

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SEERS

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2, 1907

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Jesuit Weather Prophets.

The recent West India cyclone that swept across the southern part of Florida, the northern part of Cuba and the coast of the Gulf States, doing incalculable damage, uprooting trees, blowing down houses, sinking ships, and taking liberally of human life, was foretold with absolute accuracy, says the Democrat and Chronicle of Rochester, N. Y. Its path was traced in advance, its violence described. Had the warning been generally observed, much would have been saved.

It was not the famous Government experts at Washington, with all their costly equipment and large staffs, who read the signs of the heavens, that foretold the approaching hurricanes. An humble priest, working only for the good of the Cuban people, sent out the warning. In Cuba they believed and followed his instructions, for they knew from years of experience that any prediction sent out by Father Laurent Gangioli, director of the Belen Observatory at Havana, was sure to be right.

As soon as he made his announcement, phones and telegraph wires became busy, boats hurried to ships, and the sailors of all nationalities in Havana, a port made everything safe and snug. Inhabitants took to their houses, and removed all they could from the path of the cyclone.

It came along on time, in the exact path set for it by Father Gangioli, and with the violence and power he had predicted. The loss would have been infinitely more so, but for the warning of the Jesuit priest. It was fully a day and a half before the storm that Father Gangioli notified the United States Weather Bureau that it was due.

Such exact information on natural phenomena would have made the reputation of another weather observer international, but to Father Gangioli it meant only additional prestige. Already he ranks as the foremost authority on West India storms, and the Belen Observatory, of which he is in charge, has for the last thirty-six years been supplying the people of Cuba with timely warnings of every threat of a dangerous storm.

Six years ago Father Gangioli performed a still more notable feat of weather forecasting, when he foretold the storm that devastated Galveston. This was really a marvellous exploit. It was on September 1, 1900, that a cyclone of little force appeared in the eastern part of the Caribbean Sea, crossed the Island of Cuba, passed south of Florida, and on September 8 swept down on the helpless city of Galveston. The United States Weather Bureau observer at Havana noted the disturbances, but predicted that it was harmless, and would spend its force in the Atlantic without doing any damage.

But Father Gangioli knew better. His own experience and the advantage of the researches by his eminent predecessor, Father Vines, founder of the Belen Observatory, gave him far better sources of information than the newly installed United States official had. He traced in advance the very hours at which the cyclone would reach various points, such as Tampa, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas. He was right almost to the letter, but at the very hour that he was publishing his grave fears as to the terrible results to Galveston, the self-sufficient United States forecaster was announcing that the disturbance was scarcely worth mentioning. When the United States weather maps traced the course of the storm it was found that it had been forecasted in every particular by the Belen Observatory.

Father Vines, who was a man of rare talent and a great observer of the heavens, sought, when he became director, in 1870, to improve the methods by which his scholarly predecessor, Father Jose Renal, had grappled with the storm problems of the Antilles left him by his real pioneer, Father Cabre, who founded the department of meteorology in 1857.

The Cubans are childlike in their belief as to the accuracy of every report that come from the Belen Observatory. Thirty-six years of experience in its method has taught them to think it impossible that the Fathers could err in their forecasts. The cost of operating the observatory is borne by the shipping and commercial interests. Through their liberal contributions it has been possible to establish a system of telegraph communication with points in Cuba and various West Indian Islands. Quick as the storm comes, the telegraph is quicker, and through the medium of advance information by wire, Father Gangioli is always able to give first notice of phenomena that portend danger. One of Father Gangioli's assistants, Father Gutierrez, is now

in Spain making extended meteorological studies, and will later return to Cuba.

The Jesuits have made great progress in meteorology in the Philippines, the head of the weather service of the insular government being Father Algue. The predictions of the Manila Observatory are in demand at Hong Kong to supplement the British forecasts. The merchants and shippers of Havana are highly pleased with the storm signal service from Belen College.

The Royal College of Belen, of Havana, of which the observatory and its wonderful weather service is but a department, is a massive building, with stone walls six feet thick facing the Plaza de Belen, between Acosta and Compostela Streets, and covering the entire block in irregular fashion. It has enormous rooms, great courts, winding passages, almost countless dormitories, large marble swimming pools, a beautiful chapel and school-rooms by the half dozen. Here are forty-eight priests and thirty scholars, educating 286 boarding schoolboys and 100 daily pupils in all the arts and sciences and plain every day knowledge. There is a free school beside of 200 boys from 7 to 16. And an earthquake branch has just been added. It is called the seismological department, and it is to be located at the community villa near Luyano, about three miles from Havana. The building is finished and awaits two of the latest improved recording seismographs, which have been ordered in Strasbourg.

Scientific societies and newspapers all over the world bear tribute to the accuracy of the forecasts that come from Belen, and the text-books that Father Vines left are accepted as standards.

Rome Speaks Once More.

Under this caption the New York Freeman's Journal, referring to the latest Encyclical of the Pope, of which it had not then received an authentic translation, speaks as follows: Now, for the man in the street the word modernism stands for the great progress made in real science in our days. He, therefore, having no inclination to read the Encyclical in order to learn what the Holy See condemns, takes it for granted that Pius X. is the avowed enemy of all that has shed so much glory upon the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. Of course there is no real basis for this belief. What the Holy Father condemns are the invidious attempts to substitute for Christianity a form of religion, which in the last analysis is undiluted pantheism. What else pray, is the "New Theology," which, as taught by an English clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Campbell, has been making such headway in England. It was on the other day that the ecclesiastical authorities of the Episcopal Diocese of Western New York deposed the Rev. D. Crepey from the Ministry, for advocating this form of "modernism," which would strip our Lord of His divine character and would make nature itself, and the whole framework of things "the school, the law of the highest kind of living, which we call religion."

In such vague language as this the attempt is made to do away with a personal God. The Protestant churches themselves, unless they would surrender the last vestiges of Christianity, should be as one with the Pope in condemning and denouncing this sort of "modernism." Head over again the list of errors condemned last July by a decree of the Holy Office and you will readily recognize what need there is for the Holy See to condemn in the most solemn manner what is classified under the general lesson of "modernism." From the sixty-five condemned errors we call the following:

"XXVII. The divinity of Christ cannot be proved by the Gospels. It is only a dogma which the Christian consciousness evolved from the idea of a Messiah.

"XXVIII. When Jesus exercised His ministry, He did not speak for the purpose of making Himself known as the Messiah, nor were His miracles performed with a view of showing that He was.

"XXIX. It is permissible to concede that Christ, as known to history, was far inferior to the Christ who is worshipped by faith.

"XXX. In all the biblical texts the name, Son of God, is equivalent to Messiah, and does not by any means signify that Christ was the real and natural son of God."

To show to what extent the spirit of "modernism" has spread even among Catholics we may cite the case of Abbe Lisy, a French priest, whose published works have been placed on the Index. The Abbe questions the resurrection of our Lord, asserting that His body when taken down from the cross was not placed in a sepulchre, but thrown

into a common sewer, where it could not have been found. And yet St. Paul writing to the Corinthians declared, "But if there be no resurrection of the dead, then Christ is not risen again; if Christ be not risen again, then is our teaching vain and your faith is vain." We refer to the case of Abbe Lisy, because it illustrates the character of the propaganda that has been going on for some time within the Church itself.

Last May the Freeman's Journal published a translation from L'Univers setting forth the methods self-styled reformers have adopted to inoculate Catholics with their views. In Italy they have an organ called Rinascimento (Regeneration) published in Milan under the direction of Fogazzaro, Abbe Mari and other well-known Italian writers. Some of the errors condemned by the recent decree of the Holy Office have been defended by the so-called "reformers" who have made it known that, unlike Luther, they will never openly leave the church but will persevere in their work, notwithstanding any ecclesiastical censures to which they may be subjected. Their underhand plotting is crowned with success, would abolish the hierarchy, destroy dogmas, and uproot Catholic doctrine. Their teachings are described in the latest Encyclical as the combination and synthesis of all heresies. The bishops throughout the world are exhorted by Pius X. to leave nothing undone to combat in their respective dioceses the evil work denounced by the Encyclical. We quote what we assume to be correctly translated extracts from the Encyclical:

"Everything must be done to banish from your diocese every pernicious book. The bishops are to be above all human fear, to trample all fleshly imprudence under foot, and heedless of the outcry of the wicked, are to remember our prescription and to prescribe and tear out of the hands of the faithful all bad books and all bad writings. This is not only a right conferred on them, but a duty we impose on them."

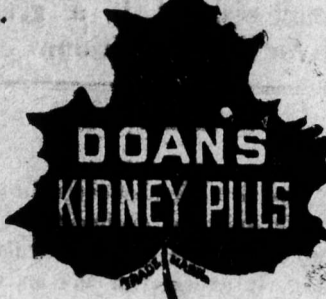
The earnestness of the Father of Christendom manifests in summoning all bishops to do what is in their power to safeguard the Church against her enemies demonstrates that the Supreme Defender of the Faith has a profound sense of the danger involved in what he designates as the combination and synthesis of all heresies. Pius X. perceives that the enemies of the Church will do their best to make it appear that the latest Encyclical is aimed at science. He has, therefore, determined to answer this accusation in a practical manner:

"To this accusation," he says, "we will reply by our actions. We have decided to set with all our power towards the foundation of a private institution, which shall group together the most illustrious representatives of Catholic science. It will be its object to favor and help, with Catholic truth for its light and guide, the progress of everything that can be called true science or erudition."

In this way the successor of St. Peter intends to show that there is no real antagonism between the Catholic Church and science, but that both hand in hand can cooperate for the moral, intellectual and material well being of mankind.

In the meantime this latest pronouncement of Rome is a summoning into the field of action of all the resources of the Church to defend Christianity from insidious attacks, which are the more dangerous because those who are making them do not always appear in the open.

In one of his articles in the London Times reviewing the four years of Pius X's pontificate, Paul Sabatier noted as a significant fact the enthusiasm with which the centenary of Garibaldi's birth was celebrated in Italy on July 4 last. M. Sabatier was in Loreto on the evening of that day and not even the festival of the Holy House, he says, was ever honored with such illuminations. Over against this we may set the lamentation of Signor Popperti in the Resegna Nazionale over "the cold ingratitude with which the people treat the memory of one of the greatest national heroes." Instead of honoring Garibaldi, he says, Italians are reminding one another that all this sons are generals and drawing large pay from the Government. Unless this sort of thing stops, is Signor Popperti's conclusion, the country will go to the dogs. He might have said, "It has already arrived there." Garibaldi Day did not pass unnoticed in Florence, the home of the review from which we have quoted; it was kept in a fashion entirely worthy of the free booter of the red shirt. The anarchists stoned churches, tried to seize the colors, hurled missiles at the Governor's palace, insulted the King and hoisted the mayor. In Naples the cavalry had to be called out to clear the streets. These be thy gods, O Israel!



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Mrs. Hiram Revoy, Marmora, Ont., writes: "I was troubled for five years with my back. I tried a great many remedies, but all failed until I was advised by a friend to use Doan's Kidney Pills. I did so, and two boxes made a complete cure. I can heartily recommend them to all troubled with these ailments. You may publish this if you wish."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"There is no use trying to deny it," said one man to another. "Blimes is badly married. I hate to say it, but it's so."

"How do you know?"

"By a talk I have just had with him."

"Does he complain?"

"No. That's the pathetic part of it. He was telling me how good natured and clever his wife is because this morning she showed him how to fasten his braces to his trousers with a hairpin!"—London Titbits.

Mrs. Fred Laine, St. George, Ont., writes:—"My little girl would cough, so at night that neither she nor I could get any rest. I gave her Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and am thankful to say it cured her cough quickly."

Muscular Rheumatism.

Mr. H. Wilkinson, Stratford, Ont., says:—"It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills." Price 50c a box.

Mrs. Nubbons—My husband is a perfect brute. Friend—You amuse me. Mrs. Nubbons—Since the baby began teething nothing would quiet the little angel but pulling his papa's beard, and yesterday he went and had his beard shaved off.—London Titbits.

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powder gives women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 20 and 25 cents, all dealers.

Reggy (fervently)—Ah, Miss Rose, when I gaze on you my mind wanders." Miss Rose (with a yawn)—What a pity, Reggy, the rest of you doesn't keep up with your mind.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

He who has three enemies must agree with two.—German Proverb.

The man who makes hay when the sun shines is amply able to make love when the moon shines.

Sprained Arm.

Mary Orington, Jasper, Ont., writes:—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Haggard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days." Price 25c.

Every man has his price and some have two.

An agnostic has the best of it, for he doesn't have to prove anything.

Minard's Liniment cures colds, etc.

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SAVED HER LIFE

Mrs. John C. Yensen, Little Rock, N.B., writes: "I was troubled with a stab-like pain through my heart. I tried many remedies, but they seemed to do me more harm than good. I was then advised by a friend to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and after using two boxes I was completely cured. I cannot praise them enough for the world of good they did for me, for I believe they saved my life."

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Queen Street, just around Hughes' Corner.

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Enclosed find \$4.00 for which you will send us a caddy of tea as advertised in this paper.

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