

The Charlotte Harbor Herald

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1887.

VOL. XVI. NO. 27

The Charlotte Harbor Herald
—IS ISSUED—
EVERY WEDNESDAY
—BY—
The Herald Printing Company,
FROM THEIR OFFICE:

CORNER OF QUEEN & RICHMOND STREETS,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

Subscription: One Year, in Advance, \$1.00

ADVERTISING AT MODERATE RATES.

Contracts made for Monthly, Quarterly, Half-yearly, or Yearly Advertisements, on application.

Remittances may be made by Draft, P. O. Order, or Registered Letter.

All Correspondence should be addressed to

The Herald Printing Company, Charlottetown.

Calendar for May, 1887.

Full moon 7th day, 9h. 48m. a. m. - N. W. Last quarter 14th day, 4h. 43m. p. m. - N. W. New moon 22nd day, 11h. 7m. a. m. - N. W. First quarter 29th day, 1h. 7m. a. m. - N. W.

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29 Sun 8 75 6 39 6 6 6 6

30 Mon 9 76 7 40 5 5 5 5

31 Tue 10 77 8 41 4 4 4 4

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BOOK-BINDERY!
NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.
(OVER W. R. BOREHAM'S BOOT & SHOE STORE.)

OLD Books, Magazines, Law Books, Music and all kinds of Periodicals bound in the *Latest and Best Styles,* and at **the Lowest Possible Prices.** Don't fail to give us a call, as we feel sure that you will never desire to have your work done anywhere else.

JAMES D. TAYLOR.
February 23, 1887.—1yr

READ!

ANYONE CAN ADVERTISE, BUT WE HAVE THE GOODS

GENLEMEN wishing to dress in style will find our Stock one of the Largest and Best in the Province, consisting in part of—

- Best Worsted Overcoatings,
- Best Melton Overcoatings,
- Best Nap Overcoatings,
- Vicuna Nap Overcoatings,
- Best Broad Cloths and Doeskins,
- Best West of England Trowersings,
- Best Scotch Trowersings,
- Worsted Suitings,
- Worsted Coatings,
- Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, &c., &c.

Gentlemen favoring us with their orders will find our Clothing up to the very high standard in Style, Fit and Finish.

Also, Gents' Furnishings, 50 dozen Linens and Drawers, 75 dozen Ties, 30 dozen Silk Handkerchiefs, 30 dozen Hats, Fur Coats, Caps, &c., all at extremely low prices to clear.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Upper Queen Street, opposite Rogers' New Brick Block.

October 27, 1886.

No need to worry about where to buy Good Tea.

OUR NEW TEA

IS BOUND TO PLEASE.

We Sell at Prices to Suit the Times.

GOOD, 24 CENTS.

CHOICE, 30 CENTS.

EXTRA FINE, 36 CENTS.

Reduction in 5 pound parcels, half-chests and other packages.

Our Five Pound, Screw Top, Airtight Tins

the best yet.

Bring your empty Cans to be re-filled.

BEER & GOFF.

October 27, 1886.

THE ONLY
FUR STORE
IN P. E. ISLAND.

All kinds of FURS Made to Order and Manufactured on the Premises.

Ladies Fur Caps, Ladies Fur Tippets, Ladies Fur Scaques, Ladies Fur Muffs, Gents' Fur Caps, Gents' Fur Coats, Gents' Fur Mitts.

BUFFALO ROBES, GOAT SKIN ROBES.

Choose your own Skins and have your Caps made to order, and know what you get.

The Largest Stock of Furs ever kept in Charlottetown.

CALL AND SEE OUR STOCK.

E. STUART.

Charlottetown, Sept. 20, 1886.

BEST ON EARTH
SURPRISE SOAP
THE GREAT SELF WASHING TRY IT
A marvel of efficiency and economy. Cleanses the face, neck, hands, and feet, leaving a soft, smooth, and fragrant skin. It is the only soap that will wash out the dirt and grime of the day, and leave the skin as fresh and clean as when you first awoke. It is the only soap that will wash out the dirt and grime of the day, and leave the skin as fresh and clean as when you first awoke. It is the only soap that will wash out the dirt and grime of the day, and leave the skin as fresh and clean as when you first awoke.

SCROFULA

Humors,

Erysipelas,

Canker, and

Catarrh.

Can be cured by purifying the blood with

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

W. R. Watson, Charlottetown, Wholesale Agent.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Headache and relief all the troubles that attend a bilious disposition.

Block headache and relief all the troubles that attend a bilious disposition.

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The Last Supper.

