

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9, 1907

Vol. XXXVI, No. 2

Herring! Herring!

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

Price, \$1.00 per Pail. \$3.49 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. 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)

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—1f

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Interior and Exterior finish etc., etc.

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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.

What to Read.

FROM "A GENTLEMAN."

(Continued.)

Literature need to be considered in the light of a "polite accomplishment." A book of "elegant extracts" skimmed through was the only means deemed necessary for the acquirement of an education in letters. It means a very different thing now, and the establishment of the reading circles has emphasized its meaning for Catholic Americans. It means, first of all, some knowledge of philology; it means a critical understanding of the value of the stories that make up the great mosaic of literature, and these stories are words.

A bit of Addison, a blank of Gibbon, a taste of Macaulay, no longer reach the ideal of what a student of English literature should read. We first form our taste, and then read for ourselves. We do not even accept Cardinal Newman's estimate of "The Vision of Mirza" or "Thalaba" without inquiry; nor do we throw up our hats for Browning merely because Browning has become fashionable. A healthy sign of a robust taste is the return to Pope, the poet of common-sense, and to Walter Scott. But we accept neither of these writers on an out-and-dried judgment made by somebody else. It is better to give two months to the reading of Pope and about Pope than to fill two months with desultory reading and take an opinion of Pope at second hand.

In spite of the ordinary text-book of literature, the serious student discovers that Dryden is a poet and prose-writer of the first rank, that Newman is the greatest thinker and stylist of modern times, that no dramatic writer of the last two centuries has come so near Shakespeare as Aubrey de Vere, and that Coventry Patmore's prose is delightful. If all the students of literature that read "A GENTLEMAN" have not discovered these things for themselves, let them take up any one of these writers seriously, perseveringly, and contradict me if they think I am wrong.—From "A Gentleman."

Items of Interest.

The Most Rev. Dr. Noti, S. J. whose appointment to the archiepiscopal See of Bombay, India, was announced in the recent consistory, is a native of Switzerland and a member of the German province of the society. His grace, who is in his fifty-fifth year, has been in India since 1885, engaged almost exclusively in educational work in Bombay. He was for some time rector of St. Mary's College in that city, and for several years past he has been attached to the well-known St. Xavier's University College as professor of French literature. Dr. Noti enjoys a well-deserved popularity amongst both the European and native communities of Bombay.

Discussing the situation in France the "Pall Mall Gazette," of London, declares that "a state of things will arise which has only one precedent in the history of France—the forcible suppression of religion at the French Revolution. Some of us who are very far from being Catholics will ask ourselves whether the old revolutionaries were not spiritually better off than their political descendants, for the former at least tried to suppress Christianity in the name of an 'Etre Supreme,' whereas the latter openly avowed themselves atheists and call for the suppression of le nomme Dieu."

At Lima, Peru, on December 23, the diplomatic corps gave a farewell banquet at the National Club in honor of Mgr. Bavona, the Apostolic Delegate, who will go to Brazil shortly. Irving B. Dudley, the American Minister, toasted the Delegate in Spanish, and Mgr. Bavona made a felicitous reply. The German Minister expressed regret that the Delegate was to leave Lima.

According to a cablegram from Rome, his Eminence Cardinal Martinelli, formerly Apostolic Delegate to the United States, underwent an operation on December 21 for facial polyp.

The rumor from Constantinople is confirmed that the Greek Bishop of Isonopolis has returned to the Catholic Church.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

A Protestant Paper Denounces the Tyranny of the French Government.

The following article is from the London Saturday Review (Protestant) of Dec. 15.

As the wires flash across the Channel the daily alarms and exhortations incidental to the war against Christianity now inaugurated in the land of St. Louis, Englishmen begin to realize the meaning of the gigantic act of plunder and sacrilege recently perpetrated by the French Republic. The truth is that the pigmy Jacobins to whom French folly has entrusted the destinies of a great nation have torn up the religious settlement which the administrative genius of Napoleon devised and which for a century had given to France some measure of religious peace. The reasons that have urged these pigmy Robespierres and Dantons to this colossal crime are notorious outside England.

