

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1904

Vol. XXXIII, No. 36.

The Humphrey Clothing Store,
Opera House Building,
Charlottetown,

IS MEETING WITH
WONDERFUL SUCCESS

In securing the trade of those who have wool to sell, because
their goods are good, and their prices for

CLOTH,
PANTS,
CLOTHING,
BLANKETING,
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Are low, while for wool they allow the highest price.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

IF NOT SATISFIED DON'T TRADE.

PLEASED TO SHOW GOODS.

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An article of Furniture can
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it.

we meet the exacting
demands of people of taste who are
discriminating in buying Furni-
ture who know what's what.

Call on us when in need of
Furniture.

JOHN NEWSON.

TEAS!

Did you ever consider the advantage of buying your
TEAS from us? It will pay you, as we can give
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Because

Our buying facilities are unequalled, our expenses
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We are to-day the acknowledged leaders in the
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McKENNA,

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The Regina Precision Watches—for which we are the
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and queens among all Watches at their price. They bear a
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any time, regardless of where the Watch may have been
bought. You can buy a fully guaranteed Regina Precision
Watch, from \$8.00 upwards. You should not, under any
circumstances, buy a Watch until you have investigated the
merits of this remarkably excellent make. One Agent had
only two returned to him out of 225 sold, but had 18 return-
ed out of 48 sold of another well known make.

E. W. TAYLOR,

Cameron Block, Charlottetown

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Views of P. E. Island.

China with Island Coat of Arms.
Shells, etc.

Novels and Magazines,

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OPPOSITE FRONT DOOR POST OFFICE.

BEST FOR THE

FARMER TO BUY.

Green Sheaf Binder Twine

Large supply just received.

—ALSO—

BINDER WHIPS.

FOR SALE BY

SIMON W. CRABBE.

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HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

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Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames
Interior and Exterior finish etc., etc.

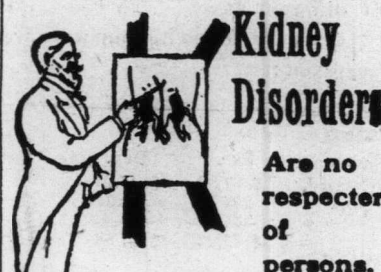
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Posts, Cypress Gutter and Conductors, Kiln dried Spruce
and Hardwood Flooring, Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing
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Are no respecter of persons.

People in every walk of life are troubled. Have you a Backache? If you have it is the first sign that the kidneys are not working properly. A neglected Backache leads to serious Kidney Trouble. Check it in time by taking

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

THE GREAT KIDNEY SPECIFIC.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

"You say you earn more money by your pen than you did a year ago?"

"I do."

"How's that?"

"I stopped writing stories and began addressing envelopes."

A five-foot man with six-foot sense of his own importance ran into a tall youth standing at a corner. "Are you a lamp-post," asked the five-footer, in most sarcastic tones.

"Me? No, I'm not a lamp-post," replied the tall one. "What are you? A subway?"

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Dear Sirs,—For some years I have had only partial use of my arm, caused by a sudden strain. I have used every remedy without effect, until I got a sample bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT. The benefit I received from it caused me to continue its use, and now I am happy to say my arm is completely restored.

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In the midst of a stormy discussion a gentleman rose to settle the matter in dispute. Waving his hand majestically, he began:

"Gentlemen, all I want is common sense."

"Quite right," interrupted another, and the meeting broke up.

Neuralgia.

"I had been suffering about six months with Neuralgia when I started taking Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. They did me more good than any medicine I ever used. Mrs. Annie Ryan, Sand Point, N. S.

It is very comforting to a man who is just recovering from a lingering illness, and has managed to crawl out on a warm, sunshiny day to get air, to have a neighbor come along and shout cheerily:—

"Hello! Been away, haven't you? Had a good time? You are looking well."

Laxa-Liver Pills are a positive cure for Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, and all stomach and liver complaints. They neither gripe, weaken nor sicken. Price 55c. at all dealers.

Squire (to rural lad)—Now, my boy, tell me how you know an old partridge from a young one.

