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THE EDITOR OR TO THE "HERALD."

Nrth British and Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY!

—OF—

EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Total Assets, 1886, - - $50,376,064.

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 twenty-two years.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN.
Agent.

Old Merchants Bank of P. D. I., Water St., Ch'town, Jan. 21, 1891. 1y

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Farm, formerly owned by Mr. Peter M. Bourke, at Mill View, in Queen's County, consisting of about

315 Acres of Land,

With the Dwelling House, Barns, Cloth, Carding and Saw Mills thereon. This property is situated in a fine farming settlement, convenient to Churches, Schools, &c. It will be sold *en bloc*, or in lots to suit purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to C. B. MacNeill, Solicitor, Charlottetown
July 23, 1890.—tf

BURDOCK

Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all impurities from a Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

BLOOD

CURES

DYSPEPSIA. BILIOUSNESS. CONSTIPATION. HEADACHE. SALT RHEUM. SCROFULA. HEART BURN. SOUR STOMACH. DIZZINESS. DROPSY. RHEUMATISM. SKIN DISEASES

BITTERS

Blank books, bill heads and receipt forms in the best style, printed at the Herald Office

DR. JAMES' NERVE BEANS.

NERVE BEANS are new discovery that relieves 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.

Sold by druggists at $1.00 per package or six for $5.00, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address, The James Medicine Co., Canadian Agency, St. John, N. B.

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

April 8, 1891.—1y

REDDIN BROS.,

The People's Drug Store.

PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
PATENT MEDICINES, FRESH DYES.

DISPENSING A SPECIALTY.

Open day and night. Telephone communication.

REDDIN BROS.,

Mark Wright AND Co

(LIMITED,)

—ARE GIVING—

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

FURNITURE.

Farmers & Farmers' Wives

BRING YOUR EGGS TO

Beer & Goff's Store,

Where you will get the highest price in Cash for them, or one cent a dozen extra if you take Goods in exchange.

Our Goods will be found to be first-class in quality and the price as low as the lowest.

We will take your eggs from you right along all summer so that you need not take them into the market at all but bring them direct to us.

BEER & GOFF,
April 8—1yr QUEEN & KING SQUARE STORES

NEW GOODS

ARRIVING DAILY AT THE

NEW LONDON HOUSE.

KENSINGTON, P. E. I.

We are offering as fine goods in Dress Fabrics of all kinds, Prints, Ginghams, Millinery, trimmings of all kinds, Worsteds, Suitings, Overcoatings, Mantle Cloths, &c., Hard and Soft Felt Hats, as is to be found on P. E. Island.

Our stock of Boots and Shoes is immense.
Wall Paper—newest patterns—5c. up.
Kalsomin—Whitewash Brushes,
Paint brushes—Ready Mixed Paints, &c.
Hardware, Groceries & Crockeryware.
Seeds of all kinds.

BEST GOODS—LOWEST PRICES.

REUBEN TUPLIN & CO.,
April 29, 1890.

DRESS GOODS!

TAKE YOUR CHOICE from the very best while you are about it; it wont cost you any more to have all the advantage of selection from THE LEADING STOCK FOR VARIETY, We are showing by far the best selection and most complete line of new styles and late novelties for the present season. We have made our prices low to please you, with the best figures it is possible to make on honest goods.

MILLINERY & MANTLE.

Everything new and stylish in above lines. OUR GARMENTS ARE CUT FASHIONABLE and OUR PRICES ARE CUT LOW.

Our Millinery Department is under the management of Miss McQuarrie, whose work cannot be excelled.

STANLEY BROS.,
BROWN'S BLOCK.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

—AT—

ALBANY, LOT 27.

THE undersigned offers for sale her property situated at Albany, Lot 27, consisting of six acres of land. There are on the premises a New Dwelling House, all finished, Stable, Coach House Well house, Wood House, Granary Shed, &c. All the building are new and in thorough repair. The property is very near to a Railway Station and within a short distance of Cape Traverse. For particulars, etc, apply to John Keough, or E. Haviland, Charlottetown

ELIZABETH DAVIS.

