

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1896.

Vol. XXV. No. 28

Calendar for July, 1896.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Last Quarter, 2nd day, 9h. 10.5m., p. m.
New Moon, 10th day, 3h. 22.4m., p. m.
First Quarter, 17th day, 11h. 51.5m., a. m.
Full Moon, 24th day, 1h. 22.6m., p. m.

Day of Week	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High Water	Low Water
1 Wed	4:18	7:49	11:8	11:44	2:30	8:30
2 Thur	4:19	7:49	11:12	11:42	2:32	8:28
3 Fri	4:20	7:48	10:46	11:38	2:34	8:26
4 Sat	4:21	7:47	10:20	11:32	2:36	8:24
5 Sun	4:22	7:46	9:54	11:24	2:38	8:22
6 Mon	4:23	7:45	9:28	11:14	2:40	8:20
7 Tues	4:24	7:44	9:02	11:02	2:42	8:18
8 Wed	4:25	7:43	8:36	10:48	2:44	8:16
9 Thur	4:26	7:42	8:10	10:32	2:46	8:14
10 Fri	4:27	7:41	7:44	10:14	2:48	8:12
11 Sat	4:28	7:40	7:18	9:54	2:50	8:10
12 Sun	4:29	7:39	6:52	9:32	2:52	8:08
13 Mon	4:30	7:38	6:26	9:08	2:54	8:06
14 Tues	4:31	7:37	6:00	8:42	2:56	8:04
15 Wed	4:32	7:36	5:34	8:14	2:58	8:02
16 Thur	4:33	7:35	5:08	7:44	3:00	8:00
17 Fri	4:34	7:34	4:42	7:12	3:02	7:58
18 Sat	4:35	7:33	4:16	6:38	3:04	7:56
19 Sun	4:36	7:32	3:50	6:02	3:06	7:54
20 Mon	4:37	7:31	3:24	5:24	3:08	7:52
21 Tues	4:38	7:30	2:58	4:44	3:10	7:50
22 Wed	4:39	7:29	2:32	4:02	3:12	7:48
23 Thur	4:40	7:28	2:06	3:18	3:14	7:46
24 Fri	4:41	7:27	1:40	2:32	3:16	7:44
25 Sat	4:42	7:26	1:14	1:44	3:18	7:42
26 Sun	4:43	7:25	8:48	0:54	3:20	7:40
27 Mon	4:44	7:24	8:22	0:12	3:22	7:38
28 Tues	4:45	7:23	7:56	0:30	3:24	7:36
29 Wed	4:46	7:22	7:30	0:48	3:26	7:34
30 Thur	4:47	7:21	7:04	1:06	3:28	7:32
31 Fri	4:48	7:20	6:38	1:24	3:30	7:30

Wall Paper.

GO TO
McMILLAN & HORNSBY'S
FOR
American and Canadian Wall Paper,
Latest Patterns
LOWEST PRICES
WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.



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.

Grateful—Comforting.

Epps's Cocoa
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

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 shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—*Dr. Cassell's Food.*

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the undermentioned property, situate
—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 in a thriving settlement and is excellently adapted for a business man or mechanic.
For further particulars apply to
J. T. GILL,
Elliott Vale, May 20, '96.—3m

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.
Charlottetown, June 24, 1896.

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.—17

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

Special attention given to Collections.
MONEY TO LOAN.

science

Science is "knowing how." The only secret about Scott's Emulsion is years of science. When made in large quantities and by improving methods, an emulsion must be more perfect than when made in the old-time way with mortar and pestle a few ounces at a time. This is why Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil never separates, keeps sweet for years, and why every spoonful is equal to every other spoonful. An even product throughout.

Local and Special News.
As early as 400 A. D. there were many soap factories in both Italy and Spain, and about 750 A. D. the Phoenicians introduced the business into France, the first factories being established at Marseilles.

Feed the Nerves
Upon pure, rich blood you need not fear nervous prostration. Nerves are weak when they are improperly and insufficiently nourished. Pure blood in their proper food, and pure blood comes by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is thus the greatest and best nerve tonic. It also builds up the whole system.

