

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24, 1906

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Good Herring ARE SCARCE,

But we have them. Quality guaranteed. Prices \$3.00 and \$3.50 per half barrel.

Social Baskets.

We have imported a line of Fancy Baskets suitable for Socials. Prices 25 to 50 cents.



Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1904 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.

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.

Begin the New Year WELL.

— BY —

Buying a Suit, an Overcoat, a pair of Pants, a Coat & Vest, or a Raincoat for yourself or your son.

..OR..

Tweeds, Homespun, Flannels, Blankets, Horse Blanketing, Carriage Wraps, Buffalo Lining & Robes.

When in town give us a call, it will mean \$\$\$ to you.

The Humphrey Clothing Store, Opera House Building, City.

A. WINFIELD SCOTT, Manager.

P. O. Box 417.

Phone 63

Wholesale and Retail.

Quick Furniture Repairs At Reasonable Charges

Is the motto of this great repair shop. We have practical repair men and upholsterers who have had years of experience in this difficult art. They understand their business well. They do their work quickly. We make small charges. Phone 79 if you want repairing done.

JOHN NEWSON.

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.

(Sign full name)

(And Address)

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames inerior and Exterior finish etc., etc.,

Our Specialties

Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters, New-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.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

Catholic Architecture in America.

BY RALPH E. WHITE.

This article is written with a desire for the betterment of Catholic architecture in this country, and to bring more to mind the need of both useful and artistic church buildings.

The novel conditions of modern times have developed a great variety of opinions, caused by an equal variety of individual or denominational sentiment. Granting this to be a fact, the more reason why the Catholic Church, with its strong traditions of the ritual and most established form of worship, should hold its architecture to resemble precedent and be imitative of tradition, both in plan and expression of exterior and interior.

Dignity of form and space, beauty inherent to the highest imaginative conception, belong pre-eminently to the Church, and it matters little whether the style be classic or Gothic, if it has these elements of nobility.

In every case where buildings have worthily enshrined religion, the noblest forms of construction have alone seemed adequate and permanent, mere utility being manifestly inexpressive of the desire of man to worship.

Unfortunate as it may seem, the development of church architecture in this country, with but little exception, has not had the influence of this feeling.

In former centuries the Catholic Church developed the best architecture the world has known. Today little attention has been paid to getting true architecture; that is to say, a building which, in the eye of the critic, might be termed a good example of some style of architecture. Most of the work has been a mixture of Gothic, Romanesque, classic and various of the other styles. Yet how much simpler and more beautiful would it be to follow one particular style and make it a work of art.

Of course, herein comes the education and skill of the architect. In architecture as in no other profession does the malpractitioner injure the good name of the profession; in law and medicine, in music and literature the work of the incompetent and of the unprincipled passes and leaves but little mark.

"Dead men tell no tales," but a building stands for years, conspicuous, seen, perforce, of its own existence either a thing of beauty, of delight, glorified by dawn and the blaze of noonday, or ugly, sordid, mean, flaunting its poverty of thought, or, worse still, monstrous, an oppression, a permanent disgrace.

One might say it is too expensive to build good buildings. That is not so, but the very thought of what might be termed cheap buildings is the greatest of mistakes.

Misunderstanding and bad feelings between the architect and client are very often caused by the continual drain upon the treasury of the client to pay for things he had not calculated upon. This could be obviated most entirely by getting the ultimate cost of the entire work at the very beginning, inclusive of the building proper, heating and ventilation, lighting fixtures, stained glass, pews, confessionals and other furniture, altars, altar rail and Stations of the Cross, interior decorations and organs.

I do not consider it advisable to finish all these things immediately on the completion of the building, unless sufficient money is at hand to do them as best they can be done. Inexpensive temporary altars and various of the other fixtures can be installed until the necessary funds for the final work are available.

Every priest knows about how much money he can afford to spend on each building, and he should fully advise the architect in the beginning and insist on the work being kept within the allotted amount. No architect can, however, keep the cost of a building down if he is made to plan it larger than is possible; it can be built within such allotted amount.

Immense work will be done in the present century, and if it were possible to establish a fund to enable every priest who will have building to do to go abroad for a short trip to study the architecture of Europe, the influence would soon be felt in this country, in that they would insist on better architecture.

I realize that it is not practical to build parish churches exactly like the immense cathedrals I have seen in England and France, for there are too of them took from two to eight centuries to build. I do think, however, that every large city in this country should have an immense cathedral, that would take years to build and compare with the cathedrals of Europe. While in London a short time ago I visited the new Westminster Cathedral

which is under roof, but only several chapels of the interior are completed, and the remainder of the work will take years to finish. This is a wonderful building, and the massiveness of the interior, with its immense height, is awe-inspiring.

The ancient buildings of Europe have the true feeling of architecture and are motifs upon which to design in a smaller scale, instead of making exact copies.

