


The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

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REGINA OFFICIAL AGENCY

NOTICE

Regina Watches, when sold without an Official Guarantee, and by other than an authorized agent, are liable to be Second-Hand Watches, taken in trade or procured in some other second-hand way.

I am the only authorized Official Agent here, and am the only one who can issue an Official Guarantee which will be respected by other Official Agents throughout Canada.

Ask Those Who Carry the Regina Watch

And they will tell you their time-keeping is excellent. We have sold many watches through the recommendation of the wearers of our watches, and we will always endeavor to merit this by good service.

We have a beautiful and large assortment of Rings set with many different kinds of gems that would make appropriate and enduring gifts.

E. W. TAYLOR,
SOUTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.

Souvenir Post Cards

Are a nice thing to send to friends abroad. We have a nice selection of City and Provincial views to select from. The following are some of the titles.

One color 2 cents each.

St. Joseph's Convent, Charlottetown	Bishop's Palace & Church, Charlottetown
St. Dunstan's College, " "	Interior St. Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown
Notre Dame Convent, " "	View of Charlottetown from Soldiers Monument " "
Hillsborough Bridge	Victoria, Park

Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents.

Victoria Row, Charlottetown	Pioneer Family, five generations
Block House Point, " "	Among the Birches
City Hospital, " "	A Morning Walk, Bonshaw
Crossing the Capes	Trout Fishing
Str. Stanley in ice	A Rustic Scene
Str. Minto in ice	North Cape
Apple Blossoms	By Still Waters
Travellers Rest	The Border of the Woods
Beautiful Autumn	Harvesting Scene
Terrace of Rocks	A Shady Nook
Catching Smelts at S'Side	Surt Bathing, North Cape
Sunset at S'Side Harbor	Looking Seaward
Summer St, Summerside	
High School, " "	

We also have a large variety of Comic Cards at one cent each. Any number of cards will be sent by mail providing one cent extra is added for each 10 cards.

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.

Pipe dreams are pleasant
Every Smoker says so
Real enjoyment is guaranteed
In smoking our mixtures
Queer if you've never tried them
You can have your dreams realized at
Every Drug or Grocery store in Ch'town.

Try Perique for a Cool Smoke.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.
CHARLOTTETOWN,
Phone 345. Manufacturers.



For New Buildings

We carry the finest line of **Hardware** to be found in any store.

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.

Fall and Winter Weather.

Fall and Winter 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.

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 loading piers Sydney, Glace 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 loading piers.

Peake Bros. & Co.
Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.
Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 21, 1909-41

Is France Decadent?

(From America.)

A very interesting report is that of the Society of the Propagation of Faith for 1908, which the Annals of that Society present in its June issue. We are informed that the receipts from all the dioceses throughout the world, contributing to the work of the Missions, amount to \$1,280,517.35, nearly half of which has come from France alone. This is surely a very hopeful sign in a land where the churches have been confiscated by an infidel government and the ministers of religion unjustly deprived of State support, and compelled to depend for a living on the charity of the faithful. At first sight it would seem that the Lord is ungenerous to allow the dreadful evil of persecution to befall a nation which is and has always been so ohivorously generous for the spread of the gospel, but in inspiring the noblest of her sons and daughters to sacrifice their lives and pour out their blood in martyrdom for God's holy cause, the salvation of souls. But as in the life of individuals, so also in that of nations, apostolic zeal will frequently encounter the malice and, for a time, the successful opposition of the powers of evil. Christ warned his disciples: "If the world hate you, know ye that it hath hated me before you. The servant is not greater than his master. If they have persecuted me, they will persecute you also." The people who, ignoring their own trials and the enforced poverty of those who minister unto them, can with a generosity that challenges the admiration of the rest of Christendom give nestingly for the spread of Christ's Kingdom on earth, may be relied on to maintain the faith at home and rid themselves of the conditions that shackle their freedom. While the Church in France is thus suffering, a striking parallel is presented by the missionaries abroad. During the nineteenth century the Paris Society of Foreign Missions gave many martyrs and confessors of the Faith to the Church in the far off missions in China, Annam, Tonquin and Cochinchina. In 1900, forty-nine of these heroes of the cross were raised to the honors of the altar by Leo XIII. On May 2, of the present year, Pius X declared thirty three others Blessed. In the list of those recently beatified appear the names of one French Bishop and three French priests, while the other martyrs were all fruits of their missionary labors. One may be pardoned for seeing in these facts the relation of cause and effect and for believing that the Society for the Propagation of the Faith has been reaping its reward. Last week the President of Leland Stanford University, in a public address to the students of Bryn Mawr College, Pa., spoke of France as a decadent nation. Frenchmen throughout the United States are indignant. Ambassador Jassand, addressing a gathering of his fellow countrymen Saturday last in San Francisco, maintained that "the nation that can produce a Pasteur, that leads the world in the sciences, that first developed the submarine and ranks first in the navigation of the air, cannot by any stress of circumstances be termed decadent." We would add that a nation whose hierarchy has to a man resisted the unjust encroachments of an atheistic government and shown its loyalty to the Vicar of Christ by making every personal sacrifice and resisting every compromise which involved a surrender of principle is sound at heart. When to this is added the liberality of her people and their active interest in the missionary field, the observant Christian will be ready to concede that France has within herself the ingredients of vigorous Catholic life, and, given the opportunity to assert itself, the land of St. Louis will stand forth once more in the pristine splendor of her achievements as the eldest daughter of the Church.

