

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5, 1906

Vol. XXXV, No. 49

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. 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)

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 worthily 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 29, 1906—1f

Custom Tailoring!

Gent's Furnishings, Hats, Caps, etc, etc.

NEW CLOTHS

For FALL WEAR. Our Cloths are imported from the very best manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland, and include

Worsted, Fancy Suitings,
Vicunas, Serges,
Tweeds, Trowserings,
And Fancy Vest Cloths.

Overcoatings in Vicunas, Rainproof and Fancy Worsted.

We can guarantee satisfaction in the cutting, fitting and making up of our Clothing.

We invite you to call and examine the stock, and believe we will be able to suit you.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.

Queen Street, Charlottetown,

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 Newel Posts, Cypress Gutter and Conductors, Kiln dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring, Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing, and clapboards, Encourage home Industry.

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKES NO. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Letter-Writing.

FROM "A GENTLEMAN."

(Continued.)

In writing to an entire stranger, one may use the third person, or begin with "Sir" or "Madam." No man's decent society ever puts "Mr." before his own name, except on visiting-cards. There, usage has made it proper. A married lady or a young girl always has "Mrs." or "Miss" on her cards, and, of late, men have got into the habit of putting "Mr." on theirs. No man of taste ever puts "Mr." before or "Mrs." after his own name when writing a letter.

Another fault against taste is a habit—prevalent only in America—of writing social letters under business headings. Here is an example:

J. J. ROBINSON & CO.

New York. Manufacturers and Dealers in the Newest styles of Office, Caskeys, and Edibaling Flinds.

Orders carefully attended to. All payments C. O. D. No deductions for damages allowed after thirty days.

Under that heading appears a note of congratulation.

"DEAR TOM—I hasten to congratulate you on your marriage. Believe me, I wish you every blessing, and if you should ever need anything in my line, you will always receive the greatest possible reduction in price. May you live long and prosper!"

Yours very affectionately,

J. J. ROBINSON.

This is an extreme example, I admit; but who has not seen social notes written under business headings just as incongruous? When we write to anybody not on business, let us use spotless white paper without lines; let the paper and envelopes be as thick as possible; and let us not put any ornamental flower, or crest, or coat-of-arms, or any bit of nonsense at the top of our letters. The address ought to be written plainly at the head of our letter paper, or printed if you will. And if we begin a letter with "Dear Sir," we ought to write in the left-hand corner of the last sheet the name of the person to whom the letter is addressed. But if we begin a letter with "Dear Mr. Robinson," it is not necessary to write Mr. Robinson's name again.

"Thou Hast Conquered, O Galilean!"

JULIAN THE APOSTATE.

ROME, November 3.—We learnt from France last night that Clemenceau is engaged in forging a new weapon against the French bishops. Apparently a bill will be proposed before the Chamber of Deputies declaring that Bishops who refuse to put the Separation Bill into execution shall be deprived of all their rights as citizens of the French Republic. The French anti-clerical papers print the news with obvious satisfaction, but some of the Catholic papers and leaders refuse to believe it, because they say, such an act would surpass the aberrations of which even the French political brain is capable. Unhappily the rest of the world will not be able to place much faith in even this dismal consolation. Meanwhile the painful apathy and bewilderment of the Catholic forces in France continue. They are doing nothing whatever to enlighten and rouse the country to a sense of the sly but fierce persecution that is being directed against religion.

Clemenceau and his cabinet seem to have made a close study of the methods of Julian the Apostate, who spent his life in trying to destroy Christianity throughout the Roman Empire. By a curious coincidence Julian began his anti-Christian campaign at Paris. It was sixteen centuries ago, but the mind and methods of Julian have been copied with startling similitude by the present rulers of France. Vox Urbis has before him as he writes an article written fifty years ago on the Apostate Caesar. In it he reads: "Julian began trying to persuade the Christians that he was really a benefactor to them." Clemenceau stated the other day the Separation Law is a law of privilege for the Church. "The porridge Emperor used all means to induce Christians to apostatize." Clemenceau gives every inducement to work or misguide Catholics to resist the will of the Holy See, and to eat themselves out of communion with it. "Julian abrogated the privileges and exemptions conceded by Constantine to the Church; he cut off the pensions assigned by the same emperor to the churches for the support of the clergy; the virgins and the widows."

The French separation law has

confiscated the entire property of the Church. "Remembering too that violence does not serve, and produces only temporary effects, and that the fierce persecutions of the past had not only not diminished but prodigiously multiplied the number of the Christians, he (Julian) adopted indirect and cunning methods to deceive the multitude and the weak, and these methods he calculated would be sure if slow in their effects. The man who professed Christianity was excluded from the magistracy, was denied justice if he appeared to the courts, was rendered powerless to himself if charges were brought against him, was not allowed to teach or learn the letters. It was forbidden to build new churches or restore those that were falling into decay." And these passages are only specimens of the similar-ities which exist between the policy of Clemenceau and that of the French anti-clericals. But if Julian had his day, it soon came to an end.

And the end furnishes one of the most dramatic episodes in all history. The Apostate entered on a campaign against the Parthians, from which he hoped the subjection of the entire orient. The enemy offered him fair terms of peace, and he rejected them contemptuously. In the first great battle a Parthian arrow pierced him, and as he lay on the ground, he dashed a handful of his own blood against heaven exclaiming in rage and despair: "Thou hast conquered, O Galilean!" That was the end of Julian.

Very few of our old traditions are sacred these times. When the veracity and the authenticity of even the New Testament is called into question, it would be too much to expect that the great Christian shrines, like that of the Holy House of Loreto, should escape the critical mania. The marvellous story of the Holy House in which the child Jesus lived at Nazareth in subjection to Mary and Joseph is well known to Freeman readers. Suffice it to say that until recently, Catholics generally believed, on apparently excellent historical evidence, that the Holy House was transported by angels from its original site, and after resting temporarily on two other spots was finally set down in its present position at Loreto near Ancona, where it has been the goal of pilgrimage for a great many centuries. Many years ago the very learned but somewhat radical Father Guerin, S. J., openly impugned the authenticity of the Holy House, and since then several attempts have been made to explain away the story as a legend. Quite the latest and the most important of these is Chevallier's book, published in French and translated abroad all over the world as having dealt a deathblow to the authenticity of the Holy House of Loreto. The one great argument of Chevallier and of all his school is briefly this: Tradition says that the removal of the Holy House from Nazareth to Loreto took place in 1184, but the earliest document attesting this story is not earlier than the middle of the XV century—that is to say after an interval of one hundred and fifty years. During such a long space of time it was possible and easy for the legend to grow up from a small germ of natural fact. But there is apparently a special Providence still watching over the Holy House, for only this week Mgr. Faloci Pulignani has discovered in Gubbio an ancient fresco, painted in the style of Giotto, that is to say belonging to the first half of the XIV century, and representing Our Lady of Loreto, and the Angels transporting the Holy House over the Adriatic. One of the most celebrated art critics, Corrado Ricci, who has studied the picture declares that it certainly belongs to the first years of the XIV century, which means that it is a contemporary document attesting the miraculous event. As usual the papers that have given so much prominence to the attacks on the authenticity of the story of the miraculous transportation of the Holy House have nothing to say about this remarkable discovery.

With the beginning of the new year a weekly newspaper in English will be printed Rome. Its object will be to let the clergy and the cultured laity throughout that party of the world which speaks English know the movement of Catholicism and the mind of Rome about it. The paper is therefore destined to be read more outside Rome than in Rome itself, and it should prove very interesting to all who wish to keep thoroughly informed about the doings of the Holy See—and of its enemies. It is meant also to supply an antidote to the immense quantity of false or inaccurate information which is sent from Rome

to America, England, Australia, etc. Ten years ago a similar venture was made, but did not last for more than two years owing to certain difficulties with which the young newspaper will not have to contend. Strangely enough there are already in Rome two newspapers in English, one of which is openly Protestant, and the other a more or less anti-papal organ.

Nothing has yet been settled about the next Consistory, but it is still likely that it will be held before the close of the present year.

VOX URBIS.
In New York Freeman's Journal.

Items of Interest.

Rev. John J. Collins, S. J., formerly president of Fordham University, and now acting Bishop of Jamaica, West Indies, has been appointed by the Governor of that colony, Sir James Swettenham, K. C. M. G., a member of the Jamaica Board of Education.

Though the Spanish Government professes to entertain no hostility to the Catholic religion, says the London "Catholic Times" their bill on associations will subject the religious orders to some severe rules and restrictions, which give the State extensive powers of surveillance. The full extent of the bill, which is published by "El Universal," makes it quite clear that the Government in its ecclesiastical legislation is careful to avoid that overt hatred of the Church, the Holy See, the Bishops and clergy so conspicuous on the part of the French Government. There is a long preamble to the bill, the moderate tone of which is a contrast to the violent terms used by French Ministers. The Government puts forward a plea of defense for its policy. It asserts that the Catholic Church has nothing to fear from the bill; that the arrangements with reference to the religious orders made in the Concordat with the Holy See are not violated; that the Government is acting in a liberal spirit and with absolute impartiality and justice in dealing with the right of association, in regard to which laws have been passed in Germany, England, France, the United States and all the leading countries. Legislation, it is affirmed, has been rendered necessary in Spain by the struggles and conflicts of ideas and parties, which, coming into collision have brought about an alarming agitation, to the manifest danger of the public peace. The reply of the Bishops to the Government is that the agitation is almost altogether factitious—got up by the arts of a comparatively small number of freethinkers—and that if the wishes of the vast majority of the people were observed, the religious orders would not be interfered with and the warfare against them would be put down.

