

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1906

Vol. XXXV, No. 44

## GOOD Groceries



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.

## 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, 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.,

PRAKE'S NO. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

## 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 20, 1906—tf

## Custom Tailoring!

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

Six.—We wish to direct your attention to our stock of

### 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 Worsteds.

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,

## Morson & Duffy

Barristers & Attorneys

Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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Collecting, conveying, and all kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to Loan.

A. E. McEACHEN,

THE SHOE MAN

QUEEN STREET

### The Stand of Pius X.

The following editorial by a Protestant on the Pope's Encyclical deserves attention:—

The Papal Encyclical upon the French Separation Law is a brave and uncompromising challenge. For this reason it has caused no small amount of irritation to the large section of opinion both in France and England which occasionally or unconsciously holds that it is the primary duty of the Church to make its peace with the world. This Erastian and unchristian temper is the base of religion alike in England and in France, for in both countries it makes Caesar supreme over the Faith. Its forms and methods, of course, vary according to national characteristics, English Erastianism allows the State to legislate on matters appertaining to the Sacraments, and endows lay tribunals with the power of the keys. French Erastianism, at once more logical and more brutal, leaves dogmatic details alone but makes the will of an atheistic Caesar supreme in the internal administration of the Church. So it comes about that the sort of French Catholic who in days past chiefly supported the Concordat on the ground that it subjected the Church to the State is intensely pained that the Pope should advise the Church to undergo temporal and even religious loss for the sake of a fundamental principle of Christianity. So keen is the vexation which exists in the camp of these Laodicæans, that Pius X., who takes his stand on a principle that is recognised quite as strongly by Calvinists as by Catholics, is one moment denounced as an Ultramontane dragger, and the next is pitied as the victim of some despicable conspiracy of that base sort of modern Liberalism, Monsiours Merry del Val. If justification were needed for this Papal action, it would be found in these criticisms upon it. When professing French Catholics insist on subservience in matters spiritual to an atheistic State, it is time for a protest against their cowardice. The only subject for regret is that the protest has been delayed so long. If in days gone by the Papacy in its relations with the French State had stood more on principle and less on expediency, if it had not (we quote the words of the Encyclical) supported "injustice on injustice in its love for the proud French nation"; if it had not sacrificed the spiritual interests and liberties of the Church to the Bourbon or Corsican autocracy, this Erastian heresy would never have taken root on French soil, and French Catholics would not today be trembling before a persecuting and intolerant faction.

The Encyclical, the bravest thing in truth that has come to France from the Vatican since the day when Pius VI. hurled the "civil constitution" of the clergy in the teeth of the men of the First Revolution, should herald the dawn of a new era in the annals of French Catholicism, an era in which the Church will abandon the Erastian superstition that has been her blight in the past, and set up against the Jacobin's enthusiasm for the tyrannical State the Christian's zeal for religion and ordered liberty. One thing is certain. The Church can not lose more by an appeal to principle that she has lost by her unwise and Erastian compromises of the past.

The details of the Encyclical are of less interest than the principle that it proclaims. The Pope has foretold and refuted its advance the charge that in refusing to recognise the associations it wishes he is condemning in France a system that his Church tolerates in some other countries. It is true that on occasional principles there is no objection to the employment of laymen as the trustees of ecclesiastical property. In England and in other countries before the Reformation the layty either as individuals or as corporate bodies, exercised considerable powers in reference to the affairs and temporal possessions of the Church, as the common-law powers of our churchwardens testify. In the Roman Catholic Church in America today a similar state of things exists, and ecclesiastical associations of a like character are allowed in Germany. These precedents however have little application to the state of things contemplated by the French law. That law proposes to transfer Church property to "associations legally established in conformity with the general regulations of the form of society which they desire to maintain." The function of settling whether a particular association falls within this definition pertains to the Council of State, a body which is by great measure the creature of the executive for the time being. In the Senate it was admitted that the approval by the bishop of the

