

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1884.

VOL. XIII—NO. 12

THE HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR
IN ADVANCE.

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

THE HERALD

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RICHARD WALSH, Publisher.

CALENDAR FOR JANUARY, 1884.

DAY OF WEEK	SUN	MOON	SUN	MOON	SUN	MOON
1 Tuesday	7 49	4 18	9 28	7 9	11 50	5 21
2 Wed	8 59	5 18	10 28	8 0	12 50	6 21
3 Thur	10 9	6 18	11 28	9 0	1 50	7 21
4 Friday	11 9	7 18	12 28	10 0	2 50	8 21
5 Satur	12 9	8 18	1 28	11 0	3 50	9 21
6 Sunday	1 9	9 18	2 28	12 0	4 50	10 21
7 Monday	2 9	10 18	3 28	1 0	5 50	11 21
8 Tuesday	3 9	11 18	4 28	2 0	6 50	12 21
9 Wed	4 9	12 18	5 28	3 0	7 50	1 21
10 Thur	5 9	1 18	6 28	4 0	8 50	2 21
11 Friday	6 9	2 18	7 28	5 0	9 50	3 21
12 Satur	7 9	3 18	8 28	6 0	10 50	4 21
13 Sunday	8 9	4 18	9 28	7 0	11 50	5 21
14 Monday	9 9	5 18	10 28	8 0	12 50	6 21
15 Tuesday	10 9	6 18	11 28	9 0	1 50	7 21
16 Wed	11 9	7 18	12 28	10 0	2 50	8 21
17 Thur	12 9	8 18	1 28	11 0	3 50	9 21
18 Friday	1 9	9 18	2 28	12 0	4 50	10 21
19 Satur	2 9	10 18	3 28	1 0	5 50	11 21
20 Sunday	3 9	11 18	4 28	2 0	6 50	12 21
21 Monday	4 9	12 18	5 28	3 0	7 50	1 21
22 Tuesday	5 9	1 18	6 28	4 0	8 50	2 21
23 Wed	6 9	2 18	7 28	5 0	9 50	3 21
24 Thur	7 9	3 18	8 28	6 0	10 50	4 21
25 Friday	8 9	4 18	9 28	7 0	11 50	5 21
26 Satur	9 9	5 18	10 28	8 0	12 50	6 21
27 Sunday	10 9	6 18	11 28	9 0	1 50	7 21
28 Monday	11 9	7 18	12 28	10 0	2 50	8 21
29 Tuesday	12 9	8 18	1 28	11 0	3 50	9 21
30 Wed	1 9	9 18	2 28	12 0	4 50	10 21
31 Thur	2 9	10 18	3 28	1 0	5 50	11 21

W. & A. BROWN & CO. GROCERY

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.

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

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December 12, 1883—yr

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IT IS EXTRA.

Half-chests, 5 and 10 lb. Caddies
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200 boxes Prime Raisins,
200 boxes Choice Figs,
200 barrels No. 1 Winter Apples,
2 tons Choice Confectionery,
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Oil, &c.,
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G. H. HASZARD,
Charlottetown, Nov. 7, 1883—3m

A Sometimes Forgotten Distinction.

Ignorant and thoughtless persons object to the church that the alleged scandalous lives of some of the Popes vitiate their claim to infallibility. Such persons fail to make the important distinction between personal and official character. Authority to perform certain functions, whether in Church or State, does not depend upon personal character. A civil judge, for instance, may be an infidel man, but that does not affect the validity of his official acts. He may be generally considered unfit for the important position; but so long as he is judge his official acts are just as binding as if his personal character were without reproach. The same principle holds good in the Church. A priest who is the authorized minister of God in spiritual things may even give scandal by his personal conduct, but it would be absurd to maintain that that fact vitiated his official acts. Think for a moment what tremendous consequences would follow from the principle that every baptism, every Mass, and, in fact, every sacrament administered by a priest or bishop whose life was not what it should be, were thereby rendered null and void. The authority of the priesthood was conferred by Jesus Christ Himself, and made perpetual as the Church itself. The Pope is the fountain-head of that authority. He is Pastor of pastors, the supreme teacher and infallible guide of the faithful. The principle of infallibility is not a mere assumption; it is not a personal characteristic at all. It is a divine prerogative conferred by our Lord on St. Peter, whom He made head of the College of the Apostles; for whom He prayed that his faith might not fail, and on whom He built His Church against which He promised the gates of hell—the spirit of error and the power of darkness—should never prevail. That that prerogative was intended by our Lord to be perpetuated in His Church is evident, not only from the facts and circumstances of its institution, but from the very nature of the case; for the absolute necessity that exists of having a final court of appeal endowed with an overriding prerogative to determine the meaning of the law and to decide disputes. There must be a judicial authority in the Church as well as in the State to interpret the law. On any other supposition it would be impossible to determine, absolutely, any one principle of the revelation which God has given us. We should be cast loose, as the Protestant world which has abandoned the infallible guide which God has given us is now cast loose upon a wild sea of skepticism and doubt, always learning, but never able to come to a knowledge of the truth. We do not, of course, intend to maintain that the Popes, as a body, have been without error; but many of them have been grossly misinformed. But it is a remarkable fact that notwithstanding all the natural imperfections of the Popes, real or alleged, no one has ever been guilty of a heretical official decision. Never was that subject so thoroughly discussed, so carefully sifted, as during the Vatican Council which declared the infallibility of the Pope to be an article of faith. Never was a more earnest effort made to discredit this grand principle of Catholic teaching. The records of Church history were ransacked by learned and able men to find instances of preparation in the Popes of sufficient importance to upset the claim of infallibility. Not a single instance was found. The only cases that bore any plausible appearance of error were those of Honorius and Liberius. These were brought forward with a great flourish of trumpets and made the most of; but it was very soon proved that neither of those Popes had given a formal, *ex cathedra*, decision against the faith. The Council of Nice was condemned by a succeeding Pope and Council, and was not condemned because he had absolutely not erred, but because he did not give a formal decision in favor of the truth. He temporized and tried to lead the divisions caused by the Monothelite controversy by personal influence and paternal advice, rather than by defining the truth and pointing out and denouncing the error before the whole world. There is no more striking evidence of the divinity of the Catholic Church, and the consequent truth of its claims, than the absolute agreement of the long line of 257 Popes, all having a very varied character in all the great essentials of the Christian faith. Surely nothing less than a divine prerogative could have accomplished a result altogether contrary to a *prior* expectation and human experience.—*Catholic Review.*

OLD ST. JEAN.

EXTRACT FROM "HISTOIRE PHILOSOPHIQUE, BY RAYNAL, PUBLISHED IN GENÈVE, IN THE YEAR 1780.
(Translated for the Herald by Miss A. M. Pope.)
The Island of St. John is situated further up the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is twenty-two leagues in length, and but one at its greatest breadth. Its curved shape terminating at each end in a point gives it the appearance of a crescent. Although the possession of Isle St. Jean had never been disputed with France, the power seemed to have declined in the Treaty of Utrecht. The loss of Acadia and Newfoundland, however, caused the French government to turn their attention to the small remnant of territory left to them, and they set themselves to consider what could be made of Isle St. Jean. They found that the winter there was long, the cold excessive, snow abundant, and the number of insects prodigious; but on the other hand there was a clear coast, with excellent anchorage and convenient harbors to receive these drawbacks. They found a level country, naturally rich, and divided into numerous meadows by a multitude of little streams that cross it an exceedingly varied soil, proper for the cultivation of all sorts of grain, game and wild animals innumerable. They found the Island to be a great resort for all the best kinds of fishes, and that it contained an Indian population larger than that of the other Islands. This latter was not the least of its advantages.

Immigrants spread in France gave rise in 1619 to a company that formed the double project of cultivating so productive an extensive soil, and an establishing upon it a colony of fish that which has limited these associates divided them before they had put their enterprise into execution.

St. John's Island was almost forgotten when the Acadians began to flock there in 1749. In time they came to number three thousand one hundred and fifty-four. As they were for the most part farmers, and particularly accustomed to cattle raising, the government thought it right to keep them to that calling. Thus the codfishery was only permitted to those who should establish themselves at Tracadie and at St. Peter's. To limit privileges by prohibitions or exclusive arrangements which which is forbidden. Although the Island of St. John might not offer sufficient beach accommodation for the drying of the immense quantity of fish that requires to its shores, and although the fish might be too large to be easily dried, a power whose fisheries do not suffice to provide for the consumption of its numerous subjects, ought to encourage the prosecution of the fishing industry. If there were not enough stages on which to dry all the fish, green cod could be prepared for exporting, and it alone would be an excellent commodity.

In limiting the colonists of St. John's Island to the pursuit of agriculture for a living, the government deprived them of all resources in those years (only too frequent) when the harvest failed. They were obliged to buy their food and necessities, and did away with the trade that a mother country could and should keep up with its colony. Finally, they hindered even the agriculture which they wished to encourage by rendering it impossible for the colonists to procure means of extending it.

The Island was visited annually from Europe by only one or two small vessels that landed at Port à Joli. It was Louisiana that furnished its supplies, and the Island paid for them in wheat, barley, oats, vegetables, oxen and sheep. A detachment of fifty men kept watch over its policy rather than its safety. Their chief was dependent on Isle Royale, that in its turn was reinforced by the Governor of Canada. This administration held away over a vast continent of which Louisiana was the most interesting part.

When the English seized upon St. John's Island, they were impolitic enough to drive away more than three thousand French who had recently established themselves there. The ownership of the Island was no sooner assured to the conquerors by treaty than Lord Egmont determined to constitute himself full master of it. He engaged to furnish at his own expense twelve hundred armed men for the defense of the colony, provided that he should be empowered to grant considerable portions of his territory on the same conditions and in fee simple. These proposals were agreeable to the Court of St. James, but a law passed at the memorable period of the restoration of Charles II. forbade the cession of Crown lands under the tenure of a military service of a feudal system. The legal opinion was that this statute applied to the new world as well as to the old world, and this decision gave rise to other ideas on the part of the government. The long and cruel war that had agitated the world was at an end. The greater number of the officers whose blood had sealed the triumphs of England, were without occupation or means of support. The Government conceived the idea of sharing among these men the land of St. John's Island, under condition that after ten years gratuitous enjoyment of it they should pay each year (as *an fee*), as was done in the majority of the American provinces, the sum of two pounds, ten francs, seven furlings and a half for each hundred acres that they possessed. Very few of these new proprietors wished to settle in so distant a place; very few were able to advance the money that any considerable cultivation of their lands would require. Almost all rented their lands on leases more or less long and for rents more or less moderate. The new lessees were for the most part Irish emigrants and Scotch Highlanders. The number of colonists has not yet risen above twelve hundred. Cod fishing and agriculture occupy them. Their trade is entirely confined to Quebec and Halifax.

*M. Raynal's measurements are singularly incorrect.

OLD ST. JEAN.

Until 1772 St. John's Island was a dependence of Nova Scotia. It was then made a distinct province, and provided with a governor, a Council, an Assembly, a Custom House, and an Admiralty. Port à Joli, now called Charlottetown, is the capital of the Colony. An Island of such limited extent did not seem to be worthy of the dignity conferred by a favor of which we know not the cause. Therefore, to give an air of importance to the establishment, the Magdalen Islands were annexed to St. John's Island. That group were inhabited by a small number of Acadians, engaged in fishing, cod and hunting the walrus or sea cow. To this confederation was added Isle Royale, a place that once was famous, but that lost its importance in changing its allegiance. Louisburg, twenty years ago the terror of English America, is now nothing but a mass of ruins. The four thousand French, that an unjust and unreasonable suspicion dispersed after the conquest, have been replaced by five or six hundred men, less occupied in fishing than in smuggling. They have even ceased thinking about the coal mines. These mines are very abundant in Isle Royale, easily worked, and it would seem, inexhaustible. Under the former possessors confusion prevailed; this, the new government have determined to prevent, in reserving to themselves, the ownership, only to yield to those who have sufficient means to work the mines. Those who undertake this enterprise with the necessary funds will find an advantageous yield in all the western Islands of America. They will find mineral treasure even on the coasts and in the parts of the northern continent, where, already, the dearth of wood is felt, and where it will surely become more scarce. The mining industry will bring to Isle Royale a trade that will flourish unceasingly, that will even add to the growth of its fisheries; but never to such an extent as to render them equal to those of Newfoundland.

*M. Raynal is in error here. St. Jean became an independent colony in 1760.

Given to the Waters.

There was launched a few days ago from the works of the American Ship Building Company at Philadelphia, an iron sailing vessel, the largest one ever built in the United States, of the following dimensions: Length, extreme, 285 feet; breadth, extreme, 42 feet; depth of hold, 24 feet seven inches; net register tonnage, 1,900; dead weight capacity on 23 feet draught, 3,500 tons; on 22 feet draught, 3,200 tons. If she were a wooden vessel of the same dimensions, she would carry not more than 2,600 tons on 22 feet draught. She is full ship rigged, iron lower masts and bowsprit, iron lower yards and lower top-sails yards, and has three masts. Length of main yard, 65 feet; area of canvas, 42,000 square feet.

Brio-a-Bran.

Isaac Holden is the name of the first colored man elected to the town council of Chatham, Ont.

The North West farmers are wroth at the merchants for importing so much flour this season.

The estimated amount of wheat in California on January 1, 1884, was 6,800,000 bushels; barley, 2,900,000.

Congressman Lanham, of Texas, represents a district of eighty-seven counties, some of which are as large as Massachusetts.

Craig & Co., furniture manufacturers, Montreal, have entered an action for \$8,000 against the Royal Insurance Company.

A recent census of horses in Russia showed that there were 19,975,193 in the country, of which 14,835,951 were fit for military service.

The Zoological Society of Philadelphia refuses a gift of \$50,000 on condition that one day each week their garden shall be free to the public.

In the hope of advancing the price of pigiron in the English market, the masters at Cleveland and Yorkshire have decided to extinguish the fires in twenty furnaces.

California hogs have to be trapped in the woods in about the same manner as bears. On most of the ranches, it is said the swine are as wild as deer, and when cornered will place themselves on the defensive and fight like tigers.

The Canadian Pacific, in connection with the Manitoba road, has made special reductions for the transportation of the wheat of Manitoba to Ontario. Manitoba contains a large surplus of wheat, which, being frozen, has to be put upon the market immediately. The short crop in Ontario makes a demand for this grain.

It would not surprise us if Mary Anderson eventually became a nun. She was educated in a convent at Louisville, and that she has a strong religious vein in her character is shown by her devotedness in attending to her spiritual welfare. Wherever she is, she is a constant visitor to the churches, and all the world knows that she refuses to appear on the stage during Holy week. What more natural than that this gifted daughter of a convent should seek the peace and happiness conventional life affords?—*Boston Republic.*

An illustrative of the confusing effect of the frequent changes of pastors, such that the people are apt to get but little definite and coherent instruction, some one calls to mind the following epigram to four successful wives of one husband, whose remains got mixed in removing: Here lies Jane, and probably part of Susan Sparks.

According to the memory of Maria, to say nothing of Jane and Hannah Sparks, Stranger: pass and drop a tear. Susan Sparks lies buried here, Mangled in some perplexing manner. With Jane, Maria, and portions of Hannah.

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