

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1895.

Vol. XXIV. No. 6

Calendar for February, 1895

MOON'S PHASES.
First Quarter, 2nd day, 8h. 30m. p. m.
Full Moon, 9th day, 11h. 10m. p. m.
Last Quarter, 16th day, 8h. 50m. a. m.
New Moon, 24th day, 3h. 12m. a. m.

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BUY YOUR Drugs & Medicines FROM **HUGHES** THE PEOPLE'S DRUGGIST. He can select remedies for you in a great variety of cases. Hughes prepares the best **Remedies for Horses & Cattle.** Apothecaries Hall, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Babies

and rapidly growing children derive more benefit from Scott's Emulsion than all the rest of the food they eat. Its nourishing powers are felt almost immediately. Babies and children thrive on Scott's Emulsion when no other form of food is assimilated.

Scott's Emulsion

stimulates the appetite, enriches the blood, overcomes wasting and gives strength to all who take it. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Emaciation, Consumption, Blood Diseases and all Forms of Wasting. *Scott's Emulsion, Free.* Scott & Bown, London. All Druggists. S. C. & S. B.

WEEKS.

The Great Low Prices' Store of Charlottetown.

All the people know us, buy from us and come to us because we are The Great Low Prices Store of Charlottetown. We have everything to be found in a high class dry goods store and our prices are the lowest.

Till the End of the Year These Goods Must Sell at Bankrupt Prices.

All HATS and JACKETS, Furs and Rebes, Dress Goods and Saque Cloths.	W. A. Weeks & Co. The Peoples' Store, Wholesale & Retail.	All Liners, Drawers and SHIRTS, Shawls and Wool Goods, Ladies' Gossamers and Cloaks.
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The Pope heard of that and summoned Luther to Rome. He, like an obedient child, obeyed, and there he promised that he would never again raise his voice, even against the inopportunities of the doctrine. But no sooner did he reach Germany again than he preached, denying it at the Vicar of Christ had the power of forgiving temporal punishment. Protestants thought that an Indulgence gave one permission to commit sin. Catholics from their childhood had been taught otherwise. To every sin a man committed was attached a punishment which must be expiated in the present world or the world to come. When an Indulgence was obtained that punishment was expiated, and the sinner would not have to undergo it in the next world. The whole history of the Reformation north, south, east, was only a matter of politics from the beginning. It was not a matter of religion or doctrine, but a matter of policy. Germany first took up the cry, and for a time it remained on the banks of the Rhine, but then it spread to Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. It then came to England and Scotland. For a time it took no hold. There was one who boasted being a child of the Church, and who was shocked at any one raising his voice against the doctrine of the Church and that was no other than Henry VIII. They were told that Henry wrote a book against Luther, and as a reward received from the Holy Father the title of "Defender of the Faith," which title remained till the present day. Another day came when the devil entered into the heart of Henry, who wished to do away with his own lawful wife, and in order to do this he might marry another. The Holy Father did not see that he had the power to undo what God had done. He had before him the words "What God hath joined together man can put asunder," and the Pope's reply to Henry was the oft quoted words, "We cannot do it." It was not in the power of the Holy Father to give him a divorce from his lawful wife in order that he might marry another. And because Henry was thwarted in his desire he would become his own Pope and grant his own dispensation. Those who were around him were only too glad to assist him, and so he divorced his lawful wife and married another. This was the beginning of the present non-Catholic religion in Great Britain. Because the Vicar of Christ was true to womanhood, Henry threw off the yoke of Rome. That was the foundation of the non-Catholic religion in England and Scotland. The Church at that time was flourishing and wealthy because of the devotion and loyalty of the people of England to their Church. Large sums of money were from time to time left to the Church by people who were loyal to their faith. They saw the monuments erected in those days in the mighty cathedrals, wherewith the country was adorned. South, north, east and west; were there any finer churches than in England? Where had they anything to compare with Westminster Abbey outside of Rome? These churches were built by those who believed that the Pope in Rome was Vicar of Christ, who believed that the real true presence of Jesus Christ was on the altar. It was that faith that inspired them to build those churches worthy of God. Henry attacked the Church, suppressed the monasteries, and took to himself that which his own forefathers had left to the Church of God. James the Fourth of Scotland died in 1513, and left a son a mere boy. At that time there were two classes of people in the land—those who were prepared to defend their sovereign and those who were not in favour of their sovereign. About that time Luther emerged from Germany. He was sent for by those interested in order that he might preach the new doctrine. He came, and he did his work thoroughly, and nowhere was his work done so completely as it was in Scotland. He began to preach against the idolatry of Rome, and was abetted and aided in every possible way by some nobles. Monasteries and churches were abolished and the clergyman scattered. The lecturer here read a quotation showing that when the clergyman were expelled from Scotland they were accepted in foreign lands as professors in the universities, and continuing referred to the penal laws which made it criminal to celebrate Mass, and that the punishment for the first time was imprisonment for the second time banishment, and for the third time death. A Catholic could hold no property, and could not educate his child in the Catholic faith. Everything that equid be done by the civil power was done to suppress the action of the gates of

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

hell. But in that instance, as in others, the gates of hell were incapable of bringing the Church of God to the ground. In conclusion the rev. and eloquent lecturer exhorted his hearers to live up to the practice of their faith. Catholics had a great responsibility, and was to any one who did not show a good example.

What Constitutes a Day's Work?

In primitive times, with the simple forms of outdoor labor, it is to be presumed that a working-day was from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof. The length of the day would of course vary accordingly to the season and latitude. Necessity or greed might prolong it at either end, so as to begin at dawn and end in the evening twilight. Manual labor, sometimes called "servile" labor, was anciently performed chiefly by slaves, and the master naturally got from his slaves all that he could. What appears to have been the first attempt to measure the working day by a limit set by a belief that the laborer was not a machine, but a man with a soul, was the system generally adopted by the Benedictine monks centuries ago for the regulation of the agricultural laborers and the mechanics employed by them in great numbers. The system of the Benedictines was not alike in all Europe; it could not be. But it was everywhere the result of an interest in the welfare of the workmen themselves. It was derived from the rule of St. BENEDICT, which those monks themselves follow in the disposal of their own hours. The monk's own day was required by the rule to be so divided as to leave a proportion for prayer, for labor, and for recreation and sleep.

The monks were the wisest laborers the world ever saw. Much eloquence has been expended, even by non-Catholics, to glorify the monks for the part which they took in civilizing Europe. It is probably impossible to exaggerate the praise that is due to them. The monks found most of Europe a wilderness of intricate forests and savage mountains people by barbarous or semi-barbarous tribes, with here and there little towns or villages where the life was not more civilized than of the country beyond. Every monk was required by his rule to give some hours of each day to manual labor. Wherever the monks went—and they rapidly established communities all over Europe—they soon won the veneration of the people, and as they were all laborers, manual labor gradually ceased to be regarded as infamous and fit only for slaves. Those parts of Europe which are most noted for intelligence and civilization are precisely the parts where monastic communities flourished the most. But the impetus given to industry by the monks was so great that their own hands soon ceased to be equal to all the requirements, and it was not long before thousands of workmen of every degree, from swineherds to skilled artificers, and even artists, who had been taught and trained by the example of the monks, were clustered about the monasteries, receiving their daily wages from the monks. The monks were universally respected as the best landlords and the best employers, as one would have a right to expect.

America's Largest Congregation.

The biggest congregation in the country is in New York city and it is one of the poorest. It worships in the smallest of edifices. It numbers 10,000 souls. Father Russo, of the Society of Jesus, is its pastor, and last year he baptised 750 infants, beating all metropolitan records. Father Russo's parishioners are the poor Italians of the east side, and they worship in the little church of Our Lady of Loretto. Several years ago Father Russo was delegated to undertake the work of organizing them, and he had services in a store. Sufficient funds were soon accumulated to build the present edifice, which is a very plain affair, not much larger than two ordinary dwelling houses. Its furnishings are as plain as its parishioners. Now Father Russo has three assistants. One, Rev. Father Vincentini, has come but recently. Father Russo went all the way to Rome to select a priest who possessed the peculiar qualifications for a certain part of the work of the little church. This qualification was none other than the ability to speak a certain Sicilian dialect spoken by many of his people, who came from the mountainous region of that sunny island.

"My people are very poor," said Father Russo. "There is not one of our congregation who is worth \$500. But they give more willingly and more liberally, according to their means, than many wealthier church people. They are hard-working and thrifty, go to their priests about everything, and they are quite willing to listen to our advice. In our school we teach the children English three hours out of four. Their sons and daughters will be worthy of the country where their fathers found better conditions than they ever had in the mother country. If a girl has not found a husband when she reaches nineteen she comes to ask me to find her a husband. So you see my duties are as versatile as they are arduous."

A Notable Conversion.

M. Serrurier, director of the Ethnological and Zoological Museums at Leyden, has embraced the Catholic faith. Previous to his conversion he was nominally a Protestant, but as is often the case his Protestantism verged on unbelief. His position and ability with which he filled it won him the highest repute, not only in Leyden, but in the whole scientific world as well. That a man of such eminence should have come to the truth despite the prejudices of his surroundings is a significant fact. It is a confirmation of what Catholics know so thoroughly, viz., that real science is in no way an obstacle to the firmest religious belief. On the contrary, as the case of M. Serrurier and others clearly show, the serious seeker after truth in nature is often led to the knowledge of those higher verities which God has revealed and entrusted to His Church. Such men perceive the harmony in which the natural and supernatural are forever united.

If your appetite for every kind of food is completely gone try K. D. C. It creates an appetite, makes good blood and gives the dyspeptic strength.

A Quiet Little Woman is an Accomplishment in the Home Circle.

NEXT TO HER

In an opportunity to get those CHOICE FRESH GROCERIES which are selling so cheap at the OLD TEA STORE. Give us a trial order for a package of Peas, Ceylon, Syraee or Blended Tea. You'll not regret it. To please in price and quality is our sincere aim.

JAS. KELLY & CO.

Charlottetown, Nov. 28, 1894. -3m

ENEAS A. MACDONALD.

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian,
Office, Great George St.
Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown
N. B., 1892-ly

Short & Penmanship.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY the undersigned will give to those taking up his shorthand course by mail (costing only \$5 in advance, including text book, etc.) a free course in Penmanship by mail according to the "Muscular Movement" system, which is rapid and beautiful hand-writing can be acquired. Fee refunded in 3 months' time, if progress is not satisfactory. Write to

W. H. CROSKILL,
Stenographer, Charlottetown
June 4th, 1894-1f

W. TAYLOR,

CAMERON BLOCK.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned till the 18th day of February next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of two towers to the St. Columba Church, Fairfield. This work will be done according to plans and specifications of the same, to be seen at the office of Macdonald & Macdonald, Solicitors, up to the 1st day of February, and after that date at the Parochial House, Fairfield. Parties tendering will please give the names of two responsible securities for the faithful performance of the Contract.

LAUCHLIN MACDONALD, Secretary,
January 18th, 1895.

Young and Old

Can be properly suited at our establishment. We never had a greater variety of superior clothes than we are showing today. The man who can't find exactly what he wants must be very hard to please, and by the way, do you know why the clothing made by us looks so well and wears so well? It is because we employ none but the best skilled workmen, who have orders to slight nothing. An inferior workman, or one found putting inferior work on a garment, does not stay long at work for us.

D. A. BRUCE.

Dominion Coal Company, Ltd.

The undersigned having been appointed sole selling Agents in the Province of Prince Edward Island for the above Company's mines in Cape Breton, are now prepared to issue orders for Round, Slack and Run of Mines, and will keep a stock of each kind of Coal on hand to supply customers at lowest prices.

PEAKE BROS. & CO.,
Selling Agents.
Charlottetown, May 30-1f

Interesting to the Public.

It will interest the public to know that Macdonald & Macdonald are now selling goods at lower prices than have ever been seen in Souris, and that they carry a full line in everything required by the FARMER, FISHERMAN and OTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED:
450 Barrels Flour,
200 Eggs Raisins—Prices away down.
10 Tons Iron, all sizes.
2000 Mackerel Barrels,
1000 Bags Salt,
1000 Bushels packing salt,
50 Barrels Sugar,
25 Puncheons Molasses,
Cauling & Herring for Salt.

A full line of English and Canadian Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Shaft Hardware, Agricultural Implements and Haying Tools.

Call and get prices and satisfy yourselves that we sell good goods at lower prices than you can buy elsewhere.

Highest price paid in cash for market.

LAUCHLIN MACDONALD, Secretary,
January 23-4f.

JAMES H. REDDIN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
CAMERON BLOCK,
CHARLOTTETOWN.

Special attention given to Collections
MONEY TO LOAN.

IF YOU FEEL TIRED EASILY OR SUFFER FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION IN ANY OF ITS MANY FORMS, SUCH AS LOSS OF MEMORY, WEAKNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, LASSITUDE, NERVOUS HEADACHE, LOSS OF APETITE, GENERAL DEBILITY, NERVOUSNESS, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA, OR ANY NERVOUS DISORDER, TAKE HAWKES' NERVE & STOMACH TONIC. IT SUPPLIES TO THE SYSTEM THE NECESSARY CONSTITUENTS TO FORM NEW RICH BLOOD AND TO REINFORCE AND REINFORCE THE WEAKENED NERVE TISSUES. IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE NERVOUS AND DELICATE CONSTITUTION OF FEMALES, AND TO THE EXHAUSTION PRODUCED BY CONSTANT BRAIN WORK. IT HAS MOST WONDERFUL RESTORATIVE POWERS, AND MAKES THE WEAK AND NERVOUS, STRONG AND VIGOROUS. TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED.

TRY IT IN A BOTTLE. Sold by all druggists and general dealers.
HAWKES' MEDICINE CO., Ltd.
25, JOHN ST., N. Y.

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Very few people, says the *True Witness*, have an idea of the extent of the famous Roman catacombs. The generality of people imagine that they consist of a few miles of winding subterraneous corridors under the city and portion of the surrounding suburbs. At present there are great portions of the catacombs that have been filled up and are not penetrable. But there are still sufficient of them explored to reveal a wonderful story of their extent. There are five hundred and eighty miles of passage in that labyrinth of the dead. It is estimated that at the lowest figure six millions and at the sixteenth century. It was only then that the Church had issued from a severe struggle, and Leo X. had ascended the throne of the Fisherman. At the beginning of his reign he enjoyed peace and tranquility, and missions were going on all over the world. Missionaries were sent to those who were in darkness and in the shadow of death to teach those in the Church of God. It entered into the head of Leo, who was then Supreme Pontiff, that a monument should be built worthy of the Christian name, a monument that would not be morn short of what the great David had decided, a monument to the honor and glory of God. In order to present this idea and to bring it to a conclusion, Leo appealed to Universal Christianity, for in those days there were no believers who were not believers in the Church of Rome. And like one man the whole Christian world rose in order to help the Vicar of Christ in this mighty desire of his. Leo offered an Indulgence to those who would help in the work, and in order that that might be known to the whole Christian world he asked the aid of the Bishops in propagating the doctrine of Indulgence, asking that the doctrine might be brought before the people in order that they might the better understand it. A German Archbishop was commissioned to deliver the message to his flock, and to appoint trustworthy preachers, learned men who would be able to inform and instruct the people on the point. The Dominican Fathers were asked to do the work in that part of Germany. But there was another monastery, the monks of which seemed to be ignored by the Archbishop. There was one in particular who chafed at the idea of being left out in the cold. In the first place he only preached against the inopportunities of the doctrine. He knew that Jesus Christ had said to Peter, "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I shall build My Church, and the gates of hell shall never prevail against it," etc., giving him the power to bind and undo, and the power not only of forgiving sin, but further still, the power of forgiving that temporal punishment due to every sin that man committed. Luther in the first instance only preached against the inopportunities of the doctrine, that it was necessary to teach it to the people.

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