

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1910

Vol. XXXIX, No. 33

Tea Party Supplies.

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.

SODA DRINKS.

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

We have just been appointed Agents for the

Land of Evangeline Pure Apple Cider

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.

A READY SELLER.

In Casks, Pints and Split Bottles. 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.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery,
QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

A. E. McEACHEN

The Shoeman,

HAS BOUGHT THE BALANCE OF

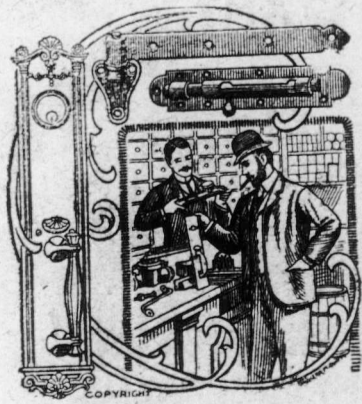
Prowse Bros. Stock of Shoes.

Look out for Bargains.

500 PAIRS AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

A. E. McEACHEN,

THE SHOEMAN,
82 and 84 Queen Street



For New Buildings

We carry the finest line of Hardware

Architects, Builders and Contractors, will find our line of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and improved, and of the highest standard of merit in quality and durability.

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.

une 12, 1907.

For Hay and Harvest Time

A Barometer is a serviceable friend. We have good ones you will find very handy. We sell at from \$3.25 up. Printed instructions go with each instrument. Thermometers, Telescopes, Field Glasses, Eye Protectors. Marine Also in stock.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

Far-Sightedness

—OR—

Near-Sightedness

Uncorrected by glasses, imposes a severe tax on the eyes, which are needlessly weakened by the strain involved in trying to misuse them. Defects in vision grow, like weeds, without cultivation, and it's dangerous to overlook them. Whatever may be thought of a tax on income, a tax on the sight will never do, as it is apt to leave taxers out of sight.

Should you need glasses, better have your eyes tested and fitted at once. You will find our prices quite reasonable.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

Dominion Coal Company

RESERVE COAL.

As the season for importing Coal in this Province is again near, we beg to advise dealers and consumers of Coal that we are in a position to grant orders for cargoes of Reserve, Sreened, Run of mine, Nut and Slack Coal, F. O. B., a leading piers Sydney, Glace Bay or Louisburg, C. B.

Prices quoted on application, and all orders will receive our careful attention by mail or wire.

Reserve Coal is well known all over this Island, and is most extensively used for domestic and steam purposes.

Schooners are always in demand during the season and chartered at highest current rates of freight. Good despatch guaranteed schooners at loading piers.

Peake Bros. & Co.,

Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 21, 1909—41

Fraser & McQuaid,

Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,
Souris, P. E. Island.

A. L. Fraser, M.P. | A. F. McQuaid, B.A.
Nov. 10, 1909—2m.

J. A. Mathieson, N. C. E. A. MacDonald Jas. D. Stewart.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,
Newson's Block, Charlottetown.
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
P. O. Building, Georgetown.

Cardinal Vaughan.

(Montreal Gazette.)

"Virtue could see to do what Virtue would

By her own radiant light, though sun and moon

Were in the flat sea sunk."—Milton

The Cardinal-Archbishops of Westminster have entered into history in a way characteristic of men of their rank in earlier historic periods. Wiseman—1850-1865—was a man of singular genius and equally singular courage. When he was made Archbishop of Westminster and Cardinal in 1850 he had to face a totally unexpected storm. There was nothing in the choice of his title from which offence should have been taken. All the Episcopal titles of the revived hierarchy were taken from the non-Episcopal towns. And the formal declaration of his elevation was made in the customary form. But owing to political exigencies an attack on papal aggression was popular, and was adopted for the usual purpose of catching votes—a business for which men will always be found willing to make sacrifice of morality. Wiseman, however, was able to write down all unpopularity, and when he died in 1865 his funeral in London was little less than royal in its character.

