

The Charlotteville Herald.

NEW SERIES

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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.

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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



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

We are headquarters for everything in Furniture and Carpets!

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.

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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.

Literary Notes.

From The Catholic Encyclopedia, Robert Appleton Company, 39 W. 38th St., New York.

MODERNISM AND THE BIBLE

It may not be the fault of the average Catholic layman if recent non-Catholic newspaper talk has somewhat confused and bewildered him as to the Pope's recent Encyclical on "Modernism." In this ranking age the average layman can hardly be expected to make a profound and extensive study of the Encyclical itself and the history of nineteenth century thought which led up to it, which would be necessary to reach any clear and well-defined idea as to what "Modernism" really means. The thing meant seems, in fact, to be rather a diffused taint in the intellectual atmosphere than any compact body of doctrine; the Modernists, says the Holy Father, "present their doctrines without order and systematic arrangement into one whole, scattered and disjointed."

And yet there is a solid nucleus to this impalpable noxious vapor of Modernism. The nebula seems to thicken round and about the field of sacred letters, where the exegesis of some Catholic scholars has been far too accommodating to the modern "spirit of scepticism. The new volume, the Second, of The Catholic Encyclopedia, comes opportunely to summarize and to illustrate our position in the matter of Pius X. and "Modernism." Those whose function it is to watch over the safety of God's flocks have long since perceived that here was a danger for which the Chief Shepherd must immediately find a remedy. The article "Biblical Commission," in this volume, tells, within the relatively small compass of one page, how that body was constituted by Papal authority in 1901, to investigate the menacing conditions and to suggest a remedy; it tells of the personnel, the official authority, and the work of the commission, and a perusal of that one, clearly and tersely written page is as the beam of a great searchlight striking through the fog which our non-Catholic contemporaries have raised. So much for clear instruction; for illustration the same volume gives us, among others of similar scope, an article entitled "Biblical Antiquities"—eight pages—which in years to come will serve to mark the degree of enlightened freedom fairly sanctioned by the Church in Old-Testament exegesis. Let no good Catholic with this volume before him be afraid that Pius X. is going to "turn off the light" which modern research has afforded to Christian scholarship: the last-named article and those on "Assyria," "Babylonia," and "Baal" (all by the same author, the Rev. Dr. Gabriel Ouseani) give ample assurance that in our day, as heretofore, the Catholic Church can afford to tolerate a proper freedom of criticism in her exegesis in perfect consistency with her own inflexible principles.

A BANKRUPT'S MORAL OBLIGATION.

In the present agitated state of the financial and commercial world the moral aspect of bankruptcy takes on a special interest. The subject is treated most instructively and interestingly by the well-known English Jesuit, Rev. Thomas Slater of St. Benno's College, in the Second Volume of The Catholic Encyclopedia, which is now ready. In this article, which sets forth what the Catholic Church teaches in regard to the moral obligation of paying one's just debts, Father Slater says, among other things:

"If, as is usually the case, the creditors only receive a portion of what is due to them, they have suffered loss through the action of the bankrupt, and if he is the voluntary cause of that loss he is morally to blame as the cause of injustice to his neighbour. There is no moral blame attributable to a man who through misfortune and by no fault of his own has become bankrupt and unable to pay his debts. But if bankruptcy has been brought about by the debtor's own fault, he must be condemned in the court of morals, even if he escape without punishment in a court of law. Bankruptcy may be the result of one's own fault in a great variety of ways. Living beyond one's means, negligence or imprudence in the conduct of business, spending money which is due to creditors in betting and gambling, are frequent causes of debtors appearing in the bankruptcy court. All such cases are accompanied with more or less of moral guilt, in proportion to the bankrupt's advertence to their probable consequences, and the voluntariness of his action.

"Breaches of the moral law are also committed in a great variety of ways in connexion with the bankruptcy itself. The benefit of the law is extended to the bankrupt debtor if he faithfully complies with all its just requirements. To do this then is a matter of conscience. He is bound to make a full disclosure of all his property, and to surrender it all for the benefit of his creditors. He may indeed retain what the law allows him to retain, but nothing else, unless the law makes no provision at all for him, and the result of surrendering everything would be to reduce himself and those dependent on him to destitution. Such a result, however, must not be readily permuted in the case of modern bankruptcy law which is humane in its treatment of the unfortunate debtor, and makes what provision is necessary for him. It is obvious that it is against the rights of creditors and against justice for an insolvent debtor to transfer some of his property to his wife or to a friend who will keep it for him till the storm blows over, so that the creditors cannot get at it. In the same way a debtor is guilty of dishonesty and fraud if he hides or removes some of his property, or if he allow a fictitious debt to be proved against the estate.

