

The Charlotte Harbor Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1883.

VOL. XII—NO. 12.

THE HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

OFFICE: McDonald's Building, West Side Queen Street, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates. Advertisements, without instructions to the contrary, will be continued until notified.

Remittances can be made by registered letter. Address all letters and correspondence to the Herald Office, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

RICHARD WALSH, Publisher.

CALENDAR FOR JANUARY, 1883.

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Lorne Restaurant

—AND—

TOBACCO

—AND—

CIGAR STORE

WATER STREET,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

This is the only first-class Oyster and Refreshment Saloon in the Province.

Oysters on the Half Shell a Specialty.

Meerchaum and Brar Pipes, Tobacco (imported and domestic), Cigars, and a full line of Smokers' Goods always on hand.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

A. McDONALD, Proprietor.

WADDELL & SON,

Tinsmiths, Gasfitters, &c.

HAVE REMOVED TO

WATER STREET,

Opposite Merchants' Bank.

where they are prepared to furnish every thing in their line of business at moderate prices to all their old customers, and as many new ones as will favor them with their patronage.

WADDELL & SON, Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1882.

M. HENNESSY,

Furniture Dealer,

No. 35 Great George Street,

P. E. ISLAND.

Good Furniture made to order at Cheapest Rates. All orders filled promptly.

Undertaking attended to in all its branches, in town or country.

AT

Harvie's Bookstore,

QUEEN STREET,

You will find the Cheapest

SCHOOL BOOKS,

SCHOOL STATIONERY,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

Prayer Books, Hymn Books,

PENS, PENCILS,

Rubber Ink, Book Marks, Cards,

Toys, &c., &c.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.

48 QUEEN STREET,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Nov. 8, 1882.

NEW

Acadia Coal Depot.

Peake's Wharf, No. 2.

PICTOU ROUND,

PICTOU NUT,

SYDNEY ROUND,

SYDNEY NUT.

A Large Supply of the

Above Coal Kept Constantly on hand.

Parties from the country will find it advantageous to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Nov. 8, 1882—C. LYONS.

Charles McQuillen,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

POWELL STREET,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

The best of material and good workmanship guaranteed. All orders promptly attended to.

EXHIBITION

At the New Drug Store.

For the Next Three Months.

WE WILL HOLD A BAZAAR IN

Christmas Goods!

CONSISTING OF

Choice Perfumes, Lubin's, Atkin's, Hott's, German Cologne, Handmade Hair Brushes, Razor Straps and Shaving Mugs, Jewelry Trays, and other handsome Table Ornaments, Meerschaum and Brar Pipes, which will be sold at a great discount during the Holidays, to clear out our immense stock.

Havana Cigars a specialty.

Fresh Spices, Citron, Lemon and Orange, Essence Lemon, Vanilla, and a full line of Patent Medicines, Dyes, Dye Woods, &c.

FRASER & REDDIN,

Newson's Building, Opposite Post Office.

Nov. 8, 1882—3m

McLeod & Morson,

DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES—AT—LA'

OFFICE:

Return Club Committee Rooms, opposite Post Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Merchants' Bank of Halifax Building, Summerside, P. E. Island.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good security, at moderate rates.

W. A. O. MORSON, Nov. 24, 1882.

DR. CONROY

Has Removed his Office and Residence to

MUTON'S BUILDING,

Lower Great George Street,

OPPOSITE EXAMINER OFFICE.

Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1882—6m

WINTER WEAR.

D. A. BRUCE, MERCHANT TAILOR,

100 FUR CAPS, 300 CLOTH COATS,

from the finest to the cheapest qualities, and in the latest styles.

Also—

Fur Coats, in Coon and Astracan.

See list of goods and prices, and see for yourselves.

Tobacco! Tobacco!

HOME MANUFACTURE,

MADE FROM

PRIME KENTUCKY LEAF,

Wholesale and Retail.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED AT

BOTTOM PRICES.

COYLE & McQUAID,

No. 59 Richmond St., Charlottetown.

Nov. 8, 1882—3m

STOVE PIPE

Stove Pipes!

STOVE PIPE & BLDGWS,

CHEAPER THAN EVER,

—AT THE—

CITY TIN STORE,

Upper Queen Street.

ALSO A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

TINWARE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Parties leaving their orders at any 5 o'clock will have them promptly attended to.

L. W. HARRIS,

Upper Queen Street, Nov. 8, 1882.

