

The Charlotteville Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1921

VOL. XLIX.

NO. 32

Catholic Mutual Benefit Association

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April 14, 1920—ly



Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 3rd of June, 1921, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, East Baltic Rural Mail Route No. 1, from the first of October next.

Through Rail Service—Atlantic To Pacific

Canadian National Railways Furnish Direct Connections With Famous "Continental Limited" Out of Montreal.

The finest train service to the Pacific Coast is afforded by the Canadian National Grand Trunk "Continental Limited" now leaving at 9:00 p. m. daily from Bonaventure Station, Montreal.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Monday, the 15th day of August, A. D. 1921, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Law Courts Building, Charlottetown: All that tract, piece and parcel of Land situated, lying and being on Township Number Thirty-four, Queen's County, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the North side of the Tracadie Road, at the Southwest angle of the farm of land now or lately in possession of James Doyle, and running thence North along James Doyle's Western boundary due until it strikes the South boundary of a farm of land now or formerly owned by James Reid, thence West along said James Reid's Southern boundary nine chains, or to the North-east angle of a piece of land now or lately held by Thomas Reilly, thence South and parallel with James Doyle's Western boundary as foreshield to the Tracadie Road, and thence Eastwardly along the said road to the place of commencement, containing eighty-one acres of land, a little more or less, and bounded on the South by the Tracadie Road and on the East by James Doyle's Farm, and on the North by James Reid, and on the West by Isaac Hardy, as the same is described in a Deed from the Commissioner of Public Lands of James Hayes, bearing date the 29th day of October, 1896.

Sermons On Catholic Worship

Appended will be found the eighth sermon of the series on Catholic Worship. This sermon was prepared by Rev. William P. Joyce, Pastor of the Sacred Heart Church, Butte.

THE LITURGICAL LANGUAGE.

The last sermon of the series was on the priestly vestments; the subject of today's instruction is the Liturgical Language of the Church.

The services of the Church may be classed under two heads—Liturgical and extra-Liturgical. Liturgical services include the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, the Divine Office, and all services prescribed in the Roman Missal, Breviary, Pontifical and Ritual. Such services are official acts of the Church itself. By extra-Liturgical are meant services which are not official, as the hymns and prayers found in the popular, approved manuals of devotion.

The Liturgical services of the Catholic Church are the same always and everywhere, and, at least in the western church, are conducted in the Latin language. The extra-Liturgical services are usually in the vernacular. We say that in the western rite the language is Latin, for there are at present 11 other Liturgical languages in use in the Church, prominent among which are the Greek, Syrian, Coptic and Slavonic. It should be noted here, however, that these Liturgical languages are only local, whereas the Latin is used in the Divine Service everywhere throughout the Catholic world.

HISTORICAL REASONS.

We shall consider on this occasion the historical reasons that led to the adoption of the Latin as the great Liturgical language, and also the dogmatical and practical reasons for its fitness. When the Church began to fulfil her divine mission, Latin was the official language of the civilized world. The Roman empire held undisputed sway not only over civilized Europe, but over large portions of Asia and Africa. The Latin tongue followed the Roman standards and became the language of the empire. Naturally, then, the Church adopted the language she found prevailing among the people. Furthermore, Rome was the city selected in the designs of Providence to be the center of Christianity. St. Peter, divinely appointed head of the Apostolic College, established his See in the Eternal City, and his successors to the chair of St. Peter have always been the Bishops of Rome. From Rome went forth the standard-bearers of Christianity to carry the Gospel of Christ to nations far and near. They used the Latin tongue in the celebration of the divine mysteries.

WITHSTANDS CHANGES OF TIMES.

Upon the disappearance of the Roman Empire in the fifth century, Latin gradually ceased to be a living tongue among the people, and the new nations began to use their own distinctive tongues. The Church, however, retained the Latin as her Liturgical language. It had become consecrated and sanctified by use. Her envoys and messengers, like those of the ancient empire, continued to employ it. St. Patrick's Minard's Liniment for sale every where.

HEARTBURN.

This is a very common trouble, especially with those who are hearty eaters. There is a gnawing and burning pain in the stomach, attended by disturbed appetite, caused by great acidity. Whenever too much food is taken it is liable to ferment and become extremely sour and vomiting often occurs, and what is thrown up is sour and sometimes bitter.

MILBURN'S LAXATIVE PILLS.

and you will have no liver troubles. Miss Agnes Collins, Charlottetown, P.E.I., writes: "I have had heartburn or a long time. There was a gnawing and burning pain in my stomach, and when I vomited there was a sour and bitter taste. I used two vials of Milburn's Laxative Pills, and they were cleared out of my heartburn."

ADVANTAGES OF "DEAD" LANGUAGE.

Its value as a Liturgical language was increased when Latin ceased to be a living tongue. Being a so-called "dead" language it is not subject to change, but retains all the force and significance it had in the days of Cicero. Living languages, like the English, are constantly undergoing changes; new words are being added and old words are discarded or change their meaning. The English of Chaucer, though the purest of its age, would be understood with the greatest difficulty today by any English-speaking person. Faith finds its expression in worship, and as our faith is God-given and not man-made, so the essential features of true Christian worship are fixed and determined. The more unchangeable the language of worship the better it is adapted to preserve intact and to transmit unimpaired the original deposit of faith. Happily, therefore, was Latin chosen as the Liturgical language of Holy Mother Church.

TYPIFIES UNITY.

The almost universal use of the Latin language in Liturgy is also an evidence of the unity of Catholic worship. How beautiful and how consoling is that uniform celebration of Holy Mass throughout the world! Could you, dear brothers, visit today, the Catholic Churches of Europe, or Africa, or Australia, or China, or Japan, you would hear the priest use the same language, the same words as the celebrant of the Mass is using here this morning. You would feel as much at home as you do here in your own Church.

What an inspiring thing to be able to pray in the very language and in the very words that the early Christians used in the dark depths of the catacombs; to recite the same prayers and to chant the same hymns that resounded in the simple churches or in the great cathedrals of our forefathers!

MASS IS A SACRIFICE.

The reasoning of those who insist that the Mass should be offered in the vernacular is based on a false notion of the nature and object of the Holy Mass. The Mass is not a sermon, but a sacrifice, which the priest offers to God for himself and the people. When the priest says Mass he is speaking not to the people but to God, to whom all languages are equally intelligible.

The congregation could not be expected to hear all that the priest says even if he spoke in the vernacular, for his face is turned from them, and the greater part of the Mass is said in an undertone. We read in the Old Testament and in the first chapter of St. Luke, that this was the manner ordained by God in the ancient dispensation—the priest offered sacrifice and prayed for the people in the sanctuary, when they prayed at a distance in the court.

PRINTED IN THE VERNACULAR.

Moreover, at the time of Christ, the language which the Jewish priest used was the ancient Hebrew of the Patriarchs, and not the Syro-Chaldaic, which alone he people understood. It should be noted, too, that even in the Oriental rites mentioned above, the language of the Liturgy is not the vernacular but the ancient language which is not understood by the people, but only by the learned.

Finally, it cannot be said that a Catholic is in ignorance of the prayers that is offered by the priest, for all the prayers at Mass are translated into the vernacular, and every Catholic can and should follow the priest by reading these prayers in his Missal or prayer book.

OF ALL CLIMES AND PEOPLES.

The Catholic Church embraces in its folds the children of all climes and nations and peoples and tongues. What a wonderful advantage it is to her to have a common medium of communication with the Latin as her official language. Scientists feel keenly the need of a common language. Faced to adopt the vernacular, so limited and so variable, they are handicapped in securing the wide diffusion of technical knowledge essential to scientific progress. More fortunate were their predecessors of the Middle Ages, for then Latin was the language of the arts and sciences. Diplomats, too, have often failed to reach a basis of common understanding, because diplomacy has no universal language. No such handicap is felt when Mother Church calls her bishops together in council. Though they come from every part of the globe and represent so many different nationalities, they are enabled through the medium of the common language of the Church to communicate their thoughts, to discuss questions and to hold debates.

LANGUAGE OF CHRISTIAN CULTURE.

Latin is finally the language of Christian culture. The fathers of the early Church generally wrote in Latin, which thus became the depository of the treasures of sacred literature. Latin is also the language of the great theologians of the Church. A national church can adopt the national language in its Liturgy, because it is confined to people who speak the same tongue. But a Catholic, or universal church, must have a universal language.

Watch Your Stomach.

Don't get dyspepsia. Dyspepsia is one of the most difficult ailments of the stomach there is to cure. You eat too much. Drink too much. Use too much tobacco. You make the stomach work overtime. You make it reform more than it should be called on to do. The natural result is that it is going to rebel against the amount of work put on it. It is only a matter of a short time before dyspepsia follows.

Burdock Blood Bitters

the remedy you require to restore the stomach to a normal, healthy condition so that the food no longer causes distress, but is thoroughly digested and assimilated, and goes on its way making rich food and bone, nerve and muscle. Price, \$1.25 a bottle. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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Our habits make us. We are creatures of habit. Whether we are a success or a failure is a question of how we do things without thinking. To Save is the only way to success.

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MacLELLAN BROS.



Canadian-West Land Regulations

The sole head of a family or any male over 18 years of age, who was at the commencement of the present war and who has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency in District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years. In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter section as pre-emption. Price \$2.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homesteaded land and cultivate 50 extra acres or a house worth \$20.00. When Dominion Lands are desired for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honourably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agents Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. CORY,
City Minister of the Interior
N. B. authorized publication

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EXCISE TAX LICENSES

Retailers, Jewellers, Manufacturers and Sales Tax Licenses as required under the Amendment to the Special War Revenue Act, 1915, are ready for issue, and application forms may be had from the undersigned.

Firms not in possession of Licenses on the 15th November, 1920, will be subject to penalty as provided in the Act.

PENALTY

For neglect or refusal to take out a License shall be a sum not exceeding ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

F. J. CASEY,
Collector of Inland Revenue for Charlottetown.

Legislative Assembly.

Prince Edward Island Rules Relating to Private Bills. 36 All petitions for Private Bills must be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the session exclusive of adjournment. 37 No Private Bill shall be brought into the House, but upon a petition first presented, truly stating the case at the peril of the suitors for such Bill, and such petition must be signed by the said parties.

38 A committee shall be appointed at the commencement of every Session consisting of five members of whom three shall be a quorum, to be denominated The Private Bills Committee to whom shall be referred every Private Bill, and no proceedings after the first reading shall be had upon such Bill until such Committee has reported thereon to the House.

39 So soon as the Committee has reported any Bill, such Bill together with any amendments that may be suggested by the Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the parties who are suitors for such Bill and printed copies thereof delivered to the members before the second reading if deemed necessary by the Committee.

40 No Bill for the purpose of interest of any person or persons Corporation or Corporations or body or bodies of people shall be read a second time until all fees be paid for the same into the hands of the Clerk of the House.

41 No Bill having for its object the vesting in or conferring upon any person or persons Municipality or Body corporate the title to any tract of land shall be received or read in the House unless at least four weeks notice containing a full description of the land in question has been published in the Royal Gazette and one other newspaper in this Province of the intention of such person or persons Municipality or Body Corporate to apply for such Bill.

H. E. DAWSON,
Clerk Legislative Assembly.

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