

The Charlotte Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1889.

VOL. XVIII. NO. 14

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—BY—
The Herald Printing Company,
FROM THEIR OFFICE:
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ADVERTISING AT MODERATE RATES.
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Remittances may be made by Draft, P. O. Order, or Registered Letter.
All Correspondence should be addressed to the HERALD Printing Company, or to
JAMES McISAAC, Manager,
Charlottetown.

Calendar for January, 1889.

Day of Week	Jan 1	Jan 2	Jan 3	Jan 4	Jan 5	Jan 6	Jan 7	Jan 8	Jan 9	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 14	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17	Jan 18	Jan 19	Jan 20	Jan 21	Jan 22	Jan 23	Jan 24	Jan 25	Jan 26	Jan 27	Jan 28	Jan 29	Jan 30	Jan 31		
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North British and Mercantile
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
—OF—
EDINBURGH AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1800.
Total Assets, 1888, - - - \$20,571,500.70
This Company has been well and favorably known in this Island during the past twenty-four years.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
Agent,
Corner Queen and Water Streets,
Charlottetown, P. E. I., 17
The Herald is kept on file in the office of the New York Printing & Advertising Co., Equitable Building, 96 Broadway, New York.

HEAD QUARTERS
Boots! Boots!
FOR THE MILLION,
GREAT VARIETY,
From Twenty-Five Cents Upwards, at
GOFF BROS.
BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.

FUR GOODS.
Astrakan Jackets,
FUR BOAS, MUFFS,
In Seal, Beaver, Nutria, Greenland Seal, Persian Lamb, Russian Lamb, Astrakan, etc. Fur Collars and Cuffs, Fur Gloves and Mitts, Men's and Ladies' Fur Caps in a great variety.

SLEIGH ROBES,
In Black and Grey, Good and Cheap. If you want Fur Goods see our Stock and Prices.
STANLEY BROS.,
BROWN'S BLOCK
Nov. 14, 1888.

If Not, Why Not?
—USE—
WOODILL'S
GERMAN
BAKING
POWDER
November 23, 1888.

Free Trade with the States.
JUST OPENED,
A Large Assortment of
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.
All of the latest patterns, and very cheap, suitable for
Xmas and New Year's Presents.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repairing
Promptly attended to. Xmas and New Year's Gifts, all of the very latest styles, and cheaper than can be had in the city.
G. G. JURY,
North Side Queen Square, opposite P. O. Charlottetown, Nov. 23, 1888.

JAMES H. REDDIN,
Barrister-at-Law,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
OFFICE, CAMERON BLOCK
(Head of Stairway),
Charlottetown, P. E. Island
Collections carefully attended to. Money loaned at lowest rate of interest. Nov. 21, 1888—ly

BURDOCK
PILLS
FOR RHEUMATISM, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND SPLEEN. THEY ARE MILKINGHOUSE AND PROFITABLE AS ADRUG, AND FORM A VALUABLE REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, BRUISES, AND THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.
"Castoria is well adapted to children that are afflicted with Colic, Constipation, Worms, Diarrhoea, Indigestion, &c. It is a safe, pure, and pleasant medicine."
E. A. JAMES, M. D.
211 St. Charles St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
The Chartered Dispensary, 77 Henry Street, N. Y.

CALL AND INSPECT
G. H. TAYLOR'S
Stock of Jewelry and Fancy Goods
Specially Selected for the
Christmas & New Year's Trade.
Liberal Discount.
NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE,
Charlottetown, Dec. 12, 1888.

REMEMBER THAT
SIMSON'S LINIMENT
HAS taken the lead, and is the best preparation ever offered to the people of Canada for the Relief and Cure of
RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, CATARRH, CUTS, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, SCALD HEADS, COLIC, DYSPEPSIA, CONTRACTION OF THE MUSCLES, "LAME BACK," DIPHTHERIA, SORE THROAT, TENDRER FEET, CORNS, STIFF JOINTS, &c., &c.
For Distemper in Horses, Enlarged Joints and other diseases incidental to these useful animals, it is unrivaled.
Certificates are constantly being received telling of the good work performed by SIMSON'S LINIMENT, manufactured by

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Dec. 19, 1888. Druggists, Halifax, N. S.

