

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14, 1906

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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, 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.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

E. F. RYAN, B. A.,

BARRISTER & ATTORNEY,

GEORGETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

March 29, 1905.



Are Your Glasses Right

Vision changes as all things do with the years (particularly in old folks) and the glasses that were just right a few years ago may be all wrong today. 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.

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

We have many styles of both

Eye-glasses 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.)

When you get into this outside world you will perhaps be inclined to overrate the small observances which you now look on with indifference as unnecessary to be practiced. But either extreme is bad. To be boorish, rough, uncouth, is a sin against yourself and against society; to be too exquisite, too foppish, too "dudish,"—if I may use a slang word,—is only the lesser of two evils. Society may tolerate a "dude," but it first ignores and then evicts a boor.

A famous Queen of Spain once said that a man with good manners needs no other letter of introduction. And it is true that good manners often open doors to young men which would otherwise be closed, and make all the difference between success and failure.

You know the story of Sir Walter Raleigh and the cloak. Sir Walter was poor, young, and without a favor at court. One day Queen Elizabeth hesitated to step on a muddy place in the road; off came Sir Walter's new cloak,—his best and only one,—all satin and velvet and gold lace. Down it went as a carpet for the Queen's feet, and his fortune was made.

But Sir Walter Raleigh would not have made his fortune by his good manners if he had not disciplined himself to be thoughtful and alert.

On the other hand, many a man has lost much by inattention to the little rules of society. One of the best young men I ever knew failed to get certain letters of introduction, which would have helped him materially, because he would wear a tall hat and a sack coat, or a low hat and a frock coat. Society expects, however, that a man shall do neither of these things. Remember that I do not praise the social code that exacts so much attention to trifles,—I only say that it exists.

Prosper Merimee lost his influence at the court of Napoleon the Third by a little inattention to the etiquette which exacts in all civilized countries that a napkin shall not be hung from a man's neck, but shall be laid on his knees. Merimee, who was a charming writer, very high in favor with the Empress Eugenie, was invited to luncheon in her particular circle one day. He was much flattered, but he hung his napkin from the top button of his coat; the Empress imitated his example, for she was very polite, but she never asked him to court again. It is the way of the social world—one must follow the rules or step out.—From "A Gentleman," by Maurice Francis Egan.

Candidates for Congress and Parliament.

In the "Making of Parliament," an article in the current Nineteenth Century and After, Michael MacDonogh gives, among other interesting facts relating to a general election in the United Kingdom, the following way in which candidates for the House of Commons differ from candidature for the Congress of the United States: "Under the Constitution of the United States, a member of Congress, whether he sits in the House of Representatives or in the Senate, must be a resident of the State for which he is returned. There is no such restriction in the case of members of Parliament. At one time, by a statute of Henry VI., it was necessary that every member should reside in his constituency. But in the reign of Elizabeth the law fell into disuse, and it was finally repealed by an Act passed in 1774. As one result of this freedom of choice in the selection of representatives the varying idiosyncrasies of the constituencies are no longer reflected, distinctly and sharply, in the membership of the House of Commons. Our representatives are not racy of the soil of the constituencies. Each is not permeated with the spirit of the place for which he sits, thinking its thoughts and speaking its dialect."

A General Mix-Up.

Mr. MacDonogh gives some examples of this. He says: "A man with an Irish brogue sits for a London constituency. A South of England man represents the Northernmost constituency in Scotland. The typical Yorkshire man finds a seat in Cornwall; that unmistakable Devon man speaks on behalf of Northumberland. It is true that in the main the Irish, Scotch, and Welsh representatives are obstructively Irish, Scotch and Welsh; but the English membership, which constitutes of course the vast bulk of the House, is weak, in what I may

call territorial characteristics. At any rate, you can never calculate on hearing the local views, feelings, and interests of Hodgeshire expressed in the voice and with the manner of Hodge. In truth representation in Parliament is more and more losing its local character, and ceasing to have any local purpose at all. . . . Members of Parliament are no longer representatives of constituencies. Their chief purpose is the advancement not of local interests, but of political principles."

A Rather Amusing Inconsistency.

