

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1898.

Vol. XXVII No. 17

Calendar for April, 1898.

MOON'S QUANTITIES.

Full Moon, 6d 4h 20m ev.
Last Quarter, 13d 9h 28m m.
New Moon, 20d 5h 21m ev.
First Quarter, 28d 9h 5m ev.

D	Day of Week	Sun	Moon
1	Friday	h m	h m
2	Saturday	5 41	6 27
3	Sunday	5 39	6 29
4	Monday	5 37	6 30
5	Tuesday	5 35	6 31
6	Wednesday	5 33	6 32
7	Thursday	5 31	6 34
8	Friday	5 29	6 35
9	Saturday	5 27	6 36
10	Sunday	5 25	6 38
11	Monday	5 23	6 39
12	Tuesday	5 21	6 40
13	Wednesday	5 19	6 41
14	Thursday	5 17	6 42
15	Friday	5 15	6 43
16	Saturday	5 13	6 44
17	Sunday	5 11	6 45
18	Monday	5 09	6 46
19	Tuesday	5 07	6 47
20	Wednesday	5 05	6 48
21	Thursday	5 03	6 49
22	Friday	5 01	6 50
23	Saturday	4 59	6 51
24	Sunday	4 57	6 52
25	Monday	4 55	6 53
26	Tuesday	4 53	6 54
27	Wednesday	4 51	6 55
28	Thursday	4 49	6 56
29	Friday	4 47	6 57
30	Saturday	4 45	6 58

FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE INSURANCE.

The Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool.
The Sun Fire office of London.
The Phoenix 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 McBACHBEN, Agent.

CARTER'S Seed Catalogue FOR 1898

Is sent free to all who write and mention this paper.
Address
Geo. Carter & Co.
Seedsman,
CHARLOTTETOWN.

North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

EDINBURGH AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1869.
Total Assets, 1897, - \$60,000,727.
TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Business on the most favorable terms.
This Company has been well and favorably known for its prompt payment of losses in this island during the past thirty years.
FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Agent.
Watson's Building, Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Jan. 21, 1898.—ly
A. A. McLEAN, L. B., Q. C.
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary,
Etc., Etc.
BROWN'S BLOCK. MONEY TO LOAN.

Watches ! TO START AT ONCE

Every One Timed Before Sold.
18 Size \$7.00 to \$95.00
16 Size 8.50 to 50.00
14 Size 2.50 to 35.00
6 Size 5.50 to 50.00
0 Size 4.00 to 50.00

Screw Bezel and Back, O. F.
18 Size \$6.00 to \$40.00
14 Size 8.60 to 14.00

To fill the demand for the better grade of timekeepers, we have made a special purchase of fine Watches, which we offer at lower prices than we have ever been able to sell at before.

They are regulated by the finest clock in the city, which itself is rated by actual observation with our transit instrument. By this plan we get the correct time to a second.

All Watches, except the cheapest, are fully guaranteed by us. If desired, your initials can be nicely engraved on case without extra charge.

DR. CLIFT
treats CHRONIC DISEASES by the Salisbery method of permanent self-help in removing causes from the blood. Continuous, intelligent treatment in person or by letter insures permanent relief and maximum of cure, possible in each case.

AVOID ATTEMPTS UNAIDED.
Graduate of N. Y. University and the NEW YORK HOSPITAL. Twenty years' practice in N. Y. City. Diploma registered in U. S. and Canada.
Address—Charlottetown, P. E. I. Office, Victoria Row.
Accommodations reserved for patients. References on application. March 2, '98.

Epps's Cocoa
English Breakfast Cocoa
Possesses the following distinctive merits:
DELICACY OF FLAVOR,
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY,
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING,
To the Nervous and Dyspeptic.
Nutritive Qualities Unrivalled
In Quarter-Pound Tins Only.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.
Oct. 13, '97—30L.

JAMES H. REDDIN,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
CAMERON BLOCK,
CHARLOTTETOWN.
Special attention given to Collections.

MONEY TO LOAN.
Great Clearance Sale Ladies' & Misses Boots and Shoes. See Advt.—J. E. Macdonald & Co.

JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A., LL. B.
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND
Office—London House Building.
Collecting, conveying, and all kinds of Legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to loan.

THE PERFECT TEA
MONSOON TEA
THE BEST TEA IN THE WORLD
FROM THE TEA PLANT TO THE TEA CUP
IN ITS NATIVE PURITY.
"Monsoon" Tea is packed under the supervision of the Tea growers, and is advertised and sold by them as a sample of the best quality of Indian and Ceylon Tea. For that reason they see that none but the very fresh leaves go into Monsoon packages.
That is why "Monsoon" the perfect Tea, can be sold at the same price as inferior tea.
It is put up in sealed tins of 1 lb., 1 lb., and 2 lb., and sold in three flavours at 40c., 50c., and 60c. per tin.
If you get a tin, do not let it go to waste. Write to STEWART & HAYES, 10, 11, and 12 Front St. East, Toronto.

TO START AT ONCE IN FULL BLAST, The Charlottetown Woolen Mill.

Having bought out the stock of McKay Woolen Co., we intend to run the business on the same old lines. The Mill will at once be started. Wool will be taken for cash or in exchange for goods.

A FULL LINE OF Ready-to-Wear Clothing, TWEEDS, FLANNELS, Staple Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, &c., &c.

W. D. McKAY,
March 23, 1898. Bargain Corner.

D. GORDON. SIXTUS McLELLAN.
SPRING SUITINGS, Spring Overcoatings, Spring Trowserings

Where will I buy my Spring Suit is the question asked by men who want to be nicely clothed. Just walk into our store and look over our stock and you will be convinced that ours is the place.

WHY?
Because as a cutter Mr. Sixtus McLellan is second to none in the Lower Provinces. We employ first class workmen.

Our Prices are moderate, We have the right Goods.
Scotch Tweeds, Tyke Serge, English Tweeds, Blenheim Serges, English Trowserings, Rougherty Serges, Canadian Tweeds, Belwarp Serges and Coatings.

Also, a complete line of Gentlemen's Furnishings.
GORDON & McLELLAN,
MEN'S STYLISH OUTFITTERS,
NEXT DOOR TO McKAY WOOLEN CO.

T. A. McLean
Has great pleasure in informing the general public that he can furnish them all with
Hay Presses, THRESHING MILLS,
PLOUGHS 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—ly

Items of Interest to Catholic Readers in the Magazines.

The Great Pillage.
(From the Sacred Heart Review.)
The latest number of the Nineteenth Century contains the concluding article in the highly interesting series of papers on "Ancient Parish Life in England," which the Rev. Doctor Jessopp has recently contributed to its pages. This article is mainly descriptive of the manner of life that was led in the average English parish in pre-Reformation times; and while it is all interesting reading, there are one or two passages in it which are especially significant, coming from the source they do. The first of these passages refers to the spoliation, during the reign of Edward VI., of the charitable and eleemosynary institutions which had sprung up in such large numbers in England under the beneficent auspices of the Catholic Church. Doctor Jessopp characterizes that spoliation as the great pillage; and what he says of the robbery of those institutions is well worthy of reproduction. "The monasteries," writes he, "were plundered even to their very pots and pans. The almshouses, in which old men and women were fed and clothed, were robbed to the last pound, the poor almsfolk being turned out in the cold at an hour's notice to beg their bread. The splendid hospitals for the sick and needy, sometimes magnificently provided with nurses and chaplains whose very *raison d'être* was that they were to look upon and care for those who were past caring for themselves,—these were stripped of all their belongings, the inmates sent out to huddle into some convenient ditch to lie down and die in, or to crawl into some barn or hovel, there to be tended, not without fear of the consequences, by some kindly man or woman who could not bear to see a suffering fellow creature drop down and die at their own doorstep." That is very plain and forcible language, but it is one too strong to describe the great pillage of which Doctor Jessopp writes. The Doctor evidently does not consider it such, for he adds to it the remark that people nowadays talk a great deal about the evil wrought in New York by the Tammany ring; but the day will come, he continues, when some one will write a more startling story about two other rings, the one, to wit, of the miscreants who robbed the English monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII., and the other, which he pronounces ten times worse than the first, of the robbers who, in the reign of Edward VI., robbed the poor and the helpless classes.

In King Edward's Days.

Doctor Jessopp claims that the great English universities escaped the general pillage which was instituted in the reign of Edward VI., though had that reign been of longer duration he doubts not that they, too, would have been sacked and plundered. Naturally, in view of the fact that he belongs himself to the sect that came into being in England in the sixteenth century, he insists that this looting of the almshouses and hospitals had no necessary connection with the Reformation; a statement which he would find it difficult to prove satisfactorily. The Doctor submits as one of the most startling facts of the days when England underwent a change of religion, the circumstance that up to the end of the second year of Edward VI.'s reign, the old Catholic ritual was followed in most, if not all, of the parish churches. Masses were said and prayers for the dead offered up; while Henry VIII., so he says, left in his last will large sums of money which he ordered to be expended in Masses for his own soul. The actual change from Catholic worship to Anglican services, at least in the parish churches did not take place, Doctor Jessopp argues, until after the publication of the first Edwardine prayer-book, in May, 1549. When the people were forbidden to worship God as they had previously done and as their ancestors had worshipped Him for centuries before them; and they were told that their former prayers and devotions were superstitious practices. Were they such? queries Doctor Jessopp, in a digressive passage; and in answer to that inquiry he replies that even if he says yes, and says it with a sigh, that does not prevent him from recalling Coleridge's saying that "a clothing, even of withered leaves, is better than bareness"; and reply that would seem to indicate that if the Doctor does not hold Catholic worship in merited respect, he thinks less still of Anglican practices.

ANXIOUS MOTHER'S find DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP the best medicine to expel worms. Children like it—worms don't.

The Inquisition in Italy.

A highly instructive paper on "The Methods of the Inquisition" appears in this same magazine from the pen of W. S. Lilly, who thinks that the large attention which of recent days has been given to the inquisition is in a measure attributable to Henry C. Lea's work thereon, which he calls a learned (?) but desultory and ill-arranged book. The inquisition about whose practices Mr. Lilly writes is not the medieval institution, but that modern one which, up to the close of the last century, was in good working order, in southern Europe and which, after the Congress of Vienna, was to be found in operation, even in our own century, in Spain, Portugal, Bavaria and the Papal States. In the first three countries, however, the life of the inquisition was brief; but it continued in existence in the Papal States up to 1870, or the time of the Piedmontese usurpation of Rome. This modern inquisition, Mr. Lilly submits, ought to be a more interesting study for scholars of the present day than the medieval institution, first, because it is nearer to our own times, and secondly, for the reason that its methods and practices were more regular and scientific. In Spain and Portugal, he adds, this inquisition, which he dates from Paul III.'s bull *Licet ab initio* was largely a political institution, to which fact are attributable many of the cruelties practiced by its managers; but in Italy it was a purely ecclesiastical affair, and during the seventeenth century and the early part of the eighteenth, it was very popular with the Italian people, its popularity being due to its congruousness with popular sentiment, which considered heresy, the chief evil the inquisition aimed to suppress, as the greatest crime man could commit; and also to the high character of the inquisitorial officials.

Inquisitorial Methods.

Mr. Lilly, who does not draw the most of the material for this interesting paper of his from a work entitled the "Sacro Arsenale," the author of which was Father Elia Massini, a Dominican and for many years a highly esteemed inquisitor at Bologna. He duly praises the character of this work, which is dedicated to St. Peter Martyr, whom its author calls the great captain of the inquisitors; who was murdered by certain individuals whose crimes he had publicly rebuked, April 7, 1282, and whom Innocent IV. canonized the year after his death. Padre Massini's book tells us that the Italian inquisition existed for the conservation of the doctrines of the Catholic Church, the maintenance of Catholic faith and the increase of God's glory. Its procedure was chiefly against heretics and promoters of heresy, magicians, wizards, and enchanters, blasphemers and persons who opposed the holy office and its work. Mr. Lilly quotes at length from the Dominican author, to show the methods that were followed whenever a person was denounced to the inquisition as heretic or blasphemer. These methods appear to have been as calm and judicial, as careful to discover the truth and as regular in their form, as the methods followed in our modern civil courts. The one thing wherein they differ from the latter methods is that they provided for the application of certain tortures to refractory or false-wearing witnesses. These tortures, however, were nothing like what they are described to have been by prejudiced writers; and Mr. Lilly, while he disapproves of and condemns their use, says that he saw worse punishments inflicted on offenders against the law in India, who were flogged and hanged by the state. He also compares religion searching through the inquisition for the truth to science practicing vivisection for the acquisition of greater anatomical knowledge. Science, says he, is to the vivisector what heresy is to the inquisitor. Nevertheless, he is opposed to both vivisection and inquisitorial torture; for the enjoyment of physical torture in order to elicit truth either in judicial or scientific investigations is, in his opinion, an unethical means and a very objectionable practice, consequently.

A Apostate Democracy.

Under the above caption Mr. Franklin Smith contributes to the current issue of the Popular Science Monthly a rather lengthy paper wherein he charges this country with having proven recalcitrant and false in many matters to the ideas upon which our nation and its institutions were founded. To some of his accusations many people will

take exceptions; but the generality of his ideas appear to be sound and his criticisms seem, in the main, well taken and warranted. He shows himself hypocritical—not to use a stronger adjective—when he finds fault with states for aiding deserving charities with grants from the public treasury; though he makes no distinction between institutions in this matter and does not set up the dishonest plea of "non-sectarianism" to justify particular appropriations. He finds fault, not without warrant, with our legislatures for tinkering with morality and education in the fashion many of them have done; and he asserts that certain features of some of the anti-trust laws, that have been enacted by certain commonwealths would legalize and put to shame the worst methods ever attributed to the inquisition. He is especially severe upon the anti-immigration law which bears the name of our junior senator. For three-quarters of a century, Mr. Smith says, Americans boasted that this country of ours was a refuge for the poor and oppressed of all other lands. We welcomed every immigrant who was not a pauper by profession or a criminal, and we even sent agents abroad to induce foreigners to come and settle here. With the resources of our country undeveloped, we needed the work and the willing arms of such people; and felt that too many strangers could not be added to our population. Little by little, however, we have apostatized in this matter. The cause of military, Mr. Smith asserts, inclined this country to various phases of proscription, and from excluding the products of labor we have now passed to the stage where it is proposed to exclude the laborer himself. Convinced though Americans are of the superiority of their own civilization, they now declare that it can not withstand the invasion of oriental ideas and customs; and "in the face of the fact that no amount of knowledge," he continues, "ever transformed vice into virtue they insist that without the test of literacy to bar the ignorance and crime of Europe, the institutions of the republic cannot survive." Of such a plea as that, Mr. Smith well remarks that nothing more hypocritical than it can be found in the excuses which any of the great brigands of history ever advanced to justify their assaults upon the rights and territories of people who were luckless enough to incur their envy and hatred. Another timely criticism which this paper passes upon the American people deals with the craze for annexing other lands which has recently exhibited itself so markedly in certain circles, and which, one day, demands that we take possession of Hawaii and, the next day, shows itself covetous of Cuba, and stands ready to plunge the country into war for the gratification of its unjustifiable desires.

Already Here.

Rev. W. B. Hale contributes to the latest issue of the Arena a characteristic article entitled "The Epio Opportunity," in which he states, in not very complimentary or flattering terms, the present condition of this country as regards its political, social and religious status. He has the highest hope, however, of its future, and he declares that one of our greatest present needs is a religious leader who shall lead. Of that individual he says: "he will restate religion. He will reclaim the holy watchwords of our fathers and make them stand again for virtues to live and die for. He will teach us that prayer is not the mere begging of favors from a reluctant God, but the conversation of the human spirit with the great universal Soul of which it is a part. He will convince us of the reality and awfulness of a judgment which needs not to wait for some far-off day for its pronouncement, but is daily and hourly going on. He will give utterance, irresistibly impressive, to a new motive for morality, one which will make insignificant and of dubious quality the old individualistic appeal. This appeal Mr. Hale further describes as one that shall set forth the injury done God and the sinner himself, and he predicts a return of the land to primitive Christianity. But he need not wait for the leader whose character he outlines above. That leader is already here in the Catholic Church, which is doing, through her clergy, practically all the work Mr. Hale asserts the leader or the country needs will perform. Let the people hear and obey her voice, and the condition of things Mr. Hale desires to see here will speedily follow.

Rev. B. W. Maturin, formerly of the Cowley Fathers and who on his conversion about a year ago to the Catholic faith, went to take up his residence in Rome, left the Eternal City recently for England. The week preceding his departure he had spent not at his ordinary abode, the Canadian College, but at the Benedictine monastery of St. Anselmo, on the Aventine Hill, and this for greater seclusion and repose. Mr. Maturin closed a ten days' retreat in London, and at Easter received the three holy orders of sub-deaconship, deaconship and priesthood. The Sacrament was conferred by Cardinal Vaughan, who entertains the very highest esteem for the young priest. Shortly after his ordination Mr. Maturin will return to Rome. His fame as a preacher is known far and wide, and the missions which he used to direct in England and in the United States will long be remembered in those countries. His writings, too, have a wide reputation, the most popular publication of his being "Practical Studies on the Parables." What is less widely known is Mr. Maturin's gentleness and affability of manner, his simplicity and sweetness of character. In virtue of it his many friends in Rome are wishing for his speedy return.



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A new composer of sacred music has made his appearance in Italy in the person of the Milanese cleric, the Rev. Maestro Passero, who has made a distinct success with his oratorio of "The Passion." The music is highly spoken of. Verdi has written the composer a letter of congratulation.

A telegram from Kurisk states that on a recent Saturday night an explosion occurred in the Szesmenski Convent. It appears to have been caused by an infernal machine which had been placed near the picture of the Blessed Virgin, which had the reputation of working miraculous cures. The explosion destroyed the east iron screen surrounding the picture, the steps and candlesticks, besides breaking several panes of glass, making some doors and damaging a figure in the wall. The picture itself, however, escaped unharmed. Fragments of the infernal machine seem to indicate that it was provided with clock-work action. The perpetrators of the outrage have not been discovered.

Recently a meeting was held at the Mansion House, London, to arrange for the commemoration of the millenary of King Alfred. One of the daily papers describes him as "a profoundly religious man and a devout son of the Church. When he was four years old his father sent him to Rome, where he was blessed or hallowed by Pope Leo IV." His millenary will do good. It will show English people how devoted their Saxon forefathers were to the Papal See.

At a meeting of three thousand Poles, recently held in Berlin, the assembly passed a resolution congratulating the Holy Father on his jubilee and declaring him the protector of Poland. They did well. The Pope is the protector of all down-trodden nations.

An English exchange states that a Sister of Mercy was robbed recently in broad daylight in Brook street, Holborn Bars. Two young men took her handbag, containing £10, and her gold watch and chain.

Cures

Prove the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla—positive, perfect, permanent Cures.
Cures of scrofula in several forms, the galls, swollen neck, running sores, big disease, sores in the eyes.
Cures of Salt Rheum, with its intense itching and burning, pecked head, tetter, etc.
Cures of Boils, Pimples, and all other eruptions due to impure blood.
Cures of Dyspepsia and other troubles where a good stomach tonic was needed.
Cures of Rheumatism, where patients were unable to work or walk for weeks.
Cures of Catarrh by expelling the impurities which cause and sustain the disease.
Cures of Nervousness by properly toning and feeding the nerves upon pure blood.
Cures of that "Tired Feeling" by restoring strength.—A few boxes of Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

To C. L. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass.
are the best after-dinner
Hood's Pills purify the digestion, too.