

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1901.

Vol. XXX, No. 40

## Calendar for Oct., 1901.

MOON'S CHANGES  
Last Quarter, 4th, 4h. 5m. evg.  
New Moon, 12th, 9h. 11m. m.  
First Quarter, 20th, 1h. 58m. evg.  
Full Moon, 27th, 1h. 6m. m.

Day of Week	Sun	Morn	High	Water
1 Tuesday	6	7	8	9
2 Wednesday	8	9	10	11
3 Thursday	10	11	12	13
4 Friday	12	13	14	15
5 Saturday	13	14	15	16
6 Sunday	15	16	17	18
7 Monday	16	17	18	19
8 Tuesday	17	18	19	20
9 Wednesday	19	20	21	22
10 Thursday	20	21	22	23
11 Friday	21	22	23	24
12 Saturday	22	23	24	25
13 Sunday	24	25	26	27
14 Monday	25	26	27	28
15 Tuesday	27	28	29	30
16 Wednesday	28	29	30	31
17 Thursday	30	31	1	2
18 Friday	31	1	2	3
19 Saturday	1	2	3	4
20 Sunday	2	3	4	5
21 Monday	3	4	5	6
22 Tuesday	4	5	6	7
23 Wednesday	5	6	7	8
24 Thursday	6	7	8	9
25 Friday	7	8	9	10
26 Saturday	8	9	10	11
27 Sunday	9	10	11	12
28 Monday	10	11	12	13
29 Tuesday	11	12	13	14
30 Wednesday	12	13	14	15
31 Thursday	13	14	15	16

## LOOK LADIES

**PURE Paraffine Wax**

IS THE BEST THING IN EXISTENCE TO SEAL UP

**JAMS, JELLIES and PRESERVES.**

This Wax seals Absolutely Air Tight, and is a sure protection against mould or insects.

**Sod in 1 Pound Cakes** with full directions for use.

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**Moore,** Sunnyside, Charlottetown.

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It would not matter where 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.

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Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,  
NOTARY PUBLIC, etc.,  
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Charlottetown.  
Aug. 20, 1899—7

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The best proof that has extraordinary merit, and is in good repute with the public, is that IT IS EXTENSIVELY Imitated. The imitations resemble the genuine article in appearance only. They lack the general excellence of the Genuine.

This notice is necessary, as injurious and dangerous imitations liable to produce chronic inflammation of the skin, are often substituted for MINARD'S LINIMENT by Dealers, because they pay a larger profit.

**They all Sell on the Merits and Advertising of MINARD'S.**

One in particular claiming to be made by the proprietor of the MINARD'S LINIMENT, which simply is a lie.

**INSIST UPON HAVING MINARD'S LINIMENT, MADE BY C. C. RICHARDS & CO., YARMOUTH, N. S.**

**Farm for Sale!**  
On Bear River Line Road.

That very desirable farm consisting of fifty acres of land fronting on "The Bear River Line Road" and adjoining the property of Patrick Moriarty and formerly owned by John Edgson. For further particulars apply to the subscribers, executors of the late William Edgson, or to James H. Reddin, Solicitor, Cameron Block, Charlottetown.

**JOHN F. JOHNSON, F. F. KELLY, Executors.**  
Jan. 31—14

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**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.

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The Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn,  
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Combined Assets of above Companies, \$300,000,000.

Lowest Rates. Prompt Settlements.

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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, Esq.  
This would be a good locality for a mechanic or for a boarding house. Terms easy. Apply to  
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Ch'town, April 10, 1901 tf.

**A. L. FRASER, B. A.**

**Attorney-at-Law.**

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We will close out our entire stock of Crockery, Glassware and General Merchandise

At Great Clearance Sale Prices.

Bargains in Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, Lemonade Sets, Table Sets, Cups and Saucers, Parlor Lamps, Hall Lamps, Fancy Goods, Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons, &c.

Many lines at half price. All at sweeping reductions. Stock must be sold at once as I am going out of the Crockery business. Book accounts must be settled at once. All the above goods will be sold for spot cash, therefore you can depend on getting bargains.

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**Tailor-Made Clothing**

Is Best & Cheapest in the End.

**WHY?** Because we buy the best goods, and employ only Experienced Custom Tailors to make it; it is made on the premises under the superintendence of Experienced Cutters. There is no house in the trade more able to sell good clothing than we are, and we invite you to inspect our stock.

**Big Reductions**  
On all Summer Suitings, Trouserings, etc.

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In soft Front Shirts, Underclothing and all Summer Goods at cost to make room for our Fall Goods.

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Men's Outfitters.

**WE ARE**

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

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**CAIRNS & McFADYEN,**

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

## Modern Catholicism in Scotland.

BY DOM MICHAEL BARRETT, O. S. B.,  
PORT AUGUSTUS, SCOTLAND, IN  
DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE.

(Continued from last week.)

It will be well to examine more in detail three spheres of spiritual industry already alluded to. The first named—that concerned more immediately with the Church and its services—is made up of many and varied occupations. One which affords scope to both sexes is—mentioned before—that of singing in the choir; not only is this duty fulfilled in most churches without remuneration, but in some of the smaller places the organist's services also is rendered gratuitously. For the female portion of the community, the manufacture of vestments and preparation of altar linen is a work which is fostered all over the country by the various branches of the Altar Society, whose ends are charity to poor churches and promotion of the more devout worship of the Blessed Sacrament. Young men find occupation in showing strangers to seats, collecting the offering as well as the pence in payment of benches, all of which duties are, as a rule, carried out by unpaid helpers. Scarcely work, too, is another field in which young men often give gratuitous help, and that not only on occasion of some great festival, but as a regular thing; for very few of our churches can afford to keep a professional sacristan.

The serving at High Mass and Benediction on Sundays if often supplied by young men of eighteen or twenty, who have continued the practice from their school days; besides affording help to the priest, it is of the greatest importance to the youths themselves in fortifying them against the carelessness and neglect of religion which too often result from the dangerous temptations of life in a large city.

With regard to work undertaken for the benefit of the poor, this branch of Catholic labor is very charitably and efficiently supplied by the Brotherhood of St. Vincent de Paul, which, as is well known, is bound to consist of laymen. At least twenty branches of this useful organization exist in the city of Glasgow alone, and the diocese numbers forty-five, while others are spread through the most of the remaining Scottish dioceses. The members make a point of visiting the sick and needy and relieving cases of distress amongst the deserving poor; another, and a most important duty, is that of looking after the Catholic education of children. Kindred societies for female helpers have been set on foot in various parts of the country. They take the form of visiting the poor in their homes and the sick in the various hospitals. Some of these associations undertake the making of garments for the poor and work of a similar kind. Sunday School teaching is not often shared in by the laity; in most of the towns where the scholars are numerous, it is undertaken by Religious Sisters; in certain places some of the ordinary school teachers are assisted by a few lay helpers for the carrying out of this Christian duty.

There is much work to be done by the laity in Scotland, with regard to political movements in connection with religion. The gathering together of their fellow Catholics at meetings; canvassing for votes on behalf of the best candidates at election time, or of Catholics who seek places on School Boards or Municipal or Parish Councils; such are the chief ways in which the laity are able to render material service.

The question now arises; in this varied field of labor, are the young Catholics of Scotland, as a rule, cheerful and energetic workers? The answer can be given from evidence obtained by the writer to supplement his own personal experience, from a number of persons conversant with the actual working of things in some of the chief cities. The members of the clergy and laity who were consulted on the subject gave a pretty unanimous reply. From what they say it appears that young men belonging to the toiling classes, such as artisans, mill-workers, day laborers, miners, porters in business houses, and the like, are, as a rule, most generous with their help. Thus, an active layman writes: "The great majority of the young men who carry out the voluntary duties of collecting, canvassing, etc., belong to the laboring classes and are men who have very little leisure to devote to the work they so gladly undertake. . . . The majority of the active members of the St. Vincent de Paul brotherhood are working men." Another layman speaks still more definitely: "The backbone of all congregations must of necessity be the working classes. These (he is speaking of the young men) I must commend very highly; they are always ready

for any work about the church which they may be asked to perform—Sunday duties as passage keepers, weekly or monthly penny collectors for decorations, etc., canvassing at election times for school board, parochial or municipal elections and such like duties." A priest of much experience acknowledges that his young men "are anxious that good should be done," though he laments that they can never make a work succeed unless the priest takes the lion's share. As his work lies amongst the lower classes entirely, the want of success on the part of the young men in question may be owing to no fault but rather to lack of the managing quality. A man of an active Order writes: "During my twelve years in the land, I have always found our young Catholic people most willing to sacrifice time and pleasure when called upon to help with works connected with the Church and religion. I think that a good deal depends upon the clergy. In parishes where societies are properly organized and the people visited regularly, you will not hear complaints as to the indifference or unwillingness of the young people to co-operate in such works."

