

The Charlottetown Free Press.

NEW SERIES

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The Charlottetown Herald
Every Wednesday
Jas. McIsaac, Editor & Proprietor
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Correspondence should be addressed to THE EDITOR OR TO THE "HERALD."

She Placed the can of BAKING POWDER upon the stove, and AMMONIA in a few moments betrayed its presence.

She Now Uses WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER, AND SO SHOULD YOU.

North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1809. Total Assets, 1886, - - - \$50,706,000. TRANSACTIONS every description of Fire and Life Insurance on the most favorable terms.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE. THE Farm, formerly owned by Mr. Peter M. Bourke, at Mill View, in Queen's County, consisting of about

315 Acres of Land. With the Dwelling House, Barns, Cloth, Cattle and Saw Mills thereon. This property is situated in a fine farming settlement, convenient to Churches, Schools, &c. It will be sold on hire, or in lots to suit purchasers.

TAR! TAR! 150 barrels Coal Tar for sale. (Put up in good tight Oil Barrels).

APPLY AT CH'OWN GAS WORKS. 22-23-24

Real Estate Sale. THE undersigned Trustees of the late Queen's University will offer for sale, by public auction, on the premises at South West, on

Thursday, 22 day of July, next, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

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., Spring Goods Now Open PERKINS & STERNS.

The finest lines of Spring Millinery, Mantles, Jackets, Dress Goods, Prints, Sateens, Silks, Ribbons, Parasols, etc., etc., to be found in the City. Our Prices will be remarkably low, considering the quality of the Goods. We have some rare bargains this season, and it will pay you all to see our goods before you decide to buy.

PERKINS & STERNS. Charlottetown, April 15, 1891.

Mark Wright & Co. (LIMITED), ARE GIVING GREAT BARGAINS IN FURNITURE.

Men's Suits, Youths' Suits, Boys' Suits, Childrens Suits, Dress Suits, Working Suits, Business Suits, and Wedding Suits.

CLOTHING!

Men's Suits, Youths' Suits, Boys' Suits, Childrens Suits, Dress Suits, Working Suits, Business Suits, and Wedding Suits.

TAR! TAR! 150 barrels Coal Tar for sale.

(Put up in good tight Oil Barrels). APPLY AT CH'OWN GAS WORKS. 22-23-24

PROWSE BROS., THE WONDERFUL CHEAP MEN.

144 QUEEN STREET

Stylish Millinery, at James Paton & Co's.

Cheapest Dress Goods, at James Paton & Co's.

Best assortment of Carpets at James Paton & Co's.

Cheapest Readymade Clothing at James Paton & Co's.

Good News!

No one who is willing to accept the right course, need be long afflicted with such diseases, rheumatism, or other painful affections. There are the results of nature's efforts to expel poisons and clear the system. It is not the disease itself, but the manner in which it is treated, which determines its duration and severity.

Freedom

from the tyranny of a degraded mind by the use of this medicine.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass. Soley Dispenser, S. G. C. W. G. & Co., Boston, Mass.

Job Printing

EVERY DESCRIPTION, INCLUDING—HAND BILLS, DODGERS, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, NOTE HEADS, RECEIPT BOOKS, NOTES OF HAND, BUSINESS CARDS, —DONE IN—

The Best Styles

—AT THE— SHORTEST NOTICE —AND AT— THE LOWEST PRICES —AT THE— HERALD OFFICE

PURDOCK

Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unites the constituent elements of the blood and removes all impurities from the system.

BLOOD

—CURES— DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, HEART BURN, SOUR STOMACH, DIETARY SICKNESS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, BITTERS.

At No. 238 Upper Queen St.

A Beautiful Line of Pantings. Our Worsted & Tweed Suits.

The Liebig COMPANY

Have for twenty-five years been putting up the famous product which stirred medical circles when first invented and given to the world by the renowned chemist, Justus von Liebig.

Best assortment of Carpets

at James Paton & Co's.

Local and Special News.

Take good care of your head and keep it clear of gray hairs so as to retain your personal appearance.

It is the man with the rheumatism who leaves his hair blacking. The hair of the Whiskers.

My Hair is falling out.

My hair is falling out, and my head is itching. I have tried many remedies, but have not found any relief. Can you suggest any remedy for this trouble?

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ENCYCICAL

Our Most Holy Father Pope Leo XIII.

LABOR'S CONDITION.

(Continued)

From this follows the obligation of the cessation of work and labor on Sundays and certain festivals.

This rest from labor is not to be understood as mere idleness; much less must it be an occasion of spending money and of vicious excess, as many would do it to be; but it should be rest from labor consecrated to religion.

Religious observance disposes man to forget for a while the business of the world, and beyond this the thought of heavenly things and to the worship which he so strictly owes to the Eternal Deity.

