

The Charlotte Freeman

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1898.

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NEW SERIES.

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Charlottetown.

Calendar for January, 1899.

Day	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
2	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
3	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
4	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon
5	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue
6	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed
7	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu
8	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
9	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
10	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
11	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon
12	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue
13	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed
14	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu
15	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
16	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
17	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
18	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon
19	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue
20	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed
21	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu
22	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
23	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
24	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
25	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon
26	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue
27	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed
28	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu
29	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
30	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
31	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun

If Not, Why Not?
—USE—
WOODRILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER
November 21, 1898.

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 repaired punctually attended to.
A large assortment of Xmas and New Year's Cards, all of the very latest styles, and cheaper than can be bought in the city.
G. G. JURY,
North Queen Street, opposite P. O. Charlottetown, Nov. 21, 1898—31a

WORM SYRUP
DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR INFANTS. IT IS THE MOST DELICATE CHILD-SAFER.

MAGAZINES
Music and Periodicals
OF ALL KINDS.
BOUND IN THE BEST STYLE.
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE HOUR.
Everybody is satisfied with the work done by
JAMES D. TAYLOR,
North side Queen Street, over R. K. Jewell's Book and Shoe Store.
March 21, 1888—1y

BURDOCK'S PILLS
A SURE CURE
FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.
They are sold throughout the world, and are the most reliable and most effective medicine for the cure of BILIOUSNESS AND CONSTIPATION.

WE WANT POTATOES!
WE handled 100,000 Bushels Potatoes this Season and got out-side prices. We want a few more good Shippers. We want market reports each week if desired. We also handle Apples, Hay, Produce, Eggs, Beans, Dried Fruit, etc. We satisfy our Shippers, make quick cash returns. We refer to Mercantile Agencies Bankers.
Lawson, Harrington & Co., Halifax, N. S. R. T. Holman, Summerside, P. E. I.
Write us and ship to
HATHWAY & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION DEALERS,
22 CENTRAL WHARF, ROYAL, Members Chamber of Commerce, Established 1873.
Sept. 12, 1888.

BURDOCK'S BLOOD
Unlocks all the clogged arteries of the Venous System, carrying the impure and food-laden blood to the capillaries, and thus purifying the blood, it cures all the diseases which result from its impurity. Headaches, Dizziness, Lassitude, Constipation, Dropsy, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Debility, all these and many other ailments are cured by BURDOCK'S BLOOD PURIFIER.

FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY
B. BALDWIN'S has a full supply of the purest and best
CONFECTIONERY
Manufactured on the premises every day. Customers can rely on their quality being fresh and pure.
We want every country dealer to call on us and see for themselves that we cannot be beaten by getting his Confectionery from us.
Choice Fruits in their Season.
Best GROCERIES at Low Prices.
Colgate's Soaps & Perfumery.
B. BALDWIN'S.

SURPRISE SOAP
THE GREAT TRIUMPH
THE ONLY SOAP THAT
WAS MADE IN THE
FRENCH CAPITAL
PARIS

PLIN & CO.
We have a larger stock lines. We are bound to

WING MACHINES
REPAIRED

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any purgative known to me."
H. A. ARDEN, M. D.,
221 St. Gabriel St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
The Chemist Company, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

Wholesale Trade TO MERCHANTS.
THIS is the month for selling BOOTS, and you require them at once. Do not wait and let some one else take your trade.
Orders Filled in Twenty-four Hours Notice.
We have received 3,000 pairs of Men's and Women's Rubbers, 7,000 pairs of Men's and Women's Overshoes, 4,260 sides Sole Leather.
Also in our own manufacture we have about 6,000 pairs Men's and boys' Long Boots, 4,000 pairs Women's and Misses and Child's Boots. We are selling these at low prices.
GOFF BROS.
December 5, 1888.

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.
Large Stock of Fancy Goods and Toys.
Cloths, Tweeds and Gents' Furnishings. Carpet Warp in all colors.
PERKINS & STERNS.
October 31, 1888.

JOHN NEWSON.
ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE, the greatest assortment of all kinds of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
The Cheapest Place in Charlottetown,
Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Parlor Suites, Chamber Suites, Mirrors, Picture Moulding, Changanon Window Blinds (the newest styles), Handmade Window Furniture, Poles, Cornices, Rings, Rollers, Holders, Bands and Beds—EVERYTHING. Woven Wire Mattresses, all kinds of Mattresses and Beds.
We also handle
PICTURES FRAMED CHEAP.
Everything Cheap, Best Quality.
CALL AND EXAMINE
JOHN NEWSON.
Charlottetown, June 20, 1888—6m

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 despatch and good value.
We invite inspection of our immense stock in Show Rooms.
Mark Wright & Co

Notes from Ireland.
The little Sisters of the Poor rejoiced on Sunday, Nov. 25th, when their new Church, attached to St. Patrick's Home for the Aged, Dublin, was dedicated and opened for worship.
The preacher at the ceremony was Father Naughton, S. J., Archbishop Walsh and Bishop Gilooly, of Elphin, added their tributes to the good work. Father Naughton said they were now drawing near the golden jubilee of the noble Sisterhood in whose behalf they were assembled. He was happy to be able to test them that Sisterhood Mother General of the Order yet living, and was now in a position to point to no less than two hundred and fifty houses of the institute scattered throughout the world, and endowed with the special blessing of the Father of the Faithful, Leo XIII. The Sisters would tell them with joy that their founders still reigned over them, if such a gentle benefactor rule could be so respected. Here, in the city of Dublin, strong men, struck by the sight of these gentle creatures going around on their errand of mercy, made way for them, and the voices of the little children were hushed with involuntary reverence when they saw these angels of purity and devotion coming along. It was just seven years since, in the Coombe, the first patient was received, and yet in that short period the Sisters had managed to erect their splendid establishment, and the beautiful church in which they were worshipping for the first time that day. Over one hundred and fifty respectable aged poor people were in the institution, the recipients of that almost ideal form of charity which the Sisters dispense. Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament, at which His Grace officiated, followed the High Mass.
Luncheon having been partaken of, an address was presented to His Grace from the Little Sisters and inmates of the Home expressing simply but eloquently their deep sentiments of gratitude for his kindness in coming to dedicate their new church. His Grace, in reply, said that the establishment of the Little Sisters of the Poor was begun in the time of his predecessor, and would doubtless have been finished long since had he been spared to them. But so he was taken from the midst before he had time to complete the good work, it had devolved on him (the Archbishop) to partake in its consecration, and he need not say with what pleasure he had taken part in the discharge of that pleasing duty. The Most Rev. Dr. Gilooly, who had never visited any institutions which afforded him more pleasure and consolation than these asylums for the aged poor. The good Little Sisters had effected in this country what was inculcated, and in France he had visited several of her houses, and he was sure they would not be surprised to learn that there the same story was told of them. The citizens of Dublin were to be congratulated in having taken such a large and active part in establishing and maintaining this good work.
The memorial of the late Archbishop of Armagh, it is said, will take the form of a male industrial school at Armagh, the model of the one in Dublin.
Ireland has given her sons and daughters to religious service in every land the world over. The Irish race is found in the icy North and the torrid South in working for the propagation of souls. The country has also freely given from her ranks means to missionary work. In Wexford the other day a good Trappist missionary's appeal was not unheeded. His description of life among the Zeils is worth giving. The missionary was the Rev. Father David, of the Order of Trappists. Father David is able to give more than the general and indistinct accounts of casual writers, as he has been two months ago direct from the midst of the scenes which he so vividly describes. The various sections of the lecture were accompanied by beautiful panoramic views which afforded him more pleasure and consolation than any other part of the history and condition of the race, and returned to its rulers down to the time Cotway was captured and the Protestants were driven into exile. He dwelt at length upon the daily life, means of living, and amusements of the blacks, describing minutely their habits, their customs and pitiable destitution. He also mentioned, among these being the medicine men or 'docters,' an account of whose treatment of their patients created much amusement. Maize is the staple food, and they eat it from the pot with their fingers. There is no money, and oxen is the standard of value. When a young Zeil is about to marry or add to the number of his wives, he gives nine oxen for the bride, but the price varies according to beauty and dignity. The women do all the work, while the men sit and smoke and dream, but the women were not treated as the degraded slaves which they were represented by a recent writer. The only clothing of women is a girdle and some skins around the waist. War is their chief delight, and formerly they were frightful atrocities perpetrated, as when, for instance, seventy Dutch Boers who had been on a friendly visit, were treacherously massacred. There was one especially beautiful view representing the lovely country stretched out before the gaze of the first Dutch settlers. Passing on to the work of the Catholic missionaries, the lecture was even still more interesting. The two Orders which are principally engaged in the work of conversion among the Zeils are the Oblates of the Holy Spirit and the Trappists. The latter have their monastery at Marianiham, Natal. The course adopted by the Trappists is a novel one. They purchase large tracts of land, thus becoming landlords to the popula-

to exercise their beneficent influence, gradually introducing the laws and refinements of religion and civilization amongst their uncouth tenants. By charging only half the rent demanded by others, they gain a great influence among the natives. The Trappists arrived in Natal five years ago, and the work which they have performed in that time seems to give promise of a successful future. Five number of baptized natives is already as many as 400. Shortly after their arrival, through the charity of a German lady, they were able to purchase a tract of 3,000 acres situated on the banks of the Poloka River. A new mission was established there, and was quickly followed by four other foundations. Schools were the first means adopted, and through the difficulty was great at first, there are now at Marianiham alone 200 little Zeils being brought up in the faith of Christ. All these have to be fed, clothed, and otherwise cared for, and have been a portrait of a group of the children, their sable bodies clad in white pants and jackets. For the girls' schools a number of teachers have gone out on the continent, and have been established in a religious order known as the Red Sisters, which has already obtained the apostolic blessing. To such an extent have these schools prospered, that the Rev. Father Naughton, who was the first to bring him to Rome as a first instalment, presenting him to the Holy Father, who received him with great pleasure, and he is now in the college of the Propaganda. Marianiham contains a large Polytechnic school, where nearly all the arts of civilization are practiced and taught; and we have before us a pamphlet printed at the St. Thomas printing establishment, Trappist Abbey, Natal, which would do credit to any European firm. There is a village grown up around the monastery in which all trades are taught and practiced. There are lands and other attractions established which greatly help to draw the natives to the monastery. The religious services are carried out by the monks in a most impressive manner, and the native congregation generally numbers five hundred. The monks are regarded with the greatest respect by the natives, who believe them to be members of a most powerful people whom they call Romans, and recently a deputation arrived at the monastery from Dinizulu, successor to Cetewayo, asking their succor and assistance.
A great Irish demonstration was held in Liverpool, November 14th, to give a welcome to the patriot priest, Father McPadden, F. F., of Wexford, after his release from London.
Father McPadden, who was greeted with tremendous cheering, remarked that he was exceedingly grateful to them for the warm welcome which they had provided for him on his first visit to Liverpool. He thought he could very well be maligned and blackballed by Lord Claud Hamilton and his friends when he had such an enthusiastic reception as this. He was glad to find that the head of the church had been recognized by everybody now. He hoped they would prove most successful in their efforts to bring the church to the head of the church by following him a little farther. He was accused of coming across from Ireland to foment sectarian bitterness, and to divide class against class. Such an accusation is almost as absurd as the accusation of his entire life. He had stood on platforms among non-conformist ministers in Ireland, and he had been supported by them since he came to London, and he had been a member of the House of Commons for his entire life. He had stood on platforms among non-conformist ministers in Ireland, and he had been supported by them since he came to London, and he had been a member of the House of Commons for his entire life. He had stood on platforms among non-conformist ministers in Ireland, and he had been supported by them since he came to London, and he had been a member of the House of Commons for his entire life.

was at hand. A great change had undoubtedly come over the opinions of the people of England when an Irish priest had been received with such plaudits as those which he had been welcomed. He did not know that Mr. Balfour had succeeded in increasing his respect for the Coercion Act. He had said that he had no respect for it, and he still says so. Mr. Balfour was satisfied with his success, so was he. He got six months. Mr. Balfour would not be able to break his spirits if he put him for six months in a hermitically sealed iron cage. He had come out of prison, and his success was apparent, and Mr. Balfour's failure was also apparent.—*Catholic Review.*

Rome and England.
The Very Rev. Canon Waterston, preaching at the Church of St. Mary and Joseph, Carlisle, on Sunday evening, Nov. 18th, continued his reply to the Bishop of Carlisle's sermon in the Cathedral of that city respecting the continuity of the Church of England from the earliest times, independently of the Church of Rome. At the outset, he established the fact that the doctrine of the Catholic Church to start a new religion? This certainly was not the conviction of the great Lord High Chancellor when he made answer to the entreaties of the Judges of England in "A Declaration of the spiritual supremacy of the King." "I am able to produce against one Bishop which you can produce on your side, a hundred holy and Catholic Bishops for my opinion, and against one realm, the consent of Christendom for a hundred years; it is no motive of obstinacy that makes me say this, but the just necessity of the cause obliges me to do it for the discharge of my conscience." How different was the language of Barlow, one of the chief "Reformers," who, according to Strype, said: "If the King's great being supreme head of the Church of England, did choose, dominate, and elect any layman being learned, should be as good a Bishop as he is the best in England." Who has a better right to be called the champion of Catholicity, More or Barlow?—*Catholic Standard.*

The Globe's remarks recall what Bishop Spalding wrote in the Forum some months ago about the dangers which threaten the moral and vitality of our social life. The Bishop held that the greatest of these dangers was not Anarchism, which was the outcome of foreign, social and political theories, and Mormonism, since there was no fear of its progress, and not even intemperance, but in the condition of the wage earners. "Laws," he wrote, "beyond the reach of legislative enactments, control the price of labor, but laws beyond the reach of the whole human race make intellectual, moral and physical degradation inevitable when the working-men are not paid sufficient hire. The modern industrial system, in spite of the philanthropic efforts of individuals, churches and governments, is a degrading, as he states, of what Brownage called, "a consumption of men which is the breaking up of families, by the ruin of morality and the destruction of the joyousness of work, has brought civilization, society into imminent peril. Might it not be well, he asked, to consider whether it were wise to pursue a policy "which fosters centuries of revolutionary turbulence, intellectual darkness, and moral degradation, the only obvious result of which is an increase of paupers and millionaires?"
The outlook does not seem, any too hopeful. It is indeed hard to see how great masses of the people are to be moral and religious, when life and energy is exhausted in the effort to obtain the bare necessities of existence. It is the office of the Christian civilization, in theory at least, to lighten the burden, to sweeten the bitter bread of those who toil with their hands; and it was a belief of Brownage's that the rich are received into the Church only on condition that they become servants of the poor.

One is at times reminded, in reading the *Mait's* articles against the Church and the French Catholics, of what Brownage, in one of his essays said of those who devoted themselves in his own day and in his own country to the work of stirring up prejudices of race and religion. "The only man for us, as Catholics," he wrote, "to mark and avoid, is he, whether native-born or foreign-born, who labors to stir up prejudices of race or nation against us, draws odious comparisons between, and seeks to divide us according to the race or nation from which we have sprung. Such a man is an emissary of Satan, and no Catholic, no lover of his country, should bid him good morning."
Thornhill Catholic Review.

Major Percival O'Grimes, late of the 90th Light Infantry, and for many years the representative of Waterford city in Parliament, died recently at his residence, Springfield, near Waterford, after a little over a week's illness. He will be remembered as the most famous, if not the most active, of the late Mr. Butt's party. He was very much liked in "the House," where his geniality and humor, thoroughly easy of the soul, were alike appreciated by political friends and foes.

Strange it may seem, a ship's captain is all the better liked by the passengers if he is known to be weak-kneed.
Children Cry for