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...oint lies in the fact that it acts ...nner of Cramps and Chills.
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The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWRAD ISLAND. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11 1890 VOL. XIX. NO. 33

The Charlottetown Herald
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JAMES McISAAC,
Editor and Manager.

Calendar for May, 1890.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 4th day, 4h., 56.4m., p. m. N. E.
Last Qtr., 11th day, 0h. 10.1m., p.m., N. W.
New Moon, 18th day, 4h. 6.1m., p.m., S. W.
First Qtr., 26th day, 6h., 21.4m., p. m., S.

D M	Day of Week.	Sun rises	Sun sets	The Moon. Rises	The Moon. Sets	High Water Ch'town
		h m	h m	after'n	morn	morn
1	Thur	4 52	7 3	3 35	3 52	8 23
2	Fri	50	4	4 44	4 13	9 4
3	Sat	48	5	5 55	4 35	9 43
4	Sun	47	6	7 8	4 58	10 20
5	Mon	46	8	8 24	5 25	10 58
6	Tues	45	9	9 38	5 57	11 47
7	Wed	43	0	10 45	6 38	aft 18
8	Thur	41	11	11 52	7 27	1 4
9	Fri	40	13	morn	8 28	1 57
10	Sat	39	14	0 33	9 27	2 55
11	Sun	38	16	1 25	10 51	4 9
12	Mon	37	17	2 1	af 9	4 37
13	Tues	35	18	2 26	1 21	6 52
14	Wed	33	19	2 50	2 35	7 53
15	Thur	32	20	3 13	3 46	8 42
16	Fri	32	21	3 37	4 57	9 24
17	Sat	31	22	3 57	6 8	10 2
18	Sun	29	23	4 23	7 18	10 38
19	Mon	28	24	4 53	8 26	11 15
20	Tues	27	25	5 30	9 30	11 51
21	Wed	26	26	6 12	10 30	morn
22	Thur	25	27	7 2	11 20	0 29
23	Fri	25	29	7 58	morn	1 7
24	Sat	24	30	8 59	0 4	1 49
25	Sun	23	31	10 2	0 39	2 33
26	Mon	22	32	11 6	1 9	3 24
27	Tues	21	33	aft 12	1 35	4 26
28	Wed	19	34	1 15	1 54	5 31
29	Thur	19	35	2 23	2 16	6 38
30	Fri	18	36	3 34	2 37	7 39
31	Sat	4 18	7 37	4 45	2 57	8 27

North British and Mercantile
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY !
—OF—
EDINBURGH AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

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FRED. W. HYNDMAN. Agent.

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EXTRACT OF MEAT.

For improved and economic cookery, use it for Soups, Sauces, and Made Dishes. In flavor—*incomparable*, and dissolves perfectly clear in water. Makes delicious Beef Tea and *keeps in all climates* for any length of time. 1 lb equal to 40 lbs of lean beef. Only sort guaranteed genuine by Justus von Liebig and bears his signature in blue, thus: J. v. Liebig

P. Are the initials for a reliable article that G.

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER

W. should be in every HOME. B.

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Pure dry Soap in fine Powder.

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ful cleansing properties.

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Burdock Blood Bitters — Cures CONSTIPATION Cures CONSTIPATION Cures CONSTIPATION

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Rapid Recovery.
DEAR SIRS,—I have tried your B.B.B. with great success for constipation and pain in my head. The second dose made me ever so much better. My bowels now move freely and the pain in my head has left me, and to everybody with the same disease I recommend B.B.B.
MISS F. WILLIAMS, 445 Bloor St., Toronto.

Burdock Blood Bitters — Cures BILIOUSNESS. Cures BILIOUSNESS. Cures BILIOUSNESS.

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Direct Proof.
SIRS,—I was troubled for five years with Liver Complaint. I used a great deal of medicine which did me no good, and I was getting worse all the time until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. After taking four bottles I am now well. I can also recommend it for the cure of Dyspepsia.
MARY A. E. DEACON, Hawkstone, Ont.

Burdock Blood Bitters — Cures HEADACHE. Cures HEADACHE. Cures HEADACHE.

REGULATES THE KIDNEYS.

A Prompt Cure.
DEAR SIRS,—I was very bad with headache and pain in my back; my hands and feet swelled so I could do no work. My sister-in-law advised me to try B. B. B. With one bottle I felt so much better that I got one more. I am now well, and can work as well as ever.
ANNIE BURGESS, Tilsonburg, Ont.

Burdock Blood Bitters — Cures BAD BLOOD. Cures BAD BLOOD. Cures BAD BLOOD.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

Bad Blood may arise from wrong action of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels. B. B. B., by regulating and toning these organs, removes the cause and makes new rich blood, removing all blood diseases from a pimple to a scrofulous sore.

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SOLID GOLD Ladies' and Gents' Open or Hunting Case. Gold filled do., do., warranted to stand and wear better than a cheap gold case.

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The watches we keep in stock have received the highest award for general excellence and time-keeping qualities.

Good value in every department.

G. H. TAYLOR.

Aug. 21, 1889. North Side Queen Square.

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Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Confectionery, Flour, Molasses, Pork, Ham, Lard and Choice Groceries.

ALL THE ABOVE ARE CHOICE AND VRYE CHEAP.

TEAS A SPECIALTY.

Try our 20c Tea. Nothing like it for the price.

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CARRIAGE HARDWARE in Iron and Steel Shoeing, Tire Steel, Spokes, Rims, Hubs, Axles and Varnishes.

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NAILS, GLASS PAINTS, LOCKS, and everything they require in our line.

For Blacksmiths we have an immense stock of Horse Nails, Horse Shoe Iron, Steel, Files, Rasps, &c.

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Splendid Steel MUD SHOVELS, English and American.

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SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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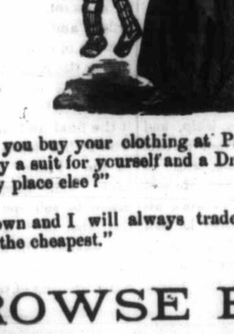
Barb Wire Fencing, Bar Iron, Cut Nails, Roofing Material, Builders' and Painters' Supplies, Carriage Goods, Wholesale and Retail.

NORTON & FENNELL,

May 28, 1890.



"Why don't you buy your clothing at Prowse Bros. Didn't I tell you you could buy a suit for yourself and a Dress for me for the price you pay for a suit any place else?"

"Let me down and I will always trade there in future. Prowse Bros. are always the cheapest."

PROWSE BROS.,

The Wonderful Cheap Men, 144 Queen Street.

The Irisa Leader's Pian.

HOW MR PARNELL WOULD SOLVE THE LAND QUESTION

Now that we have before us the full text of the Land Bill which Mr. Parnell proposed as a substitute for Mr. Balfour's measure, we can understand the surprise and perplexity which it exicted on the part of his own followers as well as his political opponents. It is not true, however, that he declared himself in favor of retaining landlords in Ireland and opposed to the creation of a peasant proprietary. What he said was that it is better for the present to retain the landlords, provided the rents of all the poorer tenants are materially reduced, than to accept the partial and unfair application of the purchase principle recommended by the Salisbury Government. In that way general and immediate relief could be secured, while the definite transformation of tenants into owners, would be reserved for a Home Rule Parliament sitting at Dublin

The obvious objections to Mr. Balfour's proposal are, first, that the appropriation to land purchase is not large enough to convert more than a quarter of the Irish tenants into owners; secondly, that the sum is to be distributed among large owners as well as small, although only the latter suffer severly from the existing agrarian conditions; thirdly, that to benefit one-fourth of the tenants the whole local credits of Irish districts are exhausted, so that further relief from the same source is impossible. It is also urged against Balfour's bill that it offers landlords larger prices for their estates than could be obtained in the open market. It is true that those tenants covered by the provisions of the measure, if they choose to accept exorbitant terms and punctually return to the Government in annual instalments the purchase money advanced, will, at the end of forty-nine years, become owners in fee of their holdings. Suppose, however, that long before the lapse of half a century Ireland should have a seperate Parliament, which would convert the remaining three-fourths of the tenants into owners on much more favorable terms; then those who had availed themselves of Mr. Balfour's offer, would be apt to repent of their bargain, and might refuse to pay the unliquidated instalments of their purchase money.

Starting then, with the assumption that any land measure likely to be passed by the Parliament will be tentative and partial, Mr. Parnell would have such funds as the Government is willing to appropriate placed where they will do most good. He proposes, accordinly, that instead of lending some $200,000,000 to one-fourth of the tenants (including the most prosperous, who need no help), the British Treasury should lend $135,000,000 to the landlords for the removal of their most onerous encumberance, on condition that they assent to an immediate reduction of thirty per cent. on all rents under $260 a year. Under this program the relief afforded would go to those who need it most, and would be distributed all over Ireland. Moreover, the Government, instead of exhausting the local Irish credits as security for the repayment of advances, would look directly to the landlords for reimbursement, and would leave the local credits available for a future comprehensive scheme of land purchase. Meanwhile, all rents under $250 a year having been cut down about one-third, the value of landlords' estates, and, consequently, the prices to be ultimately paid for them would be correspondingly lowered. In a word, the poorer tenants, whose representative Mr. Parnell is, would obtain forthwith and gratuitously a large measure of relief, and would also be assured that when their holdings were eventually sold to them they would get them at much cheeper rates than are now offered by Mr. Balfour's measure.

This scheme seems intelligible enough when its details can be studied on paper, although Mr. Gladstone avowed his inability to understand it, as orally outlined. It seems, however, not to have been received with favor by the Irish Nationalist party, for which reason Mr. Parnell will refrain, it is reported, from discussing it in the committee stage on which Mr. Balfour's measure has now entered. The Opposition will therefore confine themselves to the grounds of objections indicated above, together with the fundamental arguments brought forward by Mr. Gladstone first, that the present House of Commons has no mandate to enact a land purchase law for Ireland, the constituencies having declared against the Liberal proposal to that end at the last general election; and secondly, that Parliament has no moral right to force an agrarian measure upon Ireland, against which the spokesmen of three-fourths of her population protest. We are not unlikely, however, to hear more of Mr. Parnell's proposition by and by, for, as Mr. Morley has said, the Irish leader has the knack of propounding ideas which are accepted the day after to-morrow.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Church in Brazil.

A most important light upon the feeling and attitude of the Brazilian episcopacy towards the new Republic is cast by the eminent bishop of Para, Mgr. Antonio de Macedo Costa, which is written in reply to certain attacks of the Argentine press, and published in the Correio Paulistano, of Sao Paolo. His Lordship says;

"The Cathedral bells will ring out neither chimes of joy nor funeral knells, but the sacred and loving summons of the faithful to peace, unity, religious activity and repect for the law. The Brizilian hierarchy will address the entire Church of Brazil by means of a collective Pastoral Letter, and this explains the delay. The episcopate will raise its voice seriously, calmly, and from the height of that stage of historical development which our country has attained, and at the same time will give expression to our faith and our patriotism. The clergy of Brazil maintains the Catholic doctrine of the union of the two powers: it regrets the seperation of Church and State, which is painful for both, but far more dangerous for the State than the Church. She does not subordinate the durable interests of religion to the alternations of dynastic politics. She maintains herself in a sphere where hatred, enmity, and petty interests of party cannot be felt, and she will thus fulfil her high mission. Freed from the fetters of royalism, the episcopate, full of confidence in God, enters into the new stage of political relations, and stands without fear before the difficulties of the present state of things. It is ready for every sacrifice, but will always be guided by the determination to spread the Gospel, which is the arterial blood in the organism of all great and happy peoples."

It would be interesting to know how far the views of the Bishop of Para are shared by the other Brazilian Bishops. Nor is it easy to get to know exactly what is the real state of things in the new Republic. For instance according to telegram from Rio under date of April 17th, the teaching of religion has been abolished in the State schools—*London Tablet.*

Marriage of William O'Brien, M P.

William O'Brien, M.P., was to be married to-day, probably by Archbishop Croke, to Mlle. Raffalovitch, of Paris, whose name indicates that she is a Russian or Polish lady. Mlle. Raffalovitch is very wealthy, having an income of $25,000 a year, with prospects of $100,000 a year. She was received into the Catholic church before her marriage. John Dillon, M.P., acts as groomsman. The women of Ireland are preparing to give Mr. O'Brien a splendid wedding present, and the nationalist members of parliament are doing likewise. Madame Raffalovitch, the bride's mother, has long been a sympathizer with the Irish cause. At the opening of New Tipperary, she sent to Mr. Humphrey one thousand dollars for a feast for the school children. She has also presented to the town of Mitchellstown a bust of the late John Mandeville, by the celebrated French sculptor, Guilaume. This is to be erected on the square of Mitchellstown.

"Ireland," writes Miss Rosa Mulholland to the Weekly Register, "is well pleased with the news of Mr. O'Brien's approaching marriage. We learn that Miss Raffalovitch is young, beautiful, talented and rich, as the bride of such a man as Mr. O'Brien ought to be. Mr. Balfour has been curiously unsuccessful in his attempts to shape the fate of our national leader. Instead of dying in a coercion prison, or within a year after release, the delinquent ends up in true fairy-tale fashion with the youngest and loveliest princess, who is also the heiress of her father's dominions."

By his intended marriage with Mdlle. Sophie Raffalovitch, Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., curiously enough, says the Daily Telegraph, will become closely related to an important Russian official and to an English poet. Mdlle. Raffalovitch, who is the daughter of one of the wealthiest merchants of Odessa, has two brothers, Arthur Raffalovitch and Andre Raffalovitch. The former who, though a Russian by birth, has been educated in France, was some ten or twelve years ago private secretary to Count Schouvaloff, the then Russian ambassador in London, and now represents in Paris the Russian ministry of commerce He is, besides, an eminent writer on political economy, commerce and finance, and has contributed many articles on these subjects to various French periodicals and to a leading Paris journal of which he is the financial editor. Andre Raffalovitch is, like his brother, a Russian subject, but has chosen to make London his home. He has devoted much of his time to the study of English literature, and to such good purpose that he has written a volume of poetry denoting literary ability of no mean order. Mdlle. Raffalovitch herself has translated a number of English works into French, especially books on political and social economy.

Only a short time before his death Father Burke, O.P., was going over to England, and at Holyhead happened to be alone in a second-class carriage with a small dark man, who somewhat resembled the portrait of Marwood. Presently to the disgust of his fellow-traveller, a number of laboring men came up to the carriage deposited their bundles, and ran off for a drink before the train started. "What a nuisance!" said Father Burke's fellow-traveller; "I thought we should have the carriage to ourselves. You ar a priest; cannot you make your fellow countrymen go elsewhere?" "Certainly," said Father Burke, "if you leave me free to use what means I like." The man consented, and when the Irishmen returned and greeted him respectfully, Father Burke made a significant grimace, and pointing over his shoulder into the carriage, whispered to them, "Marwood" Then, turning to his fellow-traveller, he said, aloud, "Well, sir, did it all go off well at Kilmainham?" The man look astonished, and answered doubtfully. "Yes, very well." This was quite enough. The Irishmen seized their bundles and left the carriage with hot haste, as if the very devil were there. When the man heard of the trick that was played on him he was wroth with Father Tom, who had the malicious satisfaction, after he had left the carriage at Chester, of seeing a crowd of curious and inquisitive faces gather round in order to catch a glimpse of the supposed hangman.—*Ex.*

A short time ago a newspaper writer called attention to the fact that the grave of Father Abram J. Ryan, the poet priest, at Mobile, Alabama, was overgrown and hidden from view. From that time the last resting-place of the loved priest was carefully tended by kind hands. Later, the proposition was made to erect a monument to the illustrious dead, and the children of Mary of the cathedral parish began raising a fund in support of this undertaking They have progressed very satisfactorily and will no doubt be surprised in learning that there is already a monument on the grave of the priest. It is a plain marble slab about seven and a half feet in length and three and a half feet in width, and bears the following inscription:

REV. A. J. RYAN,
DIED, APRIL 22, 1886.
PRIEST, PATRIOT, AND POET.
R. I. P.

At the head of the slab is carved in the marble the flag of the Confederacy, resting upon a rock.

The monument was placed in position last week. It came from New Orleans, and is the gift of a well-known gentleman of that city, who does not wish that his name shall in any way be associated with the benevolent act.

During his last journey to the Roman provinces, Pius IX, when passing through Volterra, went to visit a house he had lived in when a student. While going through the rooms he stopped in one of them and said to those accompanying him; "It was in this room that I had my first 'epileptic attack'" He added that he had had three of these attacks. He could not celebrate Holy Mass without the assistance of a priest, and felt saddened and humiliated when in the street to hear the pitying remarks of the people: "There goes that poor priest Mastai, who is epileptic." After the third attack a long time passed and as he suffered no return of the distressing malady he went to Pius VII and implored him to order the removal of the assistant, whose presence was a source of constant humiliation. The Pope received the young priest with great kindness, looked earnestly at him for some minutes, and said: "Yes my son, I permit you to celebrate Mass in future without the assistant. You will not be ill again." It was in remembrance of this, and in gratitude, that the priest Mastai, when he became Pope, desired to be called Pius IX.

The Catholic World.

IRELAND.

THE CASE OF THE EMIGRANTS TO SOUTH AMERICA.—I have had (writes the London correspondent of the Freeman's Journal) a conversation with the Rev Father Gaughren, the Provincial of the Oblate Fathers, with regard to the condition of the Irish emigrants who went the year before last to the Argentine Republic. Father Gaughren was out among these unfortunate people, and, as he has just returned from South America, he brings the very latest news as to their present position and prospects. Father Gaughren, who is an excellent type of the Irish priest (his brother is the Bishop of Kimberley) says that the newspaper reports of the sufferings of the emigrants was in some respects exaggerated, but not much. The British representative in Buenos Ayres did little or nothing for them, and the statement made to the contrary in the House of Commons by Sir James Ferguson, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was ridiculously misleading The Argentine Republic did nothing for them either, and but for the efforts of a committee that was locally constituted they would have suffered even more than they did. At present they are realizing their first crops, and they have therefore some hopes of getting on. But they are in the midst of completely foreign surroundings. There is not even a priest within twelve miles of them who can speak English, and therefore their lot is not one to be very much envied. Of course in time they may become prosperous, but at what a cost only Heaven knows Father Gaughren, I hear, has had a sum of money placed in his hand by a charitable lady to send out an Irish priest to minister to the emigrants, and this of course will largely alleviate their lot.

ENGLAND.

FATHER DAMIEN—At a meeting of the executive committee of the national Leprosy Fund on May 2 at Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild's town residence, London, available moneys at the disposal of the committee were reported to be about £6,000. After considerable discussion it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, F. R. S seconded by Sir Joseph Fayrer, that a systematic preliminary investigation by correspondence should be immediately undertaken with the object of ascertaining from the medical officers of the leper establishments throughout the world, and from others in positions enabling them to assist in the enquiry, the actual condition of leprosy at the present time. On the motion of Mr. E. Clifford, it was resolved that the memorial to the late Father Damien should take the form of a granite Runic cross, with medallion portrait, to be placed over his grave at Molokai. The honorable secretary Sir Somers Vine, was instructed to arrange with the Hawaiian government for the reception and maintenance of the memorial.

FRANCE.

THE MONTH OF MARY IN PARIS.—To a large class of French church goers, says the Paris correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times, the month of Mary is a sort of second lent, without its penitential character. It is a month when spiritual exercises are partaken of with luxury, if the term may be allowed. It appeals to outsiders, to the thoughtless, and the indifferent, and the result is that many are drawn to take part in the exercise of the Mois de Marie, who at other times seldom go to church at all. Good sermons and music of an attractive character have their effect in filling the churches, but apart from this, there are other causes at work. Despite certain appearances to the contrary, the cult of the mother of God still lives in the heart of the French people, who do not forget that for many centuries their country was known as the kingdom of Mary. This explains the anomaly sometimes seen of inveterate anti-clericals forgetting to be consistent when it is a question of this deep-seated traditional devotion to Mary. Gambetta was one of the inconsistent ones in this respect. A favorite expression of his in the Chamber of Deputies was "Le clericalism—voila l' ennemi." Yet, finding himself on a certain occasion in a Catholic church, he lighted a taper before the altar of the blessed virgin for the soul of his dead mother. On the opening day of the month of Mary there were special services in all the Paris churches. In one respect the chapel belonging to the club of Catholic workmen, known as the Cercle Sainte Genevieve, was the most favored, for it was there that the archbishop of Paris gave the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The churches that most attract at this moment by their exquisite floral decorations are Saint Roch, Saint Eustace, the Madeleine, Notre Dame des Victoires and Notre Dame de Lorette.

WHAT THE ATHEIST THINKS OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.—The following anecdote is related by M. E. Legouve: Littre (the learned atheist) said to his wife on their child's birthday: "You are a fervent Catholic, bring up our daughter in your habits of piety; but I shall put up one condition: On the fifteenth anniversary of her birth, you shall bring her to me; I shall then lay before her my principles and she shall make her own choice." The mother accepts the proposal. Years roll by. On a fine morning the wife enters her husband's room and reminds him of the conversation held fifteen years ago. "I wish to keep my promise," said she; "your daughter is nigh, ready to hear you, animated with all the respect and confidence which a beloved and venerated father inspires. Do you wish her to come in?"

"Oh! yes indeed! But why? To put before her my principles? No, no a thousand times no. You have made of our daughter a being that is good, loving, modest devoted, enlightened and happy. Happy, this word means the possession of every virtue. Can you for a moment believe that I would cast a false idea across the happiness and purity of our child? My ideas are good for myself, that who can tell me they will be beneficial to her, who can assure me that I will not destroy your work? Oh! yes, dear wife, let our daughter enter the room that in her presence I may bless you for all you have done in her behalf so that she may love you more dearly than ever."

Littre died a Catholic in the loving arms of his wife and child. "I also (adds M. E. Legouve) am surrounded by children like Littre I would feel guilty if ever, by my doubts, I would trouble the religious convictions wherein those loved ones found naught but joy, consolation and virtue."

Mr. E. Legouve is one of the most distinguished writers in France. He has been a member of the French Academy since 1856.

EVERYONE SHOULD TRY to secure good health. The great specific for all diseases arising from disordered stomach, such as overflow of bile, sick headache, loss of appetite, nausea, palpitation, indigestion, constipation and all blood diseases, is Burdock Blood Bitters. Hundreds of people owe their health to B. B. B., nature's regulator and tonic.

A BOON TO MANKIND.—The quickest, surest and best remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, sore throat, soreness and lameness, is Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It quickly cures sprains, bruises, burns, frostbites, chilblains, etc. For croup, colds, quinsy, etc., take 10 to 30 drops on sugar, and apply the oil externally also, when immediate relief will result.

WELL ADAPTED.—The effective action on the glandular system and the blood, and the general regulating tonic and purifying action of B. B. B., especially adapt it for the bilious, nervous, costive or scrofulous. From 3 to 6 bottles will cure all blood diseases from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

THE IDES OF MARCH.—"Last March my mother caught a severe cold, terminating in a very bad cough. Everything we could hear of was tried without avail. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam was at last recommended and procured. The first dose relieved, and one bottle entirely cured her." MISS E. A. STURNAMAN, Hespeler, Ont.

A MARVELLOUS RECOVERY.—I was so ill with inflammatory rheumatism in 1882 that I was given up, and had all my earthly business put in order. One of my sons begged me to get Burdock Blood Bitters. After the third bottle I could sit up alone and eat a good meal, and in six weeks I was out of bed feeling better than I ever felt. I take three bottles every spring, and two every fall. MRS M. N. D. BOUARD, Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

LAME BACK CURED.—"Seven years ago I was troubled with lame back and could [illegible]. Several remedies failed, but on trying Hagyard's Yellow Oil I found immediate relief, and two bottles effected a complete cure." Mrs. Humble, Corbett, Ont.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE