

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1911

Vol. XL, No. 12

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June 12, 1907.

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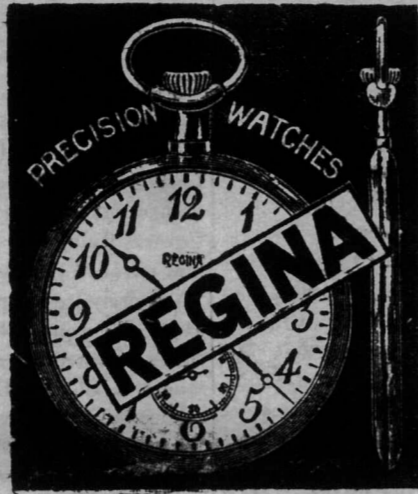
June 12, 1910-11

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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.

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We also manufacture a full line of Sodas, such as Ginger Ale, Cream Soda, Raspberry, Iron Brew, Hop Tonic, etc.

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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.

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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.

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Articles in Catholic Encyclopedia.

MODERN JUDGMENTS ON POPE LIBERUS.—Historians and critics have been much divided as to the guilt of Liberius. Stilling and Zaccaria are the best known among the earlier defenders in the nineteenth century, Palma, Reindering, Hergetrother, Jungmann, Grisar, Peris, and recently Savio. These have been inclined to doubt the authenticity of the testimonies of St. Athanasius and St. Jerome to the fall of Liberius, but their arguments, though serious, hardly amount to a real probability against these texts. On the other hand, Protestant and Gallican writers have been severe on Liberius (e. g. Moeller, Barby, the Old-Catholic Laengen, and Dollinger), but they have not pretended to decide with certainty what Athanasius he signed. With those whom Ruffini may be grouped, and lately Schiklitz. A more moderate view is represented by Hefele, who denied the authenticity of the letters but admitted the truth of Sazomen's story, looking upon the union of the pope with the Semi-Arians as a deplorable mistake, but not a lapse into heresy. He is followed by Funk and Duchesne (1907), while the Protestant Dots is inclined to agree also. The newest view, brilliantly exposed by Duchesne in 1907, is that Liberius early in 357 (because the preface to the "Liber Pream" makes Constantine speak at Rome in April-May as though Liberius had already fallen) wrote the letter "Studeas paci," and finding it did not satisfy the emperor, signed their definite and insufficient formula of 351, and wrote the three other con- tested letters; the Arian leaders were still not satisfied, and Liberius was only restored to Rome when the Semi-Arians were able to influence the emperor in 358, after Liberius had agreed with them as Sazomen relates. The weak points of this theory are as follows: There is no other authority for a fall so early as the beginning of 357 but a casual word in the document referred to above; the "Studeas paci" is senseless as late a date; the letter "Pro deficio timore" plainly means that Liberius had accepted the formula of 357 (not that of 351), and had he done so, he would certainly have been restored at once; the story of Sazomen is untrustworthy, and Liberius must have returned in 357.

No one pretends that, if Liberius signed the most Arian formula in exile, he did so freely; so that no question of his inflexibility is involved. It is admitted on all sides that his noble attitude of resistance before his exile and during his exile was not belied by any act of his after his return, that he was in no way sullied when so many failed at the Council of Rimini, and that he acted vigorously for the healing of orthodoxy throughout the West from the grievous wound. If he really consorted with heretics, condemned Athanasius, and denied the Son of God, it was a momentary human weakness which no more compromised the papacy than does that of St. Peter himself.

FROM LEO X., POPE J. P. KIRK.—Leo's attitude towards the imperial succession was influenced primarily by his anxiety concerning the power and independence of the Holy See and the so-called freedom of Italy. Neither candidate was acceptable to him, Charles, if possible, less than Francis, owing to the preponderance of power that must result from his accession. The pope would have preferred a German electoral prince, that of Saxony, or later, the Elector of Brandenburg. He "sailed," as usual, "with two compasses," held both rivals at bay by a double game played with marvellous skill, and even succeeded in concluding simultaneously an alliance with both. The deceitfulness and insincerity of his political dealings cannot be entirely excused, either by the difficult position in which he was placed or by the example of his secular contemporaries. Maximilian's death (January, 1519) ended the pope's irresolution. First he tried to defeat both candidates by raising up a German elector. Then he worked zealously for Francis I. in the endeavour to secure his firm friendship in case Charles became emperor, an event which grew daily more likely. Only at the last moment certain and unavoidable did Leo come over on his side; after the election he watched in great anxiety the attitude the new emperor might assume.

The only possible verdict on the pontificate of Leo X. is that it was unfortunate for the Church, Sigmund Tizio, whose devotion to the Holy See is undoubted, writes truthfully: "In the general opinion it was injurious to the Church that her Head should delight in plays, music, the chase and nonsense, instead of paying serious attention to the needs of his flock and mourning over their misfortunes." Von Roumont says pertinently: "Leo X. is in great measure to blame for the fact that faith in the integrity and merit of the papacy, in its moral and regenerating powers, and even in its good intentions, should have sunk so low that men could declare against the old true spirit of the Church."

In no period of history has the action of the Church been so misrepresented as in that of the Renaissance which flowered so magnificently in the reign of Leo X. As early as the days of Benedict XII. there had been overtures for reunion between Constantinople and Rome, and Greek and Latin scholars, like Leontius Pilatus, went to and fro at the Court of Avignon, where Petrarch visited them on the occasion of a voyage; and long before the fall of Constantinople, in 1453, Manuel Chrysoloras, the first teacher of Greek in Italy, had been the protégé of Pope John XXIII, and Humanism may be said to have been born within the Pontifical Court. The fame of Leo X. is due to his promotion of literature, science and art. Under him Rome became the centre of the literary world.

But the bright splendor of Leo's literary and artistic patronage is shrouded in the gloom of his ecclesiastical administration. The Lateran Council (1517) was well aware of the reforms necessary, and Pico della Mirandola at that Council warned Pope Leo X. that God would not out of the rotten limbs if the evils remained unobscured. The warning was prophetic, and in a short time the Reformation was at the doors. The most important occurrence of Leo's pontificate and that of greatest consequence to the Church was the Reformation, which began in 1517. We cannot enter into a minute account of this movement, the remote cause of which lay in the religious, political, and social conditions of Germany. It is certain, however, that the seeds of discontent amid which Luther threw his firebrand had been germinating for centuries. The immediate cause was bound up with the odious greed for money displayed by the Roman Curia, and shows how far short all efforts of reform had hitherto failed. Albert of Brandenburg, already Archbishop of Magdeburg, received in addition the Archbishopric of Myranoe and the Bishopric of Halberstadt, but in return was obliged to collect 10,000 ducats, which he was taxed over and above the usual confirmation fees. To indemnify, and to make it possible to discharge these obligations, Rome permitted him to have preached in his territory the plenary indulgence promised all those who contributed to the new St. Peter's; he was allowed to keep one-half the returns, a transaction which brought disapproval on all concerned in it. Added to this, abuses occurred during the preaching of the indulgence. The money contributions, a mere accessory, were frequently the chief object, and the "Indulgences for the Dead" became a vehicle of inadmissible teachings. That Leo X. in the most serious of all the crises which threatened the Church, should fail to prove the proper guide for her, is clear enough from what has been related above. He recognized neither the gravity of the situation nor the underlying cause of the revolt. Vigorous measures of reform might have proved an efficacious antidote, but the pope was deeply entangled in political affairs and allowed the imperial election to overshadow the revolt of Luther; moreover, he gave himself up unrestrainedly to his pleasures and failed to grasp fully the duties of his high office.

From Chinese Missions.

Rev. John M. Fraser, a Catholic missionary in the district of Ning Po, China, and a native of Toronto, who was ordained for missionary service at the Brignole Sale (Lazarist) Apostolic College, at Genoa, in 1901, went to China in 1902 and has been there ever since. A few months ago, says Register Extension of Toronto, he visited his native city in order to secure some advantages for his parish which a great many people have been helping and for the further supply of English-speaking priests of that great portion of the Lord's Vineyard. In conversation he informed us that there were already over two thousand priests, native and foreign, in the Chinese Empire, and its extent is so great that this is very few indeed for the work that must be done. There is practically no

danger. The Chinese like the priest in the district of Pekin there are five hundred native Chinese secular priests alone. Up to the present time there has been but one Chinese bishop, and he died some time ago. However, he gave a good administration, and his memory is held in benediction. The Bishops today are largely of French origin, and belong to the religious orders. There are about 1,000,000 Catholics in the Empire, and they are served by forty-seven Bishops or Prefects Apostolic. In the district in which the Father labors, there are about fifteen churches and two hundred thousand Catholics. Each one of these Bishops get about \$5,000 a year from the Propagation of the Faith, and they have a revenue largely secured from investments in lands and landed property. They are building churches of good appearance and capacity, because it is necessary to make an impression upon the Chinese people in this way. Father Fraser says that the Protestant missionaries in China, with unlimited money at their disposal, do not build churches at all of any consequence, but put up good houses and live a life of comparative luxury with their wives and children, going off to the hills to summer residences during the hot months. The Chinese take their gifts, they have no regard for them, The Catholic priests, however, live lives of devotion to the people, although they are not at all subject to the privations that many believe. They are well nourished, the Bishop supplying all his priests with every comfort that can reasonably be expected. "Indeed," said Father Fraser, "the priests in China live as well as the priests in Canada, not on a diet of rice, but on full European diet, and with all the conveniences which modern living demands. Our great need is more men, and we want to build many more churches and schools so that many of the children now neglected may be looked after." Father Fraser says that in his district he lives with the Vice-Consul, Mgr. Wittib, in Ning Po. They also have main stations in the districts of Fengshan and Ninghai, but he travels all over that immense district at regular periods and with his companions gives the people all the spiritual consolations they require. The Chinese who convert are exacting. They are good Catholics and live up to their religion thoroughly. Father Fraser praises the country and the people in general, and is fully satisfied that if the conditions were only known that a great many more Catholic priests would take up the missionary service in China. He has learned several Chinese dialects, and besides speaks seven languages fluently. He is a very zealous and energetic priest, and a famous collector of funds for his missions—Catholic Balleto.

Do you know Jones? 'No.' 'He is a great man.' 'In what?' 'His extreme smallness.'

It is hard to do house work with a weak and aching back. Backache comes from sick kidneys, and what a lot of trouble sick kidneys cause. But they can't help it. If more work is put on them than they can stand it is not to be wondered that they get out of order. Doan's Kidney Pills are a specific for lame, weak or aching backs and for all kidney troubles. Mrs. Napoleon Lamour Smith's Falls, Ont., writes: "I take pleasure in writing you stating the benefit I have received by using Doan's Kidney Pills. About a year ago I was terribly afflicted with lame back, and was so bad I could not even sweep my own floor. I was advised to buy Doan's Kidney Pills, which I did, and with the greatest benefit. I only used three boxes and I am as well as ever. I highly recommend these pills to any sufferer from lame back and kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or for \$1.25, all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. "When ordering direct specify 'Doan's'."

'He is irreplaceable.' 'Indeed!' 'Yes, he'd laugh at any funeral.' 'Don't you believe it. He will ultimately attend one that he won't laugh at.' 'Whose?' 'His own.'

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.

He is the most contrary man I ever saw.

'As for instance.'

'He always uses his left hand to be different from right handed people.'

'And when he meets left handed people?'

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 Rheumatoid Pills. Price a box 50c.

What are you doing for a living? 'My wife keeps boarders.'

'Does it pay?'

'No.'

'Why?'

'Because the boarders don't.'

Milburn's Liniment cures Dandruff.

'What a beautiful hat?'

'Hat?'

'Yes.'

'Where?'

'On that lady.'

'Oh, is that a hat?'

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 50c.

I am awfully busy.

'Doing what?'

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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 25 and 50 cts.

His language seemed a trifle raw.

'Though he had promised to be good for when the furnace will not draw God resolutions saw no wood.'

There is nothing harsh about Lax-Laver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sickness. Price 25 cts.

'Money talks.'

'Yes, and it speaks every tongue known to man.'

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HAD HEART TROUBLE

NERVES WERE ALL UNSTRUNG.

Wherever there is any weakness of the heart or nerves, flagging energy or physical breakdown, the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will soon produce a healthy, strong system.

Miss Jessie Eustace, Arkona, Ont., writes:—"It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you stating the benefit I have received by using your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. This spring I was all run down and could hardly do any work. I went to a doctor and he told me I had heart trouble and that my nerves were all unstrung. I took his medicine, as he ordered me to do, but it did me no good. I was working in a printing office at the time, and my doctor said it was the type setting caused the trouble, but I thought not. My father advised me to buy a box of your pills as he had derived so much benefit from them. Before I had finished one box I noticed a great difference, and could work from morning to night with out any smothering feeling or hot flashes. I can recommend them highly to all nervous and run down people."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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