

The Charlotte Town Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1896.

Vol. XXV. No. 34

Calendar for August, 1896.

| Day of Week | Sun | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 2 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 3 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 4 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 5 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |

MOON'S CHANGES.
Last Quarter, 1st day, 2h. 21m., p. m.
New Moon, 8th day, 0h. 49m., a. m.
First Quarter, 15th day, 4h. 50m., p. m.
Full Moon, 22nd day, 2h. 51m., a. m.
Last Quarter, 29th day, 6h. 42m., a. m.



Don't neglect the eyes. Lost sight is irrecoverable. A dentist can replace a lost tooth with an artificial one which may pass for the tooth of nature, but no oculist can restore the eye once sightless to its normal state. Save your eyes from being overtaxed by using spectacles to relieve and strengthen them. We can fit almost every eye with the lens required to aid the sight and spare its optic nerves. Parties in town or country can have their eyes tested at their own homes if sufficient notice is given us at our store.

E. W. TAYLOR,
CAMERON BLOCK
The Prince Edward Island
Commercial
College.

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND Commercial College and Shortland Institution is now open. Young men and women desirous of acquiring a Business Education should embrace this opportunity.

FOR SALE.
The Subscriber offers for sale, the undermentioned property, situated at—
ELLIOTT VALE, Lot 66

three miles from Pease's Station, a shop, dwelling house and stable, all in good repair. This stand is conveniently situated in a thriving settlement and is especially adapted for a business man or mechanic.
For further particulars apply to
J. T. GILL,
Elliott Vale, May 20, '96—3m.

LAND FOR SALE.
At St. George's, Grand River, Lot 54, fifty-five acres of prime land, conveniently situated within two miles of church, school, mill and cheese factory. Apply to
JOHN MACSWAIN,
Bishop St. Ch. town.

JAMES H. REDDIN,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW
NOZARY PUBLIC, &c.
CAMERON BLOCK,
CHARLOTTETOWN.
Special attention given to Collections.
MONEY TO LOAN.

Wall Paper.

GO TO
McMILLAN & HORNBY'S
FOR
American and Canadian
Wall Paper,
Latest Patterns
LOWEST PRICES
WALL PAPER.

Millmen's Hardware.

Rotary Saws, Belts, Lace Leather, Swages, and all Mill Tools and Oils.

Farmers Hardware.

Axes, Shovels, Nails and all small Hardware.

Sporting Hardware.

Gunpowder, Shot, Caps, &c., &c.

Painters Hardware.

Paints and Oils, and all kinds of Gold Leaf, Bronze, and Campbell's Stock of Brushes.

House Keepers Hardware.

Jewel Stoves and Everything wanted in the kitchen. All the public admit that our prices are below all others. To save money you must trade with us.

R. B. NORTON & CO.
City Hardware Store, Charlottetown.

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,
Charlottetown, June 24, 1896.

Nerves

REGULATE and CONTROL
the Brain
the Stomach
the Heart
the Lungs
the Muscles
the Intestines
the Liver
and Kidneys.

WEAK NERVES ARE MADE STRONG BY HAWKER'S Nerve and Stomach TONIC.

It gives new strength and vigor to Nerves, Brain, Stomach, and Blood, and all weakened organs.

All Druggists sell it. 50c. a Bottle. 50c. per 250. 100c. per 500.
Prepared by **HAWKER & CO.,** Ltd., London, England.

Scott's Emulsion

Has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. (Ask your Doctor.) This is because it is **always palatable**—always **strong**—always **contains the purest** **Norwegian Cod-Liver Oil** and **Hypophosphites**. Insist on Scott's Emulsion with trade-mark of man and fish.