Mr. MacDonogh explains that whereas formerly access to the House of Commons was limited to rich men, there are now no property qualifications whatsoever. "And this," he says "leads to an inconsistency which is strange and curious indeed. The wastrel of the slums, the pauper without a penny in the world, homeless and rootless, is eligible for election as a member of Parliament; but only a man of property and position, to the extent at least of being a householder, or a lodger of twelve months' standing, and a payer of Poor Rate, directly or indirectly, is qualified to vote for a member of Parliament. I remember a speech of Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons, about 1895, in which he gave a striking practical illustration of this anomaly. He said that his son Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who gave him the pleasure of his society by residing at the parental residence, being neither a householder or a lodger, was not entitled to the Parliamentary vote. Yet, Mr. Chamberlain went on to say, the law of England not only allowed his disinherited son to sit a member of Parliament, but to become a member of the Government. Mr. Austen Chamberlain was at the time Civil Lord of the Admiralty. Since then he has filled the greatest and most responsible post in the Government next to that of Prime Minister, the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and in the years that he was head of the department controlling national expenditure his name was still absent from the Burgess rolls of the Kingdom." (Sacred Heart Review.)

Commenting on the detail with which reports of the most shocking crimes are given in many of our daily papers, the Pittsburg Catholic says: "It would be an elevation of the press if this news was not so extended in its columns, for it is useless, and undermines the morals of the young and innocent. We trust that a time will speedily come when there may be a higher sense of duty among newspaper publishers, whose power and responsibility to protect virtue should manifest itself by a refusal to admit anything into their columns that could not be read aloud in the home circles; for what religious impression inculcated on the prayerful Sunday, one day in the week, can rival the unwholesome uncleanness carried directly to the fireside and perused on each of the remaining six days?"

Writing of a mother's influence on her children, the Messenger of the Sacred Heart says: "Practical Christianity is taught to childhood more by the example of the mother and her training than by learned sermons or dry Catechism classes. The regular home life, the morning prayer, the hours of study the hours of beautiful, holy amusement, the good book and the good paper, the banishment from the house of that Sunday abomination, which by every device of picture and humor is destroying reverence for parents and elders and attacking the sacredness of the family, finally, after happy talk and true mirth, the old Catholic practice of common prayer and the contented wishing of 'good-night'—such in its main outlines is the mother's kingdom at work, such is the Christian mother. The Church has all along been anxious to help the mother in this great work. Confraternities, sodalities and various associations have been formed to instruct the mother in her duties and help her in their performance. The Church has blessed these organizations and encouraged mothers to be members of them for the practical good they accomplish and for the blessings which God conveys through them."

Items of Interest.

English Catholics realize that they are on the eve of a crisis in the matter of education. On the platform and in the press they are discussing the apparently well-grounded fear that the new Liberal minis-

try, which had the support of the Catholic voters in the recent elections, will "turn on those who have befriended them and aim a deadly blow at Catholics' most vital interests by destroying the religious character of their schools." It is pointed out that no less than four members of the Ministry have publicly asserted that the first measure of the Liberal Government will be a bill to amend the education act of 1902, and that it will abolish religious tests for teachers and give popular control in the management. In other words, that the managers will be chosen by popular election. Abbot Gasquet, in the course of a speech at the annual dinner of the Catholic Association in London, said Catholics must be prepared to become Passive Resisters if necessary. Personally, he would like to see the Archbishop of Westminster, the Bishop of Southwark, the Duke of Norfolk and Archbishop Bagnall go to prison in defence of their principles. Archbishop Bourne said he was sure that if he had to go to prison, he would have sympathy and imitators. Commenting on these utterances, the London "Catholic Times" says the speakers sounded a note which every Catholic will sympathetically re-echo. "If we have to fight for our schools, fight we will with dogged determination. Non-conformists have known how to do battle for the denominationalism of the school board and council school. We shall, if necessary, show that we know how to defend the denominationalism of the Catholic school, since we profess a creed for which many, through centuries of persecution, suffered with joy. We thank Abbot Gasquet for having openly taken up the unfinished attitude, which is fully in accord with Catholic feeling, and for having so clearly voiced the sentiment of the united Catholic body. And we are delighted to observe with what earnestness and fearlessness Archbishop Bourne approves of this policy and faces the prospect of the worst that can happen. The Catholic colors are nailed to the mast, and the watchword of the Catholic forgoes is 'No surrender of Catholic management and Catholic teaching in our schools. No rates for education if the Government attempt to confiscate and Protestantize our schools.' Catholics, whether clerical or lay, prelates or simple priests, men of social influence or workmen, men will be willing to endure imprisonment in such a good cause if necessary."

The number of cases of Irish martyrs, 344, presented to the Sacred Congregation of Rites for examination, with a view towards beatification, does not at all approach what must have been the actual number of those who suffered death for the faith. This scantiness comes from the fact that the Sacred Congregation does not take cognizance of those whose causes are not detailed with completeness. There was no time when the persecutor was abroad to record each individual case or to write martyrologies. Frequently the only record of a wholesale persecution is that telling, for example, of the slaughter of the prior of a religious house, together with twelve or fifteen, or some other number, of friars and priests. Such a case as this is treated as one case, and it would be no exaggeration to say that no less than one hundred thousand persons of all degrees and conditions in life suffered martyrdom for the faith during the persecutions waged by the authorities of England against the Irish people.

According to a press cablegram from Rome, the Vatican authorities have decided to hold a conciliary March 10, after the publication of the third and last part of the French Government's regulation regarding the operation of the law for the separation of Church and State. The Pope will then pronounce a solemn protestation against separation, and secret instructions will be sent to the Bishops in France as to the attitude they are to adopt towards the law. It is almost certain that these instructions will favor an effort to establish a *modus vivendi* unless the regulations contain some new and unforeseen aggravation of the situation.

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 Bad Cold of To-Day MAY BE PNEUMONIA TO-MORROW.

The sore throat or shivering cough that, to the careless, seems but a trivial annoyance, may develop into Pneumonia, Bronchitis, or some Throat or Lung trouble.

DR. WOODS NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Contains all the long-acting virtues of the pine tree, and is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds and all Throat or Lung troubles. Mrs. E. Hutchison, 100 Argyle Street, Toronto, writes: "I have been a sufferer from Coughs & Bronchitis for years and have found Dr. Woods' Norway Pine Syrup far better than any of the hundreds of remedies I have used. Our whole family uses it in cases of Coughs or Colds. We would not be without it."

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Who gave the bride away?"
"Her little brother. He stood up right in the middle of the ceremony and yelled, 'Hurrah, Fanny, you've got him at last!'"

Rheumatism in Shoulders.

"I had the Rheumatism in my shoulders so bad that I could not rest at night. I took Milburn's Rheumatic Pills and have not had a trace of it since." John Kirton, Glenboro, Man.

A woman will face a growing world and cling to the man she loves through the most bitter season of trial and adversity; but she wouldn't wear a hat three weeks behind the style to save her life.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The Lady.—Pa wants us to wait ten years before we marry; but that will not matter, dear George. You will still be young then.

Take a Laxa-Liver Pill before retiring, and it will work while you sleep without a grip or gripe curing Biliousness, Constipation and Dyspepsia and make you feel better in the morning. Price 25c.

He.—I am rather in favor of the English than the American mode of spelling.

She.—Yes.

He.—Yes, indeed! Take "parlour," for instance. Having you in it makes all the difference in the world.

Minard's Liniment Cures everything.

A young stockbroker who always tries to appear busy and prosperous went out for a while, leaving on his office door a card neatly marked:—"Will be back in an hour."

On his return he found that some envious rival had inscribed underneath:—"What for?"

Minard's Liniment cures Colds.

Pain in the chest and wheezing, are promptly and completely cured by Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It's the best cough remedy in the world. Easy to take. Price 25c.

Many Women Suffer UNTOLD AGONY FROM KIDNEY TROUBLE.

Very often they think it is from so-called "Female Diseases." There is less female trouble than they think. Women suffer from backache, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, and a dragging-down feeling in the loins. Do not mind they do not have "female trouble." Why, then, blame all your trouble to Female Diseases? With healthy kidneys, few women will ever have "female disorders." The kidneys are so closely connected with all the internal organs, that when the kidneys go wrong, everything goes wrong. Much distress would be saved if women would only take

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

at stated intervals. Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25. All dealers or sent direct on receipt of price. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.