

Herring!

We have just received a quantity of very fine, large Herring, which we are offering in half barrels, pails and by the dozen.

Price, \$1.00 per Pail. \$3.40 per Half Barrel.

To enable parties at a distance who desire to purchase, we will, on receipt of price, deliver two half bbls. to any station on the P. E. Island Railway, but the two must be sent to the one address.



Two neighbors may join and remit the amount in the one letter. We guarantee the quality to be good, otherwise they may be returned at our expense.

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.

Preserves.—We manufacture all our own Preserves, and can guarantee them strictly pure. Sold wholesale and retail.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.
Eureka Grocery,
QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,
Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

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)

Students, Attention!

Rare Chance to Secure a College Education.

We have made arrangements that enable us to place within the reach of a limited number of deserving students opportunities for securing, on easy terms, a classical or commercial education. A little work during the vacation season will secure this for the one worthy striving for such a boon, but who may not be in possession of sufficient money to realize his heart's desire. The facilities at our disposal enable us to offer a year's board and tuition at

St. Dunstan's College

to any three young men who will fulfill the necessary, easy conditions required. These may be beginners, or former students of the College who have not been able to complete their course. In addition to this we have at our disposal four scholarships at the

Union Commercial College

of Charlottetown. A full course in this excellent Commercial College may be won by any four young men or women, in town or country, who will fulfill the easy conditions we require. Whenever anyone satisfies the requirements in either of the cases enumerated he or she will be given a certificate entitling the holder to the educational advantages offered. A rare opportunity is here placed within reach of those desirous of acquiring a good education, and no time should be lost in taking advantage thereof. Only a little work is required in order to secure the coveted boon, and all can easily be accomplished during this summer's vacation, so that the winners may enter either college at the opening of the next academic year.

For particulars apply in person or by letter to the editor of the HERALD, P. O., Box 1288, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
June 20, 1906—17

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, Newels, 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.

From Now Till Spring

Your Overcoat will be the part of your dress by which the world will estimate what kind of a man you are. No man ever knows real comfort and satisfaction until he has an overcoat.

Made to Measure.

Many who have their suits made to order have an idea that they can get what they want in a Ready-made Overcoat. But they are quite as objectionable as ready-made suits and show at a glance the lack of style and fit. We incorporate the very latest style ideas in our tailoring, and by only the best materials, which is a guarantee in itself. Before you buy a new overcoat give us a chance to show our new overcoatings and talk things over with you.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.
THE NOBBY TAILORS.

About French Confiscation.

The character of the wholesale robbery ordered by the French Chamber of Deputies will be made clear by a simple statement of facts. On the 11th Dec. the twelve months of grace in which the Catholics of France were to secure title to church property of every description expired. If they had elected to become schismatics by disobeying the orders of the Pope, they would have been able to retain in their possession millions of property by forming associations for religious worship prescribed by the law of 1905. As the associations were antagonistic to the constitution of the Church in as far as they did not recognize the authority of the hierarchy, there was nothing left for Pinx X. to do but to condemn them. He could not do otherwise without sinning against his conscience by betraying the most sacred and august duty ever intrusted to mortal man. His encephalic to the French hierarchy forbidding the establishment of the associations prescribed by the law of 1905 was not, then, a matter of choice with the Holy Father. There was nothing else for him to do.

The Pope's non-acceptance of the situation created by the Separation Law implies the confiscation of churches, episcopal residences, priests' houses, seminaries and other church property of every description. Even the 3,000 and more churches which have been built and supported by private contributions of Catholics will become the spoil of the State or of the department, or of the commune. In this way the magnificent bastilles of the Sacred Heart at Montmartre, built wholly from private contributions received during the last thirty odd years, will revert to the City of Paris. It is as if the Cathedral of St. Patrick's, on Fifth avenue, should be handed over to the municipality of New York in consequence of a vote of confiscation passed by an anti-Catholic legislature in Albany. We cannot conceive of such a thing happening. Yet an act of injustice that no American community would permit or tolerate will be perpetrated on the morrow in the French capital by a Government which is so doing bids defiance to every principle of decency and fair dealing.

The total value of the property that will thus pass from its lawful owners into the possession of the State is estimated at 400,000,000 francs (\$80,000,000). It may be classified as follows. First, cathedrals, churches, episcopal residences, parish houses and seminaries which were restored to the Church after the French Revolution. At the time of this restitution Pius VII. agreed to accept an annual subsidy of 40,000,000 francs (\$8,000,000) to be paid to the bishops and priests in return for the property confiscated during the French Revolution. This subsidy, which was equivalent to about one per cent. of the value of property confiscated, furnished an average annual salary of about \$200. to the French priests. The Separation Law has lopped off the salary, with the result that many country priests who lived from hand to mouth; are now absolutely without financial resources of any kind.

The second classification of property confiscated includes the churches and other ecclesiastical edifices erected after the Revolution. These received subsidies from the local governments and in some cases from the State. As these subsidies were not large enough to defray the cost of erecting these church edifices, they had to be supplemented by contributions of the faithful. They are now all confiscated to consequence of the Catholics refusing to form associations for religious worship. Even the legacies bequeathed for Masses go into the coffers of the State, although no Masses will be said. The same disregard for the principles of equity is displayed in regard to legacies left for the support of schools with the express stipulation that the teachers employed shall be the members of religious Orders. The French Cabinet has decided that so long as the building erected by such money is standing, even though used for a purely secular school, without religious teachers, the heirs cannot claim the legacy.

The third classification of church property embraces all churches and ecclesiastical edifices of every description that have been erected by private contributions without any aid on the part of the State. One would naturally suppose that the confiscation of such property would not be in the hands of the State. But that is not the case. The Separation Law of 1905 requires the confiscation of all churches unless they are under the management of associations for religious worship. But Catholics cannot form such associations with-

out doing violence to their conscience. Therefore churches for the erection of which Catholics voluntarily taxed themselves became the property of the State because Catholics will not sacrifice their consciences at the dictation of openly avowed enemies of their religion. Such is religious liberty as it exists today in France.

What on the subject of confiscation we think it proper to call attention to the late of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice, Paris, within the walls of which many members of the American hierarchy and clergy passed so many happy days as students. It, too, has fallen a victim of the anti-Catholic persecution that is now sweeping over France. Like many French seminaries it was become in a few years a headquarters for the dissemination of atheistic teachings. N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

What to Read.

FROM "A GENTLEMAN."

(Continued.)

When a reader has begun to acquire the rudiments of literary taste, he ought to choose the books he likes, but he can not be trusted to choose books for himself until he has—perhaps with some labor—gained taste. All men are born with taste very unequally developed. A man can not, I repeat, hope to gain a correct judgment in literary matters unless he works for it.

Frederick Harrison says: "When will men understand that the reading of great books is a faculty to be acquired, not a natural gift, at least to those who are spoiled by our current education and habits of life? An insatiable appetite for new novels makes it as hard to read a masterpiece as it seems to a Parisian boulevardier to live in a quiet country. Until a man can really enjoy a draught of clear water bubbling from a mountain-side, his taste is in an unwholesome state. To understand a great national poet, such as Dante, Calderon, Camille, or Goethe, is to know other types of human civilization in ways which a library of histories does not sufficiently teach."

Mr. Harrison is right. It is always easy to like good books; but it is easier to train the young to like them than to cleanse the perverted taste of the order. The chief business of the teacher of literature ought to be the cultivation of taste. At his best, he can do no more than that; at his worst, he can fill the head of the students with mere names and dates and undigested opinions.

When the student of literature begins really to enjoy Shakespeare, his taste has begun to be formed. He may read the "Victor of Wakefield" after that without a yawn, and learn to enjoy the quiet humor of Charles Lamb. He finds himself raised into pure air, above the miasma of exaggeration and sensationalism. His style is writing essentially improves; he becomes critical of the slang and careless English of his every day speech; and surely these things are worth all the troubles spent in gathering them. Besides, he has secured a perpetual solace for those long nights—and perhaps days—of loneliness which must come to nearly every man when he begins to grow old. After religion, there is no comfort in life, when the links of love begin to break, like a love for great literature. But this love must be genuine; pretense will not avail nor will mere "top-dressing" be of any use.

When the student of literature begins really to enjoy Shakespeare, his taste has begun to be formed. He may read the "Victor of Wakefield" after that without a yawn, and learn to enjoy the quiet humor of Charles Lamb. He finds himself raised into pure air, above the miasma of exaggeration and sensationalism. His style is writing essentially improves; he becomes critical of the slang and careless English of his every day speech; and surely these things are worth all the troubles spent in gathering them. Besides, he has secured a perpetual solace for those long nights—and perhaps days—of loneliness which must come to nearly every man when he begins to grow old. After religion, there is no comfort in life, when the links of love begin to break, like a love for great literature. But this love must be genuine; pretense will not avail nor will mere "top-dressing" be of any use.

Pioneer Speaks of Prince Rupert.

Harbor Best That Could Have Been Chosen—Great Activity in District.

All that immense stretch of country in British Columbia, lying adjacent to the Portland canal or anywhere in the neighborhood of Prince Rupert, the new terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, is being thoroughly prospected by speculators in agricultural lands and mining property. This statement was made in Victoria to a Colonist reporter by J. M. Collinson, a pioneer of that district, who is interested in the Maple Bay copper and gold mine. He affirms that, over since it was authoritatively announced that the transcontinental railway terminus would be at the point selected, there has been a pronounced advance in land, mine and other values throughout the sections any where within reasonable distance of the probable route of the railway from Hazelton to the coast.

Several years ago, Mr. Collinson states, it would have been possible to go from one end of the Portland

canal to the other without meeting any but native people. This summer all was changed. Everywhere dormant mining claims had sprung into sudden activity, districts which had been mere stretches of waste had been surveyed and converted into thriving town sites and, in fact, on all hands was apparent the commencement of a heavy influx of settlers and a remarkable development in natural resources. These, Mr. Collinson claims, cannot be estimated even by the persons more or less conversant with the topographical conditions and far less by the individual who has never visited the scene. From a section comparatively unknown and certainly unthought of yet by those interested in mining, timber or agriculture it has become the centre of attraction. "It would astonish you," Mr. Collinson continued, "had you been able to witness the sudden transition of an absolute desert into a spot where the hum of industry can be heard on all sides." He went on to say that it was a striking illustration of the influence of a railway, especially one having communication with all the great Canadian centres, as the Grand Trunk Pacific would have when completed, upon a country much of which has not yet been visited by even the most enterprising explorer.

The site selected for the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific is the best that could have been chosen in his opinion. It combines everything that goes to make a great commercial and residential city. In the first place, its harbor is the finest of the many sheltered bays that are to be found along the coast in that vicinity. It is capable of accommodating the biggest vessels without inconvenience. The country which has been surveyed for the town site is comparatively level, and when cleared, buildings constructed and railway depots, with trains arriving and departing each day, completed, should become the ideal city of the west, which the directors of the Grand Trunk Pacific have in their mind's eye. Moreover, the climate is first-class rivaling that enjoyed in this favored portion of Vancouver island.

"Up on that Portland canal," Mr. Collinson remarked, "we have a magnificent view of the coast when I left. But get so at Prince Rupert. For some inexplicable reason the temperature is more equitable there. When we have cold weather with snow at Prince Rupert there is rain, taking it all the year round, the temperature experienced at the new town site is ideal, especially when it is remembered how far north it is located. The summer there is really lovely. From May until September fine, warm, sunshiny weather prevails, with, of course, an occasional shower."

Mr. Collinson reports that there has been considerable preliminary work done at Prince Rupert this summer. The townsite has been thoroughly surveyed. A water supply has been located which would serve as large a population as the city was ever likely to boast of without difficulty. While coming south, the steamer upon which he was a passenger had passed a vessel which it was understood had many thousands of feet of lumber for use in the building of a number of large structures. One of these is the new hotel.

Questioned as to the character of the country in the immediate vicinity of Prince Rupert, Mr. Collinson stated that it was better adapted for mining than anything else. He asserted that the wealth of its mountains could not be overestimated. There was no doubt that when transportation was assured by rail and steamer there would be mines opened up which would yield enormous dividends. But back of the coast range of mountains the conditions alter entirely. There was to be found mile upon mile of territory which he believed would make the finest agricultural land anywhere. The route of the railway would be through this district, naturally it would not be long before large tracts would be taken up by settlers. The possibilities of the country from an agricultural standpoint could not be gauged by the most imaginative mind.—Winnipeg Free Press, November 24, 1906.

After a lapse of 367 years, the Franciscans have returned to Oxford. The friars were driven out in the reign of Henry VIII. The order has now opened a new training college at Cowley, within two hundred yards of the city of Oxford. A message was read from the Pope expressing his gratification at the establishment of the institution in a city so closely identified with the former history and ancient glories of the order.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

IF WOMEN ONLY KNEW

Thousands of women suffer needlessly every day with aching backs that really have no business to ache. A woman's back never made to ache. Under ordinary conditions it ought to be strong and ready to help her bear the burden of life.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

will help you. They're helping sick, over-worked kidneys—all over the world—making them strong, healthy and vigorous. Mrs. E. Ryan, Douglas, Ont., writes: "For over five months I was troubled with lame back and was unable to move without help. I tried all kinds of plasters and liniments but they were no use. At last I heard tell of Doan's Kidney Pills and after I had used three-quarters of the box my back was as strong and well as ever."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

MILBURN'S

An Irishman was recently traveling in a train in England accompanied by a minister, when two very stout ladies entered the compartment. They placed themselves one on each side of Pat, who was, of course, much crushed.

The minister, on seeing him so placed, said, "Are you sure you are comfortable, Pat?" To this question Pat quickly replied, "Sure, sir, I haven't much room to grumble."

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.

Railroad Magrate (travelling incognito)—People complain about the light supplied in these carriages. Do you see anything wrong with it? Passenger—No, sir. On the contrary, it is exactly the kind of light I like to see. Railroad Magrate (highly pleased)—I presume you are a professional man? Passenger.—Yes sir, I am an oculist.

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

An old lady met a neighbor in the street one day and was telling her about a recent bereavement. "Yes," she said, "our Bill died last week. That's five out of seven gone, and now there's only me and old Joe left." Then she added pathetically, "Only two left; I suppose I shall be the next to go." "Ah," said the neighbor, "I suppose you will. At any rate, if you ain't the next, you'll be the next but one."

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 25c.

"Mummy, teacher says if I honor my father and my mother my days will be long in the land." "Well, dearie?" "I do honor my father and mother, yet I still have to go to bed at six o'clock."

MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.

At a specific for all diseases and disorders arising from a breakdown condition of the heart or nervous system, such as Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Prostration, Headache, Dizziness, Stomach Pain, and Sleeplessness. It is especially recommended for women troubled with irregular menstruation. Price 50 cents per box. All Dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.