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# The Charlottetown Herald.

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NERVE BEANS are new discovery that relieve and cure the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor and Failing manhood, restores the weakness of body or mind caused by overwork, or the errors and excesses of youth. This remedy absolutely cures the most obstinate cases, when all other TREATMENTS have failed even to relieve. They do not, like other preparations advertised for lost manhood, etc., interfere with digestion; but impart new life, strength and energy in a quick and harmless manner peculiar to themselves.

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Write for pamphlet. Sold in Charlottetown wholesale and retail by Geo. E. Hughes and Reddin Bro

April 8 1891.—1y.

CHEAPEST YET!

PERKINS & STERNS
are now showing the contents of over
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Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices. Everything New, Good and Cheap, and worthy the inspection of every buyer.

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Star Tailoring Establishment.

We always keep on hand a large and varied assortment of the best cloths to be procured in the market. At present we have a large stock of the newest Summer Goods and warrant that we can please all our customers. Of our abilities as cutters and fitters we shall say nothing: our work speaks for us We invite you to call and examine our workmanship, and be convinced that we can cut a suit of clothes in a style to please the most fastidious.

McLEOD & McKENZIE,
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Mark Wright AND Co
(LIMITED,)
—ARE GIVING—
GREAT BARGAINS
—IN—
FURNITURE.

New Store.
NEW GOODS.
KELLY & McKENNA

Have just opened a Choice Stock of GROCERIES PROVISIONS and CROCKERYWARE, in the Connolly "Old Stand," Queen Street, where they will be pleased to see their friends and the public generally. All those who may be pleased to favor them with their patronage can depend upon getting the very best value for their money, as the Stock has been bought for cash and will be SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES.

September 16, 1891—6m

READ THIS!
IT WILL PAY YOU.

$150 worth of sponges, Samples bought at 15 per cent discount.

$75 worth of Tooth Brushes. Samples bought at 15 per cent discount.

Will give our customers the benefit of above discounts. All our Fancy Goods and Toilet requisites are of the best quality and bought for Cash. The prices cannot be undersold.

REDDIN BROS.,

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

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

## Local and Special News

Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.

Use Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer and your thin gray locks will thicken up and be restored to their youthful color, vigor, and beauty.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, &c.

Must not be confounded with common cathartic or purgative pills. Carters Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

ALL skin diseases of whatever name or nature are caused by impure blood. Burdock Blood Bitters is a natural foe to impure Blood, removing all foul humors from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE. In every part of Canada the voice of the people rules and the voice of the people endorses Burdock Blood Bitters as the best and surest blood purifier known. Nothing drives out boils, blotches, humors, sores and impurity so quickly as B. B. B., and perfect health with bright clear skin always follows its use.

SOLOMON'S WISDOM. The wisdom of Solomon, were he alive to-day, would lead him to choose Burdock Blood Bitters as a sure remedy for all diseases of the stomach liver, blood. It cures dyspepsia biliousness headache, constipation and all forms of bad blood from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore

A NARROW ESCAPE

"I would probably have been in my grave to-day had it not been for Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. 'For two years I suffered from bowel complaint and become very weak and thin, but after using half a bottle of the Extract I was completely cured and have since had no return of the complaint."—Miss Hilton, 34 Huntly St., Toronto.

DON'T YOU FORGET IT. "I will never forget that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry saved my life. Five years ago I had a terrible attack of summer complaint and was given up by the doctor and my parents. A friend advised Fowler's Strawberry and at the second dose I was relieved and soon as well as ever."—Maggie McGillivary, Falkesburg, Ont.

SEVERAL REASONS. "For several seasons I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and find that it makes a perfect cure even of the severest attacks of summer complaint and diarrhœa. It is as precious as gold."—Mrs. F. C. Winger, Fonthill, Ont.

Minard's Liniment cures Garget in Cows

HAVE YOU READ

this description of rheumatism and neuralgia? "Put your hand in a vice, turn the vice until you can't bear another turn, and that's rheumatism; give it another turn that's neuralgia." And still you'll suffer these tortures when for 25 cents you can buy a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT and be relieved.

If you want to buy a good black Cashmere or Henrietta dress, Henrietta Cloth, Crape Cloth, India Cashmere, the best and cheapest at J. B. McDonald's.

A Good Suit for your Boy from 75c. to $7 Prices ranging every 25c. Jas. Paton & Co Come and see the above Goods. 31

Get your friend the Farmer & Fisherman to read James Paton's offer in this week's Herald. 31.

Choice family Flour, for sale by the bbl. cheap at Beer & Goff's.

Call and get some of these cheap cups and saucers that are selling off so fast at the cheap crockery Store.—W. P. Colwill.

