

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20, 1902

Vol. XXXI, No. 34

A Letter to the Public

The best place to buy your groceries is where you can get the best value for your money.

Isn't that the way you look at it? Well, if you are undecided as to just such a place, take a look in at our store, examine our stock, get our prices, and be satisfied, that you have found the place you have been looking for; then, leave your order, which will be promptly attended to.

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Goods Retail — AT — Wholesale Prices

A regular line of 28 cent Tea for 23 cents per pound. If not as good as any 28 cent Tea on the market, money refunded.

25 cent Tea for 18 cents per pound. Best Pure Cream Tartar only 24 cents per pound, and hundreds of other articles that can save you from 10 to 30 per cent, if you deal at

P. MONAGHAN'S
NEW STORE,
Stevenson's Corner, Queen Street.

WE ARE Manufacturers and Importers — OF — Monuments — AND — Headstones

In all kinds of Marble,
All kinds of Granite,
All kinds of Freestone.

We have a nice assortment of finished work on hand. See us or write us before you place your order.

CAIRNS & McFADYEN,
Cairns & McLean's Old Stand, Kent Street Charlottetown.

Farmers and Farmers' Wives.

We want to tell you that you can get better value for your money here than in any other store in Charlottetown. We give the highest

Cash Price for Eggs & Butter

We give good, fresh Groceries. We give our customers good attention. We deliver all goods at train, steamboats, or anywhere you require inside the city limits. We want you to give us an order.

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Corner Queen and Dorchester Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE INSURANCE.

The Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool,
The Sun Fire office of London,
The Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn,
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Combined Assets of above Companies,
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Lowest Rates.
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NOTARY PUBLIC, [etc.]
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Office—London House Building.

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

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Barrister, Solicitor, Notary,
BROWN'S BLOCK. MONEY TO LOAN

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CAMERON BLOCK,
CHARLOTTETOWN.
Special attention given to Collections
MONEY TO LOAN.

North British and Mercantile
INSURANCE COMPANY
ASSETS - - SEVENTY MILLION DOLLARS.

The strongest Fire Insurance Company in the world.
This Company has done business on the Island for forty years, and is well known for prompt and liberal settlement of its losses.
P. E. I. Agency, Charlottetown.

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Nov 21, 1902-1y

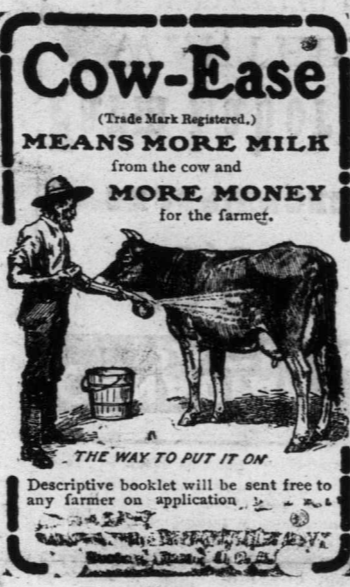
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HIGH GRADE English Manure

Superphosphate of Lime, Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Potash, Muriate of Potash, Bone Dust, Kainit, etc.

Containing NITROGEN, PHOSPHORIC ACID and POTASH in the most soluble and available forms known. Each ingredient sold under guaranteed analysis and consequently thoroughly reliable. Sold unmixed and therefore adaptable to all crops and conditions. 25 per cent (the manufacturers profit) cheaper than any mixed and so-called "Complete Fertilizers" on the market. The Only Fertilizer farmers can afford to use, and those who know most about artificial manures will use no other.

AULD BROS.
April 2, 1902.



Cow-Ease
MEANS MORE MILK
from the cow and
MORE MONEY
for the farmer.

People who have used COW-EASE ON CATTLE

say it is

"the
real
thing."

Wholesale
or retail.

Dodd & Rogers,
SOLE AGENTS FOR P. E. ISLAND.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and
Despatch at the HERALD
Office,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

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Notice to Subscribers.

We, the undersigned publishers of Charlottetown, respectfully beg to announce that we have unanimously adopted the cash in advance system for subscriptions. The advisability of pursuing this course has been shown by the fact that for some time past a large proportion of our subscribers have strongly urged us to do so. In yielding to their wishes we are merely falling into line with the leading publishers all over Canada and the United States.

