

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1898.

Vol. XXVII No. 14

Calendar for March, 1898.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 8d 4h 29m m.
Last Quarter, 15d 2h 48m m.
New Moon, 22d 3h 37m m.
First Quarter, 30d 2h 40m m.

Day of Week.	Sun	Moon	Sun	Moon
1 Tuesday	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 Wednesday	6 27 5 48	2 40	6 27 5 48	3 27
3 Thursday	6 28 5 50	4 07	6 28 5 50	4 07
4 Friday	6 29 5 51	4 42	6 29 5 51	4 42
5 Saturday	6 31 5 52	5 11	6 31 5 52	5 11
6 Sunday	6 32 5 53	5 33	6 32 5 53	5 33
7 Monday	6 32 5 55	5 33	6 32 5 55	5 33
8 Tuesday	6 32 5 56	rise	6 32 5 56	rise
9 Wednesday	6 32 5 57	7 03	6 32 5 57	7 03
10 Thursday	6 32 5 58	7 12	6 32 5 58	7 12
11 Friday	6 32 5 59	10 32	6 32 5 59	10 32
12 Saturday	6 32 5 59	11 49	6 32 5 59	11 49
13 Sunday	6 32 5 59	noon	6 32 5 59	noon
14 Monday	6 32 5 59	1 02	6 32 5 59	1 02
15 Tuesday	6 32 5 59	2 07	6 32 5 59	2 07
16 Wednesday	6 32 5 59	3 00	6 32 5 59	3 00
17 Thursday	6 32 5 59	3 42	6 32 5 59	3 42
18 Friday	6 32 5 59	4 14	6 32 5 59	4 14
19 Saturday	6 32 5 59	4 40	6 32 5 59	4 40
20 Sunday	6 32 5 59	5 01	6 32 5 59	5 01
21 Monday	6 32 5 59	5 18	6 32 5 59	5 18
22 Tuesday	6 32 5 59	5 30	6 32 5 59	5 30
23 Wednesday	6 32 5 59	5 36	6 32 5 59	5 36
24 Thursday	6 32 5 59	5 37	6 32 5 59	5 37
25 Friday	6 32 5 59	5 34	6 32 5 59	5 34
26 Saturday	6 32 5 59	5 26	6 32 5 59	5 26
27 Sunday	6 32 5 59	5 13	6 32 5 59	5 13
28 Monday	6 32 5 59	4 56	6 32 5 59	4 56
29 Tuesday	6 32 5 59	4 30	6 32 5 59	4 30
30 Wednesday	6 32 5 59	4 03	6 32 5 59	4 03
31 Thursday	6 32 5 59	3 40	6 32 5 59	3 40

Presents

—FOR THE—

Present

—AND—

Future

If you want to present your friend with something that will last, come and see our large assortment of

Gold and Silver GOODS

Suitable for Wedding, Birthday, or Holiday Gifts.

Orders by mail solicited.

E. W. Taylor,

Cameron Block, Ch town.

DR. CLIFT

treats CHRONIC DISEASES by the Sulphur method of physicians' self-help in removing causes from the blood. Consultation, intelligent treatment in person or by letter. Insurance of life. Minimum of suffering. Maximum of recovery. In each case.

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All the authorized School and College Books at

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Also Exercise Books, Note Books, Scribbled Books, Pens, Inks, Pencils, Blotting Paper, Erasers and all School Requisites.

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English Breakfast Cocoa

Possesses the following distinctive merits:

- DELICACY OF FLAVOR,
- SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY,
- GRAPEFUL AND COMFORTING.

To the Nervous and Dyspeptic.

Nutritive Qualities Unrivaled

In Quarter-Pound Tins Only.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

Oct. 13, '97-301.

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BARRISTER-AT-LAW

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

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Special attention given to Collections

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Great Clearance Sale Lades & Misses Boots and Shoes. See Advt.—J. B. Macdonald & Co.

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CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

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FROM THE TEA PLANT TO THE TEA CUP IN ITS NATIVE PURITY.

"Monsoon" Tea is packed under the supervision of the Tea growers, and is advertised as such. For that reason they are that more but the very best leaves go into Monsoon packages.

