

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1906

Vol. XXXV, No. 476

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

Worstedes, 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,

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

Encyclical Misinterpreted.

(New York Freeman's Journal.)

The comments of some American newspapers on the Pope's Encyclical to the French bishops display a gross ignorance which is inexcusable considering how much has appeared in print during the past year on the true character of the French legislation condemned by the Holy Father. A part of the American press assumes that the French Government has attempted to establish between the Church and State the same sort of relations which exist in the United States, and then proceeds to condemn the Pope's message as condemning a system which has worked so well in this country. If our able editors had gone to the trouble of informing themselves in regard to the measure enacted by the French Parliament on December 9th, 1905, they would have learned that the word separation is a glaring misnomer so far as the new law is concerned.

Pius X properly describes it when he declares that it is not a law of separation, but of persecution. Its framers from the outset had no intention of leaving the Church severely alone in the way the United States Government does. That would be giving the Church liberty to carry out her mission in her own way. It was for the purpose of impeding that mission in every possible manner that the law of December 9th was framed. In order that it might do its work more effectively priests were deprived of the right of trial by jury when charged with having said in the course of a sermon anything a police official might construe into a political criticism. French priests are stripped of legal safeguards which the French Government would never think of denying to the criminal classes of France. The bargainer or the highway man will enjoy legal advantages that will be denied to those who offer the Holy Sacrifice at the Altar.

In addition to this the clergy render themselves liable to severe punishment for obeying the orders of the Pope, who has placed his ban on the associations for religious worship. After the ninth day of next December any gathering for the purpose of holding religious services, unless it is under the auspices of the Associations condemned by Rome, will be regarded and treated as an unlawful assemblage, and those convening it will incur the liability of being arrested and punished.

Thus in the twentieth century in a country which once gloried in the title of "The Eldest Daughter of the Church" the celebration of Mass will constitute a violation of the law as it did in England and Ireland in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The spirit of the age will not permit the rulers of France to go the lengths to which the English Parliament went and make the offering of the Holy Sacrifice a capital offense. The principle on which the French Government will not will however, be the same as that which animated the framers of the penal laws in England three hundred years ago. Catholics are to be coerced into obeying the Government in religious matters however much they may offend their consciences in so doing. In other words religious liberty in France is to be trampled brutally under foot at the dictation of an avowed Anti-Christian organization from which the rulers of France receive their orders.

Yet some American newspapers in commenting on the Pope's Encyclical to the French Bishops profess to see no good reason why the Catholics of France should not be satisfied with the course their government has adopted towards the Catholic Church. The Boston Transcript, for instance, declares that French Catholics need not expect the world's sympathy if they do not accept unhesitatingly the form of Church government the French Government would thrust upon them against their will. "If the French clergy and the more extreme of the laity," it says, "follow the dictates of the Vatican they are likely to receive little sympathy from the world, which has come to the conclusion that an independent church is better calculated to perform its appointed work than one which is dependent on the government for financial support."

We have quoted the above for the purpose of calling attention to the ignorance that is prevalent in many American newspapers (as in regard to the real character of the content between Church and State that has been precipitated in France by the enactment of the mis-called "Separation Law." The newspaper from which we quoted says: "An independent church is better calculated to perform its appointed work than one which is dependent

on the government for financial support." Conceding that this as a general proposition is right, we ask what has it got to do with the present situation in France? May a church be called independent which is governed not according to its own constitution, but by rules forced upon it by outsiders who are its professed enemies? What would the Congregational Churches of New England think of the sort of independence which would compel them to accept a form of church government abhorred to them and framed by a body of men antagonistic to Congregationalism? Would not the Transcript be emphatic in its condemnation of such a proceeding? Surely our Boston contemporary will not undertake to say that what would be wrong, if done in New England, would be right if done in France.

And by the way it may be news to the Boston Transcript to learn that the "financial support" to which it refers was not a gratuity from the French Government to the Church. It was the discharge of an obligation assumed by France in the way of payment for a debt properly contracted during the French Revolution. The repudiation of this obligation places France in the position the United States Government would occupy if it refused to pay the principal and interest of the debt contracted in the prosecution of our civil war.

