The Charlottetown Herald.

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The Charlottetown Herald

—IS PUBLISHED—

Every Wednesday

—BY—

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R. E. MORAN J. M. SULLIVAN.

Calendar for June, 1894.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 3rd day, 6h. 43.9m. p. m, W.
First Quarter, 10th day, 9h 4.7m a.m. N. E
Full Moon, 18th day, 3h 53.8m. a.m. N. W
Last Quarter, 26th day, 6h 50 1m. a. m, W.

M	Day of Week	Sun rises	Sun Sets	The Moon Rises	The Moon Sets	High Water Ch'town
		h m	h m	morn	after'n	after'n
1	Fri	4 17	7 38	2 16	5 9	8 53
2	Sat	16	39	2 39	6 40	9 41
3	Sun	16	40	3 13	8 3	10 30
4	Mon	16	41	4 10	9 17	11 17
5	Tues	15	42	5 9	10 33	morn
6	Wed	15	42	6 35	11 16	0 7
7	Thur	14	43	8 1	11 50	0 55
8	Fri	14	44	9 26	morn	1 45
9	Sat	14	44	10 47	0 14	2 34
10	Sun	14	45	11 53	0 38	3 30
11	Mon	13	46	aft'n 1.5	0 59	4 35
12	Tues	13	47	2 25	1 8	5 44
13	Wed	13	47	3 34	1 23	6 52
14	Thur	13	47	4 46	1 41	7 48
15	Fri	13	48	5 56	2 3	8 36
16	Sat	13	48	7 2	2 28	9 21
17	Sun	13	48	8 2	3 2	10 2
18	Mon	13	49	8 54	3 47	10 41
19	Tues	14	49	9 23	4 39	11 19
20	Wed	14	49	10 8	5 51	11 57
21	Thur	14	49	10 34	6 44	aft 33
22	Fri	14	50	10 54	7 50	1 8
23	Sat	14	50	11 11	8 57	1 44
24	Sun	15	50	11 26	10 4	2 23
25	Mon	15	50	11 42	11 11	3 5
26	Tues	16	50	11 57	aft 19	3 57
27	Wed	16	50	morn	1 30	5 2
28	Thur	16	50	0 13	2 45	6 13
29	Fri	17	50	0 36	4 6	7 27
30	Sat	4 18	7 50	1 5	5 32	8 31

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Jan. 21, 1 893.—1y

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from Weak Lungs to Consumption. from Depleted Blood to Anæmia, from Diseased Blood to Scrofula, from Loss of Flesh to Illness.

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the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, prevents this step from being taken and restores Health. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

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Sept. 6, 1893—1y

A Story of Franklin.

When Franklin was in Paris, among the infidels and scoffers of the day, he was ridiculed for loving the Bible. He determined to find out how many had read the book at which they scoffed. He informed one of the learned societies, of which he was a member, that he had come across a story in pastoral life in ancient times that appeared to him very beautiful, but he would like the judgement of the society upon it. On the evening appointed Franklin had a reader of finely modulated voice read to them the book of Ruth. They were in ecstacies over it, and one after another rose to express gratification and admiration and the desire that the manuscript should be printed. "It is printed," said Franklin, "and is part of the Bible."

$500 For "Brains."

The unique suit of Gallagher vs. Horne, recently concluded at Vancouver, B. C., has been followed with great interest. Horne is a wealthy citizen of Vancouver, with political aspirations. He made overtures to W. H. Gallagher, editor of the Vancouver Telegram. Gallagher was to supply "the brains" and he was to supply the money. Horne's pocket paper cost him some $10,000 before it collapsed, but he was elected to the provincial assembly. Gallagher then put in a bill for $1600, for writing all Horne's election speeches, hearing him recite them, and coaching him in committee work. Horne refused to settle and Gallagher sued him. The jury, after a trial of three days, awarded Gallagher $500 for the "brain power" supplied to Horne.

Newfoundland Politics.

A cable from St. Johns says: A proclamation prorogues the legislature to June 7th, but does not call it to meet for the despatch of business even then. This was entirely unexpected by the Whiteway party. They anticipated that the assembly would open for certain on Thursday last and were prepared to outvote the government, defeat the revenue bill and force the governor to recall them to power. This proclamation is a crushing blow to their hopes. It is generally accepted as the death blow to Whitewayism, because it indicates that the British Government is behind the present administration, and it is determined to have the trials completed; the guilty punished, and secure a revenue bill for the colony. How the trouble will be finally decided is only a matter of conjecture, but the government backers are confident that some solution of the difficulty will be found, and are only waiting an opportune time to put it into practice.

Mr. Morine, colonial secretary, has filed two more libel suits against the Telegram, one for five thousand dollars for charging him with arousing sectarianism, and the other for fifteen thousand dollars, charging the stuffing of ballot boxes.

The thinnest sheet of iron ever rolled has recently been turned out at the Hollam tin works, near Swansea, Wales. It has a surface of 55 square inches and weighs but twenty grains. It would take 1800 such sheets to make a layer an inch thick.

AYER'S The only SARSAPARILLA Admitted at the WORLD'S FAIR CHICAGO 1893

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that Ayer's Sarsaparilla, out of the great number of similar preparations manufactured throughout the world, was the only medicine of the kind admitted at the World's Fair, Chicago? And why was it that, in spite of the united efforts of the manufacturers of other preparations, the decision of the World's Fair Directors was not reversed?

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AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

A Hero Like Father Damien.

DON UNIA, A BRAVE PRIEST, DYING AMONG THE LEPERS OF AGUA DE DIOS, IN COLUMBIA.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Down in the South American Republic of Columbia, one of these days, a simple pious man will die, and the world will call him a hero. The scales of leprosy cover his body, and he must present a very unattractive, perhaps a hideous, appearance. News was recently received in this city that the dread desease had at last taken hold of him.

He is a Roman Catholic priest, and belongs to the order of Salesian Fathers. Like Father Damien, who laid down his life for the lepers of Molokai, this man, Don Unia, went out to minister to the spiritual wants of the leper colony. For two years he had been among the 1,200 outcasts who compose the leper settlement of Agua de Dios. The last heard of him he was considered as being seriously ill.

The story of his life among the lepers has been obtained from his own pen, but nothing has been heard directly from him since he became a leper. Don Unia left Turin in 1889. He wrote to his superior two years later from the American Republic, saying that he longed to devote his life to the service of the lepers. He was then in Santa Fe de Bogota, from which the leper colony of Agua de Dios is about three days' march. Without waiting to secure the desired permission to labor among the lepers, he hastened to the lazaretto. There was great joy among the outcasts over his coming. This is the way Don Unia describes his reception:—

JOYOUSLY GREETED.

"As we drew near about a hundred little boys in Sunday clothes, with shining faces, advanced with many little banners flapping above their head. These were followed by white-robed little girls bearing palms and flowers and singing hymns. It was a simple scene, and yet so touching that it drew tears from their eyes.

"But the sight soon changed for me when I visited those lying in the lazaretto. God help them!—breathing carcesses, in a long protracted putrefaction. One had without hands, another has no arms, and another has no feet. Here is one whose flesh is dropping off piece-meal, and in this awful condition they drag out a miserable decade. My heart sank at first, but as I found these afflicted beings brightened at my presence, I felt that ghastly smile a great reward for weakness overcome.

Don Unia was the only priest among the 1,200 afflicted ones in that outcast community. He looked after the ones who suffered most, celebrated mass, administered the sacrament, and paid consoling visits to those in the last stages of the disease.

"Taking everything into account," he said, in one of his letters, "I think work won't be wanted, so my life will be a happy one."

EXPECTED TO BECOME A LEPER.

