

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1895.

Vol. XXIV. No. 45

Calendar for Nov., 1895.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 2nd day, 11h 58m, a. m.
Last Quarter, 9th day, 6h 54m, p. m.
New Moon, 16th day, 0h 59m, p. m.
First Quarter, 24th day, 3h 6m, p. m.

Day of Week	Sun	Rises	Sets	High Water
1 Fri	6 47	140	4 4	5 30
2 Sat	49	39	4 23	6 30
3 Sun	50	37	4 43	7 44
4 Mon	52	36	5 20	9 6
5 Tues	53	35	6 11	10 29
6 Wed	54	33	7 8	11 23
7 Thurs	55	32	8 34	12 28
8 Fri	56	30	9 53	1 32
9 Sat	58	29	10 7	1 53
10 Sun	59	28	11 14	2 4
11 Mon	7 1	27	12 23	3 12
12 Tues	8 3	25	1 11	4 11
13 Wed	9 2	24	2 45	5 9
14 Thurs	10 2	23	3 31	6 43
15 Fri	11 1	21	4 0	7 59
16 Sat	12 10	20	4 44	9 11
17 Sun	13 18	19	5 28	10 19
18 Mon	14 25	18	6 23	11 22
19 Tues	15 31	17	7 34	12 19
20 Wed	16 36	16	8 45	1 11
21 Thurs	17 40	15	9 53	2 5
22 Fri	18 43	14	11 0	4 22
23 Sat	19 45	13	12 0	5 44
24 Sun	20 46	12	1 1	7 0
25 Mon	21 46	11	2 0	8 42
26 Tues	22 45	10	2 58	10 0
27 Wed	23 44	9	3 55	11 13
28 Thurs	24 42	8	4 48	12 20
29 Fri	25 39	7	5 38	1 21
30 Sat	26 36	6	6 24	2 16

NOTICE TO PAY.

All persons indebted to the subscriber for years 1895-94 and '95 are asked to pay their accounts in full before the first day of November next. All accounts remaining unpaid after that date will be placed in Attorney's hands for collection.

J. B. McDONALD & CO.
Ch'town, Sept. 16, 1895.

North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
EDINBURGH AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1866.

Total Assets, 1891, - \$60,032,727.

TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Business 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.
Jan. 21, 1893-14

JAMES H. REDDIN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
CAMERON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Special attention given to Collections

MONEY TO LOAN.

Dominion Coal Company, Ltd.

The undersigned having been appointed sole selling Agents in the Province of Prince Edward Island for the above Company's mines in Cape Breton, are now prepared to issue orders for Round, Black and Run of Mines, and to send a stock of each kind of Coal on hand to supply customers at lowest prices.

PEAKE BROS. & CO., Selling Agent.
Ch'town, May 30-14

DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP

DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS. SWEETS SYRUP AND CANTHARIDIN. THE MOST DELICATE CHILD-SYRUP.

Collecting, Conveyancing, and all kinds of Legal Business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to loan. mar1-26

Notice to Debtors.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber for Veterinary Services are requested to pay before the first day of December next, as after that date all amounts remaining due will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. Payments may be made in Charlottetown at Mr. Bernard Callaghan's, Dorchester Street.

JAMES PENDERGAST.
Hope River, Oct. 23, 1895-11

ENEAS A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian,
Office, Bank George St.,
Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown
Nov 9, 1892-14

John T. Mellish, M. A., LL. B.
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
MARLINGTON, P. E. I.
Office—London House Building.

Collecting, Conveyancing, and all kinds of Legal Business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to loan.

Our Grandmothers

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.

A good thing always has imitations—beware of them.



Pains in the Joints

Caused by Inflammatory Swelling

A Perfect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. My son was afflicted with great pain in the joints, accompanied with swelling so bad that he could not get up stairs to bed without crawling on hands and knees. I was very anxious about him, and having read..."

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA CURES

1881 THE CULTIVATOR 1896
—AND—
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

DEVOTED TO Farm Crops and Processes, Live Stock and Dairying, Horticultural & Fruit Growing.

While it also includes all minor departments of Rural Interest, such as the Poultry Yard, Entomology, Bee-keeping, Greenhouses and Grapes, Veterinary Receipts, Farm Questions and Answers, Fire-side Reading, Domestic Economy, and a summary of the News of the Week, its MARKER REPORTS are unusually complete, and much attention is paid to the Progress of the Crop as showing light upon one of the most important of all questions—When to Buy and When to Sell. It is liberally illustrated, and contains more reading matter than ever before.

CLUB RATES FOR 1896.

TWO SUBSCRIPTIONS	in one remittance \$ 4
SIX SUBSCRIPTIONS	do do 10
TEN SUBSCRIPTIONS	do do 15

LUThER TUCKER & SON, ALBANY, N. Y.

BUY YOUR **Drugs & Medicines** FROM **HUGHES** THE PEOPLE'S DRUGGIST.

Remedies for Horses & Cattle.

Apothecaries Hall,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Sept 6-3m

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 us 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.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

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COLIC
CHOLERA
CHOLERA-MORBUS
DIARRHOEA
DYSENTERY

AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS OF CHILDREN & ADULTS

Price 35 CENTS

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

The Pope and the Law of Guarantees.

(Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia Catholic Times.)

Signor Crispi's discourse on the situation of the Pope and the law of guarantees, delivered in Rome on the 20th of September, is still the subject of much discussion in the political circles of Europe. The Italian Premier, after dwelling at inordinate length on the "privileges accorded" to the Holy See, finished with the usual threat that the law of guarantees might be abrogated if the Italian clergy persistently resisted the government. It is well under the circumstances, that I should send you a very important interview with M. Emilio Ollivier, Napoleon III.'s last Prime Minister, who, both as a statesman and as the eminent author of the "Empire Liberal," is well qualified to speak. His words are weighty, and if towards the end of his remarks there is an independence of view which strikes somewhat on the ear of devout Catholics, it is always good to listen to the deliberate opinions of an old and experienced public man.

"The law of guarantees," he said, "declares the person of the Pope to be sacred and inviolable, assures him the honors and protection due to sovereignty, a pension of 5,225,000 francs annually, the possession of the apostolic palaces of the Vatican and St. John Lateran and the villa of Castel-Gondolfo, every facility for correspondence, his relations abroad, the exercise of his ministry, for the holding of councils and of conclaves. The law also recognizes the Pontifical right of ambassadors accredited to the Holy See; liberty of nomination to the greater benefices; it suppresses the oath of bishops to the King; as well as the placet regium, or exequatur, except in certain cases. These guarantees are but the merest fiction in the way of immunities. First of all, they are not perpetual. A law conferred them; a law can annul them. The political party of the Right established them; the Left applies them. Who can tell whether the Extreme Left when in power will not utterly sweep them away? Has not M. Crispi as good as threatened to do so himself? A liberty which can be taken away is no liberty at all; an independence subordinated to one vote of a Parliament majority is only a dependence. The inconstancy of Parliaments, whose action is very often prompted by passions and passing calculations, is so notorious that far seeing legislators have established fundamental statutes out of the reach of these hands so prompt to destroy. Should the Pope, then, be satisfied with less for the Church than the legislator requires for the State? Should a guarantee insufficient for a national constitution suffice for the establishment of the apostolic constitution of the spiritual world? In his discourse on the pontificalum M. Crispi thought fit to present to his hearers a picture of the great liberties Leo XIII. enjoyed at Rome. Leo XIII's liberties! Is the Pope, then, appointed Pope only in order that he may remain shut up in the Vatican, write his encyclicals there, have around him a little court and a few Swiss guards, not die of hunger, take an occasional promenade along the galleries, catch the fever in his garden and receive Peter's pension?"

"No," He is Pope in order to celebrate publicly great mysteries and august fetes in the temple erected to the Papacy with the gold of the nations of the earth and in the four basilicas in which he is like the titular cardinal. He is Pope in order, at certain solemn periods, to give the benediction, urbi et orbi, from the loggia, with the golden sun gleaming above and the multitude of faithful kneeling in filial reverence beneath. Now, I ask, on the Pontiff fulfil the duties of his charge? Can he descend into St. Peter's with the doors thrown open and show himself to the crowd? Can he open the loggia which has been closed since Piedmont entered Rome by the breach at Porta Pia? It was the desire of Leo XIII. to do so. His first thought after his accession was to show himself to the people according to immemorial usage. "Let him take care," said the Italian police; "we will not be answerable for the consequences." And when M. Bande, the French Ambassador, gave the same caution the new Pope was obliged to give way in a matter dear to his heart. Leo XIII. manifested the same wish at the time of certain canonizations. "It must not be," again said the police in a most peremptory tone; "we could not give any assurance but what St. Peter's would be turned into a field for riot and disorder." Hence we have another example of one of the most solemn functions of the Papacy being celebrated with closed doors. But the question may be regarded from another point of view. The Pope is

not only Pope; he is also Bishop of Rome. As such, he ought according to the law of the Church, to proceed to St. John Lateran to take possession. He should, as often as his duties will permit, likewise show himself to his flock, go amongst his people, so that men, women and children may see him, approach him, touch him, and in return be smiled upon and blessed by their Chief Pastor. Once more I ask, would the Pope, accompanied by his cortege, be allowed to go occasionally to St. John Lateran to celebrate for example the feast of Corpus Christi, or to pass freely from one quarter to the other of his episcopal city? The facts speak for themselves. On July 13, 1881, the mortal remains of Pius IX. were transported from the temporary sepulchre of the Popes near the canon's chapel in St. Peter's to the humble tomb prepared in the Church of San Lorenzo. Such a ceremony should have taken place in open daylight, and the people summoned to assist by an invitation affixed to the doors of the churches. However, from motives of prudence, the dead of night was chosen, and the news was spread abroad in whispers. The faithful attended in considerable numbers to pay a last mark of religious respect and reverence. What was the result? A savage horde assailed the procession, broke it up and dispersed it amidst a storm of yell and insult. In the present State of Rome the Pope has a temporal superior. Very well then; from the moment that the Pope has some one over him he ceases to be free."

M. Ollivier then gave the following portrait of his holiness: "The Pope has not forgotten the teachings of the bishop. Leo XIII. has been careful not to confound religion with the old regime. He has done more. Not content with refusing to identify the earthly fortune of the Papacy with any political party whatsoever, he has, as Mgr. Ireland once said in my hearing, canonized the republic, the untamable harshness of which he has responded to with benedictions altogether special. In order not to displease it, his protests have ever been gentle against the greatest juridical iniquity of the century, namely, the suppression by the executive of ecclesiastical stipends without judgment or form of trial, simply on the reports of an uncontrolled police. This practice implies the fundamental violation of the concordat. Nevertheless, the Holy Father has treated it as though it were legal, recommending indirectly at the last elections the official candidates of the republic. The republic, in listening to the advocates of persecution, has not the excuse that the Pope has condemned or cursed it. Yet this enlightened Pontiff, friend of civilization and progress, a writer of the first rank and irreproachable of character, is of those in whose life certain pretended friends of light and progress have mixed the most gall. With such a man one might have arranged a new concordat, which would have assured for long years religious peace and conciliated the democratic exigencies of society with immutable dogmas. Instead of seizing the splendid opportunity given by Providence our statesman, hardened in his prejudices, have thought it better to revive the Jansenist maxims of our old Gallians to play with the organic articles and to show no greater deference to a Pope who wishes them well than they would to a Pope absolutely hostile. It is said that Francis of Assisi bore on his body the marks of the passion of Jesus Christ. On the whole of the person of Leo XIII. are visible the agonies of the passion of the Papacy. His meagre, diaphanous, almost pathetic body is, as it were, stretched out by the ardors of the solidities which constrain him in all parts. His glance, notwithstanding the vivacity and lustre it never loses, seems weary of contemplating so many sorrowful spectacles, and the sweetness of his mouth is partly veiled by a sad smile.

To be a prisoner, flouted and exposed to perils, is certainly not the motive for this melancholy. What is there in prison, exile and death to frighten an old man whose knees each succeeding day are humbly bent before a crucifix? So if the body seems weak, the speech is firm; it ignores the redundant phrase and the obscure declamations of official scribes; it disdains the vain ornaments of language as much as useless lamentations; it goes straight to the thought, drawing its charm from the nobility of the sentiments it reflects, and its light from the lucidity of the ideas it expresses. The suffering of Leo XIII. has a higher origin than purely terrestrial trials will account for. Reolute in

spirit, having the taste and instinct for action, his one desire would be to deliver the Papacy from the gilded cage in which it is confined. But the burden which weighs upon him is so crushing, the situation is surrounded with such difficulties, arises to so many objections on all sides, provocative of such perils that except when it is the question of giving some counsels more or less practical to the peoples of the world, he is condemned to complete helplessness. Hence the torment of which the expressive physiognomy of Leo XIII. is unable to completely hide the secret. Why does not Pope abandon the Vatican? Why does he not quit Rome and leave a course on Italy? The Pope ought not to quit Rome. He should remain there without trying to effect a reconciliation which would degrade him and which would, in France perhaps and certainly in Germany and elsewhere, lead to the constitution of a national obrob. The only point to be discussed is this: What attitude should the Pope adopt in Rome? The majority of the Italian prelates, without actually desiring reconciliation with the State, are unwilling to be looked upon as irreconcilables. "Si vuole pazienza," they say, or perhaps they add, "Sustine dilations Dei," with placid tranquility. The militants, on the other hand, are agreed that the present state of things cannot go on much longer without implying decay or capitulation to the great discouragement of the faithful. Encyclicals and platonic protestations no longer produce any effect. Acts are now wanted. One calls for them: one anxiously awaits them. Let the Pope once decide in this sense and the courage of the faithful will revive.

There is the basilica of St. Peter. Instead of leaving her in the position of a widow who has lost her spouse, or paying an occasional staid visit with all the doors hermatically closed, let the Father open the loggia; let him come forward, escorted by his cortege, by his cardinal, by his priests, and pass through the gates of Barini on Corpus Christi day; let him visit the sick; let him drive along the Corso in his gilded carriage, let him pass through the streets of Rome in his quality of father, bishop and priest. The crisis will arrive, and then we shall see what the Italian guarantees are worth—then we shall recognize the wisdom and foresight of those great Italians called Baito, Massimo d'Azeglio, Gioberti, who refused to admit the hypothesis under any circumstances of a Pope and a King living together in freedom and dignity side by side in the same city. In cases of supreme crisis, compromise leads to destruction. Safety is to be found in resistance, and if not that, at least one's honor is safeguarded. What is the advantage of giving way? It is really difficult to see any. Why should the Mass be celebrated in the Quirinal with the Papal authorization? No doubt the Kings of Savoy, like all Catholic sovereigns, have the right to have Mass said before them on a portable altar. But it is not the Kings of Savoy who sleep in the Quirinal in the bed of the Popes, they are usurpers of the domains of the church, and although they may not be smitten with personal excommunication, the place itself is under an interdiction, and that paralyzes all privileges. For the rest, it is altogether a subject of astonishment to witness the longanimity which is shown with regard to Italian statesmen, and the facility with which one shares in the sacrilegious comedy they play. During their lives they insult and rob the church, persecute their ministers and treat her laws with contempt. When death approaches her relations and friends await the precise moment when the agony commences or when the dying man can no longer see, hear or speak. Then they call in the priest, who runs at once to perform his sacred duty. This is accomplished in presence of witnesses, so that a denial may be given at once if the priest should declare that a retraction, physically impossible, was made. Abolition is given and the body is blessed and conveyed to Christian burial.

After which the newspapers give us this sort of comment: You see that we are not enemies of religion. It is not really of importance to salvation that we have entered Rome to the sound of cannon, confiscated church property and scoffed at the priest and the Papacy. We are not deprived of the sacraments for so little, and paradise is still open to us. Away with scruples, ye timid souls who hesitate! Know that ye may associate yourselves with our work in perfect security of conscience! And yet one is astonished at the increasing lukewarmness, the diminution of Peter's penance, the trouble in men's minds and the acidity with which the most un-

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Highly news received. It is time to put an end to these compromising effeminacies (mollesse compromettantes). Italian Popes are prevented by their nationality from adopting a policy which demands a fierce struggle before victory can be obtained. Will they forever persist in a passive resignation which loses everything! Catholics, without whose subsidies the Papacy would be reduced to famine, will surely, if only for our common safety, obtain at the hands of the next conclave a foreign Pope, who untrammelled by national considerations, will without hesitation begin the great battle and obtain the Church's deliverance."

The Irish Viceroxy.

J. G. Swift MacNeill, Q. C., M. P., contributes the appended interesting article to the Dublin Freeman: The popular title of the Irish Viceroxy, like that of his Chief Secretary, is inaccurate. He is usually styled the Lord Lieutenant, in abbreviation of his full official title of Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland. The Lord Lieutenantcy is the symbol of the fact that the Irish Executive has been kept at least theoretically distinct from that of Great Britain. The Irish Viceroxy is par excellence an executive officer, and this quality is curiously emphasized in the public prayer in pre-Disestablishment days on his behalf, once characterized in the Times as the "fiery prayer for the Lord Lieutenant," in which allusion is made to the "sword which our Sovereign Lady the Queen has committed into his hands." A very cursory acquaintance with the history of this country will show that in early times the sword of the Lords Deputies played an important and at times a very terrible part. The sword, regarded as an emblem of office was once prominently brought into notice in a somewhat dramatic retirement from his post by an Irish Viceroxy "Silken Thomas," Earl of Kildare, before unfolding the banner of insurrection, flung the Sword of State, which as Vice Deputy he held, into the hands of the King's Council, and bluntly exclaimed: "This Sword of State is yours, and not mine. Now I have need of mine own sword, which I dash trust. I am none of the King's Deputy. I am his foe. I have more mind to conquer than to govern." The Lord Lieutenant, when not a cabinet minister, acted under instructions from the Crown conveyed to him by the Ministry in the exercise of his nominally very extensive powers. The business of the Ministry, it has been laid down, is "to direct the Lord Lieutenant in his proceedings and to animadvert upon his conduct if they see him act improperly or in a manner detrimental or inconvenient to the public service or displeasing to the Crown." The exposition of the relations of the Cabinet to the Viceroxy presupposes the Cabinet and perhaps one Cabinet Minister practically responsible for advising and directing the conduct of the Lord Lieutenant, and must be in some degree, but not largely, modified by the anomalous circumstance of a Lord Lieutenant himself being a Cabinet Minister, and as such in a measure his own adviser.

"The characteristics of this country," the despatch informs the Prime Minister: "are gaiety, dissipation and expense. I have done my best to encourage them, to render the gentry more necessitous and, of course, more dependent. By these means, my lord, you must cordially confess I have done a great deal. I have dissipated families hitherto thought impregnable to seduction. I have provided for the most worthless, to show that the single criterion of merit is an implicit obedience to Government. Have I not, my lord, contracted such a debt in enlarging the military establishment, increasing the salaries of office, and creating new ones, that the payment, even of the interest, will necessarily reduce the nation to a state of absolute poverty and dependence? And is it not thereby fitted for a Union upon our own terms, or a land tax at worst, either of which fully answers the purpose of my appointment." This is not the language of rancorous partisan invective, it is simply a true statement of fact, and is supported by the testimony of an unlikely witness, Fitzgibbon, afterwards Lord Chancellor of Ireland, threatened the House of Commons with a repetition by his own Government of the wholesale corruption of Lord Townshend. "I recollect," said Fitzgibbon, "Lord Townshend proroguing the Parliament, and I recollect when next they met they voted him an address of thanks which cost this nation half a million of money. I hope to God I shall never again see such effects from party. I hope to God I shall never again see half a million of the people's money employed to procure an address from their representatives. I have ever endeavored to defend the people, and ever shall oppose measures which may lead to an address which will cost them half a million of money." (Continued on fourth page.)

Business Flourishing.

WE HAVE HAD A
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And we are feeling good over it. But we have some Goods left that we will sell very cheap. Good chance to get the

BEST CHEAP SUITS,

Hats, Underclothing.

Everything in our line in SUMMER GOODS marked down fine.

John MacLeod & Co.,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
Charlottetown, August 7, 1895.