Aug. 5—4i

Job Printing

—OF—

EVERY DESCRIPTION,

—INCLUDING—

HAND BILLS,
DODGERS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
NOTE HEADS,
RECEIPT BOOKS,
NOTES OF HAND,
BUSINESS CARDS,

—DONE IN—

The Best Style

—AT THE—

SHORTEST NOTICE

—AND AT—

THE LOWEST PRICES

—AT THE—

HERALD OFFICE

PISO'S CURE FOR
THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
CONSUMPTION

Department of Public Lands,

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

July 30th, 1891.

ALL Persons in arrears to the Government for their lands, are hereby requested to settle their accounts at this office.

Notice is also hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the Act 56th, Victoria Cap. 11, a DISCOUNT OF TWELVE PER CENT. WILL BE ALLOWED to all persons discharging their accounts in full on or before the Fifteenth day of December next.

ANGUS McMILLAN,
Commissioner of Public Lands.
Aug. 6—tf

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Local and Special News

As soon as you discover any falling of the hair or grayness always use Hall's Hair Renewer to tone up the sections and and prevent baldness or grayness.

Why are hens always worth feeding? Because for every grain they give a peck.

Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

When is a clock dangerous? When it strikes one.

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers, and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness. One is a dose. Try they.

What is the most deceiving age? The sense-age.

Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills, aided by Carter's Little Pills. They not only relieve present distress but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

What smells most in a chemist's shop? The nose.

Ayer's Hair Vigor restores color and vitality to weak and grey hair. Through its healing and cleansing qualities, it prevents the accumulation of dandruff and cures scalp diseases. The best hair-dressing ever made, and by far the most economical.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, &c.

If the ladies would abandon cosmetics and and more generally keep their blood pure and vigorous by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, naturally fair complections would be the rule instead of the exception, as at present. Pure blood is the best beautifier

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

Raised up:—This is to certify that for years I had been a sufferer from dyspepsia and for the past six months ending the middle of May, 1890, I was bed-fast when I commenced taking K. D. C. which I am happy to say has so far restored me to health that I am now able to attend to my household duties. To any suffering from this disease I would heartly recommend K. D. C.

MRS. E. McDONALD, Granville, P. E. I.

Minard's Liniment cures Garget in Cows

SARAH MARSHALL, KING ST., Kinston, says: "I was afflicted with chronic rheumatism for years used numerous medicines without success, but by the use of 6 bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I was entirely cured."

"I am acquainted with the above named lady, and can certify to the facts as stated." Henry Wade, Druggist, Kingston, Ont.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS for the blood.
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HEALTH IN HERBS. Health-giving herbs barks, roots, and berries are carefully combined in Burdock Blood Bitters, which regulate the secretions, purify the blood and renovate and strengthen the entire system. Price $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. Less than one cent a dose.

MOTHERS AND NURSES.

ALL who have the care of children should know that Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, may be confidently depended on to cure all summer complaints, diarrhœa dysentery, cramps, colic, cholera infantum, cholera morbus, canker, etc., in children or adults.

SICK TO THE RIGHT. Right actions spring from right principles. In cases of diarrhœa, dysentery, cramps, colic, summer complaint, cholera morbus, etc., the right remedy is Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry,—an unfailing cure—made on the principal that nature's remedies are best. Never travel without it.

FORWARNED IS FOREARMED. Many of the the worst attacks of cholera morbus, cramps, dysentry, colic, etc., come suddenly in the night and speedy and prompt means must be used against them. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild strawberry is the remedy. Keep it at hand for emergencies. *It never fails* to cure or relieve.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.,

I had the muscles of my hand so contracted that I could not use it for two years. MINARD'S LINIMENT cured me, and I now have the use of my hand as well as ever.

Dalhousie. MRS. RACHEL SAUNDERS.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.,

I had a valuable colt so bad with mange that I feared I would lose him. MINARD'S LINIMENT cured him like magic.

Dalhousie. CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS.

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

Bring your Eggs to Beer & Goffs where you will get the highest cash price for them and one cent per dozen extra if you take goods in return.

Beer & Goff keep the best 24 cent Tea in the city.

Great slaughter sale of Boots & Shoes during the month of February. Tremendous Bargains at the Dominion Boot & Shoe Store.

The Cheapest Cotton in town will be found at J. B. McDonald's. Prints worth 9 cents selling for cost. Prints worth 16 cents selling for 12 cents. Ginghams for 6 cents worth 8 cents.

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

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.

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

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

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

At No. 238 Upper Queen St.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING

A Beautiful Line of Pantings.

Our Worsted & Tweed Suits

are the cheapest ever offered in this City.

We are always happy to wait on customers.

A. J. MURPHY.
May 13, 1891—tf

Catholic Missionary Work.

ONE SEASON OF IT DESCRIBED BY THE REV. ALFRED YOUNG, OF THE PAULIST FATHERS.

It has occurred to me that the perusal of the subjoined summary of one season,s work by our band of missionary fathers might prove both interesting and edifying to many of your readers. What is said I trust will be received as it is meant, not in the spirit of boastfulness, but solely with a view to direct their attention to a true work for Christ being done in the midst of them, well worthy of their notice and sympathy, with practical results for good little suspected by them.

The Mission season begins in September and ends in May. During that time the fathers detailed for that duty conduct the series of spiritual exercises known as a "Mission" in those parishes to which they are invited by the Reverend pastors.

The six Fathers sent out were kept pretty busy during nine months in the cities, towns and villages of the various States in which they were called to work, as one item of the results will show. They report *ninety thousand nine hundred and thirty* confessions heard, and the same number of persons who received Holy Communion at their hands. This does not include, of course, the regular work done in our large city parish. During the Mission each father sits in his confessional from nine to twelve hours a day. Be the penitent man, woman or child, to each one that "Mission" confession is an affair of the greatest personal concern. It can well be imagined, therefore, to what extent the physical, mental and spiritual energies of the confessor are taxed to receive and treat each and every one as if he were the only one in the world to be listened to, to be advised, guided, pleaded with, comforted and absolved.

But it is not to the great and exhausting labor undergone by so few priests in hearing such a large number of confessions that I wish particularly to call attention. There are certain practical results for the spiritual good of those thousands of souls, thus brought to the foot of the Cross, which I think worthy of special consideration.

Ninety thousand nine hundred and thirty persons received plain, clear, definite instruction in the truths of the Christian religion, these instructions being largely informed and illustrated by the "reason why." It ever the promise that the poor shall have the Gospel preached to them is realized, it certainly is on a Catholic mission. To instruction, properly so called, there is added a course of strong, earnest, searching sermons on the great truths of Salvation, Death, Judgment, Heaven and Hell, the Necessity of Penance, the Mercy of God, and the Moral duties and Responsibilities of Life. Hence we come at these signal and consoling results:

Ninety thousand nine hundred and thirty souls brought face to face with God—

To consider their salvation in final union with Him as the all in all.

To meditate upon His divine majesty, power, truth and righteous judgments. His infinite love shown in their creation, Christian vocation, providential care and gifts of nature and grace.

To pour out fervent, devout prayers and unite themselves for several days together with the Church's solemn acts of divine worship.

To review, in the sight of God, their past lives, their sins of omission and commission.

To conceive a great and hearty sorrow for all their sins and a firm determination to abandon them and live better lives.

To seek God's pardon with contrite hearts and with full and humble confession.

To enjoy the unspeakable comfort of hearing the assuring words: "Go in peace, thy sins are forgiven thee."

To receive with the profoundest sentiments of reverence and joy, the Body and Blood of Christ in Holy Communion.

To have the soul brought to be at peace with God and one's neighbor; all enmities put away; restitution of all wrongs made; the family skeleton buried out of sight; wife and children radiant with happiness over father's reformation; many and many a home feasting over the despaired-of return of a prodigal son; the tainted social atmosphere cleared of scandal, of anger and disappointment, of envy and jealousy; the sunshine of Christian obedience to law and order, and of contentment with the decrees of divine Providence shed abroad in many a sin-angered heart; a cheerful taking of one's cross, be it bodily suffering, or poverty, or hard labor, or trials that may not be shaken off or lessened.

Is it any wonder, when on the last night of the Mission the assembled crowd come together, and at the foot of the Cross and in sight of the baptismal font, with all the memories of Christian innocence, of all the days of past trial and the blessed hopes of eternal victory brought vividly before them, that they are heard pouring out their vows to God and professing their Christian faith with deepest emotion and their eyes seen shedding abundant tears of joy?

And if such results can be shown from the work of the few missionaries of our Community of fathers, the last and least one of all, one can judge how much of great spiritual good is being done for souls, for the good of society and for individual happiness when, over and above our comparatively insignificant labors, is considered the extensive work of the same kind in which are engaged the other larger bodies of missionary fathers in this and other countries—the Redemptorists, the Jesuits, the Dominicans, the Passionists and others. Truly the Catholic missionary may repeat the words of our Lord: "the Spirit of the Lord is upon me, wherefore he hath anointed me; he hath sent me to preach the Gospel to the poor, to heal the contrite of heart; to preach deliverance to the captive, and sight to the blind; to set at liberty them that are bruised, and to preach the acceptable year of the Lord."—*Independent.*

A Secret of the Confessional.

In the morning of November, 1864, a certain Robert Dubois, whose brother was a priest of Autun, France, was brought before the court of assizes of that city, charged with the murder, for the purpose of robbery, of Louis Vion and his wife, an old couple living in the country. After a protracted trial, Dubois was at last condemned to imprisonment for life, the evidence against him, though strong, not being sufficient to warrant the death penalty.

While the trial was going on, it happened that the brother of the prisoner was visited by a man who came to make his confession. In his confession he declared he was guilty of the murder of the two Vions. In vain did the priest urge on the wretched man the obligation which he was under of freeing an innocent person; the criminal had such an overpowering fear of death that he could not be induced to make the reparation required. Meanwhile sentence was pronounced on the unfortunate Dubois. The lips of his brother were sealed to secrecy.

On the day of his condemnation, the unhappy culprit, surrounded by soldiers, was led through the town, and passed under the windows where his brother, the priest, lived with their aged mother. When she recognized her son borne off in chains, she fell fainting into the priest's arms. Two months after this agonizing scene the poor mother died of a broken heart.

A few months ago the abbe Dubois was hastily summoned to visit a sick man, who was crying loudly for the priest. It was the murderer of the Vions, whose confession he had heard years before. The guilty man, tormented by remorse of conscience, wished before his death to make public confession of the fact that he, and he alone, was guilty of the double murder. Accordingly he dictated and signed a paper in which he confessed his crime and furnished all the details above related; and this paper he put in the hands of the priest. He died a few hours afterward, loudly asking God's pardon for his crimes, in presence of a great number of witnesses.

The priest hastened to present the document to the proper authorities, and he had the consolation, after some necessary preliminaries had been gone through, of seeing his brother restored to liberty, and his innocence publically acknowledged.—*Ave Maria.*

Holyrood Abbey.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MOST FAMOUS BUILDING OF THE SCOTTISH CAPITAL.

Holyrood Abbey, situated in the environs of Edinburgh, was founded, in 1128, by David I.

Its monks were canons regular of the Order of Augustine.

The edifice, in its palmiest days, comprised a suite of apartments for lodging royal guests, a quadrangle of cloisters for the use of its own monks, and a very magnificent cruciform church, with two towers on its western front, and a grand central tower at the intersection of its nave and transepts.

The apartments for royal guests stood to the south of the church, and were swept away to give place to the royal palace.

The cloisters projected from the angle between the church's south transept and its nave, on ground which came to be required for extensions of the palace, and only part of the north side of them can be traced.

The choir of the church was of great extent, and probably had a Lady chapel at its eastern extremity, but it has utterly disappeared.

The nave was 148 feet long, and 66 feet broad. It continued to be respected after all other parts of the pile had perished; and with the exception of the roof its southern tower; and some of the upper parts of its walls, it is still standing.

The entire edifice forms an open quadrangle chiefly of Grecian character and somewhat resembling the palace of Hampton Court.

The royal apartments are reached by a grand staircase from the southeast angle of the piazza. These were framed to represent all the older royal residences in Scotland: and a few years ago, after having long lain in great neglect, they were entirely refitted, in a style of much elegance, under the direction of the decorative artist, D. R. Hay.

The picture-gallery, measuring 150 feet in length, 27 feet in breadth, and 18 feet in height, occupies the first floor on the north side of the quadrangle. Its walls are hung with portraits alleged to represent 106 kings of Scotland—most of them sheer fancy pieces all painted in the time of James VII, and all in a very barbarous style of art.

Queen Mary's apartments are situated in the extant part of the original palace, and reached by a stair from the north-west angle of the piazza and they continue nearly in the same condition as when Mary inhabited them.

The floor of the vestibule at the head of the stairs has some dark stains which are allegad to be the blood of Rizzio.

The presence-chamber has a carved oaken roof, and contains a number of pictures, a few old chairs, and some other articles.

The bed-chamber contains a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, some pieces of tapestry, and Queen Mary's own bed, composed of crimson damask, with fringes and tassels of green silk.

Archbishop Persico.

HE IS CONSIDERED ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE MEMBERS OF THE CATHOLIC HIERARCAY.

Archbishop Persico is considered one of the most remarkable members of the Catholic hierarchy. Sixty-eight years ago he was born in Naples of a noble Sorrentine family. In 1837, after completing his classical course, he renounced all worldly prospects and entered the Capuchin order, with the idea of becoming a foreign missionary. He was ordained in 1846, before he had completed his twenty-third year. As he has not reached the canonical age for ordination, a special dispensation had to be obtained from the Pope before he could be made a priest. After pursuing a supplementary course of studies at the Propaganda he was sent to a Vicariate-Apostolic as a missionary. For some years he visited the romotest parts of that extensive vicariate, reaching the frontiers on every side, including Nepaul, Sikkim, and Chinese Tartary. In 1852 he went to the East Indies, and shortly after advocated before the English Government the interests of the Catholic population in India. As Vicar Apostolic of Agra, which he was created in 1854, he had charge of a district extending to Cashmere, Cabul,, Afghanistan, and Thibet. During the Sepoy war he served as chaplain in the British army. After the war he sailed for Europe to solicitate means to restore the Church in his vicariate to its former condition, but was shipwrecked and escaped almost miraculously. The Indian climate didn't agree with Bishop Persico, and in 1867 he resigned his vicariate and came to the United States. He was an active missionary in South Carolina until March 20, 1870, when he was made Bishop of Savannah. Three years later his health began to fail, and he resigned his See. He was then sent by the Holy See to Canada to adjust some delicate question, and subsequently to Malibar, where obtained the submission of the Chaldean Patriarch Auder. In 1878 he was appointed Bishop of the united Dioceses of Aquino, Pontecorso, and Sora, in Italy. A few years ago he was made Archbishop of Damietta, in Africa.

Some Foreign Missionary Statistics.

Few Catholics have the remotest idea of the wonderful growth of the Church in foreign lands. We are astonished at the progress of the Church in this land and often astounded at the figures presented from year to year where in localities the Catholic population increases from hundreds to thousands and tens of thousands in a few years.

Here are a few facts and figures from a region hitherto little known in modern days in the annals of the Church, which will not fail to interest all who glory in knowing how zealously the Church is carrying out her Divine Commission: "Go, preach the Gospel to all nations."

The Illustrated Catholic Missions gives the following tables showing the number of Catholics in the countries designated, at different periods, and the increase thus demonstrated is something every Catholic should return God thanks for:

	Catholics in 1800	*Catholics in 1890*
Oceanica (includ. Australasia)	2,800	900,860
India and Ceylon	475,000	1,665,500
Indo-China, &c	326,000	620,000
China	187,000	544,370
Arabia	——	1,100
African Missions	48,000	362,140
British North America	137,000	2,038,000
The 7 divs. combined	1,175,800	6,132,770

The Catholic Missions in commenting on these figures representing a more than fivefold aggregate increase, points out how far this ratio is surpassed by the growth in individual localities which may be truly called miraculous. "Some instances," it says, "are so amazing as to recall the days of St. Francis Xavier. Everybody has heard of the 'outpouring of grace' in Chota Nagpore, Bengal. We have in our hands a letter from a Bengal Father, who says of this district, 'God has indeed wonderfully blessed the endeavors of our missionaries, for in the short space of five years the number of converts has risen from 255 to over 50,000.,"

The same periodical records on the authority of the Madras Catholic Directory the still more wonderful figures of those martyred for the Faith in Eastern Cochin China, in July and August, 1884. Here, out of a Catholic population now numbering 17,775, there suffered death at that time 24,000 Christians, together with nine European missionaries, seven native priests, 60 catechists and 270 Annamise nuns. This ferocious persecution recalls those of the early Church in the numbers and constancy of its victims.