He did not expect to escape the disease, he said, but the fact that even a leper he would be able to hear confessions and console the afflicted ones seemed to console him. He would do this, he declared, though he was covered with ulcers. The only thing he complained of was the heat, and all he said on this point was that the temperature was "unpleasantly high."

"He described his quarters as a shed, divided into two little chambers, and covered with palm leaves, through which the rain passes beautifully, but with the burning heat one suffers a little water will do no harm. A fine little boy has been told off to attend to my wants. He brings me something to eat twice a day, just as the crow used to do by the old hermit."

It took two months for his letter begging to be allowed to pass his life with the lepers, to reach the Superior at Turin. Don Unia was almost heartbroken when he received from the Superior an order to take charge of the Salesian house in the City of Mexico. He believed this meant that his request had been refused, but the fact was the order had been sent from Turin before Don Unia's request was granted, the Superior wrote "with tears and a heart full of zealous thankfulness."

BEGGED NOT TO BE ORDERED AWAY.

When the letter ordering him to go to the City of Mexico was received, Don Unia at once made preparation to leave the lepers, and to the Superior he sent a letter of urgent entreaty, in which he said:—

"In order to render my departure less bitter to those poor agonized souls, I will not leave them without hope. I shall give them to understand that, after visiting Mexico, in the lapse of a few months I shall be back again among them, to remain with them forever. My dearly beloved Superior will not surely make me break my word. When all matters will be definitely settled for the Mexican house, I implore you to send a rector with the necessary staff from Turin, and allow me to return to the care of my lepers. The parting moment, I fear, will call forth a heart-rending scene, but holy obedience will give me force to conquer myself and surmount every difficulty."

"On return to Bogota, I shall immediately set out for Mexico, but my thoughts and my heart will always be with the poor creatures I leave in desolation behind me. My lepers—my poor lepers—that is my mission. That is what God has called me to. This is a consolation which Your Reverence cannot deny me."

Don Unia has lately been joined to other priests of his order. They are caring for him, and when he dies they are to continue the work he began.

JAPAN'S STRICKEN ONES.

While the heroic Don Unia is waiting to die among his lepers, another priest who has given his life to the service of the stricken ones is stretching out his hand for aid from his friends in this country. He is the Missionary Apostolic of Japan, and he has been laboring among a colony of lepers there for two years. In a letter recently received in this city he tells a pitiful story.

"Quite lately ten lepers presented themselves at our establishment, begging to be admitted. They all had heartrending stories to tell. There is one family of which nearly all the members are stricken with the horrible disease, and unable, in consequence, to work or earn a living. There is another family who used up all their resources to effect the cure of one person, whom they were obliged to abandon at last on account of want of funds. I knew of a young man who went to take the baths at Kusatsu in the hope of recovering thereby. One day he received a letter from his mother as follows:

HIS MOTHER TELLS HIM TO DIE.

"'I have nothing more, and I can send you nothing hereafter. Find, therefore, a way to put an end to your existence, and do not trouble me any longer.'"

"Another young man received from his family a similar letter. It was as follows:—

"'If you cannot find a means of earning your own living, die, if it is necessary. It is needless for you to write. Your letters will not be received.'"

The Arizona Kicker.

THE EDITOR IS CONQUERED BY A POETESS DETERMINED AND BEAUTIFUL.

On another page of this issue appears a piece of poetry, entitled "The Lost Soul," by Mrs. Capt. Gardner of this town. The fact of its appearance seems to demand an explanation, as we have repeatedly and emphatically declined all poetic effusions from any source. Mrs. Capt. Gardner is a cultivated and refined lady, and the Wednesday evening receptions given sat her abode on Maricopa place are the toniest affairs of the town. On about fifty different occasions she has handed us poems, which we were forced to reject, but she is as pesistent as she is beautiful. She bided her time, and on Monday afternoon, having finished the twenty-seventh and last verse of "The Lost Soul," which was lost on account of a misunderstanding between two tender people, she put on her bonnet and started for the Kicker Office. She arrived to find us very busy, and she had penetrated the editorial sanctum before we were aware of her presence. We attempted to explain why we could not accept "The Lost Soul," but it was no go. She had come prepared for excuses, and while we were trying to let her down easy, she lugged out one of the captain's guns and gave us the choice between publishing her poem or dying on the spot. Seeing that she was determined and dangerous, and realising that she had the bulge on us, we gave her our Arizona editorial word that her poem should appear this week. It accordingly appears, taking up the space we had intended for an article on ostrich culture in Arizona. Hundreds of indignant women whose poems have been returned or found their way into the waste basket will be writing us red hot letters for a month to come, but we did what we felt was for the best. An editor's policy should be as firm and stable as the rock of Gibraltar, especially on the question of poetry, but he should also be prepared to dodge emergencies. Our editorial rooms will now be removed to the second floor, and no woman can reach them without climbing a ladder eleven feet high.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

One of Women's Weapons.

Among the more delicate weapons used by women tact is one of the most effective—the power of listening, of brightening at the proper moment, and laughing at the right joke, and of knowing the exact temper in which a man is conquerable, and when it is best to let him alone, writes Amelia E. Barr in the June Ladies Home Journal. A woman who possesses this weapon generally rules by that fine instinct which strengthens her own position by strengthening her husband's. It is a feminine weapon guided by a multitude of little wisdoms and precautions, and by arts as varied as the sex. It rules a man so gently that he is kept in constant good humor with himself; nor is he uncomfortably conscious that he has laid down all his own arms before this sheathed sword.

If there be any other weapon equal to tact for domestic use it is silence. In the hour of revolt this force is supreme.

A New Explosive.

WHICH WILL REVOLUTIONIZE THE ART OF WARFARE.

PARIS, May 29.—LaPatrie to-day announces that Turpin, the inventor, whose name some time ago came prominently before the public in connection with the invention of an explosive known as melinite, and who was subsequently imprisoned, angered at the refusal of France to purchase his latest invention, has left the country and has sold to the governments composing the Dreibund the secret of the manufacture of a terrible war machine. The latter is said to comprise a new explosive and a new projectile which it is claimed will completely transform the art of warfare, and the conditions under which it is waged, rendering its possessors the masters of Europe. The newspaper mentioned adds that Turpin received several million francs for the invention.

Peculiar Kind of Irish.

ARRAN ISLANDERS ARE SHORTER AND HANDSOMER.

The inhabitants of the Arran Islands, Galway, where the famine exists, are a peculiar race, although mixed with Irishmen of the ordinary type who have come from the mainland. According to measurements made by Prof. Haddon and Dr. C. R. Browne at the Anthropometric Laboratory, Dublin, which are an interesting contribution to that practically virgin field, the real ethnology of the Irish, the men are short and slight, but athletic, in build.

Their average height is 5 feet 4¾ inches, whereas Irishmen average 5 feet 8½ inches. Their hands are small, with short span, and their forearm is often unusually long. The head is well shaped, rather long and narrow (cephalic index 75.1), but viewed from above, the sides are slightly bulging, not flat, the height above the ears is considerable, and the top well arched. The forehead is broad, upright, and rarely receding, though not high as a rule, and the supercilliary ridges of the brow, that is to say, the bones over the eyes, are not prominent. The face is long and oval, with well-marked features. The eyes are rather small close together, and marked at the outer corners by tranverse wrinkles. The irises are mostly blue, or blue gray.

The nose is sharp, narrow at the base, and slightly sinuous or squiline in profile. The lower lip is rather large and full. The chin is well developed, and the cheek-bones are not prominent. The ears are not large, but stand well out from the head. In many of the men the length of the nose and chin appears decidedly great. The complexion is clear and ruddy, but seldom freckled; the hair is brown, mostly light brown, and the beard often reddish. On the whole, they are decidedly good-looking.

Their sight and hearing are singularly acute. Dr. Kean states that on a clear day any of them could see, with the naked eye, a small black sailing boat at Black Head, twenty miles distant, before he could with his binocular. Some of them live to a great age, and the births exceed the deaths, but the population is decreasing, owing to emigration. A tombstone in Killeany records the death of one who lived 112 years.

They are exceptionally honest, straightforward, and upright in their dealings, and illegitimacy is almost unknown. They are singularly unmusical, no piper, fiddler, or musician of any sort being on the islands. Irish is their language, but English can be understood and spoke with strangers. Most of the weddings occur just before Lent. There is no courtship, the young man going straight to the house of any eligible girl and asking her to marry him. If refused, he goes elsewhere, and a man has been known to ask three girls in the same evening before he was accepted.

Wakes are held even for those who die abroad. At one time, a funeral procession would be stopped on the road, and the mourners would raise small piles of stones. A corpse is always carried out the back door, for the Arranites believe in fairies, banshees and ghosts. If at a marriage anyone repeats the benediction after the priest, and ties a knot on a string at the mention of each of the sacred names, the marriage will be childless for fifteen years, unless the string is burned. Pinwells and ragbushes are still frequented, and on the night before emigrating people will sleep in the open beside one of the holy wells, in order to have good fortune where they go. The Evil eye is believed in, and certain days are counted unlucky, so that even burials do not take place on them. Prof. Haddon and Dr. Browne do not offer any suggestions as to the race of these men, but it is evident that they cannot be "Firbolgs," who are described as "small, dark-haired and swarthy—London Globe.

VanHorne and the Telegraph Boy.

(Toronto Empire.)

An amusing incident, in which President Van Horne and a check boy in the employ of the C. P. R. telegraph department figured, took place in the company's office one evening [illegible] magnate [illegible] off an important message, and as there were several customers sending messages at the time, he quietly waited his turn. As soon as they had finished their business, he handed his message to the boy, who carefully counted the words. In the corner Mr. Van Horne had written "D. H.," and when the boy saw this he seemed puzzled for a moment or two, but quietly asked: "Will you please show me your pass, as I have to put the number on the message?"

A look of astonishment passed over the President's face, which soon gave place to a smile. In reply he asked the boy how old he was. "Fourteen years old, sir," was the quick reply. "And how long have you been in the company's employ?" was asked. "About four months, sir," the boy replied, with a somewhat puzzled look. "Well, my lad," said Mr. Van Horne, putting his hand in his pocket, and pulling out a $5 bill, which he gave to the boy, "you are the smartest boy I have ever seen, and some time you will be president of the C. P. R. Send that message as soon as possible, and never mind the number of my pass, as I haven't seen it this year. But it will be all right."

Mr. Van Horne with a smile then left the office, while the boy didn't seem able to realize the situation at all, and when told by one of the operators, who had quietly enjoyed the scene, that he had been talking to the president of the C. P. R., his amazement may be imagined.

The Earl of Jersey will represent the imperial government at the international conference at Ottawa.

In Mongolia, close to the borders of Russian Siberia, is Maiwatchin, and it is the only city in the world peopled by men only. The Chinese women are not only forbidden to live in this territory, but even to pass the great wall of Kalkan and enter into Mongolia. All the Chinese of this border city are exclusively traders.

There has been a general smearing of the mango tree in India, and the Indian government fears a general uprising. The smearing of the mango trees is always, by the natives, considered a portent of some great event. There are Coxeys among the Hindoos, and they are a more bloodthirsty brood than our American variety. Their feet will not be kept of the green grass, nor their fingers off white windpipes. The memory of the Sepoy mutiny are rushing upon east-loving spirit of England, the press and the rostrum resound to the still alarm that comes across the width of Europe.