Calendar for Feb., 1907.

Moon's PHASES. Last Quarter 5d. 8h. 52m. p. m. New Moon 12 J. Ib. 43m. p. m. First Q sarter 20 1, 10h. 35m. .. Fall moon 28d. 25. 23m. s. m.

D				MOON	High Wat'r	Wat'r
of M	Week	Rises	Sets	Sets	e. m.	p m
1	754	h, m	h.m	h.m	b. m.	b . m'
1	Fri	7 37	5 22	8 41		1 16
2	Sat	7 36	5 24	9 46	0 47	1 50
3	San	7 34	5 25	10 55	1 40	2 31
4	Mor	7 33	5 27	a. m.	2 32	3 16
5	Tue	7 32	5 28	0 05	3 29	4 00
6	Wed	7 31	5 30	1 14	4 39	4 48
7	Thu	7 30	5 31	2 27	5 58 7 21	5 45
8	Fri	7 28	5 33	3 38	7 21	
9	Sat	7 27	5 34	4 48	8 36	6 48
10	Sun-	7 25	5 36	5 48	9 36	7 47
11	Mon	7 24	5 37	6 41	10 27	8 44
12	TEO	7 22	5 39	Bet-	11 13	9 39
13	Wed	7 21	5 40	6 49	11 55	10 32
14	Thu	7 19	5 41	8 00	12 35	11 26
15	Fri	7 18	5 43	9 09		12 18
16	Rat	7 16	5 44	10 16	1 10	1 13
17	Sun	7 15	5 45	11 20	1 58	1 49
18	MOB	17 13	5 47	a. m.	2 41	2 20
19	Tue	7 12	5 48	0 22	3 30	2 56
20	Wed	7 10	5 50	1 23	4 28	3 33
21	Phn	7 09	5 51	2 21	5 35	5 10
22	Rei	7 07	5 53	3 18	6 55	5 49
23	Sat	7 06	5 54	4 10	8 04	6 49
24	Sun	T 04	5 55	4 57	2 01	7 93
25	Mar	7 02	5 56	5 40	9 46	8 48
26	Tae	7 00	5 58	6 18	10 22	9 36
27	Weo	6 59	5 59	6 53	10 56	10 44
28	The	6 57	R 01	riace	11 28	11 09

The Lighthouse of Minot's Ledge.

Three leagues from the shore Boston Bay.

On a rocky, ragged ledge, There rises, grim and gaunt

The Ligethouse of Minot's Ledge And the great Atlantic's rolling tide Breaks over it, foaming high, And it sends a warning far and O'er sand and sea and sky.

Ere that tower was raised, in olden days,

Another lighthouse stood, Propped on the rock upon stavs:

And the keepers deemed it good. Both wanderers they from a distant Far over the alien seas;

A fair haired son of the Fatherland And a dark eyed Portuguese.

But there came a day when a storm befell

That haffled human guile And all day long the powers of hel Beat on that doomed pile. And all day long the folk on the beach

Gazed on the awful sight. And moaned that no mortal help could reach.

And shuddered to think of night. Night fell; and the storm raged on

apace. But the lamp was lighted true; And the winds and the waters ran

their race. As the tide rolled thundering through.

Ah! the shocks were hard and the strain was long, And the swaying stanchions broke;

And the lamp shone on, now dim strong. For the foam rose up like smoke.

Then the great weird fog bell, struck by the sea, Rang out its own death knell,

And toiled for the souls that escaped and were free. When their faithless dwelling fell, Then the lamp went out in that aw-

ful rout. And the bell tolled oe through the night;

One corpse was washed on the shore at morn. One never came to light.

Their alien names are forgotten quite By an English-speaking race, But the fame of their gallant watch that night

Still clings to their ancient place; And they talk in the great strong tower on the strand When the storm-wind rides on th

Of that fair-haired son of the Father

And the dark eyed Portuguese.

The Pope Fights for All Christendom.

T . Catholic Truth Committee of the Catholic Union of Boston met on Doc. 23 at the headquarters of the organization and prepared a statement on the controversy between the vatican and France. It deals with some phases of the situation on which the committee says there is general misunderstanding and declares the Pope is fighting the battle not only of the Catholic church, but

of all Christendom. The statement in part follows: There seems to be a widespread misapprehension in regard to the position of the Catholic church in France today, and as this misanderstanding has fond expression in many misstatements in the public press we ask the courtery of your columns to present a brief view of some of the main facts of the queetion. The biased and bostile tune of many of the p ess dispatches has stended, it seems, to prejudice unjustly the public mind against the action of the Pope in regard to the law of separation.

Pains in the Back

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is openly stated that this separstion bill is but the bonest endeavor of France to sever the ties of church and state, to divorce polities from religion, and to grant all denominations, without distinction, equal and absolute freedom of worship. On the other hand, the Pope is portrayed as the irreconcilable opponent of human progress and republican ideas, the aggressive intruder upon a that a careful consideration of the facts berewith presented will make clear to every impartial mind that this law is not one of equity and liberty, but one of injustice and opssion, and that the action of the boly father regarding it was neither pressonable nor arbitrary, but wise and necessary in the defence of religion, freedom of conscience and worship and the rights of the church.

The relations of shurch and state in France have no parallel in our American conditions and cannot rightly be judged by standards which are in place here. There are many preliminary questions concerning the treatment of the church by the French state especially during these last 25 years, which would demand exposition if one is to have a full understanding of the situation; but to be brief we shall confine ourselves to a simple statement of those points which touch directly the law of separation and the Pope's decision in relation to it.

NATURE OF THE CONCORDAT. The breaking out of the French

revolution caused disorder in every branch of society, and the interests of church and religion were amongst the first to suffer. One of the acts of the national assembly of 1789 was hold of all the property of the church and place it " at the disposal of the nation." In the course of its 1400 years of ministry the Catholic oburch in France bad duly become the possessor and titular of much property, consisting not only of the edifices for public worship, but of residences of bishops and priests, of monasteries and other religious houses, of hospitals, schools and asylums, with lands and revenues for their support and maintenance. These were not, for the greater part, the gift of the state originally, nor created from the public treasury, but, as is the case in this country, came from the donations and bequests and offerings of the faithful. Their confiscation, therefore, by the revolutionary government was neither legal, equitable nor moral. As Mirabeau said, "We baye their money; but they have preserved

their bonor. Napoleon, the first consul, was convinced that the state needed the sid of religion for a stable and secure existence. He decided, therefore, to reinstate the ansient Catholic faith in France. With this end in view he sought the co-operation of Pius VII, the reigning head of the church, and made with him a solemn compact or treaty. This bilateral contract, signed July 15, 1801, by Napoleon and Pius VII. is known as the French concordat. By the terms of this concordat France gave recognition to the reestablishment of the Catholic Church in that country and acknowledged the authority of the Pope as its supreme pontiff and chief, and bound herself to support and uphold its public worship. The church on its part made certain consessions to the state, particularly in the matter of its property taken by

Articles xi, xii, xiii and xiv of this concordat treat of these property questions. The church had been claiming title to her goods of which she had been unlawfully despoiled, and much of which had been sold and transferred by the state beyond

bus terminated the humanus prop-octy law suit, as M. Etienne Lamy as said. It regulated the relations of aburch and state in France and in their own churches. bout the desired peace and security Ita terms have been observed with compulous loyalty by the holy see at all times UNJUSTIFIABLE BREACH OF

CONTRACT. reach Government has now on a ontractly terminated this bilateral sent of the other signatory power, the church. France has not endeavored to modify the concordat by new treaty or further agreement out has absolutely repudiated it with all its obligations. In vain did the holy father seek for pesceful negolations and offer conciliatory conssions. / His overtures were entirely ignored or insultingly rejected. It is not true that he first prevented negotiations by withdrawing the papal nuncio from Paris. France

vas the first to recall her ambassador from the vatican in the spring of 1904 and in the summer of the same year virtually dismissed the papal nuncio from Paris. It is readily seen that such a vioation of the solid compact without

cause or compensation is contrary to all principles of justice and the reognized laws of nations; and if ommined against any civil power such as Rogland or the United States would be considered sufficient cause By the same law of separation the tate now ruthlessly appropriates for its own disposition all the property of which the church is the

owner, not only the church edifices but its many other institutions with an eyes other than a gross violation of property rights. Can we imagine any responsible body of men in this nch a treatment of church property ongs as truly to the churches of France as our bouses of worship and asylums and other institutions beong to the church of Americs.

It is not sufficient to condone the property came from her originally. t is well to insist on the fact that by ar the greater portion of the church's goods came from private vard college, or the institute of is such an action less unjust because done in France and to Catholics?

REPUDIATION OF JUST DEBT Not only does the law of separation lisposses the church of her rightful the state for more than a century One of the provisions of the new law s the gradual but complete extinction which were paid certain expenses for digan. he support of religion. We have shown that this budget of public worship at least as far as regards the Catholic church-was not an act of grace, but a measure of restitution. t was the result of a mutual and definite exchange between the church and state. The lay purchasers of confiscated church property were to the freed from all interference on the part of the former owners and guarnteed full legal security in their possession; but the state was to give n return to the church some measure of compensation and this compensaion was the budget of public worship. The money paid each year to the

Catholic clergy in France by the state

was therefore not a gift, nor even

saibility of return. In the salary as we understand it. It was as first place, the state agreed to restore to the church whatever property had not already been irrevocably alienated to other parties. And the boly see pledged itself to put an end to all contention concerning her other confiscated goods by surrendering her legal rights to them; but in 19-turn the government guaranteed on the confiscated goods by surrendering of our press and regarded as liberal and fair to the Catholics of France to the confiscated goods by surrendering the confiscated goods g de of public worship as an in- French government, though claimin

sacred edifies for their worship.
What is least understood here in America, it would seem, is the refusa of the Pope to accept this professed generous provision of the law where-