Leonardo Da Vinci, than whom there was no more gifted man, with the exception, perhaps, of St. Augustine, was born in the Castle of Vinci, in the lower vale of the Arno in 1452. Such was the versatility of his natural gifts that men knew not where to place him. Providence seemed to center in him the intentions of all departments of knowledge, not that he accomplished more or better than his contemporaries, but his piercing mind seemed to grasp and hold all that was then known of science and its applications. Many investigations of our own day are the results of the applications of principles known to and commented upon by Da Vinci; his modern telephone was one of the fruits of his idle hours. In whatever department he was called upon to display his talents, he was equally successful. It is said that he wrote to the Duke of Milan offering his services in any field in which he would like to employ him. His career after being summoned to the court proves how little of boasting Leonardo was. He was there for twenty years, and he there a brilliant and happy life. He possessed a great personal beauty, and in his strength surpassed all his fellows. At the court of Milan his superintendence was required everywhere in the councils of state, in plans for the adorning of the city, as engineer, astronomer, anatomist and architect. In 1482, he was sent to France by Francis I., who loved and honored him to the last. Almost every one has seen or heard of his famous picture, "The Last Supper," but not everyone is acquainted with its history and present condition. The Duke of Milan (Lodovico Sforza), wishing to possess a permanent work from the hand of his favorite artist, ordered a picture upon the walls of the refectory of the monastery della Grazia in Milan. The length of the picture was twenty-eight feet. In less than fifty days this best work of Leonardo's was fast going to decay, and the Duke remained in the palace, the picture in the refectory, the walls of which were covered with the dampness of the walls caused the picture to mildew. The frescoes of much earlier dates are still in a good state of preservation, but of the one of the present rendered less durable. The work was still further defaced by the artists who tried to restore it in 1790. Later still, the picture was covered with a varnish, and has remained in that state ever since. Da Vinci. The use of the room for the soldiers at the time of the French invasion, and the cutting of a door that rendered the picture in a great measure inaccessible. The artist, after having completed the picture, had completed the full of the room for the soldiers at the time of the French invasion, and the cutting of a door that rendered the picture in a great measure inaccessible. The artist, after having completed the picture, had completed the full of the room for the soldiers at the time of the French invasion, and the cutting of a door that rendered the picture in a great measure inaccessible.

The Little Sisters of the Poor and the Communists.

During the reign of the Commune in Paris in 1871, men outside the pale of law and enemies of all civilization, tried to persuade the people that the religious communities were places of arms and hiding places for the Communists. Searches from house to house were ordered, even among communities of women. Providence so willed it that the first community visited should be a house of the Little Sisters of the Poor. At the moment when the old people were going to bed and the Little Sisters were about taking their evening meal, a rifle shot was heard at the door of the house. This was the well-known signal which announced that kind expeditions were being made in the little community, and alarm throughout the asylum. They opened the doors and a troop of more than a hundred men rushed into the house, which they searched threatening in their looks, and most of all, the officer seemed heated and in a mood to be feared.

"Close the doors," he cried, "place sentinels, and if one of the women goes out, shoot her down!" The Superior of the house—the little family is called the good mother—was present. The officer in command, with the same tone which he had used towards his men and which suffered no answer, demanded to see the gate. The good mother quietly brought him to her table drawer, opened it, and placed before him the riches of the community. I do not know the exact figure, but whatever it was it astonished the captain.

"You have only that?" he said, with mistrust and a sharply questioning look. "Nothing more," answered the good mother. "It is all we have." The Little Sisters live from day to day like the birds from heaven. Besides, you may see every where.

He did not refuse, and she brought him through the house. It was evening, as we have said. The old men were getting ready for bed, some were already in their beds. Our captain, who had been listening, heard there a concert which he had not expected. Prayers and entreaties rose from every side, mingled with insults and maledictions.

"What do you wish to do to our good Little Sisters? It is mean, it is shameful, you are cowardly! What will become of us if you take them away from us?" The old women were furious, some of the men wept. The captain began to be troubled. He tried to reassure the little women of the poor, "Don't be afraid, good folks, you will do no harm to the Sisters," he told them. He went on in this way for some time, but the further he went the more he was obliged to multiply his promises to the old people. At last he stopped short.

"Sister," he said, "you did not close your table drawer."

"Not at all, sir," answered the officer. "It should be locked, it will be much better; I don't know about all these people who are round here!"

He hastily retraced his steps, closed the drawer without touching its contents, and handed over the key to the good mother. He was moved and quite softened. He could not help saying: "I did not know what the Little Sisters were. What a brave and true they are! I should devote myself to them like all these poor people!"

Seeing him so well disposed, one of the Little Sisters who had been present throughout the beginning—a Sister Simplicity, such as are found in all communities—ventured to approach and say: "Captain, we are very much afraid. They told us that the more he was obliged to multiply his promises to the old people, the more he was obliged to multiply his promises to the old people."

"Certainly," replied the officer, "Give me your hand," he asked, stretching out his own. "I promise you that, if any one wishes to trouble you, I will have to do with me. Meanwhile the Superior was giving something to drink to the company. Only a few of the guards accepted. For the most part they refused, and the whole troop took leave with a very different air from that which they had on coming in. "I did not know what the Little Sisters were. How many others among those wretched wanderers are also ignorant of it."

A Catholic Community.

While I was in Buenos Ayres I had the good luck to visit the independent State of Paraguay, which my readers must have heard spoken of, some times with admiration, some times with sneers, as the hot-bed of Jesuitism. Those who sneer say that the Jesuit Fathers who left Spain under Martin Gracia formed this colony in the River Plate entirely in accordance with the principles they got from the order, and that the Jesuits were wrong in the conclusion they came to as regards the expediency of entering a human nature; all I can say is, that the perfect order reigning throughout the colony they had formed, the respect for the clergy, the cheerful obedience to laws, the industry and peaceful happiness one saw at every step, made an impression on me I have never forgotten; and when I compare it with the discord, the crime, and the hatred of all authority which is now prevailing, alas, in most civilized countries, I look back to what I saw in Paraguay with a renewed interest, and things are of the past. It was beautiful to see the respect paid to the Church (the acknowledged ruler of the place), the cleanliness and comfort of the houses and villages, the good order and order that prevailed among the natives. It was most interesting to visit the schools, where only such learning was introduced as was necessary for the needs of the minds of the industrious population, without rendering them troublesome to the colony or to themselves. Though the inhabitants were mostly of the fiery and ungovernable Spanish race, who had mixed with the wild aborigines, it is remarkable that they remained quiet and submissive.

To prevent pernicious influences reaching the happy valley, the strictest regulations were maintained as regards strangers visiting the colony. Plate, which, coming down from the Andes through hundreds of miles of rich country, flows through Paraguay, was unavailable to commerce owing to this law of exclusiveness, which prevented even the water which washed the shores being utilized. However, about the time I speak of, the English government had determined, in the general interests of trade, to oppose this monopoly, and to open a way of communication with the river by force if necessary. The Paraguayan people, who were not prepared to accept the proposition made by the English, and prepared to fight for their so-called rights. They threw a formidable barrier across the stream, and made a most gallant resistance. It was on this occasion that Captain (now Admiral) B. performed the courageous action which covered him with renown for the rest of his life. The enemy, which, surrounded by a heavy iron chain across the river. This chain was absolutely necessary to remove, and the chief officer referred to, who commanded the attack, was killed, set a splendid example to all by dashing forward and cutting with a cold chisel the links of his chain. He was exposed to a tremendous fire, having two men killed and wounded out of the six he took with him. This deed, now almost forgotten by the public, can never be effaced from the memory of those who saw it done. That the fight was a severe one is evident from the fact that the vessel I belonged to had 107 shots in her hull, and thirty-five out of seventy men killed and wounded.

It was after we had thus forced ourselves into intercourse with the American Republic, that I saw an instance of want of tact which struck me as most remarkable. Fighting being over, diplomacy stepped in, and a man of somewhat high rank in that service was sent to make friendly overtures to the authorities. Can it be believed I do not say it as a sneer against diplomacy, for this man had scarcely finished the pipe of peace which he smoked with the authorities, when he proposed to introduce vaccination and tracts among the people? Really as the poor fellows felt the licking they had received, and much as they feared another should they give trouble to the invaders, they so they were not in a mood to receive anything but a friendly overture, and to send a wiser man in his stead. But their fate was sealed, and from the stranger came this interesting country. The system that the Jesuits established was quickly done away with, and Paraguay is now a part of the Argentine Republic. It is generally at war with some of its neighbors, its inhabitants are poor, disordered and wretched.—From Horatio Pacha's "Sketches from My Life."

The Miraculous Crucifix of Wijk.
The Church of St. Martin, at Wijk (a suburb of Maastricht, capital of the Duchy of the province of Limburg, to which it is united by a bridge of nine arches, possesses a remarkable crucifix, which legend tells us had the following origin:—
"In the thirteenth century a gentleman of Maastricht made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, to venerate the sacred places sanctified by the life and death of the Redeemer of mankind. On his return, after a prolonged absence, he distributed among the members of his family gifts and souvenirs brought from Palestine. When he arrived home, his youngest daughter, Anna, was kneeling in the church, offering her customary prayers to heaven for the safe return of her absent father, whom she tenderly loved. When she welcomed him, she was left for her share a very young girl, wrapped in a bit of silk, together with odoriferous herbs, which the father presented to the young maiden, who forthwith planted it in her garden. The nut took root, sprang up, and quickly grew into a tree, with wide-spreading branches, which attracted universal admiration. Some time after, a fearful tempest arose, causing the tree to fall, and the nut, which was split in two parts, and to the astonishment of the pious family, a crucifix was discovered in the nut, rising upright from the nut, originally planted by the maiden, Anna, more than ever delighted with the parental gift, reverently removed the precious treasure, which a few days later she bore with her to a convent of Augustinian nuns in the vicinity, where she later took the veil, and died in the odor of sanctity. Since that time the crucifix was ever the object of popular devotion among the faithful of all lands; and a pilgrim from Hungary, we are told, promising to cut thence a splinter to bear away with him, was miraculously kept a prisoner within the railings encircling the crucifix, until he confessed the sacrilegious deed, and promised to return thither every seven years to make public reparation and penance. Numerous cures have been wrought among the crowds of pious visitors who flock to Wijk from the country around, and it is now customary for pilgrims to carry home with them the exact measurement of the distance between the extended arms of the crucifix as a blessing for their homes. This wonderful crucifix was placed in the beautiful Church of Wijk in 1894, and in September, 1813, was instituted therein the Confraternity of the Holy Cross, which still continues the devotion to this precious relic, especially powerful in the cure of fevers and other deadly epidemics. The month of September naturally brings countless visitors to the shrine, many of whom are living witnesses to the miraculous graces and favors Heaven is pleased to condescend to their faith and devotion."—San Francisco Monitor.

The Number of Jews in the World.

Concerning the figures of the entire Jewish population on the globe there is a difference of opinion among the statisticians; but the *Helvetia Annual* declares that France contains 600,000; Germany 562,000; of whom 39,000 inhabit Alsace and Lorraine; Austria and Hungary 1,644,000; of whom 688,000 are in Galicia and 638,000 in Hungary; Italy 40,000; Netherlands 82,000; Roumania 255,000; Russia 2,552,000; (Russia Poland 768,000); Turkey 1,940,000; of whom 688,000 are in Galicia and 638,000 in Hungary; 55,000 in Tunisia, 35,000 in Algeria, 60,000 in Morocco, 6,000 in Tripoli, 200,000 in Abyssinia.
In Asia there are 300,000 of the race; Turkey in Asia has 195,000 of whom 25,000 are in Palestine, 47,000 are in Russian Asia, 18,000 in Persia, 14,000 in Central Asia, 1,940,000 in India, and 1,000 in China. In Africa, 8,000 Jews live in Egypt, 55,000 in Tunisia, 35,000 in Algeria, 60,000 in Morocco, 6,000 in Tripoli, 200,000 in Abyssinia.
In America counts 250,000 among her citizens, and 20,000 more are distributed in other sections of the transatlantic continent; while only 12,000 are scattered through Oceania. In short, the entire total of the Hebrew race on the surface of the globe is estimated at 6,300,000.—St. James Gazette.

The Cathedral of St. Augustine Destroyed.

The old Cathedral at St. Augustine, Fla., was destroyed by fire a week or two ago. A correspondent describing the unfortunate occurrence, says:—

"For generations the principal objects of interest in St. Augustine have been the cathedral and Fort Marion. The cathedral was built in 1795. Its walls, like those of many other buildings in the place, were built of coquina, a conglomerate of small islands, and hardened by drying in the sun. The style of the building was Moorish, and there was a quaint beffy over the entrance in which there was a chime of four bells. A solid silver lamp of ancient design burned in the sanctuary. The walls were hung with numerous paintings, and the interior was magnificent. All the church paraphernalia, however, was saved. The loss of the cathedral is felt by the people of St. Augustine to be an irreparable one."—Western Watchman.

A Bad Case of Poisoning.

"I had a case of poisoning with symptoms of strangury, which was cured by the use of the 'Little Sisters' pills. The patient was a man of about 40 years of age, who had been suffering from a bad case of poisoning for some time. The symptoms were very severe, and the patient was in a very bad state of health. The 'Little Sisters' pills were given, and the patient was cured in a few days. The pills are a most valuable medicine, and should be kept in every household."

DREYER'S BLOOD PURIFIER.

FOR THE LIVER BLOOD STOMACH AND KIDNEYS.

DANDELION.

HACVARD'S YELLOW OIL.

FRESHMAN'S WORM POWDERS.