

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, 1909

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 52

"PERIQUE."

Dark Cut Tobacco in tins and packages. This is one of the

COOLEST SMOKES

ket. Try a 10 cent package. You'll enjoy it. All up-to-date grocers and druggists sell it.

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We carry the finest line of Hardware to be found in any store.

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, Law & Peardon.

June 12, 1907.

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Fall and Winter 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

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, Screened, Run of mine, Nu and Slack Coal, F. O. B., at loading piers Sydney, Glouce Bay or Louisburg, C. B.

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Peake Bros. & Co.,

Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.

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

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We fit spectacles and eyeglasses up, both in frames and in rimless, after testing each eye separately or on Drs. prescription.

E. W. TAYLOR,

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St. Dunstan's College, "	Interior St. Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown
Notre Dame Convent, "	View of Charlottetown from Victoria Park
Hillsborough Bridge	
Soldiers Monument	

Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents.

Victoria Row, Charlottetown	Pioneer Family, five generations
Black Horse Point, "	Among the Birches
City Hospital, "	A Morning Walk, Bonshaw
Travellers Rest, "	Trout Fishing
Str. Minto in ice	A Rustic Scene
Apple Blossoms	North Cape
Travellers Rest	By Still Waters
Beautiful Autumn	The Border of the Woods
Terrace of Rocks	Harvesting Scene
Catching Smelts at S'Side	A Shady Nook
Sunset at S'Side Harbor	Surf Bathing, North Cape
Summer S. Summerside	Looking Seaward
High School, "	

We also have a large variety of Comic Cards at one cent each. Any number of cards will be sent by mail providing one cent extra is added for each 10 cards.

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.

The Church in France.

With the generality of people are fairly conversant with the unfortunate results of the anti-clerical legislation in France, few are aware of the exact nature of that legislation or know its precise purport. In the splendid article on the history of France in Vol. VI. of the Catholic Encyclopedia, the author considers recent events at great length, and says in reference to the popular law.

The Law of Associations of July 1, 1901, provided that no congregation, whether of men or of women, could be formed without a legislative act, which act should determine the functions of such congregation. Thus ended the regime of tolerance to congregations of women which had been inaugurated by the Empire. Congregations previously authorized and those which should subsequently obtain authorization had, according to this law, the status of "moral persons"; "but this status held them to an obligation and kept them perpetually under a threat. On the one hand, it was enacted that they must each year draw up a list of their members, an inventory of their possessions, and a statement of their receipts and expenses, and must present these documents to the prefectural authority upon demand. On the other hand, it was provided that, to deprive any congregation of its authorization, nothing more was required than an ordinary decree of the Council of Ministers. And lastly, these authorized congregations could found "new establishments" only in virtue of a decree of the Council of State, and the Council of State, in interpreting the law, considers that there is a "new establishment" when laymen in cooperation with one or more members of a congregation set up a school or a hospital. If the master of an industrial enterprise rewards a sister for teaching or caring for the children of his workmen, the law considers that there is a new establishment, for which an authorization of the Council of State is necessary. As for the unauthorized congregations, the Law of 1901 declared them dissolved, allowing them three months to apply for authorization. Congregations which should reform after dissolution, or which should in the future be formed without authorization, were, by the same law, made liable to pains and penalties (fines of from 16 to 5000 francs; terms of imprisonment of from 8 days to one year.) Double penalties were to be inflicted on founders and administrators, and the act of providing premises for, and thus abetting, the operations of such congregations was, in 1902, declared an offence entailing the same penalties. Moreover, the law made every member of an unauthorized religious congregation responsible of directing any teaching establishment, or of teaching in one, under pain of fine or imprisonment, and this offence might entail the closing of the establishment. The Government found itself face to face with 17,000 unauthorized congregations, it decided to dissolve all of them without exception—educational establishments, industrial establishments, contemplative establishments, though charitable establishments were tolerated provisionally.

From another point of view the law was singularly arbitrary and juridically defective; it struck at every member of a religious congregation who was not secularized, but it did not precisely state what constituted secularization. It is sufficient, for secularization to be effective and sincere, that the religious—or, to employ the current French term, the congregationalist—should be freed from his vows and should re-enter the diocese from which he originally came. The prevalent legal opinion does not admit this; it admits the right of the courts to ascertain whether other elements of fact do not result in a virtual persistence of the congregation. Thus the courts may regard as religious persons who, in longer such; and the fact of being a congregationalist, which fact constitutes an offence, is not a precise, material fact, defined and limited by the letter of the enactment; it is a point upon which the interpretation of the courts remains the sovereign authority.

The principles of liquidation were as follows: Property belonging to congregations before their entrance into the congregation, or acquired since that time, whether by acquisition independent of testamentary provision (ab intestat) or by legacy to direct heirs, was to be restored to them. Gifts and bequests made otherwise than in this direct line could not be legally claimed by such former congregationalists unless they established the point that they had not been intermediaries (personae interpositae). Benefactions to con-

gregations could be reclaimed by the benefactors or their heirs within a term of six months. After these deductions made by the congregationalists and their benefactors, the residue of the estate of the congregation was to be subject to the disposition of the courts. The law refused to recognize that property created by the labour or thrift of the congregationalists necessarily ought to be distributed among them, and it was held sufficient that, by an administrative ruling of August 16, 1901, provision was made for allowances; to former congregationalists who had no means of subsistence or who should establish the fact of having been the labourers or the contributors to the acquisition of the property under liquidation.

The judicial liquidation of the congregational estates had some serious consequences. The Chamberlain perceived that too often the liquidators intentionally complicated the business with which they were charged (it being to their interest to multiply lawsuits the expenses of which could not in any case fall upon them) and that the personal profits derived by the liquidators from these operations were exorbitant. In confiding so delicate a business to irresponsible functionaries, the framers of the Law of 1901 had committed a grave error of judgment. On December 31, 1907, the Senate resolved to nominate a commission of inquiry to examine the accounts of the liquidators, and the report of this commission, published early in September, 1908, revealed enormous irregularities. It was to satisfy these belated misgivings that the Government, in February, 1908, introduced a bill substituting for the irresponsible judicial liquidation an administrative liquidation under the control of the prefects. But this provision applied only to the congregations, which shall be dissolved hereafter; what has happened in the past twenty years is irreparable, and when Catholic publicists speak of "the evaporation of the famous milliard of the Law of 1901" are painfully embarrassed.

Anarchist Ferrer.

The following extracts from a comprehensive article from a correspondent, writing from Namur Belgium to the New York Freeman's Journal, will enable our readers to form some conception of the character of Ferrer, concerning whom the newspapers have had much to say. Ferrer was born some fifty years ago in a village within a short distance of Barcelona. His father was a cooper. Whilst yet young he manifested republican and atheistic tendencies.

Compromised in the revolutionary movement in Catalonia, he left Spain in 1885 and established himself in Paris where he gained a living by teaching Spanish. When he had abandoned his wife and family and during his stay in the French capital his wife, provoked by his ill-treatment, attempted his life with a revolver, for which she underwent a year's imprisonment. At Paris Ferrer got introduced to certain wealthy lady, Mlle. Maurin, to whom he gave Spanish lessons. This lady died some ten years ago, having bequeathed to her teacher a house property valued at 750,000 francs. This property was left him for the foundation of a model infant asylum or orphanage at Barcelona, of which Ferrer was to have been the director. Instead, the Spanish professor employed some of the money thus placed at his disposal to open, about seven years ago, the Escuela Moderna, or Modern School, which became a seminary for the inculcation and propagation of revolutionary and anarchist principles. Sig. Coppola, an Italian gentleman who had been Mlle. Maurin's man of business, roundly accused Ferrer of an abuse of confidence. The director of the Modern School was careful to conceal his true character from the Paris lady, proposing before her ultra-conservative and religious opinions. Sig. Coppola states that one day at Milan, Mlle. Maurin received from Ferrer the gift of a beautiful statue of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel. Ferrer pretended that he had converted this lady to his way of thinking. Nothing of the kind. In her last will she states that she dies in the bosom of the Catholic Church, and she left 3,000 francs for Masses for the repose of her soul and that of her mother. The property Ferrer thus inherited and which he unjustly diverted from its proper object was the foundation of his fortune. It enabled him to open a publishing house at Barcelona, from which he issued numerous editions of the most revolutionary literature. The Madrid correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph plies intimations that the so-called noble spirit

who died for justice and truth was nothing but a vile exploiter. At his death he was worth about \$400,000, the bulk of which he made over by will to his mistress at Barcelona, Salsada Villafrales, bequeathing to his daughters only the sum that by law he was obliged to leave them."

Let us take a glance at the theories of which Ferrer was both the exponent and the propagandist. We shall see that they were inimical to social and religious peace; their logical issue could only be political and social anarchy. In the first place the man denied the existence of God; he held that the Divinity is only a myth, an invention of the priests. Property, he maintained, was the product of spoliation; industrialists and traders simply thieves; the national flag is a mere rag; the bourgeoisie should be exterminated as vermin; the magistracy should be abolished; armies suppressed. This was the program he expounded in Paris, it was also his program in the Modern School of Barcelona, developed, however, with caution so as not to draw upon him the attention of the police authorities. What light is thrown on Ferrer's character by the following extracts from a letter he wrote to one of his friends: "In order not to frighten the public or to afford a pretext to the Government to close my institution, I have called it the Modern School, instead of the School of Anarchists. The aim of my propaganda is, I acknowledge frankly, to form a school of convinced Anarchists. My efforts are directed to provoking a revolution. We must teach the young that against the police and against torture there is only one means of defence—The bomb or poison."

There seems now no doubt that he was the prime mover and organizer of the insurrectionary movement in Barcelona which last July resulted in the loss of so many lives and the destruction of so much property. And yet we are asked by his friends to believe that his temperament was far more that of a philanthropist and dreamer than that of a revolutionary conspirator."

The Spanish Government has been severely censured. King Alfonso held up as a monster and threatened with reprisals, because the sentence of the court-martial was carried out. But if we reflect for a moment on the events which have given Barcelona so unfavorable a reputation during the last quarter of a century, we shall find ample justification for the course taken by the Spanish authorities. During the twenty-five years ending with 1908 there have been no less than 114 bomb outrages in the headquarters of Spanish Anarchists by which 64 persons have been killed and 241 wounded. During that year 15 bombs exploded, killing two persons and wounding 17, and in the last five months there have been 18 bombs—some of which did not explode—causing injuries to six persons. Barcelona has become the haven of refuge for Anarchists from all parts of the world. It is estimated that several thousand of these "undesirables" are congregated within its walls. Here are a few specimens of their exploits. On the 15th of September, 1893, the Anarchist Paulino Pallies hung a bomb at Marshal Martinez Campos which that officer was engaged in reviewing the troops. Two persons and the Marshal's horse were killed, 12 persons were grievously injured. On the 9th of November of the same year, at Barcelona, Santiago Salvador, aided by six accomplices, threw two bombs among the spectators during the representation of William Tell at the Lyceum Theatre, killing no fewer than 20 persons and severely injuring 80 others. Again, in June, 1896, while a procession of the Blessed Sacrament was passing through the streets of the city bombs were thrown killing 12 persons and injuring 44, among the victims being many children. The attempt on the life of the king on his marriage-day, May 31, 1906, is still fresh in the public memory. On that occasion 28 persons were killed and 40 injured. The perpetrator of the outrage was the Anarchist Moral, a professor in Ferrer's school at Barcelona. The director of the school was suspected of complicity in the crime, and after having been kept in prison for about a year was released the evidence being insufficient to convict him of direct participation in the outrage."

In conclusion, the facts of the Ferrer question may be briefly stated as follows: 1. The Director of the Modern School of Barcelona was executed, not, as has been alleged, for his atheistic or Anarchist teachings, but for

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From impure blood comes Pimples, Boils, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Festering Sores, Rash, Constipation, Headaches, etc.

Get pure blood and keep it pure by removing every trace of impure morbid matter from the system by using BUCKLE'S BLOOD BITTERS.

Mrs. Fred. Biggs, Kingston, Ont., writes—"I was completely run down, my blood was out of order, and I used to get so weak I would be compelled to stay in bed for weeks at a time. I could not eat, was pale and thin; every one thought I was going into consumption. I tried everything and different doctors until a friend advised me to use Buckle's Blood Bitters. I did not have one bottle when my appetite began to improve. I had six bottles. I gained ten pounds in two weeks. When I began to take I only weighed ninety-three pounds. It just seemed to pull me from the grave as I never expected to be strong again. I will tell every sufferer of your wonderful medicine."

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having been the moving spirit in the rebellion at Barcelona in the month of July.

2. Ferrer was tried by the tribunal which investigates charges of insurrection in a district declared in a state of siege. The trial was public, and the accused was afforded all reasonable facilities for his defence.

3. The Court, composed of seven officers, chosen by lot, was unanimous in finding him guilty of the offences with which he was charged. It was equally unanimous in pronouncing the death sentence.

4. The public excitement on the occasion of the execution, and the demonstrations of protest, were inspired and organized by the Masonic sect, with a view principally to exploit the Anarchist's death in the interests of anti-clericalism.

5. Though Catholics, almost exclusively, were the victims of the riot and bloodshed in the capital of Catalonia, Catholics had no part or part in the punishment meted out to the organizer of the insurrection which cost so many lives and was responsible for the destruction of so many churches and religious institutions.

6. Enlightened and impartial opinion now recognizes that Francisco Ferrer has merited his desert.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

It is a mistaken notion that a plain woman is ever improved by having trills on her temper.

Sprained Arm.

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

The journals give too little space. To one plain fact, forsooth! The Arctic zone is not the place. To search for frozen truth.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

Millburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Millburn's. Price 20 and 25 cents.

Helen—"The friends of the bride-cake are going to give her a linen shower." Harold—"What's a linen shower?" Helen—"It's a shower in which the rain comes down in sheets."

There is nothing better about L. V. Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headaches, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sickness. Price 25c.

"Anyway," remarked the moralizer "justice is blind."

"Yes," replied the demoralizer, "but not so much so as the deluded man who goes to law with the idea that he is sure to get justice."

Troubled With Backache For Years.

Now Completely Cured By The Use Of DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Mrs. W. C. Doan, 13-Brighton St., London, Ont., writes—"It is with pleasure that I thank you for the good your Doan's Kidney Pills have done for me. I have been troubled with backache for years. Nothing helped me until a friend brought me a box of your Kidney Pills. I began to take them and took four boxes, and am glad to say that I am cured entirely and can do all my own work and feel as good as I used to before taken sick. I am positive Doan's Kidney Pills are all you claim them to be, and I advise all kidney sufferers to give them a fair trial."

Let Doan's Kidney Pills do for you what they have done for thousands of others. They cure all forms of kidney trouble and they cure it stay cured. Price, 50 cents per box or \$3.00 for six boxes at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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