

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 2 1911

VOL. XX NO. 44

The Charlottetown Herald
—IS PUBLISHED—
Every Wednesday
—BY—
Jas. McIsaac, Editor & Proprietor
FROM THE "HERALD" OFFICE,
CONNOLLY'S BUILDING,
Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Subscription: One Year, in Advance, \$1.00
Advertising Rates.—50 cents per inch for first insertion, and 20 cents for each continuation. Special notices 10 cents per line for each insertion.
Contracts made for Monthly, Quarterly, Half-yearly, or Yearly Advertisements, on application.
Remittances may be made by Draft, P. O. Order, or Registered Letter.
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—OF—
EDINBURGH AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1869.
Total Assets, 1898, - \$50,376,064.
TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Insurance on the most favorable terms.
This Company has been well and favorably known for its prompt payment of losses in this island during the past twenty-two years.
FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Agent.
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THE Farm, formerly owned by Mr. Peter McIsaac, at Mill View, in Queen's County, consisting of about
315 Acres of Land,
With the Dwelling House, Barn, Cattle, and other buildings. This property is situated in a fine farming settlement, convenient to Churches, Schools, etc. It will be sold in lots or in lots to suit purchasers.
For terms and particulars apply to C. H. MacNeill, Solicitor, Charlottetown, July 23, 1890.—47

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Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all impurities from a Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sores.
BLOOD BITTERS
CURES
DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, HEART BURN, SORE THROAT, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES.

SURPRISE SOAP
EVERY WOMAN
This soap is made of the finest materials and is the best for the skin. It is sold in all the stores.

DR. JAMES' NERVE BEANS
NERVE BEANS are a new discovery that relieve and cure the most distressing cases of Nerve Debility, Loss of Vigor, Headache, etc. They are sold in all the stores.

STANLEY BROS., BROWN'S BLOCK.

REDDIN BROS., The People's Drug Store.
PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, FRESH DYES.
DISPENSING A SPECIALTY.
Open day and night. Telephone communication.
REDDIN BROS.,

Mark Wright & Co. (LIMITED),
—ARE GIVING—
GREAT BARGAINS FURNITURE.
Job Printing
—OF—
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
—INCLUDING—
HAND BILLS, DODGERS, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, NOTE HEADS, NOTES OF HAND, BUSINESS CARDS, —DONE IN—
The Best Style
—AT THE—
—SHORTEST NOTICE—
—AND AT—
THE LOWEST PRICES
—AT THE—
HERALD OFFICE

Farmers & Farmers' Wives
BRING YOUR EGGS TO
Beer & Goff's Store,
Where you will get the highest price in Cash for them, or one cent a dozen extra if you take Goods in exchange.
Our Goods will be found to be first-class in quality and the price as low as the lowest.
We will take your eggs from you right along all summer so that you need not take them into the market at all but bring them direct to us.

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Star Tailoring
Establishment
We always keep on hand a large and varied assortment of the best cloths to be procured in the market. At present we have a large stock of the best Summer Goods and warrant that we can please all our customers. Of our abilities as cutters and fitters we shall say nothing; our work speaks for us. We invite you to call and examine our workmanship, and be convinced that we can cut a suit of clothes in a style to please the most fastidious.

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DRESS GOODS!
TAKE YOUR CHOICE from the very best while you are about it; it won't cost you any more to have all the advantage of selection from THE LEADING STOCK FOR VARIETY. We are showing by far the best selection and most complete line of new styles and late novelties for the present season. We have made our prices low to please you, with the best figures it is possible to make on honest goods.

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Everything new and stylish in above lines. OUR GARMENTS ARE CUT FASHIONABLE and OUR PRICES ARE CUT LOW.
Our Millinery Department is under the management of Miss McQuarrie, whose work cannot be excelled.
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REDDIN BROS.,
PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, FRESH DYES.
DISPENSING A SPECIALTY.
Open day and night. Telephone communication.
REDDIN BROS.,

Woodill's German Baking Powder
and have analyzed same to chemical analysis. The samples were found to consist of PURE, WHOLESALE MATERIALS, PURELY FROTHED. This Baking Powder is WELL SUITED FOR FAMILY USE, and has been employed, when required, in my own household for many years.
GEORGE LAWSON, Ph. D., LL. D., Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland.

Department of Public Lands, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, July 30th, 1891.
ALL Persons in arrears to the Government for their lands, are hereby requested to settle their accounts at this office.
Notice is also hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the Act 56th, Victoria Cap. II, a DISCOUNT OF TWELVE PER CENT WILL BE ALLOWED to all persons discharging their accounts in full on or before the Fifteenth day of December next.
ARTHUR McMILLAN, Commissioner of Public Lands, Aug. 6—4

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Local and Special News.
The presence of dr. druff indicates a diseased scalp, and if not cured, blanching of the hair is the result. Hair Kestner will cure it.
Why do childrens smoke? Because they smoke them.
Hinsar's Liment cures Dizziness.
No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what a relief they have given when taken for indigestion, biliousness, constipation, and disordered stomach.
Why this like a lemon? It requires two loaves and an application of yeast.
Hinsar's Liment cures Croup.
Back ache is almost immediately relieved by using one of Carter's Little Liver Pills. It is a positive cure for headache, neuralgia, and rheumatism. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.
Hinsar's Liment relieves Neuralgia.

Miscellaneous.
Of the twelve largest cities in world, three are in Japan.
Texas has a fat man's association the initiation fee of which is a cent a year. Men who weigh less than 225 pounds are ineligible to membership.
The great number of successive victories in war in one day were those in Mexico and Gen. Scott, who had five and Gen. Taylor, who had three.
The Shan chinos, a people living between Burma and China, show their love for their parents by killing them and eating them to save them from misery and old age.
There is a boy in St. Clair county, Ill., whose hair curls just three days before a storm. He is called "Boy Barometer." and is in constant demand by the surrounding population.
At Munich there is a hospital which is solely supported by the sale of old steel pen-knives collected from all of Germany. They are made into watch springs, knives and razors.
It is known that wasp nests often take fire, supposed to be caused by the chemical action of the wax upon the paper material of the nest itself. This may account for many mysterious fires in barns and out buildings.
A statistician has computed that a man might add \$500 to his income by saving the clippings of his hair every time it's cut and having it manufactured into soft pillows, mattresses, etc. No hair is so soft as that human being's.
George Bohrbach, a Reading youngster of 7 years, weighs 120 pounds, and is 40 inches around the chest—one inch more than his father. George at birth weighed 16 pounds and a year and a half later weighed 40 pounds.
A curious fact in the early history of pins is that when they were first sold in "open shop" there was such a great demand for them that a code was passed permitting the maker to sell his pins at a profit of only one cent in the year—the 1st and 2nd of January.
A Frenchman has succeeded in making commercially pure chloroform. Heretofore this has been considered impossible. As the impurities in chloroform are generally the cause of its fatal effects the Frenchman's achievement is regarded as important.
By a novel device heavy guns can be aimed and fired with the greatest accuracy without exposing the gunner and without their even seeing the object to be fired at. The principle used is that of so training the gun so that the muzzle is fired at to be reflected upon a screen at the rear of the gun.
The origin of "windfall," in the sense of "good luck," dates from the time of William the Conqueror. It was then a criminal to cut timber in the forest. Only such could be gathered as the wind had blown down; hence a heavy windstorm was hailed by the peasants as so much good luck, and from this comes the modern application of the expression.
The science of scarpology is the latest fad. It consists of telling character by the wear of the soles of shoes. Thus, when the soles are worn towards the toe, they indicate deceit, and even criminality; the wear at the heel denotes pride and vanity; while a sole that shows wear on every part demonstrates a frank, upright and fearless character. It also shows that they need resoling.
The deepest mine in the world is at St. Anere de Poier, France, and yearly produces 300,000 tons of coal. The mine is worked with two shafts, one 2352 feet deep and the other 3053. The latter shaft is now being deepened and will soon touch the 4000-foot level. A remarkable feature is the comparatively low temperature experienced, which seldom rises above 75 degrees Fahrenheit.
Rebecca Rubenstein arrived at the large office, of New York, from Odessa, last week, bringing with her 24 children. Their ages range from 1 to 25. The Rubenstein are in good circumstances and will settle in New York city. The father of this interesting family also accompanied the children to this country. Mrs. Rubenstein is 45 years old and is still plump and pretty as she is about to give birth to the 25th child.
The mystery surrounding the tragedy in which the children of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hamilton of Iranton, Ohio, were found smothered to death in a chest in which they had been fastened has been cleared up. Wm. Warrick, a playmate of Kirobo Gurlich and a boy named Pemberton together with himself, while playing golf locked the children in the chest and being called to supper shortly afterwards forgot to let them out. When told Warrick had confessed the boys told the same story. The mothers of the children are crazed with grief, but it is not likely that anything will be done in the matter as none of them are over 8 years of age.

Bismark the Less.
Our readers will remember that a movement began in Germany more than two years ago, while Prince Bismark was still, apparently, in the full possession of his faculties and influence which he had exercised for so many years, which had for its object the repeal of a law enacted in the year 1875, banishing from Germany the Jesuits and all cognate religious orders. This beginning of what by a pleasant satire was called the Kulturkampf had different doctri-narisms in different parts of Germany. In Prussia, as is too well known, it was followed up by a series of persecuting laws which aimed at subjecting the Catholic Church to the rule of the State as thoroughly as the Protestant organization. Religious orders and congregations were ruthlessly and indiscriminately proscribed as completely as under the Penal Laws of this country three centuries ago. All this legislation, however, mimicked by some of the Protestant States, was but hit repeated by Prince Bismark, in its author, himself. Very little of it has remained so far as the general exercise of the Catholic religion is concerned. But the starting point, the original legislation which was the first act of the drama of tyranny remains unchanged, and its spirit is purposely kept alive, avowedly to serve law. They assisted efficiently members and even communities of religious orders and congregations to return to Prussia, and to set up religious establishments again; and under this toleration—arrangement, as it may be called, several religious bodies, Benedictines, Franciscans, Capuchins, have returned to their old homes. But no modification or repeal of Prussian laws could touch a law enacted by the Reichstag for the whole of Germany; and hence the movement for the repeal of the anti-Jesuit law. The South of Germany, and the districts bordering on the Rhine, were specially interested in the matter. THE REDEMPTORISTS IN BAVARIA. There had been in those regions flourishing educational establishments of the Jesuits, all of which have been completely suppressed. In Bavaria, the disappearance of the Redemptorists has been felt as a sore loss. They assisted efficiently the work of the ordinary clergy by discharging the duties of what might be called extra parochial, as holding missions, preaching at extra times and seasons, and relieving the pressure of religious work. Accordingly, while the direct repeal of the law banishing the Jesuits was demanded as involving the whole principle at issue in Bavaria and other parts of Southern Germany the reinstatement of the Redemptorists was regarded as a more urgent question. Hence, at the meetings held to support the discussion of the general question the position of the special prominence of their return was always urged as of vital importance for the interests of religion in the country. It is right to add that the Emperor never approved of any departure from insisting on the general principle. The repeal of the original law was, he contended, the cardinal point of the matter, and he always insisted upon it. No one was more thoroughly an adherent of O'Connell's principle: "Half a loaf is better than no bread"; and, like the Irish people, he was always ready to accept a concession, however small, returning to renew his demands in the following session with fresh zeal inspired by the previous success. But suggestions of compromise he always let come from his opponents; they never came from himself; he never originated a system of whitening down what he believed to be just claims. At the meetings held during the summer of 1889, strong representations were made to the Bavarian Government to press on every part of the Federal Council to allow the Redemptorists, at least, to return. Persons of great individual influence appealed to the Prince Regent to yield to the public opinion, and finally proposals in this direction were formally made and carried in the Bavarian Legislature. The Government, at whose head the late Baron von Lutz was, took a singular step. Dr. Doellinger, though over ninety years of age, was still in the full possession of his faculties and his great influence, and a personal friend of the Bavarian Prime Minister. To him Herr von Lutz addressed himself in a letter dated September 4, 1889 for the full understanding of which we must go back over sixteen years. PRINCE LUTZ NORO BISMARK'S. The anti-Jesuit law had been passed by the Reichstag, and was therefore in full force in Bavaria. Prince Bismark was not the man to let a weapon like this which he had forged for a special purpose "orders man" out of Germany if he could, and he fully purposed doing so far as he could. The Bavarian Government were soon made to understand that the Imperial Chancellor looked upon the Redemptorists and similar bodies as in all respects the same as the Jesuits. They, too, had one general Superior in Rome, who exercised direct control over all members of the Order wherever they were, and in this way each and all were most intimately subject to the Holy See. They like the Jesuits, were likely to be a hindrance to the plans which he entertained of subjugating the Catholicism of Germany to the State; therefore they must go as well as the Jesuits. The Bavarian Government, at the head of which Herr von Lutz was at the time, knew well how unpopular this pro-

