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The Charlottetown Herald

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—BY—

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R. E. MORAN J. M. SULLIVAN.

Calendar for May, 1894.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 5th day, 10h. 29.0m. a. m, S.E
First Quarter, 12th day, 2h 8.8m a. m. E.
Full Moon, 19th day, 6h 30.4m. noon.
Last Quarter, 27th day, 3h 51 9m.p m, N.E

M	Day of Week	Sun rises	Sun sets	The Moon's Rises	The Moon's Sets	High Water Ch'town
		h m	h m	morn	after'n	after'n
1	Tues	4 51	7 3	3 2	2 24	8 0
2	Wed	49	5	3 19	3 43	8 44
3	Thur	48	6	3 36	4 59	9 24
4	Fri	46	7	3 50	6 10	10 3
5	Sat	45	8	4 13	7 41	10 42
6	Sun	43	10	4 43	9 6	11 26
7	Mon	42	11	5 23	10 31	morn
8	Tues	40	12	6 22	11 41	0 11
9	Wed	39	13	7 35	morn	1 0
10	Thur	38	15	8 57	0 40	1 53
11	Fri	37	16	10 20	1 18	2 52
12	Sat	36	17	11 40	1 47	4 3
13	Sun	34	18	aft 56	2 10	5 20
14	Mon	33	19	2 12	2 28	6 23
15	Tues	32	20	3 23	2 43	7 35
16	Wed	31	22	4 26	3 0	8 24
17	Thur	29	23	5 45	3 17	9 5
18	Fri	28	24	6 57	3 36	9 44
19	Sat	27	25	8 8	3 59	10 22
20	Sun	26	26	9 11	4 27	10 58
21	Mon	25	27	10 10	5 5	11 35
22	Tues	24	29	10 59	5 51	aft 12
23	Wed	23	30	11 37	6 45	0 52
24	Thur	22	31	morn	7 47	1 22
25	Fri	21	32	0 7	8 53	2 15
26	Sat	21	33	0 30	10 1	3 1
27	Sun	20	34	0 49	11 9	3 56
28	Mon	20	35	1 6	aft 16	4 57
29	Tues	19	36	1 22	1 24	6 6
30	Wed	18	37	1 37	2 30	7 8
31	Thur	4 18	7 39	2 14	3 31	8 4

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CAN'T afford a large space. We sell at small profits we can't squander time, space or money. But we sell the cheapest custom made clothing on P. E. I Call and see us, for Hats, Ties, Shirts and Suits, overcoats or pants.

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Jan. 21, 1 893.—1y

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N 9, 1892—1y

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AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

Forty Winks for Insomnia.

"I have a new remedy for insomnia", said the nervous member as he entered the club rooms.

"If it is good, tell us about it."

"It is very simple. Just go to bed and take the most comfortable position for sleeping. Then slowly open and close your eyes. If, after forty winks, you are not asleep then try forty more. The great difficulty with victims of insomnia is that they almost always fall to thinking of the events of the day. This may be prevented by persistent counting, but that is itself a mental effort and wakes one up. Not so, however, with winking. I defy any of you to think of anything else while you are engaged in this simple exercise."—Utica Observer."

Bullet-Proof Cloth.

BERLIN, May 13.—The German officials have at last taken official and interesting notice of the alleged bullet proof cloth invented by Herr Dowe, the Mannheim tailor, and have given their opinion that there is a good deal in the invention after all. Hitherto the military experts have, through the many months Herr Dowe has been publicly exhibiting and experimenting with his coat, refused to take any stock whatever in it.

The poor tailor was in despair. He finally decided, all other efforts having failed, to make an experiment anyway. He succeeded in inducing a number of friends to witness the test, and some three weeks ago it was made. First of all, a number of bullets were fired from rifles at a block of oak, and they penetrated the wood easily and deeply. Then the oak block was covered with some of the bullet proof cloth, and several bullets fired into it. Some of the bullets glanced off the cloth and others stuck fast in it, but the wood beneath was not even marked. Then Dowe donned a cuirass made of the cloth, and one of his friends fired point blank at Herr Dowe with the same rifle used for the previous experiment, loaded with a similar cartridge. It was an impressive and anxious moment, but as the report died away and the smoke lifted Herr Dowe was seen standing erect, and smiling, and he said: "I feel nothing." The bullet had struck the cloth and fallen to the floor. Several more bullets were fired at the inventor, some of which stuck fast in the cloth.

But he declared he felt no inconvenience whatever. Afterwards a horse was covered with a blanket of the cloth and a fusilade of bullets peppered against his sides. The horse looked up with surprise as the bullets struck the blanket, but as soon as the firing stopped he calmly went on munching hay. A few days ago Herr Dowe's reward came and he was invited to show his invention to a committee of military experts representing the government. The committee was made of twenty officers, representing the war ministry, the general staff, the artillery and the engineers, and included the president of the rifle testing committee. The experiment resulted most satisfactorily and the officers complimented Dowe on his invention.

Delmar Zeitler, a thirteen-year-old lad of Chicago, is a recognized electrical expert, and has already invented 25 successful electrical apparatuses.

The Murphy's Lead the List.

AN INTERESTING PARLIAMENTARY REPORT UPON IRISH SURNAMES.

A special Parliamentary report on surnames in Ireland, with notes as to numerical strength, derivation, etymology and distribution," has recently been issued under the direction of Robert E. Matheson, B. L., assistant registrar general. The Dublin Freeman's Journal, commenting on the volume, says: "Mr. Matheson has done his work admirably, and has laid students of Irish nomenclature—a subject, by the way, of deep and varied interest—under a genuine debt of gratitude to him for the valuable results of his zeal and labor.

"By means of family nomenclature," as he very justly says, "much light can be thrown on the early employments and customs of a people, as well as the sources from which they have sprung. In fact, the history of our country lies enshrined in its surnames; and on our shop fronts and in our graveyards may be found side by side the names of the descendants of the Milesian prince, of the Scandinavian viking and of the Norman knight." Mr. Matheson's researches in this subject are already favorably known to the public through his work, published in 1890, entitled "Varieties and Synonyms of Surnames and Christian Names in Ireland."

THOSE HEADING THE LIST.

The opening chapter of the present report, passing over some interesting introductory remarks, exhibits in tabulated form the principal surnames in Ireland, contrasted with those in England and Scotland. In Ireland, as was, perhaps, to be expected, Murphy stands at the head of the list, no fewer than 62,000 persons bearing this surname. Kelly comes next with 55,900, and Sullivan third with 43,600. There are some surprises in the list. For instance, one would hardly expect to find but 8,600 persons bearing the name of "Hogan" in this country, while "Wilson" is ascribed to 16,300.

In both England and Scotland the name "Smith" occupies the first place, representing, it is estimated, in England and Wales (in the year 1853) 253,600 persons, or 13.8 per thousand of the population; and in Scotland (in the year 1863) 44,200, or 14.2 per thousand of the population. Several names among the first fifty on the Irish list appear on the lists for one or both of the other divisions of the kingdom. Thus "Smith" is fifth in Ireland and first in England and Scotland; "Murray" is eighteenth in Ireland and seventeenth in Scotland; "Moore" is twentieth in Ireland and thirty-ninth in England; "Wilson" is twenty-sixth in Ireland, eleventh in England and eighth in Scotland; "Campbell" is thirty-first in Ireland and seventh in Scotland; "Clark" (or "Clarke") is thirty-second in Ireland, ninth (taking both spellings) in England and eighteenth in Scotland; "Johnston" appears thirty-third in Ireland sixteenth in Scotland; "Hughes" appears thirty-fourth in Ireland and nineteenth in England; "Brown" is thirty-seventh in Ireland, sixth in England and third in Scotland; "Martin" is thirty-eighth in Ireland, thirty-first in England and forty-eighth in Scotland; "Thompson" (or "Thomson") is forty-second in Ireland, fifteenth in England and fourth in Scotland; "White" is fiftieth in Ireland, twenty-second in England and forty-first in Scotland.

