

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1898.

Vol. XXVII No 22

Calendar for May, 1898.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 6d 1h 34m.
Last Quarter, 19d 4h 36m.
New Moon, 29d 7h 58m.
First Quarter, 28d 0h 14m.

D	Day of Week.	Rise Sets	Moon Sets
1	Sunday	4 48 07	2 15
2	Monday	4 47 08	2 38
3	Tuesday	4 46 09	2 58
4	Wednesday	4 44 11	3 18
5	Thursday	4 42 12	3 44
6	Friday	4 41 14	3 42
7	Saturday	4 40 15	3 11
8	Sunday	4 38 16	10 46
9	Monday	4 37 17	11 39
10	Tuesday	4 36 18	12 00
11	Wednesday	4 34 20	0 18
12	Thursday	4 33 21	0 48
13	Friday	4 32 22	1 11
14	Saturday	4 31 23	1 30
15	Sunday	4 29 25	1 49
16	Monday	4 28 26	2 11
17	Tuesday	4 27 27	2 31
18	Wednesday	4 26 28	2 54
19	Thursday	4 25 29	3 22
20	Friday	4 24 30	3 54
21	Saturday	4 23 31	4 30
22	Sunday	4 22 32	5 04
23	Monday	4 21 33	5 54
24	Tuesday	4 20 34	6 50
25	Wednesday	4 19 35	7 54
26	Thursday	4 18 36	8 54
27	Friday	4 17 37	9 01
28	Saturday	4 16 38	9 21
29	Sunday	4 15 39	9 38
30	Monday	4 14 40	1 00
31	Tuesday	4 13 41	1 19

FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE INSURANCE.

The Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool.
The Sun Fire office of London.
The Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.
The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

Combined Assets of above Companies, \$300,000,000.

Lowest Rates. Prompt Settlements.

JOHN McBRIDEN,
Agent.

CARTER'S Seed Catalogue FOR 1898

Is sent free to all who write and mention this paper.

Address
Geo. Carter & Co.
Seedsman,
CHARLOTTETOWN.

Worth British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

—OF—
EDINBURGH AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
Total Assets, 1891, \$60,052,727.

TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Business on the most favorable terms.

This Company has been well and favorably known for its prompt payment of losses in this Island during the past thirty years.

FRED. W. HENDMAN, Agent.
Watson's Building, Queen Street
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Jan. 21, 1898—ly

A. A. McLEAN, L. L. B., O. C.
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary,
Etc., Etc.
BROWN BLOCK. MONEY TO LOAN.

LIME.

We have commenced burning, and can supply any quantity of best quality of Lime for farming and building purposes.

C. LYONS & CO.
Ch'town, May 4, 1898—1m

Watches!

Every One Timed Before Sold.

18 Size \$7.00 to \$95.00
16 Size 8.50 to 50.00
14 Size 2.50 to 35.00
6 Size 5.50 to 50.00
0 Size 4.00 to 50.00

Screw Bezel and Back, O. P.

18 Size \$6.00 to \$40.00
14 Size 8.60 to 14.00

To fill the demand for the better grade of timekeepers, we have made a special purchase of fine Watches, which we offer at lower prices than we have ever been able to sell at before.

They are regulated by the finest clock in the city, which itself is rated by actual observation with our transit instrument. By this plan we get the correct time to a second.

All Watches, except the cheapest, are fully guaranteed by us. If desired, your initials can be nicely engraved on case without extra charge.

E. W. Taylor,

Cameron Block, Ch town.

DR. CLIFT

treats CHRONIC DISEASES by the Salubrious method of persistent self-help in removing causes from the blood. Continues, intelligent treatment in person or by letter insures Minimum of suffering and Maximum of cure, possible in each case.

AVOID ATTEMPTS UNWAID.

Graduate of N. Y. University
And the NEW YORK HOSPITAL Twenty years' practice in N. Y. City. D. M. diploma registered in U. S. and Canada.

Address—Charlottetown, P. E. I. Office, Victoria Row.
Accommodations reserved for patients. References on application. March 2, '98.

