

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1914.

VOL. XLIII, NO. 50.

Canadian Government Railways.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

Commencing on December 1st, 1914, Trains on this Railway will run as follows:

Trains Outward Read Down. Daily Except Sunday.				Trains Inward Read Up. Daily Except Sunday.			
A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
5.00	3.30	7.35	Dep. Charlottetown	Ar.	11.30	10.15	2.45
6.15	4.42	8.30	" Hunter River	"	10.30	9.16	1.15
7.10	5.21	9.02	" Emerald Jet.	"	9.56	8.45	12.20
7.55	5.56	9.27	" Kensington	"	9.27	8.17	11.35
8.30	6.30	9.50	Ar. Summerside	Dep.	9.00	7.50	11.00
				P.M.			
8.00	12.10	Dep. Summerside	Ar.	8.45	5.15		
8.58	1.39	" Port Hill	"	7.48	3.46		
9.47	3.00	" O'Leary	"	7.04	2.30		
11.00	5.00	Ar. Tignish	Dep.	5.45	12.20		
				A.M.			
8.55	7.10	Dep. Emerald Jet.	Ar.	7.00	8.45		
9.30	8.00	Ar. Cape Traverse	Dep.	6.00	8.10		
				P.M.			
3.00	6.50	Dep. Charlottetown	Ar.	9.30	5.40		
4.10	8.35	" Mt. Stewart	"	8.30	4.10		
4.36	9.12	" Port Hill	"	7.58	3.20		
4.57	9.41	" St. Peter's	"	7.36	2.51		
6.00	11.10	Ar. Souris	Dep.	6.35	1.25		
				A.M.			
7.10		Ar. Elmira	Dep.	5.25			
				P.M.			
4.15	8.40	Dep. Mt. Stewart	Ar.	8.20	3.50		
5.04	9.50	" Carligan	"	7.26	2.43		
5.25	10.20	" Montague	"	7.40	2.15		
6.00	11.00	Ar. Georgetown	Dep.	6.30	1.25		
				Dly. Ex. Sat. & Sun. Only			
P.M.	P.M.			A.M.	A.M.		
3.10	3.10	Dep. Charlottetown	Ar.	10.00	9.45		
4.57	4.25	" Vernon River	"	8.23	8.31		
7.00	5.55	Ar. Murray Harbor	Dep.	6.30	7.00		

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One Million (1,000,000) in stock. We sell the celebrated self opening Bags, sizes 1-4 lbs. to 25 lbs. each.

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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, wearproof lining and many other new ideas that dressy men should see.

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Richelieu and His Times

BY REV. FATHER ALFRED O. S. F. C. IN THE IRISH ECCLESIASTICAL RECORD

There is hardly in European history a more interesting figure than Armand Jean Du Plessis, Cardinal-Duke de Richelieu, nor perhaps is there one about whom there is such diversity of opinion. To some he is the embodiment of cunning and cruelty; a sort of stage-Cardinal, silent mysterious and all-powerful. To others he is the warrior-prince, a soldier-statesman rather than an ecclesiastic, a truly romantic figure living in stirring times. Seen through his Memoirs he is a man utterly devoted to his country and king, ambitious it may be, but yet an eminent statesman as well as churchman, who has lofty motives of action and is ready with solid reasons to explain his seemingly arbitrary acts.

Nowadays, however, we do not accept with unquestioning faith what a man has written about himself and his times, but look to history for evidence to confirm or modify his story.

Born in 1585 at Paris, during the troublous days of Henry III., and dying 1642, Richelieu's life was comparatively short, but during the last twenty-five years of that life what cares and humiliations were his, what vast projects and brilliant triumphs! Consecrated Bishop at the Age of Twenty-Two.

Consecrated Bishop of Lucon, at the early age of twenty-two, in succession to his brother, Alphonse, who had become a Carthusian, the first years of his episcopal career were spent in his diocese, where he busied himself in preaching, in theological study, and administrative work. He also composed a catechism for the use of simple folk which is entitled Instruction du Chretien, which however, was only published in 1618.

At the meeting of the States-General in 1614-15, it was Richelieu who was charged with the task of pronouncing the closing address on behalf of the clergy, in the presence of the Queen-Mother and the young King, Louis XIII. In his speech, after exposing the evils from which the Church in France was suffering, he respectfully submits a request that henceforth the honor of participating in royal councils might not be denied to the ecclesiastical state, since their very profession rendered clerics especially fit for such employment.

Before his death the Cardinal had the satisfaction of seeing himself supreme in the State, with a pliant sovereign, a humbled aristocracy, and various ecclesiastics performing such clerical duties as those of admiral, generals and even contractors for war supplies, not to mention the less unseemly ones of diplomatist, Secretary of State, and special envoy to European courts. Richelieu himself, with the title of Lieutenant-General, could take the field upon occasions, as at the famous siege of La Rochelle in 1627-28, and during the Italian campaign of 1630, when he appeared in 'armored livery dight' at the head of the French troops.

