

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1900.

Vol. XXIX, No. 6

Calendar for Feb., 1900.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter, 6h. 0m. 10.6a. m.
Full Moon, 14h. 5h. 12.5m. a. m.
Last Quarter, 22h. 5h. 56.7m. a. m.
New Moon, 29h. 5h. 37.7m. a. m.

Day of Week	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High Water
1 Thursday	7 26	5 3	8 3	11 16
2 Friday	7 25	4 53	8 34	0 0
3 Saturday	7 24	5 9	8 32	0 39
4 Sunday	7 23	6 11	7 1	1 8
5 Monday	7 21	8 11	21 2	2 2
6 Tuesday	7 20	9 1	31 2	2 55
7 Wednesday	7 19	10 2	37 4	3 4
8 Thursday	7 17	12 3	38 5	4 15
9 Friday	7 16	14 4	27 6	5 5
10 Saturday	7 15	15 5	8 7	7 33
11 Sunday	7 14	17 5	43 8	8 47
12 Monday	7 13	19 6	14 9	9 16
13 Tuesday	7 12	20 6	37 10	10 4
14 Wednesday	7 11	22 7	22 11	11 15
15 Thursday	7 10	23 7	23 12	12 15
16 Friday	7 9	25 8	9 13	13 15
17 Saturday	7 8	27 8	9 14	14 15
18 Sunday	7 7	29 9	9 15	15 15
19 Monday	6 59	30 11	11 16	16 15
20 Tuesday	6 58	30 12	12 17	17 15
21 Wednesday	6 57	32 1	1 18	18 15
22 Thursday	6 56	33 2	3 19	19 15
23 Friday	6 55	34 3	5 20	20 15
24 Saturday	6 54	36 4	6 21	21 15
25 Sunday	6 53	38 5	7 22	22 15
26 Monday	6 52	40 6	8 23	23 15
27 Tuesday	6 51	42 7	9 24	24 15
28 Wednesday	6 50	44 8	10 25	25 15



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Season's Greetings

We take this means of thanking our patrons and friends who have so liberally patronized us during the time we have been in business. Wishing one and all a prosperous and

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

GORDON & McLELLAN.

MEN'S STYLISH OUTFITTERS. Upper Queen Street.

USE EDDY'S BRUSHES

The Most DURABLE on the Market. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

WE WANT Housekeepers

To come in and look over our Groceries. Our stock is fine and fresh and guaranteed to be satisfactory. We keep everything in our line that is necessary.

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The prices—well, that is what we want you to see when you are looking at our goods. Their lowliness will surprise you.

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Overcoatings, Suitings and Trouserings

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John MacLeod & Co.,

Tailors for Ladies and Gentlemen.

England a Century Ago.

Now that we are on the verge of the closing year of the century it may be interesting to take a retrospective peep of a hundred years and see under what different conditions the eighteenth century closed.

In the year 1800 Lord Byron was a lower form by at Harrow, although he had already enjoyed his title and estates for two years; Wordsworth was a man of thirty, whose lately published "Lyrical Ballads" were stigmatized by the Edinburgh Review as "a species of second-rate nursery rhymes;" and Walter Scott, with all his fame and labours before him, had just been appointed Sheriff of Selkirk, at a salary of £300 a year.

The earth had not long settled over all that was mortal of "Bobbie" Burns; the acquittal of Warren Hastings was still a topic at the clubs; the "Iron Duke" was a colonel, fighting his way to fame in India; the horrors of the Irish Rebellion were almost forgotten in the Union; and Pitt was steering the ship of State through very turbulent waters.

At this time, only a century ago, all the people of England and Wales did not number nine millions; today they are more than three and a half times as many. The whole British Empire (with the exception of India, then under the rule of "John Company") fell short of 3,000,000 square miles; now it covers almost a third of the entire earth. Its population then was roughly 20,000,000; today it is almost twenty times as great.

In 1800 George Stephenson was a youth of nineteen, acting as engine-man at a north-country colliery and not even dreaming of the first locomotive which he was to build fourteen years later; and Mr. Macadam, who was to revolutionize our roads, was a road surveyor at Bristol, who was far from his discovery in road construction.

Traffic was by canals, or by roads ill-lit and ill-kept, many of which would compare unfavourably with a ploughed field. The stage-coaches travelled at an average speed of five or six miles an hour. Coachmen and passengers went armed and in constant trepidation, expecting at any moment to hear the command, "Stand and deliver!"

In 1800, Rowland Hill, the pioneer of postal reform, was scarcely out of the nursery. The days of postage-stamps and envelopes even, had not come; the average letter, unless "franked" by a member of Parliament or Government official, cost a shilling, and was usually paid for on delivery.

The fastest mail coaches rarely averaged eight miles an hour; in fact when in 1800 the mail coach leaving London at six o'clock in the morning reached Bath an hour before midnight, it was considered a marvellous feat in travelling. Today it is possible to be in Paddington station and Bath within two hours.

In 1800 there were no fewer than 160 offences, the punishment for which was death; and it was an almost daily occurrence for women and children to be hanged for a trivial theft. The pickpocket who stole a purse with a shilling in it; the farmer who stole a sheep or a horse; the employee who embezzled forty shillings; the lover who eloped with an heiress; the man who cut down a tree in his neighbour's garden—all became food for the hangman. And those who escaped the halter were sent across the seas for long terms of imprisonment.

A newspaper was a luxury in which only the rich could indulge; for its price was 6d. The Times was then, as now, in the van of London journals, and its rivals were The Morning Post, Morning Herald, Chronicle and Advertiser. The papers were small, printed in poor type on worse paper, and contained little beyond the fashionable news of the day, and war news weeks or months old. Riots were common in 1800, for prices were high and wages pitifully low.

Wheat was 25 13s. 10d. a quarter, in 1896 it was 41 2s. 10d., barley was 22 19s. 10d. a quarter, in 1895 it was 21 1s. 11d.; sugar was 23 15s. a hundredweight; and other prices were proportionately high. Distress and discontent were everywhere among the poor, riots were frequent in the streets of London, and in the country no farmer or miller was secure against attack.

The very jails were emptied to man His Majesty's ships; and the man who walked abroad unawfully was likely to be snapped up by the press-gang, which were everywhere on the alert for recruits.

But after all there is a glamour about these days of a century ago, and life was perhaps as well worth living then as now. If the old time coach cannot compare with the express of today, we have nothing to take the imagination like the dash

"Hit the Nail

On the Head."

If you have eruptions, pains in the head or kidneys, stomach trouble and feelings of weariness, "Hit the nail on the head." Hood's Sarsaparilla is the hammer to use. It will purify your blood. The masses praise it for doing this and making the whole body healthy.

Sick Headache—"I was troubled with sick headaches. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, my husband having been cured of salt rheum by it, and soon it made me feel like a new woman." Mrs. Robert McAfee, Deerhurst, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

of a coach as it rattled through a sleepy town, drawn by four horses to the music of the horns; or the sight of rollicking tars, fresh from the wars, with their pockets full of prize-money. Life was certainly worth living in the year 1800.—London Tit-Bit.

Religious Events Briefly Recorded.

Prince Max of Saxony, who is a priest, has been appointed by German Liberal papers to every vacant episcopal see. He was lately made Bishop of Metz and Mayence and Archbishop of Cologne. The Prince himself desires to live and work quietly among his Catholic toilers at Nuremberg. One of the most prominent and respected Catholic prelates of the German Empire said lately, as to these appointments of the Prince: "Prince Max is doing much greater and more splendid work for the Catholic cause as a simple laborer-priest at Nuremberg than he would do as Archbishop of Cologne." Two of the Prince's ancestors have been Bishops in Germany and Austria. One of them was Prince Clemens Wenceslaus, who was Bishop of Freising, Augsburg, Ratisbon and Elector of Trier. The four dioceses over which he ruled as an excellent Bishop and regent covered an area larger than the Kingdom of Saxony.

The Sulpicians are to be congratulated on the result of the contest for the possession of the parish of St. Sulpice. St. Sulpice is one of the largest and most important parishes of Paris, and its church, the largest on the left bank of the Seine, is famous for the splendor of its services and the excellence of its music. Ever since the foundation of the Order of the Sulpicians the church had been entrusted to them. On the death of the last parish priest the deputy for the sixth arrondissement, in which the church is situated, took it into his head to start a campaign for the election of the Sulpicians from St. Sulpice, and for handing the parish over to the secular clergy. It is quite true that, under the French Cauchy Regulations, churches with parishes attached should not be handed to congregations, but should be entrusted only to the secular clergy, but the position of St. Sulpice is peculiar, and there was no reason for cancelling the exception hitherto made in their favor. The Prime Minister M. Widoque-Rousseau, was strongly pressed to refuse his sanction to the appointment of a Sulpician, but it must be said to his honor that he replied that, as no complaints were made against the Sulpicians, and they were taking care of the parish much better than could be provided for by the secular clergy—they have eighteen curates at St. Sulpice whom they pay themselves, whilst the secular clergy and the Department of Worship could provide only nine—they should continue in charge.

Prince Alfred, commander of the Papal Guard of Nobles, died in Rome on the 15th ult.

From Bouths, Sherbro, in Sierra Leone, comes news of the death of Rev. J. Tooby, O. S. B.

The arrangements for the Australasian Catholic Congress which is to meet next October in Sydney under the presidency of Cardinal Moran are almost complete. A revised programme of the sittings has been published, and nearly all the papers for the Congress, which is to synchronize with the opening of St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, are in hand. The introductory poem is from the pen of Andrew de Vere. Mr. Mulhall, the statistician, will discuss the progress of the Church in the nineteenth century. From America papers are being sent by

Mr. Thomas Daley and a brother of Rev. William A. Daley, of Salem Oregon. Edward Daley was a very intelligent, sober, industrious young man. His social nature was of the genuine character and he never appeared happier than when surrounded by the youth of the place, and

Obituary.

It is with sincere regret we record the death of Mr. Edward Daley, of Sturgeon Parish, which sad event occurred at the home of his parents at St. Mary's Road, on Monday morning the 22nd day of January A. D. 1900 in his 29th year, of heart disease. Deceased was the son of Mr. Thomas Daley and a brother of Rev. William A. Daley, of Salem Oregon. Edward Daley was a very intelligent, sober, industrious young man. His social nature was of the genuine character and he never appeared happier than when surrounded by the youth of the place, and

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Are prepared from Nature's mild laxatives, and while gentle are reliable and efficient. They

Rouse the Liver

Cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, and Constipation. Sold everywhere, 25c. per box. Prepared by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Father Zelm, of Indiana; Father Hudson, editor of the "Ave Maria"; Father Elliott, the Paulist; Father Hogar, of St. Salpice, Washington, and Father Baert. From Father Zelm Cardinal Moran, who himself contributes two papers, has received a letter expressing regret at his inability to attend in person. Ireland is represented by papers from among others, Dr. McDonald, of Maynooth; Monsignor Kelly, rector of the Irish College, Rome; Father Walsh, of Maynooth, and Mr. Joseph O'Brien, secretary of the Royal University of Ireland. From England the Bishop of Newport and Father Gerard, Provincial, S. J., contribute papers.

A storm has been raised by the Paisian press over a recent performance of the oratorio "The Messiah" in the Oratory of St. East-ache, to which sacred edifice an admission fee was charged, in violation of the arrangement between the Church and the State. It is complained that the church was practically turned into a theatre, and worshippers were excluded during the performance of the oratorio. The Minister of Public Worship wrote Cardinal Richard concerning the matter, and the Cardinal ordered the abandonment of the custom at the end of the present series.

English exchanges announce the death of a remarkable priest, Rev. Alexander Cruickshank, D. D., at St. Bernard's Abbey, Leicestershire. In early life he was brought up and educated as a Protestant, like all his family. He was sent to Rugby School and passed with distinction through his course of studies. As an earnest and thoughtful student of the religious controversy of the day he became a Catholic soon after the establishment of the Hierarchy. After his reception into the Church he went to the English College, Rome, to study for the priesthood. After a distinguished career in the theological schools at Rome he was ordained priest, and was appointed vice rector of the Collegio Pio, which Pius IX. had founded for converts. After a few years in that office he returned to England and was appointed on the staff of Warwick Street Church, London. The harassing duties of a priest on the mission in those days did not suit his somewhat delicate constitution, and after a time he went to reside at the Abbey of Mount St. Bernard's, Leicestershire, where he dwelt for nearly the last quarter of a century. He translated the works of Grigorio de Montfort and a hiberno-italian, calling himself a "Secular Priest of the Third Order of St. Dominic."

Father Ippolito Aldobrandini, S. J., second son of Prince Aldobrandini, died of consumption on the 4th instant, in the Pio Latino College, Rome, where he was a teacher. The young Jesuit Father, who was only 31 years of age, belonged to one of the most illustrious patrician families of Rome, but disdaining rank and riches, he entered the order in 1891, and five years later he was appointed a professor in the Pio Latino College. Nearly all the Roman aristocracy have gone into mourning for the death of this young and heroic soldier of Christ, who may be said to have sacrificed his life for his duty, as he persisted in continuing to lecture long after his physicians had warned him that such a course would mean death. The Pope sent a special benediction during his last moments.

Also resolved, that this club, express due appreciation of the great and abiding interest always shown by the deceased in the welfare of the organization. Thoroughly Scottish in feeling as well as in blood, he was ever ready, by his presence at the annual reunions of the club, as well as by his wise counsel, to foster and encourage a healthy national sentiment among his kindred, and in this way has done much to keep alive the glorious traditions of the race to which he was proud to belong. His devotion to duty as a public official, combined with strict integrity and high Christian character, caused him to be trusted, respected and honored in life, and in death to be universally and deeply lamented.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be entered on the minutes of this meeting of the Club, and published in the press; also that a copy be forwarded to the friends of the deceased.

An exchange says: "There are ten thousand microbes on each dollar bill that has circulated for one year. Still there are men who insist on carrying this deadly menace around with them instead of sending them to us in payment for subscriptions due. Come up, friends, we'll risk the microbes."

Always Keep on Hand

Pain-Killer

THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN ON HEAD, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, THAT PAIN-KILLER WILL NOT RELIEVE.

LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME, PERRY DAVIS & SON.

the remembrance of him shall always be a green spot in their memory. In his home he was kind affectionate indulgent and beloved by all. The deceased took sick about five months ago, and despite the efforts of three skilled doctors grew worse, and on the 30th of December was taken to the Charlottetown Hospital, where diligent care was taken of him for three weeks by the good sisters and all medical skill employed for his recovery; but in the opinion of all there was no hope. God had chosen otherwise. His Lordship Bishop McDonald and many priests were very often at his bedside and he was strengthened by all the rites of holy church, which were administered to him by his loving priest Father Johnston, who also delivered to him the sad message of Death. But there was one more wish and that was to come home to die, and on Saturday previous to his death he was taken from Charlottetown to Mr. Benjamin Aitken at Lower Montserrat, where much kindness was shown by Mr. Aitken and family towards the sick young man and his wearied parents on their troublesome journey. They there remained until Monday morning when they started for home. He reached home alive but died three quarters of an hour afterwards. His funeral took place on Wednesday morning the 24th January to St. Mary's church, Sturgeon, and was largely attended by people of all denominations. A High Mass of Requiem was offered up for the happy repose of his soul by his loving Pastor Rev. William Phelan, and his remains were laid to rest in the cemetery, there to await the call of his Maker on the final day. That he may dwell in the mansions of everlasting glory, is the prayer of his family and friends. He leaves sorrowing parents, three sisters and one brother to cherish his memory. Thus time makes its mark and impresses the living with the sad, sad words; passing away. We tender our heartfelt sympathy to his parents and friends in their sad bereavement. May his soul rest in peace.—Com. (Other papers please copy.)

Caledonian Club.

At the regular meeting of the Caledonian Club held in their rooms on Tuesday evening 30th ult., the following resolution of condolence was adopted:

Whereas it hath pleased an all-wise Providence to call to his reward our highly respected and much esteemed fellow clansman, A. R. Beaton,

Therefore Resolved, that the Caledonian Club of Prince Edward Island place on record a recognition of the great loss thus sustained, and take this method of conveying our heartfelt sympathy to his sorrowing relatives and friends in their sad situation.

Also resolved, that this club, express due appreciation of the great and abiding interest always shown by the deceased in the welfare of the organization. Thoroughly Scottish in feeling as well as in blood, he was ever ready, by his presence at the annual reunions of the club, as well as by his wise counsel, to foster and encourage a healthy national sentiment among his kindred, and in this way has done much to keep alive the glorious traditions of the race to which he was proud to belong. His devotion to duty as a public official, combined with strict integrity and high Christian character, caused him to be trusted, respected and honored in life, and in death to be universally and deeply lamented.

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The Canadian Remedy for all THROAT and LUNG AFFECTIONS

Large Bottles, 25 cents. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited, Proprietors, Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, New York.