The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4, 1901. Vol. XXX, No 49

ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?

ALL CASES OF

DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE

by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.

HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.

F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:

BALTIMORE, Md., March 30, 1901.

Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion.

About five years ago my right ear began to sing, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.

I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.

Then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain Very truly yours,

F. A. WERMAN, 730 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation.

Examination and advice free. **YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME** at a nominal cost.

INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

Fur Collarette Free

Don't pay out good money for a beautiful Fur Collarette when we are giving them away free to quickly introduce our **New Life Pills.** We guarantee to do exactly as we say, and every honest person who will sell only 8 Boxes of our **New Life Pills** (a grand remedy for all impure and weak conditions of the blood, indigestion, stomach trouble, headache, constipation, nervous disorder, rheumatism, female weaknesses and irregularities), will receive our generous offer of this beautiful **Fur Collarette,** made of Black Baltic Seal, yoke of Black Astrachan **Fur,** six Marten Tails, satin lined, with one half dozen lovely white handkerchiefs trimmed with valenciennes lace with scalloped edge, and a beautiful Ladies' Pocket Book, all leather, handsomely decorated, with coin compartment and silver metal frame, which we give absolutely **Free** for selling the 8 boxes of Pills. **We ask no money in advance, we trust you if you agree to sell only 8 boxes of our grand remedy, the New Life Pills.** Send at once your name and post office address plainly and we send you 8 Boxes of our Pills, postpaid. Sell them at 25 cents a box. These are our regular 50 cent sizes. They are easy to sell, when sold send us the money, $2.00, and we guarantee, if you comply with the offer we send to every one taking advantage of this advertisement, this beautiful **Fur Collarette** will be given absolutely **Free.** The **Fur Collarette** is exactly as shown in picture, it has high storm collar, six Marten Tails, is handsomely trimmed, with satin linings and nicely padded. We are an old and reliable concern and guarantee all our premiums exactly as represented. Our customers write us they are delighted with their premiums and cannot see how we can give such large premiums for such little work. We are determined to introduce our **New Life Pills** into every household, and this is the way we are advertising.

Samples of the hundreds of testimonials we are daily receiving:

NEW LIFE REMEDY CO.—Many thanks to you for the lovely premium I received, they are very handsome. I beg you to accept my thanks. Your Pills are a splendid medicine, and I will do all I can to introduce them. MRS. BRUCE GRANT, Canterbury Sta., York Co., P.E.I.

NEW LIFE REMEDY CO.—I received your beautiful presents and also the second lot of Pills I asked you for. I showed your presents to my friends, they thought they were splendid. Your Pills are easy to sell and they are doing a great deal of good in this neighborhood. Yours very truly, PEARL E. DE LORICA, Tracadie Sta., N.S.

N.B.—Don't miss this opportunity, write to-day; all who have received these beautiful presents are delighted.

Address: NEW LIFE REMEDY CO., BOX 709, TORONTO, ONT.

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:x:

We will sell the balance of our

China,

Crockery,

Glassware, &c.

At further reduced prices.

The assortment consists of China Tea Sets (44 pieces), China Dinner Sets, Semi Porcelain Dinner Sets, Lemonade Sets, Table Sets, Tumblers, Lamps, etc.

We are having a big run on our Tea Sets, Gold Band Sets, and very best value ever offered in town—never sold at such prices. Don't be content with mere words. Look into the matter.

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Queen Street.

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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.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public Auction, in front of the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, on Saturday, the Twenty-first day of December, A. D. 1901, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twelfth day of May, A.D. 1890, and made between Richard Cahill, of Cahill's Road, in Township No. Fifty-five, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, Farmer, of the one part, and Credit-Foncier Franco-Canadien, of the other part:

All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township No Forty-two, in King's County, in the said Island, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the South side of Bay River, at the northeast angle of land formerly in the occupation of John Ryan, and now in the possession of James Welsh; thence south fifty degrees west to the division line of Townships Numbers forty-two and fifty-five; thence east fifteen chains and fifty links; thence north fifty degrees east to the River; thence along the river to the place of commencement, containing an area of sixty-six acres of land, a little more or less.

Also all that other tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township Number fifty-five, in King's County, in the said Island, bounded as follows, that is to say: On the east by land now or formerly in possession of George Robertson, on the south by land in the possession of John Cahill, and on the west by the Central Line Road of Lot fifty-five, and on the north by land now or formerly in possession of the aforesaid George Robertson, containing an area of fifty acres of land, a little more or less.

If the said property is not sold at the time and place aforesaid, the same will thereafter be sold by private contract.

For further particulars apply at the office of Æneas A. McDonald, Solicitor, Great George Street, Charlottetown.

Dated this Fourteenth day of November, A. D. 1901.

CREDIT-FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIEN, Mortgagees.

Nov. 20—31

BOOKS

For the Holidays

Boys' Own
Girls' Own
Young England
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The Prize
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Henty and Ballantyne Books for Boys
Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymn Books
Beautiful new Binding in all the Poets
"The Right of Way," by Gilbert Parker
"The Eternal City," by Hall Caine
"The Crisis," by Weston Churchill

A few copies of last year's Girls' and Boys' Annuals at bargain prices.

Haszard —AND— Moore,

Sunnyside Bookstore.

If all Furniture Were the same

It would not matter wher you buy. But the kind you find in THIS STORE is different. Different in appearance and finish different in construction and design; different in workmanship and materials used; and different (that is a lot lower) in price. Call and see our large line of bedroom furniture.

John Newson

JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A., LL B.

Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,

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FOR SALE.

The House and Lot at Head of St. Peter's Bay, lately occupied by Charles McLean, and adjoining the premises of Lestock Anderson, E-q.

This would be a good locality for a mechanic or for a boarding house. Terms easy. Apply to

ÆNEAS A. MacDONALD.

Ch'town, April 10, 1901 tf.

Calendar for Dec., 1901.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter, 2nd, 5h. 40m., evg.
New Moon, 10 h, 10h. 53m., evg.
First Quarter, 18th, 4h. 35m., evg.
Full Moon, 25th, 8h. 16m. m.

D M	Day of Week.	Sun rises	Sun Sets	High Water morn	High Water After'n
		h. m	h. m	h. m.	h. m.
1	Sunday	7 32	4 9	2 09	15 51
2	Monday	33	9	3 10	16 44
3	Tuesday	34	8	4 21	17 38
4	Wednesday	35	8	5 48	18 31
5	Thursday	36	8	7 05	19 21
6	Friday	37	8	8 09	20 06
7	Saturday	38	8	9 03	20 47
8	Sunday	39	8	9 52	21 23
9	Monday	40	8	10 36	21 52
10	Tuesday	41	8	11 16	22 18
11	Wednesday	42	8	11 53	22 45
12	Thursday	43	9	12 29	23 19
13	Friday	43	9	13 06	23 59
14	Saturday	44	9	.. ..	13 44
15	Sunday	45	9	0 45	14 24
16	Monday	46	10	1 34	15 07
17	Tuesday	46	10	2 31	15 53
18	Wednesday	47	11	3 38	16 42
19	Thursday	47	12	4 49	17 34
20	Friday	47	13	6 04	18 30
21	Saturday	48	13	7 25	19 26
22	Sunday	48	14	8 43	20 16
23	Monday	48	15	9 48	21 03
24	Tuesday	48	15	10 47	21 50
25	Wednesday	49	16	11 41	22 40
26	Thursday	49	16	12 30	23 31
27	Friday	49	17	.. ..	13 15
28	Saturday	49	18	0 23	13 57
29	Sunday	49	18	1 15	14 38
30	Monday	49	19	2 11	15 18
31	Tuesday	7 49	4 20	3 12	15 59

Canadian Pacific Railway

Tourist Sleepers — Travel in Comfort.

Tourist Sleepers leave Montreal every Thursday at 9.30 a. m., through without change to

VANCOUVER, B. C.,

Carrying passengers for all points en route.

For rates to all points in the Canadian North West, British Columbia and Pacific Coast points, and to

CALIFORNIA,

Via British Columbia or via Chicago, also to all other United States points, write to

A. J. HEATH, D. P. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

ÆNEAS A. MACDONALD,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien, Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., Great West Life Assurance Co

Office, Great George St.

Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown

Nov 21, 1892—1y

A. E. ARSENAULT. H. R. McKENZIE

ARSENAULT & McKENZIE

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

(Late of the firms of Charles Russe & Co., and F. V. Knox, London, Eng.)

OFFICES—Cameron Block, Charlottetown.

Aug. 20, 1899—y

JAMES H. REDDIN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

CAMERON BLOCK,

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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.

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HYNDMAN & CO.

Agents.

Queen St, Dec. 21, 1898.

FIRE INSURANCE,

LIFE INSURANCE.

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Combined Assets of above Companies, $300,000,000.00.

Lowest Rates, Prompt Settlements.

JOHN McEACHERN, Agent.

Parish Schools in New Zealand.

(Correspondence of The Catholic Standard and Times.)

New Zealand, October 15.

In my private letters I dealt with the substantial progress made by the Church in the Australian Colonies, especially during the latter half of the nineteenth century. True, indeed, it had been a hard struggle during many years for priests and people. The Catholics were, comparatively speaking, the poorest section of the community, and whilst many of the non-Catholic denominations, with the encouragement of Governors and government officials when the various States which now comprise the Commonwealth of Australia were Crown Colonies, were able to secure ample endowments of land for church and school purposes, the Catholic body had practically to commence at the very beginning and purchase sites for churches and schools, build these and then pay for the education of their own children, whilst at the same time they had to contribute through the medium of general taxation to the education of the children of their more wealthy non-Catholic neighbors.

For a time, after many of the States had received self-government, a system of capitalization prevailed, and the Catholic schools received so much per head for children that passed certain standards. The secularist then came upon the scene and said that the State had no business to teach religion, and that it was doing this when it subsidized denominational schools. In this he was strongly supported by a large section of the Protestant community, chiefly the nonconformists who fondly imagined that if State aid were withdrawn the Catholic schools would eventually have to be abandoned, and thus a deadly blow would be struck at the Church. No sooner was the secular system established than our co-religionists put their shoulders to the wheel and not only maintained their then existing schools, but have been building up and extending their school system ever since, and that was about thirty years ago, so that today there are few places in the Colonies where you will not find a Catholic primary school side by side with a State institution, and doing just as good, if not often better, work.

ACKNOWLEDGING THEIR FAILURE.

After thirty years' experience of the doubtful benefits of secular education many non-Catholics are beginning to realize the evils which result from banishing the name of God from the school room. Many of our young colonials are growing up without any adequate knowledge of Christianity, except what had been picked up for an hour or so at the Sunday school. Of course there are many children who never attend Sunday school and consequently whose minds are almost a blank as far as the fundamentals of the Christian religion are concerned. Hence it is that ministers and others are in many places trying to get up an agitation in favor of Bible reading in the public schools. Had they gone about this matter in a straightforward manner they would command the respect of those who differ from them; but no, they are attempting to forward their scheme by means of sectarian appeals. They, forgetting or ignoring the motives which actuated the originators of the secular system, blame the Catholics for keeping the Bible out of the public schools, and ask the populace if they are to be dictated to by a minority, an ignorant, priest-ridden minority. The absurdity of the statement that secularism in education was due directly or indirectly to the influence of the Catholic Church is apparent to every thinking man in the community, but, then, there is no need to be accurate in your statements nor logical in your deductions when making an appeal to bigotry. There is nothing which tends more to convince your opponents of the sincerity of your professions than to be able to show them that you are prepared to make sacrifices in support of your principles. The Catholics of these Colonies have made generous sacrifices on behalf of the Christian education of their children, but where is the other denomination that has done anything worth mentioning? Even now non-Catholic ministers have the privilege at stated times of going into the State schools and imparting religious instruction to the children, but even this concession has not been taken advantage of except in rare instances. They are not prepared even to make this sacrifice, but they are ready and willing to entrust to the State the responsibility of teaching children the elements of Christianity.

HALF A MILLION STERLING PER ANNUM

Last year there were in these Colonies nearly 800 Catholic primary schools, with an attendance of about 113,000 children. Now, as it costs the State close on £5 per head to educate children in the public schools, it will be seen at a glance that the Catholic body saves the taxpayers of the Australian Colonies over half a million sterling per annum by educating their own children. But this is only a tithe of what our co-religionists are doing for the cause of education. They have 130 boarding schools for girls, 160 superior day schools, in addition to orphanages of various kinds where the waifs and strays and the homeless and neglected are trained to be useful members of society. The charitable institutions of all kinds, including Magdalen homes, hospitals, hospices for incurables, asylums for the deaf and dumb, foundling homes, number 75. Higher education is also well provided for, each of the ecclesiastical provinces having two or more of such institutions within its borders. Sydney has 8; Melbourne, 5; Adelaide, 2; Queensland, 3 and New Zealand 2. In addition to these there are seminaries and ecclesiastical colleges in various centres, where those who are blessed with a vocation are educated for the priesthood. St. Patrick's ecclesiastical college in the Archdiocese of Sydney has been built and equipped at a cost of close on £70,000 ($350,000)

