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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1887.

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Advertising at moderate rates.
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ALMANAC FOR JULY, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon 5th day, 4h., 21.7m., a. m., W.
Last Quarter 13th day, 2h., 44.6m., a. m., S. E.
New Moon 20th day, 4h., 37.5m., p. m., S. W.
First Quarter 27th day, 10h., 17.8m., a. m.,
E. (below horizon.)

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M.	riser	sets	water	low
1 Friday	1	1	7	20 15 31
2 Saturday	1	1	9	8 22 30
3 Sunday	19	13	9	12 29 28
4 Monday	20	48	7	1 9 50 28
5 Tuesday	21	48	7	5 10 40 27
6 Wednesday	22	47	8	45 11 40 26
7 Thursday	22	47	9	29 11 58 25
8 Friday	23	47	9	54 33 24
9 Saturday	23	46	10	22 1 11 23
10 Sunday	24	46	10	48 1 47 22
11 Monday	25	45	11	8 2 27 20
12 Tuesday	26	44	11	36 3 11 18
13 Wednesday	27	44	11	36 3 11 18
14 Thursday	28	43	0	2 5 9 15
15 Friday	29	42	0	28 6 20 14
16 Saturday	30	42	1	0 7 23 12
17 Sunday	31	41	1	38 8 23 10
18 Monday	32	40	2	20 9 11 8
19 Tuesday	33	39	3	15 9 59 6
20 Wednesday	34	38	4	12 10 38 4
21 Thursday	35	37	5	20 11 23 2
22 Friday	36	36	6	32 12 0 0
23 Saturday	37	35	7	46 0 5 14 58
24 Sunday	38	34	9	1 0 50 56
25 Monday	39	32	10	15 1 27 53
26 Tuesday	40	31	11	20 2 51 51
27 Wednesday	42	30	12	41 3 06 48
28 Thursday	43	28	1	51 4 14 45
29 Friday	44	27	3	0 5 25 43
30 Saturday	45	26	4	5 6 37 41
31 Sunday	4	45	7	26 5 4 8 14 40

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June 7—dy & wky

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July 25, 1887.

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Nasal passages in-
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July 20, 1887.

The Vatican, Germany and France.

(Montreal Gazette.)

Of the changes which have taken place during the last few years, there is none more significant than that which has affected the relations between the Vatican and Germany. Twelve years ago their bishops were at open war and France, through her bishops, was the decided ally of one of the belligerents. In fact, the agitation which led up to the Falk laws of 1873 had its origin in the clerical opposition to the German authorities in Alsace-Lorraine. The vicar-general of Strasbourg openly used his influence to embarrass the new government, which found it necessary to expel him. But as soon as one anti-German leader was removed, another took his place. At Berlin the notion prevailed that the party of protest was mainly organized and kept up by the clergy, and, as far as resistance to the new educational programme was concerned, it was fairly correct. During the interval that has elapsed since 1873, Prince Bismarck has discovered that anti-Teutonism was by no means confined to the priests and to those of whom they had the direction. But as, in the matter of education, the clergy considered it their duty to protect the interests of their flocks, threatened, as they believed by the Government's policy, they were, of course, the most conspicuous leaders in the revolt, and they soon became the victims of their own zeal. Already a Brunswick Bishop had excommunicated a teacher for rejecting a dogma of the church, and the law of 1880 made it impossible to interfere with the proceeding. It was, therefore, determined to abolish the Roman Catholic department in the ministry of education and to entrust the inspection of all schools to the State. The first of the May laws bore expressly against the infliction of civil penalties for ecclesiastical reasons; the second dealt with the secular education of priests, and another established a court for the decision of church questions. Additional measures, passed in 1874, gave the State large power in the appointment and dismissal of clerical persons. Later, civil marriage was made obligatory, and registration of births, deaths and marriages enforced, and ecclesiastics permitted to marry if they chose. A correspondence which ensued between the Pope and the Emperor only increased the estrangement. Several bishops were arrested for disobeying the new laws. The clerical press became more bitter and an attempt made on Prince Bismarck's life by a fanatic named Kullmann was openly blamed by the chancellor on the Centre and its allies.

But it was not in Germany only that the struggle raged. The bitter anti-German feeling in Alsace-Lorraine had, at first, been utilized by the clergy in the interests of France. After the passage of the Falk laws, remonstrances in the shape of pastoral letters were published in all the dioceses of France and Belgium. Before the year 1873 came to a close, Prince Bismarck made a direct appeal to the French government (the De Rochebonnet ministry) to put a stop to the aversion criticism of the French clerical press. His dictation was considered a fresh humiliation for France, and, among French people of all parties, was resented as an unwarranted intrusion. But the day was coming when the tables should be turned on the French Clericals in a manner which, for a time, diverted attention from Prince Bismarck's offences. In 1877 took place the decisive crisis in the life of the Republic, which was marked by the fall of the De Rochebonnet administration and the accession to power of the Ferry Cabinet. Then, was initiated Jules Ferry's educational policy, which involved a Kulturkampf quite as severe as Prince Bismarck's. The March decrees matched the May laws, and were, in some respects, more arbitrary. But though they took a leaf from the chancellor's book, the Republicans did not show themselves a whit more friendly than their Conservative predecessors. On the contrary, they worried him with dark threats of revenge, and he was kept in torturing suspense till Gambetta came in, any sense. His death brought only a momentary interval of repose. Tunis and Madagascar and Tonquin and the Chinese quarrel distracted France's thoughts, sometimes inspiring shouts of exultation, sometimes causing outbreaks of wrath. But Sedan was never quite forgotten, and Alsace-Lorraine is a source of constant unrest. "Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just," says the poet. The German chancellor, though "locked up in steel," as he fits a man of iron, would fain (he has again and again avowed) be no longer a man of blood, but his armor and his weapons seem never strong enough to enforce peace, by inspiring fear. Every now and then there are rumors of war which disquiet the strong man armed. Last fall they became so loud in the chancellor's ears that only a reorganized army could still the noise. Some Germans did not share his alarm, and to convince them Prince Bismarck called in the persuasive tones of the Vatican, and the Pope actually gave his influence to the strengthening of Germany as a military power. In 1872 Bismarck said he would never go to Canossa. Whether the termination of the Kulturkampf shows his weakness or that of the Vatican, the change which has come about has been rarely if ever paralleled. Germany, from being the Vatican's most bitter antagonist, has become the trusted and trusting ally of the Pope, while the eldest son of the church—a name not strange even to the present generation—is hardly (in a political sense) of the household of faith. If, however, the new alliance tend to maintain the peace of Europe, the civilizational which it was brought to pass.

Labor Associations.

(Montreal Star.)

The American labor associations are regarding the importation of foreign laborers with a jealousy which they take no pains to conceal. When so many men are without work at home they do not see why workmen from abroad should be encouraged to come into the country. Many of the grumblers seem to forget that if the policy of exclusion which they wish to see inaugurated had been in force a few years ago in America, they would not be permitted to earn a living on its soil. They also forget that the natural resources of the United States require for their proper development a population far greater than the country now contains. Mr. Powderly, himself an importation, if we do not mistake, has recently given expression to his opinions on this subject. His plan is thorough. He says, "I would shut out every man or woman who would deprive an American citizen (native or naturalized) of his employment." Mr. Powderly sees difficulties in the way of carrying out his policy and of coming to a decision as to whether the immigrant really deprives an American citizen of his employment, for he says: "Statesmanship of the highest order will be required to handle this problem in the near future, and the fullest light possible should be shed upon it." We believe that it will be very long before American statesmen of the highest order will advocate the Chinese policy of exclusion which he seems to favor.

Crop Prospects in Western New England.

The Springfield Republican publishes the results of a careful survey of the crop prospects in Western New England, as gathered by its correspondents. Reports from all localities show an increase in the hay crop of 15 per cent., but the quality of the hay crop is not considered up to the average, although in most cases harvested in good condition. Oats suffered from the floods, but during the hot weather the past few weeks more than made up in growth and superceding tobacco which is now cultivated but by a few along the Connecticut Valley. Complaint is made of the scarcity of good farm help which has affected the crop in neglect of the proper hoeing. Potato bugs are more numerous than ever and got the best of the early potatoes in many cases, but the late crops promise well unless wet weather rots the tubers. Cultivation and accidents have almost done away with the customary off year for apples, and the crop now varies by localities each year. It is estimated that the crop will be small, however, and not much more than is needed for home use. Grapes and pears promise unusually well, but onions are badly blighted. There seems to be an increase in the cultivated blackberries and raspberries, and the crop is reported unusually good. The drought during May and the floods the latter part of July had a bad effect on the crops.

The Earl of Aberdeen's Brother.

HIS SAILOR LIFE AND HIS LOVES AT RICHMOND, ME.—DROWNED IN 1870.

The recent visit of the Earl of Aberdeen to New York recalls the story of his lamented elder brother, who once resided in Richmond, Me., and was known by the name of George Osborne. His peerage was not then suspected. It had often been remarked that it was possible for one to go to sea before the mast and return in command of his own ship, and it is supposed that in order to demonstrate the possibility of this he abandoned rank, wealth and influence, and became a sailor on board an American ship. Some found employment in different vocations, sometimes going to sea, again working on the ice, then at rigging vessels. He was recklessly daring in the latter calling, and often received a kindling reprimand from his fellow-riggers for his carelessness when aloft. In 1870 he was swept overboard from the schr. Hera, bound on a voyage to Australia. It was then discovered that he was the Earl of Aberdeen. His parents, who had for years sought in vain to find the wandering son, finally learned that he had chosen Richmond as his temporary home. Here they found his effects, photograph, &c., in possession of an estimable young lady now living in Vermont. Many substantial presents were made to those giving information concerning the young nobleman's life in Richmond. The Richmond Library Association received from his mother, in consideration of her son having spent many hours in its rooms, a case of valuable books, bearing appropriate inscriptions to his memory.

The Irish Home Rule Movement.

The Home Rule movement in England is evidently making good progress. One of the most satisfactory signs of the times is the entertainment of Mr. Parnell the other day at a banquet by the Liberal leader of Great Britain. It is only a few years ago that the friends of Ireland were limited in the Imperial Parliament to the Irish representatives alone. Now, however, the whole respectable portion of one of the great political parties of the age is wedded to the Home Rule movement, and Mr. Parnell's greatest strength and upheld by the hands of the Englishmen of this or any age, the Grand Old Man, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. At the banquet the other night, the Irish leader paid a high compliment to Mr. Gladstone. It tends to show the bigotry of a certain class of the British public, however, to learn that Mr. Gladstone is spoken of in some quarters as a traitor to the Empire. Fortunately, however, he will survive this abuse, and in years to come will certainly be regarded as one of the most justly celebrated men of his age and nation.

It is only within the past 50 years that women have danced publicly with men. Italy first began the custom, but the church condemned it.

BOSTON.

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April 18, 1887—cod wky

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Ch'town, June 24, 1887—pat 1 aw 3wks

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W. L. COTTON,
Manager.
Ch'town, Nov. 18, 1886.