

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1905

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Flour. Flour.

We carry a large stock of Flour, and can suit you in quality and price.



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.

The Best Furniture

Naturally you expect to find the Best Furniture here and we will not disappoint you. You'll always find the Best Furniture Styles, the Best Furniture Construction, the Best Wearing Furniture here. But in every sense of the word and decidedly BEST VALUES for your money. We are furniture experts—thirty years manufacturing and selling. We know what to buy and where to buy. Now to select the best you "BEST" buy here.

Mark Wright Furnishing Co
CARPETS AND FURNITURE.

Custom Tailoring!

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

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

NEW CLOTHS

Fot Fall and Winter wear. Our Cloths are imported from the very best manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland, and include

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

Overcoatings in Vicunas, Rainproof and Fancy Worsteds.

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

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

JOHN McLEOD & CO.

Queen Street, Charlottetown,

Before Winter Sets In Get Your Repairing Done.

Our expert repair men are at your service, and we would suggest the present as the very best time to have your furniture repaired and re-upholstered. We have a nice line of upholstery goods, we will do your work well, quickly and at a very low price. Phone 79, and we will send for your repair work.

JOHN NEWSON.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,
Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennell & Chandler

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,
Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames in erior and Exterior finish etc., etc..

Our Specialties

Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters, New 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.

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)

In The Home Circle.

IT IS NOT THE CORRECT THING.

To forget that man's child has been made nervous for life because of early frights.

To punish a child because one is angry, and not because it needs correction.

To imagine that one's own children for some occult reason are created brighter, better, and smarter than the children of any one else.

To think that children who are not taught to be truthful, upright, honorable and courteous, will grow so naturally.

To let children grow with out their faults, and to forget that they may outgrow their virtues.

To be spasmodic and changeable in dealing with children.

To forget that children acquire their earliest information through persistent questioning.

To forget that bad associations corrupt good manners.

To imagine that it is not a very serious thing to be responsible for the spiritual as well as the temporal welfare of a child.

To permit children to think more of dress than of their games, to ape the manners of young ladies and gentlemen.

To talk about their engagements, their admirers, their conquests; to permit them to think disobedience a small matter; to have them interested in subjects which belong to an adult period, to let anything ever come into their lives which would tarnish the bloom of childish innocence.

To mistake for "smartness" what others call impertinence.

To forget an old saying, that a mother's rarest jewels are her children.

To neglect to send children to church and school as soon as they are able to go.

To send children to any other than a Catholic school.

**A Protestant Impressed
By The Trappists
In Japan.**

The correspondent of the Standard (Baptist) writes home to that paper the following impressions of the Trappist monks in Japan:—"Just a little out of Hakodate Bay is a Trappist monastery, situated on a slight elevation, with a fine outlook upon the Tsugaru Straits.

This monastery was founded in 1896, and contains six French, one Italian, and four Dutch priests, besides fourteen Japanese, whose exact status was not ascertained, as the visit was too short for many inquiries. [As a matter of fact, these Japanese are monks, and members of the community, as are the Europeans.—R] Review.] Some of the Japanese were evidently acolytes; but others, who had families in their homes a short distance away, seemed to be only employees, who were apparently Catholic, but not under vows.

The land of these Trappists covers about 600,000 tarbo (500 acres), and is well cultivated, not merely by hand, but also with the best modern agricultural implements. There are about forty cows, and the milk and butter furnished there are delicious. The attentions and hospitality of the monks, with whom the Japanese language was the vehicle of communication, were most generous. One interesting book contained views of the Trappist monasteries in various parts of the globe; another, still more interesting, was a magnificent volume of the Psalms in Latin, arranged for chanting. On the highest point of the Trappist domain is an image of the Virgin Mary with the Child Jesus in her arms. It is only in prayer that the Trappists are expected to speak out loud, as silence is an important feature of their vow. The devotion and unselfish spirit of the Trappist monks made a deep impression upon the visitors."

The Church in Russia.

Little attention has been paid in this country to the death of the Primate of the Orthodox Catholic Church in Russia, Archbishop Szembek, which was almost coincident with the close of the war with Japan and is rendered especially notable because it occurred under circumstances similar to those attending the death of Archbishop Obapelle.

On the publication of the recent edict of religious toleration by the Czar, last spring he undertook a pastoral visitation of his immense diocese, the largest in the world. Such a task was for the first time made possible by that ukase, as though the Russian government has hitherto professed toleration for Catholics, as well as Lutherans and Mohammedans, its toleration did not permit the unrestricted traveling of Bishops even within their

own diocese. The Archbishop was constrained on his pastoral journey by an epidemic of typhoid in the interior provinces, but he refused to turn back on that account. He was attacked by the fever and conveyed hurriedly to the house of his cousin, Count Szembek, at Poremski, where he passed from life in a few days.

The career of Archbishop Szembek throws so much light on the condition of the Church in Russia and Poland that the following summary of it, appearing in a late issue of The Monitor of San Francisco, will be interesting to our readers.

Archbishop Szembek was in the prime of life when he was elected to his office in 1893. He had occupied the Metropolitan See of Russia less than three years, having been transferred to it from the Polish Diocese of Plock in 1902. Even in that short time his attractive personality and remarkable intellectual powers won him a large influence, not only over his flock, but also in the hostile official circles of St. Petersburg. It is even said that the ukase of Nicholas II., in favor of toleration was in some measure due to the influence of the deceased Archbishop.

George Szembek was a member of a distinguished Polish family and early devoted himself to the ecclesiastical state, but for various reasons he was only ordained priest when near forty years of age. The Russian authorities threw some difficulties in his way, as well as duty to his family. He received Holy Orders at Saratoff, near the Caspian Sea, and passed nine years in parochial duties among the Catholics of German descent, who form the majority in that diocese. In 1900 the Government saw fit to banish Magr. Symon, of the Polish Diocese of Plock, and that see was left without a pastor. As a compromise the Russian Minister offered to allow a successor to be appointed if Magr. Symon would leave Russia. He consented, and Father Szembek was named as his successor, and consecrated by the Archbishop of Mohileff, that year. His brief administration was marked by the restoration of the long dilapidated Cathedral of Plock. The position of a Catholic Bishop in Poland, between the national feelings of his flock and the jealous suspicion of a despotic Government, is a singularly difficult one, but Bishop Szembek's rare tact and prudence, coupled with earnest zeal and high intellectual power, enabled him to accomplish marked progress in religion without interference by the authorities. On the death of the Metropolitan Archbishop Klopotoski, in 1902, Leo XIII suggested Bishop Szembek as his successor, and the choice was approved by the Tsar's Ministry, without the delays usually interposed in such appointments.

The Archdiocese of Mohileff includes almost the whole Russian Empire outside the old Polish territory. Siberia, Kamchatka, Central Asia and four-fifths of European Russia are included in its limits. Its extent is nearly double that of the United States, and its population over one hundred millions, including, however, less than two million Catholics. It was erected in the close of the eighteenth century by Pius VI., at the request of the Emperor Catherine, who had seized by conquest the territory of White Russia from Poland, and demanded as a condition of maintaining Catholic worship there that it should be formed into a separate diocese. Up to that time, though Catholics of foreign origin were allowed the free practice of their religion in Russia, no diocese had been allowed there. In consequence, the whole Empire was joined to the new diocese of Mohileff in the organization of the Church. Only one diocese—that of Saratoff—has since been detached from it, as the Russian government claims the authority to prevent any appointment even to Quakr jurisdiction, in its dominions, without its own desire. Should the late decree of religious freedom prove a reality there is reason to expect that a score, at least, of dioceses will be formed from that of Mohileff, in the near future. It is a curious fact that there are more Catholic Bishops in Japan at present than in the whole Russian Empire outside Poland.—Catholic Universe.

Items of Interest.

The damage caused by the earthquake in Calabria is still far from being repaired. Churches, colleges and hospitals have been ruined, and those who have escaped with their lives have been left destitute. Fortunately, charitable people in all parts of the world have quickly come to their relief, and many who were in danger of perishing have been saved from starvation. The generosity and devotion of the clergy have evoked general admiration. The Holy Father has added to his gifts

and now the total of the sums of money he has contributed is mounting up towards a million lire.

Much regret is felt in Queenstown, Ireland, at the death of Mother Mary Vincent McMahon, of the local Convent of Mercy. The deceased has gone to her reward at the ripe old age of eighty years, fifty-four of which she spent in the work of educating the Catholic children of Queenstown.

"Not since the conversion of the late Marquis de Bate to the Catholic faith," says a Catholic paper in England, "has there been the same conversion and surprise as that existing among Scotch Presbyterians by reception into the Catholic Church of Professor John Swinerton Pillimore, M. A. Conversions like the Marquis de Bate's, Professor Pillimore's and the Rev. Mr. Charleson's will have an extraordinary effect on Scotch Presbyterianism, which is at the present time in such confused and turbulent state."

France has got rid of the religious from her hospitals. But at what a cost! The "Bien Public," of Dijon, relates a scandal of a nature almost incredible. In the hospital there, now laicized, a poor soldier named Theophile Martin lay waiting for death. His weakness was such that he could scarcely move, and his state required every attention which humanity needs in its hours of abject helplessness. Yet he was left uncared for, uncleaned, while the nurses played cards in the hall. His cries were piteous to hear, as piteous as the misery which his own helplessness brought upon him. He begged for his linen and his bed to be changed—his nurses went on playing their game! At last, angry at his cries, one of them rose from the gaming table, stripped off his limbs the bed-clothes * * * and heaped them, soiled and filthy as they were, upon his head! Soon his cries were heard no more; death had relieved him of his sufferings, and his nurses of their unpleasant duty. Ordinary human nature shrinks even from the recital of such a story, but it is given, with full details, by the "Bien Public."

Evidently the French sick poor have not gained by the laicization of the hospitals.

While the Emperor William is angering the Poles by his attempt to deprive them of their national language the Czar Nicholas is making friends with his Polish subjects, says the London "Catholic Times."

He has granted to them the use of their own language in the schools, and has proclaimed religious toleration. The result of the latter is that vast numbers of people have returned to their obedience to the Church, while villages having abandoned their pretended allegiance to the Russian ecclesiastics. In one town alone the Catholic population has risen from 200 to 12,000 in consequence of the religious freedom granted by the Czar. It is computed that altogether half a million of souls has been added to the Catholic Church. And not only in matters of religion and education is the Czar striving to win the Poles to him; he is granting them privileges in the acquisition of land and is opening for them chances of occupying official posts in the civil and military branches of the administration. His reason is not far to seek. By conciliating the Poles he is weakening the power of Germany on his frontiers, for the example of a loyal Russian Poland will do much to increase the dissatisfaction of the Poles who dwell under German rule.

An interesting little story has just come to light concerning the monument to Pius X., which was unveiled with great solemnity at Riase on the first Sunday in October. Shortly after the movement for raising subscriptions was begun the Patriarch of Venice received the following note from the secretary of the Duke of Genoa, who, until the birth of an heir to King Victor Emmanuel, was heir presumptive to the throne of Italy: "His Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa entrusts to me the pleasant task of informing Your Excellency that he is very glad to take part in the manifestation of devotion which Your Majesty intends to make to its beloved pastor, now elevated to the Supreme Pontificate, by erecting a marble bust of him in front of his house at Riase. His Royal Highness is all the more glad to do this from the fact that he had the good fortune, during his sojourn in your city, to belong to the spiritual jurisdiction of the illustrious Patriarch whom the Church now venerates for his head. By order of His Royal Highness I have the honor to hand Your Excellency the sum of two hundred francs, and I beg," etc. It was affirmed and denied and reaffirmed last year that the Duke of Genoa was received in private audience by the Holy Father, but however that may be, it is certain that the most kindly feelings have always existed between them.



DO YOU KNOW THAT BACKACHE IS THE FIRST SYMPTOM OF KIDNEY TROUBLE.

It is I and you cannot be too careful about it.

A little backache let run will finally cause serious kidney trouble. Stop it in time.

TAKE DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

They cure where all others fail. As a specific for Backaches and Kidney Troubles they have no equal. Here is what

MR. GEO. H. SOMERVILLE,

of Stewarton, N.B., writes: "I was so troubled with a sore back I could not get out of bed in the mornings for over a year. I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and before I had them half taken I could see I was deriving some benefits from them, and before I had taken them all my back was O.K. and I have not been troubled since."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The caller was angry, and even belligerent. "I want an explanation and an apology, sir," he said. "In your paper this morning you had an account of the wedding at the Smithys' last night, and you spoke of 'the joy that attended the happy pair as they went to the altar.' Now, sir, I'm the—"

"Not at all," said the editor calmly, "I wrote it 'joy'!"

After a night with "the boys" there is no better remedy to clear the head and settle the stomach than Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders. Price 10c, and 25c, at all dealers.

Patent-medicine Man.—I don't know whether to publish this testimonial or not.

Patent-medicine Man (reads):—"Your cough syrup has been used with wonderful success on my boy, aged ten. He confesses that he would rather go to school any time than to take your preparation."

Minard's Liniment Cures
Distemper.

A subscriber who complained to the publisher that his paper was "damp" received the reply from the patient and long suffering editor that perhaps it was because there was so much "damp" on it.

Sick With Worms.

Mrs. J. D. Mayo, South Stukely, P. Q., writes the following: "One of my children took sick with worms and after trying everything without getting relief we procured Dr. Low's Worm Syrup which acted promptly and effectually."

Many curious reasons are given for absence from school. Here is one:—"Dear sir,—Samuel can't come to school this afternoon, as he glued his head to the dresser, and we have not been able to separate him yet."

All kinds of Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Pains in the Chest, Wheezing, Hoarseness, Sore Throat and Asthma, yield to the Lung-healing properties of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Price 25 cents.

"I'm not going to that female barber shop again. There's a rude girl there, don't you know?"

"What did she say?"

"Why, she looked at my mustash and asked me if I would have it spunged off or rubbed in."

Minard's Liniment cures
Colds etc.

Mrs. Wiggs (reading).—A well known physician says that one should never go in the water after a hearty meal.

Wiggs.—That's right. It's better to go into a first-class restaurant after it if one happens to have the price.

Lax-Liver Pills are a positive cure for sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, and all stomach and liver complaints. They neither gripe, weaken nor sicken. Price 25c, at all dealers.

"My wife sent two dollars in answer to an advertisement of a sure method of getting rid of superfluous fat."

"And did she get the desired information?"

"Well, she got a reply telling her to sell it to a soap man."