Fall & Winter Goods
CHEAP AT
PERKINS & STERNS.
Before you buy just come in and see our
CHEAP DRESS GOODS,
CHEAP MILLINERY, CHEAP JACKETS,
A big display of Wool Goods,
A big display of Cotton Goods,
A big display of Linen Goods,
A big display of Silk Goods,
Carpets, Oilcloths, Rugs & Mats.
I large Stock of Fancy Goods and Toys.
Cloths, Tweeds and Gents' Furnishings. Carpet Warp in all colors.
PERKINS & STERNS,
Or to be 31, 1888.

The Busiest Place in P. E. Island.
MARK WRIGHT & CO'S
Furniture Factory.
If you doubt it, call and see. You will then understand why it is that we sell many lines of our own manufacture
VERY MUCH CHEAPER
Than anyone in the trade.
We are prepared for a rush in repairing and re-upholstering spring, and will give all our patrons quick patch and good value.
We invite inspection of our immense stock in Show rooms.
Mark Wright & Co
Charlottetown, March 28, 1888.

Cardinal Lavigne
A FORTHRIGHT TRIBUTE TO THE PROGRESS OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY CAUSE.
(Rev. William Brewster Wright, D. D., in the Christian Union.)
The eloquent paper upon Cardinal Lavigne, recently published in the Christian Union, correctly emphasized the surprise which the suppression of his name excited in the Protestant world. He flashed upon London as a meteor. His address in Prince's Hall was delivered the 21st of last July. The day before it was spoken his name had scarcely been heard in England. Forty-eight hours afterward he was the most conspicuous man in the metropolis. Before there was time to inquire whence he came, whether he was going, or what precisely he proposed to do, he had accomplished more than he had originally planned. The Pope had given him \$60,000; a society to cooperate with others under his leadership had been formed in England, with the Prince of Wales and the explorer Cameron as its patrons; the King of Belgium had volunteered to defray half the cost of the work proposed; auxiliary societies had been organized at Brussels, Antwerp, Liege, and all important centers in Belgium; the amount of money asked for had been guaranteed, and the difficulty anticipated in collecting contributions for the crusade in Africa had been solved by the Cardinal's eloquence, converted into the difficulty of selecting the best men from the multitude who wish to go. But in the astonishing work there has been nothing sudden, nothing extemporaneous. It is only the ripening of a fruit which has been slowly maturing for nearly forty years.

The name of Charles M. Lavigne has long been a household word among those familiar with the operations of Roman Catholic missions. He was born in France, October 31, 1825; ordained priest in St. Sulpice; made Cardinal vicar of Africa March 27, 1882. He is now in his sixty-fourth year. An American can scarcely look upon his portrait without thinking of John Brown. There is the same high forehead, shaped into a penitence; the same piercing eyes, the same strong features; the same resolute eye. But a flowing white beard surrounds the face of Lavigne with a tenderness which nestled in the heart of the patriot hero in the face of John Brown, while even the flash of the Cardinal's eyes suggests the radiance and warmth of a flame, and not the glitter of steel. For more than a generation he has been watching and working for Africa with the eye of a hawk and the heart of a dove, and what he has seen and done is the subject of this paper.

He was on the road to the highest Church preferment when he resigned an episcopal See in sunny France to become an apostle in the Desert. The conquest of Algeria by France in 1830 set ajar our door for the entrance of the Roman Catholic Church into the territory of Islam. The operations of the past century, because the hostility of the Arabs to Christianity was so great that the French Government prohibited ecclesiastics from attempting to proselytize or preach, except to members of their own communion. The first French victory had been won at Stacool. Upon that battle-field French horridities plied their swords for many years, the first gardens of geraniums in Algeria had their manufacture of perfumes. They proved extremely profitable. The Arabs perceived the pecuniary advantages to themselves of the new industry, and their hostility towards the foreigners was somewhat mollified. Thus God began to cover up the scars of his wrath with the flowers of the oblation of flowers.

In 1868 a famine desolated Northern Africa. A full fifth of the population is said to have perished by starvation in the districts where it prevailed. This was the second opportunity given Lavigne to win the confidence of the Arabs. He organized expeditions of relief and distributed the most valuable medicines of children were orphaned and left friendless by the famine. These he gathered under the wings of the Church. Saved from death by his fatherhood—for no one else would have them—they received Christian education, and ultimately—to save them from the contagion of pestilence, they were married and settled in separate communities.

Thus originated a number of Christian villages, such as St. Cyrion and Ste. Monique, which dot the darkness of Islam, and are the glory and mark with the Cross of Christ that ancient road by which Hannibal carried from Carthage into Spain the dark cross of Phoenicia. The care bestowed upon these orphans, the medical skill and the tenderness with which they were treated, mollified still further the hostility of the Arabs. Again the Divine words were fulfilled: "A little child shall lead them." When in 1876 the Archbishop opened a hospital for the sick and a dispensary for the help of the natives, they assembled in vast numbers at the dispensary, and welcomed the Christian institution with wild demonstrations of delight.

