

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1896.

Vol. XXV. No. 13

Calendar for March, 1896.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Last Quarter, 6th day, 7h. 16m. a. m.
New Moon, 14th day, 6h. 33m. a. m.
First Quarter, 22nd day, 7h. 44m. a. m.
Full Moon, 29th day, 11h. 9m. a. m.

Day of Week	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun
1	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

Spring-Like, Isn't It?

Don't you think you are entitled to a New Suit for the Spring? We think you are, and hope to have the pleasure of selling you one. Our new Cloths for Overcoatings, Suitings and Trouserings are now opening. We invite inspection. All Cutters and All Workmen.

D. A. BRUCE,
Canada's Famous Tailoring Establishment.
Charlottetown, March 11, 1896.

The Prince Edward Island Commercial College.

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND Commercial College and Shorthand Institution is now open. Young men and women desirous of acquiring a Business Education should embrace this opportunity.

Grateful—Comforting.
Epps's Cocoa
BREAKFAST—SUPPER
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save many doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

John T. Mellish, M. A., LL. B.
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Etc.
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND
OFFICE—London House Building.

Ladies', Gents', Girls', Boys',
COME AND SEE,
If you can't see come and get a pair of our
SPECTACLES or EYEGLASSES
And you will see our fine assortment of
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,
Silverware, etc.
E. W. TAYLOR,
CAMERON BLOCK

Wall Paper.

GO TO
McMILLAN & HORNSBY'S
FOR
American and Canadian
Wall Paper,
Latest Patterns
LOWEST PRICES.
WALL PAPER.
ARE YOU ALIVE?

Are you up to the Times?
THEN LEARN SHORTHAND.
By
W. H. CROSSKILL,
Stenographer, Charlottetown.

North British and Mercantile
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
—OF—
EDINBURGH AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
Total Assets, 1891, - \$60,032,727.

JAMES H. REDDIN,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW
NOTARY PUBLIC, Etc.
CAMERON BLOCK,
CHARLOTTETOWN.
Special attention given to Collectors
MONEY TO LOAN.

Back-Ache, Face-Ache, Sciatic Pains, Neuralgic Pains, Pains in the Side, etc.
The "D. & L." Menthol Plaster
Having used your D. & L. Menthol Plaster for several years, I can say that it is the best and most reliable I have ever used. It is a valuable remedy for all the above mentioned ailments. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD.
Proprietors, Montreal.

Local and Special News.
THE PROVERB TIME.
When the most benefit is to be derived from a good medicine, is early in the year. This is the season when the tired body, weakened organs and nervous system yearn for a building-up medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many wait for the open spring weather and, in fact, delay giving attention to their physical condition so long that a long struggle of sickness is inevitable. To risk the system of the impurities accumulated during the winter season, to purify the blood and to invigorate the whole system, there is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Don't put it off, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will do you good. Read the testimonial published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla, all from reliable, grateful people. They speak for it.

Minard's Liniment cures garget in cows.
Ayer's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly safe, do not gripe, and are a splendid tonic.
A dissipated man is apt to be dissipated also.

I was cured of acute bronchitis by Mr. AYER'S LINIMENT.
Bay of Islands, J. M. Campbell.
I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by Mr. AYER'S LINIMENT.
Springhill, S. Wm. Daniels.
I was cured of Chronic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Albert Co., N.B. George Tingley.

Vassar girls eat 1,889,000 panaches in the course of a year, which would make a monument eight miles high. And yet these are people who have no respect for a higher education.

Minard's Liniment cures distemper.
Vassar girls eat 1,889,000 panaches in the course of a year, which would make a monument eight miles high. And yet these are people who have no respect for a higher education.

Burdock Pills do not gripe or sicken. They cure constipation and sick headache.
"There's but one good wife in this town," said a clergyman in the course of his sermon. The congregation looked at each other, and every married man thinks he's got her." added the minister.

Minard's Liniment cures colds, etc.
The most cautious man I ever knew was one who was afraid to buy a lead pencil for fear the lead would not reach right through it.

Minard's Liniment cures diphtheria.
Pure, rich blood is the true cure for nervousness, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

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Duty of Catholics to Outsiders.
In a very able and interesting article, in the January number of the American Catholic Quarterly, on "Pure Versus Diluted Catholicism," Very Rev. A. F. Hewitt, C. S. P., has some very pertinent remarks on the duty of Catholics to outsiders. Speaking of the necessity of adhering strictly to the fundamental doctrines and discipline of the Church in receiving converts, Father Hewitt says: "There are many devout Protestants who are willing to join in Catholic worship, who would even wish to receive Communion, if it were allowed, and perhaps to make more or less of a confession. Still they are not ready to leave the sect to which they belong, and are not prepared for an unconditional submission to the authority of the Catholic Church. They are a kind of liberal Christians with very high notions about dogmatic truths and holding as an axiom that all forms of Christianity are essentially the same." And he goes on to say that these lazy, half-persuaded Christians seem to have an impression that in inviting them to return to Catholic unity, the Holy Father in his late encyclical merely invited them to an external unity. This, he says, is a great mistake and those Catholics who favor such an idea are far astray from the true Catholic teaching and spirit on that subject. "The attempt," he says, "to pass off any kind of diluted Catholicism for the genuine article is sure to fail. For it must always sooner or later become manifest that the Church disowns and disavows every such undertaking." Every well instructed Catholic knows that it is not only bad principle but bad policy to encourage Protestants to join the Church without thorough conversion. They must become Catholics from conviction and to this end they must be led to see that it is not a subject for compromise and concession, but a matter of life and death—that the Catholic Church is either the true Church of God or it is not. If it is, then every human soul is bound to belong to it under the pain of risking its eternal salvation. Of course, the Holy Father in his late encyclical does not intend to force the conversion and salvation of all within his reach, who are outside the Church no matter what their names or professions may be. And if Catholics only knew it the last way in the world to favorably influence an outsider, is to try to soften down and explain away those principles which are the hardest to receive. Intelligent Protestants respect consistency, and they naturally despise a half-hearted, compromising spirit.

Society of Jesus, and, in consequence, there was a wide and thorough reformation of morals and revival of piety among the people in all the countries which remained Catholic, and effectual barriers placed to further inroads of heresy and schism." Let us learn wisdom from the experience of the past. Not prosperity but adversity is the soil in which the Church most flourishes—worldly prosperity is its bane.—Catholic Review.

The Family a School for Heaven.
(Sacred Heart Review.)
The family is the divinely appointed school instituted by Providence for the express purpose of training up candidates for Heaven. This school is in the world, and the present life is the time of discipline; therefore the interests of time are not to be overlooked. The means of living—if possible a comfortable living—must be provided. But he alone lives according to the design of Providence and for his own highest and best interest who lives for God, for heaven, for eternity. The home should be the sweetest, the most lovely and attractive place in the world—in fact, it should be a little heaven upon earth—a place where domestic peace and harmony reign, where virtue is encouraged, vice banished, and all the members of the family seek not their own happiness but each the happiness of all the rest. How shall this happy state of things be brought about? The family is a school of discipline and instruction. The parents are the teachers, the children the pupils. There are mutual obligations and mutual duties. In the first place, the parents must realize the obligation of the proper training and discipline of their offspring. This work must be accomplished partly by instruction and partly by example. Example without instruction is better than instruction without example; but both should go together. The ruling spirit of the parents will be communicated to the children. If the parents are careless, worldly, indifferent Christians, the children, unless they are specially graced, will be like them.

What a different state of society there would be, what a different aspect the Church would present, if all parents did their duty! It is a sad thought that so many vicious young people of both sexes received their first inclination to evil in the home which should have been to them a school of virtue. The teachers to whose care Almighty God committed them proved recreant to their duty. They failed to realize their responsibility. Not only did they not instruct them, but they failed to set them a good example. Their whole conduct showed that their supreme motives of conduct were derived from this world, not from those higher, holier considerations which pertain to the life to come. Their thoughts were groveling on the earth. What shall we eat, what shall we drink and where will we be clothed—these were the ideas that occupied their chief time and attention, to the neglect of the more important concerns of eternity. Their discipline, instead of being firm and at the same time mild and gentle, was fitful, capricious, unreasonable, often times cruel and heartless. What could be expected from such treatment if not that the children imitate the example of the parents and become impatient, passionate, resentful and cruel? We feel that it can not be too often urged upon parents never to punish their children in a passion. The lesson of self-denial and self-restraint in exercising discipline with calmness and even with compassion under provoking circumstances will not be lost upon the child. The duty of instruction requires that the parent should not only send his children to the day school, the Sunday-school and avail himself for their sake of such other means of instruction as the pastor of the parish provides, but also that he should instruct them at home and especially that he should take pains to provide them with suitable reading; and by suitable reading we mean not the fashionable novels—the pernicious literature of the day which they are only too certain to get unless better is furnished them—but good Catholic books and such non-Catholic ones as are unexceptionable. Every family should, of course, take at least one Catholic paper and, if able, a Catholic magazine besides. Special pains should be taken to interest children and to furnish them with innocent amusements so that they may not be tempted to seek those which are demoralizing or of a doubtful character. Above all should be renewed efforts be made to keep children faithful to their religious duties. Influence and power over the people; many illustrious saints and apostolic men appeared, new orders were founded, especially the illustrious

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

and lovely—as an immense privilege, which has recently been inaugurated. It adds one more to the palatial structures on the Kaiserplatz, standing opposite the Imperial palace, not far from the University and the new church of St. Peter the Younger.

General Foreign Notes.
(Sacred Heart Review.)
The Third Order of St. Francis has received a marvelous impetus on Polish soil; not alone in those provinces forfeited to Austria, but also in the ones belonging to Russia. It is stated that there are sixty thousand tertiaries in Poland and their numbers increase every day. Such an outburst of penitential fervor has more than once stemmed the tide of social epidemics that threatened to overrun and destroy all Europe, and now when religious persecution is waging war against the Russian Pole, and the more insidious foe of socialism strives to undermine the faith of the more fortunate subjects of the Emperor Francis Joseph it is to be hoped that the rule of the "poverello d'Assisi" may exercise its wholesome influence to save that faith assailed at once by persecution and by infidelity.

That illustrious writer and devout Catholic, M. Louis de Backer, who died in Paris on the fourth of February, 1895, has left behind him a family, whose third generation grew up under his eyes. The author of many learned works, he particularly loved to trace the idea of divinity as conceived by all peoples, even the most savage. His work on the rights of women in the Middle Ages would hardly commend itself to the "new woman." His ideal of womanhood was distinct of the feminine type. His family was of Flemish extraction, and he preserved the candor and simplicity of his race, which suited so well the lofty character of his intellect. One of his daughters married the Count of Boisbrunet, Advocate General at Caen, who chose to resign his position rather than to execute the decrees of proscription against the religious. His courageous wife upheld him in his sacrifice. Long ago when the journey from Jaffa to Jerusalem must be made on horseback, she went with the first pilgrimage to the Holy Land organized by the Fathers of the Assumption. M. de Backer died at the house of his son, fortified by the sacraments of the Church and surrounded by children and grand-children.

The burning of the valuable municipal library in Strasburg during the Franco-Prussian war seemed to bibliophiles and scientists one of the most deplorable events of that time. Created during the eighteenth century by the will of the historian Schopin, it was increased during the period of the French Revolution by a hundred thousand volumes taken from the suppressed monasteries and convents, as well as from the Jesuit college and seminary. Although it was very rich in historical works, its special renown was due to the valuable collection of manuscripts and incunabula. Among the latter was the "Hortus deliciarum" of the Abbess Herade von Landsberg. This precious library, once destroyed, was not to be recovered, but the question was to start a new one. Charles Augustus Baroch, court librarian at Donauwörth, undertook the heavy task, and appealed to all the learned men in the kingdom, to the bookellers, and to all the wealthy or well-to-do citizens. The Emperor Wilhelm bestowed a generous gift, many persons from every part of the world lent helping hands, and in the year 1871 the library was opened to the public with 120,000 volumes standing on its shelves. After much discussion its name was changed, and it is now known as the Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek—Library of the University and Country. In 1895 the question of housing the books has been somewhat difficult to solve. At first the bishop's palace, near the cathedral, had served after a fashion but it was found to be very inconvenient, especially as the books increased so rapidly. It was at last

Why I became a Catholic? is a question answered by Editor Thorne in the last number of the Globe Quarterly Review. His concluding sentence is as follows: "Thus, through the painful processes of many years I was led from pious casuistry, through pious and distorted Calvinistic orthodoxy, by way of Unitarian liberalism and scientific pretentiousness, at last to see that the Roman Catholic Church was the most rational, the most philosophical, the most scientific, the most perfect and divine; and in its final utterances, the most perfect and infallible system of human thought, discipline and life the world had ever known, hence the supernatural guide of the soul and the end of all my hopes and dreams." Would that others to whom the light of faith has been offered, would take courage from Mr. Thorne's example and accept the heavenly gift!

Another Protestant clergyman has become a Catholic convert. He is the Reverend F. W. Pelley, pastor of the Episcopal Church at New London, Connecticut. May the peace of Christ abide with him and the grace of God give him strength to persevere to the end!

Whenever Given a Fair Trial Hood's Proves its Merit.
The following letter is from Mr. J. Aldie Jussa, architect and surveyor, No. 123 Shaw street, Montreal, Canada:
"Gentlemen—I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for about six months and am glad to say that it has done me a great deal of good. My weight was 132 pounds, but since Hood's Pills cure liver ill, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion,

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES
begins to take Hood's Sarsaparilla it has increased to 150. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine and a very much pleased with it. J. ALDIE JUSSA.

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