Minard's Liniment cures garget in cows.
Soap is not a modern invention. It is twice mentioned in the Bible, first in Jeremiah and again in Malachi.

Ayer's Ague Cure is a warranted specific for all malarial diseases and biliary derangements.

Minard's Liniment cures diphtheria.
First Composer—Where's the foreman this morning? Second Composer—Don't know. The Devil—He tried to ride a bicycle last night and pined his form.

Experience has Proved It.
A triumph in medicine was attained when experience proved that Scott's Emulsion would not only stop the progress of Pulmonary Consumption, but by its continued use, health and vigor could be fully restored.

Minard's Liniment cures diphtheria.
I was cured of Bronchitis and Asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
L. S. P. E. I. Mrs. Livingston.

I was cured of severe attack of rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Mahone Bay. John Mader.

I was cured of a severely sprained leg by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Bridgewater. Joshua Wynacht.

Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma, bronchitis, etc.
GROCEAN AND TEA HOUSE—A full line of Choice Groceries, Best Standard Blend and Ceylon Tea, Crockery-ware, Glassware Earthenware, etc.
D. McDONALD,
Cor. Queen and Sydney sts.
June 13m.

History tells us that more than 2,000 years ago the Gulls manufactured soap by combining beech tree ashes with goat's fat.

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 the blood is impure or impoverished, disease 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 when all other preparations fail to do any good whatever.

Minard's Liniment cures colds, etc.
In cases where dandruff, scalp disease, falling out, or itching of the hair appear, do not neglect them, but apply a proper remedy and tonic like Hall's Hair Restorer.

Burdock Pills do not gripe or sicken. They cure constipation and sick headache.
What you want when you are ailing is a medicine that will cure you. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla and be convinced of its merit.

A few years ago a soap boiler's shop was discovered in Pompeii, having been buried beneath that terrible ruin of ashes that fell upon the city in 79 A. D.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cures coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles.

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

A Catholic priest and a Protestant minister being on intimate terms with one another were one day walking together when they espied a Jewish clergyman coming towards them. The minister said: "I will have a joke at the Jew's expense." The priest said: "Have nothing to do with him." When they met, the minister, addressing the Jew, said: "We three are clergymen of different denominations. Now, which of us is right?" "Well," says the Jew, "if the Messiah has come, this gentleman is right (pointing to the priest), but come or come not you have no chance at all."

Terms of Interest to Catholic Readers.

(Sacred Heart Review.)

In the Review of Reviews for June is an interesting sketch of Nicholas II., the new Tsar of the Russias. It is but now that he has resolved to place upon his head the crown which came to him more than a year ago. In that year he has had time for deep thinking on the tremendous difficulties of his position. His home is said to have been a model of the domestic virtues, and his imperial father to have been a man without ambition except for the fulfilling of his many and great responsibilities. Sometimes Alexander III. has fallen asleep at his desk, long after midnight, completely exhausted. The young prince was taught to read and write fluently in French, English, and German, as well as in Russian, and the article says that there are very few English boys who would care to exchange tasks with the heir to the Russian throne. His education was far more in things of our day than of other eras, and was consolidated by journeys to the West as far as England, and in the East even to Japan. The new Tsar is therefore cognizant, through personal acquaintance, of the state of things in those important but little known Asiatic countries, which form so marked a cause of contention among European nations to-day. At home he obtained special object lessons, so to speak, on the subjects of poverty and its alleviation by being placed at the head of the Famine Commission, and he manifested an earnest desire for the relief of the needy.

The new monarch has shown a praiseworthy disposition to manifest confidence in his people's loyalty, by dispensing with a part of the strict guard which the police kept about his person. He greeted the deputation from Poland with great cordiality, and is said to have spoken these very noticeable words: "Be assured I make no difference on account of the religion you profess. My subjects are all equally dear to me." A generosity and openness have been shown to the press to a degree unknown before in Russia.

On the day after his father's death, the royal son sent out the following declaration: "We solemnly vow, in the presence of the Almighty, to keep always before us, as the object of our life, the peaceful progress, might and glory of beloved Russia, and the happiness of all our faithful subjects. May Almighty God, whom it has pleased to call us to this great service, help us."

If the new Tsar keeps to his promise, a great day may be before that magnificent territory which holds the entire northeast of Europe, and so immense a part of Asia in her power. To Nicholas II. may belong the honor of a Poland freed from oppression, of a Siberia that is something beside the prison of the broken-hearted exile, the leper and the outcast. This young ruler is allied by blood or by marriage to the crowned heads of England, Germany, Denmark and Greece. He really inherits the peace-loving qualities of his father, with a wider experience given by travel and the lesson of his father's difficulties, he may help in a federation of the nations, which shall tend greatly to further Pope Leo's desire for universal peace and the maintenance of a sort of arbitration. And, sooner than the most sanguine have dared to hope, the Russo-Greek Church may return to its old allegiance to the great head at Rome, and become a tremendous factor in the complete union of all who name the Name of Christ under the mild sway of the Holy Father, the Pope.

The same magazine contains a noteworthy article on a startling diplomatic revelation as to how Lord Salisbury hopes to save Armenia. The information is obtained from an anonymous writer in the Contemporary Review, but enough probable information is furnished to form some sort of solution to the difficult questions which must have presented themselves to many minds in relation to the terrible events lately occurring in that unfortunate country crushed beneath the iron heel of Turkish rule. Again and again men must have asked themselves the anxious question: Why do not the nations interfere? The anonymous writer declared that a proposition was made by Austria to threaten Turkey by means of a naval demonstration in the Dardanelles. In order to win over France and Russia, it was proposed—and this would seem a fair and proper proposal, if trustworthy—that the powers making this warlike demonstration should agree to annex to themselves no part of the Turkish possessions. England, Italy and Germany accepted the proposition, the German fleet, however, holding itself in reserve, to join the others if needed. But

France and Russia said no, and Lord Salisbury, on hearing this, drew back, although at the Guild Hall he had opened, mended the Sultan with the "rain" awaiting his resin.

Why did the nations leave miserable Armenia to her fate, and allow the horrors to continue, that have made the world shudder, though it has raised no strong arm of power to end them? If Lord Salisbury had followed the precedent set by Mr. Gladstone, of acting "with the authority of a majority of the powers," Austria and Italy might have supported him. But what of Germany? There is a shrewd suspicion that she was at that time plotting with Russia, and frustrating Salisbury behind his back at the court of the Tsar while seeming to support him in her dealings with the English crown. What held Russia back? Why did not the Tsar seize this splendid opportunity to make the very beginning of his reign glorious by joining in a new crusade against the crescent and setting a nation free from prolonged disgrace and torture? Ah! the English Government had failed Russia in her plans of intervention between China and Japan. She only asked for the kind co-operation of friendliness, but it was refused her, and then Russia turned to France and Germany with the proposal which England had met with scorn. And moreover, she felt naturally a keen suspicion of England in regard to Armenia, and so the doomed people were left again to their anguish and desolation.

Can any real arbitration be looked for among the nations, without the representative of the Prince of Peace to guide them. Or can any permanent court of arbitration be established without an impartial leader to interpret to them the will of the King of kings and the Lord of lords? So long as any one man or any one nation is intriguing to disturb for his or its own selfish aim the balance of power; so long as it is felt that might is right, and each man can look to himself regardless of others, so long as party and pride and passion have away or voice in the decisions and plans of the nations, just so long shall we look in vain for the real success of national arbitration. What, then, shall gain it? Nothing but what Pope Leo has told us: prayer for the Holy Spirit for union—and holiness of life among Catholic people. In this way shall God's kingdom come. But if we would state clearly to our minds the practical form of a world-wide court of arbitration, we shall see that it is a congress of the nations with one commanding figure at its head, a man utterly unselfish, to whom one city would be sufficient kingdom to set him free from the suspicion of fear or bias, and who would speak unflinchingly by the law of truth to the people and the righteous judgment in all causes of the oppressed. Such a man—and the whole civilized world can name him—is found in Pope Leo XIII.

The New World and the New England Magazine for June also contain articles bearing upon the subject of international arbitration. That in the New World has a distinct practical value, because of its statistical information; also because of its clear and concise statement of the historical growth of the idea, and of the reasons which make it so prominent a feature in modern thought. Take the following consideration: "When we reflect upon the military development of most of the leading powers of the world, we are confronted with the fact that the preparation for war not only entails a terrible burden, but that it also presents, as the alternative of peace, untold possibilities of destruction." We have but to consider the wild forces caged in dynamite, and the probable secrets still hidden in electricity, to make us shudder at the frightful horrors which war now might bring upon the world. Any prudent and practical man, even without a conscience, would think twice before he advocated an appeal to arms to-day. Some traces of an appeal to reason and to peacemaking are to be found, even in ancient days. "In Christian times," says the writer of the article, J. B. Moore, of Columbia College, New York; "the German emperor and the Pope asserted it as one of their prerogatives to determine disputes between Princes. In this assertion the Pope was aided by the authority of the Church. . . . With the decline of authority, Papal as well as imperial, the services of the Pope as invoked as the emperor, ceased to be invoked." After the revolutions in France and in the American colonies of Great Britain, arbitration, especially between Great Britain and America, became not infrequent, and attention has been lately drawn to the subject to a marked degree. But will there ever be a grand inter-

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

national congress, which will settle all difficulties without appeal to powder or the sword?

In the Editors Table of the New England Monthly, attention is drawn to an essay by the German philosopher Kant, wherein he maintains that the greatest problem for the human race is the establishment of a civil society universally administering right according to law; and he holds that there is no possible remedy against the evil of war except a system of international right founded upon public laws conjoined with power, to which every state must submit. How is this vision of internationalism and of universal peace secured by law to be realized? Some years ago, the Sacred Heart Review published in its columns a remarkable address delivered in the Argentine Republic of South America, at a Catholic Congress there. It is said that the universal union of Catholics is the key of the programme given by Leo XIII. to the world, and that this programme may be summed up in the words, "union and action." "National Congresses are a preparation for Continental Congresses, which in their turn will prepare the way for assembling of an universal congress, in which will be recommended, for the reanimating of the spirit of the people, this glorious axiom: Christus vincit, Christus regnat, Christus imperat: Christ conquers, Christ reigns, Christ is Lord of all!" At the head of this universal congress can be no other than the common father of the faithful, with his children in every land beneath the sun, and his impartial love for all; and in this way the world can indeed look for the fulfillment of the vision of Kant and the far grander and truer visions of the prophets of the Word.

Catholic Loyalty.

(Sacred Heart Review.)

Among the brilliant and beautiful sayings of Cardinal Newman, perhaps one of the most touching and characteristic is this, which is very suitable for meditation on the eve of St. Peter's Day:—"Our duty is to follow the Vicar of Christ whither he goeth, and never desert him, however we may be tried; but to defend him at all hazards and against all comers, as a son would a father, and as a wife a husband, knowing that his cause is the cause of God." What superb loyalty from this master in the intellectual life, this dweller in high spiritual realms, this man with his strong grasp on the minds of other men, this leader in thought, this standard-bearer of a great crusade! Our duty is—not to seek self; not to criticize others; not, to assert our own opinion; not, to have our own way. No! "Our duty is, to follow the Vicar of Christ whither he goeth, and never desert him, however we may be tried." Can we rightly express to others the joy of a loyal heart? Can those who do not know it by experience, rightly comprehend what true loyalty is? It is that chivalrous spirit which finds its vent in words of poetry or of poetic fire; in deeds of knightly valor and of humble, patient, self-forgetfulness. All through the Catholic Church runs the golden thread of that chivalrous spirit. All over the Catholic Church is the glow of that chivalrous love. It beats in the very pulse of her life-blood, and is the very throbbing of the Church's heart. Each baptized child is made God's soldier under a red-cross banner, and it is our King and our liege Lord and Master who has gone before us into the thick of the fray.

