

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1906

Vol. XXXV, No. 27

## 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. 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.

## Custom Tailoring!

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

NEW CLOTHS

For SPRING 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,

## 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

## E. F. RYAN, B. A.,

BARRISTER & ATTORNEY,

GEORGETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

March 29, 1905.

**McLean & McKinnon**  
Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law.

**JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A., LL.B.**

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

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CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

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

## Snappy Styles

—OF—

Solid Footwear.

Ladies! Here is your chance, one week only. Box Calf Boots, neat, up-to-date. Cheap any time at \$2.25, now \$1.50, all sizes.

These Boots arrived a few days ago a little late of course, but they are yours at the above price. See them anyway,

**A. E. McEACHEN,**

THE SHOE MAN

QUEEN STREET

**Morson & Duffy**

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

MONEY TO LOAN.

Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada

### What Does Not Make a Gentleman.

FROM "A GENTLEMAN."

We have touched on the etiquette of dress and of entertainments; and now I beg leave to repeat some things already said, and to add a few others that need to be said.

A young man can not afford to be slovenly in his dress. Carelessness in dress will prejudice people against him as completely as a badly written letter. He will find himself mysteriously interested in invitations. If he applies for a position in an office or a bank, or anywhere else, where neatness of dress is expected, he will get the cold shoulder. A young man who wears greasy spots habitually on the front of his coat, whose trousers are decorated with dark shadows and the mud of last week, whose shoes are red and rusty, and who hangs a soiled handkerchief, like a flag of truce, more than half out of his pocket, will find himself barred from every place which his ambition would spur him to enter. You may say that dress does not make the man. You may call to mind Burns' lines to the effect that "a man's a man for a' that"; a piece of silver is only a piece of silver, worth more or less, until the United States mint stamps it a dollar. The stamp of your character and the manner of your bringing up give you the value at which the world appraises you.

I recall to mind an instance which shows that we can not always control our dress. There was a boy at school who was the shortest and the youngest among three tall brothers. He never had any clothes of his own. He had to wear the cast-off suits of the other brothers, and it was no unusual thing for his trousers to trip him up when he tried to run, although they were fastened well up under his shoulders. This unhappy youth was the victim of circumstances; if he made a bad impression, he could not help it. But he was always neat and clean, and he never put grease on his hair or leaned against papered walls in order to avoid a bath; he never chewed gum; he was never seen with a dirty yellow rival at either side of his lips, which flowed from a plug of tobacco somewhere in his gullet; and so, though he was pitted for the eccentricities of his toilet, he was not despised.

### The Jesuits In Scotland.

"In Scotland, where the figure of the Jesuit flits through every page of its stirring history, the numbers of the Brotherhood are by no means large; but their work is all the more within the blaze of public light, their labors pursued with a lofty disregard of human motives. Even within our own city there exist many interesting recollections of work pursued with singular vigor, and of successful missionary enterprise achieved under difficulties.

"The Scottish Jesuits come prominently into the picturesque incidents of pre-Reformation history. In the year 1589 the Jesuit was the mainstay of ecclesiastical life. After the upheaval, his existence had become a sort of blank, for in 1611 there is record of only one Jesuit priest. But, wearing the garb of laymen, they nevertheless existed in great numbers, and few houses of the nobility were without 'the Jesuit in the fold.' Their services were punishable by death. We read of one Oglivie who was executed in Glasgow, in 1615. Some two centuries later the community obtained proper recognition within the capital. It was at the invitation of Bishop Gillis in 1859 that they came to Edinburgh, making their first chapel out of a millster's premises in the Grassmarket, with the Rev. Albany James Christie as the pioneer. Then came Father Vaughan, who designed the church in Lauriston street, which, in interior at least, is one of the finest churches in Catholic Scotland. From its pulpit several of the best orators of the Jesuit race have thundered: Father Stevenson, the historian, whom the British Government selected for research in the archives of the Vatican; Father Hampbreys, whose lucid explications of doctrine and dogma still ring in the ear; Edward Whyte, the benignant patron of the children, and others. Even now one can hear the truth of Biblical revelation expounded with learned force by Father Bader, the Rector, the mysteries of text disclosed by Father Widdowson, or the glories of the Church triumphantly demonstrated by the trumpet eloquence

### of Father Power.—Edinburgh Dispatch.

### A Lourdes Cure.

The following letter, published in the Sun (New York), is, curiously enough, one of the fruits of Professor Goldwin Smith's attempts to demonstrate the fallacy of belief in miracles:

To the Editor of the Sun,—Sir: I have no greater belief in miracles than has Professor Goldwin Smith; nor am I any more of a Catholic than he is, but I know of an instance of a "Lourdes cure" in New York City which is remarkable, however it may have been effected, objectively or subjectively. Several years ago a young woman of about twenty years fell on the ice and injured her spine and hip. She was laid up for some time, and the right leg began to lose its strength. Within a year she was unable to walk except with a strong steel brace to keep the foot in position. Being possessed of ample means she had the best physicians, specialists and others, that could be procured. She also resorted to remedies not exactly in the profession. But none availed, and she gradually grew worse. The only consolation—not a cure—she had came from one physician, who told her that nothing could be done except to cut a tendon in the ankle and stiffen the joint, which would make her a cripple for life, though she might walk without the heavy brace. This treatment she declined.

Although a Catholic, she had not thought of any of the miraculous cures offered by her church at various points. About three years ago she went to Europe, and while there visited Lourdes, but not with a very strong faith. She remained there about twenty-four hours or possibly eighteen but long enough to try the waters three or four times, and received a small card with a printed prayer upon it, with instructions to repeat the prayer at intervals. That was about the extent of her "treatment," and at 9 o'clock in the evening she left for Paris. The following night in Paris she awoke by her bedside—still unable to walk unassisted—to say her prayers, and when she arose from her knees she walked across the room without the brace and has not used it since. From that time she walked unaided, and as soon as the leg had resumed its normal condition, for it had shrunk considerably, she walked as she ever did, and has continued to do so.

If this young woman were of the temperament of some, I could easily understand the influence of psychology upon her case, but she is eminently sensible and practical, and if Professor Smith could talk with her I believe he would wonder a little himself just what it was that effected the cure. I have no faith whatever in miracles, but this instance is puzzling to say the least.

W. J. L.

New York, May 20.

### Contributing Factor.

A review of the factors which contribute to the development of Socialism and socialistic sentiments, would undoubtedly contain some surprises for those who believe that Socialism is created by Socialists. The best work for its progress is done outside its ranks; notably by the indiscriminate condemnation of men and institutions and motives. The recent "literature of exposure" has so increased in quantity, and so developed in intensity and personality that there is danger of exaggeration, the last result of which is to justify the despair of Socialism and endorse its condemnation of everything. The facts are serious enough. None may question that. But the indiscriminate condemnation of men and universal suspicion of what they do, will carry popular unrest too far, and create exorbitant standards which no human effort can reach.

It might be of interest, too, to ask whether or not adoration, with regard to social adjustments, may not at an early day, contribute in an important way to Socialism. If our institutions are turning out every year thousands of young law yers, physicians, college graduates, who find few professional opportunities, who are compelled to wait for years before they become self-supporting, because they will not engage in any labor which is below the standard set by their aspirations, may they not find in Socialism an organized expression of their feelings against conditions, and possibly an agreeable field in which to exercise their ability. Germany sees it realized in her large number of educated Socialists. Did not Bismarck see danger in Germany's educated proletariat? A writer in the New York Sun says of France: "The profession of Socialism is an easy step to notoriety, and in

France notoriety leads to power. Judging by their public conduct, it is hard not to believe that personal ambition, rather than general good, is the motive which actuates many of the Socialist leaders."—The Catholic World.

### Items of Interest.

"The awful disaster in San Francisco," says the Catholic News, "has been the occasion of very many noble deeds of true charity and heroic self-sacrifice, and has brought the once beautiful city closer and closer to the hearts of every American. Among those who have given example to the world, one can not help noticing the name of Mrs. Bertha L. Welch, who has just capped the climax of her charitable by vacating her own spacious homestead and transforming it into a Jesuit monastery, with chapel attached, for the grief-stricken Catholics of the neighborhood. Mrs. Welch's mansion, situated at the corner of Eddy and Octavia streets, had escaped the frightful conflagration, while the beautiful church of St. Ignatius, which she had taken so much lawful pride in embellishing and decorating, was a heap of ruins. The Jesuit Fathers had lost their church, college, residence, library, etc., etc., and, in fact, had literally no place whereon to rest their heads. Mrs. Welch was once more the angel of consolation, and placed her house at their disposal for as long a period as they would desire, retiring meantime herself to her country house in San Mateo."

"The sooner we go to the support of our own literature the better," says Church Progress. "The better for ourselves and for our literature. The methods to attain desired results are many and easy of application. So readily do they suggest themselves that mention of them here is wholly unnecessary. There is one means, however, quick and fruitful of results, mention of which the present opportunity makes most timely. It is the memorable occasion of prize distributions in our Catholic institutions of learning. Every year thousands of books are distributed in our primary and higher schools of education on this day to those who have won distinction in their studies. What an impetus could be given Catholic literature if none but the works of Catholic authors were selected for distribution at such times! As such a course would mean reward for the Catholic pen and profit to the recipients of the prizes, why not select only the works of Catholic authors for such honors?"

