The Charlottetown Herald.

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March 12, 1890.—4i pd

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OFFICE OF CHARLES A. SNYDER, BREEDER OF ENGLISH DRAFT AND TROTTING BRED HORSES. ELMWOOD, ILL., Nov. 20, 1888.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.

Gents,—I have always purchased your Kendall's Spavin Cure by the half dozen bottles, I would like agent in larger quantity. I think it is the best of all liniments on earth. I have used it on my stable for three years.

Yours truly, CHAS. A. SNYDER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

BROCKTY, N. Y., November 5, 1888.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.

Dear Sirs,—I write to give you testimonial of my good opinion of your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have used it for 7 years on horses, fully 20 horses, and have found it a sure cure. I cordially recommend it to all horsemen.

Yours truly, A. E. GILBERT, Manager Troy Laundry Machine.

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HAYS, WYANDOT COUNTY, OHIO, Dec. 12, 1888.

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Gentlemen,—You ask me to say what I have done with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have cured twenty-ten horses that had Spavins, ten of Ringbone, some of other troubles with it. Read and follow the directions. I have never had a case it did not cure.

Yours truly, ALVEY TUSTER, Horse Doctor.

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Every fifty cent bottle, or six bottles for $5. All Druggists have it, or can get it for you, or it will be sent by any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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For the past eleven years I have been a great sufferer with a cankerous sore on my ankle, for which I tried several remedies that did me little or no good until I applied your Magic Healer Salve, which I began using about three months ago, and am now perfectly healed. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one similarly afflicted.

MRS. DANIEL COMPTON.

Georgetown, July 11, 1889.

THE above testimonial was voluntarily given by the lady whose name is appended to it. The SALVE here referred to is manufactured in Charlottetown and for sale throughout town and country, being within the reach of all.

For any skin injury, test the MAGIC HEALER, ask for it and take no other until its merits are fairly proven.

Sold at 25 cents per box, and supplied wholesale by

JOHN ROSS & CO.

(*Formerly of Ross' Weekly*)

P. O. Box 457, Charlottetown.

Ch'town, July 17, 1889

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BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the benefic influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

A

Pure dry Soap in fine Powder.

WONDERful cleansing properties.

Price 5c.

Hullo! What's Up Now?

DON'T you see McCOUBRY & CO. intend giving their customers great bargains during the Xmas Holidays in Light Driving Harness. They have a large stock of their own manufacture on hand, and are determined to dispose of it by the first of the new year. Don't forget the prices are away below anything you have ever seen. Come one, come all, and get a bargain.

Don't forget the place, Great George St., opposite S. W. Crabbe's Hardware Store.

It's easy to dye with Diamond Dyes Because so simple.

It's safe to dye with Diamond Dyes Because always reliable.

It's economy to dye with Diamomd Dyes Because the strongest.

It's pleasant to dye with Diamond Dyes Because they never fail.

You ought to dye with Diamond Dyes. Because they are best.

Our new book "Successful Home Dyeing" giving full directions for all uses of Diamond Dyes, sent free on application. Diamond Dyes are sold everywhere or any color mailed on receipt of price, 10 cents. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Montreal, Que.

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EXTRACT OF MEAT.

For improved and economic cookery, use it for Soups, Sauces, and Made Dishes. In flavor—incomparable, and dissolves perfectly clear in water. Makes delicious Beef Tea and *keeps in all climates* for any length of time. 1 lb equal to 40 lbs of lean beef. Only sort guaranteed genuine by Justus von Leibig and bears his signature in blue, thus: Leibig

Watches. Watches.

SOLID GOLD Ladies' and Gents' Open or Hunting Case, Gold filled do, do., warranted to stand and wear better than a cheap gold case.

Silver and Silveroid, in key or stem-wind, with work thoroughly tested and warranted, from $5.00 up to $40.00. Cheaper can be supplied, but not warranted as reliable time-keepers.

The watches we keep in stock have received the highest award for general excellence and time-keeping qualities.

Good value in every department.

G. H. TAYLOR.

Aug 21 1889. North Side Queen Square.

Prices Down!

WE HAVE GOT PRICES WAY DOWN ON

Chairs, Bedroom Sets, Parlor Sets, Lounges, Sideboards, Tables, &c.

Call and see our Immense Stock and our Wonderful Low Prices.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Charlottetown, Jan. 22, 1890.

MILLS! MILLS!

Laether Belting,
Leather Belting,
Leather Belting,

Rubber Belting,
Rubber Belting,
Rubber Belting,

Disston's Saws,
Disston's Saws,
Disston's Saws,

Belt Lacing, Files, Oils. &c.

