

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, 1906

Vol. XXXV, No. 47

Herring! Herring!

We have just received a quantity of very fine, large Herring, which we are offering in half barrels, pails and by the dozen.

Price, \$1.00 per Pail. \$3.40 per Half Barrel.

To enable parties at a distance who desire to purchase, we will, on receipt of price, deliver two half bbls. to any station on the P. E. Island Railway, but the two must be sent to the one address.

Two neighbors may join and remit the amount in the one letter. We guarantee the quality to be good, otherwise they may be returned at our expense.



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, P. E. I.

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. caddy, 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 caddy of tea as advertised in this paper.

(Sign full name)

(And Address)

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,
Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Penel and Chandler

Students, Attention! Rare Chance to Secure a College Education.

We have made arrangements that enable us to place within the reach of a limited number of deserving students, opportunities for securing, on easy terms, a classical or commercial education. A little work during the vacation season will secure this for the one worthy striving for such a boon, but who may not be in possession of sufficient money to realize his heart's desire. The facilities at our disposal enable us to offer a year's board and tuition at

St. Dunstan's College

to any three young men who will fulfill the necessary, easy conditions required. These may be beginners, or former students of the College who have not been able to complete their course. In addition to this we have at our disposal four scholarships at the

Union Commercial College

of Charlottetown. A full course in this excellent Commercial College may be won by any four young men or women, in town or country, who will fulfill the easy conditions we require. Whenever anyone satisfies the requirements in either of the cases enumerated he or she will be given a certificate entitling the holder to the educational advantages offered. A rare opportunity is here placed within reach of those desirous of acquiring a good education, and no time should be lost in taking advantage thereof. Only a little work is required in order to secure the coveted boon, and all can easily be accomplished during this summer's vacation, so that the winners may enter either college at the opening of the next academic year.

For particulars apply in person or by letter to the editor of the HERALD, P. O. Box 1288, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
June 20, 1906—tf

Custom Tailoring!

**Gent's Furnishings, Hats,
Caps, etc, etc.**

Sir,—We wish to direct your attention to our stock of

NEW CLOTHS

For FALL WEAR. Our Cloths are imported from the very best manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland, and include

Worsteds, Fancy Suitings,
Vicunas, Serges,
Tweeds, Trowserings,
And Fancy Vest Cloths.

Overcoatings in Vicunas, Rainproof and Fancy Worsteds.

We can guarantee satisfaction in the cutting, fitting and making up of our Clothing.

We invite you to call and examine the stock, and believe we will be able to suit you.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.

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, Kiln dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring, Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing, and clapboards, Encourage home Industry.

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

The Archbishop of Westminster on the Situation in France.

This year's Conference of the Catholic Truth Society of England was held at Brighton, and the Archbishop of Westminster delivered the inaugural address.

The Archbishop, who was warmly cheered, began by pointing out the close union between French and English Catholics, which was, he said, centuries old. None had a better right to welcome the entente cordiale than the Catholics of England. He reiterated, therefore, to dwell on a subject on which the public of England was so deeply engaged. There was conflict at that moment between the Church in France and the Ministry in power in that country. Were they to believe the accounts circulated by one section of the Press and generally received in England, they would be led to imagine that the whole blame was with the Church, and especially with the Holy See. It was, no doubt, perfectly true, that many Frenchmen, especially in the early days of the Republic, hoped for a restoration of one or other of the previous forms of Government. But at no time had the authorities of the Church, whatever the preferences of individuals might have been, departed from the loyalty which duty dictated to a constituted authority. The third Republic had been in existence thirty-five years. During at least twenty-five years of that time the successive Ministries which had governed it had been imbued with the anti-Christian spirit, and with the desire to banish the name of God and the guidance of Christianity from the public life of the country. It was no longer a matter of conjecture that Ministers had over and over again derived their inspiration from the Masonic soles, which in France did not conceal their hatred of Christ and His teaching. The religious orders and congregations were an integral, though not an essential, part of the organization of the Catholic Church. They existed for every kind of beneficent and educational work. On them the wrath of various French Ministries had descended, not because they were inefficient, not because they could be taxed with crime, but simply and solely because they were a great power in the Catholic Church, and thereby in the defence of Christianity. In every way, save by the shedding of blood, the religious of France, both men and women, had been treated in a manner that was simply inhuman. Their houses had been taken from them, they had been deprived of their property wherever the Government could lay hands upon it, they had been obliged to leave their country or to abandon the community to which they had devoted their lives. "I often wonder," (said his Grace) "whether folk in England understand at all what has taken place—(hear, hear); that hundreds of houses which were private property have been seized; that their inmates have been expelled, and that the property has been put up to public auction; that thousands of men and women have been driven out of their own country as the sole means of continuing the life which they had chosen; that thousands, especially of the women, have been unable to find a new home for themselves, and are condemned to poverty and to want of the necessities of life, because their dwellings and their means of subsistence have been arbitrarily and brutally taken from them. (Applause.) Many have been forced to seek a livelihood in domestic service, others have had to resort to tending cattle in the fields, while large numbers have failed to find any means of existence. And these things have been done in many cases after the religious had been assured that they and their belongings would be respected, if only they would seek authorization from the State and make known what they possessed for the information of the Government. Truly they were deceived and ensnared in order that they might be more effectually despoiled. Who will be bold enough to assert that the existence of these religious women was a menace to the safety of the State or that the treatment which they have received can be characterized as other than a cruel, unmerited, and incredibly harsh spoliation?" (Applause.)

