

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1906

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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. caddy, 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 caddy of tea as advertised in this paper.

(Sign full name)
(And Address).....

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

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

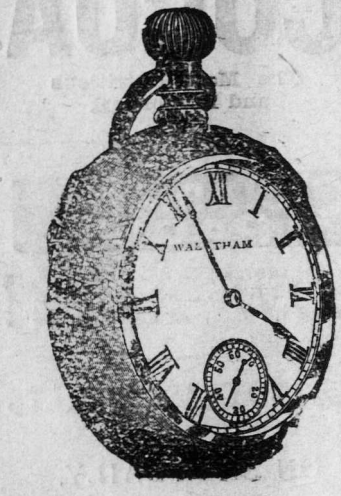
E. F. RYAN, B. A.,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY,
GEORGETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
March 29, 1905.

ALL KINDS OF
JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and
Despatch at the HERALD
Office,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island

- Tickets
- Dodgers
- Posters
- Check Books
- Receipt Books
- Note Heads
- Note Books of Hand
- Letter Heads



E. W. Taylor
WATCHMAKER
JEWELER and OPTICIAN.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

HANDSOME LADIES' WATCHES (Reliable) \$10.00, \$14.00, \$20.00 and \$50.00.

CHAINS—\$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.00, up to \$20.00.

WATCHES for Men, Regina or Waltham—(Reliable)—\$7.50, \$10.00, \$20.00 and \$35.00.

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

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

E. W. TAYLOR
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.

**.. OR ..
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. Phone 63.
Wholesale and Retail.

Time for the People to Wake Up.

(From last week's issue.)

In discussing the Provincial finances in our last issue we inadvertently omitted the receipts and expenditure in connection with the Government hay. In a future issue we will examine in some detail this question; but for the present we will simply place before our readers the expenditure and the receipts in connection with this matter, as set down in the Public Accounts. The expenditure amounted to \$54,787.06 and the receipts were \$50,242.43, leaving a deficit of \$4,544.63. This, on the face of it, is how the hay account stands. This shortage on the hay account must be added to the deficit of the year and to the debt of the Province. With this amount added the deficit on last year's financial transactions is \$50,661.60, and the Provincial debt, according to the Government's figures is \$776,127.98. Of course the debt is more than this; it is, as we have already shown, at least \$800,000. We may be sure that a true statement of our Provincial finances would reveal a debt considerably in excess of \$800,000; but in all conscience \$800,000 is a great deal too much.

Taking the Government's computation of the Provincial debt, with the hay balance included, the figures are, as above set down, \$776,127.98. Subtracting from these figures the net debenture debt, the only portion of the debt that is consolidated, the immediate liability of the Province at the close of 1905, represented by call loans and the balance due the Banks, was \$549,384.02.

How do the Government propose to deal with this floating debt of \$549,384.02? Last session the Legislature was asked for authority to consolidate the floating debt by issuing debentures. The Government obtained this authority; but this session they come to the House with the information that the debentures have not been sold. But the Government do not propose any other method of consolidating the debt. They ask instead for authority to increase the floating debt to \$500,000. They pass an act to empower them to accept \$500,000 in call loans. This means that the Government are placing themselves at the mercy of the money lenders, who may demand their money back whenever they may see an opportunity of making a better investment. Nor have we any guarantee that the temporary loans will be limited to \$500,000. The past conduct of the Government in the matter of temporary loans is the strongest presumptive evidence that they will not stop at \$500,000; for they have hitherto far exceeded their borrowing powers in this particular. Having transgressed in this respect hitherto, can we have any reasonable expectation the Government will not borrow, in temporary loans, very much more than \$500,000?

Although the Government did not issue and sell the debentures, for which Legislative authority was obtained last session, they are not deprived of the power with which this act clothed them. So long as the debenture act of last session remains unrevoked the Government have the power to issue and sell debentures to the amount of \$500,000. From this it will be seen that, with the passage of the temporary loans act now before the Legislature, the Government shall have authority to place upon this Province a debt of a million of dollars, in addition to the present debenture

debt. This is the condition to which Prince Edward Island has been reduced by the Government and the party that rode into power on the battle cry: that the era of deficits was at an end; that revenues and expenditure should henceforth meet. What do the electors think of this condition of affairs?

