

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1902

Vol. XXXI, No. 27

A Letter to the Public

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The Leading GROCERY

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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Try us for Flour

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

PHONE 283

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.

See for Yourself

It is self-evident safe to take entirely for granted what anyone may say about the quality of Seeds they sell. Perhaps every firm think they have good reason for believing theirs are the best; but this should not satisfy you, you must depend on your own judgment. We have a large supply on hand, and it will pay you to see our Seeds and judge for yourself.

JOHN McKENNA.

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, \$300,000,000.00.
Lowest Rates. Prompt Settlements.

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Agent.

JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A. LL. B.
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, etc.
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND
Over — London House Building.

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

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Barrister, Solicitor, Notary,
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BARRISTER-AT-LAW
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CAMERON BLOCK,
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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. Agency, Charlottetown.

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ENEAS A. MACDONALD,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian, Great West Life Insurance Co.
Office, Great George St.
Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown
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MONEY TO LOAN.

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 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 manufacturer's 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.

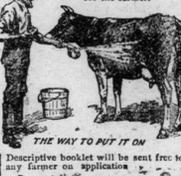
April 2 1902.

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOMESEEKERS EXCURSIONS

To the Canadian Northwest
Second-Class Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Charlottetown, P. E. I.

To Winnipeg, Estevan, Moosomon, Swan River, To Regina, Moosejaw, Yorkton, Prince Albert, McLeod, Calgary, Red Deer, Strathcona, \$31.55, \$33.55, \$38.55, \$43.55

Tickets good going June 25th and July 16th. Good to Return two months from date of issue. Further particulars on application to C. B. FOSTER, D.P.A., O.P.R. St. John, N. B.



Cow-Ease
(Trade Mark Registered.)
MEANS MORE MILK
FROM THE COW AND
MORE MONEY
FOR THE FARMER.

THE WAY TO PUT IT ON
Descriptive booklet will be sent free to any farmer on application.

COW-EASE Will keep the Flies off Cows.

If a cow spends half her time fighting flies she cannot give as much milk. Cow-Ease saves time for the cow and money for the owner. Cow-Ease will not blister the skin. It will not make the milk smell or taste. If a cow eats more she gives more milk. Cow-Ease keeps the flies off and lets her feed. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

If your dealer does not keep it we will send you a gallon can freight prepaid for \$1.00.
Dodd & Rogers,
SOLE AGENTS FOR P. E. ISLAND.

Sovereigns and Their Rings.

While finger rings are among the most ancient emblems of rank, as has been shown by the fact that in the Khedival Museum, at Cairo, and at the British Museum, in London, there are to be seen some found in tombs dating from the Pharaoh of the exodus, there are only two monarchical countries that have retained the ring as an integral portion of the regalia of their rulers. The "Ex-Attache" in the "New York Tribune," writes "One of these is Russia, while the other is Great Britain, and it is worthy of note that in each of these cases the investiture of the sovereign with the ring is held to endow him with majesty of a more sacred character than that conferred by the placing of the crown upon his head. The Kings of England, like the Emperors of Russia, claim to be not only the temporal monarchs, but likewise the summus episcopus; that is to say, the chief Bishop and head of the State church of his country.

The investiture of King Edward with the ring will, indeed, precede the placing of the crown upon his head, as the Archbishop of Canterbury puts the ring upon the fourth finger of the monarch's right hand, he will exclaim: "Receive this ring, the assign of the kingly dignity, and of the defence of the Catholic faith, that as you are this day consecrated head of this kingdom and people, so enriched in faith and abounding in good works, you may reign with Him who is King of Kings, and whom we honor and glory, forever and ever, amen."

The ring in question consists of a large table ruby, on which the cross of St. George is engraved, set in plain gold. The stone is reset for each successive sovereign, and while it is known as "King Edward's ring," there is no truth whatsoever in the story according to which it dates from the time of Edward the Confessor. True, there was formerly a ring used at the coronation of English sovereigns; which, according to popular legend, is said to have reached Edward the Confessor from St. John the Evangelist. Edward, it is said, was one day asked for alms by a "fayre" old man, and having no money, drew his ring from his finger and bestowed it upon the mendicant. Some years afterward two pilgrims travelling in the Holy Land were met by a "fayre" ancient man with wayte bear for age, who asked them what they were, and whence they came. On learning that they were English pilgrims, he talked to them of the "welfare and holynesse" of their King Edward, and when leaving them he told them who he was and said: "I am St. John the Evangelist, and say ye unto Edward, your King, that I greet him well by the token that he gave me, this ring with his own hands, which ring ye shall deliver to him again," and when he had delivered to them "the ring," he departed from them suddenly.

This ring of Edward the Confessor, whatever its origin, was preserved in his shrine at Westminster as a sacred relic. But it disappeared at the time of the Commonwealth, having perhaps been consigned to the melting pot of Oliver Cromwell, and the one now in existence dates only from the time of Charles II. It must not be confounded with another of the crown jewels which was the favorite ring of Mary, Queen of Scots, and that is likewise set with a ruby. It was sent by her at her death to the sea-ford at the castle at Fotheringay to her son, James I., from whom it passed to his son, Charles I., who on going to his execution at Whitehall, handed it to Bishop Juxon, his spiritual adviser, and requested him to give it to his son James, Duke of York. When the latter was deprived of his throne he carried it off with him to Versailles, and eventually it passed into the hands of his grandson, Cardinal Prince Henry of York, who bequeathed it along with a number of other equally historic Stewart relics to King George IV, in return for the latter's generosity in granting to him, the last of the Stewart line, an annuity of \$25,000 a year.

There has always been a certain amount of speculation as to what was meant by the "fourth" finger, and this uncertainty about the matter led to an awkward contretemps at the coronation of Queen Victoria. The authorities of the Royal College of Heralds assumed that the fourth finger was the smallest and last of the hand, and had made the coronation ring to fit the Queen's little finger. The Archbishop of Canterbury, however, declared that the thumb counted as the first finger, and consequently insisted that the proper moment during the coronation in placing the ring by main force upon the third finger of the Queen's hand. He took the ground

that any departure from the ritual in the matter might impair the validity of the ceremony of the coronation. The putting of the ring on the third finger of the Queen was only accomplished with considerable difficulty and at the cost of much pain which, as time went on, increased to such an extent that at length the young sovereign could endure it no longer.

The use of the ring by the members of the Roman Catholic and orthodox hierarchy dates back to the earliest day of the Christian era, and already at the Council of Orleans, held in A. D. 511, the ring is mentioned in conjunction with the pastoral staff and the stole as part of the insignia of the episcopal dignity. In 1194 the Pope Innocent III. definitely settled the fashion of the episcopaling, ordaining that it should be of solid gold and set with a precious stone, on which nothing was to be inscribed. Toward the end of the thirteenth century the episcopal ring was enriched by the addition of precious stones set around the principal one. At the consistory in which the Pope opens the mouths of the new Cardinals, it is the custom for him to confer upon each a ring. This practice dates from about the twelfth century. These Cardinals' rings are of gold, set with a sapphire, denoting the high priesthood and the regal dignity. Prelates, according to the writings of the fathers of the Church, never wear rings, because it is their place to "seal the mystery of the Scriptures and the sacrament of the Church to the people, and to reveal them to the lowly."

With the Pope as with the English King and the Russian Czar, the investiture with the ring precedes the coronation, and is indeed the more important ceremony of the two. For whereas the coronation does not take place until several days after the termination of the conclave, the placing of the "Fisherman's" ring upon the finger of the successful candidate immediately follows his election, and is considered to endow him with Pontifical authority. The "Fisherman's" ring is made new for every Pope, and derives its name from the fact that it is engraved with the figure of St. Peter in a fisherman's boat, around which is inscribed the name of the reigning Pontiff.

