HOLICS AND PUBLIC OFF

IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

appreciation, a short pamphlet itled "A Glimpse at the Public Records." showing how public officers and public patronage are dismake a few comments upon this timely and well edited production; but on a careful perusal of its contents we found that we have already, and several times, both editorially and otherwise, occupied columns advancing the same conten-tions as those of the writer of this work. If our readers will kindly recall our various editorials during the past couple of years, on the of Catholic representation, and the necessity of a more active interest than we usually take in such matters, they will notice that we have insisted upon something ore than association energy and national patriotic zeal. No people are more given to combined and strong forts in regard to national affairs than are the Irish Catholics. If they would only display the same energy and devotedness to their own interests in matters commercial, political, civic and otherwise, the results of a beneficial nature would b proportionately greater.

We came to the conclusion tha the best thing we can do is to re produce the pamphlet in full. Tha is the very best comment and th most striking expression of appreci ation of which we are capable. Th following is the text :-

The writer of the present pamphle was inspired to publish the same by reading a short time ago in severa American papers a communi cation from the Right Rev. James McFaul, Bishop of Trenton, N. J. addressed to the various Catholic organizations in the United States proposing a federation of Catholic societies for the purpose of impresssocieties for the purpose of impressing upon the minds of the American
people the unjust discrimination
made against Catholics holding public office. In the Province of Prince
Edward Island the Catholics comprise nearly one-half the population,
yet to judge from the small number
of public offices held by them and
the almost infinitismal business interests they control one would imterests they control one would im-agine we were but a small fraction of the population

This pamphlet is prepared not in a spirit of intolerance or narrowness or with the intent of injuring the sensibilities of any person or in the community, but simply place before the whole public a plain, unvarnished statement of gacts relative to the distribution of public offices and public patronage showoffices and public patronage show-ing that the interests of the Catho-lic people of this province have been in the past and are still being ignor-

labor. He respectfully submits that it was the duty of those who pose as the leading and "most intelligent catholic" citizens assisted by the Catholic clergy to have pointed out to their co-religionists that they are being gradually, insidiously and most certainly pushed aside and ignored. But it would seem that they are fearful of assisting their people or are entirely oblivious of people or are entirely oblivious of their condition.

their condition.

That the sentiments and desires of the writer and the means he has taken to have the same promulgated will be condemned in violent language is only whiat he expects. This will be heard principally from those "intelligent Catholics" mentioned above. "The writer would point out to those who have the welfare of our people at heart to mark those who will be the first and strongest to condemn the publishing of this pamphlet." They occupy their positions to-day by virtue of the influence they have exercized in preventing and obstructing others of their co-religionists from obtaining advancement in the various walks of life.

life.

Many persons will be blamed or praised for publishing this pamphlet. Many persons have already expressed views similar to those contained in it. They may be pointed to as its author. No one knows who the author is except the author himself. No one else will ever know. Some who wrote not a word of it may claim the credit of it, is it meets with approval and success. The writer would advise the public not to trouble its mind as to who is the author. Let the public read the facts taken from the statisties after careful and impartial research, and it will have sufficient food for reflection.

We have received, for an expression of Canada, and to each branch of the appreciation. a short pamphlet various Catholic organizations of the Dominion.

In preparing the figures there may have been some slight errors comtributed. It was our intention to mitted in arriving at the exact fig-

> The writer has compiled a statement from official records of Dominion civil servants and others in receipt of annual salaries from the Federal Government in Prince Edward Island. Also a statement marked No. 2 of former residents of the Island filling Government positions in Canada, outside the Island including those in the departments at Ottawa. These statements give the mames of the several officials and salary of each classified under the head of Protestant and Catholic. Space prevents printing these statements in full. A summary will however afford a view of how the money is divided. Here is the summary:— Federal Government in Prince Edward

Total

e	Customs 16	\$11,740.00	1
C	Luianu nevenues 4	3,330.00	1
	Savings Bank 2	3,100.00	1
t	Post Office10	10 350.00	1
80	Marine & Fisheries .14	10,765.00	ı
-	Judges 5	14,200.00	ı
t	Judges		ı
e	Works Depart'nt 8	5,197.00	I
-	Dredge, "Prince Ed-		1
c	ward'	6,610.00	ı
	Railway officia, staff.15	11,060.00	ı
	Railway employees .	52,080.00	ł
	Senate	3,000.00	
t	Statement No. 2 -		1
y	Officials in Ottawa		
1	and elsewhere, for-		
	mer Islanders14	20.820.00	1
2.8	_		-
5		\$152,252.00	
			1
:		Total	
	Catholics. No. o	of amo'nt of	1
	Officials	Salaries.	
	Customs 7	\$3,550,00	
- 1	Inland Rovenne 1	600.00	
	Savings Bank 1	800.00	
	Post Office 7	800.00 5,400.00	
	marine & Fisheries	None.	
	Judges 1	4,000.00	
	Paid from Public		
1	Works Dep'tment	None.	
1	Dredge "Prince Tod		H
1	ward''	1,253.00	
1	Railway official staff. 5	2,706.00	
1	Railway employees .	24,814.00	
1	Senate 1	1,000.00	
1	Senate	1,000.00	
1	Officials in Ottawa		
1	and elsewhere, for-		
1	mer Islanders 3	6,500.00	
1		0,000.00	
1		\$50,623.00	
		VUU, U20.00	

Analyzing the two statements en-

tering into this summary a third one has been compiled which exhibits in stronger light the gross injustice to which the Catholic citizens of this It is the earnest desire of the writer that this small effort may be the means of opening the eyes of the whole community Protestant and Catholic alike to the grievous injustice which is being done to nearly fifty per cent. of the people who go to make up the population of this fair province.

The task of preparing the figures and statistics and having the same published has been both a difficult and expensive one. The writer has nothing personally to gain by his labor. He respectfully submits that country have tamely submitted. This are just four on the Island paid \$7,-150 and 3 off the Island receiving \$6,500, a total of 7 drawing a total salary of \$13,650. These are facts from the public records. They tell a tale how effective is the discrimination seventy years after the era of emancipation. But this is not all. tion seventy years after the era of emancipation. But this is not all. Every year the government pays out to sundry firms and individuals considerable sums of money for various supplies, materials, etc., for the public service at good paying prices—for instance flour at \$7.50 a barrel in Charlottetown. In 1899 about \$5 Protestant firms and individuals received in sums varying from \$8.00 t. \$5,252, a total of \$51,179. It is hardly worthy of notice to give what has been received by Catholics for

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It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. Thousands of testimonials are examples of what Hood's has done for others, and what it will do for you.

Dyspectal — "I was weak and had fainting spells. Dyspectal and indigestion in severe form troubled me. Five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made me well and strong." Mrs. WILLIAM VANVALERNBURGE, Whitby, Ont.

whitby, Ont.

A Good Medicine — "We have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family as a spring medicine and used Hood's Pills for billionaness and found both medicines very effective. For impure blood we know Hood's Sarsaparilla is a good medicine."

E. Peiros, publisher Bee, Atwood, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

smilar service. About half a dozen individuals received something less than \$1,000.

Although the representation of Catholics in the list of positions with \$1,000 and over is so small the number is gradually getting smaller. It is true that the present Lieutenant-Governor of the province is a Roman Catholic. This position is a temporary one, and is easily countre balanced by the position of the present Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Four years ago we had twice as many drawing salaries of \$1,000 and over; we had also the heads of one or two departments. The law of extermination has set in and the process of elimination is doing its work so well in the course of a short time we may expect to see them wiped out by the ruthless hand of time, so that even a day's work straightening a railway curve will be refused a Catholic. During the last four years several residents of this province have got appointments in the public service at Ottawa. As might be expected the name of no Catholic is to be found on the list.