A full stock of the best goods sold in Canada, at prices as low as most of the inferior articles on the market.

NORTON & FENNELL,

January 29, 1890.

Grocery & Tea House!

P. MONAGHAN,

—IMPORTER AND DEALER IN—

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ALL THE ABOVE ARE CHOICE AND VRYE CHEAP.

TEAS A SPECIALTY.

Try our 20c Tea. Nothing like it for the price.

Next to Miller Bros., Upper Queen Street,

Charlottetown, January 19, 1890.—1 yr.

New Spring Goods!

Extraordinary Bargains

—AT—

JAMES PATON & CO'S.

A great Bargain in ENGLISH CAMBRIC COTTON with Fancy Border. Colors Fast, only 4½c. per yard.

Another Lot ENGLISH PRINT, suitable for Bed Quilts, worth 12c. now 7½ cents.

A tremendous Stock of CARPETS, best designs and lowest prices.

DRESS GOODS in great variety, beautiful Robes suitable for Brides, Gimp, Plushes and other Fancy trimmings to match Dress Goods.

House Furnishings of all kinds very cheap, great variety in Table Linen, Sheeting, Pillow Cottons, Towels, &c.

ROOM PAPER at a big discount. Readymade clothing very cheap.

JAMES PATON & CO.

January 19, 1890. MARKET SQUARE.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

In the house of commons on the 20th the banking bill was introduced and read a first time. Hon. George Foster, after reviewing the bank legislation since confederation and stating the various propositions made to the government respecting the present bill, said it had been decided to follow in the main the present system and with certain improvements to extend its provisions for the usual further period of ten years. The most important of these improvements he explained. The notes of all banks for the future are to be taken at par in all parts of the Dominion. Heretofore the notes of certain of the smaller banks have been accepted only at a discount in places remote from the head office and persons who happened to go travelling with such notes in their possession have been seriously inconvenienced. Provision is made for the prompt redemption at par of notes of suspended banks. These are to be redeemed by the government out of a circulation redemption fund of five per cent of the average circulation, to be paid in two and a half per cent on the first July 1891, and two and a half per cent on the first July 1892. The fund is to be permanently maintained at five per cent of the average circulation on the money so deposited by the banks. The government will allow interest at the rate of three per cent per annum. As there might be an indisposition to accept the rates of suspended banks between the time of suspension and liquidation, it is provided that interest at the rate of six per cent is to be paid upon them for that time and it will thus become to the interest of the banks to freely accept such notes. This interest is to be a charge against the assets of the suspended bank. Heretofore new banks have been required to have a nominal capital of $300,000 and a paid up capital of $200,000. It is proposed to increase this paid up capital to $250,000 and this will have to be bonafide paid in and deposited in the hands of the finance minister and received general. Some time in the past the so-called paid up capital has only been nominally paid in, the banks giving discounts to the shareholders almost to the amount of their paid up stock. But such transactions are to be provided against for the future. For the further protection of the shareholders it is provided that at their annual meeting they will appoint two or more auditors to examine the affairs of the bank, and a copy of their report is to be forwarded to the government.

In the brief discussion which followed, the proposed legislation was spoken of in terms of approval, Sir Richard Cartwright said that in this connection further legislation should be had respecting directors and others who abuse their trust.

Blake said the house ought to consider whether it would not be better to discourage the establishment of banks with a small capital.

Sir Donald Smith alone expressed dissatisfaction with the measure, his speech being in the interest of the powerful banks. He thought it unfair that they should be called upon as they were to contribute strength to the weaker establishment, in the shape of the circulation security fund, and he thought that the Government should take full security from the banks for every dollar of their circulation. If Canada could not adopt the American system, we might at all events do something in that direction, and he thought each bank should deposit with the Government at least one third of the amout of its circulation.

Mr. Kenny called attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the Alantic mail service, and read from a despatch he had received from Halifax to show that passengers who had left Liverpool on the City of Paris on the 5th instant arrived in Halifax on the 16th, after spending a day in New York and another in Boston en route, whilst those who left on the mail steamer Peruvian for Halifax on the 6th had not yet arrived there, being now fourteen days out though the trip was only six days, steaming at seventeen knots per hour. He hoped the postmaster-general would be able to give some explanation when the mail subsidies were discussed. In reply Mr. Haggart said we were paying now only $35,000 net per annum for this service, but as was well known, the government were endeavoring to arrange for a service which would bring to Halifax vessels just as swift as any now running to New York.

After recess the house went into committee on supply.

At one o'clock the committee rose, and Mr. Trow moved that when the house adjourns Friday night it should stand adjourned until Wednesday next. Thuesday is a holiday, and he said the members wished to have a few days at home.

