

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1896.

Vol. XXIV. No. 34

Calendar for August, 1896.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon, 5th day, 9h 23.8m. p. m.
Last Quarter, 13th day, 1h. 8.1m. p. m.
New Moon, 20th day, 8h. 43.3m. a. m.
First Quarter, 27th day, 1h. 30.8m. p. m.

Day of Week	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
3	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
4	31						

North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

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

TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Insurance on the most favorable terms.

This Company has been well and favorably known for its prompt payment of losses in this island during the past thirty years.

FRED. W. BENDMAN, Agent.
Watson's Building, Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Jan. 21, 1896.-ly

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

CAMERON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Special attention given to Collections MONEY TO LOAN.

ENEAS A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian.

Office, Great George St. Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown Nov 9, 1892.-ly

D. LOW'S WORM SYRUP DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS SWEETS SYRUP AND CANNOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE CHILD



As Well as Ever

After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Cured of a Serious Disease.

"I was suffering from what is known as Bright's disease for five years, and for days at a time I have been unable to straighten myself up. I was in bed for three weeks; during that time I had leeches applied and derived no benefit. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the papers I decided to try a bottle. I found Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet very delicate. Sold by all druggists. 25c."

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

relief before I had finished taking half of a bottle. I got so much help from taking the first bottle that I decided to try another, and soon after the second bottle I felt as well as ever. I had leeches applied and derived no benefit. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the papers I decided to try a bottle. I found Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet very delicate. Sold by all druggists. 25c."



From Continental Europe.

(Paris and Rome Correspondence of Philadelphia Catholic Times.)

The Sovereign Pontiff has just published an apostolic letter addressed to "our venerable brethren, Peter Lambert Goosen, Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, Archbishop of Malines, and to the other Belgian bishops." It treats of the social question in Belgium. In it the Pope says that he has been impelled to write the letter by his particular regard for Belgium and by the requests of many persons. The subject is the social question, a difficult one and one which he has already dealt with, applying to it the principles of Christianity. He explores the dissensions which exist with regard to the subject in Belgium. On this account he recommends a meeting or council of the Belgian bishops, a means, he believes, to a better solution of the question and a regulation of the social difficulties in their respective dioceses. The great boon to be aimed at is unity of thought for which it is necessary that individual Catholics should regard the common good as the chief ideal. After mentioning various Catholic works which may be improved, he bids the bishops use every means in their power to effect unity of spirit. In conclusion he expresses his conviction that his faithful children in Belgium will hearken to his voice and unite against the evils of the day and most of all against socialism. Confident that his words will be received with obedience and will produce a good effect, he gives his blessing to the bishops, clergy and people of Belgium. The letter is dated July 10, 1896.

Rev. John S. Vaughan, who has recently been visiting Rome, is a brother of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, and consequently also of the late Mgr. Roger Bede Vaughan, O. S. B., Archbishop of Sydney, Australia, who died suddenly of heart disease when it was thought by many that he would be made a Cardinal. Other brothers are the learned and eloquent Bernard Vaughan, S. J., the Very Rev. Prior Jerome S. Vaughan, and Rev. P. Vaughan, secular priests in the Archdiocese of Westminster. "Father Kenelm" is the name by which he is best known in Rome and in England, and the appellation goes coupled with a reputation for real sanctity—such a sanctity as is a standing confutation of the latter-day error that the saints are with us no more. Men of all creeds and color of thought see in him not only the rapy mystic, though he is that in the highest and best sense, but also the zealous propagator of good with new and active methods. Thus the Archconfraternity of Expiation which he has originated—though he modestly disclaims its foundership when speaking of it—bears the impress of a double saintly spirit, the spirit of cloistral not less than of missionary piety. Rightly, therefore, Pope Leo saw in it a divination of spiritual needs and means.

In an interview, regarding the Archconfraternity of Expiation, Father Kenelm Vaughan, among other things, said the central house and church, of the Archconfraternity, in London, were at 25 Beaufort Street, Chelsea. "The spot," said he, "is hallowed, being that of the house and garden of the lived and blessed John Fisher were he lived and more real associations with other martyrs. Three of our own members have earned the bright crown, giving up their lives for the faith. They are Garcia Moreno, President of the Christian Republic of Honduras; Archbishop of Oacha, who was poisoned with strychnine on Good Friday in Quilo, and Padre Perez, who was stabbed at Buenos Ayres. In conclusion, I will cite two important testimonies in approval of our work. The first is that of a Holy Jesuit Father at Santiago, in Chile. He called it "the palpitation of the Heart of Jesus Christ for the appeasement of His Father and the conversion of the world." Lastly, our Holy Father Leo XIII. said: "I as Vicar of Jesus Christ bless this work of expiation and believe it to be a direct inspiration from our Lord. The work is pressing. It will go to appease the anger of our Heavenly Father, provoked by the apostasy of peoples and nations, and by removing the obstacles to grace, will prepare the way for the Divine mercy to operate the conversion of the world."

The direction of the new Catholic

paper, the Roman Post, has been recently taken in hand by the Very Rev. William Whitmore, S. M., Rector of the Church of San Silvestro Capite. This is quite the best thing that could have happened to it. The paper was begun by some Italian Catholics and some English lady writers, and in the first part of its existence it was proposed to call it the Roman Mail, but one of the ladies was gifted with sufficient foresight to see that it would be nicknamed the Roman Fomals. The staff of the Observatore Romano, which is the most authoritative organ of the Vatican, did not think it should be called the Roman Observer. Finally the present name was resolved upon. The best guarantee of its existence and prosperity—ease and benevolence—is that Father Whitmore should have undertaken the direction. As it is frankly Catholic, the due attainment of its scope will be best secured by its being attached to the centre of English-speaking Catholics in the Eternal City. Father Whitmore is a man of parts and of thoroughly modern energy to boot. He is an Englishman and a convert. After his conversion he entered the Society of Missions founded by the venerable Vincent Pallotti, one of the generals of which was Father Paa di Bruno, author of "Catholic Belief," which holds in England the place which "The Faith of Our Fathers" does in America. Though only middle-aged, Father Whitmore is now procurator-general of the society.

A terrible sacrilege is reported from Roubaix, France. A socialist, Bekauz, deliberately knelt at the altar rail of three churches, St. Eloi, Notre Dame and St. Roch, and received Holy Communion. In each case he removed the sacred host from his tongue and put it into his tobacco pouch. He then went to a cabaret, where he knew he would meet some of his brother socialists, and after boastfully recounting what he had done, sold to them the sacred elements for five francs, a sum he quickly expended in drink. Later in the day he was arrested for being drunk and was committed to prison.

but he was not detained in custody, the news of the sacrilege not yet having reached the ears of the police. Eventually the man and his wife fled from Roubaix. On the facts becoming known, public indignation was intense, and there is no doubt that the original would have been lynched if he had not sought safety in flight. The ceremony of public reparation took place on Sunday, more than ten thousand persons marching in procession. Even the civil authorities paid a mark of public honor and respect by following the Blessed Sacrament. The populace knelt on the pavements of the streets as the Sacred Host passed by. There were no flags or banners, but an immense number of lanterns and torches were carried by workingmen. The Bishop ordered a general communion in all the churches of the diocese, whilst novenas and tridiums of reparation are being held on every side. The shocking occurrence has profoundly moved the population.

The fact that the subject submitted to the ten concourers for the "Prix de Rome" was a religious one caused some comment in Paris artistic circles, but the result has proven the wisdom of the jury. "The dead Christ, taken down from the cross, is mourned over by the holy women," is a theme familiar enough to painters, but the canvas of M. Laree, the young artist who has gained the prize, proves incontrovertibly that it contains many beauties yet to be revealed. Reverent worship, indelible grief and touching simplicity are the emotions M. Laree has portrayed with masterly skill. The torn and bleeding body of the dead Saviour lies extended on a large winding sheet, whilst murky clouds, sombre hills, a weird landscape and crumbling columns beset the scene that insinuate Creation is smitten with we and disaster. Mary is kneeling by with joined hands, her attitude one of entire prostration, her gaze of unspesakable anguish. One of the holy women reverently and with profound pity kisses the head of our Lord, whilst Mary Magdalen in her self-abasement but ventures to raise the cloth to her lips. Altogether, the composition is a remarkable one, and I should not be surprised if M. Laree's religious pictures formed a prominent feature in the Paris salon for years to come.

The fully of the French Government in suspending the pension of Mgr. Lydda, former vicar general of Cambrai, may be quickly seen from the immediate success of the popular testimonial got up by the (Droix du Nord and which runs as follows: "Thirty thousand souls

wanted to enable Mgr. de Lydda to perpetuate by the establishment of a good work the souvenir of the suppression of his pension." As might be expected, the subscription was taken up with avidity, even the poorest individual being able to give a humble cent. This venerable prelate is an object of peculiar reverence throughout the north of France, and M. Poicars, the youthful Minister of Public Instruction, in selecting him for vengeance has frustrated his own purpose and made himself ridiculous.

From the Mother Country.

(Interesting items gleaned from exchanges.)

ENGLAND.

A few weeks ago an event of historical importance took place at the Abbey of St. Sulpitius, Teignmouth. The Lady Abbess Florin and community had been celebrating the hundredth anniversary of their landing on English soil, in the year 1795, when the French Revolution drove them from their peaceful home in their monastery at Dunkirk. A distinguished gathering of Bishops, Canons, priests, the elite of the Catholic gentry of Teignmouth, and many Protestants, assembled to honor the occasion and witness the rejoicings. The day's festivities were inaugurated by Pontifical High Mass, sung by Bishop Graham, the Coadjutor of the diocese. Venerable Bishop Vaughan robed in full pontificals occupied his throne, and had for his Assistant Priest Canon Hobson, of Exeter, Canons Courtney and Raily of Plymouth were Deacons at the Throne, and Father Dawson, of Teignmouth, Master of Ceremonies. The Assistant Priest to the officiating prelate was Father Gandy, of Plymouth, and the other sacred ministers, acolytes, etc., were supplied by the Rector of Teignmouth, the neighboring College of St. Joseph. The reinstating of Mgr. Fenton in the rectorate of St. Thomas', Felham, from which he had been removed on the death of the late Mgr. Gilbert, V. G., was a source of great joy to the congregation, to whom he had endeared himself by his labors during the years he has spent in the Mission. His promotion to the vacant stall in the Chapter of Westminster was a further cause of rejoicing. Their joy expressed itself in a very practical form, the presentation of an address with a valuable present of furniture. The Catholic body in Lancashire recently sustained a severe loss by the death of the Rev. John Kelly, of St. Joseph's Church, Birkdale, near Liverpool. Obsequies took place the other week, when a solemn Requiem Mass was sung by the Bishop of Liverpool, at St. Joseph's Church, Birkdale. The assistant-priest was the Very Rev. Canon Taylor; deacon, Rev. James O'Brien (Altricham); sub-deacon, Rev. Thomas Crookell (Rusholme, Manchester); deacons at the throne, Very Rev. Canon Beggan and Canon Kennedy; and master of ceremonies, Very Rev. Canon Green. The death has taken place at Donington Park, Leicestershire of Charles Frederick Abney-Hastings, first Baron Donington, who was the third son of the late Mr. Thomas Clifton, of Lytham, Lancashire, by Hetty, daughter and co-heiress of Mr. Peregrine Treves. He was born in 1822, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. In 1853 he married Lady Edith Maud, daughter of the Marquis of Hastings, in her own right Countess of London, &c. She died in 1874. Lord Donington was a justice of the peace for Leicestershire and Derbyshire and a deputy-lieutenant of Lancashire and Ayrshire. He was received into the Catholic Church in 1892. He was the patron of nine livings. He assumed the surnames of Abney-Hastings in 1858 under the will of his wife's kinsman, the late Sir C. Abney-Hastings. He was created Baron Donington in 1890. His heir is his son, the Earl of London. R. I. P.

SCOTLAND.

The 17th July was exhibition day at Elairs College. The Bishops of Scotland, and upwards of forty priests came from all parts of the country to show their affection for Alma Mater, and by their presence gave additional interest to the proceedings. Pontifical High Mass was sung in the morning by His Lordship the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles. At half-past eleven the visitors repaired to the library, where the students went through a very interesting programme of vocal and instrumental music, followed by the performance of the Ghost Scene from "Hamlet," and the Trial Scene from "Pickwick." The students gave unmistakable proof of the success which had attended the special courses of music and elocution. The annual exhibition and distribution of prizes at St. Margaret's Convent, Paisley, was attended by prominent

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

olergy and laity. The students gave a creditable display of their vocal and histrionic abilities and in the course of the proceedings a little presentation was made to the Bishop auxiliary who afterwards distributed the prizes and delivered one of his happy and opportune addresses, in the course of which he explained that he took the place of His Grace the Archbishop, who had always evinced a deep interest in the welfare of the institution. The bishop went on to praise in high terms the educational work undertaken so successfully and so ardently by the good sisters of the convent. That work seemed to him to be on a level with the education afforded all denominations in the city of Glasgow, and this he accounted great praise, for he believed that not a single town or city in the kingdom surpassed Glasgow in this respect. (Applause.) Canon Ohschelm moved the customary vote of thanks incidental to the occasion, and an inspection afterwards took place in the conservatory. Sunday, July 20th, was a red letter day in the annals of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in Edinburgh. The district conferences made suitable preparations for the event, and it was decided to hold special services within the Sacred Heart Church. This was accordingly done on Sunday, when solemn High Mass was celebrated in the forenoon, and a sermon appropriate to the occasion preached by the Rev. Father Lawless, S. J. At 6.30 p. m. a procession of the Blessed Sacrament took place, the various societies mingling in it, and a Te Deum was sung. The Rev. Father Splaine, S. J., preached. On August 19 a demonstration to further mark this auspicious event was to be held, the central feature of which was a public dinner at the Danfermline Abbey.

The dastardly work of the A. P. A. in the United States is bearing fruit. A few days ago an attempt was made to burn the Catholic cathedral at Portland, Maine. The true finishness of this deed is shown by the fact that the fire was started in three places while the building was packed with people attending the funeral services of a priest—the aim evidently being to create a panic which would result in many persons being trampled to death. Prayer-books were torn to pieces to start the fires, which, happily, were extinguished without panic, though not before much damage was done. At Laurel Ford, in Kentucky, where the demon-inspired association is active, a similar attempt was more successful, and the fine new Catholic church there was in ashes on the morning of August 1st. Three crimes against God and man are the direct and inevitable outcome of the anti-Catholic agitation that is being carried on all over the country, and the leading spirits in which are men who call themselves ministers of Christ!—Casket.

One reason why anti-Catholic political movements obtain periodically, is because thousands of preachers, exasperated because they are not the equals of the priests in spiritual power, are continually seeking to overcome the disparity and stir up their congregations to resort to material means—such as the ballot, boycott in business, etc.—to put down a religion with which they cannot cope in the field of thought. For where is there a Protestant pastor who could make all his people fast on Friday, assist at Mass every Sunday morning, confess all their sins, refrain from divorce, forgive their enemies, etc.? Nowhere. If a Catholic will not live up to all the requirements of the faith, living he is practically excommunicated, and dead, unless he has repented before his dissolution, he is even refused burial among Catholics. The preachers note this difference. They see their own impotence as spiritual rulers, that they are the hired servants of their congregations, and that they would not be obeyed if they insisted on complete unity of belief or the persistent practice of self-denial. So first they envy and next they dread the men that speak with authority. Then they seize the first opportunity to preach the Gospel of Hate. From ten thousand pulpits come denunciations of that mysterious power. The cry is taken up by a million men and women, all persuaded that they are doing a service to God when they resist "the domination of Rome." Thus comes the periodic persecuting movement.—Catholic Review.

Mr. Chas. Popham, a zealous Orangeman, writes from Selkirk to the Nor' Wester, protesting against the speeches made and resolutions fraudulently wrung from the Fort Garry Park meeting of July 13th. No opportunity, he says, was given to anyone to vote or speak on the other side. Had such opportunity been given, Major Mulvey knew that the noisy Grits who ran the meeting would have been promptly voted down. Mr. Popham deprecates the Major's sad disloyalty to Sir Mackenzie Bowell. He concludes thus: "Now, before finishing, I would like a few words about the mover of the first resolution, (Leyden) a man whom I am ashamed to have to title as reverend, as I do not think he is a proper man to preach the Gospel of Christ. It was simply disgusting to look at him with the lobbies foaming out of his mouth and his face contorted with a diabolical expression of rabies, while trying to speak to a respectable assembly of Loyal Orange Canadians." Nothing we ever said of the unspeakable Leyden can equal this lurid picture.—Winnipeg N. W. Review.

No Other Remedy

No other remedy cures summer complaint diarrhoea, dysentery, etc., so promptly and quickly as Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is a pocket doctor for tourists, etc.

The Drawing Card!

Take care of your eyes, or you will perhaps be unable to take care of yourself. If the eyes become impaired, not to say deprived of sight altogether, the unfortunate sufferer of such a calamity will find himself helplessly crippled for the struggle of life. Relieve your eyes in every possible way and use spectacles as soon as you perceive that any benefit may be derived from their aid. We have the largest stock of glasses for every eye and anything we haven't got, or cannot procure, isn't to be had anywhere. We also keep the great German Eye Water.

E. W. TAYLOR, CAMERON BLOCK

Grateful—Comforting. Epps's Cocoa

BREAKFAST—SUPPER. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a deliciously flavored beverage which may save us many doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

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

On and after MONDAY, 24th June, 1896, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:

Trains outward.	Trains inward.
Read down.	Read up.
P. M. A. M.	P. M. P. M.
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