

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1906

Vol. XXXV, No. 10

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)

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, 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.

E. F. RYAN, B. A.,

BARRISTER & ATTORNEY,

GEORGETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

March 29, 1905.

ALL KINDS OF
JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and

Despatch at the HERALD

Office,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Tickets

Dodgers

Posters

Check Books

Receipt Books

Note Heads

Note Books of Hand

Letter Heads



Are Your Glasses Right

Vision changes as all things do with the years (particularly in old folk) and the glasses that were just right a few years ago may be all wrong to-day. If they have outlived their usefulness, you are doing your eyes an injury by wearing them and you are bringing on headaches and nervous disorders. Better let us test your eyes and see whether your present glasses are suited to them.

We have many styles of both
Eyeglasses and Spectacles
To show you, and can fit either with frames or without as preferred. We keep a record of thousands of tests made by us, and it is a great pleasure sometimes on referring to our book to find a person's eyes have considerably improved since first testing and fitting.

Should your Spectacles need truing up bring them in and have them done, which we like to do without charge.

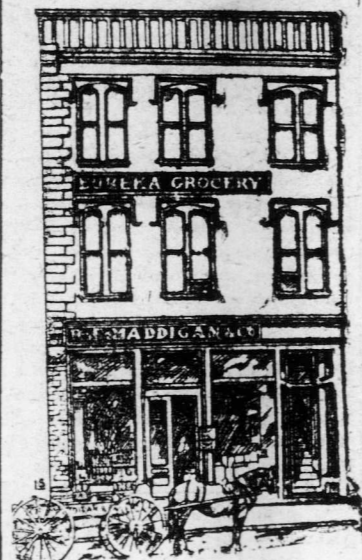
We have just opened some very handsome Silverware suitable for Wedding or New Year Gifts.
E. W. TAYLOR
South Side Queen Square.
Established 1870.

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, Homespuns, 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.

The Need of Good Manners.

(Continued.)

But if you should happen to be of a doubting turn of mind, accept an invitation to dinner from some person for whose social standing you have much respect, and then if your hostess in the kindness of her heart serves pie, take half of it in your right hand, close your eyes, bite a morsel of it in your best manner, and observe the effect on the other guests. You may be quite certain that if you desire not to be invited again to that house you will have your wish. Society in this country is becoming more and more civilized and exacting every year; and you will simply put a mark of inferiority on yourself in its eyes if you disregard rules which are trifles in themselves, but very important in their effect.

A young man's fate in life may be decided by a badly-written letter or a well-written one, by a rough gesture, by an oath or an unpolite phrase uttered when he thinks no one is listening. But let us remember that there is always some one looking or hearing; for, and this is an axiom, there are no secrets in life.

Emerson says, writing of "Behavior": "Nature tells every secret over. Yes; but in man she tells it all the time, by form, attitude, gesture, mien, face and parts of the machine. The visible carriage or action of the individual, as resulting from his organization and his will combined, we call manners. What are they but thought entering the hands and feet, controlling the movements of the body, the speech and behavior?"

Cardinal Newman, in his definition of a gentleman, does not forget manners, though he lays less stress on their power for worldly advancement than Emerson does. Good manners are, in the opinion of the great Cardinal, the outward signs of true Christianity. Etiquette is the extreme of good manners. A man may be a good Christian and expectorate, spit, sprinkle, spray, diffuse tobacco-juice right and left. But the man who will do that, though he have a good heart and an unimpeachable character, is not a gentleman in the world's meaning of the term, for with the world it is not the heart that counts, but the manners. You may keep your hat on your head if you choose when you meet a clergyman or a lady. You need not examine your conscience about it, and you will find nothing against it in the Constitution of the United States; you may be on your way to give your last five dollars to the poor, or to visit a sick neighbor, but by that omission, you stamp yourself at once as being outside the sacred circle in which society includes gentlemen.—From "A Gentleman," by Maurice Francis Egan.

The Romans' Vow.

