

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29, 1902

Vol. XXXI, No. 44

## 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

## Goods Retail — AT — Wholesale Prices

A regular line of 28 cent Tea for 23 cents per pound. If not as good as any 28 cent-Tea on the market, money refunded.

25 cent Tea for 18 cents per pound.  
Best Pure Cream Tartar only 24 cents per pound, and hundreds of other articles that can save you from 10 to 30 per cent, if you deal at

**P. MONAGHAN'S**  
NEW STORE,  
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.

## ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory.

With experienced workmen and first-class machinery, we are prepared to supply contractors and others with Doors and Frames, Sashes and Frames, Interior and Exterior Finish, etc. etc.

### OUR SPECIALTIES.

Gothic Windows, Stairs, Stair Rails, Balusters, Newel Posts, Kiln Dried Clear Spruce, Sheathing and Clapboards.

GIVE US A CALL.

**Robert Palmer & Co.,**

Peake's No. 3 Wharf. Charlottetown, P. E. Island.  
July 2, 1902—y

## 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.

## WE KEEP

Always on hand at our store.  
Cameron Block, Charlottetown,  
a large stock of

**Watches,  
Jewelry,  
Silverware,  
Clocks, etc.,**

At prices to suit everyone.

**E. W. TAYLOR.**

**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—1y

## ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

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

- Tickets
- Posters
- Dodgers
- Note Heads
- Letter Heads
- Check Books
- Receipt Books
- Note of Hand Books

**A. L. Fraser, B. A.**  
Attorney-at-Law.  
SOURIS, P. E. ISLAND.  
MONEY TO LOAN.

**A. A. McLEAN, L. B., K. C.,**  
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary,  
BROWN'S BLOCK. MONEY TO LOAN

## 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.

Combined Assets of above Companies, \$300,000,000.

Lowest Rates,  
Prompt Settlements.  
**JOHN McEACHERN,**

(Age nt)

## Denominational Schools.

The school question, in so far as it concerns the religious element, is about the same in all countries. Here in Canada, over in the United States, in Great Britain, and elsewhere there are two contending parties—the one seeking separate schools, the other advocating public, or State schools. We know full well how that matter has been threshed out here, in connection with the Manitoba schools; we know how it has become a burning issue in the neighboring Republic; we also know how bitterly the battle goes on in England. One of the clearest and most statesmanlike utterances on the subject was that of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in an address delivered at Bristol some weeks ago, and a full report of which appeared in the London Times.

From that report we extract the following very striking passages:—He wished to say something upon the business which was immediately occupying the attention of the country, and which would soon again occupy the attention of Parliament—the Education Bill. He had been amazed at the virulence of the attack that had been made in certain quarters on those provisions of the Bill which related to elementary education. Those who knew best the condition of elementary education in our country appeared to be agreed that there were many elementary schools which were not as efficient as they ought to be. For this there were two main causes. The first was the incapacity of some rural School Boards to do the work, and the second was the inadequacy of the means at the disposal of the managers of many voluntary schools.

Our educational system contained both undenominational and denominational schools, but there was amongst the great majority of our people a belief that to good the education must be based upon definite religious teaching. With all the advantages which our School Boards possess, denominational schools had extended throughout the country, and they educated the majority of the children. Now the educational deficiency must be remedied in some way. Was it to be by the abolition of denominational schools? (Cries of "No.") That would be not only tyrannical, unjust, and contrary to the feelings of the people, but also the grossest waste, because of the loss to the State and education of the enormously valuable efforts of those self-sacrificing people belonging to different creeds who, for the sake of religious education, did so much for the secular education of our children. The strongest Non-conformist could not believe that Parliament would do such a thing. If that was so, then there was no other way of meeting the difficulty except on the principles of the Government Bill. He challenged the opponents of the measure to show any other way. If they could not do so, and yet oppose the Bill, then they were ranging themselves on the side of ignorance and of bad education in their hostility to the Government measure. He ridiculed the objections as to any of the rates going to denominational schools. Nobody dreamed of objecting to taxes going to them. Some people had consciences awfully tender in regard to money paid by way of rates, but consciences awfully tough in regard to money paid by taxes. So far from the Bill destroying School Boards, it would not touch them at all. Taxation had long been devoted to denominational schools without the taxpayers having any control whatever over them, except what the school inspector might represent, and this even though the schools had had nothing but clerical management. But now the Bill would substitute for clerical management control of a board of managers under the local authorities, the great majority of whom must necessarily be laymen.

