

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1901.

Vol. XXX, No. 23

## Calendar for June, 1901.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 2nd, 5h. 53m. m.  
Last Quarter, 9th, 5h. 0m. evg.  
New Moon, 16th, 9h. 53m. m.  
First Quarter, 23rd, 4h. 59m. evg.

Day of Week.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
1 Saturday	4 16	10 10	23	30	11 45	1 30
2 Sunday	5 15	11 07	10	17	12 48	2 30
3 Monday	6 15	12 04	0	0	1 51	3 30
4 Tuesday	7 14	1 01	12	10	2 54	4 30
5 Wednesday	8 14	2 01	23	19	3 57	5 30
6 Thursday	9 13	3 01	10	28	4 59	6 30
7 Friday	10 13	4 01	0	0	6 02	7 30
8 Saturday	11 12	5 01	12	10	7 05	8 30
9 Sunday	12 12	6 01	23	19	8 08	9 30
10 Monday	1 11	7 01	10	28	9 11	10 30
11 Tuesday	2 11	8 01	0	0	10 14	11 30
12 Wednesday	3 10	9 01	12	10	11 17	12 30
13 Thursday	4 10	10 01	23	19	12 20	1 30
14 Friday	5 09	11 01	10	28	1 23	2 30
15 Saturday	6 09	12 01	0	0	2 26	3 30
16 Sunday	7 08	1 01	12	10	3 29	4 30
17 Monday	8 08	2 01	23	19	4 32	5 30
18 Tuesday	9 07	3 01	10	28	5 35	6 30
19 Wednesday	10 07	4 01	0	0	6 38	7 30
20 Thursday	11 06	5 01	12	10	7 41	8 30
21 Friday	12 06	6 01	23	19	8 44	9 30
22 Saturday	1 05	7 01	10	28	9 47	10 30
23 Sunday	2 05	8 01	0	0	10 50	11 30
24 Monday	3 04	9 01	12	10	11 53	12 30
25 Tuesday	4 04	10 01	23	19	12 56	1 30
26 Wednesday	5 03	11 01	10	28	1 59	2 30
27 Thursday	6 03	12 01	0	0	3 02	3 30
28 Friday	7 02	1 01	12	10	4 05	4 30
29 Saturday	8 02	2 01	23	19	5 08	5 30
30 Sunday	9 01	3 01	10	28	6 11	6 30

## "Imitation is the Sincerest Form of Flattery."

The best proof that MINARD'S LINIMENT has extraordinary merits, and is in good repute with the public, is that it is EXTENSIVELY Imitated. The imitations resemble the genuine article in appearance only. They lack the general excellence of the Genuine.

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Under the management of Mr. Sixtus McLellan, has an established reputation for first-class workmanship and perfect fit second to none in the lower provinces. Every garment made here is a walking fashion plate for us. In

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WE LEAD THE VAN.

In Shirts—if you are looking for any later style, quality of price, in sizes from 12 to 17½ inch, you will find them here. Our Neckwear—patterns exclusively our own. New stock of Waterproof Coats and Umbrellas.

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## OF

## Monuments

—AND—

## Headstones

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### "The Wizard's Knot."

There is a certain suggestion of Hell Caine's gloomy novels in the latest book from the pen of the Rev. Dr. William Barry, entitled "The Wizard's Knot." The same sense of an over-riding and malignant fate urging men and women on to destruction—a power against which it is useless to struggle—is observable in this as in the romances of the writer who has given us "The Deedster" and "The Bondman." It is melodramatic throughout. The characters, with perhaps one exception, are "stagey." Nevertheless, it is an absorbing story, and no doubt, to some extent, it gives a fairly truthful picture of the social life of what James Yellowplush would call the "upper snuffles" of Ireland in the early forties. Weird and fantastic things are in it, as becomes a story of the land of ghost and fairy. Occasional glimpses of sweet and kindly natures are shown, but the feeling of impending tragedy which hovers over every page makes the enjoyment of such passages almost impossible. One of the strangest things about the story is that there is no priest depicted therein. And this all the more remarkable since the principal characters are nearly all Catholics. When one considers the intimate relation which must have existed between priest and people in the Ireland of those days, the failure to present a priest of that time—the failure, indeed, to make any allusion to the religious life of the people, whatsoever—is disappointing.

One splendid passage describing the first appearance of the dreaded potato blight which brought on the terrible famine of 1847 is well worthy of reproduction, and we may be pardoned for presenting it to our readers.

"The day shone splendidly, for it was imperial August, clad in gold tissue woven of clear sunbeams, and as the poet drove through the land, he thought himself travelling in light, so radiant were the skies, so free from every speck of damp was the air. Happy, therefore, according to the law of winged creatures, he bid to his brightness death. For three days Edmund had been moving southward; he was delayed by an incident most singular and unforeseen at Kilmallock where he had turned aside to dine in the mansion house of the Sarsfields with some old acquaintance; and, under such a heaven as he never had beheld, the fire of a yellow wine poured out to its extreme bounds—he sat behind the horse, too broken for words, stupified as with land annam. What did his eyes announce that had such terror in it? Toils, and this only—imperial August, in cloth of gold, blissing with the summer fire, was—he sickened in its presence—the Famine! For beneath an enchanted sky, while the winds blew warm, and it seemed that every flower should glow with beauty, every herb yield a sweet savor, up from the fields on both sides came to his nostrils the stench of the blight, a vivid, yet intangible putrescence, that left the air transparent, but loaded the breeze with horror. Mile after mile, behind and before, the plague spread out, revealed in the crops which stood luxuriating amid their leaves, and made the thousands of acres—the dark-green vegetation of a week ago—one mighty marsh. A foul odor of decay, unmistakable, indescribable, as of heaps already rotting. It was not a patch of leprosy here and there, not a field blasted by the side of one that flourished; the whole world, far as he could see, fast as he could travel, was an infection, searing, strangely enough, the occasional perch of oats or barley, as these rose and floated on their stalks with the puffs of wind, among the leagues and leagues of potatoes, doomed, like the people that had sown and tended them, to wither away.

"The heavy, rich, malediction breath swept up to him, as off a battlefield. He had tasted it with lathing the year before; too well he knew it; and, as imagination fled forward, the barbing of famine, fever, death, in shapes beyond counting, but each of them gasping then his fellow, tears ran down his cheeks. That a whole nation should be laid waste, not at the trampling of wars, or in a struggle for some high banner raised over them, but because a miserable, weed-like thing had fell—!"

The book is published by the Century Company, in very fine shape, and retails for \$1.50.—S. H. Review.

## New Bishop of Dunkeld.

The Episcopal consecration of the Very Rev. Canon Macfarlane, D. D., Rutherglen, as Bishop of the Diocese of Dunkeld, in succession to Archbishop Smith, who was recently promoted to the See of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, took place in St. Andrew's P.O.-Cathedral, Dundee, on Wednesday, May 1st. There was a large attendance at the ceremony, including leading dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church in Scotland, former colleagues of the Bishop, and clergy and members of the new Curia in the diocese. Archbishop Smith was the consecrator. The consecration ceremony was long and elaborate, and also picturesque and striking. The various ranks of the clergy were attired in their official robes, the dress being graded in color and complexity as the order ascended, from the simple covering of the Fathers to the ornate insignia of office of the former head of the diocese. The presence of the Archbishop to consecrate his own successor in the chair he had so well occupied was singularly appropriate, and he was surrounded by colleagues who had long assisted him in the work of the diocese. The proceedings began with the procession of acolytes, priests, Canon, and Bishops, those who were to take an active part in the proceedings entering the sanctuary, while the others found accommodation in the area of the building. After the Archbishop took his seat on the faldstool in front of the high altar, the Bishop-elect was introduced to him, and Rev. Father Docherty read the Apostolic Brief. The Bishop-elect was then interrogated regarding the tenets of the Church, took the oath, and made an act of faith on each of the great mysteries and doctrines of the Church. This was followed by the reading of the Mass by the Bishop-elect, and when the litany of the Saints had been sung, the consecrator placed the Book of Gospels on the shoulders of the new Bishop, to signify that, although he was to govern, he must be subject to the law of the Gospel. The Bishop then laid hands on him and offered up prayers, and after the chrism had been bound round his head, and the anointing completed, he received the crozier and ring and other emblematic gifts, and finally the mitre was placed on his head, and he was led to the throne, where he took his seat. Bishop Maguire, who preached the sermon, took for the subject of his discourse the text, "And the multitude of believers had but one heart and one soul."

The ceremony concluded with the "Te Deum," during the singing of which the new Bishop passed round the church and blessed the kneeling people.—Exchange.

## It was two miles long.

Surrounded by the clergy, monks, with lights and incense borne under a purple canopy by nobles, the precious relic, followed in copes and mitres by their Graces the Bishop of Bruges and the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines, who subsequently carried it, the high concourse of 10,000 people profoundly kneeling with uncovered heads, to the altar which had been erected in the Place de Bourg, whence Solemn Benediction was given to the assembled throng. The music throughout was beautifully rendered, and the sight at the close, when the big triumphal bell of Bruges was tolling and the immense crowd prostrate, was one never to be forgotten. The Holy Blood was given to the Count of Flandres Thierry d'Alsace by the King of Jerusalem in June, 1147, because of his bravery during the second Crusade. He returned to Bruges, accompanied by Leonis, abbot of St. Bertin, in 1150 and gave it as a gift to his beloved city of Bruges. Up till the year 1325 the blood liquefied and bubbled every Friday. It then ceased, but recommenced in 1388, when the Bishop of Ancone placed the phial in a new reliquary decorated at its extremities with golden crowns and angel, in which the relic is still kept. The reliquary is superbly ornamented with diamonds and other gems and reposes in a chapel adjoining the Town Hall specially constructed for the purpose.

His Royal Highness the Rv. Prince Max of Saxony, who was formerly attached to the Catholic German mission in White chapel, London, has lately published "A Defense of the Moral Theology of St. Alphonsus Liguori" in reply to a virulent attack of a certain Herr Grassmann. So popular is the Prince's pamphlet that it has already reached the sixth edition. It is published at Nurnberg. Most probably it will be translated into English before long.

The "London Saturday Review," dealing with the anti-clerical agitation in France, Spain and Portugal, says it is "an artificially got up demonstration organized by a certain brotherhood which, although styling itself Masonic, is not in any way connected with any of the lodges in this country." The agitation was worked through a section of the press controlled by the lodges. "In this they evidently obeyed an inspiration emanating from the Grand Orient of Paris, where the eventual suppression of the regular clergy and the secularization of education was already being worked up into an anti-clerical crusade." The writer in the "Review" has read a vast number of the Spanish and Portuguese papers concerned in the agitation, and he avers that he has not found "therein one single definite charge brought against any member, male or female, or any monastery or convent either in Spain or Portugal."

Speaking of the state of religion in France, Bishop Corbett, of Sale, on his return to Australia after his recent visit to that country and Italy, said that there were everywhere evidence of deep religious fervor, notwithstanding the efforts of the Freemason and infidel parties in the Legislature. A characteristic instance of the attitude of the civil authorities towards the Church was mentioned by Dr. Corbett. At Rheims preparations were made for the annual procession of the Blessed Sacrament through the streets of the city. The Mayor sent an order to the Cardinal Archbishop prohibiting the procession. The Cardinal ignored the order and the procession took place. It was, however, stopped on the way by a government official, who said he had been sent by the Mayor to order the procession to be disbanded. The Cardinal calmly thanked the messenger for the intimation and the procession went on its usual course without further interruption. Legal proceedings were afterwards taken to vindicate the law, and the Cardinal was fined one franc for disobeying the order of the Mayor. Public opinion, however, supported the Cardinal in his action, which was regarded as a victory over the infidel party.

## Last year the Roman Pontifical Academy of Archaeology offered a gold medal to the writer of the best essay on the Edict of Milan, issued by the Emperor Constantine in March 313, restoring all forfeited civil and religious rights to the Christians and securing them full and equal toleration throughout the Empire. The prize, the gift of the Pope, has just been awarded to the German archaeologist, Rev. Messrs Schmyder and Kirsch, formerly chaplains in the German Hospice at Rome. Mgr. Kirsch is well known throughout Europe as an able exponent of archaeology and patristic literature.

At Monza, on the site of the regicide which deprived her of all—of husband, of throne, of queenly state—there will be erected, according to the desire and at the expense of Queen Margaret of Italy, an expiatory chapel with a monumental cross, flanked by the figures of Pity and of Sorrow. The monument will be erected after the designs of the architect Oant Saconi, whose huge monument to Victor Emmanuel II. will, when it is finished, out-top all the buildings of modern Rome and of the sculptor Fogliani. The first stone will be placed in position on the 29th of July, the first anniversary of King Humbert's assassination. A chaplain of the royal household will be appointed permanently to this expiatory chapel.

By the death of Able Verreau, founder and principal of the Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal, Canada, has lost an eminent Catholic educator. He was doubtless the most prominent of French-Canadian educationists. Forty-four years ago he founded the Jacques Cartier school, which under his management has turned out hundreds of teachers and professional men around Montreal. Deceased was a clever writer and a conscientious historian.

The A. G. Maria finds no fault with the love of legitimate fame—at least it considers the feeling defensible even in a clergyman. "Bat," says our esteemed contemporary, "the insatiable thirst for newspaper notoriety that apparently actuates a good many of our revered separated brethren is an unmitigated evil, pure and simple. In order to behold their names figuring in the glaring headlines of the daily paper, some of them do not scruple to degrade their pulpits by the utterance of the most extravagant theories of faith and morals, the most reprehensible appeals to sensationalism. Let the Rev. Dr. S. and so tickle the ears of his congregation with some unheard-of paradox, and his fame spreads all over the land. His name and paradox are found in all the papers from Bangor to Oakland; and he complacently strokes his chin, congratulating himself on the stir he has made and the improved chances of his getting a call to a better-paying pulpit."

"There are few Catholics," says the Catholic Mirror, "who have not been called upon to answer, at one time or another, some query of a Protestant friend with reference to some doctrine taught or alleged to be taught within the Catholic Church. The exact meaning of papal infallibility and the distinction which our separated brethren frequently fail to draw between infallibility and impeccability are the root of much misunderstanding which Catholics are often called upon to remove. Too often, alas! they are unable to give the explanations eagerly sought, and the inquirer is disappointed in his quest for truth. A Catholic layman should certainly be sufficiently acquainted with his religion to answer the questions and refute the objections which the lay Protestant may bring, and yet many are not so well informed on doctrinal points."

It is peculiarly pleasant at a time when such bitter opposition is offered to the religious orders on the continent of Europe to notice the testimony borne by juries at the Paris Exhibition to the work of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. Not only had the Brothers the highest awards for education in the first class, but they also had prizes in many other classes. Their agricultural institute at Beauvais was marked out for special honor, and their school for deaf mutes obtained silver and fourteen bronze medals, besides many "honorable mentions" for their labors in the schools against which the new bill is directed. The French Government knows well enough the value of the work done by the members of the religious orders, but they are, like all politicians, at the command of the mob, and organize the opportunities best.

## Interesting Happenings

### The World Over.

The new Church of St. Francis at Valencio, which has been erected over the tomb of Don Bosco and recently opened by Cardinal Richelmy, is one of the most handsome of modern Italian ecclesiastical edifices and forms a fitting memorial of the sainted founder of the Salesians. The style selected for the edifice is Romanesque and the design is that of Father E. Vespignani, Salesian. In the afternoon of the day of the opening over thirty thousand people, mostly from Turin, flocked to pay a visit to the tomb of Don Bosco.

Cardinal Vaughan and his household (says a London daily) are leaving Archbishop's House, Westminster, for their new residence in Ambrosden avenue, Ashley Gardens, S. W. The new residence has been erected east of the new cathedral and in direct communication with it. The cathedral, the diocesan hall and the house form one continuous pile of buildings of about 550 feet in length, occupying the whole length of Ambrosden avenue. The cost of the diocesan hall and house is close upon £40,000. Cardinal Vaughan hoped that the opening ceremony of Westminster Cathedral would take place this summer, but circumstances, architectural and constructive, have caused the postponement of the great event until 1902.

The procession of the Holy Blood in Bruges on the first Monday after the 3rd of May is an event of his toric interest. The ancient city of the 6th ultimo was gay with flags and bunting. Two streets were full of strangers and religious of various orders were conspicuous. Owing to the rain there was some doubt as to whether the procession would take place, but between 12 and 1 o'clock it cleared sufficiently for it to start, and a truly magnificent sight it was, the costumes being gorgeous and rich in the extreme.

## Dyspepsia

From foreign words meaning bad cook, has come rather to signify bad stomach, the most common cause of the disease is a predisposing want of vigor and tone in that organ.

No disease makes life more miserable. The sufferer certainly do not live to eat, they sometimes wonder if they should eat at all.

W. A. August, Belleville, Ont., was greatly troubled with it for years, and Peter K. Gauro, Eau Claire, Wis., who was so afflicted with it that he was nervous, sleepless, and actually sick most of the time, obtained no relief from medicines prescribed. They were completely cured, as others have been, by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

According to their own statements voluntarily made. This great medicine strengthens the stomach and the whole digestive system. Be sure to get Hood's.