association would not necessarily prevent its recognition by the Council of State. (The fact that the law that the law sets up such a secular and partisan tribunal to decide on grave questions of faith and morals is a proof that French Republicanism, while depriving the Church of all state aid, intends to preserve and exaggerate the worst features of the Erastianism of the Bourbons and Bonapartes.) This conception of associations of laymen for ecclesiastical purposes responsible to a Council of State and independent of the bishop is absolutely unchristian. When as in medieval England or modern America the laity are trusted with ecclesiastical functions, they are bound to act in obedience to the bishop and to the ecclesiastical law. We have said that the principle of the associations is unchristian; so small proportion of Protestants would repudiate it as Anti-christian. Strange as it may seem to us, they are far too Catholic to suit the taste of M. Clemenceau and his friends; consequently to suggest plans for their modification would be idle. At the same time the Pope gives the French Government an understanding on certain terms which it is impossible to ignore. All that the French State need do is to arrange with the Papacy for a concession to the French church of a similar status to that which Mr. Gladstone allowed to the Irish Church at the time of its disestablishment. On these terms, it seems, there may be religious peace in France; if they are refused, the responsibilities of the disturbance and sacrifice that may follow will rest solely on the Republic.

Not the least melancholy feature in this unhappy story is the fact that English sympathy is generally on the Anti-christian side. As a fact the Pope is in every way the injured party, and in this case the cause for which he is fighting is the cause of Christendom. The men who rule France today make no concealment of their hatred and contempt for Christianity and its Founder. "You are like Jesus Christ," said M. Clemenceau to M. Jaures the other day, "who thought he was going to set the world right with his theories, and who only succeeded in conjuring up an era of violence and blood." Less violent in tone, but even more illuminating, was the declaration made a few days ago by M. Aristide Briand, Minister of Justice and Education, to a congress of teachers at Amiens, for he told them that the time had come to root up from the minds of French children the ancient faith which had served its time and to replace it with the light of Free Thought: "It is not fair to have 'Idea Christiane.'" The English press in general suppresses such interesting exhibitions of the attitude of French Republicanism to Christianity, which, did space permit, we could multiply ad nauseam from the speeches of the present day rulers of France. We have no concern here with the political policy of these Anti-christian statesmen. They are, for what reason we will not require, apparently anxious to cultivate friendly relations with Great Britain. Were Englishmen a little more logical, they would see the absurdity of allowing this absolutely irrelevant fact to affect their judgment of the struggle between Church and State in France. There is no question here of differences between Anglicanism and Romanism or indeed between Romanism and Protestantism. The Pope in this matter is fighting the battle of Christendom. The socialist will, of course, be on the side of the French Government against the Church; so will the narrow and petty type of Protestantism that can see no good in any form of religion but its own. This sort of quality content that there shall be no Romanism. But the sober, moderate English Christian can not possibly doubt with which side his sympathy will be. Especially if he be a Conservative engaged during the last few months in denouncing our Government's Education Bill as an attack on religion, he can not for very shame approve a policy on the other side of the water which together a hundredfold more vigorously he had been opposing to the Education Bill. A century ago, the Government here. A century ago, when English Protestantism and

English politicians still had some regard for the common heritage and the common good of Christendom. English opinion in the majestic veins of Burke held up the marriage and settlement of the first Jacobins to the scorn and detestation of Europe. —Saturday Review—London.

### Items of Interest.

Cardinal Prizon, Archbishop of Naples has presented a hundred thousand francs to his native village Bovostrossa, which suffered severely in the eruption of Vesuvius. In returning thanks the Mayor, writing on behalf of the Municipal Council, pays a high tribute to the Cardinal's position in science as well as to his mental gifts and large-heartedness.

The death of Mgr Patron, Bishop of Val de Saumois, and of Mgr. Moreno, O. S. A., Bishop of Pavia, Colombia are announced. Mgr. Bonestrey, Bishop of Reims, and Mgr. de Marne, Archbishop of San Domingo, died a little previously. The latter had been Archbishop of San Domingo from 1886, and the esteem for him was so great that he was on one occasion elected President of the Republic. The report of the death of Mgr. Gomez Fimosa, Bishop of Mariana, Brazil, the only negro member of the Catholic hierarchy, is false.

Eight members of the episcopate—Archbishops and Bishops—together with the Abbots of Einsiedeln, were present at the Marian Congress at Einsiedeln. There were representatives from eighteen nations. Of the foreign countries; France sent the largest number. In an address to the Holy Father they said: "Five hundred French priests and lay Catholics assembled at the Congress of Einsiedeln express their sentiments of filial attachment to the Holy Father and thank him enthusiastically for his encyclical." His Holiness sent (we telegraph) one thanking the congress for a despatch conveying homage and the other assuring the French Catholics that their address was particularly grateful to him.

Receiving recently the Bishop of Ogdensburg the King of the Belgians spoke very frankly on the Congo question. "They say," he remarked, "in the United States that we are cruel and wicked in the Congo. You, my Lord know that it is not true." "Yes, sire," answered the Bishop, "but the charges made cannot be substantiated, and they are absurd. Abuse will be corrected. We have had our say in defense of the truth in the United States." The Bishop by this referred to lectures directed against Congo atrocity stories, which it is believed in America have found considerable success. The monarch's further reply was interesting. "You must say more. They are about to attack us again." And his Majesty reiterated with emphasis his repudiation of the charges.

New Zealand papers chronicle the death of Very Rev. Dean Alma Martin, S. M. of Hokitika, in his seventy-sixth year. The late dean was born in the Diocese of Digne, France.

At the recent consecration of the corner-stone of the Cathedral of St. Boniface, Winnipeg, Manitoba, eunuchs were delivered to the assembled people in English, French, Polish, German and Rutenian.

Th' Inq' writes a correspondent of the Dublin Freeman, that H. M. S. Montagu, the wrecked battleship, cost the country in its construction a sum of two millions sterling may well recall to recollection a remark of the late Viscount Powerscourt in a speech in the Mansion House at a great meeting convened some years ago to forward the cause of Catholic University education in Ireland. He commented on the negligence of the English Government in not providing funds for the foundation and equipment of a university the advantages of whose educational system Catholics might enjoy without violation of their conscientious religious and political convictions, and stated that the cost in its entirety of such an institution would fall considerably below the cost of our one first-class battleship of the royal navy.

Father Hagen, S. J., director of the Vatican observatory, is about to publish his "Atlas Stellarum Variabilium." It will be dedicated to the reigning Pontiff.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc

### REMEMBER! BOYS!

"At an evening party recently the hostess had heated out of the room to arrange some detail of supper or something. During her absence a young man sang a sentimental ballad—to the intense agony of the company. The hostess returned just after he had finished—As he had to leave early he approached to make this farewell appeal: "Good-night!" "Good-night!" "I'm so sorry you can't sing!" "The young man crimsoned, and fled."

### Crying With Headache.

Mr. A. J. Oment, the well known stockbroker, Indian Head, N. W. T. writes: "I have given Minard's Sterling Headache Powders to some of my customers who came into my store almost crying with severe headache and in less than five minutes they went away cured and smiling." Price 10c. and 25c.

### Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

A certain major-general in the British Army took a great interest in the subject of compulsory education, and would frequently pay a visit to the village school, which was situated near his country seat. One day he had been giving the lady a brief sketch of the lives of some famous generals. "Boys," he concluded, "you all know the great George Washington was a general; perhaps you also know I am a general. Now, can anyone tell me the difference between General Washington and myself?"

"I know, sir," answered a youngster at the back of the room. "Well, what is the difference? Speak up, my lad," said the general. "George Washington couldn't tell a lie, sir," shouted the boy, in exultant tones.

### Old People's Coughs.

Every winter many old people are troubled with a nasty cough, which afflicts them all season. Let them take Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and be rid of the cough this year.

It was in a railway carriage, and the company consisted of several commercial travellers and a staid and pompous old gentleman. Various efforts were unsuccessfully made by the knights of the road to draw their companion into conversation. At length one of them said:—"Come, sir, I know you are one of us. Tell us what you are travelling in." "Sir," answered the old gentleman, facing his interlocutor calmly, "I am travelling in very objectionable and inequitable company, and the carriage is full of my samples."

Hagard's Yellow Oil is a healing balm preparation, that cures pain, allays inflammation and reduces swelling. A perfect medicine chest. Price 25c.

### Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Diner.—What have you got? Walter.—I've got calves, liver, sheep's brains, pig's foot. Diner.—I don't want a list of your physical peculiarities; all I want to know is what you've got to eat.

## IF WOMEN ONLY KNEW!

Thousands of women suffer untold agonies in every day with aching backs that really have no business to ache. A woman's back won't ache to ache. Under ordinary conditions it ought to be strong and ready to help her bear the burden of life.

It is hard to do housework with an aching back. House of industry at leisure or at work. If women only knew the cause, Doan's comes from their kidneys, and cures a lot of trouble. Kidneys come in the world.

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: "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 or four of the best my back was so strong and well as ever."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.50, all dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.