

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1907

Vol. XXXVI, No. 47

## Beautiful Japanese China

Exclusive Designs.

Only one piece of each decoration. Special importation. Most suitable for

## Wedding Presents

Goods you cannot duplicate in any other store in Prince Edward Island.

## Prices Low Quality High

A pleasure to show this ware, whether you purchase or not.

**CARTER & CO., Limited.**

## HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

## READY-MADE CLOTHING

Gents' Furnishing HATS and CAPS

Don't forget to give me a call first day you are in town.

When you buy your

## SUMMER SUIT

I will save you a dollar.

When you want a HAT or CAP or anything in the Furnishing line I can show you by far the largest assortment of up-to-date goods in the city.

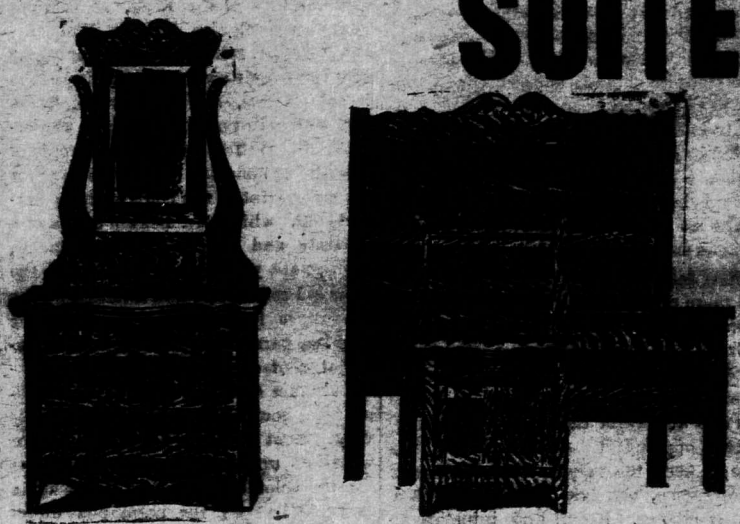
If you have any wool for exchange bring it along with you.

**H. H. BROWN,**

The Young Men's Man.

Queen Street, just around Hughes' Corner,

## This Bedroom



3 pieces as shown. \$12.50, at any station on the P. E. Island Railway.

We are headquarters for everything in Furniture and Carpets!

Better Goods for Less Money Than you'll find anywhere else.

**MARK WRIGHT Fur. Co.**

## 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) .....

## 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.

## 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,**

## The Late Lord Brampton.

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of Lord Brampton, who passed peacefully away at six o'clock on Sunday evening. He was conscious to the last. He had received the Last Sacraments on the previous Tuesday, and on Sunday, the day of his death, received through Archbishop Bourne the Apostolic Blessing sent by the Pope.

The son of Mr. John Hawkins, of Hithin, Henry Hawkins was born at that town, on September 14, 1817, and received his early education at Bedford School. He was a devoted student of law, and like many eminent judges and counsel of an earlier generation, practised for some years before his call to the Bar, in 1843, the now extinct science of special pleading being the bar. He joined the Home Circuit, and after enjoying a large practice as a junior, received the honor of a silk gown in 1868. His name, as "The Times" points out, will be always associated with some of the most striking and memorable trials of his time.

The goal of his endeavour seems to have been a comfortable independence, and amidst the press of work he kept his health largely by his habit of exercise, as he tells us, "no ridiculous ambition. What was to come would come as the result of hard work, for I was born to no miscellaneous interpositions of official friendship." After a long spell of vicar prius in all its phases, he entered upon a new sphere—compensation comes which, owing to the way in which railway, government, and municipal authorities were than taking land for their operations, offered a plentiful and lucrative field. His growing wealth in 1865 attracted the notice of Barnstable, on the look-out for an enterprising patriot of the long robe (eminent, respectable, and rich.) A deputation waited upon him to ask him to contest the constituency. He went down, and the story of his canvass is not the least amusing of the chapters of his autobiography. But he came back as he went, for he refused to disburse £200 to purchase the votes of the party which had invited him. "Up to this time," he tells us, "I had not felt those patriotic yearnings which are manifested so early in the legal heart. I was never a political adventurer. I had no eye on Parliament merely as a stepping-stone to a judgeship. There were so many candidates in the profession to whom time was no object that I left this political hunting-ground entirely to them." But the time was not lost. He turned his electioneering experience to good account in the conduct of the Parliamentary petitions which were forwarded upon him.