To do these atheists justice, they have for thirty years shouted their beliefs in the market place. From Gambetta's *Le clericalisme voila l'ennemi* to M. Briand's *Il faut en finir avec l'idee chretienne* (We must abolish all idea of Christ), they have marched steadily on to their goal which is the transformation of their countrymen into not only a non-Christian but an anti-Christian nation. Every word in this connection that the Jacobin politicians say, every act that they do, proves them to be not only the enemies of Catholicism, but also of Christianity. The Catholicism which they attack is allowed by learned French Protestants to be the only form of Christianity that practically counts in France. The contemptuous toleration that the Republic extends to powerless Calvinistic sects in no way interferes with its general purpose, and serves to blind the eyes of Protestant England to its ultimate designs.

While the faith of Christ is assailed on the opposite side of the Channel, the one even of those English journals that are presumed to appeal to the religious section of the community is pitiful and contemptible. That the organs of the disincarnate dissent should be willing to see Christianity injured, so long as the Papist suffers thereby, will surprise no one.

In our comments on the betrayal of the French Christianity by the newspapers that find their way into English parsonages, we have given those responsible the credit of good faith. The belief, however, is widespread that in their comments on French ecclesiastical matters they are tamed by the Jewish financial rings on the Continent. It is an unpleasant fact that their representatives in Paris are generally Jews, at any rate very seldom Christians. The Times, for one, is represented in Paris by a Semitic gentleman. Newspapers which exist mainly by the support of Churchmen and Catholics permit their readers to observe this attack on the faith of Christ only through Jewish spectacles.

While the attitude of our press is contemptible, the silence of the Anglican Church is regrettable. Our Primate a short time ago made a right protest against a Jewish massacre in a foreign country; but he and his colleagues are willing to leave to the Roman Catholic hierarchy of this country the honor of being the sole English protestors against this outrage to the household of the Faith. Their silence is enough to make us sigh for an hour of the Georgian episcopate. The English bishops who extended the hand of sympathy to the oppressed Gallican Church of the days of the First Revolution adorned not themselves with mitres or pectoral crosses. They did not even call themselves Catholics. To be frank, they fell sadly short of Christian perfection. However, in a great crisis of religion they showed a zeal for the common heritage and the common good of Christendom that their successors today in a like crisis do not display.

Perhaps the most offensive feature in this present campaign is the attempt made to represent the Pope as the assailant of the laws and liberties of Frenchmen, and to drape this Jacobin anti-Christianity in the honored mantle of Gallicanism. The truth is that throughout the struggle the Republic and not the Pope has been the lawbreaker. The very pretext for the Separation Law was the Pope's interference to abate a grave ecclesiastical scandal which no Church in Christendom could tolerate. The dissolution of the Concordat without notice to the Holy See was in the circumstances a discourteous violation of the diplomatic usages of civilized nations. The Separation Law violated the spirit of the Concordat in a most dishonorable manner. The pitiful

salaries paid to the French clergy under that treaty represented the nation's shabby compensation for the great wealth with which the piety or penitence of the pre-revolutionary ages had endowed the Gallican Church, and of which the Revolution robbed her. If the Concordat was to be dissolved justice and logic required that from a pecuniary point of view the Church should be placed again in the same position in which she stood in 1789. Presently do doubts this would have been impossible, still in view of past guarantees it was the duty of the State to make compensation not only to the individual clerics but to the Church as a corporate body on a generous scale. Practically the Republic offered no compensation whatever to the Church, but allowed the ecclesiastical fabrics to be leased to associations cultuelles who were to be responsible for public worship, and whose orthodoxy was to be vouchsafed for by the bishop of the diocese but by a Council of State nominated by the Jacobin Government of France. It will become Anglicans, who recall the Welsh Disestablishment debate and remember the indignation aroused even among Liberal Churchmen at Mr. Agulth's proposal to place the Welsh cathedrals under the control of commissioners, while safeguarding their exclusive use for Church services, to blame the Pope for his refusal to acquiesce in a far more cruel injustice to French Catholics. As however it is repeatedly stated in the press that but for the Pope the French episcopate would have accepted the dishonorable proposal, let the British public know that they were absolutely unanimous in rejecting it. The only basis in fact for the absurd statement to the contrary is that certain bishops did consider whether it was possible to form associations under the Separation Law on a canonical basis and that they gave up the attempt as hopeless. This week also the absurd fiction has been revived that the Pope has in Germany accepted the principle of associations cultuelles. This argument has been invented almost entirely for English consumption. In France they know better than to use it. The fact is that German Church councils are perfectly canonical, for like English churchwardens, they are merely administrators of Church property, not organizers or controllers of Church worship.

But why, says our Christian journalist, did the Pope and the bishops refuse to fall in with M. Briand's kind offer and not legalize Church worship under the law of public meetings? The answer is that to have done so would have compromised the whole position of the Pope and the Church and at the best have saved the churches from desecration only for a year. It may be further added that M. Briand's proposal that a single notice should hold good for a year was a lawlessness, and that the Pope has left it to the Jacobin Ministry to violate alike the Statute Law and the Rights of man.

It is a relief to turn from these hypocritical sophistries to contemplate the stand of French Catholics. Their attitude is historically remarkable, for never before in the struggle between the State and the Vatican in France has French Catholicism so unanimously ranged itself on the side of the Papacy. When Louis XIV. raised the standard of Gallicanism against Innocent XI, he could count on the aid of Bossuet and the flower of the French episcopate. Even Pius VI.'s condemnation of the Civil Constitution did not prevent four bishops and a large section of the French clergy from giving their adhesion to the religious establishment inaugurated by the National Assembly. In the stern contest between Pius VII. and Napoleon a large section of the French clergy were Imperialists. Why, if there is a grain of truth in the allegations of the English supporters of the regime of persecution, is no such aid forthcoming to M. Clemenceau and his merry men today?

Such facts render the solid unity in the Catholic Church of France and the united resolution of its members to suffer undervalued loss and shameful persecution the more impressive. Only an issue of the first moment could have united so great a body, hampered as it is by Erastian traditions, in so magnificent a protest. In its courage lies the best hope for French religion. For the time the clouds are black and there seems little hope of a popular reaction against Jacobinism in the land of St. Louis. From the greater part of Christendom, to its shame be it said, there comes but scant sympathy with the persecuted Church. History happily may be trusted to set the wrong right, and to do a generous if tardy justice to the brave men who are fighting the battle of religious liberty for the world and are preserving for France the faith of Christ.

Does Your FOOD Digest Well?

When the food is imperfectly digested the full benefits are not derived from it by the body and the purpose of eating is defeated; no matter how good the food, 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, map and vision are lost, and in their place come dullness, listlessness, depression and languor. It is no great knowledge to know that the following symptoms are the result of indigestion: sour stomach, rickety appetite, headache, heartburn, gas in the stomach, etc.

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It is constantly effecting cures 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 thus giving the work of digestion and assimilation a free and unimpeded course. Mr. R. G. Harvey, Amherst, 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.

Bobby.—Sister will be down in a few minutes, Mr. Softly; she's upstairs rehearsing.
Mr. Softly (who has come prepared).—What is she rehearsing, Bobby?
Bobby.—I don't know; but she's standing in front of the mirror and blushing and saying, "Oh, Mr. Softly—this is so sudden."

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 20 and 25 cents, all dealers.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Ben Butler was a terror and torment to the judges. On one occasion Judge Sanger, having been bullied and badgered out of all patience petulantly asked—
"What does the counsel suppose I am on this bench for?"
Scratching his head a minute, Butler replied, "Well I confess your honor's got me there."

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

"You admire Thumper, the pianist."
"Very much," answered Mr. Riche.
"For his composition or for his performance?"
"Neither. For his nerve in charging five dollars a seat."

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.

Mrs. Johnston—Do you think that our sending Edith to the cooking classes has done any good?
Mr. Johnston—Certainly it has.
Mrs. Johnston—But, then, the things she cooks are so unseemly that we have just to give them away to tramps at the door.

Mr. Johnston—Well, haven't you noticed that we have almost entirely got rid of the tramps?

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.



Are a True Heart Tonic, Nerve Food and Blood Purifier. They build up and remove all the worn-out and wasted tissues of the body, and restore perfect health and vigor to the entire system. Nervousness, Headaches, Nerve Prostration, Dropsy, Loss of Vitality, After Effects of Excessive Drinking, Rheumatism, Stomach Trouble, Indigestion, Biliousness, etc., are all cured by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Price 25c a box or 1 for \$1.00. All Dealers or The T. M. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.