"From the hour of his arrival in Africa the conviction had been steadily growing that the salvation of the Dark Continent must begin in the abolition of the slave trade. He was alert to make use of every opportunity which offered for the diffusion of Christian influences. But whenever he turned, the way was barred by Arab slave raiders. He established between twenty and thirty missions. His missionaries had been sent in companies of two or three or five. Each company entered a native village, settled there, adopted the native language, conformed to the customs of the natives so far as Christianity could, and so, by descending

into the lower parts of the earth, strove to lift to the highest those they found. Some of these companies were murdered by the slave raiders, as notably that sent to Timbuctoo; some were driven out; but more than a score accomplished, in part at least, the work wherunto they had been sent. But everywhere the slave trade appeared, as Livingstone Stanley, Speke and Schweinfurth found it to be, an excruciating blemish every hopeful enterprise.

Mr. Stanley's report from Uganda, issued in both Catholic and Protestant newspapers, was an earnest plea for the abolition of the slave trade. It was a plea for the effective agent for ridding Africa. He appeared to have both the power and the disposition to establish Christianity effectively in the heart of the continent. Before the print of Stanley's book had dried, an expedition sent by Livingstone Stanley, Speke and Schweinfurth had set out for the continent. The Catholic and Protestant missionaries met in Uganda. They found Miss already drifted far from the disposition in which Stanley had left him. Arab influence had gained control of his fertile mind. The fact was shown in one of the most picturesque scenes recorded in the annals of missions.

Masses of European representatives of Catholics, Protestants and Mohammedans to debate in his presence the merits of their respective creeds. Seated in his chamber of state, his feet resting on a leopard's skin, and clad in kingly fashion in a gold embroidered coat over an ample flowing white robe, a Zanzibar sword by his side, a tacheouze or crimson fez upon his closely shaven head, his aspect not without a certain impressiveness conferred by the sense of conscious power. His mobile, bronzed features were something of the terrible fascination with which the association of slumbering ferocity in the vest of a wild beast, and few, even of this kind, conscious of their own prestige, would have been able to maintain them, have not without a feeling of involuntary awe the glance of the large, vivid eyes in whose gloom lurked shadows lurk suggestions of latent fury.

The whole scene of his court, with the discordant clangor of wild music, the braiding of ivory horns, the roll of drums, the most able opponents, the prostrate forms within, the acclamations thousands outside, the guards motionless as monumental bronze, present a combination of outlandish and barbaric elements, which to a European visitor, while the picturesque costumes—white mantles of silky-haired goat-skin, clay-colored robes of barkcloth dripping with the fetid forms—furnish elements of pictorial effect not often found in African life.

Before this potentate, among such surroundings, the missionaries of Christianity and of Islam were summoned to the throne of claims of their respective masters. The influence gained by Stanley had waned. Miss, whether constrained by the chiefs whose power over him appeared to have been greater than Stanley's, or yielding to the instincts of barbarism which his own breast showed far more desire for gunpowder than for the New Testament. The hope cherished by Archbishop Lavigne of destroying the slave trade through the influence of Miss was overthrown. As a last resort he appeals to the Christian States of Europe with the wonderful effectiveness already described in the Christian Union.

For more than a score of years Archbishop Lavigne has been studying how to banish the "raining sore" of Africa. At last the first which have been steadily burning hotter and hotter within him have found their way to the members of Europe with the wonderful effectiveness already described in the Christian Union.

Children Cry for
Pitche's Castoria.
Wild flowers are the alphabet of the angels, whereby they write on hills and fields mysterious truths.

Father Damien's Protestant Friend.
Rev. Hugh B. Chapman, Protestant Vicar of St. Luke's Church, Cambridge, England, is entitled to the progress of all Catholics that God may send him to the light of true faith, for the aid he has extended toward Father Damien in his labors among the lepers of Molokai. Here in his latest letter, which breathes a spirit of charity which is superhuman in its expression and munificence in its benevolent spirit:—

