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Circulars,
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Flannels. Winceys,

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to be found.

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Cotton Warp, &c.

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ROOM PAPER, &c., &c.

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entire system in three months. Any
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From J. E. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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RANCE COMPANY

—Established in 1809.

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ard Island Branch, No. 35 Water

O. W. DeBLOIS,

General Agent.

The Charlotteville Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1884.

VOL. XIII—NO. 16

THE HERALD.

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY, 1884.

MOON'S PHASES.
First Quarter 11th day, 11h. 47m. a. m. N. E.
Full Moon 18th day, 10h. 55m. a. m. N. W.
Last Quarter 25th day, 11h. 22m. p. m. N. W.
New Moon 26th day, 2h. 22m. p. m. N. W.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR
IN ADVANCE.

OFFICES:
Maddon's Building, West Side
Queen Street, Charlottetown,
Prince Edward Island.

THE HERALD

HAS NOW THE
Largest Circulation of any
paper on this Island.

AND IS INCREASING AT THE RATE OF
TWO HUNDRED COPIES A MONTH

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.
Advertisements, without instructions to the
contrary, will be continued until forbidden.
Items and general news of interest, in a con-
densed form, solicited.

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

RICHARD WALSH, Publisher.

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery.

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICE—O'Halloran's Building, Great
George Street, Charlottetown.

Money to Loan.

W. W. SULLIVAN, C. C. CHESTER, B. MACNEILL,
Jointly.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

Our Store Closes Every Ev'g at 6, Saturdays Excepted

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

In this Department we are doing a very large trade, in Axminster, Velvet Pile, Brussels, Tapestry, Scotch Hemp and Twine Carpets, Hearth Rugs and Mats. The reason is we buy from the very best British markets, keep the newest designs and styles, and sell at a small advance on cost.

GRAND ASSORTMENT OF
Silk Plushes, Velvets and Velvetines, 100 boxes to choose from,
at prices lower than ever before offered.

Mantle Department.
These Goods are selling rapidly. They are the best and newest
makes, and grand value.

Cloth Department.
The 200 pieces Job, Jacket and Ulster Cloths have been selling
wonderfully fast. The prices are very low to the quality.

A large lot Seal Cloth from \$3.50 to 88.25 per yard. Daily
expected, 30 pieces Oil Cloths (English), from 1/2 yard to 3/4 yard.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

December 12, 1883—yr

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!!

Upholstered Goods

Having imported a large stock of Upholstered Goods

DIRECT FROM THE BEST MARKETS,

We CAN and WILL give the

Best Value at the Lowest Prices.

We are now manufacturing

One Doz. Parlor Sets.

Call and examine them.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Charlottetown, January 2, 1884.

THEO. L. CHAPPELLE,

Sole Agent for B. Laurance's Spectacles, for Prince Edward Island,

Diamond Bookstore, 89 Queen Street, Charlottetown.



HEAD TESTIMONIALS:

From David Sterling, Esq.,
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 1st June 1883.

From David Sterling, Esq.,
CHARLOTTETOWN, 1st June 1883.

DEAR SIR—The eye-glasses and spectacles purchased from you in December last have given me comfort and satisfaction, and I never experience any strain upon my eyes after using them.

T. HEATH HAVILAND,
Lieutenant Governor.

DAVID STERLING.

D. A. BRUCE

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Is OVERSTOCKED with the following

Goods!

and offers them at

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

GENTS' UNDERWEAR,

Flannel Shirts,

Fur Caps,

Kid Mitts,

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

OVERCOATINGS,

Which you can have made to your measure cheaper than imported.

Ready-made.

D. A. BRUCE,

72 Queen Street, Charlottetown.

December 21, 1883

NEW TEA, NEW FRUIT, &C.

Try our New Tea,

IT IS EXTRA.

Half-chests, 5 and 10 lb. Caddies

(Tins with screw tops), very choice.

200 boxes Prime Raisins,

200 boxes Choice Figs,

200 barrels No. 1 Winter Apples,

2 tons Choice Confectionery,

Flour, Sugar, Molasses, Kerosene

Oil, &c.,

Wholesale & Retail.

BEER & GOFF.

Charlottetown, Nov. 21, 1883.

L. E. PROWSE

SELLS THE CHEAPEST

READY-MADE CLOTHING

—AND—

FUR CAPS

ON THE ISLAND.

L. E. PROWSE,

Sign of the Great Hat, 74 Queen Street

Dec. 5, 1883

AYER'S

Hair Vigor

restores, with the gloss and freshness of

youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich

lustrous color, or deep black, as may be desired.

By its use light or red hair may be darkened,

thin hair thickened, and baldness cured,

though not always cured.

It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates

the growth of new hair to grow. It

prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and

keeps the scalp cool and healthy. It

restores the hair to its natural color, and

keeps it from becoming brittle and falling

out. It is a most excellent preparation for the

hair, and is used by the most distinguished

physicians and surgeons. It is sold in

bottles of 1/2 oz. and 1 oz. each, and is

sent by mail on receipt of the price.

Prepared by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the

public that he is prepared to supply

the following articles at lowest possible prices.

Also, 10,000 CIGARS, choice brands,

which will be sold cheap.

P. MONAGHAN.

Charlottetown, June 6, 1883.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE undersigned has opened a Lumber

Yard on Queen's Wharf, Charlottetown,

where a full supply of all classes of Lumber,

suitable for building purposes will be kept

constantly on hand. He respectfully solicits

a share of the patronage of the citizens,

and of country residents in general.

PATRICK HOGAN.

Charlottetown, May 2, 1883—lyr

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

Roman Intelligence.

ROME, Jan. 21, 1884.

The Pope has despatched a corner
stone and a marble altar slab for the
chapel to be erected at Cahirciveen,
County Kerry, Ireland, in memory of
Daniel O'Connell.

On Thursday a very beautiful wreath
of myrtle flowers and leaves with orna-
ments in fine gold, sent by the German
Association of the Pine Verein, was
placed on the tomb of Pius IX. in the
Church of San Lorenzo beyond the Walls.

On the Feast of the Chair of St. Peter,
Friday, the 18th, the members of the
Circulo di St. Peter were admitted to the
Pope's Mass and received Holy Com-
munion from his hands. After they had
taken another Mass and partaken of a
collation, his Holiness conversed with
them and addressed them on the subject
of the harsh warfare waged on all sides
by the revolution against the Church and
the Pope, one phase of which warfare
was displayed in the present pilgrimage
to Rome. He also exhorted them to be
on their guard against any one who
should attempt, even in the smallest
degree, to lessen the power of a Redeemer,
of those principles in which neither the
present Pope nor any of his successors
will ever be found wanting.

On Monday Cardinal Caviglioli, Arch-
bishop of Lyons, was received in a
well attended audience by his Holiness.
The Cardinal was accompanied by his secre-
tary and four young priests of the
diocese of Lyons. A deputation of the
Chapter of St. John Lateran went to the
Vatican on same day to thank his Holiness
for the dispositions he had under-
taken to look upon the pilgrims, and to
confer the works of restoration in the
great cathedral church of Rome. The
French Ambassador to the Vatican was
received in special audience on Tuesday
morning. The former Minister of Aus-
tria to Athens, the Prince von Wrede,
was also received in private audience on
the same day. At other audiences during
the week the Holy Father received
Signor Silveira, ex-Minister of Foreign
Affairs at Madrid; two English members
of Parliament, Messrs. James and Shield;
and Baron Stillfried, formerly one of the
most eminent leaders of the Catholic party
in Austria.

The second procession of pilgrims to
the tomb of Victor Emmanuel in the
Pantheon, took place on Friday last.
In some respects it was a more picture-
que display than that of the 24th. Many
costly costumes of municipal servants gave
it an interval of an old world look, and
several flags and banners of consider-
able beauty and richness. The
wreaths were also pretty, especially one
from Palermo. It was otherwise a
comparative failure in evidence by the
fact that the number of pilgrims amount-
ed to 18,856, while the number who
came to Rome was only 6,492. Thus,
12,364 demonstrators remained at home.
Amongst the arrivals were several from
the existing Radical centres of Fort
Laveana, and other revolutionary towns.
These were cheered as they passed along
the streets, for their conversion from
Radicalism to Monarchy, or their prac-
tical protest against the revolutionary
spirit of the districts they represented
was regarded as a great triumph. They
had, on their departure, encountered the
opprobrium of their fellow-citizens, by
which the names of the pilgrims were
on their return journey the train by
which they were travelling was assailed
by a shower of stones from indignant
republicans; the windows of the car-
riages were broken, and one individual
was severely wounded in the head. A
Protestant proselytising association in
Florence was represented in this pro-
cession, and it was composed largely of
women. The banner borne by this
group, on which the name of the associa-
tion was written, was like the rest of
the banners, prevented from being
brought within the church. On Monday,
the 21st January, the train and last in-
stalment of pilgrims, which contained
streets, and it is to be hoped that Rome
will then be at peace again.