ceeding would be, among both the clergy and the laity, and applied to the Federal Council of the Empire to exempt the Redemptorists from the operation of the anti-Jesuit law. They applied to Doellinger, then fresh with the notoriety of having set up the Old Catholic schism, to draw up a formal memorandum declaring that there was no identity or similarity between the Redemptorists and the Jesuits, so that it might be forwarded to the Federal Council. But, on the contrary, he gave it as his opinion that there was great similarity between the two Orders; that especially the theory of obedience was the same, and the organization was an imitation of that of the Jesuits, centralized in the hands of a General who governed absolutely; and that finally the moral doctrines of both Orders were alike.

GOING TO DOELLINGER FOR COUNSEL.
With such a document before their eyes the Bavarian Government did not venture to disobey the decision of the Federal Council, which, on May 13th, 1870, declared that the Redemptorist Order was similar to that of the Jesuits. Two years ago, as we stated above, Lutz again applied to Doellinger for a memorandum which would serve as a foundation for a change of policy. He reminded him that all the Bishops of the kingdom and persons of great authority and influence had addressed most urgent prayers to the Government that the Redemptorists should be allowed to return. The granting of these petitions would probably lead to religious peace and the cessation of troublesome agitation. The Bavarian Government had, therefore, confidently applied to the Federal Council, asking whether a more lenient view of the application of the anti-Jesuit law might not be taken as regards the Redemptorists. The Imperial Chancellor did not absolutely refuse to co-operate with the Bavarian authorities; but he made his assent depend upon its being satisfactorily shown that in the year 1873 the Redemptorists did not resemble the Jesuits, and that, therefore, the decision of the Federal Council was at that time erroneous; or that the constitution of the Redemptorists had been changed since that time and that they no longer resembled the Jesuits. Herr von Lutz applied to his venerable friend to help the Government out of the difficulty, in the favorable solution of which they had a deep interest. He asked in his letter of September 4th, 1889 whether it could not be truly maintained that there were sufficient differences between the two religious Orders to justify the Federal Council in considering them to be distinct, and that therefore, the decision against the Redemptorists of 1873 might be reversed.

A NOTABLE LETTER FROM THE ARCHBISHOP.
Doellinger happened to be at that time on his vacation in the Regensburg, away from his library, records and documents; but with little delay he wrote his reply to the Minister. It cannot have been considered by his exalted friend as a work of the kind, because he had quite a collection of books assembled in his study in December, 1889, which he had given to the Minister. It is also known that Doellinger was engaged on some work of the kind, because he had quite a collection of books assembled in his study in December, 1889, which he had given to the Minister. It is also known that Doellinger was engaged on some work of the kind, because he had quite a collection of books assembled in his study in December, 1889, which he had given to the Minister.

NOTHING HAS COME OF ALL THIS.
The question remains where it was nearly eighteen months ago. At the beginning of this year the Centre party, having received promises of support from several Protestant deputies, brought in a Bill for the repeal of the anti-Jesuit law, but the death of Windthorst prevented its being proceeded with. Probably, when the usual annual Catholic Congress meets, which will be in a few weeks, the question will be revived with vigor. Meantime, attention to it has been aroused by an attack from a hostile quarter. Professor Heyching, a Jesuitical enemy of the Redemptorists, has declared in a Protestant paper that Herr von Crailsheim parodied the opinion of Dr. Doellinger, which he read in the Bavarian Legislature. But he has received an emphatic contradiction from a Munich semi official paper; and has been also contradicted by an eye witness, who was present on the occasion. However, Professor Heyching's interference has provoked a discussion in the press which cannot be unfavorable to the Catholic claims.—London Tablet.

All kinds of Job work executed with neatness and dispatch, at the Herald's Office.