JAMES H. REDDIN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

CAMERON BLOCK,
CHARLOTTETOWN.

Special attention given to Collections

MONEY TO LOAN.

JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A. LL. B.

Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

Office—London House Building.

Collecting, conveying, and all kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to loan.

THE PERFECT TEA

MONSOON TEA

THE FIRST TEA IN THE WORLD FROM THE TEA PLANT TO THE TEA CUP IN ITS NATIVE PURITY.

"Monsoon" Tea is packed under the supervision of the Tea growers, and is advertised and sold by them as a sample of the best quality of Indian and Ceylon Tea. For that reason they see that none but the very finest leaves go into Monsoon packages.

That is why "Monsoon" the perfect Tea, can be sold at the same price as inferior tea.

It is put up in sealed tins of 1/2 lb., 1 lb., and 2 lbs., and sold in three flavors at 40c., 50c., and 60c. per tin.

If your grocer does not keep it, tell him to write to **STEELE, HAYTER & CO.,** 11 and 13 Front St. East, Toronto.

FOR THE Spring Trade

We have made great preparations. We are bound that our values in all our lines shall not be equalled on P. E. Island. We have the goods. We bought them right. We are going to sell them right.

OUR LINES ARE

Ready-to-wear Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises, Dress Goods, Staple Dry Goods, Cloths, imported and home-made.

Our stock of Ready-to-Wear Clothing is the largest and best on the Island, and we are ready and willing to have you test the truth of our words when we say we give the best for the money.

We take Wool in exchange for any goods in the store, and always pay the very highest figure for it.

Remember our values this spring are better than ever.

W. D. McKAY,

Successor to McKay Woolen Co.

\$35,000.

THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS paid every year to the wage-earning people of this city by the merchant tailors, and the largest portion of it goes into the merchants who sell dry goods, carpets and furnishings, etc. What stronger claim can we put forth why you should patronize us when we can give

Better Value For Your Money

THAN YOU CAN GET ELSEWHERE.

We Advertise our Business on its own Merits. We are prepared to back it up every time.

SO COME TO US AND ORDER YOUR SUIT,

And we will be life-long friends. If there is anything in the furnishing line you cannot get elsewhere, come to us and you will never get left.

GORDON & McLELLAN,

MEN'S STYLISH OUTFITTERS, UPPER QUEEN ST.

T. A. McLean

Has great pleasure in informing the general public that he can furnish them all with

Hay Presses, THRESHING MILLS,

PLOUGHS AND PLOUGH EXTRAS,

With shares harder than ever before. And now as the hog boom has struck,

Our Improved Hog Feed Boiler

Gives the greatest satisfaction wherever used at much lower prices than ever before. Give us a call for anything you want in Steel, Iron, Brass or Wood.

Our Improved Steam Friction Hoist is winning great favor with those who use them.

Dairy Machinery always on hand and on order.

T. A. McLEAN,

Oct. 6, 1897—ly Successor to McKinnon & McLean.

St. Bartholomew's Day again.