His successor, Cardinal Manning, was more fortunate in his experience of public opinion. He became a Catholic in 1851. Archbishop of Westminster in 1865, Cardinal in 1875; he died in 1892. His becoming a Catholic did not excite much comment, inasmuch as the Oxford movement of 1833 had sent many men into the Roman Communion of more remarkable powers and character. His accession to Wiseman, though not unopposed in the Church and among high dignitaries, was generally expected, and once confirmed, was accepted and approved alike by the hierarchy and the people. That he should also be made a Cardinal was also in the nature of things. Like Wiseman, he was a fighter, full of resource and courage; and his publications were many and able. His vigorous propandism of what was popularly termed ultramontane principles and doctrine, never seemed to excite any hostility out of his own church, and after 1870 little criticism was heard. His ceaseless activity in good works, his sympathy with the poor and the laboring classes, gave him great popularity. He was offered, and was able to accept, public recognition, place and temporary office on Commissions, etc., which would have been out of the question with his predecessor.

Cardinal Newman was, of course, never an Archbishop, and was little in touch with the public, but his mere presence in the Roman Catholic Church, not to speak of his many works of genius, gave him an ascendancy which probably no other man of his age enjoyed. His serene and saintly character, his conspicuous place as, above all things, an English gentleman, enabled him at all times to confer on his colleagues and on any cause of theirs, an authority they could not have won from the influence of any other man. He in effect made the whole course of things more easy for the Bishops of the Catholic Church in England from 1843 down to his death in 1890. Even the little fiasco of 1870 made by the publication of his letter on the definition of the dogma was no injury to him or his at first startled colleagues. His explanation and defence were easy enough; and as for the non-Catholic world, Newman's "independent attitude" encouraged, or enabled, many to say they were willing to go as far as Newman went—which was making a large concession.

The successor of Cardinal Manning in 1892, Cardinal Vaughan was more fortunate than all his predecessors. His life in two splendid volumes by Mr. J. G. Smead-Cox will be widely read and commented on. When Dr. Vaughan, who had been Bishop of Salford, became Archbishop of Westminster in 1892, all the favoring fortunes of life seemed to make for his happiness. He was of good old English Catholic family. His brothers and sisters had become priests and nuns. His character was high, remote and saintly, in a manly way much respected by the English nation. He was a man of much energy, who had studied much, travelled much, accomplished much, and had long exhibited at once his taste and capacity for the teaching and governing of young men and especially of priests. All the accumulated favor which Wiseman, Newman and

Manning had won from the educated, and even the uneducated, ranks of the English people, from the world of statesmen, the world of scholarship, the world of letters, descended naturally on the head of Herbert Vaughan. Among the ranks of his own people he was not intimately known. His vocation had not called him into popular functions. He had in his own mind devoted himself to the mission field in Wales, where he was born. Destiny, or what he would properly have called the Providence of God, called him into other duties out of the range of everyday popular vision. But his character and accomplishments like his could not be concealed from the Catholic populace; and his appointment was received with feelings of pride and satisfaction, and with a certain degree of awe at his well-understood austerity of character.

Mr. Smead-Cox is, we understand, the nephew of Cardinal Vaughan, and was on such terms with him as to make his occasional personal revelations and anecdotes valuable additions to the volumes. The author speaks modestly of his own share in illustrating the character of the Cardinal. We are disposed to find in the work of the editor evidences of excellent taste and judgment, a disposition to discuss controversial matters in a frank and fearless way, an admirable power of narrative, a due sense of proportion in regard to subjects and a singularly correct and sympathetic appreciation of the spiritual side of Cardinal Vaughan's life which calls for constant treatment. It is not an easy task to deal with private prayers and devotions; with aspirations, vows, exaltations; with pious practices not common to even priests; with self-denials and self-punishments, without in some chance way offending against what the world calls common sense, and what may only be a dilgence of perception in spiritual matters. The author seems to us to have performed this part of his duty in so natural a manner that the reader seldom realizes that it is not usual, and is never surprised.

The Vaughans are said to possess a family record which runs back some thirteen hundred years. That will do for antiquity. They were Loyalists in the time of Charles I., Jacobites in the time of James II., and Catholics always. A strain of Toryism descended to Cardinal Vaughan which marked his conduct of the "Tablet," and which was gradually confirmed according as the Church party in England saw the need for religious education which the Whig and Liberal Governments were not willing to concede. The author is of opinion that the alliance which once prevailed between the Whig Government and the Catholics for some time after 1829 was due to Catholic gratitude for Catholic Emancipation, which the Whigs had favored though they did not grant. A study of facts, dates, acts and discussions would reveal that the Catholic gratitude was based on very slight grounds, Catholic emancipation was not an affair of 1829. The Penal Laws were part of Whig history from 1688. The Amelioration began in the 18th century; three acts were passed during the reign of Lord North and three during the ascendancy of Pitt. The Whigs showed a remarkable willingness to drop the subject whenever it became inconvenient. And the act of 1829 was passed by Peel and Wellington. If Catholic gratitude is due anywhere it is due very largely to Catholic bishops and priests (who are generally the best friends of their people) and to the more or less happy accident of the agency of Daniel O'Connell.

It is the earliest career of Cardinal Vaughan that is interesting. Born in 1832, young Vaughan was well educated at home, and then at Stonyhurst. There are no wonders to tell of his school days; he was just the average English boy, plus a religious training impressed on him by his mother. At sixteen he found his vocation. At nineteen he left for Rome to study for the priesthood. There he made the acquaintance of Aubrey de Vere and Dr. Manning. He was ordained at Lucca in 1854; and was at Rome on the occasion of the promulgation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. From this time forward whoever wishes to understand the life and character of Herbert Vaughan must give up altogether the usual notions of human conduct and live wholly in a spiritual atmosphere. The usual way of the average worldling in regard to religion and its meaning, its sanctions, its responsibilities was almost unknown to Father Vaughan. Everything spiritual and religious, every least detail, tradition, practice and belief, was so real to him that all

else was unreal. He was an enthusiastic on what may be called the Chivalry of the Cross.

Contrary to his own wish he was no sooner in England than he was made vice-president of St. Edmund's College, which was for the training both of priests and laymen. He came under the immediate influence of Manning and became an Oblate of St. Charles. The author gives us an account of difficulties which arose. There were two parties in the Catholic Church in England—not differing in faith or obedience but in objects and means. To define them is difficult, but they resolved themselves into Manningites. At first the Anti-Manningites won; and Manning and Vaughan were compelled to withdraw from St. Edmund's. Rome had so decided.

Father Vaughan now became possessed by a passion for creating a college for the education of priests for the foreign missions. By the encouragement of Cardinal Wiseman, who had long in secret had the same passion, Vaughan travelled in South America in 1863, and under every sort of difficulty, discouragement, and even danger, he succeeded in collecting in cash some £11,000 for his college. While he was thus occupied abroad, Cardinal Wiseman died, and Dr. Manning became Archbishop of Westminster in 1869. The new project had now an active patron. It was begun in 1865 at Mill Hill in an empty house, with one professor and one student, and very little to eat or drink. Indeed, the details are rather pathetic. But a cheerful courage, perseverance and religious sincerity ultimately made the college a success, and we read that missionaries from it are "at work in the Philippines, in Uganda, Madras, in New Zealand, in Borneo, in Labuan, in the basin of the Congo, in Kashmir and Kafiristan." To this college Cardinal Vaughan came to die, and there he is buried.

