The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1894 Vol. XXIII. No. 55

Calendar for November, 1894.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 5th day, 11h 3.4m a.m. N.E.
Full Moon, 13th day, 3h 36.2m. a mS W.
Last Quarter, 19th day, 10h 55 7m.p m, N.E
New Moon, 27th day, 4h. 7.8m. a m N. E.

D M	Day of Week	Sun rises	Sun Sets	The Moon Rises	The Moon Sets	High Water Ch'town
		h m	h m			
1	Thur	6 47	4 40	11 28	6 38	morn 1 0
2	Fri	49	39	aft 3	7 49	1 44
3	Sat	50	37	0 18	8 18	2 32
4	Sun	52	36	1 15	9 57	3 25
5	Mon	53	35	1 38	11 5	4 28
6	Tues	54	33	1 57	morn	5 34
7	Wed	55	32	2 14	0 12	6 38
8	Thur	56	30	2 29	1 18	7 35
9	Fri	58	29	2 43	2 26	8 22
10	Sat	7 0	28	2 58	3 35	9 8
11	Sun	2	27	3 17	4 47	9 44
12	Mon	3	25	3 43	6 4	10 24
13	Tues	5	24	4 10	7 19	11 6
14	Wed	7	23	4 53	8 47	11 51
15	Thur	8	22	5 56	10 7	aft 38
16	Fri	9	21	7 8	11 12	1 38
17	Sat	10	20	8 31	aft 7	2 23
18	Sun	12	19	9 56	0 44	3 21
19	Mon	13	18	11 17	1 11	4 36
20	Tues	14	18	morn	1 32	5 47
21	Wed	16	17	0 35	1 50	6 59
22	Thur	17	16	1 49	2 8	7 56
23	Fri	19	15	3 4	2 24	8 43
24	Sat	20	14	4 17	2 43	9 25
25	Sun	21	13	5 32	3 3	10 6
26	Mon	23	13	6 46	3 30	10 45
27	Tues	24	12	7 57	4 4	11 25
28	Wed	25	11	9 2	4 46	morn
29	Thur	26	11	9 56	5 39	0 4
30	Fri	7 28	4 10	10 40	6 39	0 43

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Stenographer, Charlottetown
June 4th, 1894—tf

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N 9, 1892—1y

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Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Jan. 21, 1893.—1y

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Two or Three Dollars

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Oct. 10—1894.

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Rec. Secy.—John B. Strong.

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JUST RECEIVED:
450 Barrels Flour,
200 Kegs Nails—*Prices away down*
10 Tons Iron, all sizes.
2000 Mackerel Barrels,
1000 Bags Salt,
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25 Puncheons Molasses,
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A full line of English and Canadian Dry Goods, Readymade Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Shelf Hardware, Agricultural Implements and Haying Tools.

Call and get prices and satisfy yourselves that we sell *good goods* at lower prices than you can buy elsewhere.

Highest price paid in cash for mackerel.

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Souris, July 25th, 1894.

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aug29—1894

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Old Sydney Mines Round & Slack
Acadia " "
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QUEEN'S WHARF.
Charlottetown, Oct. 10th, 1894.

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The Royal Ins. Co. of Liverpool,
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Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, does more to cure Consumption than any other known remedy. It is for all Affections of Throat and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Wasting. *Pamphlet free.* Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

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Never troubles people who have one of our Stoves in the house, because his Icy Majesty learned long ago that they were fatal to his existence.

He will soon be here in fact his coming presence is already perceptible.

Are you prepared? If so, well. If not, take heed. Our stock is complete. Our prices defy competition.

DODD & ROGERS.

IF YOU FEEL TIRED EASILY OR SUFFER FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION IN ANY OF ITS MANY FORMS, SUCH AS LOSS OF MEMORY, WEAKNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, LASSITUDE, NERVOUS HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE, GENERAL DEBILITY, NERVOUSNESS, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA, OR ANY NERVOUS DISORDER; TAKE HAWKER'S NERVE & STOMACH TONIC. IT WILL CURE YOU. IT SUPPLIES, TO THE SYSTEM, THE NECESSARY CONSTITUENTS TO FORM NEW RICH BLOOD, AND TO RENEW AND REINFORCE THE WEAKENED NERVE TISSUES. IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE WEAK, NERVOUS AND DELICATE CONSTITUTION OF FEMALES, AND TO THE EXHAUSTION PRODUCED BY CONSTANT BRAIN WORK. IT HAS MOST WONDERFUL RESTORATIVE POWERS, AND MAKES THE WEAK AND NERVOUS, STRONG AND VIGOROUS. TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED.