Local and Special News.
Sick headache and constipation are promptly cured by Burdock Pills. Easy to take, sure in effect.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.
A Member of the Ontario Board of Health Says:
"I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion in Consumption and even when their digestive powers were weak it has been followed by good results." H. P. YOUNG, A. B., M. D.
Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25 and 50c.
Serravallo cannot resist the purifying powers of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Sold by druggists.
Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Great sales prove the great merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and great merit enables it to accomplish wonderful cures.
Minard's Liniment lumberman's friend.
I was cured of a severe cold by Minard's Liniment. R. F. HERVEY, Oxford, N. S.
I was cured of a terrible sprain by Minard's Liniment. Y. A. J. C.
I was cured of Black Erysipelas by Minard's Liniment. J. W. REGGIE.

The best cough cure is **Hayward's Pectoral Balsam**. It heals the lungs and cures coughs and colds.
ALL THE PEOPLE
Should keep themselves healthy. Especial care should be given to this matter at this time. Health depends upon pure rich blood, for when the blood is impure or impoverished, diseases of various kinds are most certain to result. The one true blood purifier is **Hood's Sarsaparilla**. By its power to purify and vitalize the blood it has proved itself to be the safeguard of health, and the receipt of remarkable cures effected proves that it has wonderful power over disease. It actually and permanently cures when all other preparations fail to do any good whatever.

To remove worms of all kinds from children or adults **Dr. Low's Worm Syrup** is a safe and sure remedy.
Headache, stiffness and piles are thoroughly cured by the use of Ayer's Pills.
Minard's Liniment is used by physicians.
Feed the Nerves
Upon pure, rich blood and you need not fear nervous prostration. Nerves are weak when they are improperly and insufficiently nourished. Pure blood is their proper food, and pure blood comes by taking **Hood's Sarsaparilla**, which is thus the greatest and best nerve tonic. It also builds up the whole system.
Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

THE EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION

FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION.
Opening Sept. 22nd and Closing Oct. 24th, 1896.
Wholesale of Machinery and Manufacturing, Farm and Dairy Products, Marine, Cotton, Pottery, Brick, Glass, etc., etc.
Products of the Forest, Mines and Mines, Fish, etc., etc.
The Perfect Government...
Large Prices to all the Trade.
Special Attractions—Fireworks every night, Band Music, after-noon and evening entertainments, etc.
SPECIAL PASSES BASED ON ALL LINES OF TRAVEL.
FIRST CLASS AND ALL OTHERS EXCEPTED.
BEST SEATS AND ALL ARRANGEMENTS MADE.
Inquiries to **CHEAS. A. HERRINGTON,** Manager and Clerk, etc.
W. C. FITZGIBBON, President.

Items of Interest to Catholic Readers.
(Sacred Heart Review.)

The current Century contains the closing one of the very interesting series of papers which Marion Crawford has contributed to its columns on Rome. The subject of the present article is "The Vatican," whose existence, we are told, is mainly due to Nicholas V., who was called in his day the builder Popo, and who died in 1455. His plan was to construct St. Peter's and build around it a number of massive and imposing structures, covering the whole of that part of the city known as the Borgo, for the Papal administration. These structures were to extend from St. Peter's to the Castle of Sant' Angelo, from the bridge of which, in olden times, says Mr. Crawford, a portico, or covered way, supported by columns, led, which probably inspired the plan of Pope Nicholas; that, however, was only partially carried out. In his reign, though, were constructed the oldest parts of the present Vatican Palace, and these, we are informed, are now known as the Torre Borgis, from the fact that they were once inhabited by Alexander VI., who died in one of the rooms now used for a library. These old rooms of the Vatican look on the Court of the Belvedere, and the portion of the palace they constitute is not visible from the outside. Pope Nicholas V., it is said to have utilized portions of the sub-structure of the first buildings, and to an earlier Pontiff, John XXII., who died in 1417, is attributed the construction of the secret gallery which connects the Vatican with the mausoleum of Hadrian; but, as a whole, the Papal palace is said to date from the Renaissance period, and additions to it have been made by nearly every Pope. With regard to the name of the palace, Mr. Crawford says the hill on which the Papal abode stands was not one of the seven whereupon ancient Rome was built, but forms a part of the ridge beginning with Monte Mario, and ending with Monte Mario, all of which lay outside pagan Rome of ancient days; and he adds that the Emperor Numa, according to tradition, chose the Vatican hill or ridge as the place whence he determined to transfer the seat of government to be claimed to have received from the gods, which fact invested it with a certain sacred character.

Mr. Crawford says it would be a hopeless and weary task to undertake to tell the history of the buildings that compose the Papal residence, and he refers the reader to guide books for details of dimensions, locality and antiquity. He describes the Vatican as consisting of two perfectly parallel buildings, each 350 yards long and 80 yards apart connected in the middle of the Braccio Nuovo of the museum and part of the library, so that two courts, the Belvedere, already mentioned and the Garden of the Pigna, are enclosed. "Across these parallel buildings," he continues, "and toward the city, a huge pile is erected, two hundred yards long, very irregular and containing the Papal residence, and the apartments of several cardinals, the Sistina Chapel, the Pauline Chapel, the Borgias, Tower, the Stanzas and Loggia of Raphael and the Court of St. Damasus. At the other end of the parallelogram are grouped the equally irregular but more beautiful buildings of the old museum, of which the windows look out over the walls of the city, and which originally received the name of Belvedere on account of the lovely view."

The private apartments of the Pope are in the eastern wing of the Palace, the part built around the Court of St. Damasus, and of these apartments Mr. Crawford writes: "They are at the extreme end of the Vatican, nearest the city, and over the colonnade, and the windows of the Pope's rooms are visible from the square." Of the atmosphere of the Vatican, which is said to be so peculiar and unforgettable, though in another way, as that of St. Peter's, is penned the following paragraph: "It is all very hard to define, while it is often impossible to escape feeling it, and it must ultimately be due to the dominating influence of the churchmen, who arrange the whole place as though it were a church. An American lady, on hearing that the Vatican contains 11,000 rooms, threw up her hands and laughingly exclaimed, 'Think of the housewife!' But there are no housewife in the Vatican, and perhaps the total absence of even the humblest feminine influence has something to do with the austere impression which everything produces."

Of the Pontiffs who have occupied the Vatican or governed the Universal Church, Mr. Crawford's article speaks in the main, highly. It declares that two or three men are really responsible for whatever evil has been spoken or written against the character of the Popes of the Middle Ages. "There were," the paper goes on to assert, "many Popes who were not perfect, who were more or less ambitious, avaricious, weak, timid, headstrong, weak, according to their several characters; but it can hardly be said that any of them were really bad men through and through, vicious, unscrupulous and daringly criminal." It is true that Mr. Crawford excepts three Popes from this characterization; but the reader will do well to make due allowance, while perusing his article, for the fact that it was written for a non-Catholic publication and colored, unwittingly perhaps, to suit the majority of the readers of that publication. Mr. Crawford, for example, goes into details as to the alleged death by accidental poisoning of Alexander VI., and says nothing of the contrary well authenticated version that he died from natural causes. He half admits though, that the eye witnesses who have testified to certain features of this Pontiff's death by poisoning, indulged in fair play, and he alludes rather sarcastically to the coolness which their statements invest them with; which facts may be taken as evidence that Mr. Crawford himself does not place any great credence in the account of Pope Alexander's death which he sets forth so minutely in this paper of his.

In the entertaining article, "Some Armenian Notabilities," contributed by her to the current issue of Godey's Magazine, Emma Padlock Telford makes the Christianity of that unfortunate late contemporary anonymous with the life-time of Christ himself almost. She says that King Agbar, in the days when Christ was still alive on earth, wrote him a letter, whose genuineness was admitted by Eusebius and other writers, and the full text of which may be found in the history written by Moses Chorenasidze, who says that he found it in the royal archives at Edessa, inviting the Redeemer to visit his country, which he described as "not a large country, but it is large enough for you and for me." To this letter Christ is said to have replied through the Apostle Thomas, saying that he could not visit Armenia himself, but would send two Apostles to do so. The two Apostles, it is said, went to his father. "Christianity thus introduced and spread throughout Armenia," this writer adds, "during the reign of Agbar, received a new impulse under the hands of Gregory the Illuminator, first patriarch of Armenia, who preached the Gospel both east and west of the Euphrates, baptized many, destroyed pagan temples, built churches, and converted most of the nation." This Armenian patriarch, we are told, took an important part in the Council of Nicea (A. D. 325) when the Nicene Creed was formulated, the Arian heresy was suppressed, and the controversy concerning the proper time of celebrating Easter was settled. Mention is also made of the fact that following the Christianization of Armenia came the golden age of its literature, when the monk Mesrob invented an alphabet and created an epoch by his translation of the Bible, and the historical works of the famous Moses Chorenasidze produced the Armenian Chronicles; and we are told that many of the old monasteries of Asia contain records of this period which, if they were brought to light, would be of great historical and philological importance.

Robert Howard Russell has an illustrated paper on "Montenegro" in the current number of Leslie's Popular Monthly. He writes mainly of the country as it exists today, but allusions to the time when Catholicism was the universal faith of the people are found in his paper. Thus, in speaking of the islands in the harbor of Bocche di Cattaro, Mr. Russell says: "On one of these stand the miniature monastery of San Giorgio, with chapel and garden and cloisters complete; and on the other is a little pilgrimage church, Santa Maria dello Scarpello, in which is a portrait of the Madonna, said to have been painted by St. Luke. The green domes, red-tiled roofs and white walls, make a charming bit of color against the black gray mountainside which rises majestically behind to such heights that the tiny church in the foreground seems no bigger than a child's toy." The present "patron saint" of Montenegro is of home manufacture. He is styled St. Peter, and Mr. Russell says of him that "he is rather a home made saint, with a distinctly modern flavor, as he did not die until 1830, and was immediately canonized by his nephew, Peter II., who wanted a saint in the family; and as many of the older men in Montenegro to-day know 'St. Peter' intimately during his life, and can really be responsible for whatever evil has been spoken or written against the character of the Popes of the

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In the three-part story, "The Spirit of an Illinois Town," which she begins in the current Atlantic Monthly, Mrs. Harry Hartwell Catherwood, whose writings often breathe with a Catholic spirit, says in one portion of her tale: "I thought it a pity that Protestant churches never keep open doors for weary and passion-tormented souls, as the Catholic Church does. Tolerators who left their work for a minute's prayer in the Cathedral were a common sight abroad." Mrs. Catherwood might, perhaps, find one reason for closed Protestant churches in the absence from those structures of that Real Presence whose dwelling in the tabernacles of Catholic churches draws to those edifices the faithful who frequent them, on all days, in search of strength and comfort, to adore the Divinity abiding there or to thank God for graces and favors received. The Protestant places of worship seem fully aware of the fact that, with no altar in them enshrining the Word made Flesh who, out of his great love for mankind, abides forever with us under the sacramental forms, there is little to attract people within their walls save when services are being held; and hence their doors on week days and on Sundays, except at meeting times, are closed and locked, so that those who would enter them find ingress denied to them.

The Boers, earnest Protestants as they are, have just passed a law that does them as much honor as did their victory over the filibusters Rhodes and Jameson. The Volksraad of the Transvaal has given its sanction to the proposal of the executive council by which the law prohibiting Catholics from holding any office under the government is abrogated. The vote was 15 against 8.

At the suggestion of Rev. Father Abduh Seraphin, superior of the Catholic mission of Sandjat d'Amidit a divine service was organized on the 5th of July, for the repose of the soul of the great scientist, M. Pasteur. It was just at the silkworm season. After the Mass, several discourses were pronounced, exalting the benefits rendered to humanity in general, and more especially to the silkworm industry, by the immortal scientist, nor was the debt which agriculture owes to the Sultan forgotten.

The consecration of a bishop is an event familiar to all, but the formal blessing of an abbot is of a rare occurrence. Hence when the Abbot of Beaucens in the Deux Sevres was solemnly blessed, the Grand was the crowd that gathered from all parts of the diocese to witness the ceremony. The most reverend Father Don Prosper Rousseau of the order of the regular canons of Lateran, formerly prior, then visitor general of the province of the order, for France, Belgium and Spain, having been appointed Abbot of Beaucens, Monsignor Pelge, Bishop of Poitiers it was who solemnly consecrated the new abbot. As at the consecration of a bishop, two other abbots assist the one who consecrates, so at the blessing of an abbot, two other abbots of religious orders assist the abbot elect. On this occasion the venerable Abbot of Bellefontaine and the learned Abbot of Ligeux were present, a Trappist and a Benedictine. During the Mass the Abbot of Beaucens received the pastoral cross, the ring, the crozier and the mitre, but neither the anointing of hands nor of forehead, for when an abbot becomes a prelate, he does not receive the episcopal power. He wears the insignia of a bishop, without becoming a successor of the apostle, hence he can neither ordain priests nor consecrate bishops. It was a touching sight when Father Rousseau rose with the mitre on his head and the crozier in his hand and traversed the ancient chapel of the abbey, accompanied by the chanting of the Tu Domus, blessing his religion, the liturgy proper, and all the faithful assembled within those

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places or shrines which are venerated by those who visit them are naturally supposed to have pious purposes in view, such as the sanctification of the pilgrims, for instance, or their religious improvement in some way. Our Protestant friends who have recently taken to copying the good old Catholic practice of making pilgrimages seem to lose sight of the fact, judging from the following paragraph taken from the last issue of the Congregationalist: "What a splendid service to international unity who have rendered by your tour to the Pilgrim shrine, writes one of the editors of the Examiner, our Baptist contemporary. We are certainly glad to have a share in anything that makes manifest the oneness of men of Anglo-Saxon blood." If "international unity" and "the oneness of men of Anglo-Saxon blood" constitute the chief aims of Protestant pilgrimages, our Congregationalist brethren will have to take second place. For, judged by that standard, by all odds the most successful pilgrimage of the year was, if we can credit reports, the late trip of Colonel Walker, and the valiant warriors of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company to London and Windsor Castle.

In an earlier one of those syndicate letters which she is furnishing certain American papers from Europe, Miss Jeanette L. Gilder went into rhapsodies over the strength and beauty of Zola's "Rome," praising particularly those portions of that book which it has since been shown Zola stole bodily from another French author. In one of her last letters she eulogizes "the good work" which the notorious Doctor Barnardo is doing in London. This "good work," as the readers of the Review know, consists largely in entrapping Catholic children into the Barnardo Home for the purpose of corrupting and, if possible, destroying their faith and making perverts of them. If Miss Gilder does not speedily change the character of her letters, people on this side of the water will come to the conclusion that her mission abroad is in the interests of European shady notoriety, a very unbecoming undertaking for any American woman to engage in, and one in which success is impossible.

General Foreign Notes
(Sacred Heart Review.)

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At the suggestion of Rev. Father Abduh Seraphin, superior of the Catholic mission of Sandjat d'Amidit a divine service was organized on the 5th of July, for the repose of the soul of the great scientist, M. Pasteur. It was just at the silkworm season. After the Mass, several discourses were pronounced, exalting the benefits rendered to humanity in general, and more especially to the silkworm industry, by the immortal scientist, nor was the debt which agriculture owes to the Sultan forgotten.

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Merit

In what gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great popularity, its constantly increasing sales, and enables it to accomplish its wonderful and unequalled cures. The combination, proportion and process used in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla are unknown to other medicines, and make Hood's Sarsaparilla **Peculiar to itself**. It cures a wide range of diseases because of its power as a blood purifier. It acts directly and positively upon the blood, and the blood reaches every nook and corner of the human system. Thus all the nerves, muscles, bones and tissues come under the beneficial influence of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. 50c per bottle. Pure Liver Pills; easy to take, easy to operate, 25c.

Biliousness and Liver complaint, headache, etc., are cured by Burdock Pills.

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