

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1907

Vol. XXXVI, No. 24

## Tea Party Supplies.

We have bought out the Aerated Water Business formerly conducted by Ferris & Frederickson, and we are now in a position to supply the trade with a full line of

### SODA DRINKS,



Such as Ginger Ale, Raspberry Soda, Lemon Soda, Iron Brew and a variety of other flavors. We will also be in a better position than ever to contract for the supplying of Picnics and Tea Parties. A full line of all requirements for above purposes on hand.

Merry-making attractions to hire. Personal supervision given free on large orders. Call or 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.

**Preserves.**—We manufacture all our own Preserves, and can guarantee them strictly pure Sold wholesale and retail.

## R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery,  
QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

## 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.

## 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.

## Now It Is Spring

Your Spring Overcoat will be the part of your dress by which the world will estimate what kind of a man you are. No man ever knows real comfort and satisfaction until he has a Spring Overcoat

### Made to Measure.

Many who have their suits made to order have an idea that they can get what they want in a Ready-made Overcoat. But they are quite as objectionable as ready-made suits and show at a glance the lack of style and fit. We incorporate the very latest style ideas in our tailoring, and by only the best materials, which is a guarantee in itself. Before you buy a new Spring Overcoat give us a chance to show our new overcoatings and talk things over with you.

## JOHN McLEOD & CO.

THE NOBBY TAILORS.

## 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. caddie, 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 caddie of tea as advertised in this paper.

(Sign full name) .....

(And Address) .....

## Bargain Sale

To Continue a Short Time Longer.

Silver Plated Ware, Tea Sets, Butter Dishes, Pickle Dishes, Cake Baskets, Cruets, Napkin Rings, Spoons, Forks, Pie Knives, Trays, Salvers, Fern Pots, etc.

Waltham, Elgin and other Watches  
Clocks  
Opera and Field Glasses  
Telescopes and Compasses  
Brooches, Rings, Studs, Links, Pins of all kinds,  
Locketts, Chains

Do not make a mistake and miss this sale as the prices are such as the goods cannot usually be sold for, and it will pay to buy now even tho' you may not require to use the article for a time.

## E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square.

### The Catholic Encyclopedia

(Canadian Messenger)

The first volume of this valuable work has been issued by the publishers. Eight hundred two-column pages, comprising the results of the latest researches in theology, philosophy, history, biography, apologetics, archeology, and other branches of human knowledge, complete this first instalment, which runs from "Aachen" to "Aesias." It is a satisfaction to know that fourteen other volumes are to follow the present one.

Two years ago, at the outset of their labors, Doctor Herbermann and his fellow-editors promised that, when the great work should be completed, the English-speaking world, Catholic and non-Catholic, would have an authoritative work to consult in everything relating to the Catholic Church. But they promised, besides, that the fifteen volumes were not to be exclusively a Church Encyclopedia, nor were they to be limited to the ecclesiastical sciences, or to the doings of Churchmen.

This part of the programme is being faithfully carried out, as may be seen by a cursory glance through the first volume, in which we find valuable papers contributed by specialists on adulteration of foods, agrarianism, alcoholism, anatomy, art, arbitration, anarchy, and dozens of other subjects equally profane.

However, the articles relating to the Catholic Church, her doctrines, practices, discipline, history,—in fact, everything of interest that can find a place between the words "Aachen" and "Aesias"—take up the greater part of the volume. The editors promised that they would treat matters regarding the Sacred Scriptures, the saints and their marvellous lives, the fathers, doctors, theologians and philosophers of the Church; her writers, painters, architects, and musicians; her historians, scientists, statesmen, warriors, and philanthropists; her monks, missionaries, and martyrs—in short, "All the great-souled men and women who have lived within the Church or under her direction, for the last nineteen hundred years, so that readers could enjoy the ennobling pleasure of their acquaintance and profit by the uplifting power of their example."

We need only mention a few of the headings of articles to show how well, in this first volume, the editors are fulfilling their promise—Anthony of Padua, Fra Angelico, Angela de Merici, Ambrose, Alphonsus, Anselm, Aristotle, Altruism, Agnosticism, Anthropomorphism, Armenianism, Anglicanism, the Anglo-Saxon Church, Apostolic Succession, Apostolic Constitutions, Apocrypha, Apollonia, Apostasy, St. Anne de Besancon, etc., etc.

Needles to say, all the articles relating to the Church are treated in a masterly way. Nor can we lay too much stress on the bibliography attached to the end of each of the thousand articles of the present volume, giving students who desire to delve more deeply a ready list of valuable recent works on each topic.

The biographical sketches are numerous, and each one gives the life of the personage whose name appears at the head of the sketch. To cite two instances, the career of Alexander VI is outlined in six pages, but there are thirty-seven lines of a closely printed list of works which may be consulted by those who desire to study more fully the life and times of this Pontiff. Again, the Anglo-Saxon Church is treated in seven pages and profusely illustrated, with the titles of over a hundred works to refer to, if further information is sought.

The typography of this great work promises to be all that could be desired. The text is illustrated with many maps and engravings in colors or in half-tone. Good heavy paper, clear type, and solid binding, will make the fifteen handsome volumes a valuable acquisition to every library in the land.

The complete Encyclopedia, we learn from the preliminary prospectus, "will include thirty thousand articles bearing on the origin, constitution and development of the Catholic Church, as well as on its complex influence on the intellectual, moral, religious, artistic, social, and material progress of the last nineteen centuries." This programme

is in the hands of five competent men who have the assistance of several hundred writers and who should have the moral support and practical sympathy of all who take pride in the name of Catholic.

This Catholic Encyclopedia has not been undertaken too soon. Our Church and all that pertains to her have too long been the object of ignorant criticism and foolish assertion. The truth should be welcome to all, and the English-speaking world is under a deep debt of gratitude to the promoters of such a vast work undertaken in the interests of truth.

Vol. I (Aachen-Aesias). New York, Robert Appleton Company, pp. 802. Prices: Whole edition, Buckram, \$96; Half morocco, \$126; Full morocco, \$240.

E. J. D.

### Napoleon's Attempt to Found a National Church.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Nothing can be much clearer to those who study history than that the majority of rulers have always attempted to make religion subservient to the interests of the State. Particularly has this been the case in France.

To-day we see the rulers of that country endeavoring, we think unavailingly, to overthrow religion, since they are powerless to place it in subjection. One hundred years ago, Napoleon tried to bring about the establishment of a national religion, and the consideration of his efforts at that time is not without its own commentary on the present crisis.

In 1809, when Napoleon was at the zenith of his power, every power in continental Europe was at his mercy, except the Papacy. Napoleon was too able a statesman not to see that he could never deprive the Papacy of its spiritual supremacy, and consequently he endeavored to circumscribe its power by fitting upon it as a sovereign State all the injury and humiliations he could invent.

His success in this respect by no means satisfied him, and at last, in despair of ever bending the Pope to his will, he conceived the idea of founding a French National Church.

According to the Abbe de Pradt, the great military genius more than once observed that the Concordat had been the greatest fault of his life, although at Saint Helena, many years later, he admitted that he could only have established his empire with the concurrence and cooperation of the Catholic Church. He was always certain, however, of dominating the Pope as he dominated other men.

His calculation, on the face of it, appeared clever, but really amounted to a blunder on the part of Napoleon. From the year 1806, he was forced to recognize that there was one power, territorially the most insignificant in Europe which he could neither coerce nor induce to sanction his schemes.

In that year, the Pope, ever the valiant Pius VII., refused to be forced to enter into the coalition against Russia and England. In 1809 again, the all-conquering Emperor was forced to realize this again, when the Pope, in excommunicating him and in refusing his sanction towards confirming the Imperial nomination to vacant bishoprics, continued the resistance which Napoleon thought would cease when the Sovereign Pontiff should be dispossessed of his territorial domain.

At this time there unfortunately existed in France a body of doubtful clerics who were disposed to seriously consider the question of a "French National Church," and though Napoleon was much too astute a man and far too well acquainted with the French character to dream that it could ever come into being, he was disposed to make the attempt if only to emulate Henry VIII. of England, who, however, owed his success in this matter to other considerations.

Unlike Henry of England, Napoleon was too far-seeing not to

### KIDNEY COMPLAINTS

The kidneys form a very important channel for the outlet of disease from the system, carrying off accumulations that poison the blood.

The kidneys are often affected and cause serious disease when least suspected. When the back aches, speaks float before the eyes, the urine contains a brick-dust sediment, or is thick and stringy, scanty, highly colored, in fact when there is anything wrong with the small of the back or the urinary organs then the kidneys are affected.

If you are troubled with your kidneys DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS will cure you. Doan's Kidney Pills will cure you. Doan's Kidney Pills will cure you. Doan's Kidney Pills will cure you.

It was only in regard to its temporal power and consequent policy that the Emperor thought he had cause to complain of the Vatican. Yet in the beginning of his reign in 1804, he had guaranteed to the Roman Court all the power and privileges it had till that time enjoyed. In the end, however, when he saw the iron circle closing around him, he offered the Pope the return of the domains taken from His Holiness.

It must be admitted nevertheless, that Napoleon never pressed his claims on a theological ground, at least to the extreme. He was the first to recognize that Canon Law governed the Pope, and if contraventions of Papal decisions proper frequently took place, they were due to Napoleon's disregard of all right, human or spiritual, when he had an aim to accomplish.

So it was when he found the Pope's resistance more powerful than his own will, he deputed all the clerics he could find in France who were disposed to consider a scheme and report to him upon it. The result was as one may suppose a scheme which pretended to govern France without reference to the Papacy and in several respects to modify the Canon Law. The question of the marriage of the priests would have been one of the main clauses in the new Catholic Church of France, had matters ever reached anything like maturity. Matters did not reach maturity however; a fact really more due to the foresight of a few of the Emperor's counsellors, than to any decision on his own part (although one may suppose that in a man of his tremendous will-power, to appear to be guided by others, was simply to show that his will was really not working).

This history of one hundred years ago proves one thing clearly, namely, that the attempt to establish a national church in France might have succeeded as it succeeded in England in 1535, that is, with the complicity of the clergy. This indeed, is so certain, that the attitude of the French clergy to-day, so loyal and so unified, proves that the war of the material against the spiritual cannot endure and soon leave no impress upon the French nation. The hour has sounded for the atheistic government of France and it cannot be long before it acknowledges that war upon Christ is the most hopeless of wars.

### SUFFERED FROM HEART and NERVE TROUBLES FOR the LAST TEN YEARS.

If there be nerve derangement of any kind, it is bound to produce all the various phenomena of heart derangement. In

### MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

is combined treatment that will cure all forms of nervous disorders, as well as act upon the heart itself.

Mrs. John Riley, Douro, Ont., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from heart and nerve troubles for the past ten years. After trying many remedies, and doctoring for two years without the least benefit, I decided to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial. I am thankful to say that, after using nine boxes I am entirely cured and would recommend them to all sufferers."

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