The New York Times, like the Boston Transcript, thinks the Church in France is not justified in the stand it has taken. Evidently it has been led astray by the word separation. We quote from it: "Wherein is the Catholic Church under the existing French law, subjected to greater disadvantages or disabilities in the French Republic than it is subjected to in the American Republic? And is it not notorious that nowhere in the world is the Church making more progress, advancing more rapidly in numbers, in prosperity and in power than in these United States under the operation of the voluntary system? To all those to whom the facts of the case are known and by whom they are dispassionately considered, the latest encyclical will be incomprehensible."

We have already answered the New York Times' question: "Wherein" it asks, "is the Catholic Church under the existing French law, subjected to greater disadvantages or disabilities in the French Republic than it is subjected to in the American Republic?" Answer: One Church is independent, the other is not; one is not hampered in its action by governmental interference in whatever manner it deems most conducive to carry on its work; the other must move along lines marked out in Paris, although these lines lead directly to schism and ecclesiastical disorganization of every sort.

Pius X would offer no objection, if the Church in France were placed by the government in the position in which the Church in the United States finds itself. What he condemns is the attempt to fetter the Church in France in a way which will render it extremely difficult to perform the work for which it was instituted. He has set forth the reasons of his opposition to the mis-called Separation Law in language so plain that we are surprised that any American newspaper has read into his Encyclical to the French Bishops a meaning so contrary to what its august author intended. Pius X, we repeat, condemns the Separation Law, not because it confers upon the Church in France a status similar to that of the Church in the United States, but because it aims at disrupting all ecclesiastical organization as a preliminary to uprooting Christianity from French soil.

How To Express One's Thoughts.
FROM "A GENTLEMAN"
(Continued.)
Literature considered as a profession includes what is known as journalism, not perhaps reportorial work, but the writing of leaders, book reviews, theatrical notices, and other articles which require a light touch, tact, and careful practice, but which do not always have those qualities. A writer lately said: "Literature has become a trade, and finance a profession." This is hardly true; but some authors have come to look on their profession as a trade, and to value it principally for the money it brings. Anthony Trollope, for instance, whose novels are still popular, set himself to his work as to a task; he wrote so many words for so much money

daily. This may account for the woodenness of his literary productions. In the pursuit of art, money should not be the first consideration although it should not be left entirely out of consideration; for the artist should live by his art, the musician by his music, and the author by his books. Literature, then, should be a vocation as well as an avocation.
Literature, in spite of the many stories about the poverty of writers, has in our English-speaking countries, been on the whole a fairly well-paid profession. Chaucer was by no means a pauper; Shakespeare retired at a comparatively early age to his estate and lived in comfort; Milton, the greatest of our poets, was in the pleasant town of Sturford. Pope earned nearly fifty thousand dollars by his translations or, rather, paraphrases of Homer. Goldsmith, though always poor through his own generosity and extravagance, earned what in our days would be held to be a handsome competence. Sir Walter Scott made enormous sums which he spent royally on his magnificent castle of Abbotsford. Charles Dickens earned enough to make him rich, and our modern writers, though less in genius, are not less in their power of securing the hire of which they are more than worthy. Mr. Howells has had at least ten thousand dollars a year for permitting his serial stories to be printed in the publications of Harper and Brothers. Mr. Will Carleton, the author of "Farm Ballads," has no doubt an equal amount from his copyrights. Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, the author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," easily commands eight thousand dollars for the copyright of a novel. So you see that the picture often presented to us of the haggard author shivering over his tallow candle in a garret is somewhat exaggerated.

Items of Interest.

The late Mrs. Craigie, better known by her pen-name, John Oliver Hobbes, was the great-grand daughter of the Hon Peter Spearwater, who represented Shelburne in the House of Assembly at Halifax for twenty-five years. She was born in B'con, the daughter of a wealthy merchant, but married an Englishman and lived the rest of her life in England. In 1832, being then in her twenty-fifth year, she became a Catholic three years later she felt it necessary to take the painful step of suing for a divorce from her husband, not for the purpose of securing freedom to remarry, but to gain the custody of her five-year old son, which she succeeded in doing. Nearly all Mrs. Craigie's books have been written since her conversion. When "The School for Saints" appeared in 1897, a writer in that severely critical periodical, Blackwood's Magazine wrote of it as follows: "Mrs. Craigie is brilliantly clever, is witty, is humorous, can assimilate the spirit, has a shrewd eye for character and manners, can write comedy. . . . Intellectually, hardly one—Mr. Meredith apart—is her equal beside Mr. Henry James." It must be said, however that those who enjoy neither Meredith or James, and they are many are not likely to enjoy Mrs. Craigie either. Besides a dozen novels, she wrote several short plays which were acted successfully. She was also a valuable contributor to daily papers like the Times, weeklies like the Academy, and monthlies like the North American Review. In the coming new edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica there will be found several articles from her pen. In the last year or two she turned to lecturing and only a few months ago visited the United States in that capacity. Mrs. Craigie's work was not distinctly of a religious character, but two of her novels, "The School for Saints" and its sequel "Robert Orange," make an argument for Catholicism as being the only form of belief which really satisfies the needs of the human heart.—Gasket.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Just look, Aunt Mary," shouted blue-eyed Mabel, as she pointed out of the window on the first morning out, "just look at the water! It is all covered with fountains!"

Crying With Headache.

Mr. A. J. Osmont, the well known storekeeper, Indian Head, N. W. T., writes: "I have given Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders to some of my customers who came into my store almost crying with severe head-ache, and in less than five minutes they were cured and smiling. Price 10c. and 25c."

"I'm going to stop being kind and helpful to people," said little Johnny.
"How is that?" asked his mother.
"Well, it's this way; at school today I saw Tommy Jones putting a pin in the master's chair, so just as the master was about to sit down, I pulled away the chair. The master sat down on the floor, and when he got up he licked me for pulling away the chair, and then Tommy Jones licked me for interfering. Yes, I'm going to stop helping people now."

A Sir Oracle was at the club, and had talked politics for an hour and a half. "That's the situation in a nutshell!" he declared at the close.
"Heavens!" exclaimed a member to his nearest neighbor. "What a nut!"

Old People's Coughs.

Every winter many old people are troubled with a nasty cough, which afflicts them all season. Let them take Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and be rid of the cough this year.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

A youth who had an exciting experience with a bull was narrating the incident with all the graphic language he could command.
"I seized him by the tail," he exclaimed, "and there I was. I was afraid to hold on, and I didn't let go."
A young lady who was very much interested smiled.
"You were between the horns of a dilemma as it were," she said.
"No was the reply, "I wasn't between the horns at all. And besides, he wasn't a dilemma; he was a Jersey."

Hagyard's Yellow Oil is a healing, balm preparation, that cures pain, allays inflammation and reduces swelling. A perfect medicine chest. Price 25c.

A little girl five years old was told by her teacher that the Mississippi was the "father of waters." "How is that?" she queried. "If it is the father of waters, oughtn't it to be Mister Sippi?"

Teacher.—Tommy, when was Rome built?
Tommy.—In the night.
Teacher.—How came you to make such a mistake?
Tommy.—You said yesterday Rome wasn't built in a day.

Minard's Liniment cures everything.

IF WOMEN ONLY KNEW

Thousands of women suffer untold misery every day with aching backs that really have no business to ache. A woman's back wasn't made to ache. Under ordinary conditions it ought to be strong and ready to help her bear the burdens of life.
It is hard to do housework with an aching back. Hours of misery at leisure or at work. If women only knew the cause, Backache comes from sick kidneys, and what a lot of trouble sick kidneys cause in the world.
But they can't help it. If more work is put on them than they can stand it's no wonder that they get out of order. Backache is simply their cry for help.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

will help you. They're helping sick, overworked kidneys—all over the world—making them strong, healthy and vigorous. Mrs. F. Ryan, Douglas, Ont., writes: "For over five months I was troubled with lame back and was unable to move without help. I tried all kinds of plaster and liniments but they were no use. At last I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills and after I had used three or four of the box my back was as strong and well as ever."
Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.50, all dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

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