That is why "Monsoon" the perfect Tea, can be sold at the same price as inferior tea.

It is put up in sealed tins of 1/2 lb., 1 lb., and 5 lb., and sold in three flavors at 60c., 75c., and 90c. per tin.

If you are not sure, tell him to write to STEEL HAYTER & CO., 11 and 13 Fleet St., London, England.

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.

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Jan. 21, 1898.—17

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Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, &c., &c.

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IN FULL BLAST,

The Charlottetown Woolen Mill.

Having bought out the stock of McKay Woolen Co., we intend to run the business on the same old lines. The Mill will at once be started. Wool will be taken for cash or in exchange for goods.

A FULL LINE OF

Ready-to-Wear Clothing,

TWEEDS, FLANNELS,

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Hats and Caps, &c., &c.

Always on hand, our values unequalled.

W. D. MCKAY,

March 23, 1898. Bargain Corner.

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SPRING SUITINGS,

Spring Overcoatings,

Spring Trowserings

Where will I buy my Spring Suit is the question asked by men who want to be nicely clothed. Just walk into our store and look over our stock and you will be convinced that ours is the place.

WHY?

Because as a cutter Mr. Sixtus McLellan is second to none in the Lower Provinces. We employ first class workmen.

Our Prices are moderate, We have the right Goods.

Scotch Tweeds, Tyke Serge, English Tweeds, Blenheim Serges, English Trowserings, Rougherty Serges, Canadian Tweeds, Belwarp Serges and Coatings.

Also, a complete line of Gentlemen's Furnishings.

GORDON & McLELLAN,

MEN'S STYLISH OUTFITTERS,

NEXT DOOR TO MCKAY WOOLEN CO.

T. A. McLean

Has great pleasure in informing the general public that he can furnish them all with

Hay Presses, THRESHING MILLS,

PLOUGHS AND PLOUGH EXTRAS,

With shares harder than ever before. And now as the hog boom has struck,

Our Improved Hog Feed Boiler

Gives the greatest satisfaction wherever used at much lower prices than ever before. Give us a call for anything you want in Steel, Iron, Brass or Wood.

Our Improved Steam Friction Hoist is winning great favor with those who use them.

Dairy Machinery always on hand and to order.

T. A. McLEAN,

Oct. 6, 1897—yly Successor to McKinnon & McLean.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.—COFFINS, CASKETS, AND ALL FUNERAL GOODS

Catholic Revival in Scotland.

(From the True Witness)

The revival of the Catholic Faith in Scotland is no less remarkable than its continuance in that country under all the persecution from which its adherents suffered from the time of the fanaticism of the sixteenth and seventeenth century down to years that are not remote from the present. It is only a few months since the Catholics of Galloway celebrated the 1500th anniversary of the foundation of their diocese of St. Ninian. Like St. Patrick, who first preached the Catholic Faith to Ireland, and St. Augustine, who established the Catholic Church in England, St. Ninian studied in Rome at the feet of the successor of St. Peter, and from him received the commission and authority to preach the Gospel to the land of his predilection. The motive and scriptural reasons which moved a Scottish nobleman of the fourth century to have recourse to the Holy See for full instruction in the true Faith should be interesting and suggestive to Scotchmen of the nineteenth century. His biographer tells us that he studied in Rome for fifteen years, until, in 386, St. Sixtus, the Pope, with his own hands consecrated him Bishop, and sent him, with the Apostolic Blessing, to preach the Catholic Faith in his native land. That this is true, that he derived his orders, his mission and his jurisdiction direct from the Apostolic See is proved from historical documents and records extant. The ruins which beautify and hallow the hills and valleys and coasts of Galloway—the decayed abbeys and churches at Whithorn and Soulestat, Tongland and Danderannan, Holyrood and Lincluden—also attest it. Scotland was a Christian Land, in grace and communion with the Holy See; there were no heretics in it; Scotchmen were all Catholics. This state of things continued for 1200 years, when, as Bishop Turner of Galloway remarks in his Lenten Sermons, the days of desolation and peace of God; they would fashion out a religion for themselves. As a revered writer has expressed it: "they had had enough of blessings and absolutions, enough of intercession of Saints, enough of the grace of the Sacraments, enough of the prospect of the next life." The old sanctuaries of the saints were ruined and trodden down, the sign of man's salvation was broken in pieces, the presence of Jesus was banished from the land. Within a few years the faithful were reduced to a mere remnant, for the country as a whole had done with saints and altars, apostolic succession and infallible teaching. And we have witnessed the results of the country's work—Christianity mangled into fragments, contentions on every side and multiplying on every article of Christian belief, the Divinity of Christ, as often questioned as the inspiration of the Scriptures, the fact of Revelation contested, the very existence of God disputed; in fact, we behold only one possible point of common agreement—the certainty of the uncertainty of faith in anything supernatural. Men thought when they had banished the Church, with her creeds and her authoritative teaching, that they would find peace; but peace is the fruit of truth, and peace without truth is indifference or infidelity. It is the testimony of all ages, it is the most indisputable fact in the annals of mankind, that every departure from the unity of Faith has inevitably led to contentions, strife and endless divisions. It is a signal grace of Almighty God that there is no unity among those who are separated from the doctrine of Holy Church," wrote St. Gregory the Great in the sixth century, and what the Holy Pontiff witnessed for his day we have seen abundantly repeated in our own. It would serve no useful object to ask how this sad break with the truth was brought to pass, though the answer is easily available, but it would be wide of our present purpose. It is enough now to have this briefly recorded what has been the outcome of the work of the sixteenth century, a chaotic tumult of religious opinions which have distracted, bewildered and deranged the minds of men. But the old faith never died out of the land altogether. A remnant remained true to it; and in recent years that remnant has increased at such a rate that, a few months ago last autumn, a Diocesan Synod was held in Galloway to witness that the Church of St. Ninian had, after centuries of suffering and banishment, been restored by the Holy See to the power and place that had been assigned to it by the same Holy See. This happened years before.

St. Bartholomew's Day.

In the current Review of Reviews, which devotes many pages to "The Dreyfus Case, and the Anti-Jewish Crusade in France," occurs one passage which runs thus: "On Aug. 24, 1872, on the ringing of the tocsin in the tower of the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois in Paris, began a massacre of Protestants which has left a permanent bloodstain on French history. Before the slaughter had ceased a multitude, variously estimated at 30,000 and 100,000, had been massacred. From that day, St. Bartholomew has become synonymous with cold-blooded, widespread, conspiracy to massacre. Let the world should forget its significance, the Supreme Pontiff struck a medal in honor of the extermination of the heretics, sang a Te Deum in praise of the massacre, and proclaimed a year of Jubilee." That is one way of preventing history. What the facts in the case were may be thus stated. The Pope, it is true did order a Te Deum and struck a medal; but it was not for the reasons given above that he did these things. His Holiness had been informed by envoys sent from France that the king, by putting a few seditions' men to death, had saved his kingdom from the horrors of civil war. That certainly was good cause for rejoicing; and if the writer of the above prevented story will turn to Guizot's "History of France," Vol. 4, page 384, he will find that the Pope really thought of St. Bartholomew's Day and its true character when that became known in Rome. "When, however," writes that Protestant historian, "later on a detailed and faithful account of the massacre reached the Pontiff, he condemned it at once and left no doubt as to his horror at the deed. When asked by the cardinal why he wept, Gregory answered: 'I weep at the means the king used, exceedingly unlawful and forbidden by God, to inflict such punishment. I fear that one will fall upon him, and that he will not live very long. I fear, too, that amongst so many dead, there died so many innocent victims.'"

The figures given above of the number of victims greatly exaggerate. Rankin says that probably 2,000 people fell in Paris; while Lingard, basing his calculations on a report that was published 60 years after the event, asserts that less than 1,000 perished in all France.—Sacred Heart Review.

The Late Hon. Theodore Davis.

The following sketch of the late Chief Justice of British Columbia, furnished by a Victoria correspondent, appeared in the Winnipeg Free Press, on the 7th inst: Hon. Theodore Davis, chief justice of British Columbia who died this morning, has been ill for some time, but this morning was very much better, and when visited by his brother was in the best of spirits and arranged to go driving. About 11 o'clock the chief justice asked his little girl, who was in the room with him, to ring the bell. One of the sisters in attendance went with all possible speed to his room and upon her entrance the chief justice grasped her hands and asked her to assist him to a lounge, across the room. He walked with the assistance superior and others were quickly summoned, but all was unavailing, and at a quarter past 11 death supervened, the deceased gentleman never having spoken since. His whispered request to be assisted to the sofa. The cause of death was long existing disease of the heart, combined with kidney trouble, which baffled medical treatment and caused the sufferer severe prostrations of pain, in one of which he passed away. Theo. Davis was born in England, in March, 1852, and came to Victoria with his father fifteen years later. He studied law with the late Mr. Bishop, but where the Cassiar excitement broke out in 1874 he forsook the practice of law, to which he had just been admitted, and tried his luck in the gold fields. He returned to Victoria in 1878, and four years later entered provincial politics as a successful candidate for the legislature in Victoria, which he represented until 1884, when he sought election in Cowichan. When his brother, Premier A. E. B. Davis died in 1879, Theo. Davis entered the Robson cabinet a attorney-general, and became premier himself on the death of Mr. Robson, in 1892. In 1895 he resigned to take the position of chief justice vacated by the death of Sir Matthew Begby. He was twice married, but his second wife died about two years ago and he leaves a family of small children. Theo. Davis was the boldest and most enterprising of the public men

British Columbia.

Manch of the railway development in Kootenay, particularly, was due to the assistance which, with great liberality, he induced a timid legislature to grant to enterprises, the wisdom of which has since been abundantly proved, and it was he who, in the face of a rapidly rising mainland movement, anchored the capital at his island city, Victoria, by putting through an act authorizing the construction of the just completed million dollar parliament buildings.

The Northwest Review, of St. Boniface, Manitoba, pays the following tribute to the memory of the distinguished jurist and statesman: Since the tragic death of Sir John Thompson Catholics have sustained no greater loss than that of the Honorable Theodore Davis, Chief Justice of British Columbia. In many respects the character and lives of these two great men were similar. Both were men of high mental development and of flawless moral integrity. Whether we view them as lawyers, judges or statesmen, they were men of "light and leading" and represented all that was purest, noblest and best in the public life of our Dominion. Both were born and bred in Protestantism; both became converts to the Catholic Church. All that made their lives great and their public careers notable was achieved after their conversion to the true faith. The secret of their transparent sincerity is found in the fact that they always remained men of prayer and therefore practical Catholics. Chief Justice Davis was once heard to remark: "I have for a long time been of opinion that your Catholic friends are as ready to sell you as they would a suit of old clothes; but what can you expect from a non-practical Catholic? There is but a thin gauze between such a one and an apostate. Give me a decent Protestant any day, before a lukewarm Catholic. Such men are not Catholics at all, they are infidels; they are atheists and far more dangerous than, open enemies." Nor was the late Chief Justice content with expressing the practice of religion in his own case.

after the assassination.

The rarest autographs in the world are probably Shakespeare's. Only seven are claimed to exist—three signatures to his will (two of which are doubtful), two conveyances of property, one in the folio edition of his plays (doubtful), and one in a translation of Montaigne. This last is in the British Museum, and cost over two hundred guineas.

It reports to be all reliable, says the London Daily Chronicle, the Pope rules as strongly and lives as frugally and works as hard as ever. He goes out little in the winter, but when the weather is warm he drives out about the great garden in his plain black carriage, and in the heat he migrates for a time to the "Casino" he has built on the hill, where the air is a little fresher than in the Ortole St. Damaso. Even then his only recreation is to go and look after his vines. He works so constantly that when he is walking in his grounds there is always some one close by with a stack of little squares of paper, and the Pope will frequently stop, call for paper, make a note and put it in his pocket "pro memoria." All his official business he takes particular care to understand, and writes his own official orders, however highly placed, who tries to pass under the Papal signature anything which Leo XIII. has not perfectly agreed to in advance.

During nineteen centuries only fourteen Popes have celebrated the golden jubilee of their episcopate. Their names are John XII., Gregory XII., Callixtus III., Paul IV., Innocent X., Clement X., Innocent XII., Benedict XIII., Clement XII., Benedict XIV., Pius VII., Gregory XVI., Pius IX. and Leo XIII.



Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

God alone knows which of the two was the more fervent servant of his Lord, but they were both ever waiting for Christ's coming. In brilliancy of mind, completeness of culture and energy of will the late Chief Justice had few, if any, equals in Canada. With such a rare combination of gifts devoted to the sacred cause of Catholicism, we may well imagine what a disaster his death must be to the Church in British Columbia. When his distinguished brother, A. E. B. Davis, also a convert and premier of that province, died, the advent of Theodore to take up the premiership by a fraternal succession probably unparalleled in the history of parliamentary government was hailed with rapture by the Catholics there; and now that he too is gone, they will feel that they have lost a tower of strength girt round with a thousand bucklers.

The normal peanut crop is 4,000,000 bushels, and the Americans are so fond of the nut that they spend upon it \$10,000,000 a year. Chemists say the peanut contains fifty per cent of fat and over thirty per cent of nourishing compounds and it is commended by physicians as an article of food.

Mme. Carnot, the widow of the murdered President of France, is living quietly in Paris. No sovereign passes through that city without calling on her as a mark of respect. In one of her letters

that was akin to her gifted and beloved wife about two years ago, he wrote to a boom friend: "While the loss of my best and tenderest companion and friend is a severe blow to me—I cannot express how much so, for the snapping asunder of the bond which joins together those who have loved one another beyond the possibility of love for any other mortal is indescribable—yet I am thankful to say that I have been spared from the conflict against grief and woe with a power I could not have hoped for. I feel that her loss is my call to penance. For our thirteen years of married life have been a continual round of pleasure and delight with but little penance, and God has a perfect right in his love to call for penance and mortification, when he chooses, and I submit to his decree." To this noble acceptance of the cross he united that humility which is the true Christian's safeguard. While asking prayers for his departed wife, he begged for special intercession for himself that he might withstand the temptations that would very likely beset him in his bereavement. And those prayers were surely heard, for the remainder of his life was one continued act of resignation to the Will of God. Less than six months after the death of her who had received the last sacraments of the Church "with avidity and joy" (to use his own expression) he was himself stricken down with a disease of the heart from which he only partially recovered. For the last sixteen months of his life he knew that it hung by a thread. When he passed through here last summer we found him a physical wreck, but mentally and morally he towered above the ruin of his bodily frame, his mind was bright as ever, his smile as fascinating, his manner as cheerful and inviting. There are converts and converts. Some seem to cherish a sneaking regret for the fast-pots of Egypt. Even when their conversion has been sincere, their imagination remains, in spite of them, half Protestant. Theodore Davis was none of these; he was a thorough and fearless and uncompromising Catholic as ever breathed. Here again we find him in the same category as Sir John Thompson. In abandoning the Protestant religion they both realized very keenly that they were, to all appearances, sacrificing their best chances of preferment. And, in both cases, God was satisfied with the intentional sacrifice; because they sought first the kingdom of God all other things were added unto them. They both died in their prime and in the high noon of professional success. Both were called away suddenly but not unpre-

paredly. God alone knows which of the two was the more fervent servant of his Lord, but they were both ever waiting for Christ's coming. In brilliancy of mind, completeness of culture and energy of will the late Chief Justice had few, if any, equals in Canada. With such a rare combination of gifts devoted to the sacred cause of Catholicism, we may well imagine what a disaster his death must be to the Church in British Columbia. When his distinguished brother, A. E. B. Davis, also a convert and premier of that province, died, the advent of Theodore to take up the premiership by a fraternal succession probably unparalleled in the history of parliamentary government was hailed with rapture by the Catholics there; and now that he too is gone, they will feel that they have lost a tower of strength girt round with a thousand bucklers.

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Woman's Work

is never done, and it is especially wearing and warms to those whose blood is impure and unfit for tone, sustains, and renews the wasting of nerve, muscle and tissue. It is more because of this condition of the blood that women are run down.

Tired, Weak, Nervous. Every physician says so, and that the only remedy is in building up by taking a good nerve tonic, blood purifier and vitalizer like Hood's Sarsaparilla. For the troubles peculiar to women at change of season, climate or life, or resulting from hard work, nervousness, and impure blood, thousands have found relief and cure in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. 50¢ per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

are the only pills to take Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla.