

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1910

Vol. XXXIX, No. 19

"PERIQUE."

Dark Cut Tobacco in tins and packages. This is one of the

COOLEST SMOKES

On the market. Try a 10 cent package. You'll enjoy it. All up-to-date grocers and druggists sell it.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.
Ch'town, Phone 345. Manufacturers.



For New

Buildings Spectacle Department.

We carry the finest line of

Hardware

to be found in any store.

Architects, Builders and Contractors, will find our line of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and improved, and of the highest standard of merit in quality and durability.

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.

June 12, 1907.

Fall and Winter Weather.

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,

PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Giving all orders strict attention.

Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.

H. McMILLAN.

Dominion Coal Company

RESERVE COAL.

As the season for importing Coal in this Province is again near, we beg to advise dealers and consumers of Coal that we are in a position to grant orders for cargoes of Reserve, Screened, Run of mine, Nut and Slack Coal, F. O. B., a loading piers Sydney, Glace Bay or Louisburg, C. B.

Prices quoted on application, and all orders will receive our careful attention by mail or wire.

Reserve Coal is well known all over this Island, and is most extensively used for domestic and steam purposes.

Schooners are always in demand during the season and chartered at highest current rates of freight. Good despatch guaranteed schooners at loading piers.

Peake Bros. & Co.,

Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 21, 1909—4i

Watch Department.

VERY FINE timekeeping watches with 21 jewels adjusted to heat, cold, and five positions. Also 7, 15 and 17 jewel watches, from the larger men's size to the tiny watch worn in wrist bracelets. Watches cleaned and put in first class order.

Ring Department.

Ladies' rings set with diamonds, ruby, opal, amethyst, pearl and other gems. Signet rings for engraving, emblem rings, children's rings. Rings repaired, stones re-set.

Spectacle Department.

We fit spectacles and eyeglasses up, both in frames and in rimless, after testing each eye separately or on Drs. prescription.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

Souvenir Post Cards

Are a nice thing to send to friends abroad. We have a nice selection of City and Provincial views to select from. The following are some of the titles.

One color 2 cents each.

St. Joseph's Convent, Ch'town; Bishop's Palace & Church; St. Dunstan's College; Interior St. Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown; Notre Dame Convent; View of Charlottetown from Hillsborough Bridge; Soldiers Monument; Victoria Park.

Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents.

Victoria Bow, Charlottetown; Block House Point, City Hospital; Crossing the Capes; Str. Stanley in ice; Str. Minto in ice; Apple Blossoms; Travellers Rest; Beautiful Autumn; Terrace of Rocks; Catching Smelts at S' Side; Sunset at S' side Harbor; Summer St., Summerside; High School; Pioneer Family, five generations; Among the Birches; A Morning Walk, Bonshaw; Trout Fishing; A Rustic Scene; North Cape; By Still Waters; The Border of the Woods; Harvesting Scene; A Shady Nook; Surf Bathing, North Cape; Looking Seaward.

We also have a large variety of Comic Cards at one cent each. Any number of cards will be sent by mail providing one cent extra is added for each 10 cards.

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.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery,

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

India.

Murmurs of a vague unrest in India have, from time to time, made themselves heard in the public press and the free and full discussion of the present situation by Ernest R. Hull in his article on India in the Catholic Encyclopedia should be welcomed by all who are interested in acquainting themselves with actual conditions. The author says:

The Government and the people.—There has arisen in India of recent years a wave of national aspiration, which is by some viewed with alarm, and by others with indifference. It originated or first manifested itself by the formation of the Indian National Congress in 1885, which began to hold annual meetings wherein "to give voice to our aspirations and to formulate our wants" (Gokhale in 1905). In 1904 a party protest against the partition of Bengal was followed by an attempt to force the hand of Government by the boycott of imported goods in favour of Indian manufactures (Swadeshi movement), which in turn developed into an effort after "national revival." This movement issued in a certain amount of seditious writing, a systematic spread of disaffection among the masses, and even resort to anarchistic methods such as the use of bombs, etc. Given that the element of sedition and violence is suppressed with a firm hand, the movement does not (in the present writer's opinion) forebode anything like a mutiny, or jeopardize British dominion. But in its constitutional elements, which are based on democratic ideas derived from European education, it will have to be reckoned with. Viewed in this light, it means that an ever increasing number of Hindus, who have been educated on English lines and many of them in English universities, realize keenly their position as British subjects, claim equality with Europeans in talent, education, and citizenship, seek to be admitted more extensively to Government offices, aim at a representative instead of an autocratic form of government, demand financial autonomy for the country, etc., and are endeavouring to develop public opinion in favour of all these points, first among their own class, and then among the community in general. No one can quarrel with this aspiration so long as it worked on constitutional lines, and in a measure calculated to promote the real welfare of the country. The practical difficulty arises from the fact that while in the eyes of most Europeans the country is not yet ripe for such measures, the promoters of the movement either believe that it is ripe, or else that by pushing the matter the country can be made ripe far sooner than its matters are left alone. This seems a fair and moderate view of the movement, putting aside the more extreme tendencies connected with it. With regard to the policy of Government in dealing with the situation, account must be taken of the tendency of the Oriental mind to respect power and to take advantage of good nature. Anything like leniency or long-suffering dealing with disturbance in India sure to be taken as a sign of weakness, and has y endeavoured to pacify the people by partially acceding to their demands will only be interpreted as indications of fear, and an encouragement to further agitation. A firm determination, on the part of Government, not even to entertain any idea of concession till all signs of disorder have permanently disappeared, would probably be more effectual than any other measure. It does not come within the scope of this article to discuss the political situation. Our only concern here is to dispel certain false or exaggerated notions as to the relations between Government and people. There does not, it is true, exist in India much positive patriotism in favour of British rule; but at the same time neither does there exist anything like a deep or widespread spontaneous indignation. The mass of the people usually confine their interest to the narrow horizon of their own personal wants. They find that contact with Europeans brings a great increase to their revenues; and in fact there is no danger of whole classes being spoiled by the lavishness with which, compared with former times, they are remunerated for their services. It is quite certain that the people prefer to deal with European rather than with native officials. On the whole, Government is considerably in remitting or reducing taxation as soon as scarcity is felt. A considerable grievance has been removed or greatly diminished by the reduction of the salt tax, but a minor grievance remains regarding the toddy tax (native palm tree liquor). It is true that preferential treatment in favour of British trade has done much to destroy the older native

industries; but this has been amply compensated for by the increased facilities of obtaining articles of comfort and convenience, as also in the employment given to natives in government posts, office work, public works, industries, outlets for produce, etc. No one will deny that detailed improvements in administration are possible and desirable; but the grievances which exist, while affording matter for constitutional representation, are not sufficient to justify any real disaffection, still less resort to violent measures.

The really serious evils of India as felt by the masses are three in number. The first is the artificial creation of famines. The constant recurrence of famine in India is not due to local scarcity of food; for it is notorious that there is always in the country at large plenty of grain for the people, and abundance to spare—a fact proved by the undiminished exportation which goes on all the time. The cause of famine is due simply to the combination of the native grain-dealers, who buy up the supplies and establish famine-prices as soon as the first sign of scarcity is observed. All other explanations of famine in India are either false, or inadequate and negligible. Government expedients of famine relief-works and free distribution of food are neither adequate nor radical. The proper and effectual remedy would be for Government to make laws keeping the prices down and forcing the merchants to sell at those prices. This, however, Government will not do, on the plea of not interfering with freedom of trade—thus losing sight of the duty of the State to protect particular classes of the population from what is essentially gross oppression. The second evil is the extraordinary usury practised by the native Marwaris or money lenders, who have the people at their mercy in times of stress, and who carry on their business in such a way that getting into their hands usually means total ruin. The necessity of borrowing small sums of money being recognized, the only remedy would be for Government either to provide some means of meeting this need on moderate terms, or else to legislate in some effectual manner for the restraint of the professional money lenders—a matter easy to theorize about but difficult to achieve. The third evil in India is petty tyranny, extortion, and corruption on the part of subordinate native officials. Such a charge can only be proved in detailed cases, but its widespread existence seems to be universally admitted and complained of. And as such acts are done under cover of authority, the blame of them is popularly attributed to the British Government, which in truth is utterly incapable of coping with the evil. With the removal or diminution of these three evils, and a few adjustments of taxation in view of local circumstances, India would be a most prosperous and happy country as far as good government can make it one.

These remarks, based on six years' personal observation in the country itself, ought to put writers outside India on their guard against the monstrous misrepresentations which are so frequently circulated in the press.—Catholic Encyclopedia.

Pulpit, Press and Platform.

Pastoral Letter of the first Canadian Plenary Council.

"The Pastoral Letter of the Fathers of the First Plenary Council of Quebec—September 19th to November 1st, 1909," was published on the 8th of last month. This laud and exhaustive pronouncement "on the Christian Spirit in the individual, in the family, and in society," is addressed to all Catholics, clergy and laity, throughout Canada, and is signed by the entire Canadian hierarchy: the Archbishop of Quebec, the Most Reverend Donatus Sbratt, Apostolic Delegate, and six other Archbishops, twenty-seven Bishops, of whom four are Vicars Apostolic, two Auxiliaries, and one coadjutor; one Prefect Apostolic, and three Administrators of vacant sees. We have given a digest of its forty-one pages.

The introduction states that the chief pastors of Canada, "after having considered their deliberations on the guidance of the Holy Ghost, and called to their consultations men most noteworthy for erudition, wisdom and piety, have enacted such decrees as they judged to be the most conducive to the spiritual welfare of the faithful committed to their care. These decrees, after having been submitted to the supreme authority of Rome will be made public, to be thenceforward a guide for your faith and a rule for you to destroy the older native

faithful for their prayers which have been heard in the harmony and successful issue of the Council, the entire Canadian hierarchy exhorts them to receive this letter, as the common voice of the Episcopate, with respect, and to ponder carefully its teachings. "Taking our inspiration," says the Fathers of the Council, "from the admirable program which Pius X. traced for himself at the outset of his Pontificate, and convinced with him that there is no salvation for either individual or society, that does not rest on that foundation which is laid, which is Christ Jesus, we join our voice to his in exhorting you to re-establish all things in Christ, and to engrave the indelible impress of His spirit upon your private, your domestic, and your social life."

The great duty of a Christian is constantly to reproduce in his own life the essential features of the Saviour. Hence follows the duty of studying this Divine Model. How few are those who endeavour to study His actions, to drink in His words and to commune with Him in intimate and holy familiarity. A craving for profane sciences is freely indulged; it is considered a source of legitimate pride to know all about the people that attract public attention. But of Jesus Christ, His divine personality, His precepts and counsels, what definite knowledge is possessed by the generality of men? Under the plea of presenting Christ to us in a new light, more in conformity with human science, the so-called Modernists portray for us but an unseemly caricature of the Saviour. Far other is the Christ whom the Church adores and whom the Gospels and traditions represent to us. His spirit is unalterably opposed to the spirit of the world, which he relentlessly condemned. His example and teaching breathe humility and obedience, whereas the world lands false independence and insubordination. It is because His Church is a nursery of discipline and obedience that she has drawn the ages with works that perish not. The spirit of Christ is, moreover, one of self denial and of sacrifice, opposed to the ever-growing worldly love of comfort, the eager quest of pleasure, the alarming increase of luxury which swallows up the fruits of labour, breeds dissatisfaction and inflames the most wicked passions. Christians should remember that the Gospel is inseparable from the Cross, and they should therefore accept with cheerful hearts the law of penance, which for sinful man is a law of regeneration and of life.

But in order to the strengthening of the will which these supernatural virtues presuppose prayer is absolutely necessary. In the supernatural order our soul's life looks to grace alone for support and grace is granted to him that asks for it. It is good for the Christian to lay aside from time to time his occupations, lift his thoughts to God, and refresh his soul with heavenly discourse. The food of our souls is Holy Communion. "Except you eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink His blood, you shall not have life in you." The decree on daily communion, issued four years ago by our much beloved Pontiff, Pius X., has produced an irresistible movement of faith and love that is leading back the faithful to the Eucharistic Jesus.

The family, like the heart of the individual Christian, is a sanctuary that should be consecrated and sanctified by religion. It is an error altogether too common nowadays and extremely ruinous to souls, to believe that one can serve two masters, by accommodating his conscience to opposite codes of morality. The stability and happiness of the Christian home depend entirely on the indissolubility of the marriage tie. The respect due to the inviolable and sacred matrimonial union places Catholic husbands and wives under special obligations. Husbands should devote to their homes all the time that business and social duties leave at their disposal. Wives should not allow social work, although now more necessary than ever, to interfere with those home duties for which nature and Providence have especially fitted them.

The training of children is truly the supreme duty, even as it is the great glory of parents. The domestic hearth is the child's first school, in which Christian parents knowing that their children have come from God and must return to Him, take pains to develop in them deep faith and habits of prayer. Then they send them to Catholic schools, avoiding at all costs, as most dangerous, those schools in which all beliefs are treated as equal.

Besides being part of a family, man is a member of society, whether civic, provincial or national. Whatever be your office in civil society, fulfil it with integrity, holding the common good above your personal advantage, taking always as a guide your conscience as Catholics. Vote with

Troubled With Constipation For Years.

Any irregularity of the bowels is always dangerous to your health and should be corrected at once for if this is not done constipation and all sorts of diseases are liable to attack you.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills cure Constipation and all Stomach, Liver and Bowel complaints.
Mr. Henry Pearce, 49 Standish Ave., Owen Sound, Ont., writes:—"Having been troubled for years with constipation, and trying various so-called remedies which did me no good whatever, I was persuaded to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I have found them most beneficial; they are mild, a splenic pill, and I can heartily recommend them to all those who suffer from constipation."
Price 25 cents a tin or 5 for \$1.00 at all dealers, or sent direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

wisdom and honesty. To sell one's vote is to sell one's conscience and to dishonor the fair name of citizen. Catholic legislators should bear in mind that the Church, while admitting the supremacy of the civil power within the limits of its own sphere, is herself supreme within her own domain, and demands that all her rights be respected.

As the press is the chief and largely the sole educator of the multitude, and as bad newspapers far surpass good ones in number and in influence the responsibility of the Catholic journalist is as great as his apostolate is fruitful. He must confront error with truth and counteract the poison of evil reading by the antidote of wholesome and interesting articles. He must rise above party interests when the social policies which the Fathers of the Council expose and combat at considerable length and with convincing arguments are: (1) intemperance, which pays "the way to every abasement, physical intellectual and moral;" (2) mixed marriages, which are the cause of great losses to the Church, and which may be prevented by proper care on the part of parents to forestall the danger that may lead to such unions; (3) secret societies more or less directly allied to freemasonry, which, under a variety of names, strive with the same untiring persistency to wipe out Catholicism from the face of the earth;" (4) neutral associations, professing religious neutrality, which, although not yet under the formal ban of the Church, may some day deserve condemnation and thus expose such Catholics as have imprudently joined them to the painful alternative either of relinquishing the savings they have entrusted to these neutral societies, or of abandoning the practice of their religion.

The letter concludes with the hope that the principles it embodies may guide all Canadian Catholics in their private and public life, and thus bring about the reestablishment of all things in Christ.—America.

Minard's Liniment Cures colds, etc.

Ethel—Yes, I will marry you.
Clarence—I am the happiest man in the world!
Ethel—Wait, I can't marry you for a year.
Clarence—Then I'll be the happiest man in the world for a whole year!

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after-effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 25 and 50 cts.

The man who takes his punishment gracefully and profits by it is slated for the hero class or something equally good.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Could Not Sleep In The Dark.

Doctor Said Heart and Nerves Were Responsible.
There is many a man and woman tossing night after night upon a sleepless bed. Their eyes do not close in the sweet and refreshing repose that comes to those whose heart and nerves are right. Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease has so debilitated and irritated the nervous system, that it cannot be quieted.

Mrs. Calvin Stark, Rosmore, Ont., writes:—"About two years ago I began to be troubled with a smothering sensation at night, when I would be dozy. I got so bad I could not sleep in the dark, and would have to sit up and rub my eyes, they would become so numb. My doctor said my heart and nerves were responsible. I saw Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills advertised and got a box to try them. I took three boxes and can now lie down and sleep without the light burning and can rest well. I can recommend them highly to all nervous and run down women."
Price 25 cents a tin or 5 for \$1.25 at all dealers, or sent direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.