The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWAR ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1895. Vol. XXIV. No. 51.

Calendar for Dec., 1895.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 2nd day, 2h 25.9m., a. m.
Last Quarter, 9th day, 2h. 56 6m. a. m.
New Moon, 16th day, 2h. 17.3m. a. m.
First Quarter, 24th day, 1h. 8.9m., a. m.
Full Moon, 31st day, 4h. 18.2m., p. m.

D M	Day of Week.	Sun rises	Sun Sets	The Moon Rises	The Moon Sets	High Water Ch'town
		h m	h m	after'n	morn	morn
1	Sun	7 29	4 10	3 18	6 50	10 31
2	Mon	30	10	4 3	8 4	11 14
3	Tues	31	9	5 12	9 13	11 57
4	Wed	32	9	6 23	10 2	aft 41
5	Thur	33	9	7 40	10 53	1 26
6	Fri	34	8	8 53	11 28	2 12
7	Sat	35	8	10 23	aft 2	3 4
8	Sun	36	8	11 35	0 13	4 6
9	Mon	37	8	morn	0 38	5 10
10	Tues	38	8	0 59	0 59	6 33
11	Wed	39	8	2 14	1 09	7 42
12	Thur	40	8	3 34	1 30	8 37
13	Fri	41	8	4 53	1 57	9 29
14	Sat	42	8	6 11	2 32	10 16
15	Sun	43	9	7 26	3 17	11 0
16	Mon	43	9	8 26	4 11	11 40
17	Tues	44	9	9 15	5 15	morn
18	Wed	45	9	9 52	6 26	0 19
19	Thur	45	10	10 22	7 34	0 57
20	Fri	46	10	10 43	8 43	1 33
21	Sat	47	11	10 59	9 47	2 10
22	Sun	47	11	11 15	10 54	2 48
23	Mon	47	12	11 28	11 58	3 42
24	Tues	48	13	11 55	morn	4 32
25	Wed	48	13	aft 1	1 1	5 33
26	Thur	48	14	0 18	2 6	6 40
27	Fri	48	15	0 41	3 17	7 45
28	Sat	48	15	1 18	4 29	8 39
29	Sun	49	16	1 54	5 36	9 32
30	Mon	49	17	2 49	6 54	10 18
31	Tues	7 49	4 18	4 0	7 57	10 48

What's the Matter with it?

If you think there's anything the matter with your watch, let us take a look at it. A few particles of dust will, in a week, do more damage than the ordinary wear and tear of a whole year of keeping time. Any watch is well worth taking care of; the more your watch is worth, the better worth taking care of it is. Of that kind of thing, we make a specialty, and our charges are moderate. If you want a New Watch, we can from our large stock, supply to suit in time-keeping, style and price.

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CAMERON BLOCK.

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Nov 9, 1892—1y

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Jan. 21, 1893.—1y

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As far back as can be remembered, used E. B. Eddy's Matches. Like the pioneers these are identified with the early history of Canada.

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SOLD WITHIN THE YEAR,

Every One Giving Satisfaction.

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Fully Warranted.

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Charlottetown, Sept. 18, 1895.

Catholic and Protestant Missions Contrasted.

BY CARDINAL MORAN.

(Continued from last week.)

But we must hasten on to other missionary fields. What shall we say of the missions throughout the vast continents of America? The last census gives to the Canadian Dominion and its adjoining mission more than 2,000,000 of Catholics. A British explorer not long ago reported that even in the remotest districts of frozen Alaska he found the devoted Catholic missionary sharing the hardships of his flock and leading them to Heaven. In his "Great Lone Land" (published by Sampson, Low, Marston, London, 1873), Sir William Butler, aid-de-camp to Lord Wolseley, and recently Military Governor of Alexandria, speaking of Edmonton, says: "It is a wild, lone land, guarded by the giant peaks of mountains, whose snow-capped summits lift themselves 17,000 feet above the sea level. It is the birthplace of waters which seek in four mighty streams the four distinct oceans—the Polar Sea, the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific. A few miles northeast of Edmonton a settlement is presided over by a mission of French Roman Catholic clergymen of the Order of Oblates, headed by a Bishop of the same order and nationality. It is a curious contrast to find in this distant and strange land men of culture and high mental excellence devoting their lives to the task of civilizing the wild Indians of the forest and prairie—going far in advance of the settler, whose advent they have but too much cause to dread." The growth of the Church in the United States is one of the marvels of the century.

OCEANICA.