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Father Marquette, the distinguished Jesuit who discovered and explored the Mississippi River in 1673 is to be represented in Statuary Hall, Washington. The statue is to be placed there by the State of Wisconsin, which in thus honoring the heroic missionary and explorer will do herself lasting honor. We have not yet heard what the A P A. is going to do with the matter.—Casket]

That the case of Father Damien, the heroic leper priest of Molokai, was not an isolated case of personal heroism from which no conclusions regarding the charity and zeal for souls of the respective churches could justly be drawn, is proved by many facts. The place he left did not remain vacant; even before his death it had been filled by others. And just now it is announced that Mgr. Wolfing, Bishop of Dutch Guiana, during a visit to Holland, applied for some nuns to care for the lepers of whom there are many under his charge. *He* wanted six; but he had no sooner asked for them than ninety volunteered for the service. Which of the sects can show such a record?—Casket.

During his recent visit to Rome Senor Castelar, the distinguished Spanish statesman; had an interview with the Holy Father. He thus gives his impressions of Pope Leo:

"I was marvelously surprised at the facility and clearness of mind His Holiness brought to bear on the discussion of al subjects. His vivacity of language is extraordinary; thank God, he is in excellent health and vigor. I have conversed with many statesmen from Thiers to Gladstone, but I have rare'y encountered such freshness of expression and such soundness of judgment. He is full of spirit, interesting himself in everything and everybody, and his eloquence is simply wonderful. I am persuaded, if the Pope were a public speaker, his power of eloquence would draw immense crowds to listen to him.

Some twenty-two years ago Mr. J. A. Froude visited the United States and gave a series of lectures on the relations between England and Ireland. The celebrated Irish Dominican, Father Tom Burke, who happened to be in the country at the time, was induced to undertake the refutation of Mr. Froude's slanderous charges against his country and creed, with what result may be gathered from the following paragraph which is clipped from a recent issue of the Rochester *Post-Express*:

"He answered Froude in a series of lectures, and much to the surprise of the American public, the Irish priest, who was comparatively unknown on this side of the sea, utterly routed the celebrated historian. That he should surpass Froude as an orator was to be expected, for the historian had a poor voice, an intonation very difficult to follow and an unimpressive manner, while Father Tom Burke was practical in every resource of the art of eloquence, had a voice whose tone was like a strain of noble music a face clearly cut in lines of strength and beauty, and a tall graceful figure, which his Dominican robes threw out in statuesque power. What few anticipated was that the priest should convict the historian of ignorance of his theme, of mis-statement of facts and of a pernicious political philosophy, and yet on all these points he was triumphant."

A MARTYR
—TO—
INDIGESTION

Cured by Using
Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Words of Comfort to All who Suffer from Dyspepsia.

"For years, I was a martyr to indigestion, and had about given up all hope of ever finding relief, as the complaint only seemed to grow worse instead of better, under ordinary treatment. At last, I was induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and I hereby testify that after using only three bottles, I was cured. I can, therefore, confidently recommend this medicine to all similarly afflicted."—FRANKLIN BECK, Avoca, Ia.

"I am personally acquainted with Mr. Beck and believe any statement he may make to be true."—W. J. MAXWELL, Druggist and Pharmacist, Avoca, Ia.

"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for general debility and, as a blood-purifier, find it does exactly as is claimed for it."—S. J. ADAMS, Ezzell, Texas.

Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla
Admitted for Exhibition
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

Interesting News from the Old World.

(Paris Correspondence of the Philadelphia Catholic Times, Oct 27.)

Signor Crispi has been distinguishing himself of late for three measures of repression, drastic even from one of his well known arbitrary and overbearing character. He has with the stroke of the pen (1) shut up all the socialist associations in the Kingdom, (2) confiscated the institution for catechumens (3) and expelled Mgr. Bœglin, editor of the *Nouveau Moniteur de Rome*. But mere repression is not statemanship, as the Italian Premier will shortly find to his cost. The socialist idea, wrongly conceived, as it too often is, condemnable for its frequent alliance with anarchy, disorder and irreligion, is nevertheless a strong and a growing force in modern life. Although the socialism of Karl Marx and Benoit Malon deserves no support from Christian men, there is the socialism of Pope Leo and Archbishop Ireland, which cannot be, and will not be thrust aside Whilst admitting freely that the Itallian progressists are for the most part indentified with the forces of lawlessness, there is a tremendous grievance underlying their movement. Bad government, grinding taxes, unjust administration of law, tyrannical treatment of labor, these are but some of the evils inflicted on the suffering people of Italy. If Signor Crispi thinks he can dispel danger by burying, ostrich-like, his head in the sand, he is hugely mistaken. If popular discontent is to be driven back on itself, then public association will deteriorate into a vast network of secret societies and government will encounter an enemy more terrible than before; because unseen. It is not surprising that this act of Crispi's is viewed with profound misgiving by politicians and press organs of his following, who whilst admitting the gravity of the evil, doubt very much the wisdom of the remedy.

A STATESMAN'S LAWLESSNESS.

With regard to the suppresion of the institute of catechumens and the expulsion of Mgr. Bœglin these acts form a distinct breach of the law of guarantees. The institute was a charitable foundation of the Popes, affording hospitality and refuge to Jews and unbelievers about to be received into the Church. It is under Papal jurisdiction, and in no sense could it be regarded as State property, Signor Crispi, probably desirous of wiping out the effect of his famous Naples speech and of showing his Satanic majesty Grand Master Lemmi that he was still his loyal subject, calmly confiscates the whole without "by your leave" or thought of compensation. However, this is a small matter in comparison with the expulsion of Mgr. Bœglin. The *Nouveau Moniteur de Rome* is a Catholic organ, favored by the Pope and devoted to the interests of the Holy See. The expelled prelate enjoyed the confidence of the Vatican, and in his hands the paper wielded considerable influence A short while ago the Abbe Montennis was escorted to the frontier for some articles he published in *Nouveau Moniteur*. Probably the government thought that this would be a crushing blow, but it was not. The paper continued its issue with as much brilliancy as before. Suddenly, without rhyme or reason the police proceeded to Mgr. Bœglin's residence in the Via Sistina and after searching the premises and seizing all documents and private correspondence, bade the prelate accompany them to the Questura. All this happened at midnight.

After a rigid examination by the Magistrate the Monsignor, with his purple cassock, was consigned to the ordinary prison cell, in company with the thieves and rogues under detention, to pass the night. The following day he is summarily ordered out of the Kingdom, placed in a wretched third-class compartment of a slow train—only those who have traveled in Italy know the misery of it all—and taken to the frontier, escorted by two carabinieri. People are asking what would be the motive for so impudent and violent aggression of the liberty of the subject, so flagrant a breach of the law of guarantees? Needless to say, indignation is general, and the affair has already been taken up by the whole press of Europe. At Rome it is thought that the incident is one of revenge on the part of Crispi for the cold disdain with which his wily so-called "conversion" was received by the Vatican. The Italian statesman is a proud, overbearing man who cannot bear the humiliation of being seen through and laughed at for his pains.

Probably the more correct view of the situation is that the blow is aimed at France. The bitter feeling between the two Latin nations shows no signs of diminution, notwithstanding soft words occasionaly The Italian government all along regards with an evil eye any extension of French influence. If it were possible, Signor Crispi would be delighted to treat the French Cardinal Langenieux as he has treated the French Mgr. Bœglin, for the conferences on reunion now being held at the Vatican are viewed with the utmost disfavor for the share in them taken by the Archbishop of Rheims. The Abbe Montennis, Mgr. Bœglin and the Cardinal are looked upon as so many emissaries of the French Government, and on this account the recent expulsions may probably be explained.

FRANCE'S FEAR OF A GERMAN CZARINA.

It is stated that the Czar extracted a promise from his future successor that in great political questions he will follow the directions of the Grand Duke Michael, President of the Council of the Empire, *M.* de Bunge, President of the Ministerial Cabinet, and M. Pobiedonoszef, Procurator General of the Holy Synod. From the French point of view the marriage of the Czarewitch with *P*rincess Alix of Hesse is regarded as likely to lead to serious consequences. Without speaking of possible divergencies between the Dowager Empress and the New Czarina, it is known that the young Prince did not desire the union, notwithstanding the excellent qualities of the bride-elect. In marrying her, the Czarewitch is acting in obedience to his dying father. His own predelictions were towards Princess Helene, daughter of the late Comte de Paris, who, however, as a good Catholic, refused to change her religion. The fears expressed freely here that a German Czarina will probably seriously effect the present happy relations between France and Russia would seem to be legitimate.

EUROPE AND BELGIUM.