"Loss is caused the creditors and injustice is committed by an insolvent debtor who continues to trade after the time when he fully recognizes that he is insolvent, and that there is no reasonable hope of recovering himself. He may continue to pay what debts he can as they become due if payment is demanded by his creditors, and he may make current payments for value received. But in contemplation of bankruptcy he pays some creditor in full with a view to giving that creditor a preference over the others, he becomes guilty of a fraudulent preference. . . .

"Lawyers and theologians are agreed that in most countries the effect of a discharge is merely to bar legal proceedings for debt against the bankrupt. His moral obligation to pay all his debts in full when he is able still remains; he may put off payment till such time as he can conveniently fulfil his obligations, and in the mean while he is guaranteed freedom from molestation. This seems to be the effect of the National Bankruptcy Law of the United States. 'Since the discharge is personal to the bankrupt, he may waive it, and since it does not destroy the debt but merely releases him from liability, that is, removes the legal obligation to pay the debt, leaving the moral obligation unaffected, such moral obligation is a sufficient consideration to support a new promise' (Brandenburg, The Law of Bankruptcy, 391).

"On the contrary, an absolute discharge, when granted to the honest bankrupt according to English law, frees the bankrupt from his debts, with certain exceptions, and makes him a clear man again. This is admitted by English lawyers and by theologians who treat of the effect of the English law of bankruptcy. When, therefore, an honest bankrupt has obtained his absolute discharge in an English court, he is under no strict obligation, legal or moral, to pay his just debts in full, though if he chooses to do so, his scrupulous rectitude will be much appreciated. What has been said about bankruptcy applies also to compositions or schemes of arrangement with one's creditors when they have received the sanction of the court."

How Italian Law Protects the Pope.

Last week we ventured to doubt that any good could come of the suppression of a single issue of the Asino—and this is what has happened: Last Thursday "the responsible manager, a species of human dummy kept by every newspaper in Italy to be responsible in all legal actions, of the Asino was hailed before the court. The hideous cartoon, which had caused the sequestration, was put in evidence; it was not so bad as some of the others that have appeared in the same sheet, but it was of such an utterly filthy nature that no description of it can be given here. The only defence attempted consisted in the evidence of two anti-clerical journalists, who were asked to say what they thought of the cartoon. The first of them was of opinion that the lurid illustration was not only decent but extremely moral, and reflected the highest kind of credit on the Pontiff and the Church, "but even if the only interpretation that could be put on the illustration was that of stigmatising the [a nameless vice] of the priests, even then it could not be considered indecent considering the present customs of the [Italian] press." The other anti-clerical journalist declared that he cer-

tainly would not put the cartoon, in a girl's boarding-school, since he did not exclude the interpretation that it was a means to stigmatise [the nameless vice] attributed to the priests. "We all know—he went on—that every day in novels, on the stage, in comic illustrated papers, lubricity is rampant, and put before the public, not as in the present case for a moral scope, but as mere vice. And yet nobody pretends to be scandalized."—The "responsible manager" declared amid viva vociferata that the Asino is moral instead of immoral, and explained that the cartoon sequestrated by the police as "indecent," did refer to the priests as guilty to the nameless vice.

The Public Prosecutor asked that the manager should be condemned to a fine of a thousand francs and to imprisonment for nine months, but the Judge decided instead that there was no offence against decency or anything else, and triumphantly acquitted the Asino. It was a very important sentence. It means that the Holy Father will for the future be outraged in the most revolting way here in the centre of the Christian world, week after week in spite of the Law of Guarantees, and to the horror of all decent persons, be they Catholic or non-Catholic, who come to Rome; it means also, that the ministers of religion in Italy, whom the Italian law describes as persons to be especially respected, are to be accused, continuously and with perfect impunity, of every shameless vice that can be imagined by corrupt minds, and finally, it means that it is quite lawful in Italy to expose publicly in the streets, before the eyes of minors and adults, the very foulest indecencies.