THE DERIVATION OF SURNAMES.

One of the most interesting chapters in the report is that devoted to the derivation of surnames. Derived from almost every imaginable object—from the names of places, from trades and employments, from peculiarities, from objects in the animal and vegetable kingdoms—the variety and number of the surnames in the United Kingdom is amazing. The great bulk of the most common names in this country are undoubtedly of Celtic origin. The names of Irish clans and septs easily head Mr. Matheson's list. At the same time considerable confusion has crept into our family nomenclature through the fact that some of the English settlers took Irish names and many Irish families were compelled to adopt English surnames. By a statute of 1366 it was provided inter alia, that: "Every Englishman do use the English language and be named by an English name, leaving off entirely the manner of naming used by the Irish; and in 1465 (5 Ed. IV, cap. 3), a law was passed, enacting that every Irishman that dwells be twixt or amongst Englishmen in the counties of Dublin, Meath, Uriell and Kildare shall take to him an English surname of one town, as Sutton Chester, Trym, Skyrne, Cork, Kinsale; or color, as white, black brown; or art or science, as smith or carpenter; or office, as cook butler."

A curious practice prevails, as is well, in some parts of Ireland of using English names with their Irish translation, equivalents interchangeably. "On visiting the Isle of Man," writes Mr. Matheson, "I was much struck by the peculiar forms many names had assumed there differing from those found in Ireland, though evidently derived from the same source. Thus the name 'Gheckas' is the Manx form of Lucas, both names being derived from the Celtic *McLucais*—son of Luke. 'Cannell,' a name peculiar to the Isle of Man, is derived from the Celtic MacConaill—son of Conall. The Irish modern form is M'Connell. 'Kermode', another Manx name, is contracted from the Celtic name MacDiarmid, son of Diarmid—Irish modern form M'Dermott. 'Mylchreest' is derived from the Celtic MacGiollChriosd—the son of the servant of Christ. The modern Irish form is Gilchrist. Many other instances could be adduced."

ANCIENT CELTIC FAMILIES.

A list is given in another chapter showing the principal ancient Celtic families, with the counties in which they were located, by comparison of which with another table in the report it can be seen how far these families are at present represented in the localities formerly inhabited by them and in the country at large. Some Celtic names have spread all over Ireland, such as "Murphy," "Kelly," "Kennedy," "Maguire," "Quinn," etc. Some of these families have disappeared or have migrated to another part of the country, or their names have become so altered in process of time as to be incapable of indentification. In many cases, however, descendants of the ancient families are still domiciled in the same tracts as their forefathers, such as the MacCabes, MacCarthys, MacMahons, MacDermotts, etc.

Mr. Matheson gives the principal Danish, Anglo-Norman, Anglo-Saxon, Cornish and Welsh names found in Ireland. There is a notice of the remarkable colony in the baronies of Forth and Bargy, County Wexford, to which Right Rev. Dr. Russell and other writers have drawn attention. Particulars are afforded regarding the Huguenot settlement at Portarlington and the German Palatinate colony in County Limerick, also of the recent immigration of Russian Jews. Another chapter shows the local distribution of surnames in provinces and counties, from which it appears that though the name "Murphy is the most numerous in the country at large, it does not occupy the leading place in many of the counties. The report concludes with a table showing the surnames in Ireland, having five entries and upwards in the birth indexes of 1890, together with the number in each registration province and the registration counties in which these names are principally found, arranged according to the number of the names in each.

The Pope's Household

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE PERSONAGES OF WHOM IT CONSISTS.

To enquiring friends we have to state that the Pope's household consists of a number of charges, ecclesiastical, civil, and military, not very well known to the general public, but whose origin is ancient and which have been kept up through the vicissitudes of the church like the church itself. The ecclesiastical charges are those of the Cardinal palatine, and the prelate palatine, and the intimate Chamberlain. The civil dignities are those of Prince Assistant, the Marshal of the Holy Roman Church, and Guard of the Cloak and Sword. The latter fulfil the following functions: Grand Master of the Saint Hospice, Grand Marshal of the Court, Grand Equerry and Superintendent-General of Posts. The military dignities are those of Commandants of the Noble Guard. Each different administration of the Vatican has a sufficiently numerous staff. For instance, there is an Inspector of fine arts, a director of medical services, even a judge with magisterial functions, and to execute them the Pontifical gendarmerie. Some of the dignitaries are exclusively Italian; others are extended to foreigners, especially the title of Chamberlain of the Cloak and Sword. These latter must not be confounded with the Private Chamberlains, who are laymen, discharging the same offices toward the Holy Father as gentlemen of the bedchamber with the distinctive characteristic of the sovereigns in whose service they are engaged. The Private Chamberlains of the Cloak and Sword are of three categories first, supernumerary, who are only four, and must be Italian; next, the supernumerary; and lastly, the honorary.—"London Universe."

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Catholic Notes.

The expenses of the Catholic educational exhibit at the World's Fair were $972,597 and the receipts $861,801. The deficit has been paid by the Archbishop of Chicago.

In Nuremburg, an old stronghold of Lutheranism, the Catholics have received permission from the Protestant magistrate to hold a procession on Corpus Christi. This has not occurred since 1524.

At Verona, Italy, a priest entered the office of the treasury and handed the Intendant of Finance 3000 lire sent by the Bishop of Vicenza to be restored to the government. This large sum was forwarded to his Lordship by a penitent, whose restitution is covered by the seal of confession.

Speaking of the Sisters of St. Joseph, the Governor of South Australia recently said: "They could not help admiring the self-sacrifice, the philanthropy, and the piety of the good Sisters of St. Joseph. They could see them in the houses of the poor feeding and clothing the wretched. They could see them in the gaols and the abodes of vice striving to raise the fallen and save the lost.

Berlin and its suburbs have a Catholic population of 176,000, in a total population of nearly two millions. There are in the city for the care of all these souls twenty-nine secular priests and seven Dominicans, who attend four churches, properly so called, and seventeen chapels, the greater number of which are small. Besides the want of churches, the Catholics are generally poor.

It makes a Catholic proud of his religion to think that in Europe, Asia, Africa, America or Oceanica, wherever there is a Catholic Church the same doctrine is preached, the same Sacraments are administered, the same devotions are practiced. In faith and morals and worship, we are one. This is no merit of ours but the grace of God, a standing miracle of the power of Christ and the presence of the Holy Ghost.

The official report of the German Reichstag states that one hundred and thirty-nine members of that body are Catholics, of whom ninety-five are members of the Centre or Catholic party. The Poles, Alsatians and other Catholics who do not belong to the Centre party are nevertheless a unit in demanding the liberty of the Church and the repeal of the last vestige of the persecuting laws of the Kulturkampf There is a German P. P. A. in the form of an "Evangelical Union," so-called, but it is powerless to ostracize Catholics.

The number of "Rome's recruits," as converts to Catholicity are called in England, goes on increasing in that country from year to year. In the course of an address delivered at the last meeting of the Manchester branch of the Catholic Truth Society, the Bishop of Salford stated that this year there had already been received into the Church more non-Catholics than had ever been received in the same time since England was lost to the faith. Last year there were nine hundred conversions in the diocese of Salford alone. During the great mission given in London in February last five hundred persons were added to the Church, and a large number of converts are at present under instruction. While the majority of these came from the Church of England, the dissenting bodies furnish also their share. To offset these gains, however, there is not a little leakage from the Church, especially in large cities where faith and morals are exposed to so many dangers.

Boston was scourged by a big blaze on the afternoon of the 15th. The fire resulted in the largest in the city since Thanksgiving, 1889, burning over a greater area than any since the memorable one of 1872. It was started by some Roxbury small boys, who set fire in shavings and loose pieces of wood under seats in the baseball grounds. The Boston and Baltimore teams were engaged in a league game at the time before 5,500 spectators, but had to clear out when about to start the fourth innings. Over 30 acres of territory were devastated, 164 spacious and 13 brick buildings going up in smoke. Over 1,500 were rendered homeless. Many were injured, some being seriously burned. The loss is placed at upwards of $1,500,000.

From all Quarters.

There is a naturalized Chinaman in Meridan, Conn., who is a veteran of the war for the Union. But his greatest distinction lies in the fact that he has never applied for a pension because he lost his "pigtail."

All the United States Senators from the States south of the Potomac served in the Confederate armies except Irby, of South Carolina, and Blanchard, of Lousiana, who were too young then for military service.

"A crank" says the New York Sun, "is anybody who does not agree with you. If you don't agree with him that doesn't make you a crank, however. A crank is always on the other side."

The advantage of this definition is that it doesn't hurt anybody's feelings, as no one is ever—or hardly ever—on the "other side."

Prof. Falb, the Vienna meteorologist, who correctly predicted recent earthquakes, says a tidal wave will sweep along our side of the Atlantic coast in July. Singularly enough, the premises upon which his recent seismic conclusions were based—the attractive influence of the sun and moon in forming a tide in the fluid interior of the earth, are pronounced by scientific men to be utterly untenable. But so long as he can hit it as accurately as he did about the Grecian earthquakes he needn't mind a little thing like that.

Moy Hoe, a Chinaman whose headquarters are at San Francisco, has one of the most curious contracts of any existing in the United States. He is employed by the Chinese companies at the Golden Gate to seek out and gather together the bones of his deceased countrymen for shipment back to China. In carrying out his duties he travels incessantly from one extremity of the United States to the other. He has collected the bones of thousands of Chinamen.

Dr. Conan Doyle, the popular novelist, is the nephew of the celebrated Richard Doyle, who resigned his position on the London Punch on account of that journal's illiberal attitude towards Cardinal Wiseman at the time he was made Archbishop of Westminster. It is to be regretted that the novelist has not manifested that ardent concern for the Catholic faith which impelled his illustrious uncle to throw fortune to the winds rather than countenance an insult to the faith of his fathers.

The famous Italian Capuchin Father Pietro di Posteria, had an arm blown off by the explosion of a gun, but succeeded in replacing it by a piece of mechanism so ingenious that he is enabled still to minister at divine service by permission of the Holy Father. All the ordinary movements can be performed by the artificial limb. The Pope required the fact of his capacity to use his artificial left arm without danger to the sacred vessels to be certified by two ecclesiastics before liberty would be given to the injured priest to officiate. He is now residing at Rome.

The new Bishop of Nashville, Dr. Thomas S. Byrne, is a shining example of what a boy who is earnest in performing his duties can do. He was left without a father before he was a year old, and at the early age of twelve he was compelled to leave school and earn his own living. He learned the trade of a machinist, but the determination to become a learned man was always in his mind. He not only supported himself by his trade, but he saved up some money to be applied to his education. At the age of eighteen he entered the preparatory seminary at Bardstown, Ky. In his studies for the priesthood he was as successful as in his labors for his daily bread. To-day he is one of the most learned priests of the Catholic Church.

A Boy's Essay on Breath.

"Breath is made of air. We breathe always with our lungs, and sometimes with our livers, except at night, when our breath keeps life going through our noses while we are asleep. If it wasn't for our breath we should die whenever we slept. Boys that stay in a room all day should not breathe; they should wait till they get out doors. For a lot of boys staying in a room make carbonicide; and carbonicide is more poisonous than mad dogs, though not just the same way. It does not bite, but that's no matter as long as it kills you."—Bill Nye.