Sir John MacDonald had no objection to the motion but Mr. Davies and others strongly protested that the maritime members did not wish to be kept in Ottawa idle. Mr. Davies demanded a division which being taken Mr. Trow's motion was carried by 69 to 24, the house then adjourned.

Sir Richard Cartwright inquired when the budget speech would be delivered. Hon. Mr. Foster replied that his present intention was to deliver it on Thursday next. Mr. Blake called attention to the unsatisfactory manner in which private bill legislation is carried out, and anounced that if the government would entertain favorably the proposition he would take steps to initiate a new system to be considered and reported upon by a joint committee of commons and senate. The house then went into committee of supply, taking up the appropriations for the inland revenue service.

After recess, several private bills were advanced a stage, and the house again went into supply, and passed the remainder of inland revenue estimates and next taking up those of the mounted police. The house adjourned at 12.15.

The Catholic World.

IRELAND.

BANISHING THE CRUCIFIX FROM THE SCHOOLS.—On Tuesday, March 4, his grace the archbishop of Dublin, on the occasion of his visit to St Brigid's schools of the holy faith, in Dublin, presided at an interesting address delivered by the Rev. J Gowan, C.M., on the chief details of the trial and imprisonment of the late Miss Margaret Aylward, the foundress of the schools. His grace who was accompanied by the Rev Father Pettit, was received by the sisters and escorted to the main schoolroom of the building which was tastefully decorated. A large assembly of the laity and clergy had beforehand taken their places in the room. On the entry of the archbishop the children of the schools applauded heartily, and sang a chorus of greeting. In reply to an address presented to him by the children, his grace said: My dear children, I thank you for your address. I am happy to find myself among you. I am still more happy to find you enjoy in these schools the blessing of full religious freedom; that you enjoy that blessing, and that you understand and value it. You speak only the simple truth when you say to me in this address that your schools, which I come to visit here to-day, stand second in rank only to the house of God. You are Catholic children, all of you, and these schools of yours are Catholic schools. They are Catholic, as you are; and, like you, they will put on no mask, that is, no matter what comes of it, they will not profess or pretend to be Protestant schools, or mixed schools, or schools of any other kind than that they are. (Applause). They are Catholic schools, and they are neither afraid nor ashamed to proclaim their Catholicity. (Applause). They proclaim it openly, and they suffer for proclaiming it. If they would only keep it in the background; they are not asked indeed to deny it; the day for that is gone by; but if they would only keep it in the background, if they would only hide it away or put it under cover, they would be well rewarded, they would at once receive a government grant to pay their expenses and to keep them up. But they will do nothing of the kind. (Loud Applause).

THE EDUCATION BOARD.—You have the crucifix here, my dear children, upon the wall of your schoolroom. It is always in your sight, and we must keep it there. I am sorry to have to say to you that there is a government board in Dublin, it is called the Board of National Education, that looks upon this as a great drawback. That board received from parliament enormous sums of money, now practically a million every year, to keep up schools for the education of the poor children of this country. Some members of that Board are Protestants and some are Catholics. But Protestants or Catholics as they may be, however they may differ amongst themselves in other points, there is one thing they all agree in. They will not allow the crucifix to be kept up in any school under their control. Out of the million of money that they distribute among the schools of Ireland every year, they will not give one penny to any Catholic school that refuses to take down the crucifix. Now, my dear children, as long as the good nuns who are in charge of this school of yours take my advice, they will keep up the crucifix, and let those gentlemen, Catholics and Protestants, keep their money to themselves. (Renewed applause).

CARDINAL MANNING ON CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND.—Let me tell you another fact. When in London I spoke to the great archbishop of Westminster, Cardinal Manning, about this rule against the crucifix. I took it for granted, of course, that the same rule was in force in England. I took it for granted that the Catholic members of our Irish National Education Board, in making themselves parties to this system of putting the Catholic religion into the background, and hiding it away in holes and corners, had at all events the excuse that they were more or less forced to yield to the current of English public opinion. I thought in fact that we were forced to submit to these tyrannical restrictions here, simply because they were in force in England. I asked his Eminence, then, how it was that he, or the Catholic bishops of England, never made any public protest against it. He looked at me in surprise. "Do you think," said he, "that we in England are subject to such a rule as that?" (Hear, hear). He then explained to me that in England, in every Catholic school, there is the very same freedom to put up the crucifix or the statue of the blessed virgin, or of any of the saints, the same freedom to put them up in the school as there is to put them in the parish church. The Catholics of England, small minority of the population as they are, would not submit to any such tyrannical interference with religious freedom. We, the Catholics of Ireland, immense majority as we are of the people of this country, have submitted to it, I think, too long. (Applause). We hear a great deal about the need of protection for minorities. Protection for the minority. In Ireland, at all events, it is the majority that stands in greatest need of protection. (Hear, hear).

THE RESULT OF THE TRADE CONFERENCE.—The conference which had been proceeding between his grace the Archbishop of Dublin and representatives of the bricklayers' and stonemasons' trades, both of employers and employed, has been brought to a most successful issue, and the judicious arrangements adopted should unquestionably tend to obviate all risk of further serious trouble between master and man. The terms agreed to in settlement of the various matters that have been under consideration stipulate that henceforth the system of payment of wages by the hour should be in operation from the 3rd of March. The hours of working at different periods of the year are then set forth, being practically from 6 to 5.30 in the summer, and 7 to 5 in the winter months. The rates of wages are fixed as, within ordinary working hours 7 1-2d. an hour, from 5.30 P. M. to 11.30 P. M. 9d. per hour, and from midnight to 6 A. M. 1s. 3d. per hour. A committee of conciliation is to be established between the employers and the employed in the trade, to settle any difference that might arise, the committee to consist of an equal number of employers and employed, not exceeding five each. Any dispute between an employer and his workmen, shall be submitted to the committee, its decision to be binding on both parties. Either party, employers or employed, making any new demand or originating any change, not agreed to by the other, shall ask for a meeting of the committee of conciliation to consider, and if possible decide the question raised. The conference reiterates its conviction that advantage ought to be taken of the present favorable opportunity to bring about the establishment in Dublin of a standing body, representing the various interests connected with Dublin trades. Before the articles of agreement were finally signed, his Grace expressed the great satisfaction he felt at having been so fortunate as to bring together in friendly conference the representatives of employers and employed in so important a matter.

THE NEW BISHOP OF DERRY.—The solemn consecration of the Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty, Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Derry, was solemnized in the Cathedral, Derry, on Sunday, March 2. The newly-consecrated Bishop, speaking at the banquet on the day of his consecration said, "There is an old prophecy in this part of the country which I hope may now come to pass: 'when an O'Doherty rules in Derry, and an O'Donnell in Raphoe, Ireland shall be free.'" The first days of his episcopate have been marked by a valuable bequest. The late Mrs. E. J. Doolan, who died at Blackrock, has, by her will, given to the Bishop all her house property to establish and support a night school for factory girls in her native city of Londonderry.

ENGLAND.

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT PRIORY AT KENILWORTH.—In excavating a portion of the ground lately added to the Kenilworth churchyard a discovery interesting to Catholics was made. The enlarged area of the graveyard has been found to include the site of a portion of the ancient Priory church lying buried beneath the soil. Unfortunately the whole of the foundation cannot be disclosed, owing to interments having already taken place within the line of the edifice, but large portions can be opened, together with cloisters, buildings and courts on the adjoining land. Through the very great difficulty experienced in digging graves among large stones, fallen rubbish, and the remains of the walls and pillars of the old Priory church, it has been thought advisable before further interments are made on the site of the church to dig the whole of it. It is intended to excavate and inclose the sites of the eastern parts of the old church and of the Chapter House, and other building lying outside the churchyard, and when this has been done the whole of the Priory church and adjining buildings will be laid open, and a long-buried monument of the zeal and piety of our Catholic forefathers will become for the future an instructive memorial.

FRANCE.

LOURDES.—The statistics of the pilgrimages to Lourdes for last year have just been published. During 1889 there were 130 organized pilgrimages from France, Spain, Italy and Belgium, 111,860 pilgrims taking part in them, including two Cardinals and sixty-four Archbishops and Bishops. There were 34,836 Masses and 202,800 Communions at the Basilica.

GERMANY.

LEO XIII AND THE VATICAN.—The following interesting letter from Dr. Barliner, professor in the Rabbinical Seminary of Berlin, appears in the Moniteur de Rome:—"I beg the editor of the Moniteur de Rome to add my name to the names of those who think it well to thank the administration of the Vatican archives for its ready aid and liberality to the learned in utilizing historic treasure. I have had occasion to visit these archives twelve times since 1873, and I think I have some right to speak on the subject. History, grateful for the precious material which is brought to light from these archies, will recognize how much it is indebted to the improvements introduced under the Pontificate of Leo XIII., with the object of facilitating and rendering more expeditious the use of the archives."

A Touching Episode in Cardinal Manning's Career.

In a recent speech delivered by the Marquis of Ripon at Nottingham, he brought into public notice an episode in connection with the recent London strikes. Referring to a passage in a book on the dock strikes in which a description is given of the Cardinal's interview with the strike committees at the Kerby street Catholic schools, Lord Ripon said:

"I know few things more touching than the account there given of what passed."

The following is the passage from the work referred to:

"The Story of the Dockers' Strike," by Llewellyn Smith and Vaughn Nash:

'At five o'clock, Tuesday, the strike committees gathered in the schoolroom, the north side men on one side, those of the south side on the other. The meeting lasted nearly four hours. It was the last chance of negotiation, and when the Cardinal and Mr. Sydney Buxton entered the room there seemed to be the scantiest chance of a peaceful issue. Cardinal Manning asked to know the names of the committee, and every one was therefore presented to him in turn. After this formality, he opened business at once by requesting Tillett to state his reasons against accepting the November compromise. The Cardinal followed Tillett, dealing very patiently with his objections one by one. He urged, with the air of gentle authority, which won the hearts of all who had dealings with him throughout the strike, that from a business point of view they would do well to accept an offer which gave them practically all they asked in six weeks' time. They must consider, not only themselves, but the suffering which the strike was bringing on their families and the public issues depending on their action. The speech lasted some twenty minutes, and was followed by a few words from Mr. Buxton in the same strain. The first few speeches from the men were hostile. Then Tom Macarthy rose, and in a firm but moderately worded speech, recommended the men to accept the terms.

"The ice being broken, Champion and Mann offered similar advice. Tillett held out, but was nearly alone among the leaders. Burns nominally took a neutral line; he was at their service whether they determined to fight it out to the bitter end or to be content with gaining the victory though they might have to wait a while for its fruits. It was a judicial speech, but he left no doubt on the minds of his listeners that in his heart he was in favor of the November compromise. Still the discussion was prolonged; the lightermen and the men of the south side put forward their views, and the visitors from the Mansion House committee joined from time to time in the debate. It was late before Cardinal Manning summed up. In an address, which deeply moved his hearers, he reviewed the arguments on both sides. He himself was accountable to no human authority for standing there; he was responsible only to one above. Unaccustomed tears glistened in the eyes of his rough and work-stained hearers, as he raised his hand, and solemnly urged them not to prolong one moment more than they could help the perilous uncertainty, and the suffering of their wives and children. Just above his uplifted hand was a carved figure of the Madonna and Child, and some among the men tell how a sudden light seemed to swim round it as the speaker pleaded for the women and children. When he sat down all there knew, in their own minds, that he had won the day, and that, so far as the councils were concerned that was the end of the strike, the Cardinal's peace."

A Scene of Happiness.

We can travel faster and make money faster and spend it faster than did our fathers of four hundred years ago, says the Memphis Catholic Journal, but we doubt if we can find at the present day many copies of the charming picture of christian simplicity and piety presented in the "way of heaven," which was published at Vienna in the year 1477.

It depicts the father of the family after dinner on Sunday, seated in the midst of his family and little ones, questioning them as to what they have remembered If the sermon preached in the church, and telling them also what he remembered. He then questions them concerning the ten commandments of God, the seven capital sins, the Lord's prayer and the creed, and in conclusion all sing together some beautiful hymns in honor of God and the blessed virgin and the saints. Were parents to copy from this beautiful picture nowadays many a wayward child would be saved from ruin, many a heart broken father and mother would have the joy of regarding their children as their glory and their crown, many a family, instead of being a picture of desolation and sorrow, would be rather a scene of happiness, and a sight for God and men to look upon with delight.

A minister had been invited to fill a vacant pulpit. He was the guest of a leading member of the church, and his host said he should avoid saying anything in his sermon to offend the Spiritualists, as there were many in the town who attended the church. Walking down the street another light of the church was met, who hoped he would not say anything to offend the Universalists, as many of them attended their church. Just as he was entering the pulpit one of the deacons buttonholed him and said: "The largest liquor dealer in town is here in his pew; I hope you will not find it necessary to refer to that business." The perplexed minister then inquired: "What shall I preach about?" "Oh," said the deacon, "give it to the Jews, they have not a friend in town."

It is a long time since a Pope of Rome sent his blessing to a Protestant bishop of England; and when the bishop of Rochester, who is an evangelical of the evangelicals, read among the news from Rome in a daily paper recently that the sovereign pontiff had so honored him, he must have rubbed his eyes. The surprising event had the simplest of explanations. His lordship has only one son, who is also a convert to the Catholic church; and him the holy father received in private audience on the last day of last month. The pope received Mr. Thorold with that singular grace and kindness for which he is so well known, and at his special request gave Mr. Thorold a special benediction for his father.

According to the Propaganda in Rome, there are 218,000,000 Catholics in the world.