"Veritas" Roman correspondent of the Catholic Standard and Times, contributes this among other items: Probably few individuals of the many foreign colonies residing permanently in Rome knew why Thursday last (February 1) was a day of fast and abstinence. But did they go to the trouble of inquiring from the courteous attendants in the Sistine Chapel what caused the great, ugly crack that disfigures "The Last Judgment" of Michael Angelo, they should be referred back to the good old days when the Pope had his own.

At 9 o'clock on February 2, 1703, the city of Rome was visited by an earthquake of an unusually violent nature. The greater part of the population, who were in the churches celebrating the feast of the Purification, were suddenly thrown from their seats, while the church furniture littered the floor, to the great consternation. Pope Clement XI, who was presiding in the Sistine Chapel at the ceremony of blessing the candles, was startled at seeing a rent in the wall on which "The Last Judgment" is painted. Obtruding an Italian writer of 1704 tells us that the Pope and Cardinals immediately fell upon their knees to pray for Rome, and then the Pope went down into St. Peter's. The canons of St. Peter's seeing the Pontiff endangering his life by going under the canopy, which was still trembling, advised him to refrain from entering. To the Holy Father, however, intrepidly walked to St. Peter's tomb to pray for his people. Then, with the Sacred College, he started on foot for St. John Lateran, where he again besought heaven to stay its anger.

As the people were still in a state of consternation, owing to repeated shocks, the Pontiff went to the Church of the Holy Sairs. He was dressed in a simple habit of black woolen stuff, as a sign of affliction. Leaving his Cardinals and guards at the foot of the stairs, the

Pope climbed the steps sanctified by his Saviour's feet on his knees. During this time penitential processions were organized through the streets, and soon all Rome resounded with the chanting of litanies and ories to the Madonna for protection. Soon, however, shortly after Clement XI, had completed his work of piety, all appearance of the late commotion had passed.

Next morning the grateful people met and solemnly vowed that they and their posterity should ever observe the vigil of the Purification as a day of fast and abstinence in gratitude for the savior given them by Mary Immaculate. Marobio to the Vatican, they begged their Pope-King to receive their vow, and to make its observance bind their posterity under sin while Rome should last. And thus this precept came into being, and so it shall remain while Catholic Rome stands.

Tells of Pope's Decree.

A special despatch from Washington to the Baltimore "Sun," on February 4, says: Fresh from an audience with Pope Pius X., at the Vatican in Rome, Rev. Dr. Norman Holly, professor of church music at Danwood Seminary, of the Archdiocese of New York, and consultant to the Pontifical commission for the Vatican edition of liturgical books, at the 11 o'clock Mass to-day at the Holy Trinity Church, Georgetown, the oldest church in the District of Columbia, spoke on the subject of reform in church music.

Dr. Holly, who is probably the foremost American authority on this subject, now agitating the Catholic world, while in Rome participated in the work of the Papal commission in editing the revised edition of the Gregorian chants, being the only American member of the commission.

In speaking of the Papal document, the "Motu Proprio," on the subject of reform in church music, Dr. Holly left no doubt in the minds of his hearers that the order of the Pope must not be trifled with, saying that it was a law rather than a mere order. The requirements of the "Motu Proprio," he said, were chiefly the resumption of the Gregorian chant, the formation of liturgical choirs and congregational singing, that is, active participation by the people in the solemn services of the Church.

"In all of this, however, the benign heart of Pius X., is full of consideration for our weakness," said Dr. Holly. "He does not require the impossible; he wishes the reform carried out quam primum, as soon as possible. Provided we do the best we can and ever strive to do better yet, we shall satisfy the Holy Father. He who loveth his brother hath fulfilled the law." For those who show themselves proud and contemptuous, he has condign punishment in reserve.