In judging of our progress in these Colonies the fact should not be lost sight of that what we have done is the work of the past fifty years or so. Until then the Church might be said to have been, figuratively speaking, in the Catacombs. Until the middle of the last century, that is, within the memory of many of our old settlers, it was practically a struggle for existence outside one or two of the principal centres. Had we, like the other denominations, sacrificed our conscientious convictions and sent our children to the public schools, what immense sums of money would have been available for church building all over the Colonies! During the last fifty years we must have spent many millions in the building and maintenance of our primary schools. In our archdiocese alone that of Melbourne, in the period 1873-1893, nearly three-quarters of a million pounds sterling (about $3,750,000) were spent in the cause of Catholic primary education, and even this immense outlay did not represent all that had been done on behalf of education; for, in addition, the complete working order of twenty superior schools and two colleges had to be provided for. In the same archdiocese the Sisters of the Good Shepherd have expended in buildings alone since their introduction in 1863 no less a sum than £110,000 (over half a million dollars.)

TRIUMPH OF CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

In these days mere assertions count for little, and if we desire that our statements should be accepted as indisputable facts, we must be prepared to back them up by figures. To assert that the Catholics of these Colonies are holding their own, notwithstanding the heavy handicap, competition with the generously endowed State schools, without advancing any proof in support of such an assertion, might leave room for doubt. Here, however, is the latest proof to hand:

The results of the New South Wales University junior examinations were made known the other day, and out of the 690 odd passes, nearly 140 were credited to Catholic schools and colleges. As the Catholics are in the ratio of one to five in that State, it will be seen that they fully maintained their proportion in these examinations. This is all the more creditable when we remember that the State schools have relatively a much larger number of pupils to draw upon than the Catholic schools. The State schools are frequented by the children of people who are better off in the world than the parents of Catholic children, and consequently the former are left at school for a longer period than the latter, which in itself gives a decided advantage to the State institutions.

"GOD'S ARMY OF CHARITY."

As I said before, the activity of the Catholics of these Colonies is not confined to building churches and schools, for on all sides we see hospitals, homes and asylums conducted by devoted religious for the reception of those who stand in need of corporal or spiritual ministration. Take the Archdiocese of Sydney, with its Catholic population of 150,000, and see what has been done there in half a century by way of works of charity. There are six orphanages, one reformatory, two industrial schools and homes for learning trades, fever hospitals, one of which has accommodation for over 200 patients; one sanitarium, one hospital for the dying, one foundling hospital, one home for the aged poor, one home for the blind, two Magdalene retreats, one servants home, one home for mental invalids, one night refuge and a home for aged and infirm priests. Similar work is being done in other centres; those afflicted in body or mind, those who have strayed from the paths of virtue, those who have been dealt with unkindly by fortune in their declining years are tended and cared for and nursed by communities of religious who have been very aptly styled "God's Army of Charity." During the first three years of the episcopate of Cardinal Moran eight religious orders were introduced and nearly £300,000 expended in religious undertakings in the Archdiocese of Sydney, and this, too, in a period of financial depression.

J. W. K.

Rheumatism

No other disease makes one feel so old. It stiffens the joints, produces lameness, and makes every motion painful.

It is sometimes so bad as wholly to disable, and it should never be neglected.

M. J. McDonald, Trenton, Ont., had it after a severe attack of the grip; Mrs. Hattie Turner, Bolivar, Mo., had it so severely she could not lift anything and could scarcely get up or down stairs; W. H. Shepard, Sandy Hook, Conn., was laid up with it, was cold even in July, and could not dress himself.

According to testimonials voluntarily given, these sufferers were permanently relieved, as others have been, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which corrects the acidity of the blood on which rheumatism depends and builds up the whole system.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation. Price 25 cents.

You may Snap your Fingers at Dyspepsia

There is a quality in Royal Baking Powder, coming from the purity and wholesomeness of its ingredients, which promotes digestion. Food raised by it will not distress. This peculiarity of Royal has been noted by hygienists and physicians, and they accordingly recommend it in the preparation of food, especially for those of delicate digestion.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Fresh testimony is continually cropping up that the Catholic missionaries in the Philippines did splendid work whilst those islands were under Spanish rule. When the starry flag of Uncle Sam was set up there, Protestantism, at least that kind of it which waddles along a half century behind the best Protestant opinion, shrieked with joy that the preachers would at last have an opportunity of bringing into that country some ideas of freedom, and of spreading the light which has so dazzled generations of people to the extent that they have been unable to see the truth. Well, the Filipinos had their own ideas of freedom, and they are still working at those ideas. Also, they did not appreciate light of the kind we have just referred to and the shedding of it has been the most difficult task which American Protestantism ever proposed to itself. The Philippines have been visited not alone by soldiers whose aim was to kill, and by preachers whose aim was to proselytize and misrepresent, but also by eminent and educated men, who went there no doubt, with prejudice strong upon them, and whose testimony is all the more valuable because they have given just reports, despite that prejudice. Their words have been placed before the public from time to time, and still they are being confirmed and corroborated. The words of Congressman Shafroth who recently returned from Manila are given by a contemporary as follows:

"When I find behind the prescription desks of the numerous drugstores of the islands, even when kept by Americans and Englishmen, Filipinos compounding medicines taken from bottles labeled in Latin; when I see behind the counters of banks having large capital, natives acting as bookkeepers and as receiving and paying tellers; when I find them as merchants and clerks in almost all lines of business, as telegraph operators and ticket agents, conductors and engineers upon railroads, as musicians rendering upon almost all instruments, high-class music; when I am told that they alone make the observations and intricate calculations at the Manila observatory, and that prior to the insurrection there were 2,100 schools in the islands, and 5,000 students in attendance at the Manila university; when I find the better class living in good, substantial, and sometimes elegant houses, and many of them pursuing professional occupations, I cannot but conclude that it is a base slander to compare these people to the Apaches or other American Indians."

No one does so compare them, of course, except some utterly ignorant fanatics who are wholly unfit to be trusted to give evidence where the Catholic Church, or anything pertaining to her work, comes into the question. Mr. Shafroth goes on to say that of the 8,000,000 inhabitants of the Philippines, 5,869,000 are Christians, and that this is a greater proportion than in the United States.—Casket.

England stands far and away in the worst position of all the English-speaking countries in respect to the relative proportions of the Catholics and the general population. Whilst Scotland can claim about one-tenth of her inhabitants as Catholics, [illegible] United States about one-sixth, Canada nearly half and Australia about one-fifth, the Catholics form scarcely more than one twentieth of the people in England.

The few hours in the year when Parisians are prepared to set aside the ordinary business of life in order to think of their dead have just seen the Paris cemeteries centres of life and movement. These cities of tombs were visited by as many as 114,646 persons on the day of All Souls, and by a still greater number on the preceding day. Allowing for the purely curious minded here and there, and for the Frenchly theatrical character of certain tombs, the aspect of these cemetries on the feasts of All Saints and All Souls was unequivocally religious and strikingly impressive. People went to think and to pray; bright colors were eschewed; the majority of the feminine sex wore black.

At the recent semi-annual meeting of the Catholic Truth Society of England Cardinal Vaughan said that a great many Catholics had been scared by the present violence of their opponents and imagined that the Church was losing ground in England. He had been somewhat under that impression himself. A short time ago he directed the priests of his diocese to send him a return of the number of converts in the diocese during the past year, expecting to find that there would be considerable falling off as compared with the previous year, but to his surprise he found that the number had increased by 300, the figures being 1,500 last year, as compared with 1,200 the year before. They had, therefore, no need to fear the noise and bluster of their opponents. Let them keep a good temper and meet their antagonists with argument rather than with abuse.

In England conversions to the true faith have been largely among the educated classes. The statistics, as compiled by W. Gordan Gorman some years ago, make the list as follows: Anglican clergymen, 446; Anglican Sisters, 37; peers, 27; members of the nobility, 417; baronets, 32; the medical profession, 60; army officers, 205; naval officers, 39; the legal profession, 129; authors, poets and journalists, 162; public officials, 90; from Oxford University, 445; from Cambridge University, 213; from Trinity College, Dublin, 23, and from other universities, 40. Of these converts 448 have become priests, either regular or secular, and 130 have become nuns. The simple enumeration of these figures makes a most powerful argument for the drawing power of the old Mother Church.

British Troop Oil Liniment is without exception the most effective remedy for Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Open Sores, Rheumatism, Bites, Stings of Insects, etc. A large bottle 25c.