"No one will sympathize with the packers outside their own ranks," says the New World. "A more selfish, corrupt and corrupting corporation there was not in the whole country. A very short time ago they were also in the public eye as plotting against the farmers. The vast fortunes which they have rolled up ought to have suggested to them the duty, in the interest of their employees and of the consumer, of establishing model abattoirs. Had they a particle of civic pride they would have made Chicago, in this respect above all others, surpass Paris, Berlin or any other city in the world. But their inhumanity to man, and their disloyalty to their city, can scarcely be paralleled in the history of corporations. These are the men who are driving thousands into the ranks of the Socialists. In Ireland in the worst days of landlordism the agents were far more rapacious than the landlords themselves. Similarly the underlings of the packers in cynical contempt for the people's lives surpassed their employers. An uglier brood was never hatched than the hargies that control the different departments in the yards."

A pleasing bit of news in connection with the Spanish royal wedding was that no low-out gowns were allowed to be worn. We always regretted that Queen Victoria of England did not use her influence to put an end to a style of dress, or rather undress, which is both silly and improper. Silly, because nothing can look more ridiculous than the sight of a woman trailing on the floor yards of valuable fabric which should be upon her shoulders; improper, for if women could hear the remarks passed upon their costume by the men for whose admiration they dress in this fashion, their very souls would shudder. The same can be said of certain shirt waists now very much in vogue. We lately heard a professional humorist describe them to an audience and the woman who could wear one again after listening to his remarks must be brass indeed.—Chest.

The people of the island of Malta lately demurred to the use of one of their public buildings by the Rev.

John McNeill for a Protestant revival service. Whereupon a Scottish newspaper tells them, fanatical Catholics. The editor of that journal has never practised the precept "Put yourself in his place." We are quite sure that if Father Bernard Vaughan asked permission to preach in the City Hall of Glasgow or Edinburgh, his request would be denied. And we are equally sure that the Glasgow Catholics who now call the Maltese Catholics hard names would find it perfectly natural and proper that the Presbyterians of his city should object to seeing a Jesuit pulpit set up in one of their municipal buildings.—Chest.

"The telling of 'funny' stories is getting to be a social nuisance," says the Catholic Citizen. "The merchandising of yarns kills wit in social interchange, and interferes, like weeds, with the development of reasonable conversation. Few funny stories are new, few are good, and few men can tell them well, even if the stories are both new and good. The story habit tends to degenerate along lines that are, to say the least, not exemplary. Why smear yourselves with soot and snarl to get a laugh? Stories, which turn on the relation of the sexes, ought to be cut out by people who go to confession. It is a low form of wit which gets itself merry on the physical or moral defects of others. Cut such stories out, also."

The vast majority of the French clergy have applied for the salaries, or pensions, guaranteed to them under the terms of the new separation law. And this fact, remarks the London "Catholic Times," is being perverted into a reason for assuring the French public that the priests are quite willing to accept and abide by the law itself. But the two things are absolutely distinct. The clergy apply for their salaries because they have a right to them under the separation law, and also because those salaries represent the restitution of church property stolen at the time of the great revolution. The State compounded for the property confiscated by undertaking to provide a yearly support for the clergy. Now the State has once more taken over the ecclesiastical property, but promises to pay salaries for a certain period. Why should not the clergy apply for what is their own by every law of civil right? But in doing so they by no means commit themselves to any assent to the justice of the law which appoints the local committees of worship. They wait for guidance on that matter from the supreme judge of jurisdiction, the Holy See.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"A man is known by his words," declared the irrepressible reformer, who was addressing a large and enthusiastic audience.

"You're must be a gas work!" shouted a rude, uncultured person who occupied a back seat.

Raging Headaches, that nothing else will cure, are quickly quieted by Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders. Price 10c, and 25c, at all dealers. Refuse substitutes.

Diner.—Is it customary to tip the waiter in this restaurant?

Waiter.—Why—ah—yes, s'r.

"Then hand me a tip, I've waited three quarters of an hour for that steak I ordered."

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.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

"Grouser grumbles at the cold weather?"

"Yes."

"And he grumbles at hot weather?"

"Yes."

"What does he like?"

"He likes to grumble."

### 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 Kimon, Glenboro, Man.

### Minard's Liniment Cures everything.

"Are you feeling very ill?" asked the physician. "Let me see your tongue, please."

"It's no use, doc o' me," replied the patient; "my tongue can't show bad I feel."