The use of the "Fisherman's" ring is almost as ancient as the history of the Papacy, and it is employed to seal all the more important bulls and briefs. It is the one seal the Pope invariably retains in his own possession from the time of his election until the moment of his death, the signets and seals and stamps for the sealing of documents of minor importance being intrusted to certain Cardinals and other prelates. As soon as a Pope breathes his last, the Secretary of State in his role of Perfect of the Apostolic Palace, informs the Cardinal Camerlingo, who thereupon, attended by certain members of the Papal household, proceeds to the death chamber and, after a short prayer removes the white cambric cloth from the face of the dead man. Striking the forehead of the latter lightly three times in succession with a small silver mallet, calling him by his Christian name, he then turns to those present and exclaims: "The Pope is really dead," whereupon all kneel and the Cardinal recites the "De Profundis."

At its conclusion, the Master of the Household removes the "Fisherman's" ring from the finger of the dead Pontiff, and hands it to the Camerlingo, who proceeds to the death chamber and, after a short prayer removes the white cambric cloth from the face of the dead man. Striking the forehead of the latter lightly three times in succession with a small silver mallet, calling him by his Christian name, he then turns to those present and exclaims: "The Pope is really dead," whereupon all kneel and the Cardinal recites the "De Profundis."

At the laying of the corner-stone of St. Agnes' parochial school, in Cleveland, the other day, Bishop Horstmann reiterated his profound belief in the paramount necessity of Catholic education. It was more important than the church because its existence meant the vitality of faith, and without it the churches would soon be empty. Intelligent non-Catholics, he pointed out, beginning to realize that the Catholic position on the subject of education is the right position, as they have already realized that the church alone is right on the subject of divorce.

A pleasant reminder of the good work being done by the International Catholic Truth Society is contained in the following paragraph from the annual report of the New York Society for the suppression of vice: "A complaint came to our office in the summer that a woman, lecturing against Roman Catholic institutions in a public hall in Brooklyn was selling to young girls, young men and women, a most obscene book. A copy was procured. It was found to be a book that had been legally suppressed by the courts both in England and in this country. The lecturer fled the State after warrants had been issued for her arrest. She subsequently sent to our office 1,113 books and forty nine electro plates, with orders to have the same destroyed, which was done later. The woman was Margaret Shephard, and the power behind the prosecution was the I. O. T. S.

receiving the homage of those present, returns the ring to the Camerlingo, in order to have engraved thereon the name which he has taken as Pontiff and by which he desires to figure in the annals of the Church.

The coronation ring of King Edward has been sometimes known as the "wedding ring of England" on the understanding that it was emblematic of the union between the sovereign and his kingdom. Some writers, indeed, insist that the rings of Popes and prelates are indicative of the fact that they are wedded to the Church. In fact, the matrimonial idea has always been associated in some way or another with the rings of office, and it may be remembered that in the days of the old Republic of Venice, its doges were invested on their inauguration, with two rings, one of which they retained while the other they cast with much pomp and ceremony into the sea from the prow of the great state galley, in order to signify the fact that Venice was the bride of the Adriatic.

According to the figures given to the press by the Civil Governor of Madrid, six thousand religious associations registered in Spain between April 9 and June 10.

Senorita Victoria Avellana, who took the veil last spring in the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Confians, near Paris, is the daughter of a former President of the Argentine Republic.

The Pope is anxious concerning the health of Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, who continues ill. His Holiness has telegraphed, inquiring how the Cardinal is progressing.

In Cleveland on Sunday last Bishop Horstmann laid the corner-stone of the Church of St. Columbkille, which is to be a splendid structure, 155 feet long and 94 feet wide, in the Romanesque style of architecture.

The first religious reception of Polish Sisters ever held in this country took place the other day in St. Stanislaus' Church, St. Louis, Mo., Rev. U. Stanowski, pastor. The Sisters are of the Third Order of St. Francis. They will teach the parochial schools in Polish parishes. Archbishop Keen officiated at the reception.

Very Rev. F. X. Specht, who has just been made a domestic prelate by the Holy Father, is one of the oldest priests in the Diocese of Columbus, having been ordained over thirty-five years. He has been pastor of St. Mary's Church, Columbus, for twenty-nine years, previous to which he was assistant at Holy Cross, and for twenty years he has been vicar general of the diocese.

Among the most recent reports from Rome is one announcing that Queen Natalis, ex-Queen of Serbia, has by a recent will bequeathed all her wealth and possessions, comprising 4,000,000 francs, or \$300,000, to a convent of French nuns, thereby disinheriting her son, King Alexander of Serbia. This testamentary disposition has provoked genuine consternation in the political circles of that country.

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Father Bernard Vaughan, S. J., of London was given a verdict for £300 in an action for libel which he brought against the "Rock." Commenting on the verdict, the "Catholic Times," of London, says: "The vituperation and violence with which the 'Rock' has been carrying on a campaign against the Jesuits have far exceeded the bounds of legitimate controversy. The Jesuit, it appears to us, have been much too patient. It is time the vilification were checked, and the result of the action taken by Father Bernard Vaughan will, we feel sure, have a wholesome effect. It will teach Catholic priests that when they are unjustly attacked they may trust a British jury, sense of fair play in claiming damages, and to the Protestant religious press it will give the lesson that in controversy greater restraint must be exercised for the future."

The encyclical letter on the Holy Eucharist, "Mitrae Caritatis," which has just been addressed to the Catholic hierarchy of the world, is one of the most important documents published by the Holy Father in the course of his long pontificate. The Holy Father recalls how he has given his approval to institutes and sodalities engaged in the promotion of Perpetual Adoration, has encouraged Eucharistic congresses, and to all engaged in such work has assigned as heavenly protector St. Paschal Baylon, who was distinguished for his devotion towards the Mystery of the Eucharist. His Holiness then gives a beautiful exposition of the benefits that follow from the adoration and reception of Our Blessed Lord in the Holy Eucharist, and points out that this devotion, which he is happy to observe, has been extending in recent years, is the sovereign remedy for the spiritual indifference and the other evils of the age. Whilst expressing his satisfaction with what has been done of late for the increase of devotion to our Lord in the Blessed Eucharist, the Holy Father in his encyclical urges that Catholics must not be content with this. Their zeal must be ever active. Inconspicuous and unobtrusive, such as Eucharistic sodalities, the prayers of the Forty Hours, solemn processions and visits to the tabernacle, have fallen into disuse, they are to be revived. In this connection every step is to be taken that piety and prudence suggest. But above all the ecclesiastical authorities should strive to make the practice of frequenting the Eucharist table to flourish again in every part of the Catholic world. To this end they should seek to free the minds of adversaries from prejudices and to rid others of vain fears and pretexts for abstention.

Eugene Field's Night Wind.
Have you ever heard the wind go
"Yooooooo?"
"It seems a pitiful sound to hear!
It seems to chill you through and through
With a strange and speechless fear.
'Tis the voice of the night that
broods outside
When folks should to asleep,
And many and many's the time I've
cried
To the darkness brooding far and wide
Over the land and the deep;
"Whom you want, O lonely night,
"Whom you want, O long hours
through?"
And the night would say in its
ghostly way:
"Yooooooo!"
"Yooooooo!"
"Yooooooo!"
My mother told me long ago
(When I was a little lad)
That when the night went walking so,
Somebody had been bad;
And then when I was snug in bed,
Whither I had been sent,
With the blankets pulled round my
head,
I'd think of what my mother'd said,
And wonder what by the mean-
ing of it
And "Who's been bad to-day?" I'd
ask
Of the wind that hoarsely blew,
And the voice would say in the mean-
ingly way:
"Yooooooo!"
"Yooooooo!"
"Yooooooo!"
That this was true I must allow—
You'd not believe it, though!
Yes, though I'm quite a model now,
I was not always so.
And if you doubt what things I say,
Suppose you made the test:
Suppose, when you've been had some
day
And up to bed are sent away
From the mother and the rest—
Suppose you ask, "Who has been
bad?"
And then you'll hear what's true:
For the wind will moan in its cruel
tone:
"Yooooooo!"
"Yooooooo!"
"Yooooooo!"