By inaugurating the cash in advance system we shall be enabled to give our subscribers an improved paper for their money—a portion of which is now expended in furnishing papers to those who do not pay.

We confidently believe that the new system will meet with the approval of the general public.

The uniform rate for our weekly papers will be \$1.00 per year.

Immediate payment is respectfully requested for all unpaid subscriptions up to the present time, as well as for all unpaid subscriptions expiring between this date and Dec. 31st, 1902, at which date all then unpaid will be discontinued.

Those whose terms expire at any date after January 1st, 1903, will be notified before the date of expiration, and any who fail to renew when their year has expired will have their papers discontinued. No new subscribers can be accepted from this date unless paid in advance.

We respectfully ask that all joint cordially with us in making the cash in advance system an unqualified success, as it is in their own interests to do so.

Signed by the publishers of
The Examiner,
The Herald,
The Patriot,
The Guardian,
The Watchman,
The Prince Edward Islander.
July 23, 1902.

Where Women are Butchers.

Of all occupations, that of a butcher seems one of the least suitable for the fair sex; yet there is at least one country where this trade is entirely monopolized by women, and "no men need apply." That country is Paraguay, where many occupations which among us are invariably assumed by the sterner sex fall to the lot of the women. The cause of this state of things was the heroic war waged by Paraguay more than thirty years ago against the overwhelming forces of Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay combined. This war, which lasted five years, bore many singular points of resemblance to the recent Boer war. It ended in the almost total annihilation of the able bodied male population of the country, and the results may be read in the following figures: Population of Paraguay in 1857, 1,337,439; in 1873 (three years after the termination of the war) it amounted to only 221,079; and of these nearly all were women, children and very old men. When the war was over the people had been reduced to the most abject poverty, and were on the verge of starvation, being driven to such expedients as to eat cats, dogs, and horses. Worse still, owing to the destruction of the male population, perfect anarchy prevailed, and all the work formerly performed by males fell on the fair sex. They rebuilt the houses which had been burned down, tilled the fields, and wove for themselves rough homespun clothing from the cotton grown on their own fields.

To this day the butchers in all parts of Paraguay are women. In the public slaughter-houses the oxen are despatched by men, who sever the spinal column by cutting it with a sharp cutlass just behind the nape of the neck. When the animal falls to the ground, its throat is cut, and it is allowed to bleed to death. This is the only part of the work done by men. The animal is skinned and otherwise prepared by women. Carcasses are then conveyed to the butchers' stalls, where the meat is cut up and saved by women, who are dexterous in the use of the saw and knife. It is then served out to customers, also by women—not generally by weight, but by the piece—and the price is so low that a pound of the best meat may be bought for about a penny. Women of all ages set the part of butchers; some are young and pretty, others old and wrinkled. The women

are great bargain hunters, and keen to pull a new arrival all to pieces in the hope of securing his custom. These women butchers earn good wages, and many of those in business on their own account acquire a modest fortune.

In the larger towns the meat is only allowed to be sold in the public market-places, where stalls (owned by the municipality) are let at auction to the highest bidder. The public have every security that the meat is fresh; for all that is left unsold at night is destroyed by the authorities—a needless precaution in a warm climate. The result is that just previous to closing time there is a great reduction in prices, and a crowd of bargain-hunters appear on the scene—economical housewives, keepers of cheap restaurants, and the like—rather than see the meat thrown away or destroyed, the keepers of the stalls sell remnants at almost any price.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Father Middleton Defends the Friars.

The North American of Philadelphia published, in its issue of July 23, an interview with the Very Rev. Thomas C. Middleton, D. D., O. S. A., on the question which is at present agitating the Catholics of this country so profoundly. Father Middleton is an Augustinian, a member of one of the orders in the Philippines which is coming in for such severe criticism from people who are willing to believe whatever is said about Catholic priests at home or abroad; and while he has never been the subject of a study. From books and interviews with numerous of his brother priests who had resided in the islands he has become familiar with the whole subject. He said:—

"The friars have been greatly calumniated. They are said to be ignorant, immoral and brutal. These are the three great weapons used against them by the 'land-sharks' or crowd, who with eyes to their own aggrandizement, are ready to vilify men who have been benefactors of their race.