And yet this was called the establishment of clerical domination. Anything more below, absurd, or unreasonable than the way in which this Education Bill had been opposed could hardly be conceived. In dealing with this question the two principles which should guide them were—first, that the ratepayers, through their representatives should have such a control over the secular education given in a school as would ensure that secular education being thorough and satisfactory to them; secondly, they were bound, in justice to the managers and owners of the denominational school buildings, who represented those who had paid either in whole or largely in part for the building of those schools, who had maintained them for many years at great sacrifices of their own time and money, to see that in handing these buildings over to the local authority there should be full security that the schools should remain, as far as they could foresee,

forever schools in which religious instruction should be given according to the principles of the denomination to which they belonged. A number of sensible men like members of Parliament desirous of promoting the education of the people, face to face with these principles, and asked to combine and reconcile them, ought not to find that a very difficult task. He believed that the Bill contained the possibilities of such a combination and reconciliation now; but, if it did not contain them now, and any alteration was necessary to make it contain them, he felt confident that the Government would not stand in the way of such alteration. But, if the matter was to be settled peaceably and satisfactorily, they must have no more threats of resistance to the will of Parliament and to the payment of rates. If local authorities refuse to perform their work, Parliament was quite able to entrust that work to somebody else. If ratepayers or taxpayers were to be allowed to object to the payment of rates or taxes because they happened to object to a certain part of the expenditure to which those rates or taxes were devoted, that would be anarchy, and not liberty, and he warned his Nonconformist democratic friends that, if they were to succeed in this crusade on behalf of anarchy, they would be preparing a rod for their own backs.—True Witness.

In every part of the civilized world the importance of the Catholic press to the Catholic cause is insisted upon at all meetings, conferences and congresses where the entire problem of the Church at the present day is discussed. Several weeks ago in England the Catholic Truth Society held its annual conference at Newport, where an address was made by Bishop Hedley, ordinary of the diocese and president of the Society, devoted to the immense extent of the modern press, and the best way of counteracting its hostile influences. He said that the organization and support of a strong Catholic press was the only way in which the ubiquitous secular press could be combated. Here in the United States the same situation faces us. Every Catholic of any pretense to leadership recognizes that the place of the Catholic press in the life of the Catholic people is a most important one, and insists that it is deserving of more generous support than it at present receives. In spite of all this, it is astonishing what a large number of Catholics deafen their ears to suggestions about taking a Catholic paper. It is astonishing what a small percentage of the members of Catholic societies and circles who listen to lectures on the importance of the Catholic press think it their duty to subscribe for a Catholic publication. The Catholic press is already in existence. Week in and week out, month in and month out, it stands for truth and combats error. Constantly it spreads before its readers the progress of the Church around the world, and considering its limitations, it does excellent work in defending the interests of Catholics, at home and abroad. Of course we are aware that few Catholic papers are perfect. Some of them indeed would better suspend publication in the very interest of the cause they pretend to serve. But counting these out, there are still enough left to appeal to all Catholics of taste and discernment—people whose minds are not vitiated by a long course in the school of yellow journalism, and who know what a well conducted paper should be. There is talk of establishing a Catholic daily paper. We are not prepared to offer our opinion on such a scheme. No doubt it would be a great benefit to us to have a daily paper conducted according to Catholic principles and ideals, but meanwhile it may be remembered that the Catholic press already in existence is entirely worthy of the support of Catholic people.—S. H. Review.

Eleven young women have received the black veil in the convent of the Sisters of the Holy Family at New Orleans, one of the two Catholic convents in the United States open to Negro young women. Of the novices six were Negroes from Cuba, who have gone to the United States to work among their race there.

The convent which was established in 1847, was a small affair having only twelve nuns until after the Civil War. It has now over 200 Sisters working in Louisiana and thirteen mission houses under in New Orleans, and has complete charge of two Negro asylums in that city, one for old people and the other for orphans.

Ladies' Under Vests, 50 dozens all qualities. Prices from 10 cents to 75 cents, best value in town—J B McDonald & Co.

Count Albrecht of Meran, who is a nephew of the Grand Duke of Austria and was lieutenant in the army, gave up his soldierly career and studied for the priesthood. He has not long since said his first mass.

It is announced that the Pope intends to convert the splendid library of the Barberini Princes, which he has purchased for £20,000, into an annex of the Vatican Library allowing it to be open to students. The Pope's acquisition embraces about 70,000 volumes and 10,000 manuscripts, collected principally by Cardinal Francesco Barberini, nephew of Pope Urban VIII.

Thirty-three young Irish women left Ireland the other day for Brisbane to become members of the Sisters of Mercy. The mother house of the Convent of Mercy at Brisbane already numbers 215 Sisters, exclusive of those going out, and a rough idea of the splendid work the convent is doing in the colony of Queensland may be gathered when it is stated that, in addition to the management of Sunday boarding schools, technical schools and Magdalen asylums, the Sisters have the care of about 7,000 children in elementary schools. It is also worthy of special mention that no less than eighteen of the thirty-three young ladies who embarked last Friday from the boarding school conducted by the Sisters of Mercy at Calan, County Kilkenny, and it may be added that this establishment has since 1860 supplied a very large number of Sisters in this order most of them having gone to the colonies.

The way to have a strong Catholic paper, says the "Home Journal and News," of Yonkers, N. Y., is for every family to take a copy of it and to pay for it, and for every parish, society and merchant to advertise in it. There is no danger that it will have too much support. The more it receives the more money it can spend to buy articles and to get news. The way to have a weak Catholic press for the people not to subscribe for it, or, after taking it, not to pay what they owe for it, so as to exhaust its capital, and for every one who has any organization to maintain or any business to carry on or any project to boom to patronize the secular press and ignore his own. The Catholic papers are not endowed or subsidized by the church. They must get along or sink into failure on the support that is accorded them. The more support they obtain the better they will be; the less their support the weaker their force and the sooner their end.

Prince Max, youngest son of King George of Saxony, is now the only priest of royal family in Europe, and his attraction is for work among the poor, and his labors in the signs of the East, London, even before his ordination, are well remembered. It is a poor compliment to royalty that a press correspondent should say of this young priest: "He is as earnest a man of God as if he were a peasant's instead of a king's son." Prince Max attended the murderer, Chatterton, who was recently guillotined at Fribourg. The murderer, though only twenty-two, was a confirmed scoundrel who had completed a long record of crimes by killing with an axe his pretty cousin, a girl of seventeen. As soon as Prince Max heard that Chatterton was to die he went to him. He remained in the murderer's cell all night preparing him for death and walked with him to the guillotine. Prince Max comes naturally by his faith, the royal house of Saxony being strongly Catholic. It was one of the few princely houses in Germany that went back to the old faith after the "Reformation." Even before Napoleon made Saxony a kingdom, its "electors," as they were called, were amongst the Pope's staunchest adherents.

Dr. Gaughran, the recently appointed Vicar Apostolic of the Orange River Colony, has sent home an account of his first experience in his new vicariate. Writing of a visit paid to Mafeking, he observes that the church is small and poor and that the Catholics are few, but that the Sisters of Mercy are carrying on a splendid work there in their schools. Most of the children who attend them are Protestants. They are growing so numerous that the Sisters find it necessary to enlarge their premises. Concerning Catholic prospects in Kimberley, he observes that the work of the nuns for the children is excellent, and now the Christian Brothers have entered the field in the teaching of boys with the greatest success. There is a decided leaning towards Catholicism in South Africa.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The city of Waco, Texas, has given land valued at \$50,000 to the Catholic Sisters in case they will erect there a hospital like those under their care in Galveston and Houston.

Rev. Michael Borghino has taken up his residence in San Francisco as the provincial of the Salesian order in the United States, to which he was recently appointed. San Francisco has been named as headquarters for the provincial of the order by the Rev. Don M. Rus, the superior general at Turin, Italy. Father Borghino was summoned from Bajal Bianco, Patagonia, several colleges in South America.

The same name for the celebration of the golden jubilee of the Cathedral of St. John the Evangelist, Cleveland, has just been completed. The celebration will continue six days, opening Friday, November 7, with a solemn Pontifical Mass, of which Bishop Horstmann will be celebrant. Archbishop Ryan will preside the jubilee solemnities. Sunday exercises will include a grand parade of all the Catholic societies of the city and many from the surrounding towns.

Some idea of the cost of the new Catholic Cathedral at Westminster may be gathered from the fact that the decoration of the Blessed Sacrament chapel alone, for which the money is being collected in America, will entail an expenditure of \$12,000. The names of founders who are contributing £1,000 or more to the building fund, as well as special benefactors, "save being inscribed in a book called "Liber Vitae," which will be preserved in the Cathedral for all time and honored according to ancient usage.

A singularly large gathering of Catholics representative of all classes assembled on September 24 at Camero, near Lecco, to attend the funeral of Don Albertario, late editor of the "Osservatore Cattolico," Milan. Don Albertario's influence as a journalist was widely felt throughout Italy, and it is said that a copy of his paper lay regularly on the Holy Father's table at the Vatican. He was above everything a combative pressman. For staidness of tone he had a certain contempt. Endowed with a fine physique and a powerful voice which caused him to be compared to O'Connell, he indulged in fiery periods that excited enthusiasm amongst his friends. Discretion had no large part in his articles, and when in 1898 he threw himself into the cause of the toilers, his advocacy of it cost him three years' imprisonment. He bore the hardships of it in a manly spirit, but he told upon his constitution and he was never perfectly well from the time of his release. His death at the present moment is a serious loss to the Church in Italy. He was, as it were, a connecting link between the forces of labor and the ecclesiastical authorities. A convinced Christian Democrat, he was also a most dutiful son of the Pope, and seized every opportunity to defend the rights of the Holy See.

By the will of the late Mrs. Julia Hanson, the wealthy colored woman who died last month in Washington, D. C., \$5,000 is bequeathed to the Little Sisters of the Poor, \$10,000 to the House of the Good Shepherd, \$5,000 each to St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum and St. Ann's Infant Asylum, and \$10,000 to the Oblate Sisters of Providence to erect a building for the care and education of colored children, the construction of the building is to be begun within a year after the bequest is received.

The death is announced of Mgr. Mantegazza, coadjutor to Cardinal Ferrari, of Manila. He was born in 1837.

M. Polletan, it is announced from Paris, has abolished the annual Mass at the opening of the Naval School.

Minard's Liniment the best Hair Restorer.

## Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning of an extremely hazardous to neglect, so important as a healthy action of these organs. They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and depression. "I was taken ill with kidney trouble, and became so weak I could scarcely get around. I took medicine without benefit, and finally decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the first bottle I felt so much better that I continued its use, and six bottles made me a new woman. When my little girl was a baby, she could not keep anything on her stomach, and we gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured her." Mrs. Thomas Lewis, Wallaceburg, Ont.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Cures kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back, and builds up the whole system.