But it was above all in the field of diplomacy that Richelieu's power lay; this shrewd and far-seeing, if at times unscrupulous, framer of vast schemes, juggled with nearly every court of Europe in turn and usually came off best. To exalt the position of France he did not hesitate to ally her with Protestant States against the Catholic houses of Spain and Austria, nor to give a French princess in marriage to a Protestant king; whilst to preserve internal peace he knew how to conciliate even the Huguenots. And yet his rise to power was comparatively arduous; from his first appointment as one of the Secretaries of State in 1616, under Marie de Medicis, until his absolute supremacy in the King's council he suffered reverse and had constantly arrayed against him the older aristocracy, to whom the idea of being ruled by

an ecclesiastic was peculiarly odious.

Sent Into Exile.

After the assassination of Conchini in 1617 Richelieu for a time shared the disgrace of the Queen-Mother. He first retired discreetly to his priory of Gousay, but presently came the order forbidding him to move outside his diocese, and as his enemies at Paris increased in vehemence he was finally sent into exile at Avignon. It was during this enforced absence from Court that he was enabled to write his work about the Protestants. Les principaux points de la Foy de l'Eglise catholique defendus contre l'escrit adresse au Roy par les quatre ministres de Charenton which, he himself says, he wrote in six weeks and which brought him no little credit. From this work it is clear that he was not in favor of employing violent measures against the Protestants, and here he joins hands with another great churchman of his century, Bossuet, some fifty years later, wrote a similar work with perhaps greater effect, but then Bossuet was a controversialist par excellence, whereas Richelieu's work was written, one might say, to white away the tedium of his exile from Court, or was it written to draw attention from that quarter?

M. de Lucon in fact was a man to be reckoned with, and when Luynes found it advisable to reconcile Marie de Medicis with her son, it was Richelieu who was ordered to her side to arrange the treaty of Angoulême and who brought about the reconciliation between the King and his mother.

It was through the latter that the Cardinal--he was raised to that dignity in 1622--obtained his influence over the King, who had previously been somewhat indifferent to his mother's favorite.

But presently trouble again arose, this time on Richelieu's account, between Louis and the Queen-Mother. Marie de Medicis seems to have been an incorrigible intriguer, and Richelieu, now enjoying the King's favor, was perhaps a little negligent of his patroness. His enemies, too, were careful to embitter her against him, alleging that his plan was to establish himself independently of her influence. Hence her endeavor with the King to have Richelieu dismissed, then a stormy scene at the Luxembourg, followed by the critical Journee des Dupes (November 10, 1630), during which the Cardinal thought of saving himself by flight, but finally came the triumph of the great minister over his enemies.

This 'Iron Cardinal' as he has been called, could shed tears in times of crisis; he shed them through grief at the thought that he had displeased the Queen-Mother and forfeited her favor. True, his enemies alleged that this was mere pretence--que la douleur du Cardinal etait artificielle et que ses larmes ressemblaient a celles du crocodile qui ne pleure que pour tromper, as his historian naively reports. More than once he began to be allowed to retire from the Court, but more than once he begged to be allowed to retire from the Court and in disfavor; we cannot believe that he was forced against his will to occupy the first position amongst the King's Ministers, nay to be the Roy du Roy, as one of the numerous libelli that envenomed Paris styled him.

Later experience may have convinced him of the terrible isolation that the possession of great power entails, but there can hardly be two opinions about his ambition. When he attained to supreme power he found arrayed against him various cabals, now of the princes, now of the discontented nobles; with Marie de Medicis and the agents of foreign Powers constantly in the background. For his personal safety he was obliged to have about him a select troop of guards. Amongst his Maxims are found the following: 'Il est de beaucoup de grands comme la seule basse-cour pourrait faire honte a quantite de belles les faire jouir, mais impossible de les faire toujours durer once est grand et esleve plus doit-il

regarder a n'offenser personne, s'il ne veut avoir la haine de tout le monde, estant chose certaine qu'on hait d'autant plus un que moins se peut-on venger de luy.'

The Strange Passing Of a Strange Man.

Often a prey to discouragement and despondency, the Cardinal would recover on being reassured by his royal master; that his confidence in him was undiminished. His health was rather feeble, and he was not wholly free from that modern scourge, 'nerves.' His will, however, was iron and thus he overcame the frailties of his constitution; witness his last journey from extreme Languedoc to Paris when his end was approaching. Truly the strange passing of a strange man. He traversed the country borne in a huge litter, before which the walls of cities and houses had to be broken down to give admittance. (The Cardinal at first desired to be carried by peasants, but the loyalty of his guards would not suffer this, and relays of eighteen guards at a time carried him to Paris, the inclemency of the weather not preventing them from marching bareheaded all the way.)

Within that draped litter lay the Cardinal dictating to his secretaries, alert and energetic till the end. He died a Christian death, and pardoned his enemies, as he begged God to pardon him. After his death the physicians were clever enough to discover that "all the organs of his understanding were double or even triple," which was deemed quite sufficient to account for his marvellous judgment.

His historian and profound admirer, Aubrey, devotes a whole book to the description and praise of the Cardinal's qualities, his zeal for religion, his personal piety, his affection for those in his service, his liberality and magnificence. These are matters that are often ignored in judging a great statesman; for statesman he was before all else, even though he did not disgrace the clerical robes he wore. He was punctilious in his devotion, celebrated Mass fairly frequently--daily Mass in his day was uncommon--was careful about his office, which he recited daily until he received a dispensation from the Pope, and was often preached to alone in his room lest people should be scandalized by the public censure of his faults. And if any should wonder that an ecclesiastic could take part in the numerous 'processes' that took place in the King's council, this also was by dispensation, which allowed him to assist even at criminal cases, provided he refrained from pronouncing capital sentences. That the latter clause hampered him in his administration is not likely; his word was all-powerful with Louis XIII, and it was de par le Roy that even the conspirator Cinq Mars was arrested and after a short 'process' condemned to death.

Richelieu's severity against duellists is well known, but less known is it that his elder brother the Marquis de Richelieu, was killed in an encounter with Themines in 1619. The Cardinal loved his brother very sincerely and his grief at losing him was very bitter, perhaps a little augmented by the fact that the Marquis left no son to carry on in direct line the name and patrimony of Richelieu.

Amongst the virtues of the Cardinal must also be put that of being un grand batisseur; in this connexion his historian remarks that 'il a aussi ete touche de cette passion louable qu'on a toujours considere comme un moyen fort propre pour rendre les personnes celebres, et que grave effective-ment leur memoire et leur nom sur la pierre et sur le marbre.'

His magnificent hotel at Paris, which he bequeathed to the King, the reconstruction on a grand scale of the Sorbonne, the Castle of Richelieu, of which it is said 'la seule basse-cour pourrait faire honte a quantite de belles maisons que l'on estime,' but of de les faire toujours durer once est grand et esleve plus doit-il

greatness; but today Frenchmen

of taste remember rather with gratitude that he founded, in 1635, the Academie Francaise, which has since numbered amongst its members the most distinguished names in French literature. For although no great litterateur himself, Richelieu was a good patron of letters; nor is it necessary to suppose, as some have done, that his political schemes were the cause of his interest in the literary movement of his day. If Corneille's Le Cid was banned by the Cardinal for political and perhaps ethical reasons, it must not be forgotten that the latter had previously given considerable encouragement to this young poet-dramatist as he gave it to others.

(Concluded next week.)

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.

'This hotel is under a new management.'

'Why, I still see the old proprietor around.'

'Yes, but he got married last week.'

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT.

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

'Waiter, this pudding is quite cold.'

'Impossible, sir! This is the fifth time it has been warmed since morning.'

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

Mrs. McBride--Oh, John, don't cut your pie with a knife.

McBride--Hub! You ought to be thankful that I don't call for a canopener.

Minards Liniment Cures Neuralgia.

'Pa, what is an accomplished musician'

'One who sing songs that nobody can understand.'

SUFFERED WITH LAME BACK.

Could Hardly Straighten Up For Pains.

When the back becomes lame and starts to ache it is the sure sign of kidney trouble.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure the aching back by curing the aching kidneys beneath--for it is really the kidneys aching and not the back.

This is why 'Doan's' cures are lasting--the medicine cures the actual cause of the disease, the kidneys.

Mr. J. W. Axtell, South Osawa, Ont., writes: 'I have much pleasure in recommending Doan's Kidney Pills. Last summer I suffered with a lame back. Sometimes I could hardly straighten up for the pain. I read about Doan's Kidney Pills and decided to give them a trial. I can truthfully say that the second box cured me. I can recommend them to all as a speedy cure to all suffering with backache.'

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The J. C. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. When ordering direct specify 'Doan's'

The Slow, Sluggish, Torpid Action of the Liver is Responsible for Many Ills.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills stimulate the sluggish liver, clean the coated tongue, sweeten the obnoxious breath, clean away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and prevent as well as cure all complaints arising from a liver which has become inactive.

Constipation, sick headache, bilious headache, jaundice, heartburn, water-brash, catarrh of the stomach, etc., all come from a disordered liver.

Mr. Victor B. McNeill, Sandstone, Alta., writes: 'I thought I would write and tell you of my experience with Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, as I am greatly pleased with the results I am getting from them. I was troubled with constipation for a long time, and would get to sleep right after I ate my dinner that I could not do any work. A friend of mine, from Toronto, visited me last summer and asked me to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. He told me they had done him so much good for his stomach. I used several vials, and I found they did me so much good that I can recommend them to any one suffering from liver trouble.'

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a vial, 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The J. C. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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