

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1882.

VOL. XII—NO. 4.

THE HERALD.

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OFFICES: McDonald's Building, West Side Queen Street, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates. Advertisements, without instructions to the contrary, will be continued until notified.

CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER, 1882.

DAY OF THE WEEK	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Mon	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

DR. CREAMER,

Physician & Surgeon,

KENT STREET,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

Patients attended to at all hours. -15

A. McNEILL,

Auctioneer and Commission

Merchant,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Bankrupt Stock, Furniture, &c., attended to on moderate terms. -10

P. H. TRAINOR,

HOUSE, SIGN and CARTRIDGE PAINTER.

PAPER HANGER, &c.,

Kent Street, Opposite Rocklin House,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Constantly on hand, a choice lot of Paper Hangings, Borders, &c.

Also, Mixed Papers, ready for use, of various colors, and in quantities to suit purchasers. -10

GEO. P. TANTON,

Practical Photographer

(Established 1849).

With an Experience of over 30 years.

PICTURES WELL TRIED AND PROVIDED GENUINE.

Every variety of PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK done in the Latest Styles.

Give us a call. Old Stand,

78 Great George Street, Charlottetown,

Nov. 8, 1882.

HICKEY & STEWART,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Chewing and Smoking

TOBACCO,

No. 1 Queen St., Charlottetown

P. E. ISLAND.

JOHN J. REGAN'S

Hair Dressing Saloon.

(A few doors West of London House),

Charlottetown, - - P. E. Island.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting.

Ravens Head in First-Class Style.

Nov. 8, 1882.

JOHN GAFFNEY,

House and Sign Painter,

DOUGHERTY STREET,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO

Whitewashing, Tinting & Papering.

All work done with neatness and dispatch and at moderate rates. -10

EXHIBITION

At the New Drug Store.

For the Next Three Months,

WE WILL HOLD A BAZAAR IN

Christmas Goods!

CONSISTING OF

Choice Perfumes, Lubin's, Atkinson's, Hoy's German Cologne, Handsome Hair Brushes, Razor Straps and Shaving Mugs, Jewelry Trays, and all other handsome Table Ornaments, M-craschum and Brar Pipes, which will be sold at a cost during the Holidays, to clear out our immense stock.

Havana Cigars a speciality.

Fresh Spices, Citron, Lemon and Orange, Essence Lemon, Vanilla, and a full line of Patent Medicines, Dyes, Dye Woods, &c.

FRASER & REDDIN,

Newson's Building, Opposite Post Office.

Nov. 8, 1882—2m

Tobacco! Tobacco!

HOME MANUFACTURE,

MADE FROM

PRIME KENTUCKY LEAF,

Wholesale and Retail.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED AT

BOTTOM PRICES.

COYLE & McQUAID,

No. 59 Richmond St., Ch'town.

Nov. 8, 1882—3m

DR. CONROY

Has Removed his Office and Residence to

MUTON'S BUILDING,

Lower Great George Street,

OPPOSITE EXAMINER OFFICE.

Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1882—6m

AT MILLNER'S TIN SHOP.

Stove Pipe, Stove Pipe,

ELBOWS,

Pans, Cans, Kettles.

Everything in the line at reasonable prices.

GEO. W. MILLNER,

Nov. 8, 1882—2m

M. HENNESSY,

Furniture Dealer,

No. 35 Great George Street,

P. E. ISLAND.

Good Furniture made to order at Cheapest Rates. All orders filled promptly.

Undertaking attended to in all its branches, in town or country. -10

J. PHILLIPS'

MARBLE WORKS,

Kent St., Charlottetown.

Italian and American Marble Monuments and Gravestones,

from new and elegant designs, constantly on hand or made to order at short notice.

Parties wishing anything in the above line are respectfully requested to call and examine my stock. Prices cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Nov. 8, 1882—1m

STOVE PIPE!

Stove Pipe!

STOVE PIPE & ELBOWS,

CHEAPER THAN EVER,

AT THE

CITY TIN STORE,

Upper Queen Street.

ALSO A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

TINWARE

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Parties leaving their orders at my Store will have them promptly attended to.

L. W. HARRIS

Upper Queen Street, Nov. 8, 1882.

C. B. WARREN

Has now on hand a Large and Well-Selected Stock of

HOME-MADE and IMPORTED

BOOTS & SHOES.

Our MEN'S AND BOYS' BOOTS are

Hand-Sided, Side-Lined,

Good Stock, and First-Class Work.

In Women's, Misses and Children's.

A Large Variety, Nice Fitting well made, and warranted equal to any in the market.

A CHOICE LOT OF

Felt Boots and Slippers, Overboots, Rubbers and Moccasins.

The whole Lot to be Cleared out as soon as possible.

CHEAP FOR CASH,

AT

Stamper's Corner.

C. B. WARREN.

Ch'town, Nov. 8, 1882.

A. J. MURPHY,

98 QUEEN STREET,

IS NOW MAKING

Overcoats and Fall Suits

From Choice Tweeds and Worsted,

AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Nov. 8, 1882—6m

AT

Harvie's Bookstore,

QUEEN STREET,

You will find the Cheapest

SCHOOL BOOKS,

SCHOOL STATIONERY,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

Prayer Books, Hymn Books,

PENS, PENCILS,

Rubber, Ink, Book Marks, Cards, Toys, &c., &c.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE:

48 QUEEN STREET,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Nov. 8, 1882.

NEW

Acadia Coal Depot.

Peake's Wharf, No. 2

PICTOU ROUND,

PICTOU NUT,

SYDNEY ROUND,

SYDNEY NUT.

A Large Supply of the

Above Coal Kept Constantly on hand.

Parties from the country will find it advantageous to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Nov. 8, 1882—4

Charles McQuillen,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

POWELL STREET,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

The best of material and good workmanship guaranteed. All orders promptly attended to.

no 15 m

Pope Leo's Great Work.

THE RECONCILIATION OF THE ORIENTAL AND THE LATIN CHURCHES.

Leo XIII. is a practical Pope. He overcomes the greatest difficulties. One of the hardest of these has been the reconciliation of the Latin and the Oriental Churches. The Oriental Churches are so national that they have invariably refused to discard them. Their priests have represented Rome as an enemy to these rites and to the people who cling to them. It was a timely question. No Pope has understood it as quick as Leo XIII. and no one was more ready to do justice. The Oriental liturgy really rests on the holy fathers who spread the faith and the gospel in the East. Hence Leo XIII. last year sanctioned the adoration of St. Cyril and St. Methodius by the Oriental Churches, and engraved it on the Latin Church. This glorification of these same patriarchs the communion separated from Rome. It gave the lie to the enemies of the Latin Church, who alleged that Rome wanted to tyrannize the consciences of the Oriental communions, destroy their lawful traditions, and abolish their ancient rites.

The establishment of several colleges in Mesopotamia and Syria, for the education of Oriental priests, is another good step taken by the Pope toward the reconciliation of the two churches. But the master step is the re-establishment of the Greek rite in the Oriental churches, where such rite had fallen into disuse. Such was the case with the celebrated Abbey at Grottaferata, near Rome. This Abbey was founded by St. Nilus. He established the Greek rite just as it is observed by the Basilian monks of lower Calabria. Right here it may be said that there are several communities in Italy and Sicily who worship in Greek, using the Greek rite, and who are united with Rome.

The monastery at Grottaferata gradually fell into the hands of Italian monks, and became surrounded by Italian worshippers. The Oriental liturgy suffered great alteration. Greek ornaments gave place to Latin ornaments, and many of the prayers were read in Latin. The edifice itself underwent many changes, and was reconstructed in the worst modern style.

The restoration of the old basilica to its former style of architecture, the re-establishment of the iconostasis, the erection of a new altar, the removal of the complete re-adoration of the Oriental rite for public worship.

The first solemn celebration was lately held in the basilica, in the presence of six Cardinals, with the assistance of all the pupils of the Greek College at Rome, and of those favoring the Greek rite and study in the Propaganda. The performance was rendered the more impressive because the celebrant and assistants were mostly Italians and members of the Latin Church. The Epistle and Gospel were sung in Greek and in Latin, too, according to the privilege of the old abbey.

The new policy of His Holiness is creating a ferment in the Greek Church. The Oriental people are pleased. The Pope's action will open the eyes of many who have been to regard Rome as the enemy of their traditions, and of their beautiful and majestic rites.

The Hill of Tara and its Historic Stone.

INTERESTING CHAPTER IN IRISH HISTORY.

A curious newspaper, published weekly in London, and entitled *British Israel and Palestine*, has some very interesting and burning desire to explore the Hill of Tara. It says "that is the only way to give peace to Ireland. This will settle all disputes." Among other marvelous results of the exploration of Tara are the following: It will

"Prove the truth of the mission of Jeremiah to Ireland, and his planting and building of the British nation is identical with the lost ten tribes of Ephraim Israel.

"That Jeremiah the Prophet brought the stone which is called Jacob's Stone—the Coronation Stone now in Westminster Abbey.

"Open out a divine way of deliverance to the Jews in all parts of the world.

"Unite America with the British nation—Ephraim and Manasseh.

"Open the way by which all our foreign enemies will be overcome.

"Bring forth our evidence that we are Israel, and have the rights of Palestine and Jerusalem—the Great Gate, the Gate of the Lord.

"Sweep away the blindness and ignorance from the minds of the people.

"God's people called out of Babel, that is France (Paris)."

This extraordinary proposition, says the *Boston Pilot*, may revive the interesting Irish traditions relative to the early Jewish settlement of Ireland, including the history of the *Luath*, or "Stone of Destiny," on which the kings of Ireland were formerly crowned, and which now forms the seat of the coronation chair of England in Westminster Abbey. Ireland obtained the name of *Inis Fail*, or the Island of Destiny, from this mysterious stone, the history of which, in the ancient annals of Ireland, is interesting. When the Tuatha-de-Danann came to Ireland, they brought with them the *Luath*, which was regarded as a sacred object. It is called also, in an ancient tradition "Jacob's Stone," from a belief that it was part of the stone called "Jacob's Pillow" at Bethel, mentioned in the Book of Genesis; hence, some have considered that it was brought to Ireland in remembrance of the land of Canaan. It is certain that for many centuries the *Luath* was held in the highest veneration in Ireland; and sitting on it, the ancient kings of Ireland, both in Pagan and Christian times, were crowned at Tara. In the beginning of the sixth century, an Irish prince named Fergus MacBarra, brother of Marthog, King of Ireland, was banished to Scotland, and afterwards called Scotland. The prince

asked his brother Marthog to lend him the *Luath*, to be used at his coronation in Scotland, in accordance with an ancient prophecy that the *Scottic* race, as the Irish were then called, would rule as long as it was in their possession. This tradition, as quoted by Keating, ran as follows, in the Gaelic language:

"Cionadh Seid, moir an fhuinn, Mun both bhragh an fhuinnidhe. Mar a fhuil an Luath Dighid fhuiltheas go ghabhail."

These lines may be Anglicized thus:—

"If Fate's decree be not annulled in vain, Where this stone is, the *Scottic* race shall reign."

King Marthog trustingly sent the stone to Scotland, and it was kept there by force. It continued to be regarded with great veneration for many centuries, and was kept first in the Monastery of St. Columbkille, at Inna, afterwards at Dunstaffnage, the royal seat of Scottish kings of the Irish race; thence it was removed, in the ninth century, to Seone, near Perth, where it was preserved in the ancient abbey until the year 1296, when Edward I. of England, having overrun Scotland, took away the *Luath* as a trophy of victory, and placed it under the coronation chair of English kings in Westminster Abbey, where it still remains.

The Hill of Tara, which this London Jewish paper was excavated, stands in the midst of the great and fertile plains of Meath. At its foot flows the beautiful Boyne, and across the river stretches the ancient royal burial ground, where the ancient monarchs of Dair and Newgrange, both of which have been opened by the Royal Irish Academy, under the personal supervision of Sir William Wilde, father of the aesthetic lecturer. Tara first became a royal residence in the time of the Fergolian Kings, and continued to be so used by the Tuatha-de-Danann. The ancient chronicles of the kingdom were kept there, the basis of the history of Ireland called the *Palter of Tara*, which was completed by King Cormac in the twelfth century. That the verdict in other records the celebrated *Palter of Cahel* was composed in the ninth century. The parliaments of ancient Ireland, held every three years, continued to be held at Tara, until the middle of the sixteenth century, the last convention there being in the year 560. Three years later King Dearmot abandoned the ancient palace, because a curse was laid upon it by St. Bolanus, whose brother had been severely punished by the King. Tara was never afterwards used as a royal residence, and all that now remains of its ancient grandeur are some grass-grown earthen ramparts and irregular mounds.

The Halifax Poor Asylum Fire.

CONCLUSION OF THE INQUEST—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

The inquest upon the bodies of the victims of the Poor Asylum fire at Halifax, which also assumed the character of an investigation into the cause of the accident, was concluded on Wednesday last. After a deliberation of four hours and a half, the jury returned a verdict which we publish below, which were long and tedious, will have a beneficial effect upon governments and all bodies controlling institutions of this class. There is no doubt that, not only in the original planning of this immense structure, but also in its subsequent management, somebody bungled. The following is the verdict:—

"That the said persons came to their death by fire at the burning of the Poor Asylum, on the night of the sixth day of November, A. D. 1882.

"That the origin of the fire was other than accident, it having, in our opinion, started among the baker's cord-wood in the vault under the kitchen, or in the kitchen itself, through the ceiling of a portion of the basement dividing the north from the south vaults, to the partition walls of the kitchen, thence to the elevator, and also in its subsequent management, somebody bungled. The following is the verdict:—

"That the said persons came to their death by fire at the burning of the Poor Asylum, on the night of the sixth day of November, A. D. 1882.

"That the origin of the fire was other than accident, it having, in our opinion, started among the baker's cord-wood in the vault under the kitchen, or in the kitchen itself, through the ceiling of a portion of the basement dividing the north from the south vaults, to the partition walls of the kitchen, thence to the elevator, and also in its subsequent management, somebody bungled. The following is the verdict:—

"That the said persons came to their death by fire at the burning of the Poor Asylum, on the night of the sixth day of November, A. D. 1882.

"That the origin of the fire was other than accident, it having, in our opinion, started among the baker's cord-wood in the vault