

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1910

Vol. XXXIX, No. 38

Tea Party Supplies. For Ladies' Wear.

We are headquarters for Tea Party and Picnic Supplies. We carry a large stock of all requirements for the catering business, such as Confectionery, Cigars, Nuts, Fruits, etc.

SODA DRINKS.

We also manufacture a full line of Sodas, such as Ginger Ale, Cream Soda, Raspberry, Iron Brew, Hop Tonic, etc.

We have just been appointed Agents for the

Land of Evangeline Pure Apple Cider

The Pure Juice of Choice Nova Scotia Apples.

This Cider is quite non-intoxicating and can be handled by stores, restaurants, etc. It is put up by a special English process which prevents any excessive amount of alcohol, but retains the exquisite flavor of the Annapolis Valley Fruit. No chemicals of any kind are used in the manufacture—it is just a Pure Fruit Juice, and will remain sweet and clear and sparkling indefinitely in any climate.

A READY SELLER.

In Casks, Pints and Split Bottles. 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.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

A. E. McEACHEN

The Shoeman,

HAS BOUGHT THE BALANCE OF

Prowse Bros. Stock of Shoes.

Look out for Bargains.

500 PAIRS AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

A. E. McEACHEN,

THE SHOEMAN,

82 and 84 Queen Street.



For New Buildings

We carry the finest line of Hardware

Architects, Builders and Contractors, will find our line of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and improved, and of the highest standard of merit in quality and durability.

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.

June 12, 1907.

For Ladies' Wear.

Watches & Chains, Brooches and Pins, Locket, Rings, Bracelets, Links, Eyeglasses, Chains.

For Men's Use.

Watches and Chains, Links and Studs, Rings and Pins, Tie Clasps, Fobs.

For the Young Ones.

Pins and Rings, Necklets and Locket, Cups, Napkin Rings, Knife, Fork and Spoon Handles.

For the Home.

Clocks and Alarms, Barometers, Thermometers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar and Butter Dishes, Pickle Dishes, Trays, Pudding Dishes, Toastracks, Eggstands, Spoons, Knives, Forks, and articles too numerous to mention.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

Dominion Coal Company

RESERVE COAL.

As the season for importing Coal in this Province is again near, we beg to advise dealers and consumers of Coal that we are in a position to grant orders for cargoes of Reserve, Screened, Run of mine, Nut and Slack Coal, F. O. B., at leading prices Sydney, Glouce Bay or Louisburg, C. B.

Prices quoted on application, and all orders will receive our careful attention by mail or wire. Reserve Coal is well known all over this Island, and is most extensively used for domestic and steam purposes.

Schooners are always in demand during the season and chartered at highest current rates of freight. Good despatch guaranteed schooners at leading prices.

Peake Bros. & Co.,

Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 31, 1909—4i

Fraser & McQuaid,

Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,

Souris, P. E. Island.

A. L. Fraser, B.P. | A. F. McQuaid, B.A.

Dec. 10, 1909—3m.

J. A. Mathieson, E. C. A. MacDonald, and A. Stewart,

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Newton's Block, Charlottetown

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

P. O. Building, Charlottetown

The Genius of Cardinal Wiseman.

When the famous Secretary of State, in preparing to celebrate the centenary of the enrolment in the college books of its most distinguished alumnus, it is instructive to take a glance at the career of a prelate who, it was well said at his death, made Catholicism possible in England in the mid-Victorian age.

That age, it is hardly necessary to say, held more real bitterness towards Catholic truths and aspirations than any preceding one, the period of the Reformation not excepted, since the Established Church saw itself forced to look helplessly on at the spectacle of some of its brightest luminaries going over to the adversary they so much reprobated.

The history of those days clearly shows that anti-Catholic feeling had reached so passionate a climax that only a man of superhuman ability and genius could have been able to give the Church the firm footing its subsequent triumphant successes have proved it to possess.

Wiseman was once described by a learned German who intensely admired him as an "in-Spain-born-from-an-Irish-family-descended-in-England-educated-and-in-Italy-residing-Syrian scholar."

