

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1896.

Vol. XXV. No. 30

Calendar for July, 1896.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Last Quarter, 2nd day, 10.30 a. m.
New Moon, 10th day, 2.22 a. m.
First Quarter, 17th day, 11.51 a. m.
Full Moon, 24th day, 11.32 a. m.

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



Don't neglect the eyes. Lost sight is irrecoverable. A dentist can replace a lost tooth with an artificial one which may pass for the tooth of nature, but no oculist can restore the eye once sightless to its normal state. Save your eyes from being overtaxed by using spectacles to relieve and strengthen them. We can fit almost every eye with the lens required to aid the sight and spare its optic nerves. Parties in town or country can have their eyes tested at their own homes if sufficient notice is given us at our store.

E. W. TAYLOR,
CAMERON BLOCK

The Prince Edward Island

Commercial

College.

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND Commercial College and Shorthand Institution is now open. Young men and women desirous of acquiring a Business Education should embrace this opportunity.

Subjects taught include Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Business and Legal Forms, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, Shorthand and Typewriting.

Students admitted at any time. We guarantee attention to business. S. F. HODGSON, Principal.

Box 242, Charlottetown.

Grateful—Comforting.

Epps's Cocoa

BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a deliciously flavored beverage which may save us many doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal ailment by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Dr. J. C. F. Galt.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the undermentioned property, situated

—AT—

Elliott Vale, Lot 66

three miles from Peake's Station, a shop, dwelling house and stable, all in good repair. This stand is conveniently situated on a thriving settlement and is excellently adapted for a business man or agriculturist.

For further particulars apply to J. T. GILL, Elliott Vale, May 20, '96.—3m

Wall Paper.

GO TO

McMILLAN & HORNSBY'S

—FOR—

American and Canadian

Wall Paper,

Latest Patterns

LOWEST PRICES

WALL PAPER.

Millmen's Hardware.

Rotary Saws, Belts, Lace Leather, Swages, and all Mill Tools and Oils.

Farmers Hardware.

Axes, Shovels, Nails and all small Hardware.

Sporting Hardware.

Gunpowder, Shot, Caps, &c., &c.

Painters Hardware.

Paints and Oils, and all kinds of Gold Leaf, Bronze, and Campbell's Stock of Brushes.

House Keepers Hardware.

Jewel Stoves and Everything wanted in the kitchen

All the public admit that our prices are below all others.

To save money you must trade with us.

R. B. NORTON & CO.

City Hardware Store, Charlottetown.

FREE INSTRUCTION

IN PENMANSHIP

Will be given to those taking my mail course in SHORTHAND, during the next three months only.

One Year's Instruction at a Small Cost.

I want every school teacher and young man and woman throughout P. E. Island to learn shorthand and improve their handwriting. Success guaranteed. Send a 3c. stamp for circulars, specimens of writing and shorthand and testimonials as to teacher and art.

W. H. CROSSKILL, Stenographer.

North British and Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

—OF— EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Total Assets, 1891, - \$60,082,727.

TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Insurance 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, 1895.—1y

JAMES H. REDDIN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

CAMERON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Special attention given to Collections

MONEY TO LOAN.

More

Medicinal value in a bottle—Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It costs the proprietor and the consumer more than it costs the consumer less, as it gets more doses for his money.

More skill is required, more care taken, more expense incurred in its manufacture.

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Items of Interest to Catholic Readers

(Sacred Heart Review.)

The July number of the Cosmopolitan contains the second of Mr. H. C. Chatfield Taylor's papers on the Spanish people. He writes in this article of "The Evolution of the Spaniard," and traces the history of his subject from the reign of the Celtiberians to the present day. He evidently endeavors to reach a just estimate of the Spanish character, and if he portrays that in a way that will seem unsatisfactory to some of his readers, the fault is due more to misjudgment on his part than to any wish to misrepresent. To the Catholic reader the most interesting part of his present paper, and the one from which dissent is apt to be most freely expressed, is that wherein he writes of the Moorish wars. Of these wars Mr. Taylor says: "They were seven centuries of crusades; seven centuries of warfare for the Catholic faith. The crusader is a fanatic, and a nation of crusaders developed by seven hundred years of religious wars, must, perforce, become a nation of fanatics. The cross was the national standard, the Church became truly a Church militant, for bishops rode at the head of armies, and religion was the dominant sentiment of the nation—hatred of infidels and heretics its dominant passion." Again he declares that the religious warfare which the Spaniard waged during these seven centuries that he battled with the Crescent was a different strife from what the crusaders conducted in the Holy Land, for the Spaniard, in fighting for his faith, was fighting for his home, and religion to him meant his very existence. There could be but one religion, he adds, for such a people, and it is not at all surprising that Spain became a stronghold of the Church. With the fall of Granada, Mr. Taylor asserts, the Spanish nation, previously a lot of petty kingdoms, became a nation, but the nation was no sooner formed than it began to disintegrate, the cause thereof being, so he says, the incapacity and misrule of its successive sovereigns. Of the present regent, Queen Maria Christina, Mr. Taylor writes: "That she is a ruler who the Spaniards do not respect but truly love. He deprecates the outbreak of the Cuban rebellion; has words of praise for Las Casas and Bishop Talavera of Granada, and predicts that, despite all her present difficulties, there are many signs which inspire the lover of Spain with the hope that under a more democratic rule she may find the dawn of a new civilization, where victories will be acquired in the realm of art, and science, and philosophy, instead of in the clash of arms."

Mr. Taylor deprecates as one of Spain's greatest crimes the expulsion of the Jews, by which act, he says, two hundred thousand Spaniards, men, women and children, rich and poor, able and infirm, were sent forth from their homes to suffer and die in exile. These figures are grossly exaggerated; and, if he was aware of the facts, our writer should have said something of the changes which led to the expulsion of the Jews, causes so grave that, according to Senor Villamil, a member of the Madrid Royal Academy of History, they constituted, among other perils, a "danger to the nation's safety." Mr. Taylor allows himself to be led into gross exaggerations again when he states that during Torquemada's day more than ten thousand persons were put to death in Spain for religious causes. The Spanish historian, Mariana, declares that during Torquemada's fifteen, not eighteen, as Mr. Taylor makes it, years of inquisitorialism the number of executions did not exceed two thousand in those portions of Spain that were subject to his jurisdiction. Mr. Taylor errs again when he intimates that the expulsion of the Jews robbed Spain of its greatest prosperity. The "Encyclopedia Britannica" says of the expulsion of the Jews that "their departure deprived Spain of many industrious inhabitants, but its importance has been exaggerated by authors who have failed to notice that it was followed, not by the decline of Spain, but by the period of its greatest prosperity." We have no desire of intention of undertaking a defence of the Spanish Inquisition, but it is only just to call attention to the fact that Mr. Taylor's statements regarding it do not tally with the best historical accounts. As to the expulsion of the Jews, Senor Villamil, after quoting from the Spanish writer, Amador de los Rios, whose history, he says, "if open to any suspicion, is certainly far from that of favoring the Jews," to the following effect: "No matter what might have been the relations between the Hebrew race and the Christian population of the peninsula, no matter what might have been the general policy and personal

desires of its monarchs, the Israelite race on Iberian soil was fated not alone to sad decadence, but also inevitably to extinction," adds of his own accord: "This statement from so reliable a witness should suffice to demonstrate the injustice of the charge made against Ferdinand and Isabella of having put an end to the Jews, because in reality the decree of expulsion was merely the fulfilment of a law of history, of inevitable application under the circumstances, and brought down by the Hebrews on themselves."

One gets an insight into the character of the Jewish converts—if we may give them that name—in Spain and Portugal in the times whereof Mr. Taylor writes in the story, "Uriel Acosta," which Mr. J. Zangwill contributes to this same magazine. The story itself is one which increases the wonder of those individuals who have frequently before this, marvelled that the Cosmopolitan's editor, who is a Catholic, should admit contributions of his character to the pages of his publication. It serves, however, to illustrate the sincerity, duplicity and dishonesty of the Maranoes, or Spanish and Portuguese converts from Judaism to Christianity. The leading character of the story, "Uriel Acosta," lived in Porto, Portugal, seemingly a sincere Catholic. He studied ecclesiastical law in the monasteries there, and in the means of bringing to torture another Jewish "convert." Yet all this time he had no faith in the religion he professed, longed for a religion of reason, and finally fell back into Judaism, which fact necessitated his leaving Portugal and going to Amsterdam. Once a Jew in belief, though, he soon discovered that he was "confronted by a host of minute ordinances far more galling than those of the Church." The result was that he disregarded the Jewish law, was detected by the rabbies and placed under a ban fully as terrible in its effects as excommunication. After enduring that sort of existence for many years, he played the hypocrite again, sought and obtained reconciliation with the synagogue, endured the penance imposed upon him, but failing to get what he expected from his pretended conversion, ended his existence with his own hand, "despairing of justice on earth, hopeless of any in heaven. The story is, graphically told, such as it is; but the Catholic reader will find his sensibilities offended by many statements made in it, some of which seemed prompted by hatred not alone of Catholicism, but also of Christianity, while others are so palpably false that they carry their own corrections with them, and detract greatly from the strength of the narrative. Save as an illustration of the dishonesty of the Jewish "converts" to Christianity, the story is not worth the reading.

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Minard's Liniment cures coughs, etc.

Dandruff is an exudation from the pores of the skin that spreads and dries, forming scurf and causing the hair to fall out. Hall's Hair Renewer cures it.

Minard's Liniment cures diphtheria.

Women who are weak and nervous, who have no appetite and cannot sleep, find strength and vigor in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Minard's Liniment cures diphtheria.

I was cured of Bronchitis and Asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

I was cured of a severely spaded leg by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

For the complexion use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It brings blooming health to wan cheeks.

Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma, bronchitis, etc.

Mr. Hart is again making his annual trip round the Island in the interest of Minard's Liniment, and he reports his sales of this valuable preparation as above the record, in spite of "cheap" imitations being thrown on the market.

To Destroy Worms and expel them from children or adults use Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.

ALL THE PEOPLE Should keep themselves healthy special care should be given to this matter at this time. Health depends upon pure rich blood, for when the blood is impure or impoverished, diseases of various kinds are almost certain to result. The one true blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla. By its power to purify and vitalize the blood it has proved itself to be the safeguard of health, and the record of remarkable cures effected proves that it has wonderful power over disease. It actually and permanently cures all other preparations fail to do so any good whatever.

Minard's Liniment cures garget in cows.

A MILLION GOLD DOLLARS Would not bring happiness to the person suffering with dyspepsia, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many thousands cases of this disease. It tones the stomach, regulates the bowels and puts all the machinery of the system in good working order. It creates a good appetite and gives health, strength and happiness. HOOD'S PILLS do not harmfully irritate Hood's Sarsaparilla. Cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

thinness

The diseases of thinness are scrofula in children, consumption in grown people, poverty of blood in either. They thrive on leanness. Fat is the best means of overcoming them. Everybody knows cod-liver oil makes the healthiest fat.

In Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil the taste is hidden, the oil is digested, it is ready to make fat.

When you ask for Scott's Emulsion and your druggist gives you a package in a salmon-colored wrapper with the picture of the man and fish on it—you can trust that man!

50 cents and \$1.00 Scott & Bown, Chemists, Belleville, Ont.

WEAK NERVES ARE MADE STRONG BY HAWKER'S Nerve and Stomach TONIC.

It gives new strength and vigor to Nerves, Brain, Stomach, and Blood, and all weakened organs.

All Druggists sell it. 50c. a Bottle. \$1.00 for \$2.50. Made only by Hawker Medicine Co. Ltd., St. John N.B.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. \$1 per bottle. Cure all Liver ills. Hood's Pills Sick Headache. 25 cents.

Local and Special News.

Equally safe for young or old, Ayer's Sarsaparilla cleanses the blood from all impurities.

Coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, bronchitis, and all lung troubles are quickly cured by Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

GET THE BEST. The public are too intelligent to purchase a worthless article a second time, on the contrary, they want the best. Physicians are virtually unanimous in saying Scott's Emulsion is the best form of Cod Liver Oil.

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Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma, bronchitis, etc.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Because of the reported movement to secure from Rome the beatification of Mary Queen of Scots, an especial interest attaches to the paper, which A. Oakley Hall contributes to this same magazine. Mr. Hall goes into details in describing the arrest of Mary, her incarceration in Fotheringhay Castle and her execution. The deep religious character of the unfortunate Queen shows through all his narrative. Thus, when the news of her arrest was told her, she is said to have dismounted from her horse, to have knelt on the greenward and prayed. When informed that her apartments had been searched, she asserted that there were two things that can not be taken from her, her royal blood and her religion. When told of her condemnation, she said to the messenger who brought her the dire tidings; "I do not dread death and shall suffer it with a good heart. For my part, I am weary of being in this world, and look forward to a better life. The only thing that I regret is that I have not pleased heaven to give me before I die the grace to see Catholics able to live in full liberty of conscience and in the faith of their parents." Her will opened with the declaration, "Being near to death, I die in the Catholic faith." A few hours before her execution she had her feet washed "in imitation of my Christ," listened to reading from the "Lives of the Saints," and remarked at its finish: "May my Saviour in memory of his Passion, have mercy on me, as, at the hour of his agony, he had of him," referring to the pardon of the penitent thief. When the warrant for her death was read, she thanked God "that he has given me grace to be brought before a company who will witness that I die a Catholic."

At another's thoughts, adapt themselves to the needs of the hour, and do as they were