Our readers will remember an article, on St. Bartholomew's Day, quoted by us from the Sacred Heart Review, in our issue of March 30th and our subsequent references to the question; in reply to some remarks, there sent by the Morning Organ of this City. We referred the matter to the writer in the Sacred Heart Review, and he has given his answer in that excellent publication. By the way, the editor of the Review of Reviews, who provoked the discussion, has since apologized for his unfounded and slanderous statements on this question. There is very little danger of the Morning Organ pursuing such an honorable course. This is what the Sacred Heart Review, after some introductory remarks, has to say on the matter; in its issue of the 14th inst: We do not know what edition of Guizot the Guardian consulted. We took our quotation second-hand from a work which we believed trustworthy; and in looking the matter up now we find that Guizot's "History of France," translated by R. Black, M. A., and published by Bates & Lauriat of this city, on page 384, vol. 4—the identical reference given by us—contains practically the very citation we used in our original paragraph. Our insular critic is, therefore, altogether wrong when it says that nothing pertaining or approximating to that quotation is to be found in the place indicated by us. The contrary statement in the truth. Let it be granted that Guizot quotes, in part, from Brantome. He makes that writer's words his own, nevertheless; and he uses them simply to describe the change which he himself admits came over Gregory XIII.'s opinion of St. Bartholomew's day when he learned its real character. Guizot says: "At Rome itself. . . the truth came out, and Pope Gregory was touched by it." There we have an unequivocal admission by the French Protestant historian that the Pope was deceived in the first accounts he received of St. Bartholomew's day—and it was those accounts which caused Gregory to order a Te Deum sung and a medal struck—and a fresh acknowledgment, by the same Protestant writer, that he was grieved when the truth came out. Brantome's words, which Guizot makes his own, are then used by the latter historian to describe the sorrow which the Pope experienced when the real facts in the case became known to him; but before he quotes from Brantome, Guizot himself admits that the Pope was misled by the French ambassador, whose report, as "Chambers Biographical Dictionary," page 435, states, represented the St. Bartholomew massacre "as the suppression of a Huguenot conspiracy." Guizot does even more than make Brantome's words his own. He corrects the error into which that historian fell when he attributed Gregory's lament to Pius V.—an error committed also by Sully, and of which the Guardian vainly endeavors to make much—and gives the credit of them to their real author.

These facts constitute a sufficient refutation of our Charlottetown contemporary's criticisms and an ample justification of our original assertions. The quotation which we made from Guizot appears, in virtually the form we gave it, exactly where we said it could be found; and that Protestants and historians there substantially admit that Pope Gregory, as soon as he learned the truth about St. Bartholomew's day, grieved over its occurrence. If the Guardian desires other Protestant testimony regarding the motives which caused that Pontiff to order a Te Deum, etc., on the occasion, we refer him to the "American Encyclopedia," vol. II., page 349, where he may read the following statement: "A solemn Te Deum over the affair was sung at Rome by the order of Pope Gregory XIII, but it must be borne in mind that, according to the accounts then at hand, the affair grew out of an unsuccessful conspiracy against the French government and the Catholic Church, and the Te Deum belonged to the same category with the one sung shortly before for the victory gained at Lepanto over the Turks." Then let the Guardian turn to Ruffin's "Annals of Gregory XIII," in which work the Protestant Rankes says are contained the most authentic materials for that pontiff's life, and there it will learn that at the time he ordered the Te Deum "the Pope was personally informed by the cardinal of Lorraine that King Charles, for his own security and the peace of his kingdom, had put to death the admiral (Coligny) who was the head and principal supporter of the Huguenots; and although he had thus been freed from great trouble, the Pope did not show signs of more than ordinary

gratification, as if a member of his body had been amputated by a painful operation. He returned thanks to the Divine Goodness at home, and on the following day went publicly in solemn procession from St. Mark's to the church of St. Louis." And, finally, let it remember that the London Athenaeum, whose statement is quoted in vol. 8, page 18, of the Catholic World, admitted more than a score of years ago that the common notion of St. Bartholomew's day is "one of the great historical errors which has been transmitted from teacher to be taught during a long course of years."

In conclusion, since the Guardian seems to labor under the idea that Catholics are the only persons who ever persecuted other people or committed "frightful atrocities" in past ages, we may remind its editor that Rankes, in his "History of Civilization in England," chapter I, says that "the crimes of the French Protestants were as revolting as those of the Catholics, and quite as numerous relatively to the numbers and powers of the two parties"; and that in a pamphlet on "The Massacre of St. Bartholomew," printed in Boston, in 1859, the author, a Protestant, C. O. Hazell, says on page 21: "As respects Protestant persecutions, they have been of the worst possible kind in every country in which dissenters from Rome's supremacy have attained to full power. There is something hideous in the persecutions of so many Protestants to be free from the common stain of religious organizations. History fully contradicts assertions so absurd. The blood shed by Protestants in maintenance of their several bellum facite fanes is of cosmic amount." And many similar testimonies might readily be adduced to show that Protestant annals are by no means free from infamies and iniquities greater even than St. Bartholomew's day painted in its darkest dyes.

MILBURN'S STERLING HEADACHE POWDERS are easy to take, harmless in action and sure to cure any headache in from 5 to 20 minutes.

Not a New Idea

In the interesting article entitled "The Trans-Isthmian Canal Problem," which he contributes to the current issue of Harper's Magazine, Colonel William Ludlow, U. S. A., points out that the project of cutting a canal across the Isthmus of Panama is no new idea, but simply embodies a thought which was entertained by the earliest Spanish colonists who settled in that part of the new world which Columbus discovered. In fact, as Colonel Ludlow states, the dream of discovering a direct western passage from Europe to Asia was what principally inspired the first transatlantic voyages of which we have authentic historical records; and it is a well known fact that that idea was uppermost in the mind of Columbus. In the wake of that pioneer transatlantic navigator, we are told that Spanish and Portuguese colonists and explorers followed, so that in 1536 the entire Isthmian coasts from Darien to Florida have been traversed and examined, and the Pacific littoral to the Gulf of California, with the view of discovering a direct waterway to the East. When it was found that nature had provided no such passage, the question of cutting and building a canal took shape, and as early as 1851, so Colonel Ludlow declares, three locations had been proposed to Spain as suitable places for such a work, to wit, Tehuantepec, Nicaragua and Panama. The last-named site was selected, and authorization was given for the construction thereof of the desired canal; but before the work could be begun, Spain's power began to be hampered and crippled, and the canal was delayed and finally abandoned. Colonel Ludlow, who may have written his article since the present crisis with Spain commenced to take shape and to cause all sorts of unfounded charges to be directed against that country, indulges in some hackneyed references to Spanish misrule and tyranny in Central America; but he also admits that the bulk of the buccaners who committed so many atrocities down there, years ago, were English adventurers. These references, however, do not cause him to lose sight of the fact, admission of which is frankly made, that the cutting of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama is no modern idea, but was a plan projected by the earliest Spanish colonists, and one which, but for certain untoward events, would doubtless have been successfully carried out more than three hundred years ago by them.—Sacred Heart Review.

Mexican Raffle Take.

About a month ago reference was made in these columns to a statement which appeared originally in the Christian Endeavor World and afterwards received wide circulation in the Protestant press regarding an alleged "raffle for the souls in purgatory" conducted by the priests in charge of a church in Mexico. The Christian Endeavor World's authority for the publication was "Rev. Francis Borton, a missionary in Puebla, Mexico is a big place and the churches and clergymen there have names, but the Rev. Mr. Borton has a poor memory for such things, and a church in Mexico" is as far as he could go in the matter of location. But neither his memory nor his imagination was at fault regarding the terms of the alleged raffie. As a matter of fact he was able to give the following "copy" of a notice posted on the door of this "church in Mexico":

"Raffle for Souls—At the last Raffle for Souls the following numbers obtained the prize, and the lucky holders may be assured that their loved ones are forever released from the flames of purgatory: "Ticket 841—The soul of the lawyer, James Yaguary is released from purgatory and ushered into heavenly joys. "Ticket 41—The soul of Mme. Calderon is made happy forever. "Ticket 762—The soul of the aged widow, Francisca de Parras, is forever released from the flames of purgatory. "Another raffle for souls will be held at the same blessed Church of the Redeemer on January 1, at which four bleeding and torturing souls will be released from purgatory to Heaven, according to the four highest tickets in this most holy lottery. Tickets, \$1. To be had of the father in charge. Will you, for the poor sum of \$1, leave your loved ones to burn in purgatory for ages? Touching appeals for the name of the "church in Mexico" and of the city or town in which it is located have been addressed to the Protestant press which so readily grabbed up and passed around this choice morsel of anti-Catholic literature, but the information is not forthcoming. Well, the story got to England, and some one suggested that Rev. Herbert Thurston, S. J., who will be remembered as a

