

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1907

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## Tea Party Supplies.

We have bought out the Aerated Water Business formerly conducted by Ferris & Frederickson, and we are now in a position to supply the trade with a full line of

### SODA DRINKS,



Such as Ginger Ale, Raspberry Soda, Lemon Soda, Iron Brew and a variety of other flavors. We will also be in a better position than ever to contract for the supplying of Picnics and Tea Parties. A full line of all requirements for above purposes on hand.

Merry-making attractions to hire. Personal supervision given free on large orders. Call or 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.

**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.

**ROBERT PALMER & CO.,**  
Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,  
Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames, Interior and Exterior finish etc., etc

### Our Specialties

Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters Newel Posts, Cypress Gutter and Conductors, Kilm dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring, Kilm dried clear spruce, sheathing and clapboards. Encourage home Industry.

**ROBERT PALMER & CO.,**  
PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.  
CHARLOTTETOWN.

### Spring & Summer Weather

Spring and Summer 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.**

## Now It Is Spring

Your Spring Overcoat will be the part of your dress by which the world will estimate what kind of a man you are. No man ever knows real comfort and satisfaction until he has a Spring Overcoat

### Made to Measure.

Many who have their suits made to order have an idea that they can get what they want in a Ready-made Overcoat. But they are quite as objectionable as ready-made suits and show at a glance the lack of style and fit. We incorporate the very latest style ideas in our tailoring, and by only the best materials, which is a guarantee in itself. Before you buy a new Spring Overcoat give us a chance to show our new overcoatings and talk things over with you.

**JOHN McLEOD & CO.**  
THE NOBBY TAILORS.

## OAK BRAND TEA.

In order to introduce our Oak Brand Tea we will ship and prepay freight to any station or shipping point on P. E. Island an 18 lb. caddie, and if you are not satisfied in every way return at our expense, and we will refund your money. Cut this out and enclose \$4.00 and mail to us.

### McKenna's Grocery,

Box 576, Ch'town, P. E. I.

Enclosed find \$4.00 for which you will send us a caddie of tea as advertised in this paper.

(Sign full name) .....  
(And Address) .....

## Bargain Sale CLOSSES SATURDAY 29th instant.

Silver Plated Ware, Tea Sets, Butter Dishes, Pickle Dishes, Cake Baskets, Cruets, Napkin Rings, Spoons, Forks, Pie Knives, Trays, Salvers, Fern Pots, etc.  
Waltham, Elgin and other Watches  
Clocks  
Opera and Field Glasses  
Telescopes and Compasses  
Brooches, Rings, Studs, Links, Pins of all kinds, Locketts, Chains

Do not make a mistake and miss this sale as the prices are such as the goods cannot usually be sold for, and it will pay to buy now even tho' you may not require to use the article for a time.

**E. W. TAYLOR,**  
South Side Queen Square.

### Oxford University.

An able contributor of The St. John New Free Press gives the following history of the Oxford University in answer to a query by a Chatham correspondent:

Oxford University is one of two great seats of English learning. Like Cambridge, it owes its origin to Catholic days, while England under the Reformation, has founded no other school half so distinguished as is either of them.

The city of Oxford as the scene of important military events, is mentioned from the time of Alfred down, but the first indisputable witness of its being a seat of learning, is Giraldus Cambrensis, about 1180. It is certain, however, that Vacarius, a Lombard from the University of Bologna, lectured on the civil law at Oxford about 1149, and a foreigner would hardly have elected this city for such a task had it not been a seat of learning. Monasteries and other religious houses existed at Oxford long anterior to any special mention of it as the seat of a university. Attached to many of these were schools which gave gratuitous instruction, and usually support, to those who were preparing for the service of the Church; and secular schools sprang up in imitation of the cloisteral institutions. Common interests induced the teachers to form a voluntary association for the discussion and decision of questions of general interest.

They chose one of their number to preside over them, and as the powers and duties of the association increased, subordinate offices were created. This association, distinct from and higher than any particular school, was the origin of the University of Oxford. The date of its foundation and the phases of its development are unknown; it had become a great and flourishing institution long before it was mentioned in any known royal decree or legislative enactment. The first known application of the word university to it, occurs in a statute of the third year of King John Lockland (1201); while the earliest known document in which the word is applied to the schools at Paris is an ordinance of Pope Innocent III. dated 1215, although it is fully certain that schools existed as spoken of by Innocent III. existed throughout Europe. King's palaces in those days, were often seats of learning, while scholars from Ireland, for instance, had already taught the Continent at diverse places.

The first charter recognizing the university as a corporate body, and conferring additional privileges upon it, was granted by Henry III. in 1244. This was followed by others from him and his successors confirming the old granting new privileges.

The religious troubles of the reign of Henry VIII. diminished the inducements to the study of theology, and from this and other causes the number of students at Oxford greatly diminished. In 1546, only thirteen degrees were conferred, and in 1552, the number of students on the books was only 1015, and of these the larger majority had quitted the university. When one knows that at an earlier date the university, for a given year, could show ten times that number, he is rather not given to be over-enthusiastic on the head of educational beneficence effected through the misnamed Reformation. An elaborate act of parliament "concerning the incorporations of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge," enacted by Elizabeth, in 1570, resumed and defined previous characters; and from that time until the passage of the act of 1854, this was regarded by both universities as the chief source of their powers and privileges. In 1603, James I. granted the privilege which still continues, of electing two representatives to parliament; they are styled burgesses. By an act of parliament passed in the third year of his reign, Catholics were disabled from presenting to any ecclesiastical benefice or nominating to any free school, hospital or "donative." The university of Oxford was loyal to the Stuarts, and it melted down its plate to assist Charles I. in his struggle with the parliament. The statutes of the university were modified in 1629, by Archbishop Laud, who was elected chancellor in 1630. His code was

adopted by the university and ratified by the King in 1738, and was not essentially changed until 1854.

The university comprises twenty colleges, as follows: University College, founded by William of Durham in 1249; Balliol, by John Balliol and his wife, Davorgilla, between 1263 and 1268; Merton, by Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, at Malden in 1264, removed to Oxford before 1274; Exeter, by Walter de Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, in 1314; Oriel, by Edward II in 1326; Queen's by Robert Eglesfield, chaplain to Philip, Queen of Edward III, in 1340; New, by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, in 1386; Lincoln, in 1427; All Souls, by Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1437; Magdalen by William of Waynflete, Lord Chancellor, in 1456; Brasenose by William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln in 1509; Corpus Christi, by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, in 1516; Christ Church, by Henry VIII, in 1546-47; Trinity, by Sir Thomas Pope, in 1554; St. John's by Sir Thomas White, in 1555; Jesus, by Elizabeth, in 1571, Wadham, by Nicholas Wadham, in 1613; Pembroke, by James I, at the expense of Thomas Tredde and Richard Wightwick, in 1610; Worcester, by Sir Thomas Cookes in 1714; Keble, by subscription as a memorial to Rev. John Keble, in 1870. The Jesuits, it is well to remark, have a house at Oxford in connection with the University.

Life at Oxford is not like life in the American universities for instance. The college and halls examine applicants for admission previous to Matriculation, but the examination is generally not at all difficult. A student whose name has been inscribed on the books of a college or hall, or of the delegates of the unattached students, and has paid the necessary fees, is a member of the university. No university examination is required. The academic year is divided into four terms. Michaelmas term extends from Oct. 10, to Dec 17; Hilary, or Lent term, from Jan 14 to the day before Palm Sunday; Easter term, from the Wednesday after Easter day to the Friday before Whitunday; Trinity or Aot term, from the day before Whitunday to the Saturday after the first Tuesday in July, but may be continued by congregation. There is no vacation between the last two terms. To obtain the degree of B.A. it is necessary to pass three distinct examinations. The examiners are appointed by the university. The examinations are partly oral, partly written. The first examination called responsions, or in the language of the students, "the little go," is conducted by the "masters of the schools," six in number, who are nominated yearly in convocation. Responsions are held three times a year. Every candidate is examined in Latin and Greek grammar, Latin prose composition, one Latin and one Greek author, arithmetic, and either Euclid or algebra. A considerable range of choice is allowed the candidate in regard to the authors in which he wishes to be examined. Every candidate who passes responsions satisfactorily receives a certificate called a "testamur." A candidate who fails is said "to be plucked."

Having passed the responsions, the student chooses whether he will try for a "pass" or a "class," that is, whether he will simply try to get his B.A. degree, or will also try for honors. If he "reads for honors," he will find it necessary to employ a private tutor.

The second examination, called the first public, is held twice a year. It is conducted by ten moderators, and is called "moderations." The second public examination, if passed successfully, entitles the candidate to his degree. It is held twice a year, and is conducted by twenty-two public examiners, divided into six schools. No candidate can offer himself for examinations in classics before his twelfth term, unless his eleventh happens to be Easter, in which case he may offer in that term. Except in certain cases, he cannot be a candidate after his sixteenth term. For candidates for a pass merely, this examination is comparatively easy, but for honors it takes a very wide range. Logic is indispensable with candidates for the highest honors. In mathematics, the examiners can make it as severe as they choose. Poets, some of poets, and certain others of the

nobility, are, by statute, entitled to certain privileges; but these are always waived, while in some colleges a refusal to waive them is sufficient ground for denying admission.

To obtain the degree of B.A. at Oxford is perhaps quite as easy as at most of the American secular colleges, to obtain the honor of a "first class," is extremely difficult. The total amount of college and university fees, payable by each student, from matriculation to graduation, is about \$325. The expense of living, for an economical student is about \$1,250 a year, or \$1500 if he employs a private tutor.

Oxford had smiles but for Anglicans during a long course of later years, yet Catholics and non-Conformists find matters greatly changed to-day.

The students, as we may infer, are not self-taught; on the contrary, there is more "coaching" done in Oxford than in perhaps any other university.

### Sonnet to St. Joseph.

BY THE REV. M. RUSSEL, F. J.

Saints know thee best, oh, hidden, silent Saint!  
And would that I could feel a little part  
Of that great love Theresa's kindred heart  
Felt for thee, Foster-father! But the taint,  
The chill, is on my soul; and few and faint  
The prayers that from this earthly bosom dart  
Up to that heavenly throne whereon thou art  
In glory, not too high to hear my plaint.

Patron of all who work in humble ways!  
Pray that from pure and earnest motive I  
May fill with patient toil the moments flying;  
Patron of happy death-beds! When my days  
Have reached their term, be thou, dear Joseph, nigh,  
With Mary and with Jesus, while I'm dying.

### Items of Interest.

In the end Napoleon had to confess that, even at his dictation, France would not accept a Church which should be independent of and not responsible to Rome. The logic of the whole case insisted upon the Pope being given an all-powerful role in his own Church; there was no other way of compassing religious peace and none knew better than Napoleon that the temporal peace of the country was dependent on the people being at peace in the matter of religion—a fact which seems to have escaped the politicians of France at the present day. It was in order to circumscribe the power of the Pope as much as he could that Bismarck appended to the first Concordat, the so-called Organic Articles of which we hear so much at the present time, but which in reality had been attached to the Treaty without ever having received the sanction of Rome. Their effect was not to satisfy the supremacy of the Pope, so much as to curtail the privileges of the French clergy in a way that made their "first duty" to Rome always as ambiguous which it was hard to get over, for either Rome or the clergy

Only within the last few days have the papers begun to speak of the conversation to Catholicism of the famous writer Adolfo Rette. He has been really a fervent Catholic for nearly two years, but he has this week published the twenty-fourth volume of his works, and it contains this open profession of faith: "I believe in God and in His Church. I know that the Church is the basis of society, and that it must be defended and saved. I will fight for the Church and for the Faith; I will write versus in honor of the religion I once blasphemed, I will adore without limit what I would have once burned. Most Holy Trinity, Virgin Immaculate, my sweet morning star, help me!"

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc