

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29, 1911

Vol. XL, No. 48



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CRANBERRIES.

We have on hand a quantity of good Island Cranberries at 8 cents per quart.

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CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES

On hand, including Raisins, Currants, Extracts, Spices, Peels, Nuts, Confectionery, etc.

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QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

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**New Gold Filled Frames
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We make no charge for testing each eye separately to see if you need glasses, and they can be ordered or not at a future time, just as you please. We keep a record of test so that when desired we can fit you with any style of lenses or mountings wished for and at a moderate price.

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BRIGHT CUT TOBACCO!

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All Grocers and Druggists sell it.

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just opening and requesting that you look over their stock of ladies' and men's Coats, Sweater Coats, Furs, ladies' and men's Suits, Blankets and Blanket Cloths, children's Sample Coats at reduced prices. You will be satisfied that we give you always good quality for a reasonable price.

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The Catholic Encyclopedia

VOL. XII.

Prout, Father

This biography of the author of "The Bells of Shandon" is written for the twelfth volume of the Catholic Encyclopedia by Thomas K. Woodcock, and is a bright and interesting short sketch of the life and work of the Irish poet and prose master. Francis Sylvester Mahony or O'Mahony, generally known as Father Prout, whose brilliant career as a journalist and literateur covered a period of thirty years in London and Paris was born at Cork on 31 Dec., 1804, and in 1832 was ordained priest at Louisa, a step against which practically all his religious superiors had advised him. Although he is popularly best known as the author of the famous Irish lyric, Mahony's title to literary fame rests more securely upon the collection of writings known as the "Reliques of Father Prout," which is a classic of its kind, and if, during the long period in which he was identified with various journalistic work in England and France, he did not exercise his priestly functions, he never wavered in his deep loyalty to the Church, "rooted his office daily, and received the last sacraments at the hands of his old friend, Abbe Rogerson, who has left abundant testimony of his excellent dispositions." His death took place at Paris, 18 May, 1866.

Thoroughly at home in the French and Italian languages, and a ready writer of rhythmic verse in English, his writings, such as "The Rogueries of Tom Moore," "An Apology for Lent," and "Literature and the Jesuits," display an extraordinary mixture of erudition, fancy and wit, such as is practically without parallel in contemporary literature.

No complete biography of "Father Prout" has yet been written, and but fragmentary materials are now available.

Property

The notion of property, taken in its strict sense, applies to absolute ownership only. Both in its legal and philosophical aspect V. Cathelin's article on Property in Volume XII of the Catholic Encyclopedia leaves nothing to be desired, and whether the reader be a disciple of Smith, Ricardo, Say, or of Montesquieu or Wagner, he can find no fault with the author's concise and admirably well balanced article.

Considering that the subject is covered in a little over eight columns, it is an eminently practical treatise, and its seven sections include the Notion of Property, Classes of Property, Possession, Opponents of Private Property, Inalienable Justification of Private Property, The Doctrine of the Catholic Church, and the Economic Theory Based on the Natural Law, with an excellent philosophical explanation, in over three columns.

According to Roman jurists, perfect ownership is defined as the right to dispose perfectly of a material thing, so far as it is not forbidden by law. This is also the definition of Blackstone, and is found in the French civil code and in the code of the German Empire. Property is either individual or collective, public or private. State and Church Property being considered the property of a public community, and in considering the object of ownership property may be either moveable or immovable. These various distinctions are discussed and explained in the first two sections.

Although Possession "is nine points of the law" it differs essentially from property, for its general meaning denotes the state of possessing something, and that possession which is unjust carries with it no right whatever. "The basic reason why possession must not be neglected when ownership is disputed is that under normal conditions possession is the result of ownership," for, generally speaking, the possessor is the owner of a thing.

Those communists and socialists whose aim is the abolition of all private property base their reasoning upon a total misunderstanding of human nature as it is, and were their so-called utilitarian theories put into local practice, the results would be disastrous. So, too, the Agrarian theory (see AGRARIANISM), which proposes the communist condonation of ground rents, proceeds from false premises and arrives at conclusions which are impracticable.

Opinions differ widely, however, in regard to the foundation of private property from personality, and Bluntli, Stahle, and others hold similar views. Illustration of the flimsy foundation of many of these varying opinions, the primitive contract of Grotius and Puffendorf is based on the supposition, which has never been and never

could be proved, that such a contract ever has or must have taken place. Then again there is the legal hypothesis of Hobbes, which finds support in the writings of such men as Montesquieu, Trendelenburg, Wagner, and others. Most of the partisans of this theory, like Hobbes, proceed from the supposition that there is no natural right, properly so-called, but that every genuine right is a concession of the civil power, but in their superficial appreciation of actual facts, carried away by the philosophical vagaries of an imaginative prejudice, they are blind to the obvious truism that "a fact, like private property, cannot have its last and true reason in the civil law which vary with time and place." Look, as likewise the political economists above mentioned, such as Adam Smith, Ricardo, and Say, supports the untenable labor theory by which every man has the exclusive right to the products of his labor, but this is not so on its face the final answer, since the right to the products of one's labor cannot be the ultimate source and basis of the right of property; "the laborer can call the product of his work his own only when the material on which he works is his property, and then the question arises how he came to be the owner of the material."

Turning from these many theories and opinions, all of them based, however, upon a mutually materialistic principle in their essential abrogation of a natural (Christian) philosophy, the Doctrine of the Catholic Church (Section VI), as directly opposed to the theories of the Circumcellions, Waldenses, and Anabaptists, points out the right way to a philosophical justification, which is outlined by Aristotle, may be called the "economical theory based on the natural law."

Three things must be carefully distinguished in order to gain a clear insight into the basis of property: (1) the institution of private property; (2) every man's right to acquire property; and (3) that from the right to acquisition arises the right of owing a certain concrete object through the medium of some fact. In his philosophical explanation the author proves beyond doubt that the institution of private property is necessary for human society and that it is consequently a postulate of the natural law, and therefore the right of acquiring property is a natural right. The last three columns of the article lead up to the logical and definite conclusion that private ownership and freedom in the social life, and that for human society in general private property is indispensable.

As an economic essay Professor Ostrelin's article is brilliant, forceful and convincing; as a profound and adequate study of the question, it only serves to strengthen the opinion that the Catholic Encyclopedia is without a peer in its chosen field.

Poland

More than thirty columns of the twelfth volume of the Catholic Encyclopedia are devoted to the very able and illuminating article on Poland, its geography, political and ecclesiastical history, the religious orders, and the present position of the Church. Edmund Kotowicz's article has given us the very latest statistical data obtainable, and in especial his account of the political history of the country is filled with the interest and living vigor of a charming style, together with uncompromising accuracy and fairness. The various divisions by the union of which Poland was formed still bear their original names, and are very numerous, and at present, in the 13 dioceses, there are about 4,500 priests and over twelve million Catholics. The authentic history of Poland dates from about the year 962, when Mieszko, the Polish ruler of Posen, acknowledged the German Emperor as his lord paramount. He also considered himself a vassal of the Pope, and as such paid him tribute. "From this time onward the Church contributes so much to the national development that it will be impossible to trace intelligently the political history of Poland without at the same time following its ecclesiastical development."

During the reign of the famous Boleslaw Chrobry (992-1025), the eldest son of the first Polish ruler, Poland had hardly begun to play a part in history when it acquired extraordinary power. This power endured until the king's death, when their neighbors attacked them from all sides, and their monarchy was dissolved in a succession of furious internal insurrections, and it was not until the reign of Casimir the Restorer that law and order once more obtained. From this period until the establishment of the Knights of the Cross by Conrad in 1226, Poland had to struggle to maintain its independence, and soon afterwards the invasions of the Tartars in 1259 completely devastated the country and carried off vast multitudes into captivity.

No other country in the history of the world furnishes a more striking example of the ever varying vicissitudes of fortune in the almost continual anarchy which reigned from the beginning of the eleventh century up to the time of the Reformation and after, and no other country has given to the world so great an instance of indefatigable patriotism and unselfish heroism in its brilliant, if unsuccessful, wars, and in its magnificent, if little-known literature. The famous games associated with the history of Poland, both in ancient and modern times, its truly redoubtable Catholicity.

The last seven columns of this section deal with the causes and effects which led up to the present condition of affairs, and even though under Sigismund III Poland's power was great, the reverse sustained by John Gaimir, and the miscarriage of the revolt under Kosciuszko were among the causes which led to the disappearance of Poland from the political map of Europe.

In modern times, and following these almost continuous disasters, the Russian Government has exerted all its energy to blot out Polish nationality, especially in Lithuania and Little Russia, and in 1865 diplomatic relations were interrupted between that country and the Vatican in the person of Pius IX, who was favorably disposed towards the Poles. Also, in Prussian Poland, in the year 1836, Bismarck copied the policy of Russia by granting the government one hundred million marks for the purpose of buying up Polish lands and colonizing them with German peasants and laborers.

The last three sections of this extensive article are taken up with a review of Ecclesiastical History, the Religious orders in Poland, and the Present Position of the Church, and only serve to strengthen the conviction that the faith of this heroic people was only equalled by their courage in its profession, amply proven through long centuries of bitter trouble and a warfare a *quintessence* with powerful and unscrupulous foes.

A companion article on Poles in the United States, by Felix Thomas Sroczyński, must be read to understand and appreciate the character of this race in a country, in which their peculiar talents have enabled them to gain universal respect and recognition.

An associate article in over eight columns under the subhead, Polish Literature, is contributed by St. Tarnowski, and is a splendid commentary on the heroic deeds of a people engaged for long periods in devastating and incessant wars, harassed by enemies who made a common cause of their fear and hatred of this wonderful race, and the wonder is not that they have produced a priceless palimpsest of immortal genius, but that they were at all able to give to the world even a fragmentary addition to its literature.

This article really deserves a more extended notice, as it is an admirably vivid portrayal of the history of Polish literature through all its nine periods of progress up to the present day.

The Emperor of Germany is reported to have said in an address the other day, that the clergy should let dogmatic preaching alone. The Emperor is inclined to be somewhat dogmatic himself at times.

The police in Darmstadt, North Carolina, stopped the display of moving pictures of Benish Barford, the woman who is notorious through the Henry Clay Battle murder case. Battle is now under conviction for the murder. The people booed the police. There is room for police interference in some other moving picture shows; and the people ought to stand by them, instead of booing them.

An Irish Dominican priest who has known King Manuel of Portugal since childhood, says that the stories about his morals are calumnies, and were prepared for the purpose of injuring him in Portugal. He says: "I know the religious principles of King Manuel well enough to be sure that he paid no more attention to the actress than possibly to send her a bouquet while she was in Lisbon. He could not have invited her to the castle. King Manuel took Communion in the palace chapel every week, and this secretly."

Minard's Liniment cures disterper.

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Minard's Liniment cures disterper.

HEADACHE

Seems To Be Habitual
With Many People.

Some are seldom, if ever, free from it, suffering continually and wondering why they can get no relief.

Headaches are generally caused by some derangement of the stomach or bowels, or both.

Burdock Blood Bitters removes acidity of the stomach, improves digestion, regulates the constipated bowels, and promotes a perfect circulation of pure blood to all portions of the body, thereby curing the headaches by removing the cause.

Mrs. L. Maguire, Kilmount, Ont., writes: "I am writing you a few lines to tell you what your Burdock Blood Bitters has done for me. I used to be greatly troubled with headaches, but after using two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I was completely cured. This was two years ago and I have had no return of headache since."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Kidder—Do you know that when women talk less in February than in any other month of the year?

Green—I don't see how you figure that out.

Kidder—It's two days shorter, you nunny.

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powder gives women prompt relief from monthly pains and leaves no bad after-effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 25 and 50 cts.

Mrs. Posey—Mercy, Hiram. Them awful society women dress like they was goin' swimmin'.

Mr. Posey—O course, Jerusha. Haint you heard th' in th' sohest swim th' wimmen try to outstrip each other.

There is nothing harsh about Laxa Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Diarrhea, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sickness. Price 25c.

Colonel at regimental races (entertaining some farmers)—Well, what will you all have? Spokesman—"There'll be three whiskeys, yer honor, and the other two's *whiskolers*; they'll just be takin' a sip of wiper."

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.

"After all, you know, there is room for both men and women in this world. Men have their work to do, and women have theirs."

"Yes—it is the woman's work to provide for the inner man, and it's the man's to provide for the outer woman."

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria

Home-seekers' Excursions.

The Grand Trunk Railway has issued a circular authorizing all Agents in Canada to sell Home-seekers' Excursion Tickets to points in Western Canada. This is interesting information for those desiring to take advantage of these excursions on certain dates from April to December 1911. The Grand Trunk route is the most interesting, taking a passenger through the populated centres of Canada, through Chicago, and thence via Duluth, or through Chicago and the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Ask Grand Trunk Agents for further particulars.

Hudson—How did you vote? Mrs. Hudson—"Well, I wanted to vote both ways, so I paired with myself."

BACK WAS SO LAME

LIFE WAS A BURDEN
FOR TWO YEARS.

Mrs. Joseph Upper, Upper Point de Bute, N.B., writes—"I cannot speak too well of Doan's Kidney Pills. For two years I was so tired life was a burden and I got up more tired than when I went to bed, and my back was so lame I could hardly straighten up. I took different kinds of medicine, but none of them did me any good until a friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills. I did so, and today I don't know what it is to be tired, and my lame back is all gone. I can recommend them to any person suffering with lame back, and that terrible tired feeling."

Doan's Kidney Pills are a purely vegetable medicine, making quick, permanent relief, without any ill after-effects. Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price, by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

If ordering direct specify "Doan's."