Rome earnestly requests its exchanges to note the bearings of this truly abominable decision, and to let the Catholics of the English-speaking world know how the Holy Father is being treated under the 'Law of Guarantees' which was passed to reassure the civilized world as to his position under the regime introduced by violence in 1870.—R. M.

An Englishman who climbed St. Peter's.

The Christian Intelligencer (New York), quotes from the "Memoirs of the Comtesse de Boigne" the following account of an incident which happened during her stay in Rome in the latter years of the eighteenth century:

Mr. Wilbraham Bootle, a young Englishman, handsome, clever, of high social position, and immensely rich, fell in love with a Miss Taylor, who could bring her husband nothing but her pretty face. Mr. Wilbraham Bootle, however, aspired to obtain her hand, and easily obtained her consent. The marriage day had been fixed. At a great dinner at Lord Camelford's the conversation turned upon an ascent that had been made in the morning to the cross upon the dome of St. Peter's. To reach the cross it was necessary to pass outside the hall. Mr. Wilbraham Bootle said that he did not possess a steady head, would never be able to reach the cross, and that nothing in the world would induce him to try.

"Nothing, I assure you."

"What, not even if I were to ask you?"

"You would not ask me to do a thing for which I frankly admit my dislike."

"Excuse me, I do ask you, I beg of you, and, if necessary, I insist." Mr. Wilbraham Bootle attempted to laugh the matter off, but Miss Taylor insisted, notwithstanding the interference of Lord Camelford.

The whole company met two days following at St. Peter's to watch the performance of the task imposed upon the young man. He performed his trial with great coolness, and when he came down the triumphant beauty came toward him with outstretched hand; he hand, kissed it, and said: "Miss Taylor, I have obeyed the whim of a charming girl. Permit me now in return to give you a piece of advice: if you wish to keep your power, never abuse it. I wish you all prosperity, and good-by."

When a leather-covered book has been in a library a couple of years, the original oil of the cover has evaporated. A little vaseline applied every year or two, will keep it fresh-looking and indefinitely prolong its life.

Attend the Union Commercial College for a thorough business training with no waste time, no nonsense. College re-opens Sept. 3rd. send for new prospectus—W. Moran, Prin.

THREE Trying Times in A WOMAN'S LIFE

WHEN MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are almost an absolute necessity towards her future health. The first when she is just budding from girlhood into the full bloom of womanhood. The second period that constitutes a special drap on the system is during pregnancy. The third and the one most liable to leave heart and nerve troubles behind "stages of life." In all three periods Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will prove of wonderful value to the sufferer. Mrs. James King Cornwall, Ont., writes: "I was troubled very much with heart trouble—the cause being to a great extent due to 'change of life.' I have been taking your Heart and Nerve Pills for some time, and mean to continue doing so, as I can truthfully say they are the best remedy I have ever used for building up the system. You need not say this statement for the benefit of other sufferers."

Price 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$1.25. All dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

How many teeth have you?

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."

What are the words on a policeman's shield?

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.

How many buttons have you on your vest?

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Write down the figures on the face of your watch.

Sprained Arm.

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

Which way does the crescent moon turn?—to the right or left?

Minard's Liniment cures colds, etc.

How many toes has a cat on each fore-foot and each hind-foot?

I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT. REV. WM. BROWN.

I was cured of a bad case of ear-ache by MINARD'S LINIMENT. MRS. S. KAULBAOK.

I was cured of sensitive lungs by MINARD'S LINIMENT. MRS. S. MASTERS.

What are the words written or printed on the face of your watch?

In what direction is the face on a cent? on a quarter? and on a dime turned?

What are the exact words on a two-cent stamp? In what direction is the face on it turned?

What is the name signed in facsimile on any one, two, five or ten dollar bill you ever saw?

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS CURES

Dyspepsia, Bolls, Pimples, Headaches, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, and all troubles arising from the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood.

Mrs. A. Lechman, of Charlottetown, writes: "I believe I would have been in my grave long ago had it not been for Burdock Blood Bitters. I was run down to such an extent that I could scarcely move about the house. I was subjected to severe headaches, backaches and dizziness. My appetite was gone and I was unable to do my housework. After using two bottles of B. B. B. I found my health fully restored. I warmly recommend it to all tired and worn-out women."

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS