

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1906

Vol. XXXV, No. 19

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. **Get this out and enclose \$4.00 and we will send you a caddie.**

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.

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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, Newe Posts, Cypress Gutter and Conductors. Kiln dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring, Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing, and clapboards, Encourage home Industry.

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PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

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March 29, 1906.

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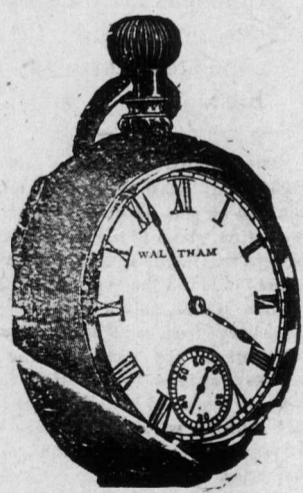
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RINGS, for Wedding or Birthday, plain or set with precious stones.

SPECTACLES, in rimless or mounted. Lenses adapted by testing to each eye separately.

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South Side Queen Square.

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.

Begin the New Year WELL.

.. BY ..

Buying a Suit, an Overcoat, a pair of Pants, a Coat & Vest, or a Raincoat for yourself or your son.

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Tweeds, Homespuns, Flannels, Blankets, Horse Blanketing, Carriage Wraps, Buffalo Lining & Robes.

When in town give us a call, it will mean \$\$\$ to you.

The Humphrey Clothing Store,

Opera House Building, City.

A. WINFIELD SCOTT, Manager.

P. O. Box 417.

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Wholesale and Retail.

Rules of Etiquette.

FROM "A GENTLEMAN"

The next course, after the fish, is the entree; it may be almost anything. No well-bred man ever asks for a second helping of the sweet-breads, or chops, or whatever dish may form the entree. It is eaten with the fork in the right hand and a piece of bread in the left. In England it is considered ill bred to pass the fork from the left hand to the right; but we have not as yet become so expert in the use of the left hand, so we use our forks with the right. A guest who asks for a second portion of the entree may find himself in the position of a certain Congressman who had never troubled himself about etiquette. He was invited to a state dinner at the White House. The courses were delayed by this genial legislator, who would be helped twice. When the roast came on he turned to a lady and in his amiable way said, with a fascinating smile, "No, I can't eat more; I'm full-up to here," he added, making a pleasant motion across his throat. It was probably the same Congressman, who, seeing a slice of lemon floating in his finger bowl, drank its contents, and swore that it was the weakest lemonade he had ever tasted.

The roast comes after the entree. Each course is eaten slowly, because the host wants to keep his guests as long as possible. If the host helps our young guest to a slice of the roast, whatever fish-meat or fowl it may be, the guest do not pass it to anybody else, he must keep it himself; it was intended for him. This rule does not apply to the soup and the fish and the entree as it does to the roast. Suppose a guest wants his beef rare, or underdone, and I pass him the piece given to me by the host, because he knows I like it well-done; the consequence is that the guest next to me gets what he does not like and I get what I do not like. Another thing: Begin to eat as soon as you are helped. Do not wait for anybody; if you do, your food may become cold.

The seat of honor for the man is always on the hostess' right hand, for the ladies, on the right hand of the host. The lady in the seat of honor is always helped first. She begins to eat at once. There is nobody to wait for then. The rule is that one should begin to eat as soon as one is served. This rule may be followed everywhere, and the practice of it prevents much embarrassment.

Model Parish of Colored People.

An old Jesuit missionary, whose range of observation has been over some decades of years in giving missions in all parts of the country, was asked one day what parish he considered among the best administered in the country. He replied in effect:—

"You will be surprised at my answer to that question. While I do not care to make any invidious comparisons, still I can say frankly, and in doing so I have no fear of arousing jealousies, that one of the model parishes of the Church in the United States is a parish of colored people in the city of Washington, D. C. Most people have never heard of St. Cyprian's Church or of its pastor, Father Mathews. Still there are few parishes in the country where the people are better churchgoers, where the sacraments are frequented more reverently, and where the general administration of parochial organization is better carried out than in this parish. There has never been any better evidence to me of the fact that the race is in real religious bloom of the colored Catholic Church than the object-lesson presented by this parish."

The missionary Fathers from the Apostolic Mission House at Washington have just finished a three week's mission at St. Cyprian's parish, where every night, and morning at 5 o'clock, the church was crowded with devoted colored people coming for many blocks to attend, and they are quite ready to subscribe to the judgment of the veteran missionary. The evidences of a deep and virile faith among the blacks were abundant.

Items of Interest.

"To a certain class of persons," says the Paulist Calendar, "money is the only standard of life. They ask in regard to a friend: How much is he making? What did he realize in that bargain? What salary does he command? How much is he worth? Money, money, money,—this is the only question that concerns them, that is their only measurement for effort. When they speak of a successful person they mean one who has amassed a fortune. Spiritual success, the conquering of poverty in virtue, the transforming of a careless, selfish, wilful man into a kind, gentle, consistent gentleman—that to them is not success."

"We are told," says the True Voice, "that in this age exposition rather than polemics should engage the attention of Catholic writers. A simple, clear setting forth of Catholic teaching makes friends where argument only excites opposition. There is much truth in this view, but we must recognize that vigorous argument and strenuous polemics have had their uses in the past and are sometimes needed even today. When we find a man who in good faith is seeking light on religious questions, polemics have no place in our intercourse with him. But the contentious individual, the man who starts out to annihilate you, needs different treatment. He needs to be taught a lesson, even if it be a severe one."

"In the paralysis of horror," says the Catholic Universe, "which seizes the mind in the contemplation of such wholesale death and destruction as desolated the San Francisco, there is nothing that is brought more sharply home to us than the realization of the pitiful insignificance of the knowledge and the power of man. The human race has lived on the earth and studied it diligently for thousands of years, yet knows less about it than a child that looks at an engine knows about the principles of dynamics. Generations of men think and labor and rear vast structures in a very riot of strength and skill, yet the earth only trembles and in a moment the towering walls clatter to the ground as a house of cards tumbles down at a football. Even life, which all knowledge serves and the most wonderful material achievement but half expresses, is crushed like grain between the stones it has piled up to conquer time and the elements."

The Metropolitan Opera Co., which was in St. Louis during Holy Week, did not make such a financial success of grand opera as expected. On the contrary it went away \$10,000 poorer than it came. "St. Louis is only pointing the way," says the Western Watchman. "Next Holy Week some other city will give grand opera the cold shoulder. The fact is, the better class of our people, and these are the only ones who patronize grand opera, are becoming more Christian, and opera in Holy Week is getting to appear in their eyes almost a profanation of the holy season."

The Catholic Columbian asks these two important questions: "Did you buy a Catholic book this year yet? How are our authors to live if they get no support?"

The Catholic Church has made art the handmaid of religion," says the Catholic Sentinel. "She has given the inspiration to the noblest reaches of artistic genius. The greatest names of men in the realm of art are the names of men who consecrated their genius to the sublime task of making the canvas or the marble block eloquent with the grand spiritual message of the Catholic faith. The names of Raphael and Michel Angelo are sufficient apology for Catholic art. No man or woman of culture today has any sympathy with the sixteenth century Philistines who hewed and backed and utterly destroyed the priceless legacy of many a century of Catholic art—masterpieces of painting and sculpture that embellished the magnificent cathedrals and churches of England, Scotland and Germany."

One of the most illustrious members of the Franciscan order, Padre Marcellino da Givessa, died recently at Leghorn. Padre Marcellino was an indefatigable writer, having produced over fifty books, some of which attained world-wide fame.

"Taken individually and as a class, says the Monitor, "immigrants from Italy need fear no composite population, in point of moral worth. They are sober, provident, and law-abiding to an extent by no means common to all classes, as police annuals, here and everywhere, emphatically testify. In proportion to their number they produce fewer vagrants and mendicants. Criminal statistics prove that they furnish a smaller percentage of male factors than any other nationality represented amongst us. Yet, all over the country, the papers magnify the isolated crimes and misdemeanors of Italian outlaws, and raise the cry of 'Black Hand' and 'Mafia' to account for the unfortunate fate common among all classes, but which provokes little or no disparaging comment when others are involved."

The new regulations regarding the Catholic Church in Russia have been confirmed by the Emperor. The priests, priors, vicars and administrators are to be named by the authorities of the diocese, but on condition of their approbation by the governors of the provinces in Vilna, Kovno, Grodno, Vitebsk, Minsk, Moghileff, Kief, in Podolia, Volynia and Courland; also in the Diocese of Tiraspol, by the Governor General of Warsaw in Poland, and in the rest of the Empire by the Minister of the Interior; the same course to be followed in the case of rectors, inspectors and professors of the ecclesiastical academies. Passports are to be delivered to those clergy who desire to travel by the government on the demand of the authorities of the diocese; in the case of any monks exceeding the time allowed by their passports, they are to be conducted to their chiefs "under escort." Any priest found using his influence to the detriment of the parish or in any way disturbing its peace is to be reprimanded by the governor, and the case is to be handed over to the ecclesiastical authorities. Monasteries and convents are no longer to be shut by order of the governor of the province. No inscription is to be placed on crosses other than quotations from the Scriptures. These concessions really amount to very little, since all depends, as formerly, on the consent of the governors or Minister of the Interior, who, if they be prejudiced against the Catholic Church, can still give much annoyance. Any little zeal shown in the performance of religious duties can be interpreted as tending to disturb the peace. Some little liberty is allowed with regard to processions, but information of the day and hour must be given to the police.

The Holy Father has recently indulged several short prayers—"Our Lady of the Most Holy Sacrament, pray for us," (three hundred days to all who recite it before the Blessed Sacrament exposed for public adoration). (Sacred Congregation of Indulgences, January 10, 1906). "O Mary, our hope, have pity on us" (three hundred days). (Sacred Congregation of Indulgences, January 8, 1906). "Sacred Heart of Jesus, I have confidence in Thee" (three hundred days each day and a plenary indulgence once a month after confession, communion and praying for the conversion of poor sinners). (August 19, 1905).

The Grand Council of the French Bishops has been definitely postponed till the end of May; that is to say, till after the elections. In the meantime the opposition to the acceptance of the separation law is gaining strength. Mgr. Turinaz, Bishop of Nancy, replying to the letter of M. Brunetiere and the other twenty-four eminent Catholics who ask a loyal trial of the measure, declares there are three reasons which seem to render the acceptance of the separation law impossible. First, the Pope has emphatically condemned it; second, for a loyal trial of the measure it would be necessary to be able to count on the loyalty of the Government, which is impossible; third, the desire of our enemies to see us adopt that course indicates clearly that it is our duty to refrain from doing so. On his side, Mgr. Luçon, the new Archbishop of Reims, concludes his first pastoral letter by saying: "However respectful we may be of the human authority, when the law of man is in opposition to that of God, we are firmly resolved to draw our inspiration from the reply of the apostle:—Obey God rather than man."

On Friday, the 20th ult., according to a Rome cablegram, Dr. Lapposi, the Pope's physician, was besieged with inquiries regarding the Pope's health, it having been reported that he was confined to his bed with heart trouble. The physician denied that the Pope was in any way ill. This statement was borne out by the Pope's appearance at an audience that day, the first since the Easter holidays. The Pontiff, hearing that he had been reported ill, laughed and exclaimed: "Why, that is what occurred in the case of my predecessor."

The Catholic press of Germany—and the Catholic press is a great power in that country—just now is severely arraigning Cancellor von Bismarck because of his recent pronouncement in favor of dussing the Koelnische Volkzeitung plainly tells the Cancellor of Germany that his utterance is a disgrace to Christian civilization. Strange to say, the Socialist newspapers take a position identical with that taken by the Catholic press.

Minards' Liniment Cures Distemper.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

are mild, sure and safe, and are a perfect regulator of the system.

They gently unlock the secretions, clear away all effete and waste matter from the system, and give tone and vitality to the whole intestinal tract, curing Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Costed Tongue, Foul Breath, Jaundice, Heartburn, and Water Brash. Mrs. R. S. Ogden, Woodstock, N.B., writes: "My husband and myself have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for a number of years. We think we cannot be without them. They are the only pills we ever take."

Price 25 cents or five bottles for \$1.00, at all dealers or direct on receipt of price. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At an election meeting recently the candidate was somewhat troubled by a man in the audience, who at length became offensively personal.

"Is it true that your mother washes—" he began; but before he could add the word "clothes" the witty candidate called out smartly: "Of course she does; why don't you?"

This raised a loud laugh at the disturber's expense; but, still undaunted, he returned to the attack. "You can't deny," he said, "that your father was a rag-and-bone man. I bought some old clothes of him thirty years ago."

"And I see you're still wearing them!" was the candidate's lightning retort.

A Terrible Cough.

Mrs. Thos. Carter, Northport, Ont., says: "I caught a severe cold which settled on my throat and lungs and my friends thought it would send me to my grave, when other remedies failed, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup completely cured me."

Little Jack.—What did papa mean by saying that he was captain of this ship?

Mr.—Oh, that is only his way of saying that he is the head of the house.

Little Jack.—If pa is captain, then what are you?

Mr.—Well, I suppose I am the pilot.

Little Jack.—Oh, yes; and then I must be the compass.

Mr.—The compass? Why the compass?

Little Jack.—Why, the captain and pilot are always boxing the compass, you know!

If a child eats ravenously, grinds the teeth at night and picks its nose, you may almost be certain it has worms and should administer without delay Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup, this remedy contains its own cathartic.

Purchaser.—Is there any pedagogue goes with this dog?

Itinerant Dog Vender.—No, sir; I'm all out of pedagogue. But I don't mind chucking in a chain and collar.

A Druggist's Opinion.

Mr. W. J. Stinson, Austin, Man., writes: "Our customers speak so highly of Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders that it is a pleasure to recommend them to others. They never disappoint but always cure." Price 10c. and 25c.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Friend.—Have you ever seen active service, colonel?

Colonel Grass.—I have, sir—very active. I once promised a waiter two shillings if he served me quickly.

SUFFERING WOMEN

who find life a burden, can have health and strength restored by the use of

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

The present generation of women and girls have more than their share of misery. With some it is nervousness and palpitation, with others it is dizziness and fainting spells, with others there is a general collapse of the system. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart and make it beat strong and regular, create new red blood corpuscles, and impart that sense of buoyancy in the spirits that is the result of renewed mental and physical vigor.

Mrs. D. O. Donohue, Orlino, Ont., writes: "For over a year I was troubled with nervousness and heart trouble. I decided to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and after using five boxes I found I was completely cured. I always recommend them to my friends."

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