

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1907

Vol. XXXVI, No. 9

Herring!

We have just received a quantity of very fine, large Herring, which we are offering in half barrels, both and by the dozen.

Price, \$1.00 per Fall. \$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 hands 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 worthy 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—t

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 Newe, 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.

From Now Till Spring

Your Overcoat will be the part of your dress by which the world will estimate what kind of a man you are. No man ever knows real comfort and satisfaction until he has an overcoat.

Made to Measure.

Many who have their suits made to order have an idea that they can get what they want in a Ready-made Overcoat. But they are quite as objectionable as ready-made suits and show at a glance the lack of style and fit. We incorporate the very latest style ideas in our tailoring, and by only the best materials, which is a guarantee in itself. Before you buy a new overcoat give us a chance to show our new overcoats and talk things over with you.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.

THE NOBBY TAILORS.

Heroic Work of Catholic Priests in Kingston.

Fathers O'Donovan, Goeding, Staddon and McGinney, of the Society of Jesus, who were given a mission to Kingston, Jamaica, at the time of the earthquake, have arrived in New York on the Hamburg American steamship Prince Eitel Friedrich. Father O'Donovan stated that none of the priests in Kingston were hurt, except that he received a slight injury by being struck by a brick. The church is destroyed, and the priests' house was left in such condition as to be unsafe, and they were compelled to leave the island.

At the time of the earthquake Father O'Donovan was conducting the exercises of a retreat at the convent school, when a rumbling noise was heard. One of the sisters, a native of Jamaica, recognized the rumbling as the approach of an earthquake, and warned all present to leave immediately. They barely got out of the building when it collapsed, killing a child in its fall.

In Winchester Park, the property of the Jesuits, the American forces under Admiral Davis established the field hospital, in charge of Fleet Surgeon Amos and Surgeon Napton, of the battleship Missouri and aided by sisters. The hospital received more than fifty sufferers, including persons with fractured bones and skulls, cases of blood-poisoning, which resulted from neglect of wounds, etc.

When the Prinz Eitel had docked and the company she had brought from Kingston were making their farewells, Father O'Donovan was the centre of attraction for the passengers aboard.

Although all the property of the Jesuits, which was really Propaganda property, was destroyed, but one of the priests was injured. The quake happened at the time when few of the many buildings were occupied. There were four persons in the cathedral when the edifice collapsed, and of these three were killed, the fourth, a woman, saved herself by jumping into a confession box, from which she was rescued later. A mission for men was going on in the cathedral, but on account of the unfitness of the weather it was decided to omit the afternoon service. This service usually commenced at 3 o'clock. As the earthquake occurred at 3:30 it was most providential that the service was omitted on that occasion. Had the building collapsed during the mission service, nothing would have saved the lives of the 1,400 men who were making the mission.

Very Rev. Father Collins, the administrator of the island, had ordered an inspection of the children of the orphan asylum for 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, and this fact undoubtedly was the means of saving many young lives. The inspection was taking place in the large yard when the earthquake came, and one child who had remained in the building was killed.

In the priests' residence there were but four or five priests at the time and they all succeeded in making their escape without injury. At St. George's College the boys had been gathered by Father Dinand in a study hall on a verandah. The entire building fell in, but the iron verandah remained standing, and not one boy was injured.

The church at Above Rock, ten miles from Kingston, was destroyed, as were also the Franciscan Sisters' convents at Kingston and at Nan's Pen. The nuns are camping on their grounds at Nan's Pen. The property of the Sisters of Mary at Alta Cottage was all destroyed, but the Sisters are living on the grounds without shelter.

Immediately after the quake Father Collins collected all the Jesuits about him and, after appointing the districts of the stricken city among them, he sent them out into the streets and alleys and among the debris to do whatever work their strength could stand. The heroism of these priests will never be fully known. Some of them worked continually for two days and a night without rest or food. Hundreds of people were seen kneeling in rows in the streets, awaiting their turn to make their confession to the priest, who moved among them administering the sacrament of penance, and hundreds of others were seen imploring the priests to baptize them, that they might obtain the consolation which their Catholic neighbors were given—of dying in the true fold of Christ.

According to W. C. Cummer, a manufacturer of Cleveland, who was at Port Antonio when the shock came, it was the priests and sisters who got the hysterical natives quieted down after the shock. The priests and sisters walked up and down among the people camped in the streets. Right in the streets the people confessed, and after

Indestructible Vitality of The Catholic Church

From the New York Sun.

M. Briand is showing more foresight and a more vivid remembrance of the events of a century ago than is evinced by most of his colleagues in the Chamber of Deputies. He realizes what they are blind to—the indestructible vitality of the Catholic Church.

There can be but little doubt that the framers of the separation act took for granted that the old spirit of Gallican independence survived among French Catholics, and that if Pope Pius X. refused to accept the provisions of the new law a large proportion of the Bishops and priests desired of keeping control of church property and of retaining, for a while at least, the stipends paid by the government, would found a national Catholic Church, independent of the Papacy.

In the early period of the first French Revolution church property was confiscated; but the State took over the duty of maintaining divine service and of providing for the support of the clergy. To attach the clergy to the Revolution a so-called "Civil Constitution" was drawn up in November, 1790, and stipends were to be payable only to those Bishops and priests who would take the oath to obey it. Within a few months thereafter a larger number of Bishops and between thirty and forty thousand priests—the number has been put as high as sixty thousand—took the oath prescribed, though many other priests and by far the greater part of the Bishops refused to do so. In August, 1792, the Legislative Assembly enacted a new law ordering all non-juring priests to leave the kingdom within fourteen days, but many of the clergy who would not take the oath to the Civil Constitution chose rather to live in hiding in France than to emigrate. Many laymen who considered the churches desecrated by the services of those priests who had taken the oath held clandestine meetings, and all over France non-juring priests secretly baptized children and heard confessions.

The National Convention, which succeeded the Legislative Assembly, numbered among its members Gregoire, Bishop of Blois, and fifteen other Bishops, together with the twenty-six priests who had taken the oath. The anti-Christian wave, however, rose higher and higher, until the convention stopped the payment of stipends and ecclesiastically declared that no religion would be tolerated by the State. Thereafter, for the advanced spirits in the convention, the difference between priests who had taken the oath and non-juring priests disappeared. One of the forty-two Bishops and priests who were members of the convention was guillotined for daring to say that, fortunately for society, the extinction of all religion was an absolute impossibility. Others, again, hid themselves, and at last Gregoire sat alone in the convention, with his tongue and in a garb which showed he meant to remain a Bishop. When the Archbishop of Paris, whose example was followed by several others, abjured his faith in order to show compliance with the will of the people, Gregoire rose and amid howls of execration bore witness to his belief in Christianity. The high water mark of the anti-Christian wave was reached when the convention established the worship of the "Goddess of Reason" and 2,346 French churches became "temples of reason."

The reaction came quickly. Before six months had passed France was already tired of the new worship, and in May, 1794, Robespierre made an end of it by declaring that the French nation believed in the existence of a Supreme Being and in the immortality of the soul. The festivals of the Supreme Being soon proved to be poor substitutes for the old services, and at last (February, 1795) the convention had to give way to public opinion, and to decree liberty of worship; a decree which, of course, was especially favorable to the priests who had not taken the oath. In June of the same year the convention went further and granted "temporarily" to the citizens and the commune the free use of the buildings that were originally intended for divine worship, though as yet nobody could obtain permission to exercise any religious function without first promising to obey the laws of the republic. In a comparatively short time divine service was again on foot all over France,

proof of unshakable attachment to the ancient Church. When in October, 1795, the National Convention was succeeded by the Directory, the Catholics were in a far better position than they had occupied three years before, when the convention had succeeded the Legislative Assembly. Mass was said in nearly thirty thousand of the forty thousand French parishes; the Civil Constitution was set aside, and the Bishops who had taken the oath declared that they were willing to resign and to do all they could in order to promote religious peace. The work of the counter revolution was done, and it was finally recognized by Napoleon in the Concordat of 1801.

The French clergy are more united to-day than they were in the closing years of the eighteenth century, for not a single Bishop and very few priests have accepted the provisions of the separation act. How, then, can the anti-Catholics hope for better success at the present time?

Items of Interest.

Says the Ave Maria: "Catholics whose feelings are wounded at seeing sacred carvatures of saints in shop windows, newspapers, etc., have the remedy for all such insolence in their own hands. Protest couched in proper terms is almost always effective. Men of taste are ever intent on a trading customer; and the moment they discovered that anything being done by them is calculated to drive customers away that moment witnesses a change of tactics; and the blunder is unlikely to be repeated. Some years ago one of the great New York dailies gave great offense to its Jewish patron by publishing some star advertisements which were withdrawn and subscriptions cancelled. The manager 'got busy,' as the saying is, and soon discovered the cause of this action. Whereupon he directed the editors to be good to the Jews henceforth and forever, threatening with instant dismissal any one in his employ who should carelessly give them offense. Catholics in any community in the United States are as great a power as the Jews. If they really wanted to, they could reform the stage and the press, and do many other things which they leave undone."

It is not necessary for everyone to do heroic penance in order to please God says the Sacred Heart Review. It is not necessary for everyone to become a hermit or to authorize in order to do God's will; and to do God's will is to live perfectly in his sight. The great majority of us can not become monks and nuns, we must live in the world; we must eat and drink and work and play and mourn and rejoice as those around us. Yet we can lead good lives, say perfect lives. God does not require of us the impossible. He only asks us to serve him perfectly in our state of life. But how can we, amid all the distractions of the workaday world, serve God perfectly? Here is what Cardinal Newman says on this point:—

He, then, is perfect who does the work of the day perfectly, and we need not go beyond this to seek for perfection. You need not go out of the round of the day. I insist on this because I think it will simplify our views, and fix our exertions on a definite plan. If you ask me what you are to do in order to be perfect, I say, first: Do not lie in bed beyond the due time of rising; give your first thoughts to God; make a good visit to the Blessed Sacrament; say the Angelus devoutly; eat and drink to God's glory; say the Rosary well; be recollected; keep out of bad thoughts; make your evening meditation well; examine yourself daily; go to bed in good time, and you are already perfect.

Here then is a Lenten hint. Surely we can begin this Lent, to do the things of the day well, and so continue to do them henceforth. By so acting we will, be doing God's will, and to do God's will is to live a perfect life—a life that will be rewarded in the eternity toward which we are all, good and bad, perfect and imperfect, saints and sinners, moving steadily, swiftly and surely.

Sister Joseph Caraher, who died recently at Lunark, Soillard, was one of those heroines of the Catholic Church of whom the world hears but little, but whose deeds of charity should evoke public appreciation. Entering the Order of Charity in 1859, she deceased, after receiving the religious habit, was sent out to Naples, where she acted as a nurse during the Garibaldian troubles. Deceased was one of Miss Florence Nightingale's staff in the Crimea.

Does Your Food Digest Well?

When the food is imperfectly digested the full benefit is not derived from it by the body and the purpose of eating is defeated; no matter how good the food or how carefully adapted to the wants of the body it may be. Thus the dyspeptic often becomes thin, weak and debilitated, energy is lacking, brightness, snap and vim are lost, and in their place come indigestion, flatulence, depression and languor. It takes no great knowledge to know when one has indigestion, some of the following symptoms generally exist, viz: constipation, loss of appetite, nervousness, headache, heartburn, gas in the stomach, etc.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

is constantly afflicting course of dyspepsia because it acts in a natural yet effective way upon all the organs involved in the process of digestion, removing all clogging impurities and making easy the work of digestion and assimilation. Mr. R. G. Harvey, Ameliasburg, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled with dyspepsia for several years and after using three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I was completely cured. I cannot praise B.B.B. enough for what it has done for me. I have not had a sign of dyspepsia since." Do not accept a substitute for B.B.B. There is nothing "just as good."

MISCELLANEOUS.

"I would go with you to the end of the earth," he asserted passionately. "Not with me, you wouldn't," she answered coldly. "Why not?" he demanded. "For two reasons," she answered. "One is that I'm not going, and the other is that there isn't any." When one meets the prosaic new woman, one has to be careful what he says—T.H. Bis.

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.

Slaney—"Yes, I tramped through Switzerland once."
Newitt—"Come off! You never did."
Slaney—"Sure I did; on the level."
Newitt—"That proves you're lying. It's simple impossible to tramp through Switzerland on the level."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powder gives women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's; Price 30 and 25 cent, all dealers.

Mrs. Potts—"I can't see why you always stay late at your office these nights. I don't see that you gain anything by it."
Jack Potts (absent-mindedly)—"That's so, but I won't always be a loser. Luck will change."

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

They had a dispute, and agreed to leave it to the military expert.

"What bullet," they asked, "do you consider the deadliest?"
For several minutes he remained in a brown study. Then he looked up with the air of one who had settled the matter finally and definitively. "The one that hits," he said.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

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. So do men, and they do not have "female trouble." Why, then, blame all your trouble on 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

as stated elsewhere. Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25. All dealers or send direct on receipt of price. The Doan Kidney Pills Co., Toronto, Ont.