The Scientific Medical Fraternity have pronounced cheese one of the most nutritious of foods calculated to build up and strengthen the system. But they fail to add that the digestive organs of many are not equal to the task of digesting it. The question suggests itself, Must this class of persons abstain from the use of cheese. We answer, No. The Americans are always finding out something new, and not their latest discovery is, that cheese and celery go exceedingly well together, the celery aiding in the digestibility of the cheese and both are properly assimilated and converted into rich blood. In conclusion we would say, it is not going to injure you to be informed that Gay & Son has celery for sale in the Ch'town market of the best quality. They ship to all the Maritime Provinces Their best celery are from 40 to 50c per dozen. They have a full supply of all seasonable vegetables. Parties needing large supplies would do well to write for wholesale prices. Please to remit with order.

Address,
J. J GAY & SON,
Pownal.

Oct. 21,—2i. pd.

## Mortgage Sale.

TO be sold at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the Eleventh day of November, next, A. D. 1891, at Twelve O'Clock, noon, at the Law Court Building, in Charlottetown, under and pursuant to a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date First day of October, A. D. 1888, and made between John J. Trainor and Bridget, his wife, of the one part, and James McLeod, of the other part, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township Number Thirty-five in Queen's County in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the north side of Johnston's River and running thence according to the magnetic meridian of the year 1764 north thirteen degrees forty-five minutes; east forty-three chains and fifty links; thence north eighty-three degrees, west forty-five chains and fifty links; thence south seven and one half degrees west nineteen chains or until it meets the marsh; and thence eastwardly along said marsh to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres of land a little more or less.

For further particulars apply at the office of Messrs M. & D. C. McLeod, Barristers, Charlottetown.

Dated 7th day of October, A. D. 1891.

JAMES McLEOD,
Mortgagee.

Oct 7—5i

## Address and Presentation.

The Parishioners of St. Michael's Church presented the Rev. A. J McIntyre with the following address and a well filled purse on his departure for St. Columbia Parish, East Point.

ADDRESS.

REV. AND DEAR FATHER,—As the time of your departure from amongst us is at hand we deem it opportune to express our gratitude to you for the kind and zealous manner in which you have labored in our behalf while amongst us and the sorrow we feel for the loss of one whose name is cherished in the hearts and homes of every family throughout the parish.

During the five years that you have performed your sacred duties in our midst we have not failed to note your zeal for the spiritual welfare of your flock, and the firmness of purpose which has marked your spiritual care of us; burdened as you were with the manifold duties of two other large parishes. It is our wish that you should remain with us as our permanent Pastor, but as God has ordered otherwise we bow our heads with you in submission to His Divine Will, and endeavor to bear in a becoming manner, the loss of so kind and worthy a Pastor. And now Dear Father we ask you to accept this accompanying purse as a token of our love and esteem for you; and may God grant you, as one of His most faithful Ministers, many years to continue in the good work which you have so faithfully performed in the past and we confidently hope that when you are celebrating the Divine Sacrifice of the Mass you will be ever mindful of the Parishioners of St. Michael's.

On behalf of the Parishioners of St. Michael's Church,

WILLIAM MCGRATH,
MICHAEL READY,
DONALD MCDONALD.

The Rev. Father replied in effective words in which he expressed his gratitude for the kind feeling that existed between them, and his good wish for their future welfare.

## The Origin of Lynch Law.

Some writers in modern days incorrectly attribute the origin of Lynch law to a farmer in Virginia (see Webster's Dictionary for example) but the correct origin was again brought to the surface by means of an allusion made a few weeks ago by Mr. Justice Harrison, one of her Majesty's judges in Ireland, when he declared on the bench at the Galway Assizes that he wondered why the people did not resort to Lynch law to put a stop to infringements of public peace. Mr. Dillon brought the words of the magistrate before the House of Commons, where they created some sensation. In the debate which followed reference was made rather satirically to "American methods of justice," which were not desired under the "saner and more conservative institutions of the United Kingdom." The incident and debate have again revived the well-authenticated fact that Lynch law did not originate in the United States, but in Ireland, and, oddly enough, in Galway; and still more oddly, that its modern significance is not precisely what it originally meant.

It is true that Webster's Dictionary attributes its origin to the peculiar method of a Virginia farmer named Lynch, who was accustomed to dispensing with legal forms when administering what he supposed was justice with a whip on the bare backs of persons who interfered with his rights.

It is also incorrectly noted in Reddall's "Fact, Fancy and Fable," and in Edwards' "Words, Facts and Phrases." In the "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable" it is doubly ascribed to the true source and to the false Virginian source.