This geographical name embraces more than 2,000 islands varying in size from a continent to a tiny speck on the bosom of the pathless seas. The island world has been divided into no fewer than thirty-eight distinct groups, the most numerous of which, the Phillipine group, has 400 islands and more than 4,000,000 of inhabitants, 3,500,000 of whom are Catholics. In many of these islands our missionaries, unknown to the world, are spreading around them the blessings of religion and Christian enlightenment amid untold privations and with a heroism that has never been surpassed. For instance, the Tonga group now reckons its 7,000 fervent Catholics. A writer, Mr. Browne, who, under the name of Rolf Boldrewood, has done so much to promote Australian literature among us, thus writes of this interesting mission: "At the Marist mission in Tongatabu I was received most kindly by the venerable Father Chevron, the head of the Church in Tonga. His had been a life truly remarkable. For fifty years he had labored unceasingly among the savage races of Polynesia; he had hair-breadth escapes and passed through deadliest perils. Like many of his colleagues, he was unknown to fame, dying a few years later, beloved and respected by all, yet, comparatively unhonored and unsung. During the whole course of my experience in the Pacific I have never heard the roughest trader speak an ill word of the Marist missionaries. The lives of ceaseless toil and honorable poverty tell their own tale. The Catholic Church may well feel proud of these her most devoted servants." Two islands of this group, Wallis and Futuna, have been rendered illustrious by the martyrdom of their Apostle, the Blessed Chanel, the first missionary that ever landed on their shores. Through the blessing of his apostolate they are wholly Catholic, and are looked to as the model islands of the whole Pacific. The Samoan group has its 6,000 Catholics, and it would be difficult to find anywhere braver or more religious men. They have shown their bravery when engaged in conflict with trained European troops; they have given proof of their Christian spirit when they heaped kindness on their would-be enemies. When the Countess of Jersey, who, during the Viceroyalty of her worthy husband, won such golden opinions here among ourselves, visited these islands in 1892, she remarked to me that she was particularly struck by the fervent piety of the Catholic natives, who, every morning at the first dawn of day, used to assemble in their neat church and there perform their devotions and chant their sweet hymns before setting out for their daily work. The same may be said of the Fiji Islands, with their 12,000 Catholics; of the Gilbert group and its 6,000 converts; of the Gambier Islands, almost entirely Catholic, and of the Marquesas Archipelago, with about half its population Catholic. The Methodist missionaries who landed on the Marquesas soon quitted it in despair.

Did time permit, I would wish to refer at some length to the Sandwich or Hawaiian group, the history of which is perhaps one of the saddest in the whole range of missionary annals. Protestant missionaries early in the century appropriated to themselves this mission field, but under their rule the poor natives have gradually dwindled away from a population of about 3,000,000 to little more than 50,000, and of these about 1,400 are lepers. There was in particular one most lamentable feature of their enterprise; they appropriated to themselves the richest lands and built up fortunes on the misery of the poor natives. The one bright, sunny spot in Hawaiian history is its Catholic mission, the heroism of its missionaries, and the fond affection cherished for them by their 27,000 converts. The name of Father Damien will not be soon forgotten, nor the heroic devotedness and self-sacrifice of the zealous missionaries and nuns who, following in his footsteps, spend their lives ministering to the wants of the poor lepers of Molokai. What shall I say of the other Protestant missions throughout the Pacific? There are, we are told, 2,260 stations in 350 islands, and yet according to the latest reliable report by Rev. James Dennis of the American Presbyterian Mission ("Foreign Missions After number of Protestant communicants is Century," London, 1893), the whole set down at 58,000, which is little more than half the number of the Catholic converts. From all the Protestant missions in these islands the same story comes, that the native races are dying away. The contrary is seen in Wallis and Futuna and the Gambier Islands, where, under the benign influence of the Catholic Church, the native population has steadily grown in numbers and material prosperity.

I have no doubt that many on the long roll of Protestant missionaries, Methodists or Presbyterians or Anglicans, or whatever other sect they may represent, are men of earnest faith, who endeavor with a good conscience to spread out the Kingdom of God. But tales come to us connected with missionary activity and of men piling up wealth (not always honestly) and coming to spend the summer or autumn of his life in comfort and affluence in Australia. We have read of Bible translations which were little better than a parody on God's Word, and have we not heard also of the good old English lady who bequeathed £1,000 to buy spectacles for the South Sea Islanders to enable them to read the Scriptures? We have heard of missionary vessels whose bills of lading showed a spiritual cargo indeed, but spiritual in the sense of casks of whiskey and wine and rum, much more than in the number of Bibles. A Sydney paper of March 20, 1880, gives the following bill of lading of the missionary ship John Williams, then sailing from the port of Sydney: "One case wine, 1 case port, 2 cases ale and stout, 1 case schnapps, 5 cases wine, 65 cases stout, 25 cases claret, 25 casks whiskey, 65 cases beer." This was truly a spiritual cargo. We are also told of missionaries who, to swell the number of adherents, have overlooked the irreligious usages of the natives and allowed immorality to wear the mask of the Christian name. To all such things Catholics can give no countenance, but to every enterprise that may help to spread the Gospel of truth and to diffuse more and more the blessings of Christian charity and enlightenment and peace, we may say with all our hearts, God-speed!—Casket.

From the Mother Country.

(Interesting items gleaned from exchanges.)

ENGLAND.

Widespread and sincere has been the fountain of sympathy with Mr. and Mrs John Ennis, of Liverpool, evoked by the blow which has fallen on them in the death of their daughter, Miss Mary Elizabeth Ennis. Mr. John Ennis has more than a local name because of his connection with the Allan line of steamers, and for his own personal qualities which endear him to a very large circle of friends not only in England, but in Canada also. On a recent Friday morning he left his house in Derwent road, Stoneycroft, accompanied by his daughter. She rode, in the tramcar with him to Lowhill, where they parted. About five o'clock in the afternoon the young lady complained of being ill, and before her mother could summon a doctor from the immediate neighborhood Miss Ennis was unconscious. In that state she lay untill eleven o'clock that night, when she expired. It is stated that during his recent visit to Rome, Cardinal Vaughan, somewhat against his own modest wishes, received from the Pope the Collar of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and Malta, an honor very rarely conferred on any but royal or princely personages. While passing through Paris on his homeward journey his Eminence placed the Collar, which he had never worn, upon the neck of the image of the Blessed Virgin in the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires so well known for the numerous offerings hung upon its walls by the devout.

SCOTLAND.

The golden jubilee of St. John's Church, Glasgow, was celebrated on a recent Sunday, with great solemnity. What lent an additional interest to the celebration was the fact that the services, morning and evening, were to be the last services held in the present building, which is to be at once demolished and replaced by a more commodious and handsomer edifice, so that with the celebration of the golden jubilee of the church its record is brought to a termination. During the week a retreat for the members of the congregation was conducted by priests who were formerly stationed in St. John's, includidg Very Rev. Canon Mackintosh, Very Rev. Canon Carmichael, Rev. T. P. O'Reilly, M. R. Rev. Father Van Hecke, Rev. Father J. L. Murphy, etc. The mission of St. John is one of the oldest in the Archdiocese of Glasgow, and has been prominently associated with the developement of Catholicism in and around Glasgow. The ground upon which the church stands was occupied in the early years of the present century by a school, one of the class known as Lancastrian, from their founder, John Lancaster, a famous educationist. It was purchased by the late Bishop Scott, and was opened as a Catholic school for Gorbals in 1826, and also served as a chapel for a considerable number of years, being served by priests from St. Andrew's. The building was extended in 1845, and a house for clergy was built: they took possession in the same year, solemn high Mass being celebrated on the first Sunday in Lent, 1846. Johnstone Town Council has for the first time in its history elected a Catholic magistrate—Bailie Allan—who is sure to fulfil the duties of the office creditably, both from a religious and civic point of view.

IRELAND.

The fourth report of the Congested Districts Board for Ireland, records a continuation of the excellent work described in previous reports. Among the recent developments of the congested districts is the purchase of Clare Island for £5,000, and the Board is now fencing off the tillage land from the commonage grazing, and a scheme is in course of preparation for re-apportioning the island on somewhat the same lines as were followed in the case of the French estate. The Foxford woolen factory has made remarkable progress, but the success of the Ballaghaderin hosiery factory is doubtful. Assistance has been given to the Irish Industries Association in developing the spinning and weaving home industries in South Donegal, and have made advances to weavers for the purchase of looms. Among other good works the Board has assisted the telegraphic extensions by contributing to guarantees for telegraphic offices at five places in the counties Donegal, Mayo, Galway and Cork. His Eminence Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, left on the 20th ult., for Rome via Kingstown and London. The following priests were present on the platform—Very Rev. Michael Carrigy, C. M., President of St. Patrick's College, Armagh; Rev. John Quinn, Adm., Armagh; Rev. Thomas Lowless, C. M., Professor St. Patrick's College, Armagh, besides a large number of the local laity. His Eminence is accompanied to the Eternal City by Rev. Hugh M'Sherry, Adm., Dundalk, and Rev. Thomas Hardy, P. P., Upper Killeavey. The Cardinal Primate is making his visit to Rome in his capacity of Bishop of the Archdiocese. According to the statutes of Maynooth the members of the Irish Hierarchy are obliged to visit the limina Apostolorum every five years. Mr. Wm. George O'Doherty, a prominent Catholic merchant of Derry, died at his residence, Bishop Street, Derry, after a brief and painful illness. Mr. O'Doherty was a man of high culture, and throughout the course of his life by his public and private conduct deservedly earned the esteem and regard of his fellow-citizens. Mr. O'Doherty was a brother of the most Rev. John Kays O'Doherty, Bishop of Derry, who is at present at Rome with a number of other Irish prelates, paying the visit ad limina Apostolorum.

Belgium, a country that for industry is an example to the world, has now completely thrown aside the yoke of political tyranny, and stands before the nations in a doubly interesting light. In Belgium there are only two great parties—Catholics and Liberals. The Liberals are but miscalled Socialists. When they considered themselves sufficiently strong for the task they set to work to destroy their antagonists. Their first step was to secularize education. This aroused the Church, and the result was that a couple of months ago religion was fully restored as an integral part of the primary education of the young Belgians. The battle of the polls was carried into the municipal field where last year the rural centres gave the Catholics a tremendous majority. Relying on the big towns the Liberals this year have had a final test of their strength. The result of the elections just declared show the Catholics to have once more swept the field. Let those who imagine that the Catholic Church is opposed to freedom of the franchise and intellectual progress look to Belgium. Manhood suffrage, education and growth of prosperity among the people are the facts that account for Belgium's emphatic protest against Socialistic tyranny.—Catholic Register.

That the Church is the great fostering-mother of the aristocracy of intellect is again, and at least for the hundred thousandth time, illustrated in the late Consistory. As in every age men have risen from the humblest rank to the highest honor in the Church from the sheer force of personal merit, so one of the two new Princes of the Church allotted to France, Cardinal Boyer is the son of a poor Provencal carpenter, and is not ashamed of his origin, for he proudly bears on his episcopal coat-of-arms two jack-planes as supporters, serving at the same time as a reflection on men of the world who may be ashamed of their origin and as an encouragement to the deserving in every walk of life.—Exchange.

The latest letter written by His Holiness is addressed to the Bishops of Switzerland. It embodies in a sentence the spirit of the Church: "The Church, though exposed to daily attacks, issues from them safe and sound; threatened by hatred and injustice, she shines with an ever-increasing glory; violently assailed and persecuted, she stands on her rights, and continues to pour out her treasures to the nations of the earth with increasing strength, so that day by day, she displays more evidently her divine character."

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

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

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Almost a Hopeless Case.

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A LIFE SAVED

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AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

"Several years ago, I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough that allowed me no rest, either day or night. The doctors, after working over me to the best of their ability, pronounced my case hopeless, and said they could do no more for me. A friend, learning of my trouble, sent me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which I began to take, and very soon I was greatly relieved. By the time I had used the whole bottle, I was completely cured. I have never had much of a cough since that time, and I firmly believe that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—W. H. WARD, 8 Quimby Ave., Lowell, Mass.

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Ayer's Pills the Best Family Physic.

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For Farmers Cash Trade.

Good tools save labor. For the month of December we will make **SPECIAL LOW PRICES** on all Farmers Tools, including **DISTON'S** great American and plain tooth **CROSS SAWS**, all makes of Axes, Shovels, Forks, and all lines of our immense stock of **HARDWARE**.

CARRIAGE GOODS.—Received to day a car load of Wood Stock, which will be included in the above attraction.

STOVES.—Our complete stock of Jewel Cook Stoves and Heaters will supply the best kind of comfort in nearly 400 homes on P. E. Island this winter. From a point of economy you cannot afford to do without a Jewel.

Reduced prices on this line will also be included in the above bid. Come to or write at once to

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High Art Tailoring.

No Fairy Tales about our Bargains.

Our Tailoring Department is keeping pace with the progressive dresser. Only such work as Artists, Cutters and Tailors can produce is offered here, and we claim that the Garments we make to order cannot be equalled in this country.

Special bargains in UNDERWEAR. Suits from 40 cents up.

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Steamship Albert,	650	Tons	Sydney	Slack.
Schooner Maggie Bell,	64	"	"	"
" R. W. Smith,	116	"	"	"
" Lizzie C.,	120	"	Gowrie	"
" Carmena,	100	"	Sydney	"
" "	50	"	"	Screened.
" J. B. Fay,	90	"	"	"
" Telephone,	50	"	"	"
" "	50	"	"	Run of Mine.
" Albert P.,	106	"	"	"
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Which will be sold at very lowest rates whilst landing.

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Charlottetown, October 30, 1895.

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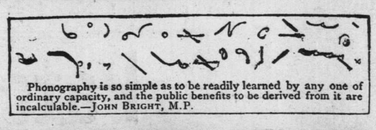
By  Mail.

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Charlottetown, Oct. 22, 1895.