As to young men of higher social standing the consensus is not so favorable. One authority says: "Young men who have had the benefit of superior education . . . are often quite useless for anything where real work is needed." But he goes on to remark: "There are exceptions, and when you find them, such men are 'as good as gold.' They will go anywhere and do anything. If they take up a work they make it succeed." Yet another witness, writing from the same city says: "I have nothing to complain of, as far as my experience goes. Any amount of good work can be got out of them if they are taken in the right way. The priest must lead them and never attempt to drive." It is noteworthy that the young men referred to by the latter authority are principally university students, some of whom are the most energetic workers in that particular parish. Still it is impossible to deny that young men of the better classes are not so ready to undertake work for the Church. It is true that they are not so numerous as those of the working class, but still it would seem that there ought to be more evidence of their interest in labor for the good cause than appears above. "No doubt," says an experienced layman, "there is good work done here and there, and zealous priests will generally find a certain number who will cordially enter into their views and do what they can. But, considering our numbers, the amount of such work done appears to me to be very insufficient and its quality unsatisfactory."

As regards the disposition of the gentler sex there is no dissentient voice. A Franciscan Sister writes for herself and the community of which she is a member: "We all think that the Catholic girls of the present day are most willing to make themselves useful in any organized work about their parish. Here, in a quiet way, my Children of Mary visit the sick, work for the Altar, etc., and are always ready to give their services when asked." She goes on to remark that in Glasgow and the south, great things have been accomplished by means of such help and concludes: "My experience is that our young people only require to have work appointed for them suitable to their circumstances; and that many more would join in such works, if asked, who would never think of offering themselves."

A city priest, who has but scant praise for his young men, says: "The Children of Mary may always be relied upon for work that can be done by them. Generally speaking, nothing can be accomplished without them—they are indispensable." The willingness shown, too, by the various branches of the Altar Society and by the members of the various charitable organizations in which women take the chief part, and the amount of valuable work thus done, are beyond all praise.

It would be invidious to speak of the upper classes, because Catholic families of rank are by no means

numerous in Scotland. Yet one is almost tempted to break out in admiration of some among them who give evidence of the true Catholic spirit that is in them, by the self-denying zeal and untiring energy that appear in their numerous works. A straw shows the direction of the current, and an illustration of little moment in itself may serve to indicate the disposition of some of our nobler Scottish Catholics. Those of them who are now engaged in the South African war, have edified many by the straightforward, manly way in which, Sunday after Sunday they have taken upon themselves the duty of chaplain to their Catholic comrades when priests were not to be had. Constantly on board ship, and as often as it was possible during the campaign, these gallant young officers have taken care to read publicly the prayers for Mass and Epistle and Gospel of the day, for the benefit of their men. It is but a little matter, yet it speaks eloquently of their appreciation of their Faith and of their will to work for it.

Summing up the evidence, one is bound to confess that the verdict is, on the whole, a favorable one for the rising generation of Scottish Catholics. Even those witnesses whose testimony has been adverse, have generally added a saving clause, that if young men were more frequently invited to help, more workers might doubtless be found. To add to what has been said, there is another little point in their favor, known by experience to the writer, and that is the readiness with which so many of both sexes and of all classes have gladly undertaken to act as promoters for the League of St. Andrew, a confraternity of prayer for the conversion of Scotland, established in connection with the Monastery in which these lines were written. Hundreds of the youth of the country are thus engaged at the present time.

Taking all things into consideration, it seems reasonable to hope that as Scotland progresses in methodical organization with regard to her Catholic societies, for the benefit of Church and people, her children will advance more and more in that spirit of active charity which is of incalculable advantage to the Christian community.

Here are some of the requirements of the new Law of Associations designed by the French Government to disperse the religious orders: They must reveal all covenants entered into by their members, the names, professions and domiciles of those who are in any way connected with their administration; the birthplace, nationality, antecedents and diplomas of every teacher they employ. If there are foreigners among them, or if they are orders managed from beyond the borders of France, their continued existence will require in the case of such a decree of the Council of State. In every diocese they must not only submit to the jurisdiction of the Bishop, but obtain the sanction of its local authorities to their presence there. Failing in any of these respects, they will be subject to dissolution or local suppression, as the case may be, and their real property will be sold to the highest bidder.

The Catholic papers of Sydney, New South Wales, record the deaths of Rev. Morgan O'Brien, S. J., aged 53, a native of Cork, and the Rev. P. Duffy, aged 88, also a native of Ireland. Father Duffy was Catholic chaplain to the forces throughout the Crimean war.

A recent issue of the "London Gazette" contained another long list of names from Lord Roberts of those recommended for distinguished conduct in South Africa. The list includes two Catholic chaplains, Rev. S. S. Knapp and Rev. E. Rawlinson; also Rev. Father Morice, of Kimberley, and the mother superior of the Sisters of Mercy at Mafeking.

A press cablegram from Madrid says that in view of the number of religious associations in Spain that have not been legalized, a royal decree fixes six months from now as the limit of time in which associations must register. This affects all religious associations except those authorized by the Concordat.

The fate of the Grande Chartreuse, about which great anxiety has been displayed in the neighborhood of Grenoble and in the Isere Department generally since the promulgation of the Law of Associations, is now settled. The French Government having decided that the Grande Chartreuse is not projected by its special conventions with the State, the Carthusians, in solemn meeting assembled, unanimously resolved not to apply for authorization unless specifically ordered by the Pope to do so. They will, therefore, leave their historic monastery before the end of October, as it is not considered likely that the

Pope will interfere. They will take away with them the manufacture of the Chartreuse liqueur, and there is a rumor that their factory will be set up at Fribourg, in Switzerland. The departure of the Carthusians will not only mean a loss to the Department of Isere, where the Grande Chartreuse establishments were a source of revenue to many and where their subscriptions were never refused to any undertaking of public usefulness, but will also entail heavy losses on the State. The Grande Chartreuse brought the Government in rent, rates and taxes more than two million francs per annum, whilst their beneficence so efficiently relieved the Poor Law Administration, that the Isere is naturally one of the poorest departments in France, the amount yearly distributed there by the Assistance Publique was one of the smallest for any French department of the same population.

Cardinal Vaughan has given his approval to an important scheme which has been initiated by a number of prominent English Catholics to unite the Catholic working men of that country into an organized body. His Eminence states that such a scheme has for some time been under consideration by him, and now that it has been launched, he will give it every support. Such a league, it is said, will not only be mutually beneficial to the individual members, but in the event of any question arising which may affect the interests of the Catholic body, a united voice of protest will do much to remove any differences which may arise. A conference of prominent Catholics is being arranged, at which in all probability Cardinal Vaughan will preside, to carry out the necessary arrangements.

Father David Fleming has been appointed vicar general of the Franciscan order. The new vicar, who was a member of the commission on Anglican orders and enjoys to a high degree the confidence of the Holy See, will have to prepare the programme of the chapter which will meet in a few months to elect the minister general in the place of Father Luter, whose death was recently announced.

The announcement that the members of religious orders driven out of France will be forced to seek refuge in neighboring countries has been made the pretext in Italy of violent anti-clerical demonstrations, engineered, as usual, by the Freemasons, in whose hands the subversive parties are a docile and willing tool.

The Duke of Norfolk has contributed £1,000 to the fund for a Memorial to Cardinal Newman in Birmingham.

From Rome comes word of the discovery in the Cemetery of St. Priscilla, by Signor Marucchi, De Rosa's successor, of a baptismal font, believed to be the original "Fons Petri," at which the Prince of the Apostles was baptized.

All the Benedictines are leaving France, going for the most part to England. Father Bailly says that the Assumptionists have definitely accepted Cardinal Vaughan's offer to confide a London parish to their charge, and that they have decided to create another parish outside London.

Brother Elias, a venerable looking monk of the Carmelite order, passed through the city to-day on his way to New York, Washington and other American cities, thence to Europe. The brother is superior of the order at Jerusalem, and is making an inspection of every house of the order in existence. In doing this he has made a tour of the world. He is a Scotchman by birth, and is named Morrison.—Montreal Star, Sept. 15.

The London Universe says: There are more Father Damians among foreign missionaries than the world ever hears of. Father John Beynim, a Polish Jesuit, who has charge of the leper establishment at Ambahivoraka, in Central Madagascar, is rounding out a career essentially the same as that of the martyr-priest of Molokai. An account of the work appears in a recent missionary organ, with illustrations that add realistic horror to the pathetic story of misery and woe. Father Beynim himself writes in a matter-of-fact style: "I have given myself body and soul, to these poor sufferers. I shall get the leprosy and must die; but the Blessed Virgin will send out another Polish Jesuit, and the work will be kept up." This is everyday heroism—a much rarer quality than is the occasional exaltation that challenges the admiration of the world.

This shows that Father Conrady is not alone as a martyr to the cause of religion and the salvation of the souls of the poor lepers.

**Scrofula**

What is commonly inherited is not scrofula but the scrofulous disposition. This is generally and chiefly indicated by cutaneous eruptions; sometimes by pale, nervous and general debility.

The disease afflicted Mrs. E. T. Snyder, Union St., Troy, Ohio, when she was eighteen years old, manifesting itself by a bunch in her neck, which caused great pain, was lanced, and became a running sore.

It afflicted the daughter of Mrs. J. H. Jones, Parker City, Ind., when 15 years old, and developed so rapidly that when she was 18 she had eleven running sores on her neck and about her ears.

These sufferers were not benefited by professional treatment, but, as they voluntarily say, were completely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

This peculiar medicine positively cures the scrofulous disposition and eradicates permanently every case of the disease.