It is, above all, which is in the reason and motive of the Sunday rest; rest sanctioned by God's great law of the ancient covenant, "Remember thou keep holy the Sabbath Day" (Exod. xx. 8), and taught by the Holy Spirit in His epistles, "rest" after the creation of man; "He rested on the seventh day from all His work which he had done" (Genesis ii. 2.)

THE HOURS OF LABOR. If we turn now to things exterior and material, the first concern of all is to say the poor workers from the cruelty of grasping speculators, who use human beings as mere instruments for making money.

LABORERS' WAGES SHOULD BE FREE TO ACCEPT A SMALL REMUNERATION or even none at all. But this is a mere abstract supposition; the labor of the working man is not only his personal attribute, but it is necessary; and this makes all the difference. The preservation of life is the bounden duty of each and all, and to fail therein is a crime.

Let it be granted, then, that, as a rule, workman and employer should make free agreements, and in particular should freely agree as to wages; nevertheless, there is a class of nature more imperious and more ancient than any bargain between man and man, that the remuneration must be enough to support the wage earner in reason, and to secure for him the means of subsistence and a comfortable future.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF THE LABOR QUESTION. If a workman's wages be sufficient to enable him to maintain himself, his wife and his children in reasonable comfort, he will not find it difficult, if he is a sensible man, to study economy, and he will not fail, by cutting down expenses, to put by a little property; nature and reason would urge him to this.

MANY excellent results will follow from this; and first of all, property will certainly become more equitably distributed. For the desire of change and revolution has been to divide society into two widely differing castes. On the one side there is the party which holds the power, because it holds the wealth; which has in his grasp all labor and all trade, which manipulates for its own benefit and its own purposes the means of subsistence of all the rest of the human race.

THE TWO CHARACTER OF A MAN'S LABOR. This mode of reasoning is by no means convincing to a fair-minded man; for there are important considerations which it leaves out of view altogether. To labor is to exert one's self for the sake of procuring what is necessary for the purpose of life, and much of all for self-preservation.

THE GOOD RESULTS OF HARMONY. In the last place—employers and workmen may themselves effect much in the matter of wages, by means of those institutions and organizations which afford opportune assistance to those in need, and which draw the two orders more closely together.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES. And here we are reminded of the Conferentes, Societies, and Religious Orders, which have arisen by the Church's authority and the piety of the Christian people. The annals of every nation down to our own times testify to what they have done for the human race.

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Royal Baking Powder

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

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ORGANIZATIONS NEEDED.

The most important of all are Workmen's Associations; for these virtually include all the rest. History attests what excellent results were effected by the Artisan's Guilds of a former day. They were the means not only of many advantages to the workman, but in no small degree of the advancement of the art, as numerous monuments remain to prove. Such associations should be adapted to the requirements of the age in which we live—an age of greater instruction, of different customs, and of more numerous requirements in daily life. It is gratifying to know that there are actually in existence not a few Societies of this nature, consisting either of workmen alone or of workmen and employers together; but it were greatly to be desired that they should multiply and become more effective. We have spoken of them as dangerous to the private interests of the individual; but we are well to explain here how much they are needed, to show that they exist by their own right, and to enter into their organization and their work.

THE MOTIVE OF ASSOCIATION. The experience of his own weakness urges man to call in help from without. We read in the pages of Holy Writ: "It is better that two should be together than one; for they have the advantage of one another in their society. If one fall he shall be supported by the other. Who is he that is alone, for when he falleth he hath none to lift him up?" (Ecclesiastes iv. 9, 10.) And elsewhere: "A brother that is helped by his brother is like a strong city" (Proverbs xviii. 19). It is this natural impulse which unites men in civil society; and it is this also which makes them band themselves together in associations of citizen with citizen; associations which, it is true, cannot be called societies in the complete sense of the word, but which are societies nevertheless.

THE LESSER KINDS OF SOCIETY. These lesser societies and the society which constitutes the State differ in many things, because their immediate purpose and end is different. Civil society exists for the common good, and therefore is concerned with the interests of all the citizens; whereas the purpose of the State is to secure the interests of the individual and the public good.

THE STATE AND THE INDIVIDUAL. The State is a partnership with the view of trading in conjunction. Particular societies exist, although they exist within the State, and are a part of the State, nevertheless cannot be prohibited by the State absolutely and as such. For to enter into "society" of this kind is the natural right of man; and it is dangerous to the State, if it be prohibited, because it is the natural right of man to have his rights, not destroyed them; and if it forbids its citizens to form associations, it contradicts the very principle of its own existence; for both they and it exist in virtue of the same principle, viz., the natural propensity of man to live in society.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES. There are times, no doubt, when it is right that the law should interfere to prevent association; as when men join together for purposes which are evidently bad, unjust, or dangerous to the State. In such cases the public authority may justly forbid the formation of associations, and may dissolve them when they already exist. But every prohibition of the law which does not violate the rights of individuals and not to make unreasonable regulations under the pretence of public benefit. For laws only bind when they are in accordance with right reason, and therefore with the eternal law of God.

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