"Press forward as thou wilt, Heart of my King!
Though, all around, the sounds Of battle ring!
Though in the thickest fight Thy path should be,
Lead where thou wilt, and I Will follow thee."

In the deadly fight with the world, the flesh and the devil, man has not been left to skirmish with- out visible commanders, or to go blindly forward among pitfalls and ambushes, where every step may be into the jaws of certain death. The Catholic Church is a regular army, perfectly organized, with its known and acknowledged commander, its generals and officers, its marshaled rank and file, its complete law and order. The armies of heaven are its type and pattern. Our Holy Father in Rome is the viceroy of the great King of kings and Lord of

lords. The Almighty Ruler of time and eternity has given us a visible representative of his majesty and an infallible interpreter of his will. It is for us to follow that viceroy "whither he goeth, and never desert him, knowing that his cause is the cause of God." But are we to wait to hear that one voice speak to us singly, and to walk only where our eyes see him, and to feel ourselves authorized to avail and question every one else? It is absurd on the face of it. Could the unequalled army of the Catholic Church have ever been banded together, had there been no discipline of the ranks, no obedience to subordinate officers, no loyal unquestioning love and reverence for any authority than the very highest authority? Impossible! And not only impossible, but shameful. No community, no school, no family, could exist in peace and harmony thus; and a man who would presume to make such an assertion in matters of worldly interest would lay himself open to instant distrust. But for a Catholic to argue thus—oh! what can he know of the Church of God and the Holy Spirit of God.

Consider this truth: One divine Spirit, one superhuman Intelligence, one unfeeling Wisdom, one Light wherein is no darkness, is the Catholic Church, what the soul is to the body—its life, its very existence. No part is without that Spirit. Without that Spirit, it would be a dead Church, and not the magnificent, conquering living Church it is. Living in every faculty of its being. Living because in it are bishops, priests, deacons, the seven orders of its great hierarchy; the religious orders in their amazing, banded organizations; the missionaries the wide world over, wherever the battle sounds loudest, and the wild fight with sin is thickest; the teaching Brothers and Sisters, and the scholars who are taught, before everything else, the knowledge and service of God; and all are one, are loyal, are obedient, each to his separate leader, and each separate leader to his superior, and each superior to the general, and each general—each prior, abbot, bishop, archbishop, cardinal—to the great head at Rome; and all, to the one Divine Spirit informing and inflaming all. Magnificent union, of which the union of our beloved country is only a feeble, though remarkable, type! Magnificent union, the vision of which thrills us with awe as well as with rapture, when we see it plainly at last, we who at last do see it, after years of doubt and confusion spent outside her blessed fold! And oh! the sense of loyal love that overwhelms the true heart that does see it! Shall we count steps, or time, or life, for the Church, our mother? Shall we count steps, or time, or life, for the bishops and priests who give life and all to her? Shall we doubt and avail and question, when the right and the joy of an unquestioning trust is ours? Let us obey each in his place, with the faith of a child and the loyal heart of a true knight of God. To serve God is to reign. All else is bondage itself. With thy cry on our lips, "Deus vult—God wills it!" let us press forward, till religion is the very breath of our life, as it should be, and God is truly our all.

Merit

It is what gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great popularity, its constantly increasing sales, and enables it to accomplish its wonderful and unequalled cures. The combination, proportion and process used in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla are unknown to other medicines, and make Hood's Sarsaparilla

Peculiar to Itself

It cures a wide range of diseases because of its power as a blood purifier. It acts directly and positively upon the blood, and the blood reaches every nook and corner of the human system. Thus all the nerves, muscles, bones and tissues come under the beneficent influence of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. 51 per bottle. Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

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

MARK WRIGHT & CO.—COFFINS, CASKETS, AND ALL FUNERAL GOODS