The subject of Catholic architecture has been much discussed of late in some of our leading architectural periodicals; not in a disrespectful manner, but merely in a sense for the betterment of the architecture as a class. It was admitted as a condition of Catholic architecture in this country as compared with that abroad. One writer declared that for a continuation of this state of affairs there was no excuse, and he places the solution of the problem wholly in the hands of the architect.

It is doubtful, however, if the profession, with the best intentions in the world, can succeed in reforming this particular abuse unless he bind it stands the priest with a demand that nothing shall be furnished excepting the best—the best in design, the best in construction. And yet another responsibility must rest on the priest, and that is the choice of an architect, and that good results should follow it is imperatively necessary that the assumption of the title should not be accepted as proof of ability.

The French Idea of a Free Church.

The London Saturday Review (Dec. 23, 1905) publishes a remarkable article entitled "The Separation of the Church and State in France." It gives some of the chief legal provisions, according to the legislation just enacted for this separation, for the holding of Church property, and for the way in which money must henceforth be raised and spent for religious purposes. It is decreed that each parish must organize a religious association, and this association must be distinct from and have no relations whatever with any similar organization in the country. This parish organization, which must be controlled by laymen and be independent of the bishop of the diocese, has sole authority to collect money by means of assessments and collections. These parish associations will be subject to Government control and supervision. The Government, for any one of innumerable reasons, may at any time dissolve these associations. One reason, for instance, for such dissolution would be the crime of spending for schools even one cent of the money collected for religious purposes.

The Government declares itself to be the sole owner of churches and church property, but it allows the free use of the churches to each parish association, reserving, however, to itself the right to forbid this use according to circumstances. The authors of the bill have openly declared that they intend to place religion under the authority of the police, to foster dissensions between Catholics, and to break down the power of the bishops. According to Catholic principles Church property is forever dedicated to God, and therefore sacred and inalienable. It is for the use of the people, and is administered by ecclesiastical authority. This new French law ignores and purposely defies all this. The priest can exercise his faculties only with the consent of the bishop. This law encourages the rebellion of the disciplined priest against his bishop, makes it possible for the laity to side with such a priest against his ecclesiastical superior, and allows an excommunicated priest and his followers to use the church and all church property in spite of the Ordinary. In a word, it aims at destroying some of the essential features of the organization of the Church.

The Saturday Review's article also shows that the money hitherto paid by the Government for the support of religion was only a partial indemnity for the Church property confiscated during the French Revolution in 1789, and that the annual revenue of this property was 160 million francs—an amount much larger than the annual indemnity heretofore paid to the Church.

Civil law in the United States recognizes the binding authority of church law on the members of that church, and this civil law of ours will use all its powers when necessary to uphold and enforce these church laws. Hence, in the United States there is real separation in this respect of Church and State, and the true liberty of each church is recognized; whereas in France, as the English Protestant Boyle

shows, the French Government's "conception of liberty is liberty for ideas in accordance with its own."—(Sacred Heart Review.)

"For reasons not hard to explain," says the Missionary, "Brazil has had but a poor reputation for religious zeal. But things are changed there since 1889, when the State gave freedom to the Church. Up to that date the Church had been enslaved to the Government, with the usual consequences of evil. Then came the proclamation of the republic, which, by a simple decree, cut loose the Church from all State support, and also from all State control. The Catholics met the perils of poverty with courage. Parochial associations were founded, money for every good cause continued to flow in, and now the Church is stronger, religiously and financially, than at any time in the past. She has excellent schools, and colleges for higher education; the clergy are better trained and instructed; the religious orders from Europe have given new life to the faith; a good Catholic newspaper press is growing; and the public spirit is active and zealous among the faithful. Only recently the Parliament tried to introduce divorce into Brazilian legislation, but the Catholics and their deputies raised such an outcry that the bill was rejected. The Church in Brazil has begun a fresh career, and presents one more proof of the advantage of keeping religion free from the golden chains of servitude to the interests and schemes of tricky politicians. The faith finds its best support in the sacraments; they will keep it alive."

"We are glad," says the Rosary Magazine, "that Catholic colleges are leaders in the war on brutal football. State and secular institutions will find the question a difficult one to solve, as they are exceedingly more or less at the mercy of their students—and even Government institutions of learning are not wholly guileless, as recent sanguinary events have proved, fostering, or tolerating at least, brutality and ruffianism among their student."

If the young man will spend as much as he gets, he will never be any richer than he is," says the Pittsburg Catholic. "Every man should, in every year of his life, make some addition to his capital. You say you get but little. Never mind, spend less than little; and then, next year, you will get more, for you will have the interest on what you save."

The first British minister to the Court of Norway is Sir Arthur James Herbert, a member of the old Catholic family of Herberts of Llanarth. He has been all over the world in the diplomatic service, at St. Petersburg and Washington, Buenos Ayres and Tobago, Brussels, Bern, Stockholm, and Bada Pesth. In 1884 he was attached to Sir Peter Lumsden's mission for the demarcation of the Afghan frontier, and made himself especially useful by his knowledge of Russian and Persian. His elder brother, Colonel Ivor Herbert, was Commander of the Canadian Militia from 1890 to 1895. Their sisters have married into Scottish families, one of them being the wife of Mr. James Monteith, of Carstairs, and the other the wife of the Hon. Walter Maxwell, a younger brother of Lord Herries.—Casket.