Napoleon's August Prisoner.

The centenary of the annexation of the Papal States to the French Empire and the forcible removal of Pius VII. from Rome,

(Translated from L'Univers for the N. Y. Freeman's Journal.)

On Saturday, May 13, 1809, Napoleon, after a bombardment which lasted thirty-six hours, made his entry into Vienna. He found that the ammunition and military stores piled up in the Capital of the Aus-

trian Empire were sufficient for a whole campaign. Four days later, Wednesday, May 17, he signed the decree annexing the Papal States to the French Empire in the Palace of Schoenbrunn, the very palace in which his only son, King of Rome, died twenty-three years later. It was the last link in the long chain of arbitrary and iniquitous attacks upon the Holy See and upon the august person of him who in 1804, in the dead of winter, had gone to Paris to snout Napoleon as Emperor of the French in the Cathedral of Notre Dame.

These arbitrary attacks began in 1808 by the occupation of Rome under the pretext that Pius VII. had "favored the enemies of France." On the following March 27 the Pope issued a brief threatening Napoleon with excommunication. An appeal was made to the latter as "a son who had been anointed and inducted into office" by the Pope. In the brief the Pope recalled the fact that the Holy See had defrayed the cost connected with the army of occupation, which had amounted to the enormous sum of 2,800,000 francs (\$620,000), and that at this very time Napoleon had despoiled the Holy See of the Duchies of Benevento and Pontecorvo. The Emperor's answer was the annexation on April 2d of the Legations of the March of Ancona to the Kingdom of Italy. On the morrow Cardinal Caprara, the Pope's Legate, quit Paris and France. From this time on Napoleon was openly at war with the Pope. Through his Minister, Champagny, he let the Pope understand that the first result of war is conquest; and that the first result of conquest is change of government. But too much occupied with the affairs of Spain, Napoleon waited a full year before proceeding to the complete spoliation of the Pope, always hoping that Pius VII. would recede.

The decree of May 17, 1809, permitted the Pope to reside in Rome and granted him an annual income of 2,000,000 francs (\$400,000). It was on this same decree that the Government of Victor Emmanuel II. in 1870, based the famous "law of guarantees," which Pius IX. indignantly rejected. Napoleon audaciously claimed that he was only revoking the grant Charlemagne, his "illustrious predecessor" had made to the "Bishop of Rome." The Imperial decree issued from the Palace of Schoenbrunn on May 17, 1809, was promulgated in Rome on Saturday, June 10, the Octave of Corpus Christi and the eve of the feast of the Pope's Patron Saint, Pius VII. immediately denounced a bull of excommunication against Napoleon and his co-partners in the invasion of Rome. On the following 9th of July the Pope was seized at night and carried across the Alps as a sort of outlaw that it would be well to be rid of. No regard was had for his advanced age and his exalted dignity. Napoleon believed that he could safely act in this way. At Bayonne he had overturned the dynasty of the Spanish Bourbons, and he had just installed himself in the palace of Maria Theresa at Schoenbrunn. He was convinced that he had nothing to fear from the indignation of Catholic countries and that he incurred no risk in stimulating the spirit of resistance.

How Christians Should Study Holy Writ.

There is only one way in which to read the Scriptures, and that is to do as the Saints did before us, says Father Bruppers, writing in the current number of Etudes Franoiscaines (Paris). Those who seek to apply personal investigation

to abstruse passages, often end by disbelieving wholly in the Word of God. To argue with Rationalists, or to attempt to "explain" to those who have rejected all notion of the supernatural from their minds, is to follow a false route. Says the Franciscan:

"Saint Paul divided all humankind into two classes, namely, those who are animal and those who are spiritual, the animal being those who have received the gift of grace, but who have rejected it. There is no point of contact, he told the Corinthian, between the animal and the things of God. To him they appear as a kind of blindness or ignorance, and since he does not understand them, they become, accordingly, the object of his scorn. For Faith is an especial gift of God. It is a supernatural intelligence given to some in order that they may accept the truths taught by the Church. * * * The Rationalists make the mistake of thinking that knowing and believing are the same thing. For example, they know that the Church teaches the doctrine of the Trinity, and suppose that the application on their scientific rules to the understanding of that mystery ought to show the truth of it as plain as daylight. If their reasonings fail to bring forth such light, then, according to them, the doctrine must fall."

Holy Writ may be considered as one of the provinces of the Kingdom of God here on earth, and it is certainly not the easiest to travel over. It is, nevertheless, more likely that those who are accustomed to travel daily over its territories will the better succeed in discovering its mysterious paths, than that those who are professedly ignorant of its intricacies will prove of service as guides.

It is unfortunate that this spirit of criticism is not confined to those who are not in communion with the Church.

There are some within the fold itself who pursue with undue avidity their investigations into the readings of Holy Writ with the object of finding bow far the Rationalists have grounds for their skepticism.

"As far as imbibing the divine spirit of Holy Writ is concerned, such persons are much in the same position as an infidel who would go to communion. The infidel may have physical contact with the bread, but he does not receive the sacrament. With the Rationalist, as with the skeptical investigator, the fruit of their study of faith is denied both. What, then, is one to do? One cannot afford to ignore wholly what is going on in the opposite camp. I reply: piety and pious practices will best fit us for that condition of mind in which we should approach the study of Holy Writ. Copy the Saints, and you will have rendered to the Church, to the faithful and also to the Rationalist all the services you owe them. The Saints did not seek to discuss or dissect the Bible; they approached its study only when they could do so in the spirit of faith from which they derived the intelligence that permitted them to understand it. It is because of the dearth of the spirit of piety or inclination to piety that the Scriptures are either not read, at all, or are woefully misread in our age. And, indeed, the Christian people may be said to be perishing of inanition just because they are not sufficiently nourished with the truths of the Gospel."

Even as Pius X requires of all good Catholics that they shall frequently go to communion, so he enjoins upon the peoples of the Catholic faith the cultivation of a love for the reading of the Bible. Saint Augustine drew very little distinction between going to communion and taking in the word of the Gospel from Holy Writ. The performance of the two duties, says the Franciscan, goes to make up the proper kind of Catholic.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Palpitation of the Heart.

One of the first danger signals that announce something wrong with the heart is the irregular beat or violent throbbing. Often there is only a fluttering sensation, or an "all gone" sinking feeling; or again there may be a most violent beating, with flushings of the skin and visible pulsations of the arteries. The person may experience a smothering sensation, gasp for breath and feel as though about to die. In such cases the action of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills in quieting the heart, restoring its normal beat and imparting tone to the nerve centers, is beyond all question, marvellous. They give such prompt relief that no one need suffer.

Mrs. Arthur Mason, Marlbank, Ont., writes: "Just a few lines to let you know what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I have been troubled with weakness and palpitation of the heart, would have serious sinking spells and could scarcely lie down at all. I tried many remedies but got none to answer my case like your pills did. I can recommend them highly to all with heart or nerve trouble."

Price, 50 cents 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.

"Is Mable engaged?"
"I heard a rumor to that effect."
"What kind of a noise does a rumor make?"
"This one sounded like a big red auto."

Information Bureau Official—Well young man, what do you want to find out?
Small Boy—What do you know?
They say the Joneses are a very happy couple.
But Jones is a traveling man and very seldom at home.
"Exactly."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

"What do you call your cook?"
"Polly; But that is not what my husband calls her."
"What does he call her?"
"I am ashamed to tell you."

There is nothing harsh about Lax-Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sickness. Price 25c.

"Will you make the train?"
"Train's made already."
"Smartie! will you catch it?"
"I'll catch it if I don't."

A Sensible Merchant.

Mrs. Fred. Laine, St. George, Ont., writes:—"My little girl would cough to so 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."

The fellow who thinks he can make good by doing evil sooner or later has another thing coming.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Sister Bessie came running home from the church bazaar in breathless excitement.
"O, mamma," she panted, "Billy met with an accident down at the bazaar."
"Dear me!" sighed the mother.
"What mischief is he in now? I declare he's a bitter pill."
"Oh but he won't be so bitter now. He's sugar coated. He just fell into the tub of soft molasses taffy."

Beware Of Worms.

Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 50c.

"Where are the papers?" bided the villain.
"The papers?" said his wife.
"Yes, the papers."
"The delivery boy has stopped them. He says we can't have no more until we pay his last bill."

Suffered More Than Tongue Can Tell From Liver Trouble.

A lazy, slow or torpid liver is a terrible affliction, as its influence permeates the whole system, causing Biliousness, Heartburn, Water Brash, Langour, Coated Tongue, Sick Headache, Yellow Eyes, Sallow Complexion, etc. It holds back the bile, which is required to move the bowels, and lets it get into the blood instead, thus causing Constipation.

Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills will regulate the flow of bile to act properly upon the bowels, and will tone, renovate and purify the liver. Mrs. J. C. Westberg, Swan River, Man., writes:—"I suffered for years, more than tongue can tell, from liver trouble. I tried several kinds of medicine, but could get no relief until I got Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills. I cannot praise them too highly for what they have done for me."

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

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.