His Grace went on to refer to the action of recent French Ministries towards the Holy See. "The action," (he said) "of recent French Ministries towards the Holy See has been marked by the same disregard of elemental rights. I will pass as briefly as I can over the various points in which, in the judgment of every Catholic, the Supreme Authority of the Church has been set aside.

"By the first article of the Concordat of 1801, the free exercise of the Catholic religion was formally recognized. The Holy See concurred to the French Government the right of nomination to episcopal sees, reserving to itself the granting of canonical institution. It is absolutely impossible for the Sovereign Pontiff to pledge himself to grant such institution unless he is satisfied as to the canonical fitness of the nominee. (Applause.) Hence occasions may arise in which the Pope for conscientious motives, is bound to refuse canonical institution to a person named to a bishopric by the Government. Every Catholic knows that this is the case, every Minister in France is perfectly aware of it. Happily such occasions have been very rare. But M. Combes, in search of a quarrel in which he might make the Holy See appear in the wrong, took care that such occasions should arise. He made choice of men to whom the Holy Father could not, without violation of his duty as Supreme Pastor on earth of the Book of Jesus Christ, grant canonical institution. In every point in which he could yield he gave way; in proof of this witness the controversy on the clause 'Nobis nominavit.' M. Combes insisted. See after see became vacant, and remained vacant to the detriment of religion. The Holy Father expressed his willingness to accept some of the candidates put forward by M. Combes, but he declared that in conscience he could not accept them all. Then M. Combes invented a new and previously unheard-of theory, namely, that sees must be filled in the order in which they became vacant, and that the Holy See must accept all the candidates whom he had chosen, or that all the widowed dioceses must remain without Bishops. He then proceeded to the unpardonable impertinence, contrary to all agreement and precedent, of publishing the names of his choice, leaving the bearers of them to arrange matters as best they could with the authorities in Rome. This state of things continued until the violent breaking of the Concordat, and at that moment at least fourteen sees were without Bishops.

"The same indifference to Catholic right and sentiment was evinced in connection with President Loubet's visit to Rome in 1904. To understand the attitude of the Holy See on this point, we must briefly recall the events of 1870. It is of sovereign importance to Catholics all over the world that the Supreme Pastor of the Church should be absolutely independent in the exercise of the authority divinely entrusted to him. (Applause.) To this end he must not be the subject of any temporal Ruler—(applause)—lest the temporal interests of that Ruler should be made to interfere with his spiritual authority, and thus lessen his influence and independence in dealing with the world-wide religious interests which are committed to him. (Applause.) This Pontifical Independence, as it is termed, is essential to the free, full and unfettered exercise of the authority of the Sovereign Pontiff. Whenever it is lessened or impaired, the whole Catholic world protests and rightly complains that an essential right of the Church is being violated. For a thousand years it was felt that this Pontifical Independence could not exist without a Temporal Sovereignty, and the Temporal Power was conceived as a necessary correlative of Spiritual Independence. (Applause.) By force, by deceit, by the mockery of a Plebiscite, that Temporal Sovereignty was set aside, thirty-six years ago by men who believed, or feigned to believe, that their cherished dream of a United Italy rendered this outrage of International law, and this spoliation of a weaker neighbour, an action of which men might approve. The order of things which had guaranteed the Independence of the Holy See for many centuries was swept away. What was offered in its place? The so-called Law of Guarantees. We need not discuss the provisions of that Law. Were it all that its framers and admirers contend that it is, did it satisfy every wish and desire of the Holy See, still it would be utterly worthless and valueless in the eyes of Catholics as the safeguard of that which they hold most sacred, on account of the radical and fundamental flaw in the ground upon which it rests. (Applause.) It is the creation of that most notable thing, a floating Parliamentary majority. (Applause.) The power that made it can unmake it tomorrow, and this is all that is offered to the Holy See and to the Catholics of Christendom in place of the Temporal Power which was the safeguard of the Pontifical Independence amid all the changes which have transformed the face of Europe.

"The present position of the Holy See is unsatisfactory and abnormal, and most detrimental to the sacred cause of which it is the highest embodiment. (Applause.) And on this account the Holy Father has never consented to receive at the Vatican the Chief of any Catholic State who by an official visit to the King of Italy at the Quirinal has seemed to accept as normal and satisfactory the existing conditions which the Government of Italy has forced upon the Holy See. A visit to the King of Italy in such circumstances could not be regarded as other than an intentional affront to the Sovereign Pontiff. (Applause.) Things were perfectly well known to the President of the French Republic, and in 1903 the Minister of Foreign Affairs officially denied the disgusting rumors that M. Loubet intended to pay a visit of this character. But in 1904 such a visit was actually paid, and the hope was ill-founded that the Holy Father would feel himself so affronted as to break off all diplomatic relations with France, and thus enable the French Ministry to avoid the odium of that rupture of the Concordat to which they were so rapidly hastening.

