

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1911

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SUMMER GOODS

Hammocks,
Hammocks,
All prices, splendid values.
CROQUET SETS,
4 Ball, 6 Ball, 8 Ball.

TENNIS GOODS.

Tennis Balls, Tennis
Racquets, etc., etc.

Seashore Goods.

Sand Pails, Sand Spades,
Boy's and Girl's Carts,
Wagons, Doll Cabs, Flags,
Sunshades, etc., etc.

Hundreds of popular Books
for Summer Reading, New-
est Stationery, Post Cards,
etc.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,
Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

There Are No Drugs

IN OUR
TOBACCO!

We guarantee this statement. Does not bite
or burn, but gives a good cool, satisfying smoke

BRIGHT CUT

Perique Mixture

In tins and packages, at Grocers and Druggists.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.
Charlottetown, Phone 345. Manufacturers.

A Rare Opportunity

To secure a Ladies' Cloth Suit will be given you while they last. To make room for our Fall Costumes soon to arrive all suits remaining on hand will be cleared out at and below cost. You will also find special value in Skirts, Panamas in all shades, \$3.15, \$3.75. Also Black Satteen Skirts, the real good kind, 95 cts. We have some nice things in Fay Colored Silks and Muslins, and would ask the ladies to bear in mind our Clearance Sale of Ribbons. In men's attire, viz., Clothing, Shirts, Neckwear, Underwear, Bathing Suits, Waterproof Coats, Umbrellas, etc. Our stock will be found complete. Low prices and up-to-date.

Chandler & Reddin.

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, etc.

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.

The Catholic Encyclopedia

Vol. XI.

PARIS, UNIVERSITY OF
History affords but one opportunity of the international character of its organization and the far-reaching influence of its teachings. To begin with, instruction was free—at least this was the general rule; however, in its later years, the students were taxed a nominal fee of two francs weekly, to be deposited in the common fund. According to one of the chroniclers of the time, "there flourished at Paris philosophy and all branches of learning, and there the seven arts were studied and held in such esteem as they never were at Athens, Egypt, Rome, or elsewhere in the world."

Among other illustrious persons who studied at Paris were Pope Celestine II, Adrian IV, and Innocent III, Otto of Freisingen, Cardinal Courais, Archbishop of Mainz, St. Thomas of Canterbury, and John of Salisbury.

After the year 1200 the students were no longer accountable to civil authorities for their actions. "For the security of the scholars of Paris," the king's diploma was given in virtue of which the students were subject only to ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

A natural division of the university schools into "Nations" arose from the native countries of the students. In 1249 four nations existed with their respective rights, and their respective privileges. These were the French, English, Norman, and Picard, and from them arose the four faculties, namely: Theology, jurisprudence, medicine, and rational, natural, and moral philosophy.

Although abuses crept in and there was need of constant modification in the work of the university, yet it was proud of its rights and privileges, and it fought energetically to maintain them. Its remarkable influence was felt: in the Church, during the Great Schism, in the councils, in dealing with heresies and deplorable divisions; in the state, during national crises, etc.

Under the revolution, the National Convention, in 1793 passed a decree abolishing all "colleges" and "faculties" then operating in the city of Paris. This was the death sentence of the university. All these and a host of other equally interesting facts concerning the famous old centre of learning are charmingly set forth by P. Falet in the eleventh volume of "The Catholic Encyclopedia."

PADUA, UNIVERSITY OF

This famous university, dating according to some anonymous chronicles, from 1229, was first instituted when a part of the Studium of Bologna, including professors and students, withdrew to Padua.

U. Benigni has summarized its history in Vol. XI of the Catholic Encyclopedia from that time up to the present, and he tells us that even in the 18th century its internationalism was a characteristic of the university. In 1814, when Venice passed under Austrian domination, the university was transformed, like that of Paris. In the long list of professors one finds such celebrated names as those of Galileo Galilei, Hyacinthe Serry, the Franciscan Antonio Trombetta, and a host of others whose names are indelibly associated with the progress of learning for the past 800 years. At the present time the university has 128 chairs, 68 professors, 20 paid, and 107 private tutors.

PAVIA, UNIVERSITY OF

The article on the University of Pavia in Vol. XI of the Catholic Encyclopedia is contributed by Professor Benigni of Rome. In its first period of prosperity, although the authority of Bologna was then incontestable, the opinions of the "Papienses" were cited with respect. Transferred to Piacenza in 1398, it was suspended from 1404 to 1412 on account of continued warfare.

Among the professors of the first epoch may be mentioned Gaspar Visconti, afterwards Cardinal Filippo Portalupi, first professor of criminology, and Gio. Batt. Durisano, who first taught military architecture.

From the year 1800 the fame of the university diminished greatly, and in 1859 it was suppressed.

Among the famous names con-

ected with the modern Pavia are Cesare Lombroso, Golgi, Volta the mathematician, and others almost equally well known. In 1910 there were 50 professors holding 102 different chairs, besides 103 tutors; the students numbered 1507.

OXFORD, UNIVERSITY OF

Oxford University is treated in eight columns in Vol. XI of the Catholic Encyclopedia by D. O. Hunter-Blair. This article is divided under the heads of: I. Origin and History; II. Constitution and Government; III. The Collegiate System; IV. Tuition Examination and Degrees; V. Expenses of the University Course; VI. University and College Buildings; and VII. Catholics at the University.

This is a thoroughly accurate and careful account of this famous university from the time of its origin, which is doubtful, up to the present day. "As a corporate body the university dates only from the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when . . . an act of Parliament was passed in 1571, incorporating the Chancellor, masters and scholars of Oxford. In the same reign were imposed upon the university the Royal Supremacy and the Thirty-nine Articles, subscription to which was required from every student above the age of sixteen; and from that date, for a period of three centuries, the university formerly open to all Christendom, was narrowed into an exclusively Anglican institution and became . . . the chosen home . . . of Anglican controversy, theology and polemic."

Each college is an organized corporation under its own head, and every college is absolutely its own judge as to the requirements for admission to its membership. "The mere fact of a man having matriculated at a certain college stamps him as possessed of more than average attainments, while at others the required standard may be so low as to afford no guarantee whatever that their members are in any real sense educated at all."

Among the colleges Exeter has of recent years been more frequented by Catholic students than any other. However, the number of Catholic members of the University, graduate and undergraduate, resident in Oxford, does not exceed a hundred.

NEW MEXICO.

In Vol. XI, C. Raoy.

Education is now enthusiastically supported and encouraged, as the following figures will amply testify: approximately 1,000 public schools, with about 50,000 pupils, 70 denominational schools, with 50,000 pupils, 18 private schools, and 25 Indian schools.

The church membership is at present something over 140,000, of whom no less than 130,000 are Roman Catholics. Owing to the large percentage of Spanish population, most of those who have figured prominently in public affairs have been Catholics. The treasurers and auditors from 1863 to 1886 were all, with but one exception, Catholic Spaniards.

Under the title, "Legislation Affecting Religion," a collection of statutory enactments are enumerated in a concise and systematic form. Questions pertaining to Sunday amusements, marriage, divorce, etc., are here treated with conscientious fairness, and they may well serve as an adequate index by which to judge the moral character of the people, who have always enjoyed the privilege of electing their own legislators.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

Despite the fact that publications of a Catholic character, appearing at regular or irregular intervals, have been in existence for over four hundred years, it has remained for "The Catholic Encyclopedia" to present the first complete systematic review of periodical literature, its scope and significance, character and influence, its early struggles, present vicissitudes, and future prospects, throughout the entire civilized world. The publications of no less than fourteen distinct countries have been explored and chronicled in a series of alphabetically arranged articles, covering twenty-seven full pages in the eleventh volume. The list includes Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Holland, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Poland, Portugal, Scotland, Switzerland, and the United States.

Besides being a remarkably interesting compilation of freshly gathered statistics, the article affords an authoritative and exhaustive source of practical information, the importance of which cannot be too strongly emphasized. Concomitant conditions that make for success or failure are discussed with great frankness, existing evils are pointed out and deplored, remedies are even suggested, while the general tone and character of each publication is made unmistakably clear.

Every article has been carefully

prepared by men specially adapted to dilate upon the press of their respective countries. Nor is any publication overlooked; weeklies, quarterlies, and annuals are all accorded due space and impartial treatment. Here one may form a just estimate of the nature, aim, variety and circulation of which the most characteristic specimen is the American political sheet; of the standard Catholic weekly such as the London "Tablet" and the New York "America"; of the historical, scientific, religious, and literary monthly, which may be typified by the English "Month" or the French "Correspondant"; of the general and specific quarterly whose types are well exemplified in the "Dublin Review," the "Revue des Questions Scientifiques," and the special reviews on dogmatic and moral theology, canon law, the history of religious orders, and even hagiography, like the "Analecta Bollandiana."

In all, the article constitutes a very valuable work of reference, the international compass of which reflects no little credit upon the universal character of the encyclopedia itself.

NILILISM

As a doctrinal system in the political history of Russia, Nililism is apt to be confused with Anarchism and Socialism.

In the resourceful article under the above title, which appears in the eleventh volume of "The Catholic Encyclopedia," A. Palmieri is to be commended for the scholarly manner in which he confines himself to his subject. Despite the opportunity afforded for controversial digressions the article only serves to emphasize the fact that "The Catholic Encyclopedia" is a work of information, not polemic.