DEAR FATHER,—I herewith enclose you a draft on Bishop & Co., of Honolulu, for \$1,000 which has been subscribed by many who are grateful to God for the example of your heroic self-devotion. Personally I have done nothing in the matter except receive the funds, and I require no thanks whatever. The honor lies with those who are thus allowed to testify to your heroic self-devotion. This money is for your own disposal, and as you think fit, and is devoted to the erection of a chapel for your Catholic lepers at Molokai. I hope to send a further draft for \$2500 or \$3000 by a later mail. Meanwhile kindly accept a place in your prayers, that I may imitate some of your spirit of sacrifice, of which up till now I have been wanting. I should much like to have come to you myself and to have offered my unworthy services to your flock; but apparently it is the will of God that I should remain at my post among the poor in this place. Many of them are almost starving, and though I am myself so poor that I cannot help them much, it is not in my heart to leave them. I have also made a promise that as long as my health holds out, I will give them my life without reserve, otherwise I should have come to you long ago. Give my dear old friend my strongest love. I envy that follow more than I have done anybody for years; but I cannot even pay you my intended visit in the Spring, as I am quite broke, and we simply cannot move here for lack of funds. Never mind. A la bonne heure. We mean to be as jolly as sandbags. Once more may the Saviour console you in your martyrdom by the thought that in being thus "lifted up" you have drawn near to His Cross. I am well aware that I do not do you any special branch of the Catholic Church, but though I am, from your point of view, outside the fold, I can prevent my kneeling at your feet.

As my superior, because you are eminently His servant. Allow me to subscribe myself your loving friend,
HUGH B. CHAPMAN,
Vicar of St. Luke's, Cambridge.

P. S.—Give my love to all the lepers. I kiss them in spirit. Next mail I will write you a business letter about certain Catholic nuns and other matters. All the subscribers' letters follow by parcel post.—H. B. C.—San Francisco, Cal.

British Catholic Statistics.
"The Catholic Directory, Register and Almanac for 1888," published under the auspices of Cardinal Manning and the Catholic hierarchy of England, contains interesting statistics relative to the Church in Great Britain. There are in England and Wales fifteen dioceses, the Archdiocese of Westminster, and the Dioceses of Birmingham, Clifton, Exeter and Hereford, Leeds, Liverpool, Middlesex, Northampton and Norwich, Northampton, Nottingham, Plymouth, Southampton, Shrewsbury and Southwark. In Scotland there are ten dioceses, St. Andrew's and Edinburgh and Glasgow, and four Bishops, Aberdeen, Argyll and the Isles, Dunkeld and Galloway. In England and Wales there are six Archbishops and sixteen Bishops of See, including two suffragan or auxiliary. Another member of the hierarchy is the Cardinal Vicar, though not actually a Bishop, is Cardinal Newman. The total of priests in England and Wales is 2,380, who serve 1,306 churches, chapels and missionary stations. In Scotland there are 341 priests, 100 churches, and 1,000 parishes. These numbers, however, do not include priests who serve chapels in private houses, though they include several invited secular priests, and many exiled clergy from foreign parts. The Directory gives the Catholic Archbishops of Ireland as four, with twenty-eight Bishops under them, and the grand total of Archbishops and Bishops of Catholic sees in our colonies and dependencies throughout the four quarters of the world as ninety-four, besides five vicars apostolic and prefects apostolic who are not bishops. Fifty secular priests have been ordained during the last twelvemonth and twenty-eight regulars. The list of the Sacred College are Catholics at Rome includes only sixty names, as there are no fewer than ten tons now vacant. Last in the list of the six cardinals of the highest grade in the Sacred College are Cardinals Manning and Newman. The list of the Sacred College are Catholics at Rome includes only sixty names, as there are no fewer than ten tons now vacant. Last in the list of the six cardinals of the highest grade in the Sacred College are Cardinals Manning and Newman. The list of the Sacred College are Catholics at Rome includes only sixty names, as there are no fewer than ten tons now vacant. Last in the list of the six cardinals of the highest grade in the Sacred College are Cardinals Manning and Newman.

A circular from the Rev. Abbe Marchal, administrator of the Archdiocese and Vicar-General of Montreal, was read in all the Roman Catholic Churches of that city on recent Sunday, commending the Catholics to second the Citizens' League in the work they have undertaken for the enforcement of laws in general, and the reduction of the liquor evil. Rev. Cure Ste-Marie, parish priest of Notre Dame Church, commenting upon the circular, said that his parishioners should be careful in signing a requisition paper for a license, as everyone who signed the paper was responsible for the misdeeds which might be committed through such a license. The signers should personally look to the character of the place they signed for. Rev. Cure Rousselot, of St. James' Church, also made allusion to the circular, and implored his congregation to guard against the deplorable results of the liquor traffic.