One of the occasions when Father Brandt visited the Pope with an installment of the Civita Cattolica's Calabrian relief fund, he called the Holy Father's attention to an offering of ten cents made by a poor woman who had not a penny to give when she first heard the appeal made in church, but who managed to earn half a franc a couple of days later which she brought at once to her parish priest for the benefit of the earthquake sufferers. "It is the Widow's Mite over again," said his Holiness with emotion. And opening a drawer of his desk he took out a large silver medal, such as he presents each year to the Cardinals and other high officials, and handed it to Father Brandt, saying: "Send this to her from me and tell her that the Pope thanks her for her great generosity and sends her a special blessing."—Casket.

The woman who buys Dress Goods now-a-days, has yet to buy right; but buying right does not mean a matter of "How Cheap." A-how cheap dress that is old fashioned and that will not stand the wear and tear is not the one wide awake people buy. They want a dress right up-to-date in every particular. Quality, style, we have, and good wear-resisting qualities. This is the kind we sell. Send for sample.—Stanley Bros.

The first British minister to the Court of Norway is Sir Arthur James Herbert, a member of the old Catholic family of Herberts of Llanarth. He has been all over the world in the diplomatic service, at St. Petersburg and Washington, Buenos Ayres and Tobago, Brussels, Bern, Stockholm, and Bada Pesth. In 1884 he was attached to Sir Peter Lumsden's mission for the demarcation of the Afghan frontier, and made himself especially useful by his knowledge of Russian and Persian. His elder brother, Colonel Ivor Herbert, was Commander of the Canadian Militia from 1890 to 1895. Their sisters have married into Scottish families, one of them being the wife of Mr. James Monteith, of Carstairs, and the other the wife of the Hon. Walter Maxwell, a younger brother of Lord Herries.—Casket.

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LIVER COMPLAINT.

The liver is the largest gland in the body; its office is to take from the blood the properties which form bile. When the liver is torpid and inflamed it causes various ailments to the bowels, causing them to become bound and constive. The symptoms are a feeling of fulness or weight in the right side, and shooting pains in the same region, pains between the shoulders, yellowness of the skin and eyes, bowels irregular, coated tongue, bad taste in the morning, etc.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

These pills are easy to take, do not grip, weaken or sicken, never fail in their effects, and are far the safest and quickest remedy for all diseases of disorder of the liver.

Price 25 cents, or 5 bottles for \$1.00, all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"My wife and I agree perfectly about some things," remarked Mr. Meekton, with a gentle smile.

"Indeed!"

"Yes. When anything goes wrong I take it for granted that it is my fault. And Henrietta always thinks so too."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Sir,—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for the past 25 years and whilst I have occasionally used other liniments, I can safely say that I have never used any equal to yours.

If rubbed between the hands and inhaled frequently, it will never fail to cure cold in the head in twenty-four hours.

It is also the Best for bruises, sprains, etc.

Yours truly,
J. G. LESLIE.
Dartmouth.

A Boston lady was hushing her baby to sleep to the tune of "Britannia rules the Waves," when she heard her six-year-old son softly crying in an adjoining room "Hurry, what is the matter?" she called.

"I don't want you to sing 'Britannia rules the waves,' mamma. Didn't the 'Constitution' beat the 'Guerriere'?" sobbed the little patriot.—Christian Register.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Cough of Grippe.

In the Spring when Grippe was raging I had a bad attack and the cough was so severe that I thought I would cough myself to death. I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and it cured me in a surprisingly short time.

Mrs. J. H. Myers, Isaac's Harbour, N. S.

Husband.—Don't you sometimes wish you were a man?

Wife.—Sometimes I do. For example, I wish I were a man when I pass a milliner's, and think how happy I could make my wife by giving her a new bonnet.

Worms affect a child's health too seriously to neglect. Sometimes they cause convulsions and death. If you suspect them to be present, give Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which destroys the worms without injuring the child. Price 25c.

Minard's Liniment cures Colds.

DYSPEPSIA AND STOMACH DISORDERS

MAY BE QUICKLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED BY BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Mr. P. A. Laballe, Maniwaki, Que., writes as follows: "I desire to thank you for your wonderful cure, Burdock Blood Bitters. Three years ago I had a very severe attack of Dyspepsia. I tried five of the best doctors I could find but they could do me no good. I was advised by a friend to try Burdock Blood Bitters and to my great surprise, after taking two bottles, I was so perfectly cured that I have not had a sign of Dyspepsia since. I cannot praise it too highly to all sufferers. In my experience it is the best I ever used. Nothing for me like BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Don't accept a substitute for Burdock Blood Bitters. There is nothing 'just as good.'"