It is correctly given in the "Topographical Dictionary of Ireland," by Lewis, printed in London in 1837. James Lynch Fitzstephen was warder in 1493 of the town of Galway, which had a considerable commerce with French and Spanish ports. His son had a friend, a Spaniard, whom he believed to have alienated the affections of his betrothed wife, and young Fitzstephen, or Lynch, as the family name ran, killed him at sea. Lynch was condemned to death, and sentenced by his father, upon whom the cruel duty fell on account of his office. The people sympathized with the son, and, perhaps, with what they believed to be the real feeling of the father, and prepared to prevent the execution. The executioner refused to do his work. The father, resolving that the law should be obeyed, hanged the condemned boy with his own hands out of the window of his house, which is shown to this day.

The full history of this most singular event in the life of the man whom it has immortalized is thus recorded in the "History of Galway," sketched by Mrs. S. C Hall in one of her numerous publications:

"James Lynch Fitzstephen was mayor or warden of Galway in 1493; he traded largely with Spain, and sent his son on a voyage thither to purchase and bring back a cargo of wine. Young Lynch, however, spent the money entrusted to him, and obtained credit from the Spaniard, whose nephew accompanied the youth back to Ireland to be paid the debt, and to establish further intercourse. The ship proceeded on her homeward voyage, and as she drew near the Irish shore, young Lynch conceived the idea of concealing his crime by committing another. Having seduced or frightened the crew into becoming participators, the youth was seized and thrown overboard. The father and friends of Lynch received the voyager with joy; and the murderer in a short time became himself a prosperous merchant. Security had lulled every sense of danger, and he proposed for a very beautiful girl, the daughter of a wealthy neighbor, in marriage. The proposal was accepted; but previous to the appointed day, one of the seamen became suddenly ill, and in a fit of remorse summoned old Lynch to his dying bed, and communicated to him a full relation of the villiany of his only and beloved son. Young Lynch was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to execution—the father being judge.

The wretched prisoner, however, had many friends among the people, and his relatives resolved with them that he should not die a shameful death. They determined upon his rescue. We copy the last act of the tragedy from "Hardiman's History of Galway." Day had scarcely broken when the signal of preparation was heard among the guards without. The father rose, and assisted the executioner to remove the fetters which bound his unfortunate son. Then unlocking the door, he placed himself between the priest and himself, leaning upon an arm of each. In this manner they ascended a flight of steps lined with soldiers, and were passing on to gain the street, when a new trial assailed the magistrate, for which he appears not to have been unprepared. His wretched wife, whose name was Blake, failing in her exertions to save the life of her son, had gone in distraction to the heads of her own family, and prevailed on them, for the honor of their house to rescue him from ignominy. They flew to arms, and a prodigious concourse soon assembled to support them, whose outcries for mercy to the culprit would have shaken any nerves less firm than those of the Mayor of Galway. He exhorted them to yield submission to the laws of their country, but finding all his efforts fruitless to accomplish the ends of justice at the accustomed place, and by the usual hands, he, by a desperate victory over parental feeling, resolved himself to perform the sacrifice which he had vowed to pay on its altar. Still retaining a hold of his unfortunate son, he mounted with him by a winding stair within the building, that led to an arched window overlooking the street, which he saw filled with the populace. Here he secured the end of the rope—which had been previously fixed round the neck of his son—to an iron staple which projected from the wall, and after taking from him a last embrace, he launched him into eternity.

The intrepid magistrate expected instant death from the fury of the populace; but the people seemed so much overawed or confounded by the magnanimous act, that they retired slowly and peaceably to their several dwellings. The innocent cause of this sad tragedy is said to have died soon after of grief, and the unhappy father of Walter Lynch to have secluded himself during the remainder of his life from all society, except that of his mourning family. His house still exists in Lombard Street, Galway, which is yet known by the name of 'Dead Man's Lane;' and over the front doorway are to be seen a skull and crossbones executed in black marble, with the motto: 'Remember Deathe—vaniti of vaniti, and all is but vaniti.'"

Although Mr. Hardiman has here drawn upon his imagination, we believe there is little doubt of the fact that the son was actually hanged by the hands of the father. The house in which the tragedy is said to have occurred is standing to this day; but the tablet which contains the "skull and crossbones" bears the date 1624—upwards of a century after the alleged date of the occurrence."