I need not refer at length to the sad incident of the resignation of the Bishops of Laval and Dijon. Any unprejudiced man who will read the actual documents as they are set down in the Vatican White Book, that can be so easily procured, must admit that the action of the Holy See was characterized by the greatest prudence, gentleness, and patience, while the French Ministry could not conceal their anxiety to find fresh grounds of difficulty and to hasten to the end of the fatal dispute which culminated in the abrupt breaking off of diplomatic relations on July 30, 1904. Throughout the whole of this excessively painful controversy the Holy Father could not have acted otherwise than he did without failing in the duty of his office. (Applause.)

The events which led up to and immediately followed the breaking of the Concordat of 1801 are very recent history. Be it remembered that the Concordat was a bi-lateral contract, entered into by the Holy See on the one hand, by France on the other. In spite of this it has been set aside without any communication with the Holy See, without any attempt at arriving at a mutual agreement as to modification or abrogation. The anti-Christian faction was determined to bring about a rupture, they endeavored and failed to throw the blame thereof on the Holy See, and at last they broke the agreement which had lasted more than a hundred years.

"The Concordat made some slight provision for the needs of the Church to replace the endowments which had accumulated through many centuries and which had been confiscated in the Great Revolution. These subsidies, in defiance of all justice, are now denied to the Church. Ecclesiastical buildings may still be held for ecclesiastical purposes, but in such a way and under such conditions that the constitutive rights of the Church are ignored. The associations outlaws, which under the new law are to be the holders and administrators of ecclesiastical property have been condemned by the French Episcopate and that condemnation has been solemnly confirmed by the Sovereign Pontiff. (Applause.) "The Bishops and clergy of France are thus deprived of all legal rights to the endowments which were undoubtedly given for ecclesiastical use, and to the buildings which had no purpose but an ecclesiastical one in the mind of those who founded them; and they are told that, if they wished to continue to enjoy the use of these buildings, they must conform to the regulations which are at variance with the constitution of the Church. It is the old attempt in a disguised form to set up a Civil Constitution of the Clergy, without regard to the law of the Church herself.

"They would be reminded, of course (continued his Grace) that that policy had received the approval of the French people, indicated by increased majorities at every Parliamentary election. He was very sceptical, even in England, as to the reality, and still more as to the definite use, of the mandates said to be given at general elections. But in France, where vast numbers of people took no interest in political life; where the best and ablest regarded political careers under present conditions as unworthy of honourable and self-respecting men; where Government was so centralized that elections could be very effectively controlled; where the secrecy of the ballot was not beyond suspicion; where State officials were ostentatiously expected to sacrifice conscience, or to forego promotion; where a man's private concerns were spied upon and related to his official superiors—he could not regard the Ministry or the Chamber as representing in any true sense the articulate and conscious voice of the great French nation.

Can we wonder, therefore, that

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BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

is constantly effecting cures of dyspepsia because it acts in a natural yet effective way upon all the organs involved in the process of digestion, removing all sluggish impurities and making easy the work of digestion and assimilation.

Mr. R. G. Harvey, Amesbury, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled with dyspepsia for several years and after three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I was completely cured. I cannot praise B.B.B. enough for what it has done for me. I have not had a sign of dyspepsia since."

Do not accept a substitute for B.B.B. There is nothing "just as good."

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Irishman had just gone from Ireland to London to see his fortune, when as he was walking along one of the busy thoroughfares, he saw a batch of policemen going on duty. "Why?" he exclaimed, "they told me the streets of London were paved with gold, but I find it lined with 'coppers'."

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 20 and 25 cents, all dealers.

Minard's Liniment cures everything.

There is nothing harsh about Laxative Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spasms without griping, purging or sickening. Price 25c.

Little Jamie—My mamma is always saying, "Why did you do that?" and "Why didn't you do this?" and "Why in the world did you forget so-and-so?"

Tommy—How awfully strict she must be! What an awfully bad time you must have!

Little Jamie—Oh, it isn't to me she says all that; it's to pa.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LIMITED.

Gentlemen,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal.

I would not start on a voyage without it if it cost a dollar a bottle.

CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN.

Schr. Stork, St. Andre, Kamouraski.

An Irishman and a Yankee were sitting talking of their respective countries, one day, when the Yankee said:—

"America is the richest country in the world to-day."

"Sure," said John, "Ireland will soon be the richest."

"How that?" said the Yankee.

"Sure," answered John, "isn't its capital always Dublin?"

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.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Many Women Suffer UNTOLD AGONY FROM KIDNEY TROUBLE.

Very often they think it is from so-called "Female Disease." There is less female trouble than they think. Women suffer from backache, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, and a dragging-down feeling in the loins. So do men, and they do not have "female troubles." Why, then, blame all your trouble to "Female Disease"? With healthy kidneys, few women will ever have "female disorders." The kidneys are so closely connected with all the internal organs, that when the kidneys go wrong, everything goes wrong. Much distress would be saved if women would only take

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