learned priest who forced Rider Haggard to retract certain stories about the immuring of live nuns within stone walls, was well qualified to bring the Rev. Mr. Borton to task. In this instance Father Thurston finds it impossible, of course, to bring direct evidence of falsehood because the name and location of the church are not given, but he nevertheless explodes the eulamy in the following letter to the Liverpool Catholic Times: "It may be worth while to say that lotteries to benefit the holy souls do take place in Mexico and, I believe, in some other Spanish-speaking countries. A number of people contribute money which goes to support the poorer among the clergy, and in return Masses are said for the holy souls, the intentions for which they are more particularly offered being decided by a lottery. The winner of the first prize in such a "raffie" has usually at his disposal a rental of Masses, which he is free to apply as suffrages for his deceased relatives and friends. As to the becomingness of this practice I express no opinion. It will be differently judged by different people. The principle involved does not seem to me to be very different from that by which many good Catholics make no scruple about 'betting a pair of beads' or playing a game of chance, the stakes of which are to be given in charity to the object designated by the winner. 'One thing, however, is certain. If any Mexican priest—whom I utterly disbelieve—ventured to assure the winner in such a lottery that 'the soul of Madame Calderon is made happy forever,' etc., he would render himself liable to the severest censure, if not to suspension, if the case were reported to his Bishop. A friend long resident in Mexico, who gave me the above information, also assures me that this part of the statement quoted by your correspondent is a pure calumny."

For many years the Catholics of Amsterdam have been contributing funds for a Catholic hospital. They will very soon now be in possession at least of a part of the large building to be opened next September. The total cost of the magnificent buildings will be nearly £113,000.

One of the interesting traditions of the Roman educational institutions was to be witnessed on a recent Sunday in the Collegio Santa Maria, which is directed by a religious order. The students of the senior division had invited fifty poor persons from the neighborhood to receive Holy Communion in their private chapel. After the touching religious function a repast was prepared, at which the fifty indigent persons sat down. They were served by the students themselves. Afterwards the guests were loaded with presents of various sorts by the pupils.

Great rejoicings are the order of the day at Verona, where Cardinal Luigi di Canossa, the beloved Bishop of the place, has just entered upon his ninetieth year. Cardinal di Canossa was born in 1809 and created and proclaimed Cardinal in 1877. He is, then, one of the few remaining Cardinals who were created and proclaimed in the time of Pope Pius IX.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

Learned priest who forced Rider Haggard to retract certain stories about the immuring of live nuns within stone walls, was well qualified to bring the Rev. Mr. Borton to task. In this instance Father Thurston finds it impossible, of course, to bring direct evidence of falsehood because the name and location of the church are not given, but he nevertheless explodes the eulamy in the following letter to the Liverpool Catholic Times: "It may be worth while to say that lotteries to benefit the holy souls do take place in Mexico and, I believe, in some other Spanish-speaking countries. A number of people contribute money which goes to support the poorer among the clergy, and in return Masses are said for the holy souls, the intentions for which they are more particularly offered being decided by a lottery. The winner of the first prize in such a "raffie" has usually at his disposal a rental of Masses, which he is free to apply as suffrages for his deceased relatives and friends. As to the becomingness of this practice I express no opinion. It will be differently judged by different people. The principle involved does not seem to me to be very different from that by which many good Catholics make no scruple about 'betting a pair of beads' or playing a game of chance, the stakes of which are to be given in charity to the object designated by the winner. 'One thing, however, is certain. If any Mexican priest—whom I utterly disbelieve—ventured to assure the winner in such a lottery that 'the soul of Madame Calderon is made happy forever,' etc., he would render himself liable to the severest censure, if not to suspension, if the case were reported to his Bishop. A friend long resident in Mexico, who gave me the above information, also assures me that this part of the statement quoted by your correspondent is a pure calumny."

Pure Blood

Blood means sound health. With pure, rich, healthy blood, the stomach and digestive organs will be vigorous, and there will be no dyspepsia, Rheumatism and Neuralgia will be unknown. Scrofula and Salt Rheum will disappear. With pure

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Your nerves will be strong, and your sleep sound, sweet and refreshing. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood. That is why it cures so many diseases. That is why so many thousands take it to cure disease, retain good health, prevent sickness, and suffering. Remember Hood's Pills take, easy to operate, etc.