The death of another of the missionary heroes of the South Sea Islands, Right Rev. Dr. Amundus Lumsden, D. D. S. M., Bishop of Olymp and Vicar Apostolic of Central Oceania, was recently announced by cable from Fiji. The vicariate of Central Oceania was established in 1842, and comprises the Friendly Archipelago, the Niua group Wallis and Futuna Islands. It is, in fact, a diocese of hundreds of islands and consists of five separate kingdoms. Altogether 9,400 Catholics are scattered throughout these multitudinous islets.

An Irish American Bishop taking part in a celebration at Sarzana in honor of Dante, excited the admiration of many Italians, and the "Osservatore Romano" gives eloquent expression to this admiration. The occasion was the commemoration of the sixth centenary of the peace made by Dante between the Marquises Malaspina and the Bishop of Luni, an event which happened on the 4th of October, 1306. The prelate in question was the Right Rev. Maurice Burke, Bishop of St. Joseph. Ma. Bishop Burke, who was formerly a student of the American College in Rome, is a fervent admirer and profound student of Dante. It is told of Macaulay that at one period of his life he was known to say that if by some miracle of vandalism all copies of "Paradise Lost" and the "Pilgrim's Progress" were destroyed off the face of the earth, he would undertake to reproduce them both from recollection. Of Bishop Burke it may be said that if a similar fate overtook the "Divine Comedy" he could reproduce it in its completeness from memory. And when he came to speak in this assembly of Dante, his speech, in excellent Italian, was emphasized and glorified by appropriate and generous quotations from the great Florentine poet whose memory was in commemoration.

THREE TRYING TIMES IN A WOMAN'S LIFE

There are three periods of a woman's life when she is in need of the heart strengthening, nerve tonic, blood enriching action of

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

The first of these is when the young girl is entering the portals of womanhood. At this time she is very often pale, weak and nervous, and unless her health is built up and her system strengthened she may fall prey to consumption or be a weak woman for life.

The second period is menarche. The pain of menstruation is great and the exhausted nervous force and depleted blood require replenishing. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills supply the elements needed to do this.

The third period is "change of life" and this is the period when she is most liable to heart and nerve troubles.

A tremendous change is taking place in the system, and it is at this time many chronic diseases manifest themselves. Fortify the heart and nerve system by the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and thus tide over this dangerous period. Mrs. James King, Cornwall, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled very much with heart trouble—the cause being to a great extent due to 'change of life.' I have been taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for some time, and mean to continue doing so, for I can truthfully say they are the best remedy I have ever used for building up the system. You are at liberty to use this statement for the benefit of other sufferers."

Price 50 cents per box, three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers, or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MILBURN'S STERLING HEADACHE POWDERS

gives women prompt relief from acutely pains and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 20 and 25 cents, all dealers.

Miss Vane.—Someone told me today that I was the handsomest girl in our street.

Miss Speltz.—Oh, that's not incurable!

Miss Vane.—What do you mean?

Miss Speltz.—Your 'habit of talking to yourself!

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

When you've got a thing to say, say it! Don't take half a day. When your tale's got little in it, crowd the whole thing into a minute!

Life is short—a fleeting vapor—Don't you fill the whole blamed paper!

With a tale, which, at a pinch, could be concurred in an inch! Boil her down until she simmers; Polish her until she glimmers: When you've got a thing to say, say it! Don't take half a day!

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.

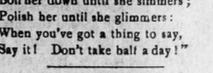
He was an inspector on the street cars. He was also one of that sort that would do all he could to get the conductor into trouble. But this time he met with a reverse.

"Have you taken all the fares?" he asked of the conductor.

"No, sir. One man refuses to pay his fare."

"And who is that?" he asked, gazing at "all the occupants of the car."

"The driver," was the reply.



Dr. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

CURE COUGHS, COLIC, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES. Mrs. Florence E. Mathison, New Germany, N.S., writes:—I had a cold which left me with a very bad cough. I was afraid I was going to lose my voice. I was advised to try Dr. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP. I had little faith in it, but before I had taken one bottle I began to feel better, and after the second I felt as well as ever. My cough has completely disappeared. PRICE 25 CENTS.