

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SEIERS

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1907

Vol. XXXVI, No. 34

## 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 SUITE



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

We are headquarters for everything in

## Furniture and Carpets!

And we guarantee you

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) .....

## 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.**

## 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.

## M. De Mun on the Crisis.

(N. Y. Freeman's Journal.)

To the pages of the current number of the Dublin Review, Comte Albert de Mun, the leader of the Catholicist party of France, contributes in his own language, a voluminous article dealing with the present crisis in France.

No man is more competent to deal with the situation than this statesman and Academician, who from the first declaration of war upon the Church, has practically borne upon his own shoulders the responsibilities of dealing with the anti-Christian onslaught, in as far as the latter is concerned.

"The information which I give the public upon this matter, so serious, so complex and so difficult of realization for foreigners, deals," he declares, "with the present phase through which the crisis is passing."

It would appear, according to M. de Mun, that the apparent calm of the past three months has had the effect of deceiving people as to the real facts of the case. There is a tendency to believe that the French people have accepted the situation, and to forget that Separation was brought about by a veritable conspiracy which has been at work during the past quarter of a century, to destroy the religious life of the country. There was no question of giving the Catholic Church her freedom, but simply by confiscating her possessions, make it almost impossible for her to carry on the work of Christianity and Catholicity. And so people are deceived, because they still see the churches open, at least the majority of them, and even the Catholics of France do not realize the great change that has really taken place. The priest, according to the new law, is but a transient tenant of his church, under the supervision of the civil law.

"The effect of the Law of January 2, 1907 was to sequestrate Church property to the extent of \$120,000,000—the value of possessions and valuables which clearly were created by the generosity of the faithful and which, therefore, belonged to the Church in its own indefeasible right.

This large sum was to be devoted, it was declared, within at least six months, to works of beneficence from which the people were to derive the advantages. This has not as yet been done, and it is certain that many of the communes, knowing that they should be participating in the fruits of stolen property, have blankly refused to be aided by any sums arising therefrom. Masses for the dead are no longer said, an outrage which is especially odious, whilst the precarious nature of the temporary possession of the sacred vestments and relics, is shown by the behavior of the authorities on the feast of Joan of Arc.

The inventory, however, taken by the Government, indicated exactly for what end the appropriation was made. The eviction of the Bishops, and more particularly of the venerable Cardinal Richard, left nothing doubtful as to the real intentions of the Government.

The assertion that the Church was intransigent in her dealings with the State, is transparently false, in view of the fact that she had accepted Napoleon's Concordat in a measure in 1802, though her free action was considerably restricted in that measure.

She had accepted solely in the interests of peace; and that peace she secured for a century. It has been declared that the Pope could have saved the Church all this trouble and agony, and Catholics themselves have debated the matter. They forget, however, that if he had yielded, he would have betrayed his apostolic principles. If he could have accepted, he must assuredly would have done so.

As Mr. Wilfrid Ward pointed out in the Nineteenth Century last January, as long as "Article 8" of the Constitution allows the French Cabinet to assume, at any moment, the practical dictatorship of the country, deciding on all questions, either of Church or State; according as it sees fit and without reference to the rights of any body or corporation, there is no guarantee of liberty.

The virtual support accorded by the Government to the several attempts to form schismatic organizations, shows clearly enough that Clemenceau seriously meant his statement that "Roman discipline

was obnoxious to the Catholics of France." The Government went so far as to attempt to excite rebellion in the French episcopacy, by accusing the Pope of having prevaricated and dealt falsely both with the Bishops and the Government. The Submission to the Holy See of the former, when the Pope condemned their projected measure of compromise, shows how far they were from schismatic intrigue or disunion. Even M. Briand has paid his public tribute to the splendid unity of the episcopate during the entire crisis.

As for the affair of Monsignor Montagnini, the whole proceeding was so outrageously summary and unjust that the world could not fail to put the precise value upon that prelate's expulsion from French soil. No more scandalous infringement of international law has occurred since the days of Napoleon, and not even then.

The truth is that the policy of the Jacobins is to represent the Catholics to the world as the avowed enemies of their country, and the Churches as the ever seething source of conspiracy and intrigue.

There is no question, says M. de Mun that the Catholic party is opposed to ultra-radicalism tinged with masonic and anti-Christian hues. That they are opposed to liberalism in the real sense, is false and unproven. The Separation of Church and State, they knew to be the crowning act of a long war against Catholicity, and not at all a kind of pacific evolution of social life. That the present crisis will end in a new agreement with the Holy See, M. de Mun is convinced.

In the meantime, however, he fears a terrible upheaval of the whole social system.

## An Irish Judge on Religious Education.

At the annual meeting of the Clongowes Union, the Right Honorable Christopher Pallas, Lord Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer, spoke as follows:

Whilst you are here—for I speak more to the students of Clongowes than I do to the members of the Union—whilst you are here in a hot bed, I may say, of religious knowledge that has grown up with your growth no question ever suggests itself to your mind as to why there is a particular doctrine of the religion that you all so thoroughly believe in. Why, for instance, it is that the Church is infallible; why it is that you admit with unwavering faith the primacy of St. Peter; why none of the questions that agitate the world now ever present themselves to your own mind. This is all right, that is quite as it should be, that is the atmosphere of the Christian household. But we cannot forget, and you cannot forget, that you will not always live in this hotbed of religious knowledge. Those to whom I am addressing myself now must in a very short time go out and face the wintry blasts of religious criticism, and we in the Clongowes Union were most anxious that every boy that leaves his first Catholic educational establishment in Ireland should go forth from it equipped as aptly as his years enable him to be equipped with the armor that will enable him to resist the assaults that according to my experience, will meet him the very first year that he leaves Clongowes. Any one who is intimate as I am with medical schools in Dublin knows that a young Clongowes boy has to meet the very first year that he enters the medical schools. It is the same of the schools of every profession that I know; it is the same in ordinary conversation in the world. Now, our object is that every boy that leaves Clongowes should not only be a thoroughly good Christian, but that he should know why he is a good Christian, that it is not for him to say, "I believe this" and "I believe that," but we must also be able to say why I believe this, why I believe that. I believe that the examination in religious knowledge the result of which I have just announced, was exhibited upon that occasion, and I think I am not going very far astray, knowing the views of your Very Rev. Rector, in saying that not only will the facilities be very much increased during the coming year for the study of more advanced subjects in religious knowledge, but the examination that will be held next year will be in advanced subjects and more difficult. Our view is that every boy that leaves Clongowes should be able, intellect-

ually and intelligently to prove as a mere matter of natural theology the existence of God. Some of you may think it is puerile for me to suggest such a consideration. You won't be six months in the world before you will know that nearly a majority of the people that you meet will deny the existence of God, and will require you to prove it. We wish you also to be satisfied with another matter common to all Christian denominations, and that is the Divinity of Our Lord, the Second Person of the blessed Trinity, and that will involve a consideration of the authority of Scripture. We want you thirdly to be satisfied of this—the Infallibility of the Church which will carry with it the Primacy of St. Peter. I know that the legend of modern thought is, and despite all our Education Acts, to exclude from Government competitions all questions of religious knowledge. I know that the effect of that is to dissociate in a certain extent examinations in religious knowledge from secular studies, and to make some people believe that it is an easy subject, or a subject to which the intellects of the highest class ought not to devote themselves. But I wish to say now, after an experience of the world myself of upwards of 60 years, there is no subject that requires greater intellectual energy, that will more bring forward and bring out all the best qualities of the mind than that subject of religious knowledge. The matter was debated a long time ago—upwards of a year ago—at a meeting of the Committee that instituted these prizes. I wish to say that is the reason I joined in the institution of these prizes, and I wish it to be known, and I hope, appreciated by all."

## Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

Corpus Christi is a name well-known in Oxford, though to most it is the name of a college, and nothing more. Yet the very stones of that college cry out to the passerby, for carved on its grey front is the Sacred Host, borne along by angels; and in the dexter quarter of the college arms is "a pelican, or, vulnifying herself proper." The college was founded by Bishop Foxe of Winchester, in the early years of Henry VIII, who was, by the way, baptized by Foxe. Among its treasures are included a silver gilt salt-cellar, said to have been a pyx, a chalice and paten, said to be the only ones of pre-Reformation date in England; the crozier of the founder, richly carved, and displaying Our Lady, St. Peter, and the pelican; and a sapphire ring, given by the founder to the first president, and held by successive presidents ever since. Canon MacMullin was Fellow here before he became a Catholic, and Kéble was a member before he became Fellow of Oriel. James II has been greatly blamed because of his well-meant, but indirect action, of "intruding," as it is called, Catholic Fellows at Magdalen College—of giving Catholics, that is, some share in the possession of a college built for Catholics by a Catholic Bishop. Our pseudo historians are pleased to pass over the fact that Catholics were expelled wholesale from the Oxford Colleges when Elizabeth usurped the throne of the Queen whom she afterwards murdered. William Chadsey had been head of Corpus in Mary's reign—a noted scholar, who had disputed publicly with Cranmer, Vermigli, and Archbishop Philpot. Under Elizabeth he was turned out from his presidency, from his canonry at Christ Church, and from the rest of his preferments, and thrown into the Fleet Prison, where he died. An utterly undistinguished man was "intruded" by Queen Bess. In 1568 the Fellows elected Robert Harrison president, but as he and they were Catholics, at least in heart, Bess insisted on their electing William Cole instead, and when they refused, deprived them all and put Cole in. He was the first married president, and is said by Antony Wood to have "acted so foolishly by defrauding the college" that Bishop Horne, the visitor of the college, threatened to remove him, but was unable, as Cole seems to have had some hold over Horne. Yet in our pageant James II is made out to be a tyrant, and the "good Queen Bess" is glorified.—Oxoniana in Catholic Weekly.

We shall esteem it a favor if you remit now your subscription for 1907.

## You're Losing Money

If you do not buy your Piano, Organ or Sewing Machine from Miller Bros. Having no big commission to pay they save you that amount. Write for particulars.

## A BAD STOMACH! THAT IS THE SECRET OF DYSPEPSIA.

This disease assumes so many forms that there is scarcely a complaint it may not resemble in one way or another. Among the most prominent symptoms are constipation, sour stomach, variable appetite, distress after eating, etc.

## BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

is a positive cure for dyspepsia and all stomach troubles. It stimulates secretion of the saliva and gastric juices to facilitate digestion, purifies the blood and tones up the entire system.  
Mrs. M. A. McNeil, Brook Village, N.S., writes: "I suffered from dyspepsia, loss of appetite and bad blood. After taking a few bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, I was enabled to eat and sleep as usual. I feel the good effects of the medicine. I can eat anything now without any ill after effects and am strong and well again."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

"You'd better get out. Here comes that idiot Boreham, and he's got a story he thinks is new that he'll insist on handing you."  
"No, he won't. 'I'm immune."  
"How's that?"  
"I told him the story."

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."

Father—Well, how does your husband succeed with his art? Does he do any pictures? Daughter—I should think so! Why, there is not a single one left of those you gave us for a wedding present!

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Outing—I suppose it did make you feel mean. Dubbs—Well, I should say! Why, I felt like a plugged nickel! Outing—Ah! But what a blessing it is that we never feel quite as bad as we look.

## 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 50c a box.

There was a boy in school who was chewing gum and had his feet out in the aisle. His teacher said, "Johnny, take the gum out of your mouth and put your feet in."

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 20 and 25 cents, all dealers.

If you can't be careful of what you say, be careful to whom you say it.—Rolla New Era.

Generally a man seeks your advice he generally wants your praise.—Chesterfield.

## 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.

Teacher—With whom did Achilles fight at the battle of Troy?  
Pupil—Pluto.  
Teacher—Wrong. Try again.  
"Nero."  
Teacher—How do you do?  
"Then it must have been Hector. I knew it was one of our three dogs."  
—London Mail.

## Was A Total Wreck From Heart Failure

In such cases the action of **MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS**

in quieting the heart, restoring its normal beat and imparting tone to the nerve centres, is, beyond all question, marvelous.

Mr. Darius Carr, Geary, N.B., writes: "It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you a few lines to let you know the great blessing your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have been to me. I was a total wreck from heart failure and my wife advised me to take your pills. After using two boxes I was restored to perfect health. I am now 62 years old and feel almost as well as I did at 20." Price 50 cents per box or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.