

The Charlotte Town Herald.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1895.

Vol. XXIV. No. 18

NEW SERIES.

Calendar for May, 1895.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter, 2nd day, 11h. 31.6m. p. m.
Full Moon, 8th day, 7h. 46.5m. p. m.
Last Quarter, 16th day, 1h. 31.5m. p. m.
New Moon, 24th day, 4h. 33.7m. a. m.
First Quarter, 31st day, 4h. 38.0m. a. m.

Day of Week	h	m	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	High Water	Low Water
1	Wed	4	51	7	3	10	18	1	31	4	10	4
2	Thur	5	1	11	20	2	0	6	5	3	6	5
3	Fri	6	1	12	22	3	1	11	4	2	7	4
4	Sat	7	1	13	23	4	2	12	5	1	8	3
5	Sun	8	1	14	24	5	3	13	6	0	9	2
6	Mon	9	1	15	25	6	4	14	7	0	10	1
7	Tue	10	1	16	26	7	5	15	8	0	11	0
8	Wed	11	1	17	27	8	6	16	9	0	12	0
9	Thur	12	1	18	28	9	7	17	10	0	13	0
10	Fri	13	1	19	29	10	8	18	11	0	14	0
11	Sat	14	1	20	30	11	9	19	12	0	15	0
12	Sun	15	1	21	31	12	10	20	13	0	16	0
13	Mon	16	1	22	1	1	11	21	14	0	17	0
14	Tue	17	1	23	2	2	12	22	15	0	18	0
15	Wed	18	1	24	3	3	13	23	16	0	19	0
16	Thur	19	1	25	4	4	14	24	17	0	20	0
17	Fri	20	1	26	5	5	15	25	18	0	21	0
18	Sat	21	1	27	6	6	16	26	19	0	22	0
19	Sun	22	1	28	7	7	17	27	20	0	23	0
20	Mon	23	1	29	8	8	18	28	21	0	24	0
21	Tue	24	1	30	9	9	19	29	22	0	25	0
22	Wed	25	1	31	10	10	20	30	23	0	26	0
23	Thur	26	1	1	11	11	21	1	24	0	27	0
24	Fri	27	1	2	12	12	22	2	25	0	28	0
25	Sat	28	1	3	13	13	23	3	26	0	29	0
26	Sun	29	1	4	14	14	24	4	27	0	30	0
27	Mon	30	1	5	15	15	25	5	28	0	31	0
28	Tue	31	1	6	16	16	26	6	29	0		
29	Wed	1	2	7	17	17	27	7	30	0		
30	Thur	2	2	8	18	18	28	8	31	0		
31	Fri	3	2	9	19	19	29	9		0		

North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

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Broken in Health

That Tired Feeling, Constipation and Pain in the Back Appetite and Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparil.



Mr. C. H. Steele, St. Catharines, Ont.

"For a number of years I have been troubled with a general tired feeling, shortness of breath, pain in the back, and constipation. I could get only little rest at night on account of the pain and had no appetite whatever. I was that tired in my limbs that I gave out before half the day was gone. I tried a great number of medicines but did not get any permanent relief from any of them.

I feel like a new man. I have a good appetite, feel as strong as ever I did, and enjoy perfect rest at night. I have much pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparil to my friends. It is the best medicine I have ever used, having taken several boxes of it.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy on the system. Sold by all druggists. 25c."

Interesting European Items.

The exterior of the Paris churches on Palm Sunday was a scene of great animation, the worshippers buying for two sons a little bunch of brooms to be blessed within. Whether it is that the church accommodation is insufficient for the population, or that devotion has increased of late, certain it is that every year I find greater difficulty in getting a seat at Mass, without referring to the new cathedral, which is a building of modern design and architecture. The St. Germain's choir of forty male voices sang the offices to the music of the Papal basilicas. Although the theatres were not closed, the nature of the performance was in great measure adapted to the solemn character of the week.

About a year and a half has now elapsed since the death of Padre Guglielmotti, a Dominican friar of immense learning in a novel branch of history and science—the nautical. There were few things nautical unknown to the good father, and he had written a series of standard works upon all the aspects of the subject which related to Italy and Pontifical Rome. His inspiration may have been born out of the very condition of his native place, the same Civita Vecchia which Mark Twain has described. Padre Guglielmotti has now been honored by a memorial tablet in the Casanatesian Library. A Dominican, Padre Gioiognani, thanked these present for the honor done his brother in religion. Italy is certainly the classic land of contradictions. The people on the side of the government honor a Dominican father with a memorial tablet placed in a convent which is appropriated by the government, although it is rightfully the headquarters of that friar's order.

