the other, the vigorous Archbishop of St. Louis, Mgr. Kenrick, who was an acknowledged leader of the opposition.

"It was a marvelous sight," says a writer, "to behold so many dignitaries from all parts of the world assembled at the Pope's invitation, ready to bend before him, and to encounter on the threshold of the Vatican (as a French writer has observed) the Patriarch of Babylon and the Bishop of Chicago, representatives of bygone ages and ages yet to come, met together at a period of highly developed civilization, with intentions and purposes of such vast importance."

Among the other bishops from the United States were the Archbishops of New York, Mgr. McCloskey, who five years later was to become the first American Cardinal; America.

Most Rev. John Baptist Parelli, Archbishop of Cincinnati, widely known throughout the Middle West; Mgr. James Roosevelt Bayley, Bishop of Newark, a member of the family to which ex-President Roosevelt belongs, who afterwards became Archbishop of Baltimore; Mgr. Lynch, Bishop of Charleston, a well-known theologian; the scholar Thomas A. Becker, Bishop of Wilmington; R. Rev. S. H. Rosecrans, Bishop of Columbus, a relative of General William S. Rosecrans, of Civil War fame; Mgr. McGill, Bishop of Richmond; Mgr. Daggan, Bishop of Chicago; Mgr. Olin, Archbishop of New Orleans; Mgr. Bianchi, Archbishop of Oregon City; Mgr. Almonay, Archbishop of San Francisco; Mgr. Loughlin, Bishop of Brooklyn; Mgr. Williams, Bishop of Boston, and Mgr. Verot, Vicar Apostolic of Florida. We read much in these days about the landing of the Plymouth Fathers and the planting of Christianity on the shores of the New World. And yet Mgr. Verot represented a parish—that of St. Augustine—which was regularly organized on this continent half a century before the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. This parish, by far the oldest in the land, has had many vicissitudes in consequence of changes of flags. The first colonists came from Spain in 1565, and the parish was fully organized at that early date, and it has a full set of records of baptisms, marriages, etc., from the year 1594.

The principal work of the council was the promulgation of the doctrine of Papal infallibility. This is the doctrine of the Catholic Church which teaches that when the Pope speaks ex cathedra (that is, when he speaks officially and on matters of faith and morals and to all the faithful in all lands), he is divinely guarded from all error. The doctrine had long been taught, but prior to its promulgation by the Vatican Council was not a binding dogma of the Church. While acknowledging that the doctrine had long been believed, about one hundred bishops formed themselves into an opposition, and worked against a favorable vote on the great question, principally on the ground that its definition was not expedient. The debates were long and vigorous, but the advocates of the doctrine steadily gained strength, and on July 13, 1870, the final vote on the question was taken. Of the 535 bishops present at the session, 533 gave a favorable vote.—Michigan Catholic.

The Chicago Tribune pays the following graceful tribute to His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, on the occasion of his seventy-sixth birthday, July 23:

"Venerable and venerated by Americans of all creeds, James (Cardinal) Gibbons to-day rounds out his seventy-sixth year. For nearly a quarter of a century one of the princes of the Roman Catholic Church, the years of his honorable citizenship in the American republic began with maturity. Cardinal Gibbons was born in Baltimore and the soundness and elevation of his patriotism, his distinguished and never failing service in the interest of good government and social progress, his enlightenment and eloquent power as a leader of thought and action, have raised him high among America's sons. Secularism and differences of religious faith have not threatened the respect and confidence in which his fellow countrymen have held him, and to-day every good American joins in paying homage to a character of exalted worth, full of honorable years and happy in the fruition of a long life spent nobly in the service of God and humanity."

Despatches from the Tyrol last week report a sharp earthquake in that district; one person was killed and twenty others injured in the village of Uttenheim. The shock extended into Bavaria. At Manich the walls of buildings were cracked, and the wavelike movement continued for several seconds, terrifying the people who fled from their homes and remained in the streets long after the disturbance had ceased. The municipal council ordered the school buildings closed until they could be examined. Reports from Oberammergau say that the shock was perceptible there, America.

The Mexican government is now in direct control of the important runways of that country. The Mexican International railroad, built by the late C. P. Huntington, and the Mexican Pacific railway, built by the old Mexican Central and inaugurated by President Diaz in December, 1908, have passed into the possession of the National Railways of Mexico. The transfer was merely formal, as these two roads some time ago, through the acquisition of a majority ownership of the stock, became a part of the government's system of railways.—America.

HAD HEART TROUBLE

LIFE WAS A BURDEN

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS CURED HIM.

Mr. Alexander McKay, Port Phillip, N. S. writes:—"Seeing testimonials in the B. B. Almanac of how many poor sufferers had been helped by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I thought mine would not be an exception. I am a man of fifty-four years, and have a family of five children. About two years ago I was a sufferer from heart trouble, and life was a burden to myself as well as others. I could not lie on my left side and sometimes I would nearly choke, and was very nervous and run down. My father, a very old man of eighty-five years, told me that he often heard people recommend Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills to be a great cure so thought it would do no harm to give them a trial, but I had very little faith in them. My wife went to the store and got me two boxes, and before I had used the last of the first box I noticed a change, and before the second box was done I was cured and a man to-day."

Price 50 cents per box, or \$1.25 six boxes, by mail, to the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"Say, do you need a boy?" queried the little fellow as he stepped inside the door of the ice dealer's office.

"Ever been in the ice business?" queried the dealer.

"No sir."

"Know anything about arithmetic?"

"Not much."

"What would twenty pounds of ice amount to a cents a pound?"

"Eighty cents."

"Good boy! Come around in the morning and go to work."

Minard's Liniment Cures

colds, tec.

The Terrier—Won't you come over to my yard, Tommy? We'll have lots of fun playing a new game I learned yesterday.

The Cat (on the fence)—Thanks, awfully, old scout, but I have no faith in new dog and cat games. I never yet played one that didn't finally turn out to be puss-in-the-corner!

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."

A stout man had recourse to a doctor to see whether something could not be done to reduce his size. "It's a disgrace, doctor!" he cried, "Just look at this bay window of mine! Now, what would you advise?"

"Well," replied the physician, eying his waist line, "all I can suggest is to diet."

"All right, doctor, I'm willing. What color would you suggest?"

Minard's Liniment cures

Neuralgia.

"My wife is foreign born. She always talks broken English when she is angry with me."

"Gives you a dialecture, so to speak."

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 50c.

A man finds it pretty hard to be up in courage when he is down on his luck.

Sprained Arm.

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

Minard's Liniment cures

Dandruff.

Bad Blood Means Bad Health.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Makes Good Blood and Good Blood Means Good Health.

Mrs. Fred Biggs, Kingston, Ont., writes:—"I was completely run down, my blood was out of order, and I used to get so weak I would be compelled to stay in bed for weeks at a time. I could not eat, and was pale and thin; everyone thought I was going into Consumption. I tried everything, and different doctors, until a friend advised me to use Burdock Blood Bitters. I did not have one bottle used when my appetite began to improve."

"I gained ten pounds in two weeks. When I began to take it I only weighed ninety-three pounds. It just seemed to pull me from the grave as I never expected to be strong again. I will tell every sufferer of your wonderful remedy."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. See that their signature appears on every bottle.