From 1831 to 1835 he occupied the rectorship of the English College in Rome where he distinguished himself as an Oriental scholar. One of the Curators of the Vatican Library, he met all the most distinguished scholars of his day in an advantage that was to stand him in good stead when the Vatican decided to re-establish the Catholic hierarchy in Britain, for Wiseman was personally well-known to the most distinguished men in England.

In those days following on a period of scepticism and doubt, not unlike our own, the young divine gathered round him an international band of Catholic thinkers all fired (says Wilfrid Ward, the Editor of the Dublin Review) by the hope of a great triumph for the Church to be won by a new Apologetic conducted in the language of the age, making use of its culture, showing how that culture could find its true place and its true expression in Catholic Christianity. The age was to be purged of the remnants of the eighteenth century scepticism by the development, under Catholic influences, of its own best thoughts and aspirations. To this end he lectured in London, with marvellous success, and following his series of lectures founded with O'Connell, the Dublin Review. Newman was then one of his bitterest opponents.

The two qualities which enabled Wiseman to fight the opposition in Britain were, says Mr. Ward, his deep unswerving faith and a very remarkable inborn power of imaginative sympathy due to his Irish descent.

It was the very firmness of his faith based on the rock of Peter—what I may call his Catholic backbone—that allowed him to give full play to his sympathy in his dealings with contemporary men of learning. He was so confident that in the end scientific investigation and discussion, if fairly conducted, would lead to nothing incompatible with Catholic faith, that he entered into the discussions of the day fearlessly, freely, frankly, sympathetically. There was nothing "sectarian" (in the invidious sense of the word) in his attitude.

"Let me add one word," says Mr. Ward, "on this lesson we may learn in our own time from the character of Wiseman. We are now in the presence of perils which he himself never suspected. * * * I will name two dangers which are likely to increase as time goes on, and in which I think Wiseman's gain of faith, sympathy and hopefulness are especially called for. I speak of the intemperate excesses of the democratic movement which have issued in the danger to society presented by Socialism as we see it in Italy and Germany and elsewhere, and the anti-Christian theories which are being broached in the name of historical criticism, and by those who devote themselves to the study of the historical origins of Christianity. * * * The peculiarity of both these dangers is that they often present themselves in a form which cannot be resisted by indolent inaction. Not all that the advocates of these modern movements urge is false and anti-Christian. The democratic movement owes much of its influence to a generous recognition of real wrongs which the people have endured in the past and still endure in modern civilization. A study of the great Encyclical of Leo XIII, the "Humani Generis," so full of sympathy, so firm in Christian principle, will long stand out as an almost ideal application of

Conditions in France.

Power of Anti-Religious Parties Said to be Declining.

Edmund Taverier, editor of the Univers, Paris, contributes a paper to the current Dublin Review in which he declares that the days of the "Radical-Socialist" party of France, which has abused the power it has held for the past 12 years in the Republic, is in mere process of decay, and is just as surely losing its hold upon the people of France.

M. Taverier gives many reasons for the growth of unpopularity that has attended on the Radical party that disestablished the Church, but says the cause of its special sin is the fact that it has reached a point in its political development where it ceases to command either the attention or the sympathies of the great bourgeoisie, or middle-class of France. M. Taverier writes of this class to the following effect:

This word bourgeoisie describes in France that class which includes shop-keepers, professional men, doctors, lawyers, clerks, stock-brokers, landlords, schoolmasters and so forth; in fact, all who, having independent means, do not belong to the working classes. The bourgeoisie is generally fanatically anti-religious. The bourgeoisie today is an atheist, and most of the Freemasons are recruited from this bourgeoisie class. The French Radical is an once bourgeois, anti-religious and essentially authoritarian. Owing to the fact that the Socialist party has promised a larger measure of popular reform than the Radical, it has succeeded in winning over the suffrages of many of the erstwhile radical voters. A combination has been effected between disaffected and sympathetic Radicals and Socialists under the name of United Socialists.

Of these there are now 74 in the Chamber.

Social reform is at the present moment, says M. Taverier, the watchword of the new government. Nationalism, it does not want parliamentary electoral reform, and for the reason that it will make it easier for Catholics and Liberals to gain seats. A new state of things might bring about the formation of new parties which would not submit with such docility as today to the policy of the Briand factions.

"Unquestionably," says the French editor, "the French administration does need re-modeling. It was created at one stroke at the Revolution in 1790, when all the old provincial divisions were destroyed. At that time, the 32 chief governments into which the old provinces were divided, were cut up into 83 departments, the partition being quite arbitrary, and departments thus being divided, from the administrative point of view, completely isolated. It is impossible for the people of a district to communicate freely with each other, so as to join forces to safeguard their common interests.

"Briand is, moreover, anxious at this time, to quiet the fears of the Catholic party—a policy which savors of compromise and offends the bourgeoisie. He declares to the Catholics that he does not dream of molesting or troubling them, and that they can be assured of a quiet life. He evidently intends to avoid all agitation or disturbance. But the anti-religious movement will continue under the auspices of the official authorities. Nevertheless, Briand's promises of political and religious concord are not borne out by any possible forecast. The 98 Radicals are not likely to allow him to govern peaceably, or to set to work upon his own electoral reform which is much too vast a scheme to be considered under present circumstances. The question of Proportional Representation has brought discord into the ranks of Radicals, and it will be much discussed, for it excites all their ambitions and passions. Even in M. Briand's party, there are men who are tired of waiting for an opportunity to make their mark, and amongst the new comers there are others not less impatient."

The new French Chamber, it may be stated here, is composed of 597 members, and of this number, the Radical-Socialist party holds 256 seats, that is to say, 38 fewer than during the last Government. In the general view, it will have a majority because it will be supported in most measures by various shades of Socialists (30 votes) and a certain number of dissentient Radicals. This majority might split, however, over a question of change of ministry, and we should then see 33 Liberals, 71 Progressives, 24 Conservatives, 74 Moderate Republicans and 12 Dissident Radicals forming, for the moment, a coalition.

M. Taverier concludes by saying that "one may safely predict that the Radical and Radical-Socialist party must before long lose the power it has so much abused in the last 12 years."—Pittsburg Observer

Ideals in The Priestly Life.

In Mr. Sneed Cox's "Life of Cardinal Vaughan," just published, the chapter entitled "The Good Pastor" is of especial interest, affording us, as it does, the Cardinal's views regarding the life of the priest, the scope of his duties towards his brother priests as well as towards his parishioners and the right direction of his energies in the way of attaining to the highest type of priestly ideals.

He was thought hard on his clergy, says Mr. Cox, and he judged them strictly by the standard of the vocation they had accepted. No priest ought to "accumulate money," was his opinion, and the idea of a priest leaving money away from his poor and his work was abhorrent to him.

Every surplus save beyond expenses and pocket-money ought to go, he thought, to lowering the parochial debt. Thus he writes:

"Who does not see the difficulties which neglect to reduce the capital debt must entail when the necessity arises to build a new church or schools or to divide the district? In many missions each generation brings its own burden of wants which have to be supplied and the proposal is always ready at hand to contract a new debt on the old plan that posterity must bear its share of the burden. But where is this system to land us if the present generation declines to make any sacrifice to pay off the debt contracted in its name by its predecessor? If one generation may repudiate the obligation undertaken for it, why may not the next, and the next do the same thing? Prudence and justice seem to require that a sinking fund should be created in each mission that is burdened with debt, and that donations or subscriptions should be collected annually towards reducing the debt."

Again: "A priest who daily spends some time, as he should do, not only in prayer and meditation, but also in reading and study connected with his sacred calling, cannot thoroughly fail to more than a thousand souls. * * * To realize the amount of work laid upon a priest, you must understand that his duty and relation are not only to the mass of his congregation, but to every individual in it, and to every soul that ought to be in it. * * * He is like one tilling the broad acres of a farm by spade and garden culture. His work never ends."

Vaughan attached much importance to priests visiting the people in their homes. He liked to remind his clergy that Charles Borromeo required his priests to make a census of their people every year, and to be able to report as to who had or had not performed their Easter duties.

"A house-going priest," he used to say, "makes a church-going people."

Also as to preaching, he joined serious preparation by the priest and not simple treating to the art of extemporizing, or to "reading up" a few hours before the duty. Frequent school visits he insisted upon, if the priest is not seen there frequently, he said, no one will think he cares much for the school.

"The importance of a happy presbytery cannot be too much insisted upon. Priests living in the same house ought to speak with mutual respect, subordination and brotherly charity. If there cannot be a real spirit of charity and consideration on the part of the rector, and one of subordination and respect for authority on the part of the assistants, there can be no true peace or harmony. To be, without notice or excuse, habitually absent from the common table, practically making a home elsewhere, necessarily be fatal to the joy and brightness and brotherly love which should distinguish the home of priests living together. The presbytery ought to be made, as far as possible, a bright and happy home for the clergy. In some larger missions even some innocent amusement might be provided which would enable the clergy to take recreation together, and thus find their pleasure at home. Unless the rector in some way shows a real interest in the clergy under him, how can he expect to exercise that influence so important for their spiritual good and for the welfare of the Church?"

Beware of Worms.

Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Lee's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 6c.

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HAD THEY MANY REMEDIES FOR CONSTIPATION

FOUND NONE TO EQUAL MILBURN'S LAX-LIVER PILLS

Constipation is one of the most prevalent troubles the human race is subject to, and is the greatest cause of many of our ailments. Keep the Bowels open and you will very seldom be sick.

Mr. M. Bell, 467 Marie St., Vancouver, B.C., writes:—"I had tried many remedies for Constipation and never found any so satisfactory as your Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills.

"I would not be without them in the house or I would not be without them."

"I recommended them to a neighbor and she is highly enthusiastic about them, and she is a very difficult case, and she reported no good results from them. You may imagine her surprise and gratification when she found that they completely cured her."

Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills are 25c per box, or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers, or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"I wish I knew how stocks were going."

"I have some inside information."

"Move it over toward me."

"For thanks? I'll trade you a bunch for a lunch."

"Do you believe in nonresistance?"

"Nonresistance?"

"Yes."

"Sure I do."

"What do you believe in it for?"

"For the other fellow."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

"Are prices as high as ever?"

"Higher!"

"Higher!"

"Yes; we have to go to the expense of creating an aeroplane in order to reach them now."

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 25 and 50c.

"Let's go fishing," said one of the neighbor boys who happened along.

"No," replied the youthful George Washington.

"Got to work?"

"No," replied the future Father of his Country, "but I cannot go fishing."

"Why not?"

"I cannot tell a lie."

A Sensible Merchant.

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 do you do for a living?"

"For a living?"

"Yes. You have to earn your living, don't you?"

"I should say I do."

"How do you do it?"

"Work my dad."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

"What kind of men do you like the best?"

"What kind?"

"Yes."

"Oh, just any kind that the other girls happen to be crazy about!"

Sprained Arm.

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

They say that figures will not lie. I thought that so until

The grocer man he came along

And sprung on me his bill,

Suffered from Heart Trouble and Nervousness for Six Years.

Let All Desire To Live.

WAS FINALLY CURED BY THE USE OF MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

Mr. Hugh Lavellan, Soud, Ont., writes:—"For six years, at least, I suffered from heart trouble and nervousness which took from me all desire to work and even to live."

"When I found myself in this condition and getting worse I took the medicine the doctor prescribed for me but without any result."

"One evening I was reading the paper when I saw your ad., so out it got and the next day went to the drug store and procured a box, and since that time my nervous system has been in perfect condition."

"Be assured, gentlemen, that I will never be without Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for they gave me strength to work and support my mother, who is an infirm widow and of whom I am the only support."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c 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.