In the opening remarks of his sermon Dr. Holly said that it was with a great and peculiar pleasure that he found himself at Holy Trinity, for it was seldom that he had been so edified by the liturgical services of a parish church. The ceremonies of the Mass, he said, were performed with a fullness and gravity quite unusual in a church of such relatively small resources, and it was peculiarly fitting, he thought, that the oldest parish in the District should be the pioneer in the movement toward the reform in church music so constantly desired by the Holy Church. He complimented the congregation that it supported its pastor in his courageous attempt at remodeling the church services even before the publication of the wishes of the Pope.

"The reform of church music is the constant desire of the Holy Church," Dr. Holly said. "The 'Motu Proprio' of Pius X., is but one of a series of such juridical codes extending back to the time of the Apostles. St. Paul says, 'Therefore I will confess to Thee, O Lord, among the gentiles, and I will sing to Thy name.' And again 'Praise the Lord, all ye gentiles, and glorify Him, all ye people, and elsewhere he tells us to sing together in hymns and spiritual canticles. Later on we find St. Ambrose reforming the music in his day. St. Gelasius and St. Gregory, the great Pope, also reformed both liturgy and music, Gregory IX., Pius V., Benedict XIV., Pius IX., Leo XIII., and finally Pius X., our Holy Father, gloriously reigning; all these and many other Popes have acted vigorously in this important matter. Shall we then doubt of the mind of the Holy Church? I say the Church constantly desires reform in church music as in other things, because reform is constantly necessary. Our tendency is ever toward worldliness, and we have ever a need to be reminded of our duty to praise the Lord in a fitting manner."

"The style of music which you have so courageously abandoned is unquestionably beautiful in many of its forms, but in all manner of beauty desirable in our sanctuaries? "Our Holy Father has been a lover and student of church music ever since his childhood. As a young parish priest, as a Bishop, Archbishop and Patriarch he was ever on the alert to suppress all music that was unfitting in the churches over which he ruled, and now he has but extended to the Catholic world the reforms which he so fearlessly and wisely carried out at Treves, Mantua and Venice. "In its nature the 'Motu Proprio' is a strict law, binding upon all in such a manner that no one is free to set for mere pleasure in any way contradictory to it."

To offset the anxieties which some of the oldest children of the Church are causing the Holy Father, he is receiving much consolation from the affectionate devotion of some of his younger peoples. The Vicar Apostolic of Zanzibar is in Rome, and so is the Vicar Apostolic of Uganda, neighbors on the east coast of Africa, and they both come with hopeful reports of the progress of Christ's Kingdom among the Mohammedan peoples of these rich islands.

The Vicar Apostolic of Uganda, Mgr. Haelon, has been in Rome for some time, and he speaks very warmly of the generous aid the British authorities give to the Catholic missionaries. Whatever we may think of the rights (or wrongs) of the British East Africa Company and the British occupation of these rich coasts, our missionaries are taking advantage of their protection and cultivating the faith that the Portuguese planted long years ago among the Arabs and negroes of the region.

The Vicar Apostolic of Zanzibar, Mgr. Allgeyer, had a long and very happy week. Zanzibar is not as populous as Uganda, but it is the gate to all that part of Africa. It is the home of the coral and the clove and many other natural gifts, and though it is now a shining mark for British traders, as it was formerly for German, and, earlier still, Portuguese it had never the chance it has now of Christian teaching through the numbers of Irish missionaries that are there, and who in time will make their impress on it spiritually and temporarily.

The Sultan and his ministers sent very friendly messages to the Holy Father through Mgr. Allgeyer, and he in turn will bring back to them tokens of the Pope's love and solicitude for them and their people.

The eminent French litterateur, M. Francois Cuppe, one of the most devoted adherents, interviewed by the Paris correspondent of the "Ball Mail Gazette," expressed himself as follows on the subject of the recent disturbances in French churches: "These things are a striking proof that the faith has not died in France. I consider the moral effect of these manifestations will be very great. Of course, we are bound to be beaten in a material sense—we have all the forces against us. But what of that? The Church must not complain if it has to suffer. There have always been disturbances, persecution, civil war. Yet the Church has endured; the Church is eternal. Consider, it has lasted nineteen centuries." Replying to a further question, M. Cuppe said: "I am no prophet, of course, but I think the Church will be stronger morally than before, though I am under no illusion as to our numerical position. We are bound to be in the minority under the present demagogic regime, and with universal suffrage we must wait, however, for twenty years for the full effect to be seen. A new race of clergy will then have sprung up. Remember that for a hundred years the Church and State have been joined. The priesthood has been accustomed to look to the Government for assistance. New habits of independence must be learned. The material difficulties will be overcome, Rich people will come forward. The Catholics in France have always been devoted and generous. Let us suppose that out of forty millions of Frenchmen, in the mother country and the colonies, four millions, one tenth, are practicing Catholics. Well, you have merely to get each person to subscribe ten francs a year, and forty millions of francs, representing the sum received under the Concordats, is immediately raised. There are cases of hardship, but this question of means will be arranged."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Every Hour Delayed IN CURING A COLIC IS DANGEROUS.

You have often heard people say: "It is only a cold, a trifling cough," but many a life history would read differently if, as the first appearance of a cough, it had been remedied with

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

It is a pleasant, safe and effective remedy, that may be confidently relied upon as a specific for Coughs and Colds of all kinds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Pain in Chest, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Dr. Woods Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper. Three Zinc Tablets is the trade mark and the price 25 cents at all dealers. Refuse substitutes. Demand Dr. Wood's and get it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By the side of a certain portion of a suburban railway stands a glue factory which sometimes gives out a particularly offensive smell. A lady who was obliged to travel on this line quite often always carried with her a bottle of lavender salts. One morning an old farmer took the seat beside her. As the train neared the factory the lady opened her bottle of salts. Soon the whole car was filled with the horrible odor of the glue. The farmer put up with it as long as he could, then shouted: "Madam, would you mind putting the cork in that 'ere bottle?"

Grippe Headache.

Mrs. C. Appleton, Whitewood N. W. T., writes: "Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders have given me great relief from the terrible pains of La Grippe in my head and through my back." Price rod. and 25c. all dealers.

Minard's Liniment Cures everything.

"That young man who has so much to say about things is one of the partners in the concern, ain't he?" said a visitor at a wholesale establishment.

"No; he is one of the clerks."
"And who is that quiet-looking old man who seems to be so much afraid of giving any trouble?"
"He owes the business."

Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia and Gout are all completely cured by Milburn's Rheumatic Pills, the great specific rheumatic remedy. Price 50c. a box at all dealers.

"Can you give me any evidence in regard to the character of the deceased?" said the judge.

"Yes, my lord," replied the witness. "He was a man without blame, beloved and respected by all men, pure in all his thoughts, and—"

"Where did you learn that?" said the judge.

"I copied it from his tombstone, my lord."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Sick Headache.

Mrs. Joseph Wordworth, Ohio, U. S., says: "I have been troubled with sick headache for over a year. Lately I started taking Lava-Liver Pills and they did me a world of good acting without pain or griping."

A father recently received the following note from a young man:—

"Dear Sir,—Wood like your doting Jessie's hand in marriage. She and I are in love and I think I need a wife.—Yours, Henry."

The father replied by letter saying:—

"Friend Henry,—You don't need a wife. You need a spelling-book. Get one and study it for a year. Then write me again."

SUFFERING WOMEN
who find life a burden, can have health and strength restored by the use of
Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.
The present generation of women and girls have more than their share of misery. With some it is nervousness and palpitation, with others weakness, dizziness and fainting spells, while with others there is a general collapse of the system. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart and make it beat strong and regular, create new red blood corpuscles, and impart that sense of buoyancy to the spirits that is the result of renewed mental and physical vigor.

Mrs. D. O. Donoghue, Orillia, Ont., writes: "For over a year I was troubled with nervousness and heart trouble. I decided to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and after using five boxes I found I was completely cured. I always recommend them to my friends."
Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25. All dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited Toronto, Ont.