

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1898.

Vol. XXVII No. 19

Calendar for May, 1898.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon, 6d 1h 34m m.
Last Quarter, 12d 4h 36m m.
New Moon, 20d 7h 58m m.
First Quarter, 28d 0h 14m m.

D	Day of Week	Sun	Sun	Moon
M	Week	rise	sets	sets
1	Sunday	4 48' 07"	2 15	
2	Monday	4 47' 08"	2 35	
3	Tuesday	4 46' 09"	2 55	
4	Wednesday	4 44' 11"	3 15	
5	Thursday	4 42' 12"	3 34	
6	Friday	4 39' 14"	3 54	
7	Saturday	4 36' 15"	4 12	
8	Sunday	4 33' 16"	4 30	
9	Monday	4 30' 17"	4 48	
10	Tuesday	4 27' 18"	5 06	
11	Wednesday	4 24' 19"	5 24	
12	Thursday	4 21' 20"	5 42	
13	Friday	4 18' 21"	6 00	
14	Saturday	4 15' 22"	6 18	
15	Sunday	4 12' 23"	6 36	
16	Monday	4 09' 24"	6 54	
17	Tuesday	4 06' 25"	7 12	
18	Wednesday	4 03' 26"	7 30	
19	Thursday	4 00' 27"	7 48	
20	Friday	3 57' 28"	8 06	
21	Saturday	3 54' 29"	8 24	
22	Sunday	3 51' 30"	8 42	
23	Monday	3 48' 31"	9 00	
24	Tuesday	3 45' 32"	9 18	
25	Wednesday	3 42' 33"	9 36	
26	Thursday	3 39' 34"	9 54	
27	Friday	3 36' 35"	10 12	
28	Saturday	3 33' 36"	10 30	
29	Sunday	3 30' 37"	10 48	
30	Monday	3 27' 38"	11 06	
31	Tuesday	3 24' 39"	11 24	

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OUR LINES ARE Ready-to-wear Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises, Dress Goods, Staple Dry Goods, Cloths, imported and home-made.

Our stock of Ready-to-Wear Clothing is the largest and best on the Island, and we are ready and willing to have you test the truth of our words when we say we give the best for the money.

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Successor to McKay Woolen Co.

Nobby Suits,

Fashionable Suits,

Perfect-fitting Suits, GOOD - WEARING SUITS,

This is the kind we sell.

Don't throw away your money purchasing trashy stuff advertised now a-days as bargains, but come to us and get the genuine article.

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PLUGS AND PLOUGH EXTRAS, With shares harder than ever before. And now as the hog boom has struck,

Our Improved Hog Feed Boiler Gives the greatest satisfaction wherever used at much lower prices than ever before. Give us a call for anything you want in Steel, Iron, Brass or Wood.

Our Improved Steam Friction Hoist is winning great favor with those who use them.

Dairy Machinery always on hand and to order. T. A. McLEAN, Successor to McKinnon & McLean. Oct. 6, 1897-yly

Items of Interest to Catholic Readers

Ward's Life of Wiseman.

(From the Sacred Heart Review)