From the facts here adduced it must be patent to all that the position of the Government has become desperate, and that in their efforts to cling to power they are prepared to open wide the flood gates of reckless and disastrous financing. Do they expect that such conduct will be condoned by the electorate; do they hope that the odor from their political flesh pots is sufficient to lull to sleep the public conscience? Do they think their pernicious political maneuvers are sufficiently subtle to produce a state of mental and physical torpor as "deadly and chill" as that which paralyzed the hosts of Sennacherib? Is it not time for the people of this Province to rouse from their lethargy? There was a time in our history when one tithe of the political iniquity perpetrated by the present Government would have aroused the most intense dissatisfaction and the fiery cross of indignation would have been borne from end to end of our Province. Is the spirit of independence dead; has the sense of political morality become so blunted that a reckless government may jeopardise the peoples rights with impunity? Have we forgotten the days of Runnymede; are we prepared to trample under foot the rights of the "Magna Charta"?

Rules of Etiquette.

FROM "A GENTLEMAN."

Let us imagine that you have been sent to Washington on business. I take Washington because it is the capital of the United States, and, if you do the right thing according to social rules there, you will do the right thing everywhere else. So you are going to Washington, where you will see one of the most magnificent domes in the world and the very beautiful bronze gates of the Capitol, a building about which we do not think enough because it happens to be in our own country. If it were in Europe, we should be flocking over in droves to see it.

Some kind friend gives you a letter of introduction to a friend of his. You accept it with thanks, of course. It is unsealed, because no gentleman ever seals a letter of introduction. You read it and are delighted to find yourself complimented. Now, if you want to do the right thing, you will go to a good hotel when you get to Washington; a good hotel—a hotel you can mention without being ashamed of it. It will pay you to spend the extra money. And if a woman comes in to the elevator as you are going up to your room, I would not advise you to take a suite of rooms on the ground floor, lift your hat and do not pat it on again until she goes out. You will send your letter of introduction of your friend's friend and wait until he acknowledges it.

But if you want to do the wrong thing, you will take the letter of introduction and your traveling bag and go at once to Mr. Smith's house. You may arrive at midnight; but never mind that,—people like promising your folk to come at any time. If the clocks are striking twelve, show how athletic you are by pulling the bell out by the wires. When the members of the family are aroused, thinking the house is afire, they will be so grateful to you, and then you can ask them for some supper. This pleasing familiarity will delight them. It will show that you feel quite at home. I will rain you eventually in the estimation of stupid people who do not want visitors at midnight—but you need not mind them, though they form the vast majority of mankind.

If you want to do the right thing, wait until Mr. Smith acknowledges your letter of introduction and ask him to call at his house. If the letter is addressed to his office, you may take it yourself and send it to him. Hat you ought not to go to his house until he invites you.

noon or evening—never in the morning unless you are especially asked. A "morning call" in good society means a call in the afternoon. And a first call ought not to last more than fifteen minutes. Take your hat and cane into the parlor; you may leave overcoat and umbrella and overshoes in the hall.

The Confessional and the Witness Box.

The confessional and the witness box is the subject of an interesting discussion now going on in the London press, says the Catholic Transcript. The question was raised apropos of the refusal of an Anglican minister to disclose the confession of a woman charged with theft. On examination the clergyman stood pat and was sentenced to seven days imprisonment for contempt of court. The obligation of secrecy of the Catholic confessor has been well set forth in the present controversy by the Rev. Sidney Smythe. He says: "Priests of the Catholic Church cannot with clear conscience, break the seal of the confessional whether in the witness box or elsewhere, and whether they be asked to tell what they have learnt in the confessional itself, or what they have learnt previously or subsequently but with a view to it or as a consequence of it. In short, it is the confessor's duty to keep himself altogether on the safe side, and divulge nothing which could by any chance enable a clever questioner to infer what had been said in the confessional. This is his duty, and it is our consolation to know that it would be indeed difficult to discover instances where a Catholic priest had failed in his duty. Of the cases cited in the various law reports in two only—the two already referred to, namely, the Dunbovine case and R. V. Hay—was a Catholic priest put to the test, and in both they respectfully and without any blistering refusal to speak and submitted to an imprisonment for contempt. In both, it is pleasant to acknowledge, a pretext for releasing them was quickly discovered, and it may be that they foresaw that it would be so.

"Still if the penalty had been that of life long imprisonment or death, they would have been bound in conscience to face it, and we may confidently trust, would have done so. Such cases are on record, and though I forget where to find it there was one during the last century of a Polish priest whose house-keeper was found murdered. The murderer, to draw off the scent from himself, had gone at once to the priest, and in a bad confession told him of his crime; on his departure leaving behind him traces which would direct suspicion against the priest. The latter was accordingly convicted and sent into exile in Siberia, whence he only returned many years later, the murderer of his deathbed having publicly acknowledged his own guilt.

"The Catholic priesthood will have the respect, if not the sympathy, of most Englishmen for its fidelity to this conception of duty. But are there not, it will be asked, exceptional cases in which he must feel that he really ought to betray the secrets of the penitent culprit? Could he not when by so doing he could save an innocent person from an unjust conviction and punishment? No, not even then. The secret of the confessional according to the doctrine of the Catholic Church, is enjoined by a divine law from which neither judge, nor king, nor Pope has power to dispense; and hence for a confessor to disclose himself from its observance, even to save the innocent, would be to do evil that good might come. Or if it were known that such exceptions could be made, would the guilty be likely to confess their crimes? And so no advantage would accrue to the innocent from the priest's liberty to aid them in this manner. On the other hand, the present absolute inviolability of this seal does tend to afford substantial protection to the innocent. The culprit, whose only inducement to confess to his priest is that he may obtain the divine pardon for a sin of which he has repented, may have arranged things purposely so as to cast suspicion on the innocent. In that case the confessor's duty is to tell him that he has no chance of divine pardon unless he will effectually undo this injustice to another.

There have been martyrs to the seal of the confessional. But the days have happily gone by when priests in civilized communities, are required to speak of things confided in the secrecy of the confessional. The social value of this tribunal is greater than most men are able to realize. There is no more potent factor making for the moral uplifting of the race than this same tribunal. Every blow aimed at it is a blow aimed at society itself.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

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. B. S. Osgood, Woodstock, N.B., writes: "My husband and myself have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for a number of years. We think we cannot do without them. They are the only pills we ever take."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Little Nellie was looking at Woolf's "Wild Animals" when Mr. Jorkins called, and she appealed to that gentleman to explain one of the pictures. "That is a wild boar," said he. And the little lady looked at it thoughtfully, and replied, "It doesn't look like you, does it, Mr. Jorkins?" "I hope not," responded the guest. "Why?" "Because," said the artless infant, "mamma said, when your card was sent up, 'That is that old bore, Jorkins, again.'"

Mrs. Fred Laine, St. George, Ont., writes: "My little girl would cough so at night that neither she nor I could get any rest. I gave her Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and am thankful to say it cured her cough quickly."

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.

A good-natured fellow, who was nearly eaten out of house and home by the constant visits of his friends, was complaining bitterly one day of his numerous visitors.

"Why, I'll tell you how to get rid of them," said a shrewd farmer. "Pray, how?" "Lend money to the poor ones and borrow money of the rich ones, and neither sort will ever trouble you again."

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 is 25 cents all dealers.

"John, dear," said the invalid's wife, "I'll have to run away from you for an hour or so to-day. I have to get the material for a new dress that the dressmaker—"

"But," complained the sick man, "do you think it right to be thinking of dress while I am so ill?" "Why, John, it will be all right no matter what happens. It's a black Milburn's Liniment Cures Distemper.

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 weakness, dizziness and fainting spells, while 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 so the spirit that is the result of renewed mental and physical vigor.