Boy—By the teeth, sir.

Squire—Nonsense, boy! You ought to know better. A partridge hasn't got any teeth.

Boy—No, sir; but I have.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

"Suffering east!" exclaimed the war editor of a certain paper, "I can't make head or tail of this despatch from our special correspondent in Japan."

"Neither could I," said his assistant.

"James," called the editor to the office-boy, "ask the Japan correspondent to step in here a moment."

Are just what every weak, nervous, run-down woman needs to make her strong and well.

They cure those feelings of smothering and sinking that come on at times, make the heart beat strong and regular, give sweet, refreshing sleep and banish headaches and nervousness. They infuse new life and energy into depleted, health-shattered women who have come to think there is no cure for them.

Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Brain Fag, Faint and Dizzy Spells, Lightheadedness, After Effects of La Grippe and Fever, Anemia, General Debility and all troubles arising from a run-down system.

They cure Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Brain Fag, Faint and Dizzy Spells, Lightheadedness, After Effects of La Grippe and Fever, Anemia, General Debility and all troubles arising from a run-down system.

Price 50c. per box or \$3 for \$1.25 all druggists or mailed by

THE T. MILBURN CO. LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

France and the Vatican.

CORRESPONDENCE PRECEDING THE ABRIGATION OF THE CONCORDAT.

[Translated for New York Freeman's Journal.]

In the Journal Officiel, the official organ of the French Government, and in the Osservatore Romano, the organ of the Vatican, we find the correspondence that preceded the rupture of official relations between the Vatican and the French Government. It is made up of letters of Cardinal Merry del Val, of the Nuncio at Paris, and of Cardinal Vannutelli on the one side, and of the French Prime Minister, of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the Charge d'Affaires at the Vatican, on the other side. We shall give the substance of the letters appearing in the Journal Officiel and then place before our readers a resume of the letters published by the Osservatore Romano. The lack of space will not permit of our giving a full translation of all the letters, which would fill more than two pages of the Freeman's Journal.

The first communication is from M. Combes to M. Delcasse, French Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is dated May 25, 1904, and states that M. Combes' Department has not received any communication relative to the case of the Bishop of Laval since February 18, 1902. The Prime Minister then adds that the Bishop of Laval had just forwarded to him a letter which the Bishop had received from Cardinal Vannutelli ordering the Bishop to go to Rome. Commenting on this letter M. Combes says: "The importance of this document cannot escape you. It constitutes an act of undisguised coercion, without the knowledge of the French Government, against a bishop nominated by the Government according to the conditions prescribed by the Concordat." M. Combes adds the offense is aggravated by the fact that the French Government has no official knowledge of the person (Cardinal Vannutelli) who commits it. He says the acts of the Roman Congregation of the Holy Office are not recognized by the laws of France. The letter concludes with a request that M. Delcasse inform the Holy See that if the document be not disavowed the Government would take such measures as were demanded by this attack upon rights conceded by the Concordat.

Delcasse, on May 28, communicates this veiled threat to the Cardinal Secretary of State, through the medium of the Charge d'Affaires, in a note which concludes with these words: "If the letter of May 17 be not annulled the Government will be under the necessity of adopting such measures as are called for by the violation of the compact which binds France and the Holy See."

So far only the case of the Bishop of Laval had been dealt with. First mention of that of the Bishop of Dijon is made in a despatch of M. Delcasse to the French Charge d'Affaires at the Vatican. It is dated July 2, 1904. In it the Minister for Foreign Affairs states that the Prime Minister had informed him that the Nuncio at Paris on March 11 had transmitted an order of the Holy Father to the Bishop of Dijon by which he was enjoined from conferring any ordinations until he heard from Rome. M. Delcasse stated that the French Government protested against any such action being taken without its previous consent being obtained. "Because," to quote his own words, "every such measure inflicts upon a bishop a sort of partial deposition in violation of the agreement entered into in the Concordat." Another objection was: "The Nuncio of the Pope has no right to communicate directly with French bishops." For these reasons the Charge d'Affaires is instructed to inform the Cardinal Secretary of State that the French Government, abiding by the spirit and the letter of the Concordat, must consider the letter of March 11 as null and void.

