

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1896.

Vol. XXV. No. 43

Calendar for October, 1896.

MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon, 6th day, 6h. 4.30 a.m.
First Quarter, 13th day, 10h. 34.30 a.m.
Full Moon, 21st day, 6h. 4.30 a.m.
Last Quarter, 29th day, 11h. 8.20 a.m.

Day of Week	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	High Water
1	6	4	5	3	2	1	0	6.43
2	7	5	4	3	2	1	0	7.2
3	8	6	5	4	3	2	1	7.47
4	9	7	6	5	4	3	2	8.16
5	10	8	7	6	5	4	3	8.41
6	11	9	8	7	6	5	4	9.1
7	12	10	9	8	7	6	5	9.26
8	13	11	10	9	8	7	6	9.47
9	14	12	11	10	9	8	7	10.04
10	15	13	12	11	10	9	8	10.18
11	16	14	13	12	11	10	9	10.29
12	17	15	14	13	12	11	10	10.37
13	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	10.42
14	19	17	16	15	14	13	12	10.44
15	20	18	17	16	15	14	13	10.43
16	21	19	18	17	16	15	14	10.39
17	22	20	19	18	17	16	15	10.32
18	23	21	20	19	18	17	16	10.22
19	24	22	21	20	19	18	17	10.09
20	25	23	22	21	20	19	18	9.94
21	26	24	23	22	21	20	19	9.77
22	27	25	24	23	22	21	20	9.58
23	28	26	25	24	23	22	21	9.37
24	29	27	26	25	24	23	22	9.14
25	30	28	27	26	25	24	23	8.89
26	31	29	28	27	26	25	24	8.62

McMillan & Hornsby.

Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods, School Books, and School Supplies of all Kinds.

BEST ASSORTMENT OF INKS, PENS, SCRIBBLERS, FOOLSCAP, SLATES, ETC., IN CHARLOTTETOWN.

PRICES AWAY DOWN.

PICTURE FRAMING

At Short Notice.

Don't Forget the Place,

McMILLAN & HORNSBY, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

Millmen's Hardware.

Rotary Saws, Belts, Lace Leather, Swages, and all Mill Tools and Oils.

Farmers Hardware.

Axes, Shovels, Nails and all small Hardware.

Sporting Hardware.

Gunpowder, Shot, Caps, etc.

Painters Hardware.

Paints and Oils, and all kinds of Gold Leaf, Bronze, and Campbell's Stock of Brushes.

House Keepers Hardware.

Jewel Stoves and Everything wanted in the kitchen. All the public admit that our prices are below all others. To save money you must trade with us.

R. B. NORTON & CO.

City Hardware Store, Charlottetown.

FREE INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP

Will be given to those taking my mail course in SHORTHAND, during the next three months only.

One Year's Instruction at a Small Cost.

I want every school teacher and young man and woman throughout P. E. Island to learn shorthand and improve their handwriting. Success guaranteed. Send a 3c. stamp for circulars, specimens of writing and shorthand and testimonials as to teacher and art.

W. H. CROSSKILL, Stenographer.

Charlottetown, June 24, 1896.

North British and Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Total Assets, 1891, - \$50,032,727.

TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Insurance 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. HYNDMAN, Agent, Watson's Building, Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

an. 21, 1896.—ly

ALL KINDS OF

JOB WORK

Performed at short notice at The Herald Office.

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Local and Special News.

TOBACCO HEARD.

Much heart and nerve weakness is caused by undue use of tea, coffee or tobacco; palpitation, nervousness, irritability, excitability, lack of confidence, etc.; are sore symptoms. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills bring ready relief by steadying the nerves and regulating the heart. They are a true heart and nerve food.

After all, this world is a dangerous place very few ever get out of it alive.

SIGNS OF WORMS are visible appetite, itching at the nose, etc. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup is the best worm expeller.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

There is no excuse for any man to appear in society with a gray beard since the introduction of Buckingham's Dye, which colours natural brown or black.

AS WELL AS EVER.

Dear Sirs,—After suffering for two years from acute indigestion I tried B.B.B. I took only three bottles, which made me as well as ever I was. I highly recommend B. B. to all dyspeptics.

Mrs. John White, Austin, Man.

Cataract is a constitutional disease and requires constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood.

BILOUSNESS and LIVER COMPLAINT, Headache, etc., are cured by Burdock Pills.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Rev. Wm. Brown.

I was cured of a very bad case of earache by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Mrs. S. Kaulbach.

I was cured of sensitive lungs by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Mrs. S. Masters.

NORWAY PINE SYRUP strengthens the lungs and cures all Throat Troubles, Croup, Croup, etc.

over, and in these last years especially, a controversy has sprung up as to whether the Sacred Orders conferred according to the Edw. Ordinal possessed the nature and effect of a sacrament; those in favor of the absolute validity or of a doubtful validity, being not only certain Anglican writers, but some few Catholics, chiefly non-English. The consideration of the excoellency of the Christian priesthood moved Anglican writers in this matter, but serious as they were that their own people should not lack the two-fold power over the Body of Christ. Catholic writers were impelled by a wish to smooth the way for the return of Anglicans to holy unity. Both, indeed, thought that in view of studies brought up to the level of recent research, and of new documents rescued from oblivion, it was not inopportune to re-examine the question by our authority. And we, not disregarding such desires and opinions, and, above all, obeying the dictates of Apostolic charity, have considered that nothing should be left untried that might in any way tend to preserve souls from injury or procure their advantage.

MINARD'S LINIMENT relieves Neuralgia.

FADS IN MEDICINE.

There are fads in medicine as in every thing else and a "new thing" frequently sells for a short time simply because it is new. But in medicine as in nothing else the people demand and will be satisfied only with positive, absolute merit. The fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla has stood its ground against all competition, and its sales have never wavered but have remained steadily on the top, demonstrates, beyond any doubt, the intrinsic virtues of this medicine. The new things have come and gone, but Hood's Sarsaparilla rests upon the solid foundation of absolute merit and its power to cure, and its sales continue to be the largest in the world.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALM cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Trouble.

CONTRIBUTION QUERIED.

GENE.—I was in very poor health for over four years; the doctor said it was consumption. Not wanting to spend too much cash I got three bottles of B. B. B. and took it regularly. I can certify that I am now in the very best of health and feel very grateful to B. B. B.

ALFRED TROUD, Montreal, Que.

MINARD'S Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

ONE SEVERE NIGHT.

One Lax-Liver Pill taken each night during 30 days will cure Constipation, off-retaining headaches and irregular action of the bowels. Lax-Liver Pills leave no unpleasant after-effect.

MINARD'S Liniment for Rheumatism.

NEVER walk on the railroad track. Engineers hate to have their locomotives all mangled up.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Cholera Infantum, and all looseness of the bowels. Never travel without it. Price 35c.

FATAL RESULT OF DEATH.

Sickness generally follows in the path of neglect. Don't be reckless but prudently take a few doses of Hood's Sarsaparilla immediately following exposure to cold. It will save you many painful days and sleepless nights.

"All men are equal before the law."

"Yes, before the law, but after it gets hold of them it's different."

YOU CAN BE WELL.

When your blood is pure, rich and nourishing for nerves and muscles. The blood is vital fluid, and when it is poor, thin and impure you must either suffer from some depressing disease or you will easily fall a victim to sudden changes of seasons, or overwork. Keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla and be well.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pill; assist digestion, cure headache. 25c.

Aug. 12.—4.

Letter Apostolic of His Holiness Leo XIII. By Divine Providence Pope.

Concerning Anglican Orders.

Leo, Bishop, Servant of the Servants of God in Perpetual Remembrance.

We have dedicated to the welfare of the noble English nation no small portion of the Apostolic care and charity by which, helped by his grace, we endeavor to fulfill the office and follow in the footsteps of "the Great Shepherd of the sheep," Our Lord Jesus Christ. The Letter, which last year we sent to "the English seeking the Kingdom of Christ in the unity of the faith," is a special witness of our good will towards England. In it we recalled the memory of the ancient union of her people with the Mother Church, and we strove to hasten the day of a happy reconciliation by stirring up men's hearts to offer diligent prayer to God. And, again, more recently, when it seemed good to us to treat more fully the Unity of the Church in a general letter, England had not the last place in our mind, in the hope that our teaching might both strengthen Catholics and bring the saving light to those divided from us.

It is pleasing to acknowledge the generous way in which our zeal and plainness of speech, inspired by no mere human motives, have met the approval of the English people; and this testifies not less to their courtesy than to the solicitude of many for their eternal salvation.

QUESTIONS FOR REOPENING THE

With the same mind and intention we have now determined to turn our consideration to a matter of no less importance, which is closely connected with the same subject and with our desires. For an opinion already prevalent, confirmed more than once by the action and constant practice of the Church, maintained that when in England, shortly after it was sent from the centre of Christian unity, a new rite for conferring Holy Orders was publicly introduced under Edward VI., the true Sacrament of Orders, as instituted by Christ, lapsed, and with it the hierarchy

rightly estimating these matters it will not be difficult to understand why, in the letters of Julius III., issued to the Apostolic Legate on March 8, 1554, there is a distinct mention, first of those who "rightly and lawfully promoted" might be maintained in their Orders; and then of others who, "not promoted to Sacred Orders," might "be promoted if they were found to be worthy and fitting subjects." For it is clearly and definitely noted, as indeed was the case, that there were two classes of men; the first those who had really received Sacred Orders either before the secession of Henry VIII., or, if after it, and by ministers infected by error and schism, still according to the accustomed Catholic rite; the second those who were initiated according to the Edw. Ordinal which on that account could be "promoted" since they had received an ordination which was null. And that the mind of the Pope was this and nothing else is clearly confirmed by the letter of the said Legate (January 29, 1555), subdelegating his faculties to the Bishop of Norwich. Moreover, what the letters of Julius III. themselves say about freely giving the Pontifical faculties, even in behalf of those who had received their consecration "minus rite and not according to the accustomed form of the Church," is to be especially noted. By this expression those only could be meant who had been consecrated according to the Edw. Ordinal, since besides it and the Catholic form there was then no other in England.

This becomes even still clearer when we consider the legislation which, on the advice of Cardinal Pole, the Sovereign princes, Philip and Mary, sent to the Pope in Rome in the month of February, 1555. The royal ambassadors—three men, "most illustrious and endowed with every virtue," of whom one was Thomas Thirby, Bishop of Ely—were charged to inform the Pope more fully as to the religious condition of the country, and especially to beg that he would ratify and confirm what the Legate had been at pains to effect, and had succeeded in effecting, towards the reconciliation of the kingdom with the Church. For this purpose, all the necessary written evidence and the pertinent parts of the new Ordinal were submitted to the Pope. The Legation having been splendidly received, and their evidence having been "diligently discussed" by several of the Cardinals, "after mature deliberation," Paul IV. issued his Bull Praeclara carissimi on June 20 of that same year. In this, whilst giving full force and approbation to what Pole had done, it is ordered in the matter of the Ordinal as follows: "Those who have

discussed it in our presence, each might give his opinion.

§ 3.—PREVIOUS DECISIONS, JULIUS III. AND PAUL IV.

This order for discussing the matter having been determined upon, it was necessary, with a view to forming a true estimate of the real state of the question, to enter upon it, after careful inquiry as to how the matter stood in relation to the prescription and settled custom of the Apostolic See, the origin and force of which custom it was undoubtedly of great importance to determine. For this reason, in the first place, the principal documents in which our predecessors, at the request of Queen Mary, exercised their special care for the reconciliation of the English Church, were considered. Thus Julius III. sent Cardinal Reginald Pole, an Englishman, and illustrious in many ways, to be his Legate a latere for the purpose, "as his angel of peace and love," and gave him extraordinary and unusual mandates or faculties and unusual powers for his guidance. These Paul IV. confirmed and explained. And here, to interpret rightly the force of these documents, it is necessary to lay it down as a fundamental principle that they were certainly not intended to deal with an abstract state of things, but with a specific and concrete *lexis*. For since the faculties given by these Pontiffs to the Apostolic Legate had reference to England only, and to the state of religion therein, and since the rite of religion were laid down by them at the request of the said Legate, they could not have been mere directions for determining the necessary conditions for the validity of Ordinations in general. They must pertain directly to providing for Holy Orders in the said kingdom, of the circumstances and times demanded. Thus, besides being clear from the nature and form of the said documents, it is also obvious from the fact that it would have been altogether irrelevant to thus instruct the Legate—one whose learning had been conspicuous in the Council of Trent—as to the conditions necessary for the bestowal of the Sacrament of Orders. To all

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