The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1898. Vol. XXVII No. 3

Calendar for Jan., 1898.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 7h 24m ev.
Last Quarter, 15d 10h 44m m.
New Moon, 22d 2h 25m m.
First Quarter, 29d 9h 33m m.

D M	Day of Week.	Sun rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets
		h m	h m	h m
1	Saturday	7 40	4 27	2 01
2	Sunday	7 40	4 28	3 06
3	Monday	7 40	4 29	4 09
4	Tuesday	7 40	4 30	5 08
5	Wednesday	7 40	4 31	6 04
6	Thursday	7 40	4 32	6 53
7	Friday	7 40	4 33	rises
8	Saturday	7 39	4 34	5 16
9	Sunday	7 39	4 35	6 22
10	Monday	7 39	4 36	7 32
11	Tuesday	7 38	4 37	8 43
12	Wednesday	7 38	4 38	9 51
13	Thursday	7 38	4 39	11 02
14	Friday	7 37	4 41	morn
15	Saturday	7 37	4 42	0 20
16	Sunday	7 36	4 43	1 37
17	Monday	7 35	4 45	2 55
18	Tuesday	7 34	4 46	4 12
19	Wednesday	7 34	4 47	5 25
20	Thursday	7 33	4 49	6 24
21	Friday	7 32	4 51	7 12
22	Saturday	7 31	4 52	sets
23	Sunday	7 30	4 53	6 52
24	Monday	7 29	4 55	8 11
25	Tuesday	7 28	4 56	9 23
26	Wednesday	7 27	4 58	10 35
27	Thursday	7 26	4 59	11 45
28	Friday	7 25	5 00	morn
29	Saturday	7 24	5 02	0 52
30	Sunday	7 23	5 03	1 58
31	Monday	7 22	5 05	2 59

3--REASONS WHY--3

THE RIGHT GOODS
AT THE RIGHT PRICES
IN THE RIGHT PLACE

Explain Why We are so Busy.

Our large store has grown too small for the Christmas rush, We have made it bigger for this season by building a three story annex, which will increase the size more than one half. This will be opened in a few days,

Santa Claus' Headquarters

are filling up with a great stock of

Toys,
Dolls,
Fancy Goods,
Christmas Cards
and Novelties.

GEO. CARTER & CO.

THE BUSY BOOKSTORE,

FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE INSURANCE.

The Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool,

The Sun Fire office of London,

The Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn,

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

Combined Assets of above Companies, $300,000,000.00.

Lowest Rates, Prompt Settlements.

JOHN McEACHERN, Agent.

North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY —OF— EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Total Assets, 1891, - - $80,032,727.

TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Business 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, 1893.—1y

A. A. McLEAN, L L B., Q. C

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Etc., Etc.

BROWN'S BLOCK. MONEY TO LOAN.

Presents —FOR THE— **Present** —AND— **Future**

If you want to present your friend with something that will last, come and see our large assortment of

Gold and Silver GOODS

Suitable for Xmas and New Year's.

E. W. Taylor,

CAMERON BLOCK.

Epps's Cocoa

English Breakfast Cocoa

Possesses the following distinctive merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR,
SUPERIORITY in QUALITY,
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING,

To the Nervous and Dyspeptic.

Nutritive Qualities Unrivalled

In Quarter-Pound Tins Only.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

Oct. 13, '97—30i.

Mortgage Sale.

TO be sold by public Auction on Wednesday, the Ninteenth day of January, A. D. 1898, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the seventh day of November, A. D. 1887, and made between George Harper, of Tignish, Lot or Township Number One, in Prince County, in Prince Edward Island, farmer, and Rebecca Harper, his wife, of the one part, and Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien of the other part; and also by virtue of a power of sale contained in another Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-seventh day of February, A. D. 1889, and made between the said George Harper and Rebecca Harper, his wife, and Mary Harper of the same place, widow of the late William Harper and mother of the said George Harper on the one part and Credit Foncier Franco Canadien of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township Number One, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows that is to say:—Commencing on the west side of the Great Western Road at the angle formed by its junction with a reserved road leading therefrom westwardly known as the Harper's Road; thence following the Great Western Road northeastwardly the distance of twenty-six chains; thence west thirty-two chains; thence north twenty-nine degrees east thirty-six chains; thence south forty-five degrees west sixty-five chains; thence west nine chains; thence south forty-five degrees west seven chains and fifty links to the reserved road, aforesaid; thence east along the said road to the place of commencement, saving and excepting thereout and therefrom all that tract, piece or parcel of land commencing on the southern side of the Mill Pond, at a stake fixed about three chains west from the southern end of the mill dam; thence running southwesterly parallel to the general course of the mill dam one chain and sixty links or to a stake there fixed; thence east (crossing the mill road) six chains and fifty links to a stake fixed as the southeastern angle; thence northeasterly parallel with the mill dam aforesaid ten chains and fifty links to a stake fixed as the northeastern angle; thence west six chains to a stake fixed as the northwestern angle; thence southwesterly to a stake fixed on the northern margin of the mill pond; thence easterly along the same to the dam; thence southerly along the dam and westerly along the southern margin of the pond to the stake at the place of commencement, containing four acres and two roods of land, a little more or less, also free access to said mill pond and the uninterrupted use of the water of the said mill pond for all the purposes connected with said mills now on said land and the right to maintain and raise the same to the level heretofore, accustomed to be raised for the purpose of working the said mills, the said above described piece of land excepting the reservation therefrom, as aforesaid, containing about one hundred and nineteen acres of land, a little more or less.

If the said property is not sold at the time and place aforesaid the same will thereafter be sold by private sale.

For further particulars apply at the office of Æneas A. McDonald, Solicitor, Charlottetown.

Dated this fourteenth day of December, A. D, 1897.

CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIEN, *Mortgagees.*

Dec. 15, 1897—5i

THE PERFECT TEA

MONSOON TEA

THE FINEST TEA IN THE WORLD

FROM THE TEA PLANT TO THE TEA CUP IN ITS NATIVE PURITY.

"Monsoon" Tea is packed under the supervision of the Tea growers, and is advertised and sold by them as a sample of the best qualities of Indian and Ceylon Teas. For that reason they see that none but the very fresh leaves go into Monsoon packages.

That is why "Monsoon" the perfect Tea, can be sold at the same price as inferior tea.

It is put up in sealed caddies of ½ lb., 1 lb. and 5 lbs., and sold in three flavours at 40c., 50c. and 60c.

If your grocer does not keep it, tell him to write to STEEL, HAYTER & CO., 11 and 13 Front St. East, Toronto.

TO THE LADIES.

Do you know that we carry a full line of Dress Goods, including the best and most fashionable fabrics made, Now, it is a fact that we show the goods, and don't you think that you are foolish if you do not try and save money by trading with us for Dress Goods? There is no one so poor that they cannot buy a dress from us. There is no one so rich that they cannot buy a dress to suit from us. Don't imagine that because we sell cheap that we have nothing good. See our Dress Goods, get samples, compare qualities and you will find that there is a big saving to be made.

Ladies' Corsets and Gloves.

There is no better assortment of Corsets in the city. We are showing all the leading and best makes, you may as well save 10c. or 15c. on a pair of corsets as not. And in Ladies' Kid or Wool Gloves no house in the city can beat us on price, We show

PERIN'S BEST

In all the different shades, laced or buttoned, black or colored.

Ladies' Sacques and Capes.

This department has come to the front like smoke, and the ladies who have bought from us this season will testify to the truths of our statements when we say that our cloak department is the best in the city. Why? Because we show the styles, we carry the assortment and we don't ask two prices, and the people are now finding out that they can save money by trading with

PROWSE BROS

The Wonderful Cheap Men.

Est'b. 1879 » BRUCE'S « Est'b. 1879

CHARLOTTETOWN

Greatest Tailoring Store.

Judges of Value

Pronounced on Fall and Winter Overcoatings, and Suitings to be of the highest order at the very lowest prices. Our ambition is ever to get materials that

Cannot be Excelled

By any other house in the trade. Our Mr. J. J. Ross, who is known to the public as one of the best cutters on P. E. Island, is at the head of the cutting department. We have a nice line of

Ready-made Clothing

And Gents' Furnishings at lowest prices.

D. A. BRUCE,

High-Class Tailoring.

DAY SCHOOL. —AND— NIGHT SCHOOL.

The P. E. I. Commercial College

Gives a Thorough Training in Actual Business, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, Commercial Law, Business Correspondence and Composition.

Same Branches taught in NIGHT SCHOOL as in DAY SCHOOL. Rates much reduced. Send for Prospectus.

ISAAC OXENHAM,

(Graduate of Montreal Business College) Principal and Proprietor.

P. O. Box 242, over Bank of Nova Scotia, Queen Square, Ch'town, Dec. 29, '97—2m

Wonderful value in Ladies' Jackets for $2.98 at Beer Bros. great sale.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session by The Central Canada Loan and Savings Company of Ontario for an Act to enable the said Company to carry on business anywhere in the Dominion of Canada, and to consolidate, define and declare its liabilities, obligations and powers.

Dated at Toronto, Dec. 1st, 1897.

E. T. MALONE, Solicitor for Applicant.

Dec. 22, 1897—9i

ÆNEAS A. MACDONALD.

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien, Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., Great West Life Assurance Co.

Office, Great George St., Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown

Nov 892—1y

Items of Interest to Catholic Readers In the Magazines.

(Sacred Heart Review.)

A Bad Record.

Americans will hardly be proud of the showing which their country makes, from a criminal point of view, in the article which Professor Cesare Lombroso contributes to the current issue of the North American Review on the Subject "Why Homicide Has Increased in the United States." According to this article, in a recent period of ten years, during which the increase in our population was only twenty-five per cent, the number of homicides committed in the United States showed a gain of sixty per cent.; and, what is more alarming, this gain was a progressive one, the record of each year in the decade being blacker than that of its predecessor. Professor Lombroso endeavors to explain this startling increase of American homicidal crimes, first, by submitting that under our laws every attack upon human life, even if death does not immediately and directly follow, is characterized as homicide. He thinks, too, that our large area, embracing so many climes, has something to do with the prevalence here of homicide, which he claims is more frequent in the southern states than in the northern ones; and he attributes the increase in that crime, partially, at least, to the coming hither of immigrants from other lands where homicide is often perpetrated. He makes the rather amazing assertion that in Texas children are often found to possess and carry about with them deadly weapons, and he devotes a paragraph to the consideration of the extent to which homicide prevails among the African and Mongolian elements of our population. The Professor is not one of those individuals who hold that the absence of all grosser or more violent crimes in a nation is evidence of the entire sinlessness of its people. In opening his article he declares that "one of the surest and most confident conclusions I have drawn from a study of crime is that, in those countries which are supposed to be the most cultivated and civilized, crimes, if they do not decrease in number, are certainly decreasing in ferocity; whilst, on the other hand, crimes destitute of the element of violence, such as swindling, fraudulent bankruptcy and kindred offences, are constantly increasing. In other words, the assassin and the murderer become transformed into the thief, and the transformation involves a maximum risk to property and a minimum risk to human life." Belgium and England are cited as examples of countries wherein this criminal transformation has taken place in a marked manner; and our daily papers, with their continual chronicling of just such crimes as Professor Lombroso names, show that our own land is no stranger to such a charge. And that fact, joined to the Professor's declaration that homicide is alarmingly on the increase in the United States, makes our national criminal record one whereof Americans can hardly feel proud.

One Cause of Hoodlumism

Somewhat akin to the subject which Professor Lombroso considers in the North American Review is the subject that is editorially discussed in the current Popular Science Monthly, to wit, "Parental Neglect as a Cause of Hoodlumism." Basing his remarks primarily on the address which Professor Norton of Cambridge made some months ago at Ashfield, in this state, and in which the prevalence of what is called hoodlumism was admitted and deplored, this writer thinks that the chief of our state police force was largely right when, in commenting upon Professor Norton's address, he attributed our prevalent hoodlumism to parental neglect in the education of children This magazine writer goes farther, however, than the chief of the state police, and seeks to discover the causes of this parental neglect. He finds one reason of it in the assumption by the state of the duties with regard to the child that properly belong to the parents, and which should be adequately discharged by them. In proof of the fact that the state has assumed, and still assumes, such duties, he quotes from a speech delivered some time ago by Superintendent of Schools, Skinner of New York, who contended that it belonged to the state to inculcate in the children attending the public schools those virtues which, it has always been generally held, are best taught by the parents at home. If the state, this writer argues, undertakes to discharge these parental duties, it is only natural, in a sense, that certain parents should consider themselves absolved from them; and he adds that, in view of such a fact, this country, without wishing for a restoration of the old Puritan discipline, might very properly desire a return of that strict sense of parental responsibility which characterized the Puritans. It might also be suggested that if the state is to continue its assumption of parental duties—and, unfortunately, there are too many cases wherein, if those duties be left to the parents, they will be either entirely neglected or very inadequately performed—the failure of its present manner of inculcating virtues in the schoolroom should cause it to investigate whether that failure be not due to the exclusion, under its present "non-sectarian" system, of religious instruction from its educational methods.

Tennyson's Religion.

In the discussion of every and all things relating to the late poet-laureate of their country which the English magazines are at present conducting in their pages, the question of Tennyson's religious belief naturally comes forward for consideration. A writer in the Quarterly Review who asserts that the poet was, in his later years at least, a truly religious believer, cites an apt answer which he gave to a skeptic who doubted the reality of the miraculous cures which Christ performed at different times during His public ministry upon earth. That individual declared that these cures were produced by a higher form of healing with which, he argued, Christ was acquainted, and upon his submitting that explanation to Tennyson, the poet replied: "A higher form of healing you call some of the miracles of Christ, and thus create a higher miracle" than the one you impugn. Another noteworthy declaration of the poet was this: "I tell you the nation without faith is doomed; mere intellectual life—however advanced and however perfected—can not fill the void." This same writer, however, admits that at one period of his career Tennyson was inclined towards agnosticism, but was saved therefrom by "the incomprehensible death of Arthur Hallam" to whom he dedicated his famous "In Memoriam" poem; and he claims that ever afterwards he remained a sincere, religious man. In the Contemporary Review, to which she contributes her recollections of her uncle, the poet's niece, Miss Agnes G. Weld, asserts that Tennyson believed in a "special nearness of Christ in the Holy Communion," but the manner of that nearness, she adds, he held too sacred to be explained in words. The Catholic aspects of Tennyson's poems, it may be remarked, have furnished more than one Catholic writer subjects for magazine articles.

How Napoleon Looted Rome.

In view of the report that the Italian government recently warned the Vatican to be on its guard against the anarchists, who, so King Humbert's officials assert are looking with covetous eyes upon the Vatican treasures, a special interest attaches to that portion of the article entitled "The Great Adventurer," that appears in the English Illustrated Magazine, wherein is told the scandalous manner in which Napoleon I. looted the Italian cities and museums when he invaded that land. Upon every city that his armies entered, the French emperor, we are told, imposed tremendous war taxes and levied the most exhorbitant indemnities. From Modena he demanded ten millions of francs, from Genoa fifteen millions, from Lombardy he exacted twenty millions, and from Rome he would accept nothing less than twenty-one millions. In addition to this enormous sum, he seized all sorts of valuable jewelry, gold and silver plate, church ornaments, priceless works of art, pictures, statuary, and, in fine everything that he took a fancy to or which he considered valuable. This looting of the churches and museums of Italy is pronounced to have been "a shameful abuse of the right of conquest," which was never before practiced by any civilized nation save by France, which began that policy in Holland and Belgium and carried it to the farthest limits of its infamy in Italy, and more particularly in the Papal city.

Another View of Napoleon.

The Paulist Father McDermot gives us another view of this imperial looter of Rome in the short paper which he has in the Christmas Catholic World on "The Unpublished Letters of Napoleon." The Paulist finds the author of these letters an interesting study, viewing him as he reveals himself in them. His career was full of inconsistencies, the real root of which lay in his overmastering egotism, which appears to have rendered him superior in his own estimation to all conscience, and made him a master of machiavellian morality. He knew how to assume the "grand manner" to perfection, and woe to the European sovereign whose country he entered if he failed in any obsequiousness to the conqueror. "The occupation of his capital," says Father McDermot, "and the plunder of picture galleries and pawn offices (monts de piete) would follow." A footnote to the Paulist's article tells us that this Napoleonic policy of robbery, which did not spare the deposits of the poor, probably began after the capture of Milan, and, perhaps, it is added, it may embody the revolutionary meaning of equality for rich and poor. Napoleon's treatment of the French clergy and his infamous behavior towards the Pope come in for comment in Father McDermot's interesting review of these unpublished letters; and we are told that "this devoted child of the Church" as some of his apologists call the first Napoleon, "had more of her prelates and priests in prison at one time than there have been under any European sovereign since the tenth persecution"; while this remark is made upon the emperor's edict that the Pope must be shut up; "And the Pope was shut up but he went back to Rome, and Napoleon went to Elba and thence to St. Helena, from whose eyrie he could look out into the waters that had no shoreline, and reflect that beyond them the world went on as if he had never come to disturb the reverence for religion, the laws by which 'stupid' men express their belief in the supermacy of conscience."

A Reminiscence of Other Days.

In the entertaining paper on the Ursulines which is contributed to this magazine by Lydia S. Flintham, brief mention is made of the burning of the Ursuline convent that once stood upon Mount Benedict, and of the fate which befell one of the sacrilegious wretches who then profaned the Blessed Sacrament. It may not be generally known that one of the Ursulines who was driven from the Mount Benedict convent found her way subsequently to the first establishment of the order founded in the United States, the historic convent at New Orleans, where she spent many years and ended her days. This was Mother Augustine (O'Keefe), who was often asked by the New Orleans Sisters to recite the thrilling story of that mournful night when the Charlestown convent was destroyed by the fanatical mob that burned it, sparing no one in their frenzied hate, not even the dead in their coffins, whose dust they scattered to the winds. Miss Flintham writes very enthusiastically of the good daughters of St. Angela Merici and the glorious work they have done and are still doing wherever they are found; and she paints a pitiful picture of the distress in which the Ursulines who have charge of certain Indian mission schools and orpnanages in the far West find themselves placed by the refusal of the government to continue the appropriations it has hitherto made to the institutions.

Sterling Catholicity.

(N. Y. Freemen's Journal.)

The Duke of Norfolk has set a good example of the right way of treating vulgar revilers of his faith—chiefly ex-priests and ex-nuns, who have abandoned their religion mostly because of having been subjected to well-deserved discipline for misconduct in the sacred avocations for which they were so ill-fitted. England and Scotland used to be, and to some extent still are, happy hunting grounds for those vile creatures. But one would think that in the town of Sheffield they ought not to have much encouragement. That town is largely, if not wholly situated on the estate of the Catholic Duke of Norfolk, to whom it is indebted for many substantial benefits, including public parks and other institutions of great value to the citizens. The people of the town—that is, the vast bulk of them—of course appreciate this beneficence, a proof of which is to be found in the fact that in recent years the Duke has been elected unanimously to the office of Mayor without any solicitation on his part, and we believe for more than one term. Needless to say Sheffield was the gainer to no small degree by having the wealthy and public spirited and generous Catholic nobleman as its Mayor The people, indeed, felt that the Duke's acceptance of the office was a great boon, as well as an honor, to them Under these circumstances it might be supposed that the vile calumniators of priests and nuns would keep clear of Sheffield. But audacity, as well as lying, is part of the stock in trade of the detestable tribe, and so they went to Sheffield to lecture. Some of the Catholics there thought it would be well to hold a meeting or protest, and one of the priests wrote to the Duke of Norfolk inviting him to take part in the proceedings. The Duke's answer is so good that it is well worth reproduction.

"My Dear Canon Gordon: I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter telling me that the Catholics in Sheffield propose to hold a meeting to protest against the calumnies against our priests and nuns which have been put forth in lectures lately delivered in Sheffield. You say also that a wish has been expressed that I should take part in this meeting. I hope I am not presuming on the forbearance of my fellow Catholics in Sheffield if I venture to express the hope that such meeting may not be held. I gather that these lectures were of the filthy kind usually delivered on these occasions, and that, as usual some persons were found with appetites for the ill-flavored food put before them. I am sure no one will think that I do not share as keenly as anyone the indignation and disgust which exhibitions of this kind must arouse in us. But I must protest against our suggesting to our fellow-citizens in Sheffield that we think they can believe such things of us, and on such authority. It is because I thank God with my whole heart that in His mercy I am a Catholic, because I glory in belonging to the old faith, because I love and reverence our priesthood as I do, that I decline to be driven to bay by accusations which no decent man would listen to, no generous man believe. Thank God, two of my sisters are nuns. Thank God, one of my wife's last acts in this life was to found a convent. Am I wrong in thinking that Sheffield would be ashamed that I should have to defend their fair fame before my fellow citizens? I cannot but think that on reflection every one will feel that the attack upon us is not worthy of such a demonstration as is proposed, and I trust the idea of it will be given up. If for reasons I do not know of it is thought well to hold it, I hope what I now write will make my absence from it understood. Let us, the Catholics of Sheffield, draw closer together; let us put aside all personal aims and factious interests; and we will hush the voice of calumny and promote the cause of God's truth among our fellow citizens, for whose highest and most lasting welfare we would humbly wish to labor. Yours very truly,

"NORFOLK."

We have no doubt Canon Gordon and his Catholic people will take the excellent advice thus given and urged in words so impressive by the greatest Catholic layman of England. Notoriety is what the base calumniators seek, because notoriety brings them money, which, of course, is their main object. The best of all ways to deal with them is to let them severely alone. In the case cited they will be much more hurt, and the evil cause they represent will be much more effectively baffled, by the letter of the Duke of Norfolk and by the adoption of his advice than by any number of meetings of protest.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Nervous

People often wonder why their nerves are so weak; why they get tired so easily; why they start at every slight but sudden sound; why they do not sleep naturally; why they have frequent headaches, indigestion and nervous

Dyspepsia

The explanation is simple. It is found in that impure blood which is continually feeding the nerves upon refuse instead of the elements of strength and vigor. In such condition opiate and nerve compounds simply deaden and do not cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla feeds the nerves pure, rich, red blood; gives natural sleep, perfect digestion, is the true remedy for all nervous troubles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. $1 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

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