

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8, 1908

Vol. XXXVII, No. 2

## Carter's Big Holiday Bazaar

Bigger and Better Than Ever

Old and young are cordially welcome.

1st Floor (2 stores).—Books, Stationery, Calendars, Christmas Cards, Leather Goods, Fancy Goods, Chinaware, Sleds and Sleighs.

2nd Floor (Santa Claus Headquarters).—Dolls, Toys, Games, Dolls Cabs, Go-Carts, Rocking-Horse, Shoo Fly Rockers, Baskets, Dolls Carriages, and an endless variety of other Goods too numerous to mention.

COME ONE COME ALL.

### CARTER & CO.,

Santa Claus Headquarters.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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) .....

## 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.

### Loss and Gain in France

Under the title "Loss and Gain in France" in the October number of the American Catholic Quarterly Review, the Abbe Hermeline, of Paris, gives a most valuable and interesting resume of the results of the first years operation of the law which divorced Church and State, and the fatal December of 1906, have served to dull public appreciation of the momentous changes effected by the new legislation. A superficial observer has been apt to believe that the disturbance was only temporary, and that all the worst is over, and that everything will be as it was before. Never a greater error, as the Abbe Hermeline shows.

At the outset the writer deals with what belongs to the credit side of the Church's account in the transaction. Looking at the situation exclusively from the point of view of liberty, owing partly to some provision of the law itself, partly to the action of the Pope, which nullified a great part of the other dispositions, the author says that nothing but gain, up to the present, has to be registered. He says: "The law has given us three important liberties: The nomination of the Bishops is no longer in the hands of the State, and this is evidently a great gain. A second liberty granted by the law is the right for the Bishops of assembling together and holding Councils. It may seem strange to American citizens, but this right did not exist two years ago. The third liberty is this: It is lawful to anybody to open as many private chapels as he likes on his own premises, without asking leave of the government. This was prohibited till now, even if your private sanctuary was for your own use, although the interdiction was not enforced in all cases."

It should be noticed that this happened independently of any action of the Pope. Even if the Pope had accepted the law, all the churches were declared to be the property of the State, or the commune, which is nothing but a branch of the State. According to the writer, "These edifices were to have been let out to the associations for a formal rent of one franc. This was made impossible by the decision of the Pope, and yet the government would by no means close the churches; so the most absurd situations has developed. The priest is still in the church, but as an occupant sans titre, a delightful formula which means that he is there, but has no title to be there. He has not been expelled, because it was not found convenient; but he may be expelled at will without any recourse at law. All this is topsy-turvy, but seems likely to last still some time, and may be said to go on without too much friction. Yet it is not a lasting system, and will be wrecked on the question of repairs. The occupant sans titre cannot be expected to undertake repairs of a big church, and has even no right to do so, and many communes have no wish to see this burden laid on their shoulders."

After the church, the school is the great asset of religious influence in a country. On this account our balance books show a most lamentable deficit of late years. Our losses are considerable, not so much as an effect of the separation as of the dispersion of the religious orders and the furious war that has been raging against religion all over the land for about ten years. "All members of congregations were forbidden to teach. As a consequence, all the schools that were in their hands have been closed, except a few which the same fate is awaiting. It does not mean that they are all closed now. . . . By means of secularization a large body of teachers was made available out of which the needs of many schools were supplied. As for secondary institutions, they have suffered much and are threatened with hard regulations and perhaps destruction. They have suffered much, not only because those belonging to the religious orders have been closed and reopened with a personnel hastily formed, but also on account of the prevalent state of opinion and the fears of Catholic parents. The wind that blows in France now does not drive boys and young men to the gates of our colleges. The parents who prepare their boys for a secular career, know very well that if they send them to a college under the management of priests they saddle them with a burden for life. . . . He shall be very lanky or very fat if he contrives to rise to a high position without disowning his masters. This explains how and why some of the bitterest

enemies of the Church are those that have been brought up by the priests. They want to wipe out by vigorous rubbing the story that sticks to them in the eyes of their companions.

"It is known to all the world that the material loss incurred by the Church in December, 1906, was enormous. It has been a wholesale confiscation of real property and money. Abbe Hermeline thus says: "The suppression of the treatment allotted by the State to the parish priests was an indemnification. The property taxes during the Revolution. Of course the property has not been given back; the indemnification has been taken away in its turn, so that what formerly belonged to ecclesiastical institutions is all now on the side of the State and nothing on the side of the Church. This suppression was in the law, whatever the Pope might say or do.

There were two kinds of ecclesiastical property, because there were two institutions capable of ownership—the parish and the diocese. To the diocese belonged the buildings and many seminaries, foundations for their maintenance, pension funds, asylums for aged priests and some estates; to the parish, foundations or Masses, sometimes investments, lands, etc. All this has been swept away. Most of the seminaries are reconstituted, but they show the scars of the wounds they received in the battle. The number of students has diminished, to a fearful extent in some dioceses. In the present uncertainty of things parents will oppose the vocations of their sons, and the priests themselves do not care to lead boys into this road till they see a clearer way out.

"All the foundations, investments of money, various sources of income and pension funds have been confiscated, or, more exactly, have ceased to be owned by anybody, which for the Church is practically the same thing. In all this entanglement of decrees, laws and lawsuits, one thing is clear—the money is lost. . . . This plunder does not enrich the State; it melts away somehow. It was promised that the so-called milliard of the Congregations would serve to establish old age pensions. Not a penny of it has been appropriated to that purpose; it has evaporated; what has become or is becoming of it is a riddle not easy to solve."

Now, what is being constructed on these ruins? The most pressing problem is how to procure a decent living for the priests and defray the expense of the church, and it will become still more and more pressing as the younger priests, who are in receipt of small allocations from the government, will cease to receive them in three years, and the older ones, who are entitled to a pension for life, will die out. The chief effort has been the tentative organization of what is called the "Denier du culte," i. e., the collection of voluntary gifts," says the writer, "that are centralized into the hands of the Bishop and then distributed to the priests. The idea is not that the priests, but the diocese should be self-supporting, so that the rich parishioners could make up for the insufficient yield of the poor ones. Collections have been made in churches for that purpose and door to door collections have been added."

"With years it would not be very difficult to constitute again a kind of patrimony of the diocese or the parish by means of bequests and gifts, if there was somebody to possess them. What is badly wanted is a system of collective ownership to secure continuance of possession and inspire the donors with confidence. As for the laity, I must say that no perceptible change is noticed. Yes, we hear at every great feast that the churches have never been so crowded; we hear every year that the number of communicants has increased since last Easter. But I have heard it for years and years, and if it was true, religion would have made wonderful progress, which it has not.

No reliance, I think, should be placed on the assertions of parents to casual visitors whom they want to please saying they did not know their votes would have such consequences; they have been deceived, but now their eyes are open and they are ready to raise their voices against the enemies of their religion. My own opinion is that if there was a general election to-morrow the results would be the same as in the last one. The progress of religious disintegration is going on in the best parts of France, especially in Brittany, which is altering rapidly. The progress of indifference and anticlericalism has not been stopped. Those forces are still making head-

way among the masses. A widely read press continues to be hostile to religion, although its tone is more or less bitter according to the height of the passing wave. The schoolmaster is still the powerful antagonist of the priest and the chief factor in the politics of the village. Socialism is gaining the ground which religion loses, and its internal divisions do not seem to take from its strength. But there is no necessity of despairing. We should remember that the night is darkest before dawn.

What a zealous and alert clergy may do in such circumstances, I hope the future will show. At least it seems difficult to go to sleep now, and this difficulty is the most hopeful sign of the times. . . . When the confused elements are sifted, I hope the French Church will emerge as a smaller, but more compact body, full of true religious life. But we must not expect this to be done in a day; it will be a long and laborious struggle, not a sudden and easy triumph.

Now, among the clergy of the days preceding 1789, the love of the sovereign was an hereditary passion, a passion, moreover, which was not in the least diminished when the abolitionism of the Kings was attained at the expense of the rights of both the clergy and the nobility. In 1802, a new era opened for the Church. The Gallicanism of the later ages of the Bourbon princes gave way to the Concordat which really accorded the Church more specific freedom than it had known for several generations. The old national religion, moreover, became once more an object of veneration and protection, after ten dire years of revolutionary persecution, during which it had been humiliated without mercy or remorse. And as the renege of the Church and religion was due to the power and genius of one man, whose good fortune seemed to mark him out for a providential destiny, it is hardly to be wondered at that he was welcomed by the clergy as a savior, if a harsh one. Alone among all the skeptics, hostile ministers and ambitious generals of 1789, he recognized the necessity of making terms with the Pope.

The Episcopate of the First Empire has left in history the reputation of having been of the most mediocre type, writes Father Dodon, S. J., in Etudes (Paris). The Bishops are accused by historians having been too pliant and docile an instrument in the hands of the terrible Corsican, though there remains sufficient evidence to show that there were particular reasons why they should appear to be weak in the face of Napoleon's iron despotism.

It must be remembered, says Father Dodon, that the Bishops appointed by Napoleon under the terms of the Concordat, in 1802 were all men of the ancient regime. Among sixty of them, twenty-eight had already governed dioceses, and the youngest of them was well over forty.

It was with the same unerring eye for his men, always shown by him in choosing his lieutenants that Napoleon chose Bishops who were likely, out of pure gratitude for his having restored to France her religion, to evince towards his own person, and towards his policy, a pliancy which should enable him to attain the supreme mastery of France which he coveted.

Talleyrand, the ex-bishop of Autun, for instance, would never have received from him, had he wished it, the appointment to a vacant see. What he looked for especially in his nominees, was the possession of those qualities which should win for them the confidence of the people as priests, as lords, and as men of affairs.

## MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

are mild, sure and safe, and are a perfect regulator of the system. They gently unlock the secretions, clear away all effete and waste matter from the system, and give tone and vitality to the whole intestinal tract, curing Constipation, Sick Head,

Headache, and Water Brash. Mrs. R. S. Ogden, Woodstock, N.E., writes: "My husband and myself have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for a number of years. We think we cannot do without them. They are the only pills we ever take."

Price 25 cents or five bottles for \$1.00, at all dealers or direct on receipt of price. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

"Miss Smith?"

"Well, Tommy?"

"What's an ocean greyhound after it's turned turtle?"

### 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.

Patience—"How did the report of Peggy's engagement get out? She says she hasn't whispered it to a soul."

Patrice—"No, she didn't; she used a megaphone!"

### 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.

Deacon—"You never told me, Maria, that when you was in New York you went to a Sunday night concert."

Maria—"It was a sacred concert, Joshua."

Deacon—"Too sacred to mention, I suppose."

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 she marry her husband to reform him?"

"I guess so; and she reformed him all right."

"Why, he drinks like a fish!"

"I know it, but he didn't use to before she married him."

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.

What's the matter across the way? asked the tailor of a by-stander, as the ambulance backed up to the door of his rival.

A customer fell in a fit, and they are taking him to the hospital, was the reply.

"That's strange, said the tailor; I never knew a customer to get a fit in that establishment before!"

One day the office boy went to the editor of the Soaring Eagle and said:

"There's a tramp at the door, and he says he has had nothing to eat for six days."

Fetch him in, said the editor. If we can find out how he does it we can run this paper for another week.

### SUFFERING WOMEN

who find life a burden, can have health and strength restored by the use of

### Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

The present generation of women and girls have more than their share of misery. Much of it is nervousness and palpitation, with other weak, dizzy and fainting spells, while others there is a general collapse of the system. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart and make it beat strong and regular, create new red blood corpuscles, and impart that sense of buoyancy to the spirits that is the result of renewed mental and physical vigor.

Mrs. D. O. Donoghue, Ottawa, Ont., writes:

"For over a year I was troubled with nervousness and heart trouble. I decided to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and after using five boxes I found I was completely cured. I always recommend them to my friends."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.50, at all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.