The second ballots in Belgium have given, as by this time you are aware, a magnificient victory to the Catholic party, who number 104 members in the *P*opular Chamber out of a total representation of 152. The Opposition consists of 48 members only, 16 of the old Liberal party and 32 Socialists; the Catholics therefore form a majority of 56 against both forces combined. In the Senate there are 56 Catholics against 24 Liberals. M. de Burlet, the Premier, unfortunately lost his seat at Nivelles, although only by a very few votes. Unless this difficulty be got over, it is probable that M. de Beernaert will return to power, in which case a bill will doubtless be introduced into Parliament to secure representation of minorities. This is the burning question of the day and may bring about a serious split in the Catholic party, whose danger is too much good fortune. The disedifying struggle at Alost between M. Woeste, the veteran Catholic leader, and the millitant Abbe Daens was due to divergencies of opinion on the subject of minority representation. The smash-up of the Liberal party is absolute. Not a single leader has been returned, although M. Frere-Orban deserves honorable mention for refusing to fight with Socialist help. M Bara, the millionaire lawyer of Tourney, lost his seat by 1,500 votes, although for years past he had looked upon that old city as his own peculiar possession. Seeing that this gentleman is a notorious and rabid atheist, his absence from the Chamber of Deputies will clear the atmosphere. Not a single member of the government which from 1879 to 1884 made so bitter an onslaught on the Church has secured his seat, notwithstanding Social support in the second ballots. Brussels is now entirely represented by Catholic Deputies. The four Flemish provinces of East and West Flanderr, Limburgh and Antwerp have followed the same example. *B*rabant gives 25 of its seats to the Catholics and only three to the Liberals

At Namur the Catholics lost ground a bit, owing to the slightly reactionary character of their political programme. The work of the, incoming government is clearly defined—legislatoin for the masses whose claims have been too long ignored. In these elections 400,000 votes of the people have been given to socialism, and the movement is growing. By wise government the Catholic party should be able to stem the torrent or divert it into a safe channel. The socialists are both numerous and daring. Only the other day M. Anseele, the socialist leader returned for Liege by 65,000 votes, declared that the real enemy of socialist progress was the priest. "So long as there is a priest on earth universal sufferage will be enslaved. To destroy capital one thing above all is necessary—you must strike down the priest." The collectivist propaganda is spread all over Europe. The triumph of the cause of Belgium is not confined to the limits of that industrious little kingdom, but it is felt and participated in by the brethern without. France feels the danger of the contract between the mining districts of the North with the Belgian territory adjoining. The illness of the Czar and the consequent absence of his strong hand gave a fresh impulse to the Nihilist movement in Russia In Italy Crisp has declared war to the knife against socialism, his policy of total repression being regarded with much anxiety and dread. In switzerland active measures with regard to socialists and anarchists have been forced on the cantons, whilst in Germany the growth of socialism and the increasing license of its followers is looked upon as the real cause of the downfall of Chancellor Von Caprivi. The Emperor thinks too much kindness has been shown them, and that the time has come for stern and unflinching measures

SPANISH PROGRESS.

The Spanish Congress at Tarragona concluded its labors on Sunday last, the results being very satisfactory. The social question was discussed and resolutions adopted on lines identical with the Christian socialist movement in France and America. The fact that in every nation the laboring classes are suffering from the same grievance is proof of the widespread nature of social evils and of the wisdom of combined Catholic action. Who knows whether in the wisdom of God an Ecumenical Council called together to regenerate social life may not be in the orders of things in the near future? In the meanwhile the Church is presided over by an eagle-eyed Pontiff, a spiritual generalissimo at least the equal of an Alexander, a Hannibal or a Napoleon in power of strategy and emyloyment of forces. Following his directions the good work is going on in every land, and Rome, whose Pontiff a hundred years ago was dragged in sorrow and humiliation a prisoner to Fontainebleau, bids fair at the close of this century to be universally recognized not only as mistress of the human race, but the emancipatress of mankind.

The Congress was closed by the Cardinal of Seville, who announced that the next Catholic reunion would take place at Burgos in 1896. High Mass was sung in the Cathedral by Mgr. Cretoni, the Papal Nuncio. In the evening the whole city was en fete and a grand procession took place, including the civil, military and municipal authorities. General Weyler, Commander-in-Chief of the Army Corps of Catolonia, himself carried the principal banner of the Congress. It is generally recognized that the Spanish people are absolutely united not only in dogmatic faith, but on, the fundamental points in connection with the social question. In a word, they have a fixed programme.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Prof. Zahm in Rome.

(Roman Correspondence of the Philadelphia Catholic Times, Oct. 27.)

The Rev. J. A. Zahm, C. S. C., Professor of Physics at Notre Dame University, has been favored with a special private audience by Pope Leo. It was special in every sense of the word. After the brilliant part played at the Catholic Scientific Congress of Brussels, Father Zahm, coming to Rome on business in connection with the congress and scientific study, was desirous of crowning his visit to Europe with the honour of a papal audience. The wish of the illustrious scientist was not destined to remain unfulfilled. However pressing the calls upon the Pope's time, Father Zahm's work as a Catholic scientist was too much in harmony with the views of his Holiness for any such desire of his to pass unfulfilled.

At noon on Tuesday, October 16, Father Zahm received intimation that his audience was fixed for half-past five o'clock that afternoon. One can never be too early for certain good things. Father Zahm reached the papal ante-chambers at a quarter past five. In the ordinary course of things one expects a sovereign to be late rather than early. It was just the contrary in this case. When the Holy Father was informed that Father Zahm was waiting in the ante-camera, he ordered him to be admitted at once. Father Zahm may well have felt abashed at this signal mark of honor, a feeling which must have been increased when the Pontiff received him with an enthusiastic welcome, not allowing him to kiss his foot, but offered him his hand.

THE INTERVIEW DESCRIBED.

Speaking of the audience, Professor Zahm says:

"The audience lasted over half an hour. I cannot say how much it was. It could not have been better. The august Pontiff was most gracious and in perfect health and spirits, more so it seemed to me than at his sacredotal jubilee, seven years ago, when I saw him for the first time. His excellent health gives ground for the best hopes. It is impossible for me to express my gratitude edequately, just as it is impossible for me to say how gratifying I found the extraordinary kindness he lavished upon me. He spoke of my work with flattering condescension, expressing his satisfaction with my efforts and his hope for their successful continuance. I then presented him with the text of my paper read at the Brussels Congress, printed in the original French and bound in white silk, with the Pontifical arms on the cover. He said he would read it attentively, and he was seen turning over the pages when I left the room.

"*He* asked me if I had visited the Vatican Observatory, and when I said I had he asked me how I liked it. I told him it was one of the very finest and best equipped I had ever seen, though I had visited very many, including the celebrated Lick Observatory of Mount Hamilton, California. He was very pleased to hear this, and went on to speak of Father Denza, the director of the Vatican Observatory, and spoke to me with much pleasure of the success of Father Denza's work, especially in the important part taken up by the Vatican observatory in the international scheme of photographing the heavens.

HE SPEAKS OF AMERICA.

"Then he began to speak about America. I told the Pontiff how much he was esteemed there and that even Protestants looked to him for light and instanced the success of his encyclical on the labor question. 'Ab, yes, he said, 'that is a very vital social question. There are still some difficulties to be solved, but we may hope for their satisfactory solution in God's time.' Then he spoke with utmost expansion of heart: 'I love Americans and I am always glad to see them.' Then he spoke affectionately of his cherished University at Washington, of the prominent members of the hierarchy and of Archbishop Satolli, mentioning the important function which he expected the Apostlic Delegation to play in the American Church. This Church, he added, was a prominent bulwark of Christianity."

Father Zahm left Rome for Paris after which he set out for the United States in company with the Rev. Father Corby, the provincial of the United States Province of the Fathers of the Holy Cross. The pamphlet which he presented to the Pope is concerned with the necessity for a greater study of science in Catholic seminaries and is appearing in Spanish, French and Belgian periodicals, after having created quite a sensation at the Catholic Congress. It will be good news for the studious of America to hear that he has another work ready for print. His photographs of the Vatican observatory have been a complete success and will form the only entire collection of the kind. I may add that the question is still pendant as to whether the general of the Fathers of the Holy Cross will take up his residence in Rome or at some central house of the congregation.

The widow of Frederic Ozanam.—All who venerate the name of Frederic Ozanam—and what Catholic is there that does not?—will learn with regret of the death of his widow, who has just passed away at the age of seventy-four. Frederic Ozanam, as a writer, as a thinker, and, above all, as a worker and organizer, was one of those ideal Catholic laymen whom France has given as examples to the world, and his wife was by her virtues and zeal well fitted to be the helpmate of such a man. The daughter of M. Soulacroix, rector of the Academy of Lyons, she married Frederic Ozanam 1841 and after 12 years of a happy union became a widow. Whilst her husband lived she earnestly joined in his charitable labors, and up to the end her interest in these undertakings never ceased. She took an active part in the work of St. Vincent de Paul among the people of the Faubourgs and in furthering the Peter-pence collections. She was also an eager co-operator in the work of the Good Shepherd and the various projects of the late Cardinal Lavigerie. Madame Ozanam passed away peacefully in the arms of her daughter, her son-in-law and her grandson, leaving behind a reputation which, like that of her illustrious husband, must long stimulate to acts of faith and charity.—Exchange.