

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, RINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12, 1902

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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

PHONE 233  
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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

## 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.

### Farmers and Farmers' Wives.

We want to tell you that you can get better value for your money here than in any other store in Charlottetown. We give the highest

### Cash Price for Eggs & Butter

We give good, fresh Groceries. We give our customers good attention. We deliver all goods at train, steamboats, or anywhere you require inside the city limits. We want you to give us an order.

### McKENNA, the Grocer

Corner Queen and Dorchester Streets.



## The Fit OF GLASSES

Is of the greatest importance—not only for comfort—but to avoid actual danger. The lenses must be accurately adjusted in every way and correctly centered. Many opticians—often overlooking the importance of accurate fitting—give the special attention and have frames of every size and shape on hand, enabling us to supply the correct size and style at all times.

E. W. TAYLOR,  
Cameron Block, Ch'town.

### The Place to Buy your Watches, Rings and Spectacles.

## 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

### Make Your Home Comfortable.

Our Sashes are the best, our prices right.

Call and leave your order or write to

### ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,  
PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

### ENEAS A. MACDONALD,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian, Great West Life Assurance Co. Office, Great George St. Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown Nov 21, 1892-34

### ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

### FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE INSURANCE.

The Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool,  
The Sun Fire office of London,  
The Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn,  
The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

### Posters, Dodgers, Note Heads, Letter Heads, Check Books, Receipt Books, Note of Hand Books

## Another View of French Catholicity.

(Antigonish Oastle)

We recently published, from The London Catholic Times, the views of a traveller on the decadence of French Catholicity. A contrary view is expressed by a correspondent of The Sacred Heart Review as follows:

1. During a Lent in Paris, not long since, I attended some five church services for week-day evening Lenten sermons,—for men only; women being admitted indeed, but not in the body of the church. The attendance of men, once a week, was from 500 in some churches, to 1,500 in others. As a rule there were no great, "fashionable" preachers. There was a dimly-lighted church; no gorgeous ceremonies; no music, but the men singing the benediction hymn altogether.

2. On Easter Sunday morning at Notre Dame de Paris, I have seen some 5,000 men at holy communion. They sing the Nicene Creed in unison—as has been a custom at that general Easter communion, since the publication of Rahan's "Vie de Jesus."

3. Last year, at a northern water place in France, I saw 1,000 at holy communion—as the priest told me—on the Assumption. Of these 500 were men, 300 being the young men and boys of the colleges. The church holds only about 500. About 200 came daily to the Masses.

4. In a country district I saw a church seating a thousand, with a congregation of 1,200 of peasants and market-garden folk, at an ordinary Sunday Mass. The majority were men.

5. A like scene I witnessed among more fashionable people, at Clermont in Auvergne, far to the south.

6. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, also last year, the matelots and the matelotes streamed in and out of the cathedral all day—as if it belonged to them. [Said the Protestant Archbishop Benson: "I would that I could see in England what I see abroad; the cathedrals the churches of the people; where, the larger the church, the more the poor people seem to love it." Doubtless, when his Canterbury cathedral was Catholic, his Catholic predecessors saw a similar sight.]

8. Conversions among leaders in the intellectual world were never more common. Brunetiere is perhaps the leading literary critic of Europe; Coppes perhaps the most popular fine poet; Feuillet was one of the best novelists. These are converts from the Academy. Besides, there is Huysmans; not to say Bourget.

8. Thirty men, every night in the year, take part in the perpetual adoration at the church of the Sacred Heart looking over Montmartre.

The government is going to put a stop to this, you may say; and you may name all the other facts of what it has done, these times. But do not let us foreigners talk wildly or thoughtlessly. Let us recollect some more facts—I think well established:

(a) France gives more to the propagation of the faith than any nation; not to say than all other nations.

(b) Paris gives more to Catholic charities, than any other city.

(c) One-third of the Parisians pay twice for education, so as to send their children to the Catholic schools.

(d) France has some quarter of a million priests and religious.

(e) She gives her sons—some 8,000, out of the 13,000 Catholic missionaries to the heathen. The French men and women here suggested go to Mass, don't they? Remember the two Frances.—W. F. P. Stockley, in The Catholic Citizen.

These views are not necessarily conflicting. There is still, thank God, a great deal of faith in France, a deal of fervour and generous self-sacrifice for the faith, a deal of zeal. What is more, there has been, of late years a real revival of the religious spirit in France. But, on the other hand, it is idle to deny that infidelity has made sad inroads on the old faith of France, and that at this day there is a great deal too much of apathy and sluggish inactivity among vast multitudes who profess themselves Catholics in that land.—Ed. Casket.

### Nature's Wrath.

(By a Banker.)

When in angry mood Nature vents her wrath in varied manner. Now it is the tornado, which with irresistible force tears a passage for itself through forest or township, levelling houses to the ground, and at one stroke cutting down long avenues of the great giants of the wood. Now it is an overflowing ocean, carrying destruction and devastation on its surging course; now a raging storm

at sea, or a violent outbreak of electrical energy, the dazzling forks and tongues of fire dealing death upon whomsoever they strike, while the detonating roar of the rolling thunder enhances the weird mystery of the aerial discord.

But of all manifestations of her wrath, without doubt the most terrifying and the most demoralizing of them all is when the ever glowing, mighty, roaring furnace, nearly eight thousand miles deep, never quiescent, never inactive, pent up beneath a shell of an egg, from time to time essays with frantic, almost irresistible energy to burst the frail

And at such times when these roaring, thousand-miled flames confined within that brittle, rocky crust gather up such overwhelming energy and force that at length they burst forth in all their fury; then, indeed, do we realize the might of Nature's stupendous forces. The side of a mountain is blown out, and from out the incandescent caldron of molten elements a great vivid cyclone of deadly blasting, lurid fire darts forth, and in a second of time has spread like a lightning gleam over the surrounding land, striking in death every living creature over whom it passes, leaving town and country but a calcined smoking ruin, and causing even the very sea itself to boil like a seething caldron. And now, gathering yet more energy, red hot rocks and stones are shot up miles high, dealing death and destruction wherever they fall; vast masses of ashes and dust are ejected into the upper regions of the air; here and there the earth opens her mouth and vomits fire and smoke; choking sulphurous gases' over-spread the country, and a sepulchral pall of darkness, a veritable darkness which may be felt, hangs threateningly over the desolation, and veils from view the horrors which have been enacted.

And when at length the gloomy shroud has been lifted, it is seen that the stricken victims of Nature's wrath have been buried by her hand, earth to earth, ashes to ashes; and the fair face of the heretofore smiling landscape is but an arid expanse of smoking ashes.

But what a scene will be presented when the tocsin sounds for the whole earth to be burned up. Happy they who, having lived the life of the righteous, and having accepted the Savior of the world as their Redeemer, and having their names written in heaven, are borne by angels safe from harm, and can witness from afar the fiery destruction.

Rev. Frederic Alfred Ingle, B. A., of St. John's College, Oxford, lately curate of Great Ilford, Essex, and formerly of Falmouth, has been received into the Church at St. Mary's, Clapham.

A unique event occurred in the community of Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, Ky., October 14, 15 and 16, when the venerable mother superior, Mary Cleophas Mills, and three of her Sisters in religion celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their profession.

The "Lanterne," a French Masonic sheet, has published an article entitled "After the Monk, the Priest," which concluded as follows: "Once the fate of the congregations has been settled, it will be necessary to settle accounts with the Church. The monks are not the only ones to be combated. We must not forget the parish priest."

The movement to erect a new Catholic hospital of the South Side, Pittsburg, has taken definite shape. A building site of three acres has been secured. It lies between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, and cost \$100,000. The name selected is that of St. Joseph. Ground will not be broken until next spring, when commenced, will be pushed so as to have the building ready in the fall of 1903.

In the historic town of Trim, which enjoys the distinction of being the first place in Ireland in which St. Patrick founded a church, a splendid edifice erected in honor of the national apostle was dedicated to Divine worship on Sunday, October 12. The new edifice was begun in 1892 and cost £25,000. It stands on an eminence commanding a fine view of County Meath, and is an evidence of the great revival in church building which has sprung up in Ireland.

Plans and specifications for a magnificent new structure for the Sisters

hand, it is a notorious fact that a number of propagandists of anarchy in the mining region, during the recent strike, were themselves of the Good Shepherd, of Pittsburg have been approved. It will be a three-story and mansard, brick, and occupy the centre of the Ross farm, just beyond the Lincoln avenue bridge, East End, city. Eleven acres of ground have been purchased. Only one wing will be built at first at an estimated cost of \$80,000. The centre structure when completed as planned will cost \$300,000. Work on the foundations will be begun early in the spring.

A French journalist recently wrote for "Le Martin" a long account of an interview which he alleged to have had with the very Rev. Father David Fleming, vicar general of the Order of Minors, who is represented as having expressed himself in anything but a respectful or even Christian manner towards the religious orders recently expelled from France, accusing them of jbery and comparing them to the merchants within the temple, whose expulsiion was not only justifiable, but desirable. Father Fleming repudiates the interview as "utterly false and apocryphal."

In view, no doubt, of the false rumors of failure of the cause of the canonization of Joan of Arc, the "Annales Religieuses," of the Diocese of Orleans, where knowledge of the matter must be trustworthy, publishes a statement by the Bishop of Orleans that "the cause is not even suspended, still less abandoned, but follows its course with the slowest imposed by the Roman regulations for the canonization of saints." He also attests the fact of a recent miraculous cure, and counsels the priests to make novenas to Venerable Joan of Arc for the favor of the necessary miracles.

The death of the Rev. James Lawless, who for twenty years has been in charge of the Mission of St. Joseph, Poplar, London, has caused the deepest sorrow amongst the people to whom he ministered. The mission is one of the largest in the Archdiocese of Westminster, the congregation being almost exclusively Irish. Father Lawless was the personal friend of every one of his parishioners. Not only was he a spiritual director and adviser whom they revered, but he was their councillor and confidant in all their affairs. He was very prominent during the great dock strike twelve years ago, and keenly interested himself in every movement which aimed at benefiting his people.

On Wednesday, October 15, the new novitiate of the Little Sisters of the Poor was dedicated by Bishop McDonnell, in the presence of many priests and friends of the institution. It is situated at Queens, Queens county, east of Jamaica, N. Y. Formerly the candidates wishing to join the Little Sisters of the Poor, whose aim is to provide a permanent home for respectable destitute old people of both sexes, had to go to some novitiate in Europe. Owing to the rapid extension of the order, few novitiates, besides the one at the mother house near Rennes, France, have been opened in Rome, Madrid, Antwerp, Melbourne, Australia, and Brooklyn.

"President Eliot," of Harvard University," says the New York Freeman's Journal," declares that the American school system is insufficient because it fails to train up good citizens. He says it has failed to train citizens so that they can vote intelligently; failed to stamp out gambling; failed to curb mob law and crimes of violence; failed to cultivate sufficient restoring power in employers and employed to prevent strikes, violence and loss; and failed to abolish the demoralizing spoils system in the civil service. If Harvard's president is correct in his statements it follows very evidently that our school system has proved a failure, after a long and costly trial. Having proved this, it is strange that President Eliot can find no better remedy than to make the system costly. It does not seem to have occurred to him that the absence of religious teaching and moral training may have been the reason why our public school system has failed to make good, reliable citizens."

Writing of President Eliot's recent criticism of the public schools and the remedy he puts forward to make them better, the New World comments: "Yet what is the remedy proposed? More schools, more teachers and better pay for the teachers. From this a logical mind must dissent. The cause does not seem to lie in a fowness of teachers,—rather in something lacking in the system itself. It is significant, for instance, that those employers

who oppress their employees most pitilessly usually are men who have enjoyed the advantages of the best high schools. On the other product of the best public high schools abroad, just as Chicago was a product of the public schools of this country. View the outlook as we may, we can not believe there will be any lessening of the evils Professor Eliot deplores until some way is found of Christianizing education here in America."

The Catholic Union and Times says: "Catholics, naturally, are especially pleased that the President named Bishop Scallion as a member of the Commission. In the whole American hierarchy no happier action could be made, for the venerable Peoria prelate is particularly qualified by virtue of special study and judicial cast of mind to consider the momentous questions the Commission is called upon to adjudicate. While the good Bishop will weigh the evidence submitted with strict impartiality, we can well believe that his sympathies are with the toilers; that they count on him as a firm friend is well known."

"The men who seek office and those who are in office have no especial regard for the views or the rights of those who do not show themselves a power to be counted with in politics," says the Catholic Union. "In addition to this, the right of suffrage implies its exercise. The virtuous citizens must be active in politics to fill their civic duty. The German Catholics, bishops, priests and people, are not afraid to become factors in politics. Had they been timid, the Center Party would not have been represented by a solid phalanx in the Reichstag, and Bismarck would not have gone to Canossa. Has the activity of the German Catholics in matters political lost them the respect of their opponents? When a strong man armed guards his rights, those things are in peace which he possesses."

"Some few are mindful of their obligation and pray for their dead," says the Pittsburg Observer. "But the city of the dead contains souls neglected since the funeral dirge. The solicitude of a mother for the souls of her children commands the Church observe All Soul's Day. No soul can be neglected in the watchful eye of the Church. Praying constantly and offering the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass for them is her mission as well as to save souls, in season and out of season admonishing the faithful to pray for the dead, to heed their plea, 'Have mercy on me, have mercy on me, at least you, my friends, for the hand of the Lord hath touched me! That no soul shall be neglected, the feast of All Souls is made obligatory on all priests and people who celebrate and attend Mass that day; for is it not a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead that they may be loosed from their sins? How the faithful should gather to pray and offer sacrifices and imitate their example the Church. When the once loved ones have forgotten the object of their love and busied themselves with the needs and distractions of life, the Church remains faithful to her trust."

The "Freeman's Journal," of Sydney, New South Wales, says in its issue of September 6: "A telegram received at St. Bridget's Rectory, Marriekville, on Friday evening, 20th ultimo, bore the announcement that the Rev. Father Alfred, O. P., had that day been drowned while swimming with two companions in the public swimming baths, Adelaide. Beyond this no information has yet reached the fathers as to the circumstances surrounding the sad event. The Rev. Father Alfred Reginald Rees was born in London of Protestant parents in the year 1865. In early manhood he came under the same religious influences as turned the attention of Newman, Manning, Faber and so many others to the grand old Church. Some years after his conversion he decided to try his vocation in the religious life, and chose the Passionist congregation as being most suitable to the bent of his mind and character. This was decidedly towards the ascetical, and an ascetic he lived, and the end which in the ways of Providence crowned his career was in harmony with the severity of his life."

## Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't eat and can't get 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. It always takes me in the spring and fall and would not be without it." W. A. Newzer, Belleville, Ont.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.