Then came the famous Tichborne case, which, had he had the chance, he could have snipped in the bud, but which, owing to blundering, entered upon a protracted second trial from which he emerged triumphant, though it was a professional loss to him, which we can understand when he refused to look at a brief marked with a fee of twenty thousand guineas, and refused it, after consideration, when the fee was increased to fifty thousand. It was only natural that an advocate and lawyer of such abilities should be sought after for the Bench. In 1874 he was offered a judgeship by Lord Cairns, but declined. Two years later the offer was repeated and eventually accepted. It seems that Sir Alexander Cockburn wanted him on the Bench, and adds Sir Henry, "when I was there probably sometimes wished I was away."

Though conscious of the heavy responsibility of his new position, he was as unconventional not to see it as an eye-witness describes the first appearance, he showed "a spotless collar and cuffs, wig white as snow; face and features as fine as Chantry's best obelisk could carve them," but behind that was the same acute intelligence, the same faculty of going to the heart of things, the same determination to fulfil his duty that had marked his career at the Bar. As one of the most distinguished advocates said of his first and most sensational case, the Penge murder, "We felt, and the Bar felt, that a great power had come upon the Bench; he summed up that case as no living man could have done; every word told; every point was touched upon and made so clear that it was impossible not to see it." He was not only an acute but also a careful judge—sovereign to the cruel, but tender to the weak and the sorely tried. He earned the description of a hanging judge, but the volumes of his autobiography give us ample evidence of his humanity. In summing up the St. Neot's case the humanitarians accused him of going to the limits of the judge's rights, when, as a matter of fact, he merely fulfilled the elementary duty

of eliminating the false from the true. He brought to everything sterling common sense and practical judgment, and a determination above all to see substantial justice done.

After twenty-two years of the Bench he took his leave of it with a simple bow, silently but with real affection. That was the close of 1898. Letters poured in upon him, and amongst these was one from Lord Justice Mathew, who happily expressed the general feeling of those who knew him on his retirement: "It will always be a pleasure to me to remember the help you have given in securing a merciful administration of the criminal law, and showing that the interests of the community may be adequately protected without forgetting the poor devil in the dock. Your old friends have long felt that you should be invited to adorn another place, and I looked forward to an early opportunity of offering you my congratulations and good wishes."

This old friend had not long to wait. On the following New Year's Day Lord Salisbury announced that Her Majesty the Queen intended to raise him to the peerage, as acknowledgment of his long and brilliant services which were hailed throughout the land and to him "must ever be his greatest pride and satisfaction." He chose his title from his little estate of Brampton, left him by two old aunts, who, by their long lives, kept him so long out of it that he took it as his title as "the only thing he was likely to get out of it." Subsequently he was sworn of her Majesty's Privy Council, and for more than two years he attended regularly in the Final Court of Appeal in the House of Lords. Amongst the shower of letters of congratulation upon his elevation which, as Sir John Day says, was received "with applause at once impartial and quite unanimous," we may recall the following from Lord Russell of Killowen: "I shall be proud to act as one of your introducers. I agree that Lord Hawkins is less euphonious than Lord Brampton (which sounds very well), but I confess to a feeling of regret that the name by which you were so widely known and with which you achieved your great reputation should have dropped out of sight."

But there is still another event in his life to chronicle, his reception into the Church early in the summer of 1898, and on that he speaks with no less reticence than decidedness. Amongst his many friends was Cardinal Manning, who, he says, was a real and good friend to him. "I often spent an hour with him on a Sunday morning or afternoon discussing general topics. At my request, when I had got thought of being converted to his Church, he marked in a book of prayer, which he gave me, several of his own selections, which I have carefully preserved but I can truly say he never uttered one word or made the least attempt to proselytise me. He left me my own free uncontrolled and uncontrolled action. My reception into the Church of Rome was purely of my own free will, and according to the exhortation of my own judgment. I thought for myself, or I should not have acted at all. I have always been and am satisfied that I was right. It was Cardinal Vaughan who received me into the Church after the death of my dear friend, Cardinal Manning."

Nothing could well be added to that in the way of definite and positive statement, but an outward sign of the inward satisfaction and gratitude for the grace vouchsafed is given in the following description of "Our Chapel": "When the late Cardinal Vaughan was showing Lady Brampton and myself over the beautiful structure, the new Cathedral, I thought I should like to erect a memorial obelisk, and made a proposal to that effect. My offer being accepted, I resolved to build it after consultation with Lady Brampton, and to dedicate it to St. Gregory and St. Augustine. It was afterwards called Our Chapel. The stone work was accordingly proceeded with, and afterwards, the plans for decoration were submitted to the Archbishop himself. For these decorations I subscribed a portion. The rest of the work was our own, and have the satisfaction of feeling that Our Chapel is erected to the honour and glory of God."

For some three years after his elevation to the peerage—until August, 1902—Lord Brampton took an active part in the judicial work of the House but never appears to have sat in the Privy Council. He was as acute and penetrating as ever, and missed no point of law or argument, and his judgments were exhaustive to the verge of prolixity. Indeed, they often resembled rather the summing up of a case to a jury than such a condensed exposition of legal principles as one expects from a final tribunal.

In August, 1904, Lord Brampton published the "Reminiscences" in two volumes, from which we have quoted above. He was twice married, the second time in 1897. Lady Brampton, who survives him, was the daughter of Mr. F. H. Reynolds of Hulme, Manchester. There was no issue by either marriage.—The Tablet.

## Shows His Good Judgment.

According to the Rome correspondent of the New world, the following is a translation of the document by Don Romolo Marri, a brilliant young Italian priest who has been under ecclesiastical censure, proposed to submit himself to the decision of the Vatican and which he has already presented to the Holy Father.

"Greatly afflicted by the measures Your Holiness has thought fit to take against me, I feel it, above all, my duty to signify to Your Holiness my firm resolution to remain a devout son of the Church, and therefore to accept and recognize her authority and that of this Holy See to whose commands I submit both as regards my profession as a believer and the exercise of my sacerdotal ministry. And, as Your Holiness recently, with grave words, denounced and condemned certain errors, in which you saw the poison of all heresies, so do I reprove and condemn them, grieving and full of sorrow at the fact that any one should have been able to attribute either the one or the other to me, or presume to find traces of them in my writings.

Your Holiness has, moreover, judged that some of my recent writings, in which I make an analysis of some contemporary events and of certain forms of political action on the part of Catholics, were lacking due respect to the guidance, even political, of the Holy See, and I declare myself grieved to have caused, by these my writings, displeasure to Your Holiness, and I renounce the promised re-publication of the same. I resolve in future to hold in the highest esteem the guidance of the Holy See, even in politics, as becomes a Catholic and a priest, not opposing the rights constantly recognized by the Church herself of historical research and a just liberty of political and social opinions."

If Church of England laymen were all as zealous as Lord Halifax, the denominational school system, the only system under which religious education can be given in the schools without prejudice to the rights of any one, would be preserved. Unhappily, there are many Church of England laymen, and some Church of England bishops, who have joined hands with the Nonconformists in the attempt to force upon all the schools of the country a system of religious teaching which satisfies Nonconformists and Low Churchmen, but can never be accepted by Catholics and High Churchmen. On the subject of this system, Lord Halifax plainly spoke his mind at a recent meeting of the English Church Union. "Undenominational religious teaching," said his Lordship, "is just as much a positive religious system as any other, and we object to it for precisely the same kind of reason that the Nonconformists object to the teaching of the Church. They allege that Church teaching corrupts the simplicity of the Gospel by teaching too much. We assert that undenominational religious teaching mutilates essential Christianity by teaching too little. If such a Bill as that of last year is passed, there will be passive resistors in every part of the country." Casket.

The Rt. Rev. John J. Collins, S. J., Vicar Apostolic of Jamaica, was recently raised to the episcopate. The ceremony was performed by His Grace Archbishop Farley of New York, assisted by the Rt. Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, Bishop of Brooklyn, and the Rt. Rev. Thomas Beavan, Bishop of Springfield, in the church of St. Francis Xavier, New York City. There was a large number of bishops and priests witnesses to the consecration, among them being a number of Jesuit Priests, Redemptorists, Franciscans, Dominicans, Capuchins and Carmelites. The sermon delivered by the Rt. Rev. Joseph T. Mooney, V. G., was on the Dignity of the Episcopate. Bishop Collins is the first American Bishop to rule over the Island of Jamaica.

Attend the Union Commercial College for a thorough business training with no waste time, no nonsense. College re-opens Sept. 3rd. send for new prospectus—W. Moran, Prin.

## DYSPEPSIA

AND STOMACH DISORDERS

MAY BE QUICKLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED BY

## BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Mr. P. A. Labolle, Montreal, Que., writes as follows: "I desire to thank you for your wonderful cure, Burdock Blood Bitters. Three years ago I had a very severe attack of dyspepsia. I had tried all the best doctors I could find but they could do me no good. I was advised by a friend to try Burdock Blood Bitters and to my great surprise, after taking two bottles, I was so perfectly cured that I have not had a sign of dyspepsia since. I cannot praise it too highly to all sufferers. In my experience it is the best I ever used. Nothing for me like B.B.B. Don't accept a substitute for Burdock Blood Bitters. There is nothing 'just as good.'"

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Lives of great men all remind us As we learn them day by day That they'd best be put behind us Out of sight and far away.

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."

Beggy Sapp—Ah, Miss Rose, do you notice how the moon is smiling tonight?  
Miss Rose—Yes, indeed! And it shows the moon has a fine appreciation of humor even if it is dead.

## Muscular Rheumatism.

Mr. H. Wilkinson, Stratford, Ont., says:—"It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills." Price \$2.00 a box.

The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery left Kingston last week on a ten days' march across Canada in February, a distance of 470 miles. The artillery is under command of Lieut. Col. Leslie.

On the trip bivouacs will be made at Brewer's Mills, Elgin, Oliver's Ferry, Perth, Carleton Place, Pakenham, over Sunday, Sand Point, Forrester's Falls and Pembroke. The force will remain at Petawawa until late in September.

While away Tete Du Pont barracks will be renovated.

"B" battery, now in Toronto, will return to Kingston in September.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

## Sprained Arm.

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

Minard's Liniment cures colds, etc.

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. OAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN, Scht. "Stroker", St. Andre, Kamouraska.

Never joke the man who is always joking everybody else. There isn't anybody in the world more sensitive to ridicule.

## WEAK TIRED WOMEN

How many women there are that get no refreshment from sleep. They wake in the morning and feel tender than when they went to bed. They have a dizzy sensation in the head, the heart palpitates; they are irritable and nervous, weak and worn out, and the lightest household duties during the day seem to be a drag and a burden.

## MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are the very remedy that weak, nervous, tired out, sickly women need to restore them the blessings of good health.

They give sound, restful sleep, tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart, and make rich blood. Mrs. C. McDonald, Portage la Prairie, Man., writes: "I was troubled with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and weak spells. I got four boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking them I was completely cured." Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.