

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

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A Letter to the Public

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

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.

Leslie S. McNutt & Co.
Newson's Block.

Try us for Flour

We would like to have Your Furniture Trade

We will try to merit it. Our Furniture has had a reputation for being good in the past. We intend that it shall continue to have it in the future.

Farmers, You Don't Want Cheap Furniture

That will go to pieces in a few months. Therefore buy from us. We will treat you right, and you will find our prices very low.

JOHN NEWSON.

HIGH GRADE English Manure

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

Containing NITROGEN, PHOSPHORIC ACID and POTASH in the most soluble and available forms known. Each ingredient sold under guaranteed analysis and consequently thoroughly reliable. Sold unmixed and therefore adaptable to all crops and conditions. 25 per cent (the 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.

This is the Time to Buy OUTSIDE SASHES

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Lowest Rates. Prompt Settlements.
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Nov 21, 1892-17

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Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law,
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Commercial CAFE,
Queen Street.

YOU can get a good dinner at the above Cafe for only 15 cents. Also a large bill of fare to choose from. We make a specialty of baked beans, meat pies, Hamburg steak and onions. Sirlion steak always on hand. Try our Ice Cream, Pastry and Cake on the premises.
JAS. LONERGAN,
Proprietor
June 25, 1902-17

Items of Catholic Interest

The "Pious Fund" Arbitration.

(Sacred Heart Review)

The North American Review for December has a fine article on "The 'Pious Fund' Arbitration," by W. L. Penfield, solicitor to the Department of State. The facts are briefly stated. During the latter part of the seventeenth century, numerous donations were made in perpetuity by Spanish subjects for missions already founded, and thereafter to

be founded, for the propagation of the Roman Catholic faith in California. These gifts, amounting approximately to \$1,700,000, were made in trust to the Society of Jesus for the execution of the pious wish of the founders. Later, the crown of Spain took possession of and administered the property for the uses declared by the donor, until Mexico, after her independence, succeeded to the trust. But in 1842, President Santa Ana ordered that the properties should be sold and the proceeds incorporated into the national treasury, and that six per cent annual interest on the capitalization of the property should be paid and devoted to the carrying out of the intention of the donor in the conversion and civilization of the savages. Upper California having been ceded to the United States in 1848 by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the Mexican Government refused to pay the prelates of the Church in Upper California any share of the interest which accrued after the ratification of the treaty. The latter presented their claim therefor to the State Department and requested the intervention of the Government. The case was decided once, 1869, by the umpire, Sir Edward Thornton, who rendered an award in favor of the United States for twenty-one annuities of \$43,050.99 each, as the equitable proportion to which the prelates were entitled of the interest accrued from the making of the Treaty of Peace down to February 2nd, 1869. The Mexican Government paid the award, but refused to make any further payments of interest.

The Hague Decision.

The trial of the second case was referred to The Hague Tribunal, and was the first case presented to that great court of peace. The arbitrators were selected from nations not concerned in the question. The United States chose Sir Edward Fry of England and Mr. de Martens of Russia; Mexico chose Mr. Asser and Mr. Lohman, both of Holland. They chose, as umpire and president of the Tribunal, Mr. Maxon of Denmark. All these, of course, were noted men of affairs. "The award rendered in the form of the civil judgment," says Mr. Penfield, "is a model of brevity and perspicuity. The Tribunal decided: 1. That the reclamation is governed by the principle res judicata, in virtue of the sentence of Sir Edward Thornton; 2. That, conformably to this sentence, the Government of the Republic of Mexico ought to pay to the Government of the United States the sum of \$1,420,682.67 in the legal currency of Mexico, within the period fixed by the protocol, constituting the total amount of the annuities accrued and unpaid since February 2nd, 1869, to February 2nd, 1902; 3. That the Mexican Government shall pay to the Government of the United States on February 2nd, 1903, and on that day each year forever, the annuity of \$43,050.99 fixed by Sir Edward Thornton, in money having legal currency in Mexico. At the conclusion of the announcement of the decision, the President of the Court added a few appropriate words. No one present during the trial of the case (Mr. Penfield was special counsel for the United States) could doubt his sincerity in saying: 'We bring here the firm conviction of having sought the truth with all our strength, conscientiously and impartially; and I may be permitted to add that the unanimity with which all the members of the Tribunal, belonging to the different states assembled here at The Hague, have reached, each for himself and all together, the same conclusions, seem to me to constitute an additional guaranty that, in our earnest search after the truth, we have not pursued a false route.'"

Results of the Hague Decision.

Mr Penfield says that the result of choosing judges of other nationalities than the two concerned justified the experiment, "by the freedom from all manifestation of partisan feeling or

interest, on the part of the Court, in the success or failure of either party, and from any suggestion of diplomatic finesse or of leakage of the secrets of the Council Chamber; and by the unanimity of the decision; announcing correct principles, and awarding what, upon a sound application of the law to the facts, was just and lawfully due and no more. . . . The four arbitrators named by the litigant states met at the appointed time; and, in the exercise of their power and discretion under The Hague Convention, and without the suggestion or advice of the United States or of Mexico, so far as known, selected the umpire. This conception of their duty was justified in the

choice of the umpire, who admirably exercised the function of the presiding judge." Unusual significance attaches to this celebrated case; but its special significance for American interests in the New World was pointed out in the argument to the court. "The prime motive which inspired the formation of The Hague Convention was to secure the establishment of international justice. . . . Unfortunately, the judicial fact has sometimes been momentarily overlooked or forgotten, that the supreme authority of the state which arbitrarily injures the property right of the subject of another state incurs the just obligation of fulfilling the duties thereby entailed. It is these arbitrary injuries to private right which grievances which in the past have been preferred by governments on behalf of their subjects against offending states. These grievances have sometimes been summarily settled by the strong arm of the government acting on behalf of its injured subjects, and this has given rise to grave complaints of the forcible collection of exorbitant indemnities. The states of the Western Hemisphere recently held an International Conference in the City of Mexico, with a view to finding some satisfactory solution of this grave problem; and the result was that the project of a treaty was signed by the delegates states assembled, under which such controversies between those states are to be tentatively referred, for a period of five years, to the Permanent Court provided by The Hague Convention. Without exaggeration, then, it may be said that the eyes of the Western world are turned towards this judiciary; for the sessions now held by the High Court and its determinations, of vast moment as they are to the nations of the Old World, are even more so, if that were possible, to those of the Western Hemisphere. The decision which will make for the reign of law and justice among nations, and for law and justice between the state and the humblest individual, will, by its benign influence and beneficent example, tend to increase respect for private right, and to put an end to the mutual grievances complained of in the past, of arbitrary acts of the state with respect to vested right, on the one hand, and, on the other, with respect to the collection of indemnities by military execution—complaints which have sorely perplexed and sometimes imperilled the relations of otherwise friendly states. Upon the Court is therefore cast a most solemn responsibility—weighty as regards the litigant states, who are parties to this controversy, and of incalculable importance by the lasting impressions its determinations will produce upon the states of the Old World and upon the sense of law and justice among the peoples of the Western World and the precedent now set will live in its effects upon social order in the Western Hemisphere, and will live in its influence upon the cause of international arbitration."

An Echo From the Past

In an old letter-book on file in the Department of Archives and History, in the capitol at Jackson, Miss., which has been recently rescued from the dust and cobwebs of the past by the Director, there is recorded in the handwriting of Governor William C. Claiborne a beautiful and interesting incident connected with the transfer to the American Commissioners of the Louisiana purchase.

The incident illustrates the attitude of the religious orders of New Orleans towards Governor Claiborne and the American authorities, within a few months after the transfer from France, it having taken place April 8, 1804. A copy of the interesting old record follows:—"Address from the Nuns of the Convent of St Ursula, delivered in the Convent: 'To His Excellency William C. Claiborne, Governor-General of Louisiana. 'Hail generous chief! We hail you to these walls, Where meek religion bears a placid sway, No passions rude the humble world appall, Nor discontent the worldly wish betray. 'May health and peace attend each coming hour, Each future year unfolding laurels bring, Nor ere your autumn, dark misfortune lower To blight the harvest promised by your spring. 'May time roll on, uninterrupted roll; Your days be spared to a length of years Before you part to reach the final goal, That bounds of man—the future hope and fears.'"

Religious Orders in England.

The Rev John Gerard, S. J., has a paper in the Nineteenth Century and After on "The Jesuits and the Law of England," which contains the following tribute to the work of the religious orders there:—"Through almost three-quarters of a century, the religious orders have, in the face of all the world, continually exercised functions which give them every opportunity of doing mischief if mischievous they desired to be. Alike in the British Isles, in India and in the colonies, they have been the pastors of multitudes of men and women over whom they unquestionably exercised very great influence. In their schools and colleges they have trained large numbers of pupils, who have been as a rule signally devoted to their teachers. They have served as chaplains in public institutions of all kinds, hospitals, prisons, poor houses and, lastly, with our troops in the field. To quote but one instance in particular, they have served with the forces in South Africa, in whose ranks were to be found many of their old scholars, of whom some won special distinctions for valor or efficiency, and not a few laid down their lives in their country's cause. Will it be said by any of those who have seen

their work under any of these conditions that it has been anything but loyal and beneficial, not only to the Church which they primarily serve, but to the State as well, which their religion teaches them to regard as the representative of God, from Whom all well-ordered authority descends? Not only is there no evidence whatever that those have formed an adverse judgment who know how matters stood in this respect, and whose office obliged them to be on the alert against all danger from such a source; there is positive evidence to the contrary. In what will doubtless be regarded as the extreme case of all, that of the

choice of the umpire, who admirably exercised the function of the presiding judge." Unusual significance attaches to this celebrated case; but its special significance for American interests in the New World was pointed out in the argument to the court. "The prime motive which inspired the formation of The Hague Convention was to secure the establishment of international justice. . . . Unfortunately, the judicial fact has sometimes been momentarily overlooked or forgotten, that the supreme authority of the state which arbitrarily injures the property right of the subject of another state incurs the just obligation of fulfilling the duties thereby entailed. It is these arbitrary injuries to private right which grievances which in the past have been preferred by governments on behalf of their subjects against offending states. These grievances have sometimes been summarily settled by the strong arm of the government acting on behalf of its injured subjects, and this has given rise to grave complaints of the forcible collection of exorbitant indemnities. The states of the Western Hemisphere recently held an International Conference in the City of Mexico, with a view to finding some satisfactory solution of this grave problem; and the result was that the project of a treaty was signed by the delegates states assembled, under which such controversies between those states are to be tentatively referred, for a period of five years, to the Permanent Court provided by The Hague Convention. Without exaggeration, then, it may be said that the eyes of the Western world are turned towards this judiciary; for the sessions now held by the High Court and its determinations, of vast moment as they are to the nations of the Old World, are even more so, if that were possible, to those of the Western Hemisphere. The decision which will make for the reign of law and justice among nations, and for law and justice between the state and the humblest individual, will, by its benign influence and beneficent example, tend to increase respect for private right, and to put an end to the mutual grievances complained of in the past, of arbitrary acts of the state with respect to vested right, on the one hand, and, on the other, with respect to the collection of indemnities by military execution—complaints which have sorely perplexed and sometimes imperilled the relations of otherwise friendly states. Upon the Court is therefore cast a most solemn responsibility—weighty as regards the litigant states, who are parties to this controversy, and of incalculable importance by the lasting impressions its determinations will produce upon the states of the Old World and upon the sense of law and justice among the peoples of the Western World and the precedent now set will live in its effects upon social order in the Western Hemisphere, and will live in its influence upon the cause of international arbitration."

Thirty years ago the Catholics of New South Wales numbered only 147,267, now they number 347,286, an increase of over 135 per cent.

It is stated that the Pope is preparing another encyclical regarding Biblical studies, which will soon be published.

The Swiss Catholic University of Fribourg has 477 students, 13 of whom are Americans. Fribourg is an absolutely free university; the student's only expenses are his board and lodging; the whole education is gratis.

John Augusterford Patten, formerly proctor of Oxford University, died December 1, aged eighty-two.

He was a convert to the Catholic faith, and one of the last survivors of the well-known Oxford movement. An organ for the use of the Catholic church in Pekin is the first instrument of its kind to be taken into the kingdom of the Celestials. The parts of it were packed for export in fifty-one different boxes. Until now the Chinese Government has prohibited the use of such instruments in Catholic churches.

Right Rev. James L. Patterson, D. D., titular Bishop of Emman, died on December 1 in London.

Bishop Patterson was a convert to the Catholic faith. He was received into the Church in Jerusalem forty-eight years ago. At the time of the Tractarian movement Dr. Patterson was Anglican curate of St. Thomas, Oxford. The Trappist monks who, on their recent expulsion from France, settled down at Woodleigh, near Kingsbridge, Devon, England, have made arrangements for building a large monastery, at a cost estimated at between thirty and forty thousand pounds. The foundation stone was laid the other day by the Bishop of Plymouth, assisted by Right Rev. Eugene, the abbot of Millarce, France, and the Rev. Jean Baptist, the father superior. About forty priests and monks were present, having marched in procession from the farmhouse in which they are temporarily quartered.

The conversion is recorded of the Evangelical school principal and theologian Herrman Abrecht, of Ovelpasse.

He makes the following trenchant statement:—"Herewith I declare my withdrawal from the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of which I have been a member from the days of my baptism and confirmation and later as a candidate of the ministry. Inasmuch as my inward religious and theological development as a member of the Protestant hierarchy would lead me into complete atheism, a result which as a regenerated Christian I decline under any condition, I herewith publicly the cause of the Roman Catholic view of Christianity."

Early this year Francis C. Barnard, the editor of "Punch," will publish his "Reminiscences."

"It is safe to predict," says "The Ave Maria," that it will be one of the most widely-read books of the year, for the career of Sir Francis has been one of uncommon interest, and there are few prominent figures in the social, literary and artistic circles of London who will not yield the humorist one good story. As Barnard is an earnest convert, there is little doubt that his "Reminiscences" will be more than usually interesting to Catholic readers.

Mens felt hats at Weeks & Co. We are having a splendid sale of our Christy Hats this year beating all other year's hollow.

We give the best value (and have a big stock of the latest styles to choose from. We will be glad to show them to you. Weeks & Co. The People's Store. Get the Most Out of Your Food You don't eat and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted. Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching. "I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years, and tried every remedy I heard of, but never got anything that gave me relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot praise this medicine too highly for the good it has done me. I always take it in the spring and fall and would not be without it." W. A. Storer, Bellefonte, Pa. Hood's Sarsaparilla Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

Free! Free! The balance of our present stock of GLASSWARE AND FANCY GOODS will be given free to purchasers of Tea, Coffee and Groceries. Call early and get best selection. P. MONAGHAN, 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.

YOUR FATHER! AYE, YOUR GRANDFATHER BEFORE YOU BOUGHT HIS CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES AT THE OLD Italian Warehouse You cannot do better than follow their example, so come along and get good fresh Groceries at moderate prices. Our stock is second to none in quantity, quality and prices. JOHN McKENNA,

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