The Lynch Law which originated in this country, and which is cited by the compilers of Webster's Dictionary, had its origin among the people of the Piedmont country of Virginia, which was at that time the Western frontier, and having no law of its own, and being seven miles from the nearest court of jurisdiction, controversies were constantly referred to men of sound judgment and impartiality in the district, whose decisions were regarded as final. Prominent among these was a man whose words exhibited so much justice, judgment and impartiality, that he was known throughout the country as Judge Lynch. In the course of time criminals were brought before him, and he awarded such punishment as he considered just and proper. There were other persons, in different districts, who acted as arbitrators, and who awarded punishments; but Judge Lynch was the most conspicuous and consequently the system took his name and was called Lynch Law.

This was a compliment to his integrity and high character. But of late years the term has been regarded as a reproach, because violent and unprincipled men, such men as Lynch was wont to punish, have set the laws at defiance, and while inflamed with passion, or maddened by a thirst for revenge, have usurped the prerogatives of the courts of justice.

Ten cases men's very latest style Spring Hats, just opened at J. B. MacDonald's.

Ladies Winter Jackets, Dolmans and Ulsters selling off at about half price to clear at J. B. McDonald's.

## The Angel of Madrid.

The following extract, taken from *La Defensa Catholica* of Bogota, is very suggestive, and will be readily understood:

The scene transpired in Madrid, and the location a miserable garret, with very little furniture and that of the poorest kind—a bed occupied by an old man of sixty years, whose wife was seated at the left of his pillow. At the right of the bed, seated as comfortably as circumstances permitted, two members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul; and one of them is the person who relates the following history.

Among the many questions which they asked of the old man was the following:

"The greatest suffering you endure must be caused by the cold of the long nights of winter, for then you need more warm covering, and loneliness makes your abode more dreary?"

"Ah! no, sir; we are fortunate and very happy, because an angel visits us every second or third night, and, with his assistance and yours, we get along very well. May God reward you all!"

"Well, well! An angel did you say, nothing less, has been visiting you?"

"Yes, sir," said the old man laconically.

"Very well, very well; and what is he like; is he very handsome? He has wings white as snow and a blue robe, has he not?"

The speaker looked at his companion as if to say: the mind of the poor old man wanders, and his aged companion is also failing.

The good old man, who was in full possession of all his mental faculties, replied in the most solemn manner:

"Yes, my friends, an angel! Very handsome, with beard and moustache, but without wings."

The visitors could no longer restrain a smile, thinking that they were dealing with a disordered mind, and he who asked the question enquired:

"Do you know that this angel is not like any of the pictures that I have ever seen in the museum? Be careful about him who wears the beard and moustache . . . he must have laid aside his whiskers. . . . Undoubtedly he must be an Alderman or a Lord Mayor."

"He is very nearly of your own age, twenty-two or twenty-five, and like you, wears a Spanish cap."

On hearing this last remark the visitors could not restrain their laughter, while the old man watched them seriously and waited patiently the termination of that outburst of feeling, in order to continue his statement in the same dignified manner.

"You laugh, gentlemen, and I am not surprised, because we erred by speaking of the dress of the figure before speaking of his beautiful acts, at which, as I relate them to you, I am sure you will not laugh; you will bless him as we have done."

These words led us back to more serious thoughts, and the old man continued:

"You must know that this young man gives us good advice, and consoles and comforts us with his wise counsel, and aids us as you are doing; but, besides, as soon as he comes in he takes off his cloak, arranges the covering on my bed, turns me on my side, a service which my poor wife is unable to render; he combs my hair, washes and cleans me of all filth . . . of everything . . . do you understand?"

"Yes, sir; and these are the things which our great father St. Vincent de Paul called *pearls* when they are done with resignation and in the proper spirit."

"Exactly, and so he called them; and when he was satisfied that everything was put in order, including the fire, which he placed in a little warming-pan which he gave us that this poor woman might keep her feet warm, he would then sit down and say so many consoling things relate so many interesting anecdotes, so many moral tales that we have often laughed heartily and have always been comforted; and besides all this he brings us good books which he reads for our instruction."

"Then you were justified in looking very serious when you saw us laughing."

"But at the time we thought, in our hearts, that the story of the angel was a mere illusion." exclaimed both companions almost with one voice.

"Yes, but he has done a great deal more than I have told you, for every week he brings us clean bedcovering and takes away the soiled that his sisters may wash them. He washes my feet, pares my nails, and then . . . he kisses me."

When he mentioned this last act, big tears rolled down the furrowed cheeks of the poor helpless paralytic, who paused a moment, and then continued in a tremulous voice:

"I resisted these acts of kindness at first, but he begged me on his knees not to refuse, and I had no alternative but to consent. And now, does it seem to you that I was justified in calling him an angel?"

"Yes, a thousand times," said one of the visitors, and the other added with an air of sadness:

"And we think we are doing good by simply paying you a visit! This youth, how bright an example he would be for our Conference!"

