

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1897.

Vol. XXVI. No. 10

Calendar for Feb., 1897.

MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon, 1st day, 4h. 0.7m. p. m.
First Quarter, 8th day, 5h. 12.6m. p. m.
Full Moon, 16th day, 5h. 58.6m. a. m.
Last Quarter, 23rd day, 11h. 31.1m. p. m.

| Day of Week | Sun | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat | Sun |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 2 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 3 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 4 | 31 | | | | | | | |

McMillan & Hornsby.

Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods,

School Books, and School Supplies of all Kinds.

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

PICTURE FRAMING At Short Notice.

McMILLAN & HORNSBY, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

City Hardware Store, Wholesale and Retail.

Hardware & Stoves Celebrated "JEWEL" STOVES.

From now till the new year we want a PILE OF MONEY and have a BIG PILE OF GOODS to exchange for it. Sound money and sound business is what we after. Our stock is large and well assorted, and for the balance of 1896 we will give special inducements for Cash or Good Notes. Call or write for prices and you are sure to buy. Don't forget the old

City Hardware Store, Queen Street. R. B. NORTON & CO.

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.

North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Agent.

Local and Special News.

EXPOSURE TO DISEASE.

Does not necessarily mean the contraction of disease provided the system is in a vigorous condition, with the blood pure and all the organs in healthy action. When in such a condition contagion is readily resisted, and the disease germs can find no lodgment. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine to build up the system because it makes pure, rich blood, and pure blood is the basis of good health. In cold weather it is especially necessary to keep up the health tone because the body is subject to greater exposure and more liable to disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the safeguard of health.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

General.—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.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

BLOOD IS LIFE.

It is the medium which carries to every nerve, muscle, organ and fibre its nourishment and strength. If the blood is pure, rich and healthy you will be well; if impure, diseased, you will be sick. Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to keep you in health by making your blood rich and pure.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, biliousness, 25c each.

To destroy worms and expel them from children and adults, use Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.

To make the hair grow a natural colour, prevent baldness, and keep the scalp healthy, Hall's Hair Restorer was invented, and has proved itself successful.

TOBACCO HEART.

Much heart and nerve weakness is caused by undue use of tea, coffee or tobacco; palpitation, nervousness, irritability, excitability, lack of confidence, etc., are some 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.

Burdock Pills do not gripe or sicken. They cure Constipation and Sick Headache.

YOUR PRESENT NEED

In pure, rich blood, and a strong and healthy body, because with an approach of spring and the beginning of warmer weather your physical system will undergo radical changes. All the impurities which have accumulated during colder weather must now be expelled or serious consequences will result. The one true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Its record of cures is unequalled. It is the largest in the world. A few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla will prepare you for spring by purifying and enriching the blood and toning and invigorating your whole system.

ONE EVERY NIGHT.

Minard's Liniment is the best.

ONE LAX-LIVER PILL taken each night during 30 days will cure Constipation of-retaining bowels and irregular action of the bowels. Lax-Liver Pills leave no unpleasant after-effect.

A GRADUATE OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY SAYS.

"My children have been treated with Scott's Emulsion from their earliest years. Our physician first recommended it and now whenever a child takes cold my wife immediately resorts to this remedy, which always effects a cure."

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. B. to all dyspeptics. Mrs. John White, Antin, Man.

Norway Pine Syrup cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc.

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Lung Troubles are quickly cured by Hager's Pectoral Balsam.

Minard's Liniment is the best Hair Restorer.

The French Freethinkers and the Church of the Sacred Heart.

