

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1897.

Vol. XXVI. No. 6

Calendar for Jan., 1897.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
New Moon, 3rd day, 1h. 50.9m. a. m.  
First Quarter, 10th day, 5h. 33.4m. p. m.  
Full Moon, 18th day, 4h. 4.3m. p. m.  
Last Quarter, 25th day, 3h. 56.2m. p. m.

Day of Week	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

**A. A. McLEAN, LL. B., Q. C.**  
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary,  
Etc., Etc.  
BROWN'S BLOCK. MONEY TO LOAN  
January 26, 1897-3m

**STRAYED**  
There has been on my premises for the last three weeks, nine strayed sheep, which have been kept by proving property and paying expenses, otherwise they will be sold at my barn on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at the hour of ten o'clock, forenoon.

**DENNIS COSTELLO,**  
Bear River Station.  
Jan. 13, 1897-3j

**Seekers**  
After Insurance that Insures  
Will make no mistake in placing their insurance in the world's greatest Companies (Fire and Life) represented by \$250,000,000.  
**JOHN McEACHERN,**  
Dec. 16, '96-3 mos. Agent

**Epps's Cocoa.**  
ENGLISH  
BREAKFAST COCOA  
possesses the following distinctive qualities:  
DELICACY OF FLAVOR,  
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY,  
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING TO THE NERVOUS OR DYSPEPTIC.  
Nutritive qualities unrivalled. In quarter-pound tins only.  
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,  
Homeopathic Chemists, London  
England.  
Oct. 7, 1896.

**Watches,  
SPECTACLES,  
& RINGS.**

These are our  
**Leading  
Lines.**  
When you require anything in this line you will find it at  
**Lowest  
Prices**  
Consistent with quality and service at  
**E. W. Taylor's,**  
CAMERON BLOCK,  
CHARLOTTETOWN.

## McMillan & Hornsby.

**Books, Stationery  
and Fancy Goods,  
School Books, and  
School Supplies  
of all Kinds.**  
BEST ASSORTMENT OF  
**INKS, PENS, SCRIBBLERS,  
FOOLSCAP, SLATES, ETC.,**  
IN CHARLOTTETOWN.  
**PRICES AWAY DOWN.**

**PICTURE FRAMING**  
At Short Notice.  
Don't Forget the Place,

**McMILLAN & HORNSBY,**  
Queen Street, Charlottetown.

**MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!**  
Everybody Wants Money. We Want it in Cash or  
**GOOD NOTES**  
-AT THE-  
**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 are 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.  
Charlottetown, June 24, 1896.

**North British and Mercantile  
FIRE AND LIFE  
INSURANCE COMPANY**  
-OF-  
EDINBURGH AND LONDON.  
ESTABLISHED 1869.  
Total Assets, 1891, - \$80,082,727.  
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 thirty years.  
**FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Agent.**  
Watson's Building, Queen Street  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
Jan. 21, 1893-17

**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.

**NORWAY PINE SYRUP** heals the lungs.  
**BUILD UP.**  
When the system is run down, a person becomes an easy prey to Consumption or Scrophulous. Many valuable lives are saved by using Scott's Emulsion as soon as a decline in health is observed.

**Ask for Minard's and take no other.**  
Why is a printer like a sea-cook?—Because he makes pi(e) in the galley.  
**CONSTIPATION CURED.**  
GENS.—I was in very poor health for over four years; the doctor said it was constipation. Not wanting to spend too much cash I got three bottles of 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.

**ALBERT TENDRY,**  
Montreal, Que.  
As the name indicates, Hall's Vegetable Sillian Hair Renewer is a renewer of the hair, including its growth health, youthful color, and beauty. It will please you.

**BURDOCK PILLS,** small, safe, and sure, regulate the liver and cure Constipation.  
**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 disease will soon overtake you. Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to keep you in health by making your blood rich and pure.

**Hood's Pills** are the best after-dinner pill; assist digestion, cure headache. 25c.  
**Norway Pine Syrup** cures Bronchitis.  
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures colds and coughs; an unequalled anodyne expectorant.

**CATARH OF THE HEAD**  
Is a dangerous disease. It may lead directly to consumption. Catarrh is caused by impure blood, and the way to cure it is by purifying the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh because it removes the cause of it by purifying the blood. Thousands testify that they have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

**Keep Minard's Liniment** in the House.  
You can't be well if your blood is impure but you may have pure blood and good health by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

**AS WELL AS EVER.**  
Dear Sirs.—After suffering for two years from acute indigestion I tried B. B. I took only three bottles, which made me as well as ever. I highly recommend B. B. to all dyspeptics.  
**Mrs. John White,**  
Austin, Man.

**Constitutional or scrophulous catarrh** of eyes, etc., surely cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

**Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup** removes worms of all kinds from children or adults.  
**ONE EVERY NIGHT.**  
One Laxa-Liver Pill taken each night during 30 days will cure Constipation, of retarding headaches and irregular action of the bowels. Laxa-Liver Pills leave no unpleasant after-effect.

**Minard's Liniment** the Lumberman's Friend.  
**THE TARIFF COMMISSION**  
elicits some strange and curious facts, but none more true than the good words spoken both by Free-Traders and Protectionists for MINARD'S LINIMENT.  
They are our BEST ADVERTISEMENTS and we esteem them of more value than all the fences and gates in the country covered with posters.

**Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry** cures (Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Cholera Infantum, and all looseness of the bowels. Never travel without it. Price 35c.  
**Norway Pine Syrup** cures Coughs.

**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 sure 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.

**Minard's Liniment** is used by Physicians.  
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Lung Troubles are quickly cured by Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

## Items of Interest to Catholic Readers.

(Sacred Heart Review.)

**CHRISTENDOM'S GRAND OLD MAN.**

The Forum lately requested the eminent French writer, Viscount de Vogue, to speak to Americans through its pages "of that European whose thoughts are most engrossed by America," and in the current issue of that Magazine the Viscount complies with that request by writing of Leo XIII., who he says is undoubtedly the European in question. The distinguished Frenchman labors under one error with regard to the character of the population of this country, however. In speaking of the new world, and more particularly, this country, he refers to us as the part of that world "populated by the Anglo-Saxon race," which race forms a very small element in our present population, and of which arrogant people a writer in Munsey's of this month says that "it is a remarkable fact that the vaunted Anglo-Saxon race owes so many of its glories to men who were wholly, or in part, of Celtic origin," that "it seems to be time for the so-called Anglo-Saxon race to rechristen itself with the name suggested by Dr. Conan Doyle 'Anglo-Celtic.'" If Viscount de Vogue errs in this matter, however, his characterization of Leo XIII. as the foremost European of his time is both correct and well substantiated by the arguments which he advances in support of his claims of that distinction for the venerable Pontiff. One may question the correctness of his judgment when he undertakes to single out from the many remarkable characteristics of the Vicar of Christ his dominant trait; but there can be no doubt that he instances a prominent and striking feature of Leo XIII. when he says: "My friend Paul Bourget defines the American as a man who invariably uses the newest method." This is also the dominant trait in the character of Leo XIII. Within the measure permitted him by a heavy chain of traditions he does not hesitate to grasp the most modern weapons in defence of his ancient faith; and this deliberate boldness explains his penchant for the American character. Yet in those very innovations which most alarm his timid advisers he is conscious of being far less an innovator than a restorer of forgotten tradition. He relies upon the examples set by the great Popes of the Middle Ages, who, in their day, came down to the market place, stirred the crowds and led the people on to new horizons." The Viscount compares Leo XIII. in his noble ambitions and courageous undertakings to Gregory VII. and Innocent III., and sees in his utilization of the spirit of the much-maligned Middle Ages for the purpose of giving a new impulse to contemporary faith one of the strongest evidences of the originality of his genius.

**LEO'S EARLIEST TRIUMPHS.**  
In one portion of his paper Viscount de Vogue describes the marvellous manner wherein Leo XIII., succeeding to the papal chair at a time when the Holy See found itself shorn of all its former temporal power and authority, succeeded, in the course of a few years, by his wondrously skillful administration of affairs, in making the Papacy one of the greatest, if not the very greatest, forces in the universe. The Viscount saw the coronation of Leo XIII. in 1878, and he visited Rome again in 1887. On the former occasion he said that the Pope, doubtless because of his own lack of discomfiture, did not impress him as a man born to rule and mould the world. All he saw then in the successor of Pius IX. was a "typical monk (Leo XIII.), it need not be said to Review readers, was never a monk) pleasing by the exquisite smile of his race and imposing through that air of nobility which a serious and dignified life had stamped upon his entire person." When the Viscount saw him again, though in 1887, his eyes were opened to the grandeur of the Pontiff. "The changes," writes he, "which I found were very striking. The most prominent feature was the feeble old man whom I had met nine years before. His figure loomed higher each day upon the horizon of the eternal City. Immediately upon their arrival visitors of distinction rushed to the Vatican to solicit audiences. Now, not only devout pilgrims came to have a chapel blessed, but people of every creed and notorious unbelievers, the guardians of European interests, monarchs, princes, ministers, ambassadors, publicists—all were anxious to hear that voice which had already found a universal echo. All the diplomatic relations between the powers had their ramifications at the Secretairerie d'Etat; the arbitration of the Pope was asked in international differences;

he intervened to facilitate reconciliation and a good understanding. Leo XIII. had taken rank among the great politicians." He was destined to become more than that, though, in the Viscount's estimation and that of the world, and speaking of Leo XIII. of today, M. de Vogue says: "The historical stage is occupied unceasingly by new actors. The Pope alone survives; always active, always in the foreground; like a magnificent pine, isolated, unique of its kind, which rears its haughty head, and attracts attention to the treeless horizon of the Roman hills. The prolongation of every energy in his fragile body far beyond the customary limits of human strength adds somewhat of veneration to the physiognomy of the Pontiff. More than over the press inquires into everything affecting the Pope; it remarks upon his last word, his slightest action. Those who recall the scornful indifference, until recently, of the secular papers towards all that passed in the little secluded world within the Roman curia are much impressed by this evidence of public interest. Each time the press is in want of news it kills the Pope; and a man must possess immense historical vitality to have the privilege of frequently reading the announcement of his death in the newspapers."

**THE POPE'S MANY PROJECTS.**  
In speaking of the many noble and exalted projects which engross the attention of the Head of the Church, Viscount de Vogue, after briefly alluding to certain ones of these undertakings such as the reunion of Christendom, the recall of the Eastern separated churches and the reconciliation of all French parties, mentions the especial interest which the Holy Father takes in American affairs. No unbiased Frenchman, he says, can leave the papal presence without affectionate remembrances, and he adds, "I believe that every American whatever his opinion or his religion may be, will carry away from the Vatican a prejudice and an instinctive inclination have drawn him into the ranks of the democracy. Leo XIII., in the depths of his heart, cherishes a special solicitude for France and the United States. A steadfast conviction shows him France as the field where the harvest for the coming summer will ripen; the United States as that in which he is sowing seed for harvest in years to come. He looks upon mysterious America as Noah must have gazed at the peak of Mount Ararat, when the waters of the deluge were rising; seeking there the place of refuge in which the divine promises shall be fulfilled and whence the preserved race will start afresh and begin a new cycle of life." That the Pope entertains an especial solicitude for the countries which M. de Vogue here mentions, and builds high hopes for the future glories of the Church therein, is undoubtedly true, but still it would be an egregious mistake to conclude that solitude and these hopes lessen in any way his interest in or concern for other and other portions of Christendom, and the Viscount's assertion that Leo XIII. "has been drawn into the ranks of democracy" is misleading if by it he would imply that the Papacy stands antagonistic to any constituted form of just government. Differ, however, as readers may with some of the statements which the eminent Frenchman embodies in this paper of his, all will unite in echoing his wish that the day may be far distant when the icy breath of the inextinguishable light which Pope Leo sheds upon Christendom and the world.

**THE AUTHOR OF THE "SAM SLICK" SKETCHES.**  
A propos of the recent centenary—Dec. 17 1896—of the birth of Judge Haliburton, the author of the "Sam Slick" sketches which were so popular in their day, Mary P. F. Chisholm contributes an article to the current Catholic World wherein she sets forth the valiant and truly laudable efforts which Judge Haliburton made for the removal of the disabilities that in his time rested upon his Catholic fellow citizens of Nova Scotia. What these disabilities were, our writer tells us, can be learned from a glance at the early legislation of Nova Scotia, which, imitating the other English colonies of that period, held the Church in no great affection and treated its members with very scant justice. Thus, in 1758, a Nova Scotian law forbade "Papists" to have any right or title to the possession or enjoyment of lands unless those lands were theirs by a direct grant from the crown; and any priest who ventured to exercise his sacred functions within the province was liable to expulsion therefrom. It was not until 1827, we learn that the last vestige of those iniquitous

acts were erased from the Nova Scotian statute books. Against this miserable and unjust proscription of his Catholic fellow citizens, the liberal mind of Judge Haliburton revolted, and his just indignation found expression in a memorable speech delivered by him in the provincial assembly, of which he was a member, when the legislative body, in 1827, debated the abolition of the test oaths framed for the exclusion of Catholics. One passage of that speech, which contributed materially to the abolition of the aforesaid oaths and won Catholic emancipation for Nova Scotia before England granted it, is worth quoting for the enlightenment of certain individuals of our land and time. "It is said," declared Judge Haliburton, "that Catholics were unfriendly to civil liberty; but that like many other aspersions cast upon them, was false. Who created Magna Charta? Who established judges, trial by jury, magistracies and sheriffs? Catholics! To that calumniated people we are indebted for all that we most boast of. Were they not brave and loyal? Ask the verdant sods of Chrysler's farm; Ask Chateauguy; ask Queenstown Heights, and they will tell you they over Catholic valor and Catholic loyalty—the heroes who fell in the cause of their country!" Protestant and Tory was the talented man who seventy years ago thus bravely spoke and battled for Catholic rights in Nova Scotia, and how this action contrasts with and condemns the conduct of the alleged liberal and Catholic leader who to-day upholds and defends the deprivation of the Manitoba Catholics of their educational rights, constitutionally guaranteed to them, and goes even to the extent of calumniating the same people by publicly declaring that they are satisfied with his "settlement" of the school question in their province.

**ANGLICANISM'S DEBT TO NEWMAN.**  
Mr. Charles A. L. Morse has a very interesting article in this same issue of the Catholic world on the indebtedness of England and her people to the lamented Cardinal Newman. In that article he devotes one paragraph to the obligations of the Established Church to the great Oratorian, and declares that if that church possesses any large civilizing influence upon English thought to-day, it is indebted to Newman therefor. The man who declined to follow Newman when he went over to Rome, Mr. Morse asserts with good warrant, were not what they were before they came under his wonderful influence, and their changed character and thought wrought its effects upon the church in which they stayed. "A wizard had touched their eyes," he declares "and opened them to wider vistas. The Establishment as it was under the Georges became to them a hateful thing, and such men as Church and Liddon set about to change its face. That they should fail to make of the cumbersome makeshift of a church such as they dreamed of was, of course, a foregone conclusion, but that they succeeded in elevating its tone no one can well deny. If Anglicanism to-day stands for better and purer things than ever before since the evil day when it sprang from Henry VIII's beclouded mind, it does because Newman once taught its teachers. So long as it is the church of a majority of English men of the educated classes its influence upon English civilization must be great, and if upon the whole that influence is for something higher than it was in the eighteenth century it is because Newman's 'sweet, pathetic' voice yet echoes within its walls." And the influence which Newman still exerts upon the English Establishment, Mr. Morse might have added, is yet making itself felt also in that offshoot of the Anglican, the Protestant Episcopal church of this country, whose best minds acknowledge frankly the indebtedness their sect owes to the great cardinal and convert.

**CINNAMON COATED.**  
Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are coated like a Cinnamon drop, very small and delightful to take.  
One pill a dose 40 in a vial for 20 Cents  
Their popularity is a mighty whirlwind sweeping competitors before it like chaff.  
No pain, no griping, no inconvenience. Small in size and pleasant to the taste. Most pleasant after effects.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
To C. L. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion, soothe.

By using Hall's Hair Renewer, gray, faded, or discolored hair assumes the natural color of youth, and grows luxuriant and strong, pleasing everybody.

## Royal Baking Powder

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

Fire completely destroyed the Wickens Orphans Home near Dallas, Texas, on Monday 17th inst., Sixteen children were cremated and nine were injured, three fatally. All the dead, except one, were buried that evening in the cemetery of the home. The home physicians were in attendance on the injured and all the farmers in the vicinity turned out and assisted in making coffins, digging graves and burying victims. One hundred and forty-seven boys and more than one hundred girls were in the home, but all are accounted for. The fire was discovered about midnight by Mrs. Britton, the boys' matron, who had been in bed some time when awakened by smoke. She jumped to the floor, but found it so hot she could not stand on it and immediately raised the cry of fire. Attacks hastily aroused and sent in all directions to rouse the children. Such was Mrs. Britton's anxiety for the safety of the inmates she forgot her own children, and despite the frantic efforts to rescue them they were burned to death. The fire, it is believed, originated in the room under that occupied by Mrs. Britton, where boys had cleaned out the stores for the morning fire, and it is thought they left live coals which ignited the wood work.

Hon. Edward Blake has been chosen by the dissatisfied Irish members of parliament to move the amendment to the address in reply to the queen's speech in the house of commons, demanding reform of Irish taxation. This is the result of an understanding arrived at between the Dillonites, Healyites, Redmondites and unionists, in fact, all the promoters of the new movement. All these elements will support Mr. Blake. The choice of the Canadian for this duty puts him forward as the leader of the united Irish party. The combination will once again bring the government face to face with the solid Irish phalanx. Mr. Blake's selection is a signal tribute of his high position in Irish affairs. Some see in it the beginning of a new era in Irish parliamentary warfare in which Mr. Blake will become the leader of a united nationalist party. That view is at least premature, for on the question of home rule the unionists from Ireland are as much opposed to it as ever.

There are many signs among non-Catholics of a return to the old time devotion to the Mother of our Redeemer. When the English prayer-book was revised for the use of members of the Church of England in this country after the Revolution, the Magnificat was excluded, as savouring of Popery. This retrograde step was retrieved, however, by the General Convention; and now our Lady's canticle always has place in what is called Evensong. A correspondent in a neighboring State has sent us a clipping from an Anglican paper which refers to the Magnificat as a daily memorial of the mystery of the Incarnation; and goes on to say that "it has been the custom of the Church from the earliest times to offer incense during its singing; which, of course, has here the same significance as when used in the other services of the Church—that is, it symbolizes the merits of Christ's sacrifice, in virtue of which, and relying upon which alone as an offering of sweet-smelling savor pleasing to God, is our worship acceptable to Him."—Ave Maria.

**Cures**  
Prove the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla—post-ive, perfect, permanent Cures.  
Cures of scrophulous in several forms, the gutta, swollen neck, running sores, big disease, sores in the eyes.  
Cures of Salt Rheum, with its intense itching and burning, scald head, tetter, etc.  
Cures of Dyspepsia and other troubles where a good stomach tonic was needed.  
Cures of Rheumatism, where patients were unable to work or walk for weeks.  
Cures of Catarrh by expelling the impurities which cause and sustain the disease.  
Cures of Nervousness by properly toning and feeding the nerves upon pure blood.  
Cures of That Tired Feeling by restoring strength—ad for book of cures by

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
To C. L. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion, soothe.  
By using Hall's Hair Renewer, gray, faded, or discolored hair assumes the natural color of youth, and grows luxuriant and strong, pleasing everybody.