Further on he declared in effect that he was filled with indignation when he heard gentlemen in the House of Commons speak of the voluntary school system in a tone of hostility, or as a thing which is only to be tolerated because it has behind it so strong a power backing it up that it cannot be got rid of. He stated his view of the matter to be that without great voluntary effort, the voluntary schools will probably lose their value and efficiency, but he adds:

"While they represent great voluntary effort and while they are the outward and visible sign of the great feeling of the community among parents that their children should be educated in the faith of their fathers, so long they deserve and ought to receive something more than this treatment."

In answer to one non-Conformist who had spoken against the voluntary system, he said:

"I am perfectly certain he believes as much as I do that religious education is as essential a part of the education of a community as any other, and I am certain he would be the last man, by his vote or his voice to support any plan which religious education might be hindered or hampered. I am glad he has given me the opportunity of saying that it is in no sectarian interest, with no view to the proselytizing success of this religious community or of that religious community, that I have thus explicitly made my statement of belief on this matter."

He expressed himself if he and those others who have heard me, or who will read what I have said, do not understand that, in my view, the education of the child must be looked at as a whole. . . Leave it to those who are earnest in the cause of religious education to provide and safeguard the completest scheme you choose to devise of inspection; but do not compel a man while freely subscribing to a voluntary school, to give what you call State money in support of a school of the whole system of which he disapproves."

The principles for which Catholics contend for Ontario and Manitoba alike, could not be more clearly set forth than as they are thus announced by Mr. Balfour. We have no objection to put in the way of the State demanding that there shall be a certain standard of efficiency in all schools receiving State aid, but there is an excess of paternalism on the part of the State when it assumes to take the place of the parents altogether, especially in regard to how much or how little religion shall be taught to the children. This is peculiarly the duty of parents, acting in union with their religious guides.—Catholic Record.

Referring to the universal belief of mankind in another life, Father Vaughan says: "A modern traveller gives an account of a king or South African chief who wished to despatch a message to one of his favorite warriors who had fallen in battle and whose remains had been entombed with the usual pomp and ceremony. How did he proceed to carry out his wish? He called into his dead presence a little boy of the tribe, and gave him the message verbally. He made him repeat it till he was satisfied that the poor child had thoroughly grasped it. Then the powerful savage drew his sword, and with a single well-directed blow struck the boy's head, exclaiming: 'Go and deliver my message.' Now, whatever we may think of the barbarity this indicated it at least proves that the savage king believed (a) that his warrior still existed somewhere, and what is more, that (b) the boy, whose head he had severed from the trunk would go on to live in some other sphere, and might even communicate with others in a similar condition." Such instances might be multiplied. They form a proof, based on common consent, of the immortality of the soul.

On the eve of Passover, in the Temple Emmanuel, says the Montreal Free Press, Rabbi Vald referred to the Pope's recent disparagement of the Anti-Semitism in Europe. The Rabbi said that "It was not many years ago since the tolerant and enlightened heart of the Roman Catholic Church had accorded an interview to a representative of the New York Herald, in which he condemned the false and horrible accusations which continually had been made against the Jews about Passover time. Forty-seven years ago, on the eve of the Ghetto in Rome were removed by order of Pius IX. Ghetto was that dirty part of what is now the capital of Italy, into which the Jews were banished in the sixteenth century, a locality in which from sunset till sunrise they were practically imprisoned." From all sides, amongst all races, and from the adherents of the various creeds, came "the glowing

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Royal Baking Powder

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tributes so well earned by the wonderful Pontiff, who, to day, governs the Church of Christ on earth.

"In reply to the address of the League of the Sacred Heart," says the Winnipeg Northwest Review, "our whole-souled A bishop gave expression to a sentiment that makes for peace in the present strife of tongues. He said that he wished all non-Catholics to enjoy the same rights in the matter of education as we claim for ourselves; and that, if one Protestant child were known to be deprived of his rights on this score, the whole Catholic hierarchy would rise and utter a vigorous protest in his favor. This is the correct Catholic stand. We ask for no special privileges, we demand merely what the Privy Council has decided is within our lawful right." Why, then, should the fanatic, rage and the Greenway Government imagine vain things?

In 1829, the year of Catholic Emancipation, England had four hundred and seventy-seven Catholic priests, four hundred and forty-nine chapels, no monasteries, sixteen convents and two colleges. This year, 1895, there are over three thousand Catholic priests, seventeen hundred and sixty-three chapels, two hundred and forty-four monasteries, four hundred and ninety-one convents and thirty-eight colleges in England. There are six Catholics in the Privy Council, thirty-four in the House of Lords, and seventy-four in the House of Commons. Facts and figures are eloquent!—Exchange.

The Duc de Sors, who was recently ordained priest in Rome, celebrated his first Mass in presence of the children of his first and second wives the Countess Patrizi and the Prince Laura Altieri. A Vatican prelate attended and brought the Papal benediction to the sacerdotal widow. The ceremony was very solemn and touching.

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A remarkable acknowledgment of the Church's effectiveness against Socialism, is made by the Guardian, the leading Protestant paper of England. It says: "The most marked feature in Continental politics at this moment is the political revival of Catholicism. It is most visible in Germany, where the Centre Party practically make or unmake Governments and dictate terms to Emperor and Chancellor alike. But the same tendency exists in France and in Italy. The separation of Church and State had once so more ardent partisan than M. Naquet. But now M. Naquet has declared in the Chamber that the time for this great reform has passed, that the anti-clerical agitation no longer interests the country, and if persisted in would lead the Republic to defeat, not to victory; that to threaten Catholicism would be simply to put arms into the hands of its leaders. Nothing can be truer than all this, and nothing more different from the aspect of the same controversy in the seventies. In Italy a similar change is coming over the face of politics, though from circumstances the effects of it are far less obvious. The advances that have been made to the Pope in order to induce him to withdraw his declaration that it is not expedient for Catholics to vote in political elections are one evidence of this change; the recent municipal elections at Milan, where fifty-two Moderates or Catholic candidates have been returned, against twenty-two Radicals, are another. The terror of socialism is evidently a stronger passion with the Italians than has hitherto supposed, and the Church is the only force by which the advance of Socialism can be effectively resisted, because it is the only force which can make what truth there is in Socialism its own." True, and it is the only force that after showing that it already has all the good in Socialism, possesses all the principles that demonstrate the unsoundness of what is bad in Socialism.

A Rome correspondent tells the following story: A very curious and touching little scene was witnessed

The fre-thinking Mayor of Roubaix, who calls himself with infinite pride "le Citoyen Carette," has been making himself very ridiculous. In the full exercise of his jurisdiction he has published the following decrees, which I give textually, as really it is the funniest document that I ever issued by a public functionary. "Considering," says Monsieur le Maire, "that the transport of the Viaticum to the house of the sick by a priest clothed in sacerdotal garments, accompanied by persons bearing lanterns and ringing a little bell, has the grave inconvenience of frightening the inhabitants, who are thereby rendered of the importance of death by this religious ceremony: 'We decree: The transport of the Viaticum is forbidden. Was ever such a reason given before? The richness of it all has completely tickled parisian newspapers of every shade of opinion, and if Citoyen Carette wanted to get him if talked about he has admirably succeeded. Unfortunately there is always a serious side to these matters. As I write the news has reached me that the streets of Roubaix have already been the scene of riotous proceedings owing to this absurd regulation. While the parish priest of St. Joseph's ignoring the prohibition, was carrying the Holy Viaticum to a dying person, a wester named Auguste Dautruit rushed up to the acolyte and tried to force the bell from his hands. The man was so violent that an excited crowd soon gathered, and a young girl struck him in the face. The disturbance was now general. The police came on the spot but Dautruit had taken to flight. Finally the priest was able to make his way to his destination. I hear that the Mayor's decision will be considered by the Minister of the Interior.

A horrible sacrilege occurred at Venice in the church of the Discalced Carmelites. The sacred edifice is one of the richest and most picturesque in the city and overlooks the Grand Canal. At half-past 5 on Tuesday morning, April 30, it was discovered by one of the monks that a ciborium containing two hundred consecrated hosts had been stolen. To the general horror it was soon discovered that the particles had been thrown on the quay in the street called La Lista di Spagna; in fact, a trail of them led right up to the Ghetto or Jewish quarter of the town. The crime was not of a merely character for another precious ciborium containing the large host for solemn benediction was untouched. It is believed that the outrage was solely committed by sacrilegious impiety. Beyond the fact that the perpetrators wended their way towards the Ghetto, the authorities are entirely without information. His Eminence Cardinal Sarlo was greatly moved on being informed of the news, and at once gave orders for the Blessed Sacrament to be exposed in all churches of the city. A solemn triumph of reparation is also ordered to be made throughout the patriarchate.

Paris has been honored by the Holy Father in being chosen for the

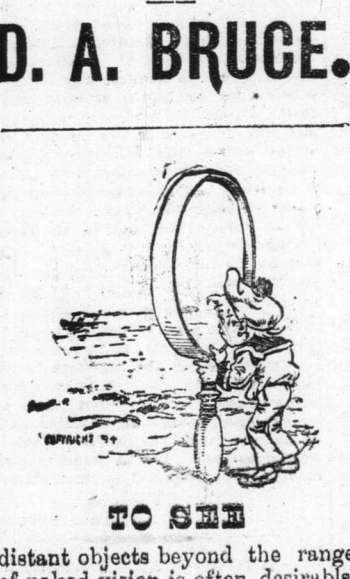
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Charlottetown, April 24, 1895.

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AYER'S Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

JENEAS A. McDONALD, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Agent for Credit Frontier Franco-Canadian. Office, Great George St. Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown. May 1, 1895—17

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