On July 13 Combes is again heard from. He is still harping on the case of the Bishop of Laval. In a letter to the Minister for Foreign Affairs he says that he had been led to believe that the attempt to depose Bishop Gay had been abandoned. But he finds himself mistaken. "Bishop Gay," he writes, "has forwarded to me the subpoenaed letter dated July 2, in which the same orders are directly addressed to him (the only difference is that this time the orders are signed by the Cardinal Secretary of State.) The letter threatens the Bishop with suspension if he does not go to Rome within fifteen days and present himself before the

Sacred Tribunal of the Holy Office." Combes is very indignant on account of these orders. In concluding his letter he thus outlines the course he proposes adopting to safeguard the "honor" of the Republic. "It will devolve upon us in the next meeting of the Council of Ministers to safeguard the dignity of the French Government, which has been so grievously affronted. I cannot leave you in ignorance of the fact that if these subpoenaed letters are not absolutely and unreservedly withdrawn I shall propose to break off all diplomatic relations with the Holy See."

Five days later, July 18, M. Delcasse in a despatch to the Charge d'Affaires, instructs him to inform Cardinal Merry del Val of the action taken by the Council of Ministers. The Minister for Foreign Affairs writes: "In consequence of a decision taken by the Council of Ministers, it has been resolved to address a formal protest on this subject (orders to the two bishops) to the Holy See. You will find herewith the text of the two notes which you will present to the Cardinal Secretary of State." The two notes here referred to reiterate the French Government's objection to the course the Holy See adopted in regard to the Bishop of Dijon and the Bishop of Laval.

On July 26 Cardinal Merry del Val sends two notes answering these objections. One of the notes deals with the case of the Bishop of Dijon, the other with that of the Bishop of Laval. Both are essentially the same. After dealing with the circumstances that moved the Holy See to order the Bishop of Dijon not to confer any ordinations until he received further instructions from Rome the Cardinal Secretary of State declares that there was nothing in this order in contravention of the Concordat. He adds that the Sovereign Pontiff could not concede that he had not the power of ordering a bishop to abstain temporarily from the exercise of his ministry. Neither could he concede that he had no right to summon a bishop to Rome to defend his conduct. We quote from Cardinal Merry del Val's note: "The Sovereign Pontiff could not make this concession without being recreant to his duty as Supreme Pastor of the Church. No one questions that the bishops in France ought to maintain the necessary relations with the Government as defined by the Concordat. But in the exercise of their jurisdiction they depend upon the Roman Pontiff, who conferred this jurisdiction upon them through means of the canonical institution and who continues it to them. The Roman Pontiff cannot subordinate this dependence to the consent of the civil power. That the Roman Pontiff, ever since the adoption of the Concordat, has exercised full authority over the bishops of France is quite evident from a solemn and special oath of which the Government of France cannot be ignorant. This oath forms a part of the canonical institution together with the Papal bull. It binds the bishops to receive with all humility and to carry out with all due diligence the orders of the Roman Pontiff (Nuncios Apostolicis humiliter accipia et quam diligentissime exequatur)." Cardinal Merry del Val then instances the fact that even after the adoption of the Concordat the Holy Father could summon the French bishops and the bishops of other European States to Rome at least once every four years to give an account of their dioceses and to receive instructions from the Holy See.

The Cardinal Secretary of State concludes by giving expression to the hope that the French Government after mature consideration would see that nothing contrary to the Concordat had been done by the Holy See and that it would not insist upon the withdrawal of the letters to the Bishop of Dijon and to the Bishop of Laval. "This withdrawal," adds the Cardinal Secretary, "would be tantamount to a complete abdication of all Papal authority over the Episcopate. It is not within the power of the Holy Father to make such an abdication and it cannot be the intention of the Government of the Republic that he should." The note then goes on to state that the Holy Father by way of manifesting a conciliatory spirit toward the French Government would grant a month's delay to the bishops summoned to Rome. In conclusion, Cardinal Merry del Val says: "From this act of deference (the delay) it will be readily understood how much importance the Holy See attaches to the maintenance of friendly relations with the Government of the Republic—relations based on the strict observance of the articles

of the Concordat. The Holy Father, who, like his illustrious predecessor, entertains a special affection for the noble French nation, would feel grieved at seeing the Government of the Republic with the view of preventing a bishop from justifying himself before competent authority, take unjustifiable and hasty measures for which the Holy See will not be responsible before God or men."

But Combes and company were bent upon bringing about a rupture. On July 29, three days after the Cardinal Secretary of State had indicated the note from which two have quoted, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs sent this telegram to the Charge d'Affaires at the Vatican: "After having on several occasions called attention to the serious attacks the Holy See, by dealing directly with French bishops, has made upon the rights of the State as conceded by the Concordat, the Government of the Republic, in two notes of July 23, informed the Holy See of the conclusions it would be forced to draw from a persistent violation of these rights. As we are forced by the tenor of the reply of the Cardinal Secretary of State in his note of July 26 to recognize that the Holy See defends these acts done without the knowledge of the Civil Power with which it had negotiated the Concordat, the Government of the Republic has decided to sever official relations which, through the voluntary actions of the Holy See, can no longer serve any purpose. After delivering this note you will add that we consider the mission of the Apostolic Nuncio as terminated. Signed—Delcasse."

The correspondence, as published in the Journal Officiel ends with the following telegram from the Charge d'Affaires at the Vatican: "Rome, July 30—1.35 P. M. "In accordance with the instructions contained in Your Excellency's telegram of yesterday, I went to the Vatican. After reading your note to the Cardinal Secretary of State I left it with him. I then added that the Government of the Republic considered the mission of the Apostolic Nuncio as ended. Cardinal Merry del Val said that he would send a telegram to Mgr. Lorenzelli, instructing him to take his departure. Turning to the Osservatore Romano we find a succinct account of Bishop Gay's case. As far back as Jan. 26, 1900, Cardinal Parocchi, who was then Secretary of the Holy Office, sent a letter to the Bishop of Laval advising him to resign. A week later, Feb. 2, 1900, Bishop Gay forwarded his resignation to Leo XIII. Afterwards he sought to make his resignation conditional, asking to be transferred to some other diocese. Whatever may have been the cause that influenced then Leo XIII, and Pius X, was resolved upon removing Bishop Gay from the French Episcopate. In a note addressed to the Papal Nuncio at Paris, Cardinal Merry del Val goes into the details of Bishop Gay's case. This note, which is dated June 10, 1904, did not appear in the Journal Officiel. The French Government seemed to think that the words "will take further proceedings," which are to be found in the letter summoning Bishop of Laval to Rome, meant that, if he did not obey the order within the prescribed time, he would be summarily removed. The Cardinal Secretary of State in his note of June 10, 1904, which according to instructions to the Nuncio, was to be presented to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, explains that the words "progradi ulterius" did not convey a threat as the French Government supposed. They simply meant that Bishop Gay on his arrival at Rome would have an opportunity of examining the charges made against him. Cardinal Merry del Val, after making this explanation, proceeds to say: "I hope this explanation as to intentions and as to facts, will have the effect of modifying the severe judgment passed by M. Delcasse on the note of May 17, 1904. In order to find in the proceedings in reference to the Bishop of Laval a violation of the Concordat, it will be necessary to take the ground that the existence of the Concordat, are merely state functionaries, who are absolutely free from all the ties which by divine institution bind the Catholic Episcopate to the Supreme head of the Church. That case of the Roman Pontiff, no matter how serious reasons, from a moral and a religious viewpoint, there might be, could not without previously obtaining the consent of the Government advise a bishop to tender a free and spontaneous resignation of his office in the interest of the diocese as well as in his own interest. Neither could the Roman Pontiff summon a bishop to Rome to clear himself of charges against him. To make such claims would be tantamount to declaring that the concordat placed the French bishops outside of the Catholic Church." Such is the case as presented by both sides. Combes' side will place the Holy See in the wrong. A careful reading of the correspondence will show that he signally failed.