Mr. Charles A. L. Morse contributes to the April Catholic World an interesting and intelligent review, brief though it is, of Wilfrid Ward's recently published "Life and Times of Cardinal Wiseman." In the account which that work gives us of his attitude towards the Oxford movement from its very inception, Cardinal Wiseman, as Mr. Morse points out, shows in a different light from that in which he has been represented by certain other writers who have attempted to delineate his character. Although at the time that the Tractarian movement began Wiseman was resident at Rome, he followed its progress closely, and he was one of the very first to recognize the sincerity of the leaders in that new Anglican departure, and to cherish the hope, which was at least partially realized, that the outcome of the movement would be a Roman procedure on the part of many of its participants. Nor did Wiseman limit his sympathies with the Tractarians to mere observations of their course and good wishes for the best results therefrom. A close student himself of the Tractarian literature, his keen scholarship showed to him where lay the chief obstacles in the path of those Anglicans who were groping for clearer light; and Mr. Morse tells us that it was an article which Wiseman contributed, in July, 1839, to the Dublin Review on St. Augustine and the Donatists that aroused in Newman his earliest doubts concerning the Anglican church; doubts which were not dispelled until the light of Catholic truth illuminated Newman's mind. Furthermore, as this writer also asserts, during all those critical years when Newman and Ward, St. John and Dalgairns and a host of other Anglicans were slowly finding their way out of the darkness of religious uncertainty and doubt into the brightness of Catholic faith and teachings, Wiseman's attitude towards the Tractarians in general and those leaders of the movement in particular was admirable from whatever point of view it be regarded, and can not be praised too highly by his biographers. Mr. Morse credits Wiseman's Roman training and his long residence in the Papal city with no small share of the consummate skill which the Cardinal displayed in his treatment of the Tractarians, for that training and residence, he remarks, had endowed him with that most distinguishing trait of Rome's spirit, a large and broad tolerance.

England's Anti-Catholic Excitement.

To the Catholics of this country, who, within the past few years, have had a somewhat similar experience of their own, the anti-Catholic excitement which ran through England like wildfire when it was announced from Rome that Wiseman had been created a cardinal, and the Catholic hierarchy had been restored, has a peculiar interest. When that excitement was at its height the Cardinal, says Mr. Morse, arrived in London from Rome, and, realising at once the exact situation, his command of it was superb. He quickly perceived that, apart from the blatant utterances of the professional agitators, the storm of anti-prejudice then sweeping through the country was largely due to popular misapprehension of that famous papal which, before he quitted Rome, he addressed to the English Catholics "from out of the Plinian Gate of Rome," and which, our reviewer asserts, "was composed in the somewhat bouncing style into which his author not infrequently lapsed in writing, and contained certain expressions, easily enough understood rightly by Catholics, but liable to be misunderstood by Protestants. No sooner was he convinced of the fact that his pastoral had, in a measure more or less large, caused the anti-Catholic crusade, than the Cardinal took steps to counteract its influence. Within a week after his arrival in London he issued his "Appeal to the English People," which, written with that admirable tact and skill whereof he was absolute master whenever he chose to be, at once allayed the popular tumult and made John Bull, to use Wendell Phillips's phrase, listen. Once he had gained a hearing, Wiseman made the best use of his opportunity. By spoken and written word, he encouraged the Catholics and appealed to his Protestant fellow citizens; and before long, thanks to his wisdom, England's anti-Catholic madness passed away, without leaving behind it any worse result than showing to what folly religious bigotry and prejudice, if yielded to, can carry an otherwise intelligent people.

Boston's Catholic Life.

To Catholics resident in this city and to their brethren in the faith throughout the whole country, in all sections of which this Hub of the Universe is regarded with special interest, the paper which A. A. McLean has in this issue of the Catholic World on "The Catholic Life of Boston" is certain to prove an entertaining reading. While by no means as full and comprehensive a description of its subject as it might be, this account of Boston's Catholic life touches upon some of the peculiarities of the city's Catholic history, and mentions, in a fitting manner, a few of the triumphs which our faith has achieved here, without overlooking the obstacles it had to conquer. "Catholic influence in Boston," says the article, after briefly describing the uncongenial surroundings of the early Church here, "has worked its way silently, but surely. Against the unchristianizing influence of its Emersons and its Parkers, the unwavering spirit of Catholic faith has kept on its way, no less unyielding and uncompromising before the fine philosophy of intellects that influenced whole systems of belief by a single sentence, than it was in the days when enmity to it was open and violent. Its only argument has been to live and prosper and be known by its fruits." The story of our Catholic progress, this paper says, is too long to be told in a magazine article; so the descriptions are confined to certain one of our Catholic institutions and churches. Prominent among our churches is placed the Immaculate Conception, whose exquisite interior, it is said, symbolizes, as far as wood and stone and form and coloring can do it, the homage which the Church renders the Mother of God in the transcending glory of her Immaculate Conception; and the Mission Church of the Redeemerist Fathers, of whose congregation it is declared that the faith of the people has singularly retained that quality of loyalty and devotion to Church and priest which was so strong a characteristic of their forefathers in the earlier generations. Brief mention is also made of the Carmelite monastery; and the work of the diocesan clergy is not overlooked. The Review takes a pardonable pride in the fact that the "group of pioneers" which forms one of the illustrations of this article on Boston's Catholic life shows, in its four portraits, the very reverend president of its corporation, one of its vice-presidents and two of its incorporators; which circumstance is tantamount to a declaration that the Review is itself no small part of the Catholic life of Boston.

A Married Rebnke.

Rev. George McDermot, C. S. P., who has a paper in this magazine on "The Hugenotes," tells the reader that this article was called forth by an extraordinary document dealing with the Hugenotes in France that lately appeared in a New York paper over the signature of a rear-admiral of the United States navy. That document, Father McDermot adds, professes to be a statement put forward by the Hugenote Society of America to influence public opinion in view of a Hugenote gathering that is being held at New York this month; and its character may be judged from the Paulist's declaration that he read it with amazement; "not because anything written in the interests of men of Hugenote descent should surprise me, but because the writer abused his position as an officer of the government to insult more than twelve millions of American Catholics. If a similar document," he continues, "appeared over the name of a British officer, I have no doubt whatever but that the writer would be compelled to retire by the good feeling of the navy and the sentiment of the nation, or at least that he should make an ample apology for the outrage." This rear-admiral's offence, grievous as it is, however, seems small compared to the continuous insult which that other government official, Captain Pratt of the Carlisle Indian school, almost weekly inflicts upon the American Catholic body by the outrageous calumnies upon their Church and its clergy which he prints in the paper that is published at the institution of which he is the head. We believe that this military zealot was mildly called to order some time ago for his scandalous actions; but the regiment, if any was then administered, appears to have had no effect; and it is certainly high time that individuals like him and this rear-admiral should be told, in unmistakable words, that if they wish to insult the twelve millions of Catholic citizens in this country of Catholicity, they must quit the United States service in order to do so. Father McDermot has done well in directing public attention to the

scandalous conduct of rear-admiral, the untruthfulness of whose statements and the designing nature of whose appeals he exposes; and he very justly holds the American Hugenote Society, under whose auspices the naval officers' document appears, responsible for its publication. The Paulist's article contains such valuable information regarding the French Hugenotes, and in view of the gathering that is being held at New York this month, and of which the praises of those individuals will undoubtedly be loudly sung and widely published by the daily press, his paper is a timely one and well worth a perusal.

Bibles in Stone.

One of the leading features of the April number of the New England Magazine is a handsomely illustrated paper on the above subject from the pen of Barr Ferree, who describes the character and significance of the beautifully sculptured fronts that adorn so many of the principal churches of France. It was during the twelfth and the following centuries, according to this writer, that the practice of ornamenting the porches and fronts of churches with sculptures illustrating Biblical events was most generally followed in France. He is not altogether correct when speaking of those centuries, he says that "the people of those bygone days had nothing but the Church, its history, its saints, its legends, its buildings and their adornment, to occupy their minds." Doubtless they paid more attention, in those ages of faith, when Protestantism was as yet unborn, to such things; but the people of the twelfth and thirteenth century had many other things to think of than the Church and its history. They had their daily duties to attend to, their different works to perform; their several callings to pursue; and they were in their way employed very much in the same pursuits as we of today are. Our writer is not astray, however, when he says that the Church, in those earlier centuries, provided not alone for the spiritual but also for the temporal needs of the people, who looked to it, consequently, for both; and who found in the sculptured ornamentations of their churches the truths and lessons of the Church, together with accounts of important events in Biblical history, set forth in a manner that instructed the mind while it charmed and delighted the gaze. It is rather a sorry reflection upon the modern traveller that this writer makes when he says that, so little acquainted is the average tourist with the significance of these sculptured sculptures that he needs a guide-book to tell him what they represent.

Very Rev. Edward Douglas, C. S. R., whose name has been familiar to English-speaking visitors to Rome for more than forty years, is dead. He belonged to the great Scotch family of Douglas, and was a near relation of the house of Queensbury. He was born December 1, 1819, and by the death of his father, of whom he was the only son, he was left in possession of a large income. He was educated at Christchurch, Oxford. In 1842, while on a visit to Rome, he had the grace of conversion to the Catholic faith. In 1855 he was elected consultant to the general of the Redeemerist, which office he retained for nearly forty years. He was also for some years provincial of the Roman province, and was rector of the House of St. Alfonso until his death. In 1891 he printed in Italian a considerable volume called "The Most Holy Redeemer and His Church," in which he sketches the history of religion from the creation to the present day, and gives a graphic abridgement of our Lord's life. By urgent request he rewrote this book in English, and having printed it at his own expense, allowed it to be sold under cost price by the Catholic Truth Society and the art and Book Company. His last years were full of suffering, which caused him in appearance to resemble St. Alphonsus in his old age.

It now transpires that in the allocation which the Holy Father pronounced in the recent secret consistory he made known to the members of the Sacred College that the two Cardinals whom he had created and reserved in pectore in June, 1896, were now both dead. Many conjectures have been abroad as to their identity, the greatest probability indicating Mgr. Ballerin, Patriarch of Alexandria, and Father Tosti, the famous Bonedignie abbot. But it must be remembered after all that these are mere conjectures. The numerical condition of the Sacred College is accordingly at present the following: There are fifty-nine Cardinals of whom five were created by Pius IX, and the remainder

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by the reigning Pontiff. Eleven vacancies therefore exist, the possible number being seventy, a number which is hardly ever attained. It is believed in ecclesiastical circles that another consistory for the nomination chiefly of Cardinals resident in Rome will be held before long.

The cause of beatification of Christopher Columbus has been resumed, the certificate of his marriage with Peletrita Monis having been discovered. The process was suspended whilst a search was being made for this.

The formal beatification of the holy Dominican Pope Innocent V., who has always been looked upon in his own order as a saint, and often popularly styled blessed, is now asked for, and in order to ensure the success of this petition a solemn exposition of the Blessed Sacrament has taken place in all the churches of the Dominican Order. Innocent V., better known as the learned Peter of Tarentais, in his short reign of five months succeeded in recalling the long-standing feuds of the Guelphs and Ghibellines of Tuscany, and left behind him a name most dear and venerable and a reputation for marvelous virtue and holiness.

About a year ago the Rev. Father Maszel, a French missionary in China, was massacred. The French Legation took steps to obtain reparation, and M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, writes to the press that the murderers have been punished and that an indemnity of 15,000 taels (about \$21,000) will be paid by China. This sum will be divided between the Society of Foreign Missions, to which the victim belonged, and the personal relatives of Father Maszel.

The Norwich and Norfolk Protestant defense Brigade have been greatly disturbed by the conversion to the Catholic Church of the Rev. James Spurgeon Green, who has been vicar of Brundall and Wilton, in Norfolk, for forty-four years. They have just been striving to stir up "a thoroughly Protestant feeling" in the district.

Rev. W. Evans, late of Cardiff, has been received into the Catholic Church in Rome, where it is his intention to remain for the next two or three months.

A very deserving object has lately been strenuously collected for all over France and in connection with which the French Catholic press have appealed—that is the relief of the Armenians. This is a most worthy object, many of the poor sufferers in Armenia—Catholics, as ourselves, have never recovered from the terrible shocks of the last series of massacres in 1896. Many of the men, full-bodied men in the prime of life, are entirely unable to work, owing to the horrible tortures to which they have been subjected, and the Turks are past masters in the art of cruelty. Besides, their possessions are confiscated, their homes destroyed, their wives and children have been murdered. If-Univers, good paper as it is, has opened a subscription list for them and has already gotten nearly 20,000 francs.

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