From a perusal of the foregoing facts it is no conjecture to say that the spirit of the iniquitous penal code still survives in Prize advanced or suggested in this course of salfish men to pose as their leading of the comment of the process of the iniquitous penal code still survives in Prize advanced of the content to allow a handful of selfish men to pose as their leading of selfish men to pose as their leading of the spirit of the iniquitous penal code still survives in Prize advanced to the desired or suggested in this country to desire or suggested in this country to desire or suggested in this country to such the same time and to Catholic political particular part of extermination has set in and the process of elimination is doing its work so well in the course of a short time we may expect to see them wiped out by the ruthless hand of time, so that even a day's work straightening a railway curve will be refused a Catholic. During the last four years several residents of this province have got appointments in the public service at Ottawa. As might be expected the name of no Catholic is to be found on the list.

From a perusal of the foregoing facts it is no conjecture to say that the spirit of the iniquitous penal code still survives in Prince Edward Island. Is it not time justice should be done?

The attention of the reader is now

The attention of the reader is now The attention of the reader is now directed to a comparative statement showing how the administration of justice is controlled in Prince Edward Island. The statement is summarized as follows:—

PROTESTANTS.	Officials.	Total Amount of Salaries.	CATHOLICS.	No. of Officials.	Total Amount of Salaries.
udges rothonotaries and Deputies heriffs teorney General teorney Stipendiary ity and Town Stipendiary ity and Town Stipendiaries ounty Court Clerks lerk of the Crown eepers of Jalis and Assistants eepers of Jalis and Assistants eelical Attendants at Jalis aw Clerk, House of Assembly arashal of Admirally Court lerk of Probate Court lerk of Probate Court	n w or - 12 w s w * or	\$14,200 1750 600 and fees 1200 and fees 1300 and fees 1300 and fees 1300 1925 450 1596 146 200	Judges (including Judge of Pro- bate, who only gets Fees) Prothonotaries and Deputies Attorney General I fees County Stipendiaries County Stipendiaries County Court Clerks County Court Clerks County Court Olerk of Tails Keepers of Jails and Assistants Medical Attendants at Jails Law Clerk Marshal of Admiralty Court Clerk of Probate Court	none none none none none none none none	200 and fees

The above summary shows that the administration of justice in Prince Edward Island is almost exclusively in the hands of our Protestant fellow-citizens.

The story is not yet told. In the years 1898 and 1899 the Government employed a good deal of labor Wiltshire straightening a curve. The sum of \$17,337 was paid out for la bor, \$15,832 went to Protestants and \$1,505 to Catholics. These figand \$1,505 to Catholics. These figures are also from the public records. There is here such a wide gap between the two sums, \$15,832 and \$1,505, the conclusion is reached that Catholic citizenship is considered a bar to employment even as a laborer in the construction of a public work to whose cost all are alike contributors as taxpayers.

The writer desires to draw atten-tion to some more facts which show the tendency of the times to nar-rowness and exclusiveness. No Catholic can be found at the head of any Dominion office in the Island.

The writer understands there is not The writer understands there is not a Queen's counsel among the Catholic practitioners at the bar, whilst there are seven Protestant Queen's counsels. He is further informed that there is not one Catholic among the officers of the Bar Society, or among the examiners for admission to study or practice law. If this is true further comment is unnecessary.

If this is true further comment is unnecessary.

If the reader will now turn his attention to Provincial Government officials he will find that Protestant officials need to the control of \$28,000 in salaries, whilst the Catholic officials receive less than \$7,000. There are eleven Protestants drawing salaries of \$1,000 and upwards, whilst there are only two Catholics, one of whom is the present Commissioner of Public Works. There are only two Catholic officials in the Provincial building, namely—the Commissioner of Public Works and the messenger. There are sixteen Protestant officials, most of whom are drawing large salaries. This is not all. The public accounts for the year 1899 show that contracts amounting to \$62,-283.29 were accepted by the Provincial Government; of this amount Catholics received less than \$8,000. It is evident from the above that

There is no Catholic political party desired or suggested in this country. Such a movement would be unwise.

wise.

The writer has come to the conclusion that all that is required is a presentation of the facts fairly and squarely before the public and a protest against the present discrimination against Catholics, observing always the bounds of moderation. Our organization ought to be defensive, not offensive. We have simply grown tired of being treated as the children of Israel treated those that dwelt in Gabaon.

THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE.

By a Constant Reader.

JUVENILE BRANCH .-- I was glad to note in a recent issue of your valuable paper that a juvenile branch of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Beneft Society had been formed to be known as "The Young Sentinels." It would be a wise move if every parish in the city would follow the example of St. Patrick's. What we want at the present time is more societies for the young. When our youths are carefully looked after there need be no fear for the future, The snares laid to entrap our young are many and powerful. The devil and his special agents are never weary of wrong-doing and leading others to follow the down-love of the state of the province of the good and noble cause, and I am finished. Parents and guardians, take an interest in this movement of temperance, have your soms join "The Young Sentinels," who have taken up the good and great cause of temperance, and their example will be followed by hundreds of others, not only in our own city, but elsewhere. I hope to see also in the near future a fine band in connection with the latest and popular move of that famous old body of the good and noble cause, and I am finished. Parents and guardians, take an interest in this movement of temperance, have your soms join "The Young Sentinels," watch over them carefully, for you know by this time the great out to the proper and their young sentinels. valuable paper that a juvenile branch ward course. In my young days I joined a juvenile Total Abstinence Society, and have never regretted it. In the large hall where we held our monthly meetings, were the words of St. Peter's Epistle: "Be Sober and Watch." They were printed in letters of gold, and hung above the large and beautiful stage. I have never forgotten them, and it would be well for the Catholic youth of our city, if they would treasure them in their hearts and often ponder on the important lesson they teach. Being, therefore, a strong advocate of the temperance cause, I am always glad to read of the success of such societies. Taking up a journal a few days ago, I read of the great strides which the cause of temperance is making in far off Newfoundland. The annual reports of the societies summarized show as follows: Watch." They were printed in let-

ferent parades present quite a mar-tial appearance. They possess a fine brass band of about fifteen pieces, and are rapidly coming to the front as first-class musicians.

ADULTS.—The membership is 472, an increase of 158 during the year. The subsidiary departments—Literary and Boat Clubs.—are also in good condition, and the outlook is most encouraging. The revenue for the year was \$2,334, and the expenses \$2,088, the latter including ********

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the greatest specific on earth for the cure of Alcoholism. Dr. Maskay of Quelosa, a specialist, in the treatment of ineviruses, admits that it is far superior to all these "Gold Cures" or other treatments. Those interested, vill do well to call and see our long list of testimonista, or write for our pamphlet giving full particulars.

J. B. LALIME. Manager the Dixon Cure Ce., 572 St. Denis Street, - Montreal, DR MACKAY, QUEB

Royal Navy CHOCOLATE

COWAL

that place referred to it in the following terms:—
At 9.30 o'clock the T. A. Societies, adult and juvenile— with the Carlets under Capt. Donnelly, numbering in all, 1,000, with three bands, paraded to the R. C. Cathedral for divine service. High Mass was sung by Rev. W. Jackman with Revs. O'Neil and Maher as deacons. His Lordship the Bishop being attended by Mgr. Scott. After Mass all assembled in the episcopal library, and were received by the Bishop and clergy. President Bates tendered the season's compliments and His Lordship in thanking the body delivered a very encouraging address. the season's compliments and His Lordship in thanking the body delivered a very encouraging address. Speeches were also made by Mgr. Scott, Fathers Maher and Jackman, and after ringing cheers the body proceeded to Government House. In the grounds the British society were met and opened ranks, through which the T. A. passed, the officers and members, and giving each other the season's greetings. His Excellency gave the societies a hearty welcome, and after President Bates had tendered greetings, responded in congratulatory terms, commenting on the fine appearance of the Cadets, hoping that a military training would soon be given in the schools of the country, warmly alluding to the volunteer and Naval Reserve movements, and soliciting the aid of the organization on their belief. His Excellency promised soon to inspect the Cadets on parade, and after entertaining the officers and cheers for Her Majesty and His Excellency and Lady being given, the processionists returned to the hall and disbanded. Eight new members were enrolled in the senior sogiety and 10 in the juvenile.

SUCCESS ACHIEVED. — Here we

SUCCESS ACHIEVED. — Here we have in a city like St. Joha's, with a Catholic population of something like 20,000, a powerful and healthy organization for good, in fact, an organization that would compare favorably with any of its kind even in larger and more protections cities. in larger and more pretentious cities than that of St. John's. Thanks to His Lordship, the noble Bishop, Rt. Rev. M. F. Howley, and his good

"The Young Sentinels," watch over them carefully, for you know by this time the great evils of intem-perance. It is in this way that you will be safeguarding the treasures which God has given you to keep and bring up in His holy love, and at the same time teaching them the beautiful admonition of "Be Sober and Watch."

A MILKMAN'S SUCCESS.

Theodore Hollingsworth, of the Mohawk Valley, a tall, dignified man, Mchawk valley, a tail, dignilled man, well past the Golden milestone of life, looks like a New England col-lege professor or clergyman emeri-tus. "Yet, nevertheless and notwithgreat strides which the cause of temperance is making in far off Newfoundland. The annual reports of the societies summarized show as follows:

JUVENILE.—The membership is now 412. Some 156 were admitted during the year.

CADDIS.—This branch, affiliated with the societies in February, 1900, is also flourishing, and in their different parades present quite a mar-

be a cabman." That fits me. My father was a big lawyer and wanted me to be one. But success in the law seemed to me to be a plant that flourished in the quarrels, crimes and follies of humanity, and I read Blackstone only long enough to tell a felony from a misdemeanor. I threw down the law books and went out on one of the beautiful farms south of the Mohawk, and began serious life as a farmhand at \$12 a month and board and clothes—good pay those days.

"I have been at it now over forty years, and last week we took an inventory of what I am worth and I wrote my will. The appraisers, good neighbors of mine, noted locally for their horse sense, decided that my farm, live stock and bank stock, notes, mortgages and various evidences of things mine were worth \$265,000.

"That's pretty good for a milkman, isn't it? Well, if I should tell you how I did it you would have something to laugh over for a month. Do you want to know? Is it interesting? I'll tell you. I began farming for myself in 1862 and succeeded from the start. I did things the old way—raising good cows, hauling manure, cutting several barns full of hay every summer and running a milk wagon the year around—except winters, when, of course, it was a sled. I delivered my milk myself, dressed in long red wool leggings, big sheep-lined shoes and a buffalo overcoat. We had no bottle business in those days. Every milk wagon was flaming red and everybedy's milk had to be dipped up with a long tin dipper out of the tall, heavy cans and poured into the pail or the pitcher, that was left out over night at the kitchen door. Gea whiz! It was cold business sometimes, and yet there was good money in it.

"After the wer there was good

business sense. I developed the purest herd of Jerseys money, time and knowledge of breeding could produce. But this did not win the battle. About that time the silo came along and I built a fine one and was able to put down feed enough for my 150 cows for eight months of the year. It made things look better, but the little milkmen crowded me still. I learned that Ayrshires would yield more milk than Jerseys, and I got rid of the pretty herd of Jerseys and built up a big one of Ayrshires. I got a steam engine and a separator. That you know, is the new device we have for driving by centrifugal motion the cream out of milk. Instead of settling the milk and waiting twenty-four hours for the cream out of the milk in twenty minutes after it comes fresh and warm from the cows. I had a cream trade that left me with a good many gallons of separated milk. This was good to give to pigs, and made a big figure in the profits. I had always raised Berkshire hogs as the best brand I knew of, but some one told me about. Tamworths that would make the fat and lean streaked bacon and the fine lean ham. So I got Tamworths and I shipped my hams to Smithfield to be cured, and made handsome returns from them. "But all this did not make me rich. The other fellows crowded me close. I was selling less milk every year in proportion to my investment in cows, barns and land. I seemed to be forced to go into side issues to make any money, pay wages and keep my chin above water. One winter.

to make any money, pay wages and keep my chin above water. One winter I was taken sick and had to go into town for medical treatment. I boarded with a nice family, where the household was run in excellent style.
"I had one most aggravating an-

noyance, however, and, strangely enough, it was right in my own line of business. Every morning the milk-man—my own man—would wake me up just as I had fallen asleep, exhausted by a night of insomnia.

hausted by a night of insomnia.

"I heard his wagon stop. I heard the springs creak as he stepped to the ground. The bottles clinked as he carried them. His foot falls seemed elephantine as he crossed the borch and thumped the bottles down, and then stalked back, the empty bottles clinking in his hand. One morning I missed the milkman's coming and awake to find he head. coming, and awoke to find he had come and gone and I had slept soundly through it all. This was so mysterious that I instituted an investigation and learned that the man had himself caught a fearful cold the day before and that morning wore rubbers to keep his feat ing wore rubbers to keep his dry. It flashed upon me that milk men should always wear rbers.

milk men should always wear rubbers.

"As I lay there I thought out a scheme for the relief of the great mass of people who want to enjoy the luxury of a sound nap in the morning. I bought rubbers for the four men who delivered milk for me. I did more. I put rubber tires on my milk wagons. Better still, I put rubber shoes on my horses. Then I furnished every one of my customers with one of these rubber mats, such as you see there on the cigar dealer's show case, to keep the coin from scratching the glass. These they put out on their porches to prevent the thump of milk bottles as the milk man set them down. I advertized in the papers and by circulars the virtue of "Hollingsworth's Pure Noiseless Milk." Now then, there was nothing more I could do except to gag the horses and the milkmen and this wasn't necessary.

"I made it understood that my men must not whistle sing or shout

"I made it understood that my men must not whistle, sing or shout while delivering milk. Two men who violated this rule were discharged.

ridiculing my rubber system of delivering milk, and had themselves
begun to imitate my method. I kept
my trade. It had become a matter
of spontaneous gratitude. Evecybody
took Hollingsworth's milk because
he had been good to them and introduced something to meet a long-felt
want. The health office reports show
that the death rate in our town is
fully 50 per cent. less than it used
to be. There are scores of good people who are now alive and happy
who would long ago have filled an
insomnia's grave but for me.

"When I go to town they throng
around me and grasp me by the
hand, as if I had delivered them
from soms awful calamity. The people there have tried to send me to
Congress, but I really could not submit to that, and now they are agitating the subject of erecting a public statue of me as the philanthropic
milkman. I think I shall let them go
ahead and do that for the good, it
will do those who come after me."

—Albany N. Y. Press.

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BY OUR CUR

In the course are few men w portunities of men and the t There is scarce ance, or of insi (I'll say nothin try) that I have to the halls of the remotest se city, I have ha say what a var witnessed. Leav places, and c tions, for the pu contribution, to real. I can hone night of the we gerous of the se ways that one. row, and freque Ask the first

of evil-of miser "drink" is the every evil, or els old saying that of all evil." Eit neither, in my plete. I have of ways, that there required to make re-wired to make
ly course of evil
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ation." As a rulto any dangerouhave money; and
not spend their
till they fall in
—"infernal good
eminent clergyme eminent clergyma

My plain propo-quire any elabor-think that every with me that the men who would salary or wages lies, if it were no ed friends associa who induce them and that these salanever shatter the drunkards' grave were it not for t good fellowship, without money as ber; let him have free from bad as will be sober. will be sober. speaking of the gram not referring amples of moral seems to me th vulnerable.

This brings me of Saturday night that night hundre have their weekly pockets; on that n set free, in a certe the next day; no e on time at a certe lessure to get over on time at a certe leisure to get over exceptional relaxat circumstances the laborer, mechanic, salaried person of starts for home, w ney, ranging from times five. In all p visions of smiling faces, of a wife, we the week's struggle means of adding so to the family circle pendent upon him pendent upon him a clothing without we can bring no joys a such as it was interest of the control of the contro