On Friday the city of Rome was
startled by the account of an atrocious
murder which was committed on the
previous night. The victim is Mgr.
Fulgencio De Cesare, Superior of the
celebrated Abbey of Montevergine, near
Avelino. This prelate, who was Postu-
lator in the cause of the Beatification of
Maria Christina of Savoy, the aunt of the
late Francis Emmanuel and mother of
Francis II., ex-King of Naples, lived in
the Via della Partecipazione, close to the
Piazza Barattini. On the morning of
Friday the door of Mgr. De Cesare's
apartment was observed to be open, and
when his servant Ferdinando Vais, a
Neapolitan, who has been seven years in
the employment of the deceased prelate,
entered his room, he beheld the horri-
ble spectacle of his master lying dead,
covered with blood, and from the wounds
the body bore it was evident that he had
been killed by blows from a hatchet.
The servant Vais was taken by the
police, and the search made in the rooms
furnished evidence that pointed directly
at the servant as the author of the horri-
ble crime. The motive seems to have
been robbery, as several objects belong-
ing to Mgr. De Cesare and a sum of
money supposed to have been taken
from a bureau of the dead prelate were
found in the possession of Vais. There
are evident signs of an attempt to set
fire to the bed in which Mgr. De Cesare
slept, and other indications of very strong
weight all pointing at Vais as the
assassin. The news of the crime pro-
duced a deep impression at the Vatican,
where Mgr. De Cesare was regarded
with great respect. It is reported that
Leo XIII. sent a prelate to inquire into
the circumstances of this deplorable
assassination. The deceased prelate was
seventy-two years of age.

A Symposium on Religion.

MOR. CAPEL MEETS A RABBI, A UNIVER-
SALIST, AND AN INFIDEL.

Mgr. Capel, with his crimson cloak
thrown over his shoulders, delivered an
address before the Nineteenth Century
Club at the house of Mr. Courtland
Palmer, in Gramercy Park, last evening.
His subject was "The Catholic Church,"
and he had been invited to come and tell
the club what the Catholic Church be-
lieves, and then to be attacked and to re-
ply again, after the true manner of the
modern symposium. He stated the prin-
ciples of the Catholic Church in terms
which may be condensed as follows:

"The Catholic Church maintains that
man is endowed with intellect to know
truth, with will to do good. He is gift-
ed with reason which, among other cap-
abilities and by its own power and light,
can know of the existence of God, of the
immortality of man's soul, and of man's
responsible dependence on God. But the
Church holds that there is another
body of truth called revelation, giving
still more extensive knowledge concern-
ing God and man. This revelation be-
gan with the promise of a Redeemer,
and ended with the ascension of Christ.
All dogmas since formulated by the
Church are but explicit declarations of
the several truths contained in revelation.
We hold that such revelation is essen-
tially distinct from the world, infinite in
intelligence and will and in all perfor-
mances, this personal God creating all men
to be saved, desiring the salvation of all,
and putting within the reach of all the
necessary help for such salvation. The
Church holds that between reason and
revelation there never can be any real
discrepancy, since the same God who
gave the one gave the other. Here it is
important to remember the gulf separating
the facts in nature from the scientific
theories advanced by men. The dimness
of a man's knowledge about his Creator,
the weakness of a man's moral nature,
the responsibility of man to God, and
the goodness and justice of man's Maker
not only rendered revelation possible,
but also necessary; and the Catholic
Church holds that revelation being
made, there is the need of an authorized
teacher and guardian of it, so that in all
times, for all persons, and under all cir-
cumstances, the individual may know
the teaching of God. This implies the
infallible or divine authority, exercised
though it may be, through weak, sinful,
fallible agents. The commission not the
individual, is to be looked at. Reason
has the right to examine the credentials
of such commission, but being convinced
the commission is genuine and has eman-
ated from God, who cannot deceive nor
be deceived, reason has but one duty, to
accept the message, though it may be
delivered by the least intelligent man,
and therefore infallible authority was
given to the organic body called into ex-
istence by Christ, and which received on
Pentecost Sunday, as its perpetual
principle of life the Holy Ghost. From
that day forward a human divine organ-
ism existed on earth, easily discovered by
the look Peter on which it was formed,
and by the marks of Unity, Apostolic-
ity, Catholicity, and Holiness, which are
of the essence of its being and its
purpose. This is the Church of Christ,
the pillar and ground of truth.

The Rev. Dr. Pullman, Universalist-
was then introduced as a defender of
Protestantism. He said that all that
had been said by the Rev. Monsignor Capel
had resulted in a reaction which made Pro-
testantism a necessity. Modern civilization
was the outcome of Protestantism.
It was yet too early for a perfect creed,
but we can know already that this is
God's world, and not the devil's. This
should suffice us.

Rabbi Gottlieb said that once before
he had fallen in with a Rabbist which
with whom, of course, he had a religious
discussion. The Rabbist said: "If you
are right, we are wrong, and it is we
right, you are wrong." "I am sorry to
say," added the rabbi, "that he left no
standing place for Protestantism. Ab-
solute and perfect truth," continued the
rabbi, "is found on no particular side.
Every religion which is given by
God, and which has morality for its
basis, reflects one or the other side
of the universal truth. The Quakers,
I think, approach most nearly to the
ideal of the Founder of their faith."
Unitarianism he defined as "modern
culture with a slight flavor of Christian-
ity." He considered Methodism to be
organization as far as it was consistent
with individualism. Romanism was orga-
nization without that limit. Attacking
Monsignor Capel's argument, the rabbi
said that if reason can prove the exist-
ence of God, immortality, and our respon-
sibility, there is no need of revelation.
Of course God created all men to be
saved. Had he not done so, many
would prefer to be among the lost, rather
than among the saved. "There is
a stamp on the forehead of us all,"
said the rabbi, referring to his race,
"the stamp of unparalleled martyr-
dom; but that the time will come when
all men will see the truth as we see it
we still and will ever hope."

T. R. Wakeman, speaking in behalf of
Agnosticism, said that the universal
church was not that of Monsignor Capel,
but was that of humanity, into which
revelation would in time transform all
religions.

Monsignor Capel briefly replied to
what had been advanced against him.
Many ladies and notable people listened
to the discussion.—New York Sun.

It is understood that Gen. Leard has
now tendered his resignation and will not
resume his duties after his three months
leave of absence expires. Col. Williams
has not withdrawn his charges against
the General in reference to the Coburg
camp trouble.

Management of Clay Soils.

From the older sections of the country
there is an increasing number of com-
plaints that the till soil is becoming too
clayey for profitable working. One
would think from the enquiries that the
quantity of clay had seriously increased. No
satisfactory reflection is needed, however,
to show that it is not the quantity of clay
but the proportion that has changed.
There seems to be more clay because there
is less vegetable matter to keep its
particles from running together. It is a
sign that the land has been unwisely
worked. When we hear farmers com-
plain that their farm has become too
heavy from excess of clay we are re-
minded of the little incident recorded in
Genesis. After Adam and Eve had eaten
the forbidden fruit they discovered that
it was very improper to go without
clothes. And the voice of the Lord came
to them with the searching questions:
"Who told thee that thou wast naked?
Hast thou been eating of the tree whereof
I commanded thee that thou shouldst
not eat?" In like manner the stickiness
of soil which follows moving it while
wet, is the sign that some of the rules of
good farming have been disregarded.

Heavy soils are almost always rich in
the mineral deposits of plant food. Their
great need is sufficient vegetable matter
to keep them in good mechanical condi-
tion, and a system of underdrainage that
will cause surplus water to find a way of
escape below the surface. If land is of
clayey character, the fact that it is roll-
ing, or even hilly, will not obviate the
need of underdrainage, and, more telling,
the land, the more liable it is to wash in
to gullies, especially if cultivated for
years. All through the older Southern
States there are hundreds of fields of red
clay that have become wholly unproduc-
tive. These lands are generally rich, but
supposed, the clods into which it forms
locking up the fertility and preventing its
exhaustion. But for this safeguard the
system of over-cropping must have
proved far more destructive than it now
appears.

English farmers rate heavy soil much
more highly than any others. Even the
stiff clays are underdrained and made to
produce the heaviest crops of wheat. In
time, American farmers will learn to
manage heavy clay soils, and what is
true of England will prove true here.
In the Northern States, we have on
advantage over the farmers of temperate
England. Our severe winters pulverize
clay soils so far as the earth is
frozen. Fall ploughing, to enable frost
to penetrate deeply, is necessary to
good crops on heavy land that has ap-
parently been exhausted. Part of this
advantage is lost if the surplus water is
not taken off beneath the surface, and es-
pecially if the soil is plowed or cultivat-
ed while full of water.

When the subsoil is clay and the sur-
face soil is vegetable mould, much
damage is often done by too deep plow-
ing. Subsoiling clay soil is a bad
policy than turning the soil, retentive
to the surface. When once the vegeta-
ble