There has been another great battle in the French Chamber of Deputies over the Church of the Sacred Heart at Montmartre. In order to make matters clear it may be necessary to go a little into the history of the subject. In 1873 the National Assembly, the majority of whose members were believers and Catholics, notwithstanding their political divergencies—some were Legitimists, others Orleanists, others Imperialists, a few Republicans by the force or circumstance—adopted a bill authorizing the erection of a church at Montmartre dedicated to the Sacred Heart, in harmony with the ideas expressed in the "National Vow" of penitence and atonement, the building fund to be raised by public subscription, and the structure to become the absolute property of the Archbishop of Paris and his successors. The Church, which was to be a place of pilgrimage, vast and strong, and capable of resisting the assaults of time for many centuries, grew slowly but surely upon the historical bluff of Montmartre, where St. Denis received the martyr's crown. Meanwhile great political changes were taking place in France. In 1878—the year of the Exhibition—the power of the Catholic party was completely broken by their own divisions. Marshal McMahon preferred resignation to civil war. M. Grevy was elected in his stead after a general election which placed the Republicans in a great majority. Led, then, by Gambetta, whose battle cry was "Le clericalisme, voilà l'ennemi!" the Republican party were professedly anti-Catholic, and so they have continued ever since, although the temper of the country when it had satisfied its grudge against the clergy and when the persecuted began to excite sympathy compelled them to put the brake on a few years since. In 1882 the Church at Montmartre had risen sufficiently high to exasperate the anti-religious politicians. It was a grievous eyesore to them. Then the first effort was made to undo what had been done by the National Assembly, but fanaticism did not carry the day, because there were very knotty questions of principle and finance involved. It was in the power of Parliament to pass a fresh law abrogating that of 1873, but there was no escape from the difficulty of indemnifying in the person of the Archbishop of Paris all who had contributed money towards the work. The Chamber then decided to accept the situation. There were many there—among them M. Goblet—who found consolation in the belief that sufficient money would never be forthcoming to carry to completion so vast a scheme as that of the National Vow. They were deceived, and their exasperation has increased with the sense of their deception. The recent ceremonies at Montmartre, the vast concourse of people, and especially the discourses delivered in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the National Vow, raised the fury of the Radicals to boiling heat, and another attempt was made to induce the Chamber to pass a vote hostile to the Church of the Sacred Heart. The chief speaker for the Extreme Left on this occasion was the citizen Rouanet, one of the socialist deputies for Paris. He declared that the Church was an insult and a challenge to Republican France, and proposed that the law of 1873 should be abrogated, that the State should enter into possession of the building that had been raised at Montmartre, and should put it to some purpose of undoubted public usefulness. What M. Rouanet proposed was unmitigated spoliation. Other deputies of his way of thinking having spoken to much the same effect, the Abbe Lemire rose and delivered a speech, the logic of which was irresistible. He was not one of those, he said, who professed the revolutionary thesis that the acts of a National Assembly were not binding upon the nation, and he did not suppose for a moment that the majority of the Chamber were prepared to admit that the legislative acts of a sovereign assembly could cease to be valid at the desire of any particular party. They were binding upon all parties alike. The chamber, could, of course, declare that it was of public utility to appropriate the building at Montmartre, but that could not be done without paying the price of such appropriation. "To whom?" cried several members of the Extreme Left. "To the Archbishop of Paris," replied the Abbe Lemire. The building at Montmartre, he continued, was the only example in France of a Catholic church freely open to public worship and the absolute property of one person as the representative of many. The law of 1873 created something altogether new in the direction of sym-

dical propriety. He admitted that it was extraordinary, but that fact existed and he marvelled that Socialists should attack the principle. A church open to public worship was in accordance with the customary operation of French law, the property of the State or the Commune; but at Montmartre the case was quite different. Here a church, by a special clause inserted in a law passed by the National Assembly, belonged to the Archbishop of Paris, who by the same law was compelled to put it to a clearly specified use. If in consequence of a decision of Parliament it were no longer open to public worship the Archbishop would have no right to use it even as a private chapel. The object for which it was raised was rendered an obligatory one by French law. The following passage in the Abbe Lemire's speech is of peculiar interest, bearing as it does upon the question of the separation of Church and State in France. Addressing the Radicals and Socialists, he said: "Just as you ask in the name of principles which you profess to be the champions of proprietary rights for an association of workmen, so we, concerned with the somewhat difficult relations of Church and State and who observe that the administrative civil machinery and the administrative religious machinery give satisfaction at the present time neither to one party nor to the other, take much interest in this form of property at Montmartre which may be that of ecclesiastical property to-morrow."

In conclusion the Abbe Lemire said: "At the present hour this Church, built in a neighborhood that one dreamed, and so near your electors, M. Rouanet—this Church which you say was built as a challenge to the Parisian population, is visited and blessed by three thousand poor people who every week receive there a piece of bread. Thanks to this poor clientele recalling the history of primitive Christianity, this Church has become very popular, and when in the vicinity of the Pantheon I hear passing over the city the grave voice of the 'Savoyard' (the great bell of Montmartre) which perhaps is irritating to you, I salute it as a sound of hope for religious vitality and the social propriety of the Church."

The Comte Albert de Mun, also spoke admirably in defence of the Church of the Sacred Heart, and helped not a little to complete the rout of the Extreme Left. Referring to the terrible condition of France after the war, and to the state of the public mind which furnished a reason for the Church's existence, he said: "In their agony men turned towards the God of Christians to implore His pity upon this bloodstained country, torn by invasion. They appealed to His Heart, and in their ardent supplication promised a special temple dedicated to His Heart. Since then the same sentiment of patriotism and faith had led an ever-increasing crowd to the height of Montmartre to pray and to seek consolation, strength and hope."

Turning to the practical question, he declared that it amounted to this, whether the Chamber considered it expedient or not to vote the appropriation of the Church, entailing as it must the obligation of indemnifying the subscribers, which would mean casting thirty million francs into the street. The Chamber decided by a very large majority that it was not expedient to take any such course.

Paris Correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times.

40 GEMS, 20 CENTS.

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills Cure All Troubles.

Arising from Torpor of the Liver.

Easy and Quick—Banks' Sick Headache—Purify the Blood and eradicate all Impurities from the system.

The demand is big. The pills are little, easy to take, pleasant results, no pain, 40 in a vial, and 20 cents at all druggists.

SOLD BY GEO. E. HUGHES.

The Animus of the Opposition to Spain.

(Ave Maria.)

Sensible people are beginning to see that our attitude towards Spain in regard to the Cuban insurrection and the revolt in the Philippine Islands is most unwarrantable; and to realize how unscrupulous the press has been in its efforts to excite animosity against a power of whose affairs we have only inadequate knowledge, and with which we have not the shadow of a right to interfere. The United States has no grievances whatsoever against Spain; nor have the Cubans or the Philippine Islanders themselves, for that matter. To be sure, our merchants have lost a great deal of money, and commerce between this country and Cuba has been laid waste; but Spain cannot be held ac-

countable for this. If the mother-country were not Catholic, and if commercial interests were not so much involved, public opinion in the United States would at least be divided respecting the merits of the Cuban insurrection. All sorts of evil reports have been circulated to prejudice the American people against the cause of Spain, simply because it was known that such reports would be credited, and because it was in the interests of the press to create sympathy for Cuba. The fair play of which we boast so much has not been shown in this case. But, as Lincoln used to say, "You can't fool all the people all the time," and, as we have remarked, intelligent persons are beginning to see the shameful deception practised by the subsidized press. The opinion is spreading that if the Cuban insurgents were successful in their efforts to overthrow the Spanish power, in all probability they would not be able to replace it with anything better than despotism. Governments such as Hayti are considered least desirable by those who live under them; though they may be dubbed republics by their rulers, who call themselves Washingtons. Most of the Cuban patriots, it turns out, are of the Garibaldi kind—"merely a guerilla force," according to the Hon. Mr. Phelps, a former Minister to England. A naval officer belonging to a nation friendly to the United States, and writing in anything but a hostile spirit, makes some statements in the current North American Review well worth considering. It is not Spain, he declares, that has taken the initiative in bringing about the perplexing conditions now existing Cuba. The responsibility for the devastation wrought in the rural districts rests not with the troops of the mother-country, but with the insurgents, whose leaders "are doing what the members of the Commune did in Paris during the siege of that city." Whatever may be the loss resulting to American merchants from the destruction of commerce between this country and the "Pearl of the Antilles," it is nothing, of course, to what Spain, herself has suffered. The opinion of Mr. Phelps that "a declaration of war [on the part of the United States] against Spain—a country from which we have received no injury and no provocation—would be a gross and utterly unjustifiable violation of international law," is shared by this foreign naval officer. Speculating on the probable results of such a conflict, and discussing "coolly and without prejudice" the relative strength of both countries, he does not hesitate to say that in the extent of such a war the United States would suffer immensely.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. BAKER'S BAKING POWDER, NEW YORK.

An Effect of Uncertainty.

The two great flour manufacturing companies whose mills form the backbone of the wheat market in the North-West have closed their elevators. In other words, for the time being they have stopped buying wheat, except at a few points where one of them still keeps its doors open, probably to enable farmers to complete the delivery of quantities already contracted for. It may be weeks or it may be months before the companies start up business again at their various shipping points. The lodger it is the worst of all for the people of the North-West, for the farmers as for those depending on the farmers' custom. Scattered as they are along the lines of railway, the elevators are nuclei of local trade centres, where not only wheat is sold but also where merchandise is bought by the farmers. When the milling companies are not buying trade is certain to drop at these points. Of course the mill owners are not the only purchasers of wheat in Manitoba and the Territories, nor are theirs the only elevators in which grain may be received along the line. But their competition is withdrawn, and the premium over outside prices at once begins to vanish. In Manitoba wheat has been commended from 10 to 15 cents per bushel more than the price realized for similar grades immediately across the line. Thus it was a high above an export basis, that is, the Lake of the St. Lawrence, that is, the home mills, the price being too high for buyers on export account to do any business. The withdrawal of the demand of the home mills will leave the market in the hands of those grain merchants who want to buy and sell prices as they can get a profit on in the British or European wheat market. That is the price will fall to the export basis when the home demand ceases. Thus the closing of the elevators will mean a stagnant wheat market, and a loss of several cents on the average of wheat the farmers sell. It will give some of Mr. Greenway's "delegates" a foretaste of the free trade which they were so eager to hurry in. If the duty is removed from wheat the price will be the same on one side of the border as on the other. The farmers will lose the great benefit—the millions of dollars it means to them—of the home market. As to the reason for the shut-down of the elevators, the Montreal representative of the Ogilvie mills says that in the case of his company it was tariff uncertainty. Mr. Melchen, of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company gives another reason for the cessation of buying on the part of his company. It was because of the scantiness of deliveries, he said, and this scantiness he accounts for by the statement that the farmers are asking more for their grain than his company is willing to pay. That is, the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, like the Ogilvie Company, thinks it is not good policy to keep up prices at the present time. The latter company explains why it thinks so, the former does not. Doubtless the reason is the same in both cases. The action of the two milling companies will help to make the farmer appreciate the home market. —Mail and Empire.

Leprosy and the Charity of the Catholic Church.

"Leprosy and the Charity of the Catholic Church" is the title of a brochure produced by the Rev. L. W. Mulhane, of Mount Vernon, Ohio. It treats of the nature and history of the disease and to the care that is given to its victims, especially at Molokai, Sandwich Islands, Corcoran, Trinidad, Traquair, New Brunswick, and in Iceland, Japan, Madagascar, South America, India and Louisiana. It is a sketch of the terrible scourge from the earliest times and of the heroism of Catholic men and women in taking care of lepers in all parts of the world. It contains twenty-four illustrations. It is published by J. H. McBride and Company, of Akron, Ohio.

Nervous

People often wonder why their nerves are so weak; why they get tired so easily; why they start at every slight but sudden sound; why they do not sleep naturally; why they have frequent headaches, indigestion and nervous

Dyspepsia

The explanation is simple. It is found that impure blood which is continually feeding the nerves upon refuse instead of the elements of strength and vigor. In such condition opiate and nerve compounds simply deaden and do not cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla feeds the nerves pure, rich, red blood; gives natural sleep, perfect digestion, is the true remedy for all nervous troubles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. \$1 per bottle. Prepared only by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills take away constipation.