

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1898.

Vol. XXVII No. 46

Calendar for Nov., 1898.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter, 6:30 28m m.
New Moon, 1:34 7h 20m m.
First Quarter, 2:04 08 5m ev.
Full Moon, 2:74 11h 39m ev.

Day of Week	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets
1 Tuesday	6:39 47	6:33	h m	h m
2 Wednesday	6:41 45	7:27	6 41 45	7 27
3 Thursday	6:42 44	8:23	6 42 44	8 23
4 Friday	6:43 42	9:24	6 43 42	9 24
5 Saturday	6:44 41	10:28	6 44 41	10 28
6 Sunday	6:45 40	11:33	6 45 40	11 33
7 Monday	6:46 38	more	6 46 38	more
8 Tuesday	6:47 37	0 39	6 47 37	0 39
9 Wednesday	6:48 36	1 49	6 48 36	1 49
10 Thursday	6:49 35	2 53	6 49 35	2 53
11 Friday	6:50 34	4 07	6 50 34	4 07
12 Saturday	6:51 33	5 25	6 51 33	5 25
13 Sunday	6:52 32	6 42	6 52 32	6 42
14 Monday	6:53 31	8 01	6 53 31	8 01
15 Tuesday	6:54 30	9 20	6 54 30	9 20
16 Wednesday	6:55 29	10 39	6 55 29	10 39
17 Thursday	6:56 28	11 58	6 56 28	11 58
18 Friday	6:57 27	more	6 57 27	more
19 Saturday	6:58 26	2 20	6 58 26	2 20
20 Sunday	6:59 25	3 33	6 59 25	3 33
21 Monday	7:00 24	4 44	7 00 24	4 44
22 Tuesday	7:01 23	5 51	7 01 23	5 51
23 Wednesday	7:02 22	6 56	7 02 22	6 56
24 Thursday	7:03 21	8 01	7 03 21	8 01
25 Friday	7:04 20	9 06	7 04 20	9 06
26 Saturday	7:05 19	10 11	7 05 19	10 11
27 Sunday	7:06 18	11 16	7 06 18	11 16
28 Monday	7:07 17	more	7 07 17	more
29 Tuesday	7:08 16	2 20	7 08 16	2 20
30 Wednesday	7:09 15	3 23	7 09 15	3 23

School & College BOOKS!

3,000 Worth New Stock.

All the Books authorized by the Board of Education for use in the Public Schools of Prince Edward Island.

Also the books required by Students attending Prince of Wales and St. Dunstan's Colleges.

Longfellow's Evangeline—the new classic, is ready. Price 15 cents. Mail orders promptly filled.

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FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE INSURANCE.

The Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool.

The Sun Fire office of London.

The Phoenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

Combined Assets of above Companies, \$300,000,000.

Lowest Rates. Prompt Settlements.

JOHN McEACHERN, Agent.

DR. CLIFT

treats CHRONIC DISEASES by the Salsbury method of permanent self-cure in removing causes from the blood. Cautious, intelligent treatment in person or by letter insures minimum of suffering and maximum of cure, possible in each case.

AVOID ATTEMPTS UNWAID. Graduate of N. Y. University.

And the NEW YORK HOSPITAL Twenty years' practice in N. Y. City. Diploma Registered in U. S. and Canada.

Address—Charlottetown, P. E. I. Office, Victoria Row.

Accommodations reserved for patients. References on application. March 2, '98.

A. A. McLEAN, LL. B., Q. C. Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Etc., Etc.

BROWN'S BLOCK. MONEY TO LOAN.

JAMES H. REDDIN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

CAMERON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Special attention given to Collections

MONEY TO LOAN.

Watches! Bargain Corner.

Our sales this year have been larger than last, although there has been more competition. A good many who have purchased trashy watches are waking up sorry, and the reaction will have the effect of creating a better demand for reliable goods. We have no fault to find with honest competition so long as right goods are sold but do think the sale of dishonest goods ought to be prohibited.

SEE OUR NEW

WALTHAM WATCHES

Up to date in quality and at fair prices. Gold filled cases warranted from 15 to 25 years. Silver cases lower than ever.

IN REPAIRS

We believe in doing good work and charging reasonably, if any want a cheap job they must go elsewhere, the people know in all trades cut prices and good work do not always go together.

E. W. Taylor,

Victoria Jewelry Store.

CARD.

ANTOINE VINCENT, Architect and Sculptor, Dorchester Street, West, is prepared to execute orders for Monuments and Church-work, in Altars, Statuary, Holy Water Fountains, &c. Work done promptly. August 3, 1898—6m

North British and Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

—OF—

EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Total Assets, 1891, - - \$50,032,727.

TRANSACT every description of Fire and Life Insurance 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, 1898.—1y

JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A., LL. B.

Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

Office—London House Building.

Collecting, conveying, and all kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to loan.

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BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian, Langenshire Fire Insurance Co., Great West Life Assurance Co.

Office, Great George St. Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown, Nov 892—1y

ALL KINDS OF

JOB WORK

Performed at short notice at The HERALD Office.

We have open, and more to arrive, a good assortment of Clothing. We are after your trade this fall; we ought to have it if good goods and low prices are any inducement. For want of space we can only quote a few lines. Men's S. and D. Breasted Suits, our own make of Cloth, well made and finished for \$9.00.

men's s. and D. Breasted Suits for \$12.00, made from our famous double and twisted goods, warranted to outwear anything in the imported line. This cloth is known from P. E. I. to Alaska—the only goods made that will stand the wear and tear of the Klondyke. Our agent in Dawson is taking orders for spring shipment. This speaks well of our cloth.

Men's extra heavy suits, imported for \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$8.00 per suit, extra value.

Men's S. and D. Breasted Serge Suits, all prices, oneline for \$11.00, worth \$15.00 of any man's money.

Suits for boys, our own cloth, the only thing that will stand. If your boy gets caught going over a fence some one will have to lift him off, no tear to our cloth. Youths' Suits, our own cloth, former price \$8.25, now \$5.00. A full range of Gents' Furnishings. Prices are right.

Inspection Solicited.

W. D. MACKAY.

Bargain Corner.

IT WILL PAY

YOU TO SEE OUR

New Importations of Cloths

We have always carried a splendid variety of

Fashionable Suitings,

But we can safely say that with our new importations for this season, we have now the largest stock and the greatest variety of Fashionable Cloths ever shown in one Store in the City. Come and inspect our goods, and get our astonishing low prices. We make the fashionable Clothes Par Excellence in the City. Every Suit a perfect fit. We invite inspection.

Reason then declares God to exist, by its contemplation of His works. In fact it is through reason that God in the first instance speaks to us. Our duties then as reasonable men are to worship God, to love Him, to fear Him, and to keep His laws which are in accord with our reason, by which he has declared them to us.

That we know God in some other way than by reason is also true, and this will be the subject of the next article.

In a recent lecture Ingersoll gave a definition of miracles, and then proceeded forthwith to say, with his usual dogmatic assurance, that "miracles are not only impossible, but they are unthinkable to any mind capable of thinking." To define a thing is to tell what it is. One cannot tell what a thing is without thinking of that thing. Hence, if the thing be thinkable, it cannot be defined. The orator of laughter and applause defined miracles; he must therefore have thought what they are, and they are therefore thinkable—even to him. If he denies this he confesses that he has talked about a thing that he could not think of. Nothing can be affirmed or denied of that which is unthinkable. To assert the impossibility of miracles one must have an idea of them, and to have an idea of them is to think them. In defining miracles then Mr. Ingersoll talked of things of which he had no idea, since he tells us they are unthinkable. All philosophers, except Mr. Ingersoll, recognize the necessity of thinking of the thing they talk about, when they are in a waking, conscious state, and of not talking of a thing they cannot think of. He seems to think that he can talk of a thing without thinking of it, since he cannot think the unthinkable—such as a miracle—and yet he attempts to define it and tell what he thinks about it. His lecture is largely devoted to telling what he thinks about miracles, and one of his leading thoughts about them is that they are unthinkable. What was he speaking about when he was speaking about them? Certainly not about them, since they are unthinkable. He must have been thinking of something else. These little nuggets of inconsistency and

self-contradiction are as plentiful in Ingersoll's utterances as the yellow nuggets in the Klondyke.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

A Minister's Daughter.

(From the Church News, Washington.)

It is not generally known that Dr. McKim, Protestant Episcopal rector of the Church of the Epiphany, this city, has not been able to make his daughter believe the canonical law has altered against the Catholic Church. Eleanor Phillips McKim, second daughter of Rev. Randolph McKim, is a by no means Roman Catholic Sister of Charity. She was received into the Catholic Church on April 16, 1894, at Colorado Springs, Colo. Her Protestant sister was present at the ceremony. Her Catholic godmother was Madame de Benavides, of New York, wife of General de Benavides, and herself a recent convert. Miss McKim two years later took another important step, and on the feast of the Immaculate Conception, December 8, 1896, she received the religious habit of a Sister of Charity at Mount St. Joseph, Hamilton county, Ohio. Her name in religion is Sister Agnes, and she is supremely happy in her vocation. Last week, in her religious dress, she called upon her father, and although he had his hands full with questions of Episcopalian divorce and was very busy hunting up a new name for the Episcopal Church, which it seems got the wrong "Protestant" tag on by mistake when it was born, he received his daughter very kindly.

What Subscribers Can Do.

(From the Church News.)

Subscribers can do much more than they are doing to hasten the advent of the ideal Catholic newspaper. In the first place, they could pay their subscriptions promptly without causing the publisher to become discouraged, because he has no money to pay the printers, paper bills, etc. When every subscriber to a Catholic newspaper makes the payment of his subscription a matter of conscience and realizes that the success of the journal depends in part upon him, we may hope that the ideal Catholic journal will come. At present nearly every Catholic publisher has on his books bills amounting to thousands of dollars. The bills are generally for small amounts and could easily be paid. Were they paid the publisher would at once improve his paper—probably enlarge it—employ more writers and more correspondents. At present not a few subscribers will allow their subscriptions to remain unpaid, and when asked to pay them will become indignant and at once withdraw their subscriptions and declare the paper is not worth paying for. If it is not worth paying for, because they have not met their obligations with the publisher and thus enabled him to improve his paper.

Topics of the Day.

During the early part of last week, we were shown, by his Honor, Lieutenant Governor Howland, some raspberry vines taken from Government House garden, on which were several raspberries. Some of these berries were quite ripe; some were partially ripe, and others were in various stages of maturity. Certainly, ripe raspberries on the 1st of November, are not usually picked in this Province, and in view of such an occurrence our autumn climate can scarcely be called extremely severe. This item was prepared for last week's issue; but in manipulating the type the printer's devil seems to have been so distracted at the thought of getting at the raspberries that he converted the whole thing into pie.

In his Sorel address Mr. Tarte denounced the Catholics of Manitoba and the Catholics of French schools, "thanks to the goodwill and spirit of justice of their English fellow-countrymen." Mr. Tarte, on the stump says a good many things that do not exactly fit in with the facts. This was one of them. In possession from the anti-Catholic society of the Martin-Greenway, Sittu school west of Manitoba have been made, for the same reason that the law was passed, because the small-minded men of the Liberal party in Manitoba thought thereby advantage could be made thereby. The country has not forgotten Sir Wilfrid Laurier's telegram of congratulation to Mr. Tarte, the author of the Manitoba anti-Catholic school law, nor that in all the years the Liberal Government of Manitoba was raising Conservative efforts to redress the grievances of the Catholics, its members were in correspondence with Sir Wilfrid Laurier,

and that they upheld Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his fight against the legal and full restoration of Catholic privileges in connection with Manitoba schools. Mr. Tarte is becoming over presumptuous, even for Mr. Tarte.—Montreal Gazette.

According to recent advices from Newfoundland, the business on look is the ancient Colony this fall exhibits unusual buoyancy. The season's fishery operations have been fairly successful and in every case where the catch is short, it has been more than compensated for, according to last year's return, by the much better price given for the staple. For instance, one man whose catch this season has been but slightly better than last year's, yet the improved price represents a gain of \$300 to him. When to that there is added the cheapness of provisions, it is easy to see that the fisherman is the gainer at both ends of the market this season, and thus the difference is made between a necessary condition and a prosperous one. A feature which also operates to the general betterment is the fact that there are no old stocks of fish on hand this fall and consequently there is a brisk demand for every "cod's tail" taken from the water this season. This enables planters and fisherfolk to dispose of their catch readily and for cash, instead of having, as in the past years, to beg dealers to take it and then accept half cash and half goods in payment. A brisk trade is expected by shopkeepers and cash stores this fall, and this condition must stimulate the whole trade of the colony. One good thing will result from the improved condition of the people, and that is that the government will be relieved of the necessity of providing relief in any quantity, for on the whole, the circumstances of the people will render it unnecessary, a fact which must be hailed with satisfaction to everybody.

It will be remembered that Joe Martin, the author of the infamous Manitoba School Law, was supplanted in the Dominion Parliament, and as Manitoba's representative in the Federal Cabinet, by Mr. Sifton, whom Sir Wilfrid Laurier now seems to be so anxious to unload. Joe Martin went west to try his political fortunes in British Columbia. He so far succeeded as to become Attorney-General of that Province in the Government formed in consequence of the arbitrary conduct of Lieut. McInnis in dismissing the Turner Ministry. In this ministry there are apparently some discordant elements, and naturally enough the same Joe Martin figures in this connection. Mr. McLaughlin, of the Vancouver World is a very prominent member of the Grit party; but differs from brother Martin as to Provincial matters; consequently they hold each other in light esteem. Not long since they came into active collision at a meeting of Grits in Vancouver called to organize the party. The result was, according to the reports going the rounds of the press, a "draw" Martin scoring 1 and McLaughlin 1. The first fight was over the presence of a number of Dominion officials at the meeting. McLaughlin thought that these men should withdraw. Had not the Government been dismissing men for taking part in politics he asked? Yes, certainly retorted the Martin man, but that was because their places were needed for grit partisans. That does not apply to grit partisans. So the officials remained. Score one for Martin. The next fight was over the election of McLaughlin, as a member of the executive. Martin opposed his election declaring that McLaughlin was a common thief. (Martin) "a common thief." But the meeting overruled Martin and McLaughlin was elected. Score one for McLaughlin. Evidently the grit party in Vancouver do not think that calling Joe Martin "a common thief," is a very serious offence.

In Austria, Italy, France, Spain, Portugal and Ireland the Catholics are most numerous; in Germany, Sweden, Norway and Denmark the Lutherans; in Russia, the Greek Catholics; in England, the Anglicans; in Scotland, the Presbyterians; in the U. S., there are more Catholics than members of any other one Church, the whole number of Protestants largely exceeds that of the Catholics. In Canada there are more Protestants than Catholics. In Mexico and the South American countries the Catholics predominate. In England and Wales, Spain, Portugal and Italy, in Russia, in the German States, in Austria and in some of the Central and South American countries, clergymen of established church are supported more or less fully by the State. In the British House of Lords, Sir has the only as such any voice in the Government.

Father Yorke has retired from the editorial chair of the San Francisco Monitor, and a recent issue of that paper contained a full page validation from his pen. His vigorous and terse style of treating religious and other questions was for him many admirers.—H. Review.

The Anglican archbishop of Canterbury, in a series of charges to the clergy, said that the consubstantiation instead of the Real Presence may be accepted, though no permission could be given for the use of incense or for the restoration of the Sacrament. He asserted that compulsory confession was illegal, but he sanctioned voluntary confession. Prayers to the Blessed Virgin and to the saints were not allowed, but prayers for departed souls were approved. Poor men, he goes as far as he dares in the direction of the true Church, and, perhaps, is more to be pitied than blamed for his peculiar attitude.—Sacred Heart Review.

The People's Faith

Firmly Grounded Upon Real Merit—They Know Hood's Sarsaparilla Absolutely and Permanently Cures When All Others Fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is not merely a simple preparation of Sarsaparilla, Dock, Sillings and a little Iodine of Potassium. Besides these excellent ingredients, it also contains those great anti-bilious and liver remedies, Mandrake and Dandelion. It also contains those great kidney remedies, Uva Ursi, Juniper Berries, and Pipsissewa.

Nor are these all. Other very valuable curative agents are harmoniously combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla and is carefully prepared under the personal supervision of a regularly educated pharmacist. Knowing these facts, is the abiding faith the people have in Hood's Sarsaparilla a matter of surprise? You can see why Hood's Sarsaparilla cures, when other medicines totally, absolutely fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. 25c; 50c; \$1; \$2; \$3.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

Short Exposition of Christian Doctrine

GOD.

That there is a God no man who uses his reason can deny. If any man does deny the existence of God, the wisest sage the world has known has declared that he is a fool.

What is God? He is the Creator of all things, visible and invisible, and all these things declare His existence. In every domain of nature we see the working of certain laws inexorable laws. These laws govern and control the material universe.

There is not a thing that is not under the control and government of law. Each follows in its appointed manner the law which governs it, and is not turned aside. The most humble plant, the dust that we grind under our feet, the very air we breathe depend for their being and continuance in it on law.

The seed we plant is nourished by the same soil, rain and sunshine and the law of its being never varies. The turnip never comes up as clover, nor do we plant timothy and expect to gather raspberries.

And the law proclaims also a Law Giver superior to it, because He made it. This is God the Almighty Creator of all things. But He is also the sustainer and preserver of all the things that He has made, for the law by which material things exist, remains only so long as the Law giver determines.

Who is God? This question when answered, brings at once to our notice the qualities of the Deity. We see in the creation facts that bear witness in proclaiming that God is good and kind; that He is a father and we are His children; that He rewards the good and will punish the evil doer.

When we consider the care that He has taken to fit this earth on which we dwell for the abode of rational creatures; that He has planted the ground with the trees and herbs for our use, and taught us to make use of them; that He has stored up in the bowels of the earth in the air and in the water an infinite amount of various things all of which we extract and apply to our wants. When we consider these things, we cannot fail, unless we be the most obtuse of men to confess that God is good, and has a great care and love for every one of His creatures. The material progress of the human race, or a part of it during the past nineteen centuries bears witness to the same in a manner so remarkable, that it would require all of a great volume to declare it all.

Reason then declares God to exist, by its contemplation of His works. In fact it is through reason that God in the first instance speaks to us. Our duties then as reasonable men are to worship God, to love Him, to fear Him, and to keep His laws which are in accord with our reason, by which he has declared them to us.

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