Yet here is found the most odiou and impossible feature of the law...
This simple reason is that the perc. is sion is loaded with vexations and inas the Pope has said, involve a violation of sacred rights which pertain to not allowed to have her edifices as re, but the law grants their use and permits public worthip in them only to the so-called " associations

These associations are compared by he law in many respects to clubs and public companies, but they must subwhich other associations are free. Public worship must be their exclusive subject; in consequence the churches are, for instance, prohibited by law from caraying on anything like a charitable institution. Their avail-They are denied the legal aight to receive bequests or legacies. eccipts and expenditures are to be udited by government ociffials. They are liable on various grounds to dis-

solution by order of the civil court and once dissolved cannot be recon stituted; and they are subject on multifarious pretexts to summary eviction from their churches and other institutions at the whim and decree of the cabinet in power, without trial or appeal.

\$10 Course in Penman their contents and appurtenances, mercial College during this ever next day. and all rents and revenues. This month will receive free, the poliation cannot appear to Ameri- special course in Penmanship now being taught. This is country who would dare to advocate Penmanship being taught in ing the name of a candidate for a Business College in this Province and is worth great deal to every student. Now is the time to enter.

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estates, but it refuses to pay her a has been very satisfactory. debt acknowledged and accepted by We shall put forth every ef to give our customers the best oysters. of the "Budget of Worship," from possible service. R. F. Mad-

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AND NERVE PILLS

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Biderly Lady-This toilet soap I ought here has made my face all autiful complexion in the world. Youthful Shopboy-Yes, 'm; but ours ain't the most beautiful comexion in the world, is it 'm?

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Mr. H. Wilkinson, Stratford, Ont. ays:-" It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great reief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheunatic Pills." Price 50c a box.

Minard's Liniment cures

Old Quiverful-And so you want take our daughter from us-you want to take her from us suddenly, Young Goslow-Not at all, sir. If there is anything about her you

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want to warn me against I'm ready

"I consider MINARD'S LINI-MENT the BEST liniment in use. I got my foot badly jammed lately. ship Free. - Every student I bathed it well with MINARD'S who enters, the Union Com- LINIMENT and it was as well as

Yours very truly.

In a certain literary club, years the only special course in ego, one of the members, in proposmbership, mentioned among his qualification; that he could speak several dead languages. To this an opponent replied that he had never heard the gentleman in question speak but one dead language, and he murdered that as he went along. Ohristian Register.

Mrs Fred Laine, St George, Ont .. writes :- " My little girl would cough could get any rest. I gave her Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and am thankful to say it cured ber cough quickly."

Minard's Liniment Cures

A city clerk with a reputation for Our store has gained a re- wit, while passing along a crowded putation for reliable Grocer- thoroughfare, accompanied by some ies. Our trade during 1905 friends, noticed an oysterstall displaying a notice: "Fine oysters; twelve pence a dozen." Approaching the salesman he requested to be fort during the present year served with a "pennyworth of

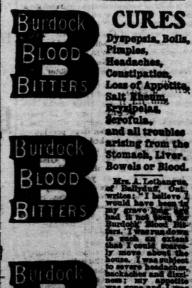
"With or without ?" inquired the owner of the stall, sharply. "Eh?" said the humorous man,

rather startled. "With or without?" shouted the salesman fiercely.

"Er-with or without what? weakly stammered the customer. "Pearls!" roared the oyster merchant, and the discomfited joker hurriedly rejoined his delighted

Sprained Arm.

Mary Ovington, Jasper, Oat. rites :- "My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Hag yard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days." Price



Year In

If you want to give wedding or other present Mr. William Moran, of the year in and year out kind-one that will be of real, practical service to the recipients for years on years to come -by all means buy some tasteful thing in Silverware or Jewelry, or even a useful Watch. Exyou would pay out for any fancy nickknack that's nice enough for wedding gift use. We have very pretty good plated fruit spoons, for plated fruit spoons, for example, as low as \$1.25; nice sugar spoons at 50c.;

price from \$1.00 \$50.00. The more expensive rings we prefer to order on approbation, as in that

really tasteful pickle

way can sell cheaper to our customers. Brooches, Pins, Lockets. ect., at about any price you wish to pay; and watches from \$2.75 to \$50.00 in men's sizes. and \$4.50 to \$50.00 in the smaller sizes. Mail orders carefully

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HALIFAX. N. S..

August 1, 1906:

Principal Union Commercial College. Charlottetown, P. E. I.

I have much pleasure in saying these few words in recommendation of your school. In the four months which I spent with you as a student of phonography I had an opportunity of observing at close range the admirable system of pense need not deter teaching in all departments, and personally of experiencing you A piece of hand- its benefits. Now after an experience of about ten months some Plated Ware will here in the office of Messas. Davis & Fraser I am in a posicost you no more than tion to attest to the practical value of the training impart. To all intending students I would recomm strongly the Union Commercial College.

> Yours sincerely, I MACADAM

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W. MORAN,

QUEEN STREET, CH'TOWN Jan. 2, 1907.

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