

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1905

Vol. XXXIV, No. 32

Flour Flour.

We carry a large stock of Flour, and can suit you in quality and price.



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.

About Copper King

Mattresses.

The frames are made of kiln dried white maple, and strong enough to withstand any strain. The fabrics are woven of the highest grade tinned mattress wire—reinforced with special copper woven bands—each mattress has three special cross wires running from side to side of the fabric. This improvement distributes the load—an improvement found in no other mattress. We believe this is the best mattress on the market for comfort, costs less than many makes, and is always entirely satisfactory. Prices run from \$2.75 up to \$4.50.

Mark Wright Furnishing Co.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.

Custom Tailoring!

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

Sir,—We wish to direct your attention to our stock of

NEW CLOTHS

For Spring and Summer wear. Our Cloths are imported from the very best manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland, and include

Worsted, Fancy Suitings, Vicunas, Serges, Tweeds, Trowersings, 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,

MEN'S

Midsummer Underwear.

Can you think of anything more annoying than ill-fitting, poorly-made Underwear this hot midsummer weather? You'll not find any of that sort in this store. We have Underwear to fit large men and small men—men of all sizes and shapes, made of the very best materials by the best Underwear manufacturers in the country. Go through the stocks yourself, feel the softness of the fabric, note the neatness of the making, then take it home and put it on, and you'll agree with us that our Men's Underwear is exactly right every way. Balbriggans, Gauzes, Lisle Threads and Cashmeres, plain and fancy, 75c, 85c, \$1.00, \$1.25 up to \$3.00. See what we can do for you in Summer Underwear.

D. A. BRUCE,

The Popular Clothiers, Hatters and Haberdashers, Morris Block, Victoria Row.

Furniture of Quality

We Keep Pounding Away on Quality.

We don't want you to forget it. It is more important than price in the Furniture business. The long-wearing qualities of Newson's Furniture are known all over P. E. Island. Added to this important quality is the extreme lowness of price which prevails at this store. This combination of high quality and low price is what has made this store what it is—the place where people of means are sure of GOOD things—where those of slender purse are sure of full value for their money. Come here for your next furniture purchase.

JOHN NEWSON.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennell & Chandler

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames inerior 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.

The French "Separation" Campaign.

The following article on the so-called Separation Bill, which was passed by the French Chamber of Deputies recently, is from the Saturday Review of London, July 8:—

On Monday at midnight—"the hour of crime"—the French Parliament voted the text of the Revised Bill for the separation of the churches from the State—whereby the Republic lightly endorsed an act of the weightiest consequence, not only to France herself, but also to the rest of Europe. It would, however, be premature to say that the Bill is "passed," or that the separation is accomplished: for it will have to go before the Senate, where it may be obstructed for a very long time, during which the General Election (which is within sight) may overthrow the whole scheme, since it is not as popular as the Socialists, Radicals, Atheists, and their chief organ, La Lanterne, intend the uninitiated to believe. Four million eight hundred and seventy-two thousand persons, all of them over twenty-one years of age, have already signed a petition against the Bill; and, as La Temps observes, the Catholics may, in due course, turn the scales at the future election, and a Moderate, if not exactly a Catholic, majority replace the present anti-clerical Bloc. Once returned to even a modified degree of power, the Opposition might follow the methods of M. Combes' all-too-famous majority, and vote unreasonably yet steadily, as bidden by its leaders, and with surprising results.

But we will for the sake of argument consider the Bill as passed, and the churches as absolutely separated from the State, as M. Aristide Briand or even M. Combes would desire; what then? The Church will not be killed by this measure, and the "human conscience," to quote M. Bienvieux Martin, will not therefore be any the more "emancipated." Unfortunately French Socialism, by allying itself with atheism, has sown noxious weeds in its own political garden, and anticlericalism is beginning to prove an undesirable growth even to an ultra-Radical Republic. When, a fortnight ago, France suddenly realized that she was within sight of a war with her ancient foe on the other side of the Rhine, a thrill of terror passed over the land at the mere thought that whilst engrossed in the specious work of dechristianizing the nation and hustling monks and nuns up and down the country, the politicians in power had demoralized the army, neglected the navy, and left the frontiers almost entirely unprotected. Things have quieted down since then, but, none the less, there is a feeling of unrest abroad which makes thinking people dread the passage of a law that may eventually lead to internal divisions and disorders even more serious than those which agitate France at the present time. True, the Bill as it stands has been considerably modified in a liberal sense, and there now appears little danger of the cathedrals and churches being seized and converted into music-halls and meeting-houses, and even the religious processions are not to be abolished. But the bishops and priests will be subjected to a very strict police supervision; and laws admirably framed to silence them, should they say a word likely to offend their Prefect or their Mayor, are already existent. La Lanterne intimates that "it only accepts the Bill as it stands as a preliminary; we must silence the priests, and prevent them, even in their pulpits, from infusing any more of the virus of religion into the minds of the people. For if we do not kill the Church, the Church will kill the Republic." Evidently La Lanterne sees a rock ahead which the over-zealous deputies who sit on the Left and the Extreme Left have overlooked. Surely when the clergy are no longer paid by the State and have to pay the same taxes as other citizens, it would be monstrous to prevent their freely expressing their political opinions, however opposed these may be to those of the majority temporarily in power. So long as they were paid by the State, the State had a right to complain if a salaried clergy opposed its will. If the Bill is finally passed, it will be different; and though, for a year or so, the more independent and outspoken of the bishops and clergy may be hunted down and even imprisoned, the day will come when the Republic, wearied by their resistance and, possibly, alarmed at their increasing popularity, will have to realize that she has created a new and (from her point of view) a very perilous party—an emancipated episcopate and clergy. No longer Erastian,

these will presently prove a formidable barrier to the darling projects of a Government which sees in Christianity the chief enemy of Progress and humanitarianism—ignoring that both are the offspring of that very teaching that they are seeking to destroy by every means at their disposal.

The outlook for religion in France is distinctly ominous just now, but it is by no means hopeless. Human affairs are much influenced by action and reaction, and probably the climax of anti-clericalism, rather than of anti-religion, in France was reached last Monday night. We may be on the eve of a powerful reaction that will undo the nefarious work of the Bloc and this much sooner than is generally imagined. The extraordinary conspiracy of silence on this momentous matter in the English press is doubtless due to the fact that English Christians and gentlemen are usually considered unfit to represent English newspapers on the Continent. The Paris correspondents of our leading journals, being nearly all of them men of Oriental extraction, can not, however honorable and enlightened, be expected to entertain any particular interest in the fate of the Christian religion. We are invariably led by these gentlemen to believe that all is for the best in the best of Republics. The unanimous protests of the archbishops and bishops have been barely alluded to, and most Englishmen believe that the French Episcopacy is more or less indifferent to the Separation Bill, whereas in reality it has already vehemently protested against all the innumerable arbitrary acts of the present Government, and this not only by individual pastorals addressed to their respective flocks, but in a joint note endorsing the powerful letter written some time ago by the aged Cardinal Archbishop of Paris to President Loubet, a letter which, by the way, that gentleman never answered. Then again we hear nothing of the countless meetings which are being held in every city, town, and village, at which the anti-religious policy of the Government is severely attacked and violently condemned. It was mainly because the deputies witnessed such meetings during the recent vacation that they personally realized the danger to which they were exposing their offices of re-election by their excessive anti-clericalism, and, therefore, they introduced, several modifying clauses into the Bill, which, as it now stands, is much milder than it was when first presented to the Chamber. The churches, for instance, are not likely to be closed for some time to come, and "the baneful procession," as a Republican journal expresses it, "is which figure so conspicuously the Infamous One and his vile Mother," are still to be tolerated, always provided the Prefect or the Mayor proves obliging and conciliatory.

On the whole to a thinking foreigner the spectacle presented by contemporary France is an amazing one. Here is a great nation, which for sixteen hundred years has proclaimed herself the "oldest daughter of the Church," renouncing her great position as protector of the Catholics in the East and breaking off her official connection with the Vatican, at a time when Germany is menacing her and proclaiming at Metz, of all places in the world, her Imperial wish to become more and more friendly with the head of that Church of which France has so long been the natural ally! Surely a great statesman would have considered the present an ill-chosen time to quarrel with the Papacy, when by a more conciliatory policy an Ambassador could have been retained at the Vatican, if only to keep an eye on the maneuvers of the Triple Allies.

In the Street.

It is The Correct Thing.

To appear dressed neatly, soberly, and becomingly on the street.

To avoid every act calculated to attract attention.

To return all salutations courteously.

To avoid what is called a street flirtation as one would the plague.

To remember that laughter and loud tones are particularly unbecoming on the street.

To remember that others have the right of way as well as one's self, and that it is ill-bred to try to monopolize the whole pavement.

To refrain from staring at the passers-by.

To remember that no lady is ever seen talking on the street-corner.

To remember that the street is not a dining-room for the consumption of candy, peanuts, etc.

For a young person to give precedence to an older one.

IT IS NOT THE CORRECT THING.

To wear flashy, showy costumes,

jewelry or rouge on the street.

To be dressed so shabbily as to attract attention.

To be defective in eyesight when a poor acquaintance is passing by.

For a girl to try to attract a gentleman's attention.

To speak to some one across the street.

To hold an umbrella so that its drippings will fall upon one's companion or the passing pedestrian.

For three or four girls to walk abreast like a detachment of militia, to the inconvenience of others who have a right to the street.

For a lady to take a gentleman's arm in the daytime unless it has been so doing.

For a girl to giggle, talk slang, or discuss private affairs on the street.

To laugh at the defects or the peculiarities of persons seen on the street.

To show ill-temper if one is jostled accidentally by the crowd.

—The Correct Thing for Catholics.

Items of Interest.

Of Father Martin, the general of the Jesuits, a Roman correspondent says: "He might have been seen almost every afternoon this week (until yesterday, when he left Rome) taking his usual afternoon walk with Father Chandler, and wearing, instead of the customary 'groom' or long coat, a light cloak which concealed the puffed absence of the right arm removed by the surgeons a couple of months ago. Father Martin seems to be in good health, and not only does he say Mass every morning in a private chapel, assisted by one of the Jesuit fathers, but he has already learned to write almost as well with his left hand as he ever wrote with his right."

Bad as it is, the separation bill recently passed by the French Chamber is not satisfactory to the Church's enemies. "The Catholic party," says the "Action," "has forced back the Republican bloc, which is as disunited in action as it is in its ideas, step by step. This capitulation before the Catholic Nationalist or Progressist Right has been general. The Republican party has consented to a divorce which is to the profit of the Church." The "Lanterne" speaks out quite plainly as to what is to follow: "The bill just voted is only a transition. We shall complete it, we shall amend it in the future. We have just made the first step, which is always the hardest; the coming Chamber will make the next and help us to deprive the Church of the stupid concessions which she has managed to wring from the 'weakness of certain Republicans.'" Could any words be plainer than these? But even without any apprehensions as to what alterations may be made in the bill in the future, there is evidently quite sufficient reason for anxiety as to what may happen from separation. The "Temps" continues to take the darkest view of the situation. This perilous task of separation ought never, it thinks, to have been undertaken: "It is a leap into the unknown. And it is not only the unknown of its application. The future of everything is unknown. But they have neglected to learn what could and ought to have been obtained, the opinion of the country. M. Briand yesterday acknowledged that at the beginning of the present Parliament there was no question of the separation of Church and State. And so this redoubtable question was raised without any reference to the opinion of universal suffrage, which they pretend to respect. * * * We leave the responsibility of it to those who have raised it." Concerning the probable action of the Senate on the bill, the general opinion is that it will be concurred in without grave alteration. Indeed, should they display much desire of change in it, public opinion seems to hold that the change would be in the direction of making the bill less liberal than it is as sent up by the Chamber of Deputies. The latter have all along felt that the elections of 1906 have to be faced, and they have shown a comparatively tolerant spirit out of fear lest the peasantry might visit them with summary vengeance at the polls next year.

See the splendid lines of men's and women's Boots and Shoes, new stock just opened at money saving prices at J. B. McDonald and Co's.

CAPS.—The greatest value in Caps. 500 dozens Men's and Boys' Caps detained at Picton. To ensure quick sale will be cleared at small advance on cost. Get one.—J. B. McDonald and Co.

CURES

Blood Purifier
Dyspepsia, Soils, Pimples, Headaches, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, and all troubles arising from the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood.

Blood Purifier
Mrs. A. LeBlanc, of Baddeck, N.S., writes: "I believe I would have been in my grave long ago had it not been for Blood Purifier. I was run down to such an extent that I could scarcely get to my feet. I was unable to do my housework. After using two bottles of Blood Purifier, I found my health fully restored. I warmly recommend it to all tired and worn out women."

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MISCELLANEOUS.

After writing a prescription for a patient, the physician told him that the druggist would probably charge him sixty cents. Then the patient asked the physician to lend him the money. Thereupon the physician carefully scratched out a part of the prescription and handed it back with ten cents, remarking: "You can have that filled for a dime. What I scratched out was for your nerve."

Mrs. Hibbert Beck, Newburn, N. S., writes: "I was in bed for weeks with Rheumatism and could not move without help, I began using Milburn's Rheumatic Pills and one box relieved the pain and six boxes completely cured."

The school-teacher was describing her encounter with an impertinent tramp.

"And then," said she, "I fainted."
"Wit' yer left or wit' yer right, mum?" promptly inquired little Johnny Jimfries, the pugilist's son.

Minard's Liniment Cures everything.

Constipation Cured.

Mrs. James Clark, Comanda, Ont., writes: "I was greatly troubled with Headache and Constipation. I tried Laxa-Liver Pills and they did me more good than anything I ever took."

"My wife sent \$2 in answer to an advertisement of a sure method of getting rid of superfluous fat."
"And did she get the desired information?"

Well, she got a reply telling her to sell it to the soap man.

Headache Vanished.

Mrs. E. W. Le Gallais, St. Godfrey, P. Q., says: "I have used Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders for Sick Headache. After taking two powder I felt better and was able to get up and go on with my work."

The managing editor wheeled his chair around and pushed a button in the wall. The person wanted entered. "Here," said the editor, "are a number of directions from outside as to the best way to run a newspaper. See that they are all carried out." And the office-boy, gawping them all into a large waste basket, did so.

Worms affect a child's health to seriously neglect. Sometimes they cause convulsions and death. If you suspect them to be present, give Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which destroys the worms without injuring the child. Price 25c.

Minard's Liniment cures Colds etc.

STRONG AND VIGOROUS.

Every Organ of the Body Toned up and invigorated by



Mr. F. W. Meyers, King St. E., Berlin, Ont., says: "I suffered for five years with palpitation, shortness of breath, sleeplessness and pain in the heart, but one box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills completely removed all these distressing symptoms. I have not suffered since taking them, and now sleep well and feel strong and vigorous."
Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure all diseases arising from weak heart, worn out nerve tissue, or watery blood.