Roman Intelligence.

Local papers report that Leo XIII. has made his will. Recently His Holiness caused an Apostolic Protonotary to call on the Vatican, and entrusted a sealed envelope to his care, saying, "This is my will, which I put in your keeping." Mgr. Cretoni has been chosen by the Pope as a testamentary executor.

The health of Cardinal Caerchi seems to be growing worse, and begins to inspire considerable apprehension. Since his Eminence left Paris and returned to Rome, he has been able to go out once only, and has not received anyone, not even Cardinal Jacobini, with whom he had to confer seriously on state business.

The first pastoral of Mgr. Sylvester Sembratowicz, the new Apostolic Vicar and Administrator of the Greek Catholic diocese of Leopold, warmly exhorts the Rithimians to remain faithful adherents of the Catholic Church, and the Austrian dynasty faithful to the Holy See, to whom they owe so many benefits, spiritual and temporal, and above all, charges them to give attention to the current, practical accomplishment of their Christian duties by living in harmony and peace with their brethren of Polish descent.

The New Year's receptions at the Vatican have been numerous, and largely attended, as is usual on such occasions. The Holy Father has granted audiences to the members of the Sacred College, headed by their Dean, Cardinal Di Pietro, and to all the prelates, domestic and foreign, who are at present in Rome. The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia and his son, attended by the members of the Russian Legation, have also been received by His Holiness, as well as the new French Ambassador and all the members of the Diplomatic Corps. Cardinal Simeoni, Archbishop of Strigonia, has had a special audience of the Pope, the various Colleges, with their rectors, and the members of the Holy See, and residents and foreigners of note, including Prince Enrico Barberini, the Marquis Sacchetti, Prince Orsini and Colonna, and General Kandler, the last hearing the Pope's benediction.

The feast of the Apostle St. Thomas was celebrated in the Church of St. Thomas, Tommaso in Palermo, one of the priestly titles of Rome now vacant, once filled by Blessed Gregory Baradigo, created Cardinal by Alexander VII. in 1654, died Bishop of Padua in 1697, and beatified by Clement XIII. in 1761. This church, which takes its name from that of the "Rome styled 'Parione,' because of the work of the 'Parione,' or commission, known in Latin as *opere dei*, by corruption *parione*—is one of the 54 parishes of Rome; it was consecrated by Innocent II. in 1139, and raised to the dignity of title by Leo X. in 1517, who named as first titular the venerated Cardinal Lorenzo Campeggio, Legate to the Court of Henry VIII. of England, by whom, in 1531, he was named Bishop of Salisbury, and in his second mission to that country, in 1529, severely persecuted and forced to retire to France. On Pentecost Sunday, 1531, St. Philip Neri was ordained priest in this church, which was much frequented by St. Charles Borromeo, and in the Roman Campaign, was founded, under license of the then Vicar of Rome, Cardinal Sant'Onofrio, by the Holy Priest Ottavio Serego, of Reggio, Calabria, who, in 1608, reformed his parish, and his very best, to the work he so loved, which is now carried on, amid other acts of benevolence, by the Association of the 'Galli, of which St. John Baptist De Bosis and the late moderns were in their day members. Sprenger, in his *Roma Nuova*, states that on the feast of the Annunciation, and throughout the octave, it was customary to appoint a number of poor children of the church tablets bearing the names of those excommunicated *de facto*, as having neglected the precept of Easter Communion.

The *Osservatore Romano*, and other Catholic papers of Tuesday, December 19, published the Latin text of an Encyclical, bearing date December 8th, 1882, addressed by Pope Leo XIII. to "all the Archbishops, Bishops, and other ordinaries of the Roman Empire," in which document His Holiness, whilst lauding the attachment to the Catholic Faith of the generous and noble Spanish nation, as also the devotion evinced by her to the Apostolic See, laments the bearing of some of her Catholic children, who are a source of discord in the nation, and rebels against the authority and advice of the Episcopate. He exhorts the hierarchy to adopt all prudential measures to bring about and consolidate the religious concord, for which end they are to avoid the errors of those who strive in all things to separate religion from politics, as also that of so confounding faith with political parties, as to constitute the enemies of the latter apostates to the former, thereby causing political factions in the field of religion; and, pointing out the foundation of all peace and concord to lie in the unshaken confidence in the power held by the Sovereign Pontiff and by the Episcopate, he urges the clergy to co-operate in the salvation of souls and to the good of society both by virtue, learning, and good example; the Catholic associations, by obedience, zeal and benevolence; religious writers and journalists, by mutual concord, and by defending the rights and reasons of the Church by solid arguments and discreet moderation, rather than by vehement and insulting language. And he concludes his Encyclical with the assurance that his recommendations, if observed, will serve to maintain and strengthen the Catholicism of Spain, who, following the example of their ancestors, will thereby triumph over threatened peril. Finally, incalculating upon the Bishops frequent consultations amongst themselves, and their respective Archbishops, and when necessary, appeals to the Holy See, he imparts to them and to their diocesan his Apostolic benediction.

Catholicism, 1882.

The following article, upon the progress of Catholicism throughout the world during the past year, we take the liberty of reproducing from the *Catholic Times*, of Liverpool, G. B., and we believe it will be found interesting.

The year which is now rapidly drawing to a close has been, on the whole, a period of progress in the history of modern Catholicism. It is true that success has been in many instances somewhat balanced by misfortune, and yet it is impossible not to see that much has been achieved in the cause of the Church. This, at least, appears to be the view of the Holy Father, who, amid all the trials of his shameful captivity, and while keenly alive to the degradation of the Church of Christ in the person of His Vicar, looks out upon the future not only with calm confidence, but with good hope of better days to come. It is needless to say more of the position of the Holy See than this, that never in modern times has it made its influence so much, and so widely felt, at the present moment. The very helplessness of the Holy Father has made men see that his power is something more than nominal. The moral recognition of the moral power of the Papacy, and in the face of Socialism and Nihilism, Germany and Russia are only too glad to count in the favor of the august presence of the Vatican. The position of the Holy Father is intolerable, it is evident to all Catholics, and so far as we have had the power to do so, we have kept the fact constantly before the minds of our large circle of readers in every part of the world. It is a degrading and humiliating state of things, that has not been allowed to continue to exist. Nevertheless, what Catholics have failed to do for the Holy See, with its unexampled tact and patience, has done for himself, to this extent at least, that the faintest whisper of news from the Vatican is greedily sought after in political circles all over the world. The Holy Father, who Christ has not lost sight of his control over the will and consciences of men and his position, in spite of the petty assistance of the much-sung Italian Government, has become stronger than ever during the year that is past. There is no thoughtful person in Europe today who does not in all respect respect the Pope. Bearing all this in mind, there is no reason to despair of France and Germany. In the latter, it is not only the fact, but the fact, that has been done will be judged of when it is observed that, in France the late representative of the Vatican has shown the world almost a miracle of patient diplomacy. No principle of the late French Government, and yet no pretext for a quarrel was afforded to that government which has almost, though unsuccessfully, at the establishment of a compulsory atheism in France. The late French Government, Catholic Italy is as reprehensible as it is difficult to understand. Still, there is deep attachment among them to the Catholic faith, and to the Holy See, and while the late French Government, in detaching the claims of the Church in his celebrated Lenten sermons, moved his vast congregation to involuntary applause, evidence was given of the real sympathy of the French people with the Catholics, and it may well be expected that in the future some more definite and organized action on the part of the laity, in concert with their spiritual fathers, will be taken, and that the Catholics will clear themselves, in the eyes of Christendom, from the charge of cowardice, to which at present they seem to have laid themselves open. In the French home, France, the Church is brave and energetic. In Northern Africa the cause of Catholicism has made rapid stride. The elevation of the Archbishop of Algiers to the Cardinal's rank is significant, and is one of the most remarkable events in the history of the Church in that great country, in the solemn dedication of St. Mary's Cathedral at Sydney, and from America and England, the rapid advance and growth of Catholicism.

At home we have had our losses, and our gains. Distinguished sons of the Church have been taken from us, whose place it seems impossible to supply. Yet the lives of Bishop Chadwick, Dr. W. G. Ward, Dr. Murray, Mgr. Sing, Father Cooke, O. M. L., and Dean O'Donnell have not been lived in vain, and their works remain to us, though they are gone to their reward. Four new prelates, Bishops Knight, Coffin, Virtue, and Bewick, have been added to the English hierarchy, amid the unmitigated satisfaction and sympathy of the Catholic community. Our staff of working clergy has been augmented, both in England and Scotland, and these columns have witnessed, from week to week, to the energy of the clergy and laity in the work of church building and improvement. Higher education presents a pleasing subject for contemplation. The students of the Catholic colleges have not failed to win distinction at the examinations of the London University, and the inauguration of the Royal University of Ireland has opened a new field to the Catholic youth of that country. Ireland itself has been, and must even now continue to be, one of the chief sources of anxiety to thoughtful Catholics. The excitement attendant upon a season of great political movements, has afforded an opportunity to the unscrupulous enemies of those with efforts of private benevolence. The claims of distressed Ireland must be persistently forced upon the attention of the Government in such a way that they will be speedily recognized and met. For ourselves we do not believe that the English Government will be so kind as to seek powers from Parliament for the

The Distress in Ireland.

The New Year opens with very gloomy prospects for Ireland. The distress, of which we have had for some time past ominous warnings, does more than threaten to assume proportions of a serious character; and, if we may judge from the accounts which the Irish journals place before the public from day to day, there is at this moment a real necessity for energetic measures on the part of those who are responsible for the well-being of the people. That the reality of the distress is unquestionable in this country it is needless to say. The *London Times* declares that it is as yet too early to come to a decision about the matter, and in an article which seems to us singularly wanting in temper and judgment, proceeds to make one of its occasional attacks on those who are already suffering from the prevailing distress. Our contemporary even goes so far as to advocate something very like compulsory emigration, a remedy of which it was fondly hoped by reasonable men that the last had been heard. The mode in which the whole question is dealt with will be judged of when it is observed that, in enumerating upon certain differences of opinion between the Irish Executive and the Boards of Guardians, the *Times* goes so far as to assert of the latter bodies, that "their existing power of granting outdoor relief were scandalously abused, by the payment of large weekly sums to the families of suspected delinquents, and Mr. Forster's Correction Act." This Act and its administration are on all hands admitted to have been disastrous and useless—one of the worst of English blunders in the government of Ireland. Yet now Irish Boards of Guardians are to be blamed because they did not put before the families of unemployed and untried men, detained in prison "on reasonable suspicion," the choice between the latest workhouse and absolute starvation.

From those who can argue in such a fashion, nothing is to be expected in the shape of justice. But surely, on their own grounds, the English people may reasonably be expected to see that there is a cause, it may almost be said a necessity, for the existence of distress in Ireland among the laboring classes, and even the holders of the smaller farms. There is no need to argue the land question over again, because, whether the grievances of the people against the land system, and the action of the landlords as a body, be well founded or imaginary, the British Parliament has decided the matter on the former supposition. In England today there is a firm conviction that the Irish land system and its administration have been a disgrace to civilization, and this conviction is entertained by multitudes who turn a deaf ear to the Nationalist aspirations of the Irish people, and regard any measure of Home Rule for Ireland as likely to prove fatal to the interests of the British Empire. Taking, then, the view of the state of things in Ireland which England has taken, is it any cause for wonder, or for anger, that there is serious distress not only imminent, but existing, among those who are admitted to have been oppressed by the exaction of ruinous rents, and whose wrongs are only now in course of being redressed—some of whom are, as the *Daily Telegraph* confesses, "so wretched that they cannot even come into court," and are therefore practically deprived of all benefit from the Land Act? If Irish distress be the fruit of centuries of English misrule, it will become the English people, and the leading organ of English opinion, to hang back at such a time as this, and once again to affect incredulity, until relief comes too late for multitudes of the sufferers from the results of admitted oppression.

Active measures have already been taken in London, and the testimony of several of the Irish Bishops is clear and distinct in tone, and the Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster has taken action on behalf of the suffering Irish people who are so dear to him, which gives unmistakable evidence as to the true nature of the impending calamity. Our Bishops are not likely to be led, or to be deceived, by those who are distressed only because they are not strong, whom they can, or by what the *Times* is pleased to call "the protests of selfish cliques of working men." Catholics will not fail to sympathize with their brethren when such infirmities are the duty have been given to them. But they must not be content with efforts of private benevolence. The claims of distressed Ireland must be persistently forced upon the attention of the Government in such a way that they will be speedily recognized and met. For ourselves we do not believe that the English Government will be so kind as to seek powers from Parliament for the