"Yes, certainly, let us find him. Tell us his name and where he lives."

"I am placed in regard to him just as I am towards yourselves; I have never been able to obtain his name. I only know that he is a lawyer and that he lives with two sisters."

This story and the comments on it being ended, the members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul retired, deeply moved, and reflecting on the means of drawing this young man into the Society that he might be a model worthy of imitation for the members.

Like highwaymen they watched for many nights, and at last identified him whom they sought; but he, in his humility, disclaimed all merit on his part, and objected that if he entered the Society, it would be to obtain the praise of men, and that he would thus lose much of his reward.

He finally yielded to persuasion, and there was formed among those men a firm union for the love of God and the practice of charity. One of these I know still lives, and believes that he has not forgotten the narrative which is here given, for the first time, to the public.

Here I would end, but I wish to ask this pertinent question:

What difference is there between true charity and philantrophy?

The answer is given without hesitation:

The same that there is between good money and counterfeit.

With the good we purchase heaven, and without it no one can enter,

With the false we gain a bauble which attracts the attention of so-called *good society*, which is wholly devoted to show, and by a kind of antinomasia, whereby the name is substituted for the reality, except in rare and honorable cases, the people are satisfied with the surrounding title.

And now to conclude, I will ask this other question, which, no doubt, has occurred to many:

Are there people of this kind in Madrid?

Yes, sir. The fact is well known, and they are not few. Cases even more remarkable are happening every day, although they are not seen by people generally, because they do not shine with the glare of wealth, nor with the horror of vice and all its concupiscences.

They will shine; yes, on that day of accounting . . . when all will be adjusted. Then there will be a reviewing of accounts, and those are the few who will succeed in collecting acts of charity sufficient to show a balance on the right side.

LEON ARADIAS DE SANTOLARIA.

The facts here described as existing in Madrid are common to other cities in Catholic countries. There is, however, a marked difference in the position of the men who form the bulk of the society in South America and in this country. In the South it is not uncommon to number among them as humble workers men of wealth—bankers, officers of the Government, members of the Cabinet, and even the Parliament of the Republic. This is not done to acquire notoriety, these men enjoy the highest honors in the gift of the people, while here it is the poor who care for the poor. In the one case the highest official has been known to go, with his humble associate, on an errand of mercy to the sick, and show no disgust in performing the most disagreeable of the corporal works of mercy. Here it is very different.

In Bogota, the capital of Columbia, the Directors of the National Bank laid aside a certain per cent. of their earnings last year for charitable purposes, and resolved to do so every year in the future.

These people are not so benighted as their enemies would fain represent them. They believe that if a man should give all his goods to feed the poor and have not charity, it profiteth him nothing. But it must be Christian charity and not philantropy.

T. P. C.

Writing to the Northwestern Chronicle, the Rev. Dr. O'Gorman gives an interesting pen-picture of the Holy Father at the altar, and comments thus on the effect produced by the fervor with which the Pope celebrates the Holy Sacrifice: "It was a lesson I shall never forget. His devotion was so natural, yet so intense, that few in the chapel did not shed tears. I have heard that the elder Booth could recite 'Our Father' and make you feel as if you had never heard the prayer before. I can assure you that the three 'Hail Marys' and the 'Hail, Holy Queen,' now said all over the world after every Mass, were so recited by Leo XIII. as to be a revelation to me.

Father Bridgett says:—the knowledge that the priest acquires through the confessional of the state of the world, of the miseries of men's hearts, and the ruin and havoc caused by sin greatly stimulates the zeal to preach. He has a greater knowledge and a greater horror of sin and its frightful effects upon the human soul; and were it not for the experience gained in the confessional, a priest would know practically nothing of the secrets of men's hearts; he would be merely a student living apart from the general interests of the world. In Protestant pulpits there is no doubt a great deal that is refined, as we read of them in the newspapers, but it is simply ludicrous to those who know anything of the state of society to think there could be anything in this kind of preaching to cure the failings of men's hearts. On the other hand, there are men who are cynical and who do not believe in human virtue. The practice of the confessional soon cures the priest of this. He comes to know the reality and solidity of virtue he had never suspected before. He comes to know the reality of divine grace and the power of grace in the hearts of men."

J. Van Buskirk, Bear River, N. S., writes—I have great pleasure in testifying to the good effect which I have experienced from the use of K. D. C. I have suffered from dyspepsia in its worst form for over twenty years. Have consulted a number of physicians but could obtain no relief. Have tried a number of patent medicines with same effect. After which I commenced to take K. D. C., and am happy to state that I am almost perfectly well. I hope your great remedy may become universally known.