

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, 1906

Vol. XXXV, No. 45

## 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.

## 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. 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 caddie 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.

## Students, Attention!

### Rare Chance to Secure a College Education.

We have made arrangements that enable us to place within the reach of a limited number of deserving students, opportunities for securing, on easy terms, a classical or commercial education. A little work during the vacation season will secure this for the one worthily striving for such a boon, but who may not be in possession of sufficient money to realize his heart's desire. The facilities at our disposal enable us to offer a year's board and tuition at

#### St. Dunstan's College

to any three young men who will fulfill the necessary, easy conditions required. These may be beginners, or former students of the College who have not been able to complete their course. In addition to this we have at our disposal four scholarships at the

#### Union Commercial College

of Charlottetown. A full course in this excellent Commercial College may be won by any four young men or women, in town or country, who will fulfill the easy conditions we require. Whenever anyone satisfies the requirements in either of the cases enumerated he or she will be given a certificate entitling the holder to the educational advantages offered. A rare opportunity is here placed within reach of those desirous of acquiring a good education, and no time should be lost in taking advantage thereof. Only a little work is required in order to secure the coveted boon, and all can easily be accomplished during this summer's vacation, so that the winners may enter either college at the opening of the next academic year.

For particulars apply in person or by letter to the editor of the HERALD, P. O. Box 1288, Charlottetown, P. E. I. June 20, 1906—tf

## Custom Tailoring!

### Gent's Furnishings, Hats, Caps, etc, etc.

SIR,—We wish to direct your attention to our stock of

#### NEW CLOTHS

For FALL WEAR. Our Cloths are imported from the very best manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland, and include

Worsted, Fancy Suitings, Vicunas, Serges, Tweeds, Trowserings, And Fancy Vest Cloths.

Overcoatings in Vicunas, Rainproof and Fancy Worsted.

We can guarantee satisfaction in the cutting, fitting and making up of our Clothing.

We invite you to call and examine the stock, and be lieve we will be able to suit you.

## JOHN McLEOD & CO.

Queen Street, Charlottetown,

## Morson & Duffy

Barristers & Attorneys

Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada

### Snappy Styles

#### Solid Footwear.

Ladies! Here is your chance, one week only. Box Calf Boots, neat, up-to-date. Cheap any time at \$2.25, now \$1.50, all sizes. These Boots arrived a few days ago a little late of course, but they are yours at the above price. See them anyway.

## A. E. McEACHEN, THE SHOE MAN

QUEEN STREET

## JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A., LL. B.

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

Office—London House Building.

Collecting, conveyancing, and all kinds of Legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to Loan.

## E. F. RYAN, B. A.,

BARRISTER & ATTORNEY,

GEORGETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

March 29, 1906.

A. L. McLean, K. C. & Donald McKinnon

## McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law,

## How To Express One's Thoughts.

FROM "A. GENTLEMAN."

(Continued.)

The writing for newspapers is a good introduction to the profession of literature, if the aspirant can study, can read good books when not at work, can still take pains in spite of haste, and cultivate accuracy by practice. The best way to learn to write is to write. One engaged in supplying newspaper with "copy" must write. If he can keep a strict eye on his style—if he can avoid slang, "isms," colloquialisms, he will find that the necessity for conciseness and the little time allowed for hunting for the right word for the right place will help him in attaining ease and aptness of expression.

The first difficulty the unpractised writer has to overcome is a lack of right words. Words are repeated, and other words that are wanted to express some nice distinction of meaning will not come. Constant reference to a good dictionary or book of synonyms is the surest remedy for this; and if the writer will refuse to use any word that does not express exactly what he means, he will make steady advance in the power of expression. Words that burn do not come at first. They are sought and found. Tennyson, old as he was, polished his early poems, hoping to make them perfect before he died. Pope's lines, which seem so easy so smooth, which seem to say in three or four words what we have been trying to say all our lives in ten or eleven were turned and returned, carved and re-carved, out and re-cut with all the scrupulousness of a sculptor carving a Grecian nose on his statue:—"A little learning is a dangerous thing. Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring."

That is easy reading. It seems as easy as making an egg stand on end, or as putting an apple into a dumpling—when you know how. It is easy because it was so hard; it is easy because Pope took infinite pains to make it so. Had he put less labor into it, he would have failed to make it live. It is true that a thing is worth just as much as we put into it.

## Action of the French Bishops.

(New York Freeman's Journal.)

The Second Assembly of French Bishops convened for the purpose of considering a plan of action in conformity with the instructions of the recent Synodical has issued a letter to the Catholics of France in which are set forth the reasons why the Church of France cannot consent to have herself bound by the shackles forged for her by her open and avowed enemies. The letter, which is signed by all the Bishops, was sent to Rome for approval before it was published. Tomorrow it will be read from every pulpit in France so that the laity will know exactly the nature of the contest a government dominated by professed atheists has precipitated upon a nation, which in the days of its greatest glory prided itself on the title of "the eldest daughter of the Church."

The Bishops give a brief resume of the struggle between Church and State since the passage of the so-called Separation law. They dwell especially upon the impossibility of complying with article IV of that law which would establish an imperium in imperio within the Church by handing over to what are designated "Associations for religious worship" powers which rightfully belong to the divinely appointed pastors of the Church. These Associations or secularized Boards of Trustees, were conceived and brought forth with the purpose of eventually disorganizing and disrupting all Church government. They were intended to be the thin edge of the wedge which each year was to be driven further home. Never there was an occasion on which the old maxim of "resist the beginnings" was applicable it was when M. Briand and his fellow architects of the notorious Separation Law initiated their campaign against the Church by thrusting upon her a form of government which would menace her existence more and more every day as tamely submitted to it. The French politician whose name we have just mentioned is at present Minister of Education and Worship. He will have more to do with the enforcement of the details of the new law than any other person in France. As chairman of the legislative committee that prepared the bill which

has been enacted into law, he did all he could to inject the greatest possible amount of anti-Catholic virus into a measure which he and his fellow atheists hoped would prepare the way for de-Christianising France. The animus of this man towards a religion which his official position will enable him to attack in many ways may be judged by the sentiments he gave expression to in the course of an address recently delivered at Amiens before a congress of teachers. In speaking of the way in which the minds of the young should be moulded, he said: "The time has come to root out from the minds of French children the religious and moral teaching of the night of free thought. It is time to get rid of the Christian idea."

That is the keynote struck by Briand and his fellow atheists who would strangle the Church. "Get rid of the Christian idea" is their slogan. They would transform a nation that was led on by the Church from the olivian darkness of barbarism and idolatry into the pure light of Christianity and civilization—they would transform this nation, we say, into an envied enemy of its greatest benefactor.

But the Briands will not have it all their own way. They have thrown down the gauntlet to a Church that has braved successfully a thousand storms compared with which the one now brewing in France is but a summer squall. The character of the work these enemies of the Church have undertaken, and the impossibility of their bringing their plans to a successful issue are set forth in the translation of an article which appeared in the Paris Figaro that will be found on another page. The writer of the article writes not as a Catholic, but as a Frenchman who sees and dreads the peril his native land is exposed to by the efforts of a small, compact, minority to force their anti-Christian views upon the French people. He points out that whilst they profess a desire of bringing about a separation of State and Church they are still acting as if the power of interference conceded by the repealed Concordat still existed. A thorough knowledge of his country's past and of the French temperament convinces him that if the contest precipitated by the enactment of the so-called Separation Law be prolonged it will inevitably end in the ruin of France. His suggestion that negotiations with the Holy See be reopened to avert the grave dangers already looming up, in all probability will not be acted on. The enemies of the Church who just now have the upper hand are too much blinded by hatred to listen to reason. They will go as far as their tether will permit them. One might as well try to argue with a mad dog as endeavor to reason with the Briands who in their insensate hatred of religion are prepared to go to any lengths in their attacks upon the Church.

The French Bishops called upon their flocks to take measures to meet these attacks by uniting with the Hierarchy and the clergy to defend their religion without sedition or violence but with perseverance and energy. The letter of the Bishops concludes with these words: "Your pastors are resolved to submit to spoliation and poverty rather than betray their trust. You understand that all the faithful have an obligation on their consciences to come to their aid and contribute according to their means to keep up the holy faith and its ministers. The way in which these appeals will be answered will furnish a measure by which to judge of the staff of which French Catholics are made."

## Items of Interest.

At a time when we are threatened with the introduction of a common denominator Christianity into the schools, says the London "Catholic Times" it is well to note how such a system fared in Holland. Like Mr. Birrell's bill, it had been brought forward, powerful advocates. The fundamental idea of this law, which was enacted in Holland in 1807, was that all the children of the State should be educated in the same schools. The Oriental and social virtues were to be imparted by the teachers without trespassing on dogmas, and the schools were called neutral schools. The Catholic Bishops of Holland issued a pastoral in which they proclaimed their refusal to accept the law. A struggle ensued, which was continued for years. In the end many who had been favorable to the "neutral" schools recognized that they were injurious to the State and in 1889 a law was passed on the initiative of Premier Kuyper giving to the de-

nominationalists the rights for which they had been contending. They now arrange their own school hours select their own school books and are responsible for their own teachers. All the Government asks for in making grants is secular efficiency. Mr. Birrell should study what has taken place in Holland.

Amongst the many cunning tricks to which the French Government has resorted in order to make it appear that public opinion is in its favor on the matter of the law of separation, none, writes a well-informed correspondent, has been more successful than the use it has made of the so-called "Councils of Conscience" or "Councils of Conscience." The secular press has represented that "the French Government, availing itself of the election of the new Councils of Conscience, obtained their views, or rather through them the views of their constituents, upon the law of separation, and these almost unanimously urged the Government to apply it in its integrity." The facts are otherwise. Sixteen of their councils only out of eighty-nine were re-elected last month. M. Clemenceau, violating the law in this and many other things, wrote to the heads of these newly elected bodies and asked them to send him their views on the important subject in question. Nine advised the Government to apply the law rigorously and without delay. Five were dead against it, and two were indefinite. Now, the statutes regulating these councils strictly prohibit them from expressing either religious or political opinions. M. Clemenceau acted illegally in asking for their views on a subject which did not concern them and they violated their own constitutions by answering them. Their opinion did not therefore represent that of their electors, who were never consulted.

The "Osservatore Romano" warns the faithful against collections being made for the Patriarch of Babylon by persons representing themselves as Chaldee priests. The Patriarch has given no permission for such collections.

The death at Valetta, Malta, is announced of a Bishop who led a devoted and most strenuous life, and had a most eventful career. Right Rev. Mgr. Pio Vidi was an Italian by birth. He was ordained at twenty-three years of age, and going forth with to China ministered for twenty-three years. He returned to Malta to prepare for death. At sixty-five the Bishop was in the Province of Shensi and during the awful time of the Boxer rising he witnessed his brethren massacred and had himself many hairbreadth and miraculous escapes from death.

The "Current Misconceptions of the Philippines," about which Willard French writes in Lippincott's, are of various sorts. The friendliness of the Filipinos to strangers is in his view one of their striking traits, as one anecdote illustrates:—

"I was walking on a country road with Aguielers, one of the rather prominent ex-insurrectionists of Batangas. Our carromata had broken down, and while waiting for it to be repaired we were wandering on, when it began to rain in tropical torrents. We hurried toward a nipa farm house on stilts. Climbing the ladder I noticed the beautifully polished floor, a white-haired grandmother and two or three women and children sitting upon it or trotting about in their bare feet, preparing a place for me to sit on a bamboo bed frame. Thinking of my muddied boots and dripping clothes, I retreated, saying I would wait under shelter of the porch. The old mother called and a man appeared, his feet and legs loaded with mud, from the rice patch. He hurried up the ladder, stepped in the centre of the room, stamped his feet and begged me to come in, assuring me that I could not make the floor worse than it was. I wondered what American farmer's wife would have carried hospitality to such extremity."

Preschooling at Lancaster, England, the other day, Father Bernard Vaughan, S. J., declared that England's great sin was apostasy from God. The Government, intoxicated with success, was attempting to turn Christ out of the schools. Christianity without dogma being Christianity without Christ. Was this part of the entente cordiale, or a lesson learned from infidel France? To tear Christ out of the souls of the little ones was nothing short of spiritual murder.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A Baltimore school teacher was telling one day of how often the instructor of "the young idea" is astonished by the quickness of wit exhibited by the pupil who is otherwise deficient.

One day, said the teacher, she had encountered such a degree of ignorance and mental obtuseness on the part of one of her boys that she became disheartened. So it was with considerable sarcasm that she said to the youngster:—

"I wonder if you could tell me whether George Washington was a soldier or a sailor?"

"He was a soldier," was his reply.

"How do you know?" asked the weary teacher.

"Because I seen the picture of him crossin' the Delaware," explained the boy. "Any sailor'd know enough not to stand up in a boat."

## 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.

Here is an effective piece of dramatic criticism, said to have been printed in a rural paper in Indiana. A raw company of the "heroic circuit" played "Hamlet," and the next day the editor wrote: "Mr. So-and-so and his company played 'Hamlet' in the town hall last night. It was a great social event. There has been a long discussion as to whether Bacon or Shakespeare wrote the play commonly attributed to Shakespeare. It can be easily settled now. Let the graves of the two writers be opened. The one who turned over last night is the author."—New York Tribune.

## Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powder give women prompt relief from monthly pains and leaves no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 20 and 25 cents, all dealers.

It is not often that His Holiness the Pope makes a joke, but he made one recently in order to put the Right Rev. Herr Schneider, the bishop of Paderborn, at his ease. The bishop had just been introduced to the Pope, and was fearfully nervous.

"Monsignore," said the Pope, with a laugh. "We are brothers. Don't you understand?"

The bishop evidently did not, so the Pope continued:—

"We both belong to the tailor family, Schneider as well as Sarto!" Schneider is the German for tailor, and Sarto is the Italian.

There is nothing harsh about Lax-Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without gripping, purging or sickening. Price 25c.

"That man looked at the bill I handed him for fully three minutes," said the clerk. "I wonder if he thinks I tried to cheat him?"

"No," exclaimed the floor walker, "he's a bacteriologist, and was looking for germs."

I can fit any Man or Boy out with everything he wants to wear excepting his boots. Don't buy your Fall Overcoat until you see what I am showing.

H. H. BROWN,  
The Young Men's Man.

## Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Turns Bad Blood into Rich Red Blood.

No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and purifying properties. Externally, heals Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, and all Eruptions. Internally, restores the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood to healthy action. If your appetite is poor, your energy gone, your ambition lost, B.B.B. will restore you to the full enjoyment of happy vigorous life.