In 1868 he purchased the "Tablet," which after a stormy and struggling career, became in his hands one of the ablest papers in Great Britain and a successful property. It has been in a general way the organ of the strongest pro-Papal forces, and owing to educational and other questions somewhat Conservative in its political leanings. Dr. Vaughan's belief was that a newspaper existed, not to follow opinion, but to create, correct and guide it. This role has been followed strictly by "The Tablet," not always, of course, with cordial assent by its constituency, but quite unflinchingly and in the end with success. "The Tablet," of course, took strongly the side of the Council (for the minority was small) in regard to the dogma of Papal Infallibility; and in consequence of the very improper publication of Dr. Newman's hasty private letter, the "Tablet" took ground against him and those who sided with him. Lord Acton's letters show how bitter the private feeling was. But the publication of Lord Acton's letters five-and-twenty years after they were written was an act of bad faith (as we pointed out at the time), quite as bad as the publication of Newman's letter, which was stolen from a desk at Rome and published as an interesting item of news.

In 1872 the activities of Dr. Vaughan were turned into a new direction. Dr. Turner, the Bishop of Salford, died suddenly. Father Vaughan's merits were championed by Archbishop Manning; and he was duly appointed by the Holy See. The rumors that he was so appointed contrary to the wish of the local Chapter were untrue; the Chapter had adopted him. For twenty years he devoted himself to his labors as Bishop of Salford—the education of the clergy, the education of the people, the creation of a strong temperance public opinion. He had many difficulties with the religious Orders, each ambitious of doing its own work well; but the constitutions were not large enough for all. There were times when he had some difficulties even with Cardinal Manning, who got opinionative as he got older; but to the end the Cardinal continued to pave the way for Bishop Vaughan to be his successor. With that part of the record we have not at present space to deal; but may return to it at a later date. These preliminary observations may excite the interest of our readers in the further history of a very notable man.

M. J. G.

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.

Severe Pains In The Liver, Had Several Doctors.

A COMPLETE CURE EFFECTED BY A FEW VIALS OF MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Mr. F. H. Wood, Crystal, Ont., writes: "For several years I was greatly troubled with severe pains in the liver. I had several doctors attend me but without any success. At last I was advised to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and after taking a few vials I was completely cured. It is now, about six months since I took them, and I have had no return of my trouble since. I can honestly recommend them to every person who is troubled the same as I was."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c per vial of 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers or will be mailed direct, on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

It was in a city hospital that a man refused to undergo an operation for appendicitis until his minister could be present.

"What do you want the minister here for?" asked the surgeon.

"Because I want to be opened with prayer," was the reply.

Minard's Liniment Cures colds, etc.

"After all, a man who marries takes a big chance."

"You're right. I have a friend who contracted a severe case of hay fever immediately after he had married a grass widow."

A Sensible Merchant.

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."

"Did you hear the awful shriek that engine gave as it flew by?" asked the first man as they approached a railroad crossing.

"Yes. What caused it?" rejoined his companion.

"I presume the engineer had it by the throttle."

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Bliffers—Who says women have no heads for business? There's a woman made \$50,000 by simply turning her hand over.

Whiffers—Pshaw! How?

Bliffers—She turned it over to Mr. Bullion, and now she's Mrs. Bullion.

Milburn's Stimulating Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 25c and 50c.

"Don't you know that little boy who sweat don't go to heaven?"

"That all right, mister. I'd rather be with pa, anyhow."

Sprained Arm.

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

"He was always a lucky fellow." "What do you mean?"

"When he fell out of his airship he plumped straight through the skylight of a hospital."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Troubled with Heart

NERVES WERE ALL UNSTRUNG

Mrs. Oscar Hamilton, Forest Glen, N.S., writes:—"I can truthfully say that Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have been a great friend to me. A few years ago I was very much troubled with my heart and my nerves were all unstrung. I had terrible pains all through my body. I was weak and had frequent and severe dizzy spells, and was continuously having to consult doctors. I had Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills recommended to me and after having taken a box they appeared to help me so much I continued to take them, and was soon able to do my work again. For this I am very grateful and would advise all people with weak heart or unstrung nerves to give them a thorough trial."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are the original heart and nerve cure and are sold at all dealers for 50c per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, or will be mailed direct, on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.