Worst Form of Government in Europe.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone addressed a great county demonstration at Fochmy on Saturday, convened to express confidence in the present Government, and to congratulate the Prime Minister upon his political policy. The speech of the "Infant Hercules" was, as far as this country is concerned, a most important contribution to the political literature of the time. For the most part, Mr. Herbert Gladstone followed in the same lines as Mr. Chamberlain in his remarks on Ireland when addressing the National Federation of Great Britain a couple of weeks ago; in fact, he expressly agreed with Mr. Chamberlain in condemning the policy of Chamberlain with regard to Irish legislation. But Mr. Gladstone went further and, accordingly, rendered the truth. The form of government in Ireland, and the member for Leeds, was one of the worst to be found in Europe. Centralization was the curse of the country, and the form of government should be long and radically and drastically changed. Mr. Gladstone explained that this change should be an adoption of the principle which prevails to a large extent in Scotland, that is, the principle of allowing the people to manage their own affairs, consistent with the supremacy of the sovereign and the Imperial Parliament. The principle is that for which Ireland has never ceased and never will cease to contend, but it is acceptable, it should be a very wide extension, instead of the form in which it prevails in Scotland. However, Mr. Gladstone was, in accordance with the familiar custom of the English politician, when distilling a strong and honest declaration, commendatory of the existing government of Ireland, dilute it to some extent with a dash of cold water. One general question will be suggested by the speech, Do father and son think together?—*Dublin Freeman*.

Equal Rule

Practically, they say, Irishmen enjoy the same privileges and advantages as Englishmen. Our grievances are purely sentimental, and if the agitator would keep his tongue quiet, and let the industrious husbandman increase his fruits and partake of them in peace, we should copy the blessing of God's bounty on material progress. We are used to that text, and do not mind it so much now as formerly; but occasionally little things turn up on the other side of the Channel which make that text sound particularly unpalatable. There is not much sentiment employed in constructing a harbor for the refuge of famished fishermen in a hurricane. Ask the travelers and fishermen on the Wicklow coast, and on other exposed parts of the Irish coast, and they will tell you that a little more is all that is required, but that here there is no one to supply it. Years of emigration have not succeeded in irrevocably reducing to a tenth the population of the island. There is no need to argue the land question over again, because, whether the grievances of the people against the land system, and the action of the landlords as a body, be well founded or imaginary, the British Parliament has decided the matter on the former supposition. In England today there is a firm conviction that the Irish land system and its administration have been a disgrace to civilization, and this conviction is entertained by multitudes who turn a deaf ear to the Nationalist aspirations of the Irish people, and regard any measure of Home Rule for Ireland as likely to prove fatal to the interests of the British Empire. Taking, then, the view of the state of things in Ireland which England has taken, is it any cause for wonder, or for anger, that there is serious distress not only imminent, but existing, among those who are admitted to have been oppressed by the exaction of ruinous rents, and whose wrongs are only now in course of being redressed—some of whom are, as the *Daily Telegraph* confesses, "so wretched that they cannot even come into court," and are therefore practically deprived of all benefit from the Land Act? If Irish distress be the fruit of centuries of English misrule, it will become the English people, and the leading organ of English opinion, to hang back at such a time as this, and once again to affect incredulity, until relief comes too late for multitudes of the sufferers from the results of admitted oppression.

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Mr. Dillon, M. P., and Tipperary.

Mr. John Dillon, M. P., has issued an address to the electors and people of Tipperary, in which he reiterates his intention to retire from Parliamentary life. This is much to be regretted, for Ireland can ill afford to lose such services as his, but she cannot and does not insist upon them being rendered at the cost of life itself. In order to give the constituency ample opportunity to select a fit representative, the resignation will not be handed in until the first week of the session. We quote the following passage from Mr. Dillon's address:—

"I believe more firmly than ever in the necessity of securing the representation of Irish Nationalists, who will oppose and harass every Government which denies its rights to Ireland, and who will truly represent to the world the aspirations of their race. And, above all other men, I believe in organization at home in Ireland, in America, and wherever over the world the Irish race remains faithful to their nationality."

In England and Wales there are now, including auxiliary Bishops, four retired Archbishops and Bishops, and four retired Bishops. In Scotland there are six Archbishops and Bishops. In England and Wales there are 2,112 priests against 2,000 last year, an increase of 112 over last year, and 1,190 churches, chapels, and stations, where Mass is said—against 1,188, an increase of two over last year. In Scotland there are 306 priests, an increase of 11 over last year, and 205 churches, chapels, and stations