A Nililist, we are told, is one "who bows to no authority and accepts no doctrine, however widespread, that is not supported by proof."

The theory of Nililism was formulated with a view to constructing a new social order, on the ruins of the old, but essentially, it was a reaction against Russian absolutism. Hegel, Saint Simon and Fourier, through certain of their philosophical doctrines, are accredited with having won over numerous recruits, especially in the universities and large cities. The foremost apostles of theoretical Nililism were Herzen and Bakunin, both of noble birth. The former, after a short imprisonment and subsequent deportation, was pardoned and removed to London, where he established two Nililist weeklies (viz), "The Kolokol" and "The Polar Star."

Because of his conservative views, however, he had little weight with the younger element, and when he espoused the cause of Poland in the insurrection of 1831, he lost the greater part of his older Russian sympathizers.

Bakunin, on the other hand, was an extremist in the advocacy of violence. He openly professed Atheism and called for the abolition of all social and religious institutions. He may rightly be termed the harbinger of nihilistic terrorism. The propaganda of the press, although extensive and actively conducted, failed to reach the peasants and workmen, few of whom could read and most of whom were morbidly suspicious of the treachery of spies.

Noteworthy among the deeds of violence committed by nihilists are the assassination of General Menev, 1878; and Prince Krapotkin, 1879; the slaying of Alexander II by a bomb, 1881; the assassination of General Strelitkov, 1882; and Colonel Sudekin, 1883. The long series of awful crimes extending from 1905 to 1907 cannot be rightfully ascribed to Nililism, since it had become so fused with Anarchism and Socialism at the outbreak of the revolution, that it ceased to exist as a distinct doctrinal system.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD.

Gentle, I cured a valuable hunting dog of mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT after several veterinarians had treated him without doing him any permanent good.

Yours, &c., WILFRID GAGNE, Prop. of Grand Central Hotel, Drummondville, Aug. 3, '04.

"Why do you keep asking people for change for a dollar and then asking other people to give you a dollar for your change?"

"Well, somebody may make a mistake in change some time. And believe me, it won't be me!"

The feeble howl with the wolves, bray with the asses and bleat with the sheep.

A Justice of the Peace Guarantees this Cure by the Use of Doan's Kidney Pills

Mr. B. J. Thomas, Fisher River, Man., writes: "I beg to acknowledge a receipt of thanks for the great benefit derived from the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. For some years I suffered from severe pains in my back and could hardly work at all, and when I stopped down to pick up anything I felt as if my back would break. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and after taking two boxes I was completely cured and feel that I cannot speak too highly in their favor. It will be two years this April and am still cured and expect to stay cured."

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
I, the undersigned, J. P. of Fisher River, do hereby take oath and swear, knowing the above statement to be true as testified. Knowing all the contents of this right.

Signed, L. C. ROBERTS, J. P. Fisher River, Man.
Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c. per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

First Caddie—Billy got a crack on the head this morning, but all he said was: "My goodness! Oh, sugar, My gracious?" I wonder what he matter wid him.

Second Caddie—He's been caddy-dog for de past week for a preacher wot joined de club.

The rain and the hen have their work As everything carily must. The hen gets busy and lays an egg While the rain is laying the dust.

The brain of a man exceeds twice that of any other animal.

Chimneys became a part of house construction as early as 1236.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Sunday School Teacher—What are sins, Harold?

Small Harold—Parents.

Sunday School Teacher—Why, how do you make that out?

Small Harold—Well, the good book says, "Be sure your sins will find you out," and that's what parents are always doing.

There is nothing harsh about Liza Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dizziness, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spills without griping, purging or sickness. Price 25c.

"The roads today are overrun by automobiles."

"Well, the roads haven't got anything on the pedestrians."

Milburn's Stinging 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.

"She gave her husband a pocket case for his birthday."

"Anything in it?"

"Yes—the bill!"

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

Minard's Liniment cures distemper.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1910 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. F. Maddigan.

Larry was a cowboy bold Who went out on a bat. He whittled his lass once or twice, And where was larriat?

Nervous Prostration Sleeplessness Palpitation of the Heart Dizzy Spells

Are all Cured by the Use of

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

Mr. Peter Halstead, Tilley, Alta., writes: "I take great pleasure in writing a few lines to tell you what your Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I had a long standing case of nervous prostration, sleeplessness, palpitation of the heart, and dizzy spells. I bought a box of the pills and they did me so much good I continued their use until I had used several boxes and they restored me to health again. They are a great remedy and I recommend them to all my friends."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers, or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.