"How is it possible for the friars to be ignorant? Priests are not made in a day. No man can become a priest merely by saying such is his desire. On the contrary, he must give eight years to hard study, pass the most severe examinations, and satisfy his superiors in many ways of his fitness for the vocation. It is likely that men who devote 10 many years to studies, covering philosophy, theology, physics, history (sacred and profane), and general literature, can be ignorant? This charge alone ought to be a convincing one, to all fair-minded men that those who accuse the friars of ignorance are urged on by other than honest motives. Furthermore, it usually takes a man several years to learn the three dialects required by the rules of the Mission. In the islands there are about sixty different languages or dialects, and the easiest of them can not be learned in less than three years. These so designated ignorant men have written and published 3,000 books, not all religious, but on history, and every science.

"The next great weapon is immorality. I will refer to our own order. We have had about 1,000 men in the Philippines. I will not claim that all were immune from immorality, but I am sure we have had but few scamp among our people. Our records prove that numbers of our men have lost their reason. There are some peculiar climatic features in the islands that can not be overcome, and many men, when sent to the interior, and living a strenuous life, suddenly break down and become insane. As a proof of this point to the numerous cases of insanity among our troops, a feature never before occurring in any war or locality.

"But if this charge of immorality were true would it not extend to the people? The Filipinos, men and women, are noted for their morality. One proof is that the population increases 100 per cent. every twenty-five years. Such places as houses of ill-repute have been unknown. How is it possible to have a moral people unless their religious instructors are moral?

"Now as to the third charge—brutality. That is simply absurd. If they had been brutal or even harsh with their people they would have been annihilated centuries ago, and never permitted to gain the strength in the affections of the people they now have. Would a body of brutal men establish hospitals, universities, schools, such as can be found in Manila and other important cities? Outside of the Katipunan, meaning, 'The Society of the B others,' and a few friends of Aguinaldo, the friars are revered by the people, and today would be received with the greatest joy by their respective flocks. So

the missionary societies of America might as well know and appreciate the fact that this furor is only a political move to 'loot.'

"No; the Catholic Church is not going to abandon the Philippines; neither are the inhabitants thereof going to forsake their religion. They will welcome peace and restoration of civil authority, and the few men who have been the cause of all the trouble will be buried in oblivion. General Wood found about five men in Havana who were the cause of all the trouble there. He also found that his best allies for restoring order were the much-despised and misrepresented Spanish priests. And so it will be in Manila. The United States authorities will find in the friars the strongest assistants in the restoration of law and order. In that they will be but following the rule of the Catholic Church to sustain legitimate authority wherever found."

It is semi-officially announced that the Holy Father will celebrate the close of his jubilee year by holding a consistory, in the course of which he will create no fewer than six new Cardinals.

How the Church can be more separated from the State than it is in France we cannot easily imagine, says the "London Catholic Times." It is so separated that the State never comes near it except whip in hand.

The accommodation in the State institutions is already taxed to the utmost, writes a Paris correspondent, and they will not be able to provide in September for the additional children who will besiege them on account of the closing of the convent schools. It is estimated that at least 20,000 children will be unable to find school accommodation in September in Paris alone, and as fathers are liable to penalties for not sending their children to school, whether there is accommodation or not, one can easily imagine the happy life which Catholic fathers will have in the autumn in the present temper of the government.

At an invitation of the Queen's hundred Catholic servant girls from all parts of South London were entertained to tea in St. Anne's schools, Vauxhall, the other day. During the proceedings the following telegram was despatched to the royal yacht at Cowes: "One hundred maids assembled for the Queen's tea thank her Majesty for her gracious message and wish the King a speedy recovery." To each of the girls was given a brooch, suitably inscribed and bearing the initials of the Queen, together with a box of chocolate, with a portrait of Her Majesty.

Of the late C. Kegan Paul, the distinguished convert who died the other day in London, we are told that owing to a terrible accident which occurred seven years ago, when he was knocked down by a cab, he suffered a veritable martyrdom before his death, and in addition to that he was for the last six months stone blind. Yet he never complained, he never repined. The concluding lines of his "Reminiscences" run: "Sorrow has come to me in abundance since God gave me grace to enter His Church, but I can bear them better than of old, and the blessing He has given me outweighs them all. May He forgive me that I so long resisted Him, and lead those I love unto the fair land wherein He has brought me to dwell! It will be said, and said with truth, that I am very confident. My experience is that of the blind man in the Gospel, who also was sure. He was still ignorant of much, nor could he fully explain how Jesus opened his eyes, but then he could say with unflinching certainty: 'One thing I know, that whereas I was blind, now I see.'"

What one of the speakers declared to be the largest gathering of priests brought together in the Cleveland Diocese within his memory, perhaps in its history, was assembled at a dinner which celebrated the silver jubilee of the chancellorship of the Rev. George F. Houck. About one hundred and sixty clergymen, including representatives of all parts of the diocese and beyond, were present. The splendid gathering was a striking tribute more eloquent than words to the esteem in which Father Houck is held by his brother priests and a testimony to their appreciation of his fidelity and devotion to duty.

Worthy of the highest praise and emulation is the work of a band of educated laymen who have been giving what are called "Catholic Evidence Lectures" in Hyde Park, London. On a recent Sunday evening the speaker was Mr. R. Raikes Bromage, M. A., who addressed

a large and attentive audience on "The Catholic Bible," and as an example of one who knew how to use the sacred volume, "Venerable Thomas (Haemeiken) a Kempis, C. R. L.," in his "Imitation of Christ." He gave numerous instances of the way in which every encouragement was given to devout Catholics to read their Bible. He related how, when he was a Protestant missionary in the East and wanted a good Arabic Bible, he had to place his prejudices aside and obtain the true Catholic Bible in that language from the Jesuit press. The lecturer's Protestant hearers were greatly astonished to find that their beloved Thomas a Kempis was an Augustinian monk for sixty years, a Catholic priest for fifty-eight years and that he went to Mount St. Agnes first of all to gain the Pope's indulgence, and afterwards how faithfully he obeyed the Pope's interdiction. When the lecture was finished a Quaker came forward from the audience and warmly thanked the lecturer, as he said the Friends held Thomas a Kempis in high repute.

A census of Chicago just completed shows that it has 951 churches. The Catholics stand first in the list with 126 churches. The Methodist Episcopal is second with 82 churches. The Congregational third with 79 and the Baptist fourth with 69.

The following appointments were announced at the novitiate of the Society of Jesus in Frederick, Md.; Rev. John H. O'Rourke, rector and master of novices; Rev. J. J. Hayes, Rector, minister and treasurer; Rev. James Smith, director of Tertian Fathers; Rev. William Clark, prefect of studies and professor of rhetoric; Rev. Francis McNiff, professor of Greek and Latin; position; Rev. Joseph H. Smith, professor of higher Greek and Latin grammar and comparative philology; Rev. John B. Gaffney, spiritual adviser. The scholastics and novices will resume their usual studies with this staff at the novitiate in September and continue perhaps for a few months. Rev. William Walsh, who has charge of the building of the novitiate at St. Andrews-on-the-Hudson, states that he has been greatly handicapped by the lack of mechanics, but he hopes to have a portion of the building sufficiently advanced to enable them to commence moving to their new home the latter part of September or the first part of October.

French literary society in Paris is evidently litigious because a Chicago judge has decided that the works of the greatest French novelists are immoral. They say what does a Chicago judge know about literature anyhow? He may not know much about literature, but his Parisian critics know still less about morality, for the excellent reason that they have never read a clean novel in their lives. There was only one clean novel of considerable literary merit written in France during the whole of last century, and that was written to win a wager, —Casket.

The Outlook, which certainly has no Catholic leaning, thinks that the closing of 2,500 schools in France under the law of Associations, the other day, is a terrible error, and a great blow at the interests of education. The government of France have hardly an intelligent sympathizer in their mad courses. Herefordshire, it has been the mobs of Paris that have done the mischief that has alarmed and shocked the world; but to-day it is the elected rulers who are bringing unspeakable notoriety on the eldest daughter of the Church. —Casket.

If it is true, as is generally stated, that the father of Cardinal Gotti was a dock laborer in Genoa, is only show how essentially demerit is recognized in the Church wherein merit is recognized, and men of humble origin may aspire to, and reach, the highest honor.—S. H. Review.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

"I suffered dreadfully from rheumatism, but have been completely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, for which I am deeply grateful." Miss FRANCES SMITH, Prescott, Ont.

"I had an attack of the grip which left me weak and helpless and suffering from rheumatism. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and this medicine has entirely cured me. I have no hesitation in saying it saved my life." M. J. McDONALD, Trenton, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Removes the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can take it.