

The Charlottetown Record.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1895.

Vol. XXIV. No. 22

NEW SERIES.

Calendar for May, 1895.

First Quarter, 2nd day, 11h. 31.6m. p.m.
Full Moon, 8th day, 7h. 46.0m. p.m.
Last Quarter, 16th day, 1h. 31.6m. p.m.
New Moon, 24th day, 8h. 33.7m. a.m.
First Quarter, 31st day, 4h. 36.0m. a.m.

Day	Sun	Moon	Rises	Sets	High Water	Low Water
1 Wed	4:51	3:10	1:31	4:10		
2 Thur	4:49	3:11	1:36	4:05		
3 Fri	4:48	3:13	1:42	4:00		
4 Sat	4:46	3:15	1:49	3:53		
5 Sun	4:45	3:17	1:56	3:46		
6 Mon	4:44	3:19	2:03	3:39		
7 Tues	4:42	3:21	2:10	3:32		
8 Wed	4:41	3:23	2:17	3:25		
9 Thur	4:40	3:25	2:24	3:18		
10 Fri	4:39	3:27	2:31	3:11		
11 Sat	4:38	3:29	2:38	3:04		
12 Sun	4:37	3:31	2:45	2:57		
13 Mon	4:36	3:33	2:52	2:50		
14 Tues	4:35	3:35	2:59	2:43		
15 Wed	4:34	3:37	3:06	2:36		
16 Thur	4:33	3:39	3:13	2:29		
17 Fri	4:32	3:41	3:20	2:22		
18 Sat	4:31	3:43	3:27	2:15		
19 Sun	4:30	3:45	3:34	2:08		
20 Mon	4:29	3:47	3:41	2:01		
21 Tues	4:28	3:49	3:48	1:54		
22 Wed	4:27	3:51	3:55	1:47		
23 Thur	4:26	3:53	4:02	1:40		
24 Fri	4:25	3:55	4:09	1:33		
25 Sat	4:24	3:57	4:16	1:26		
26 Sun	4:23	3:59	4:23	1:19		
27 Mon	4:22	4:01	4:30	1:12		
28 Tues	4:21	4:03	4:37	1:05		
29 Wed	4:20	4:05	4:44	9:58		
30 Thur	4:19	4:07	4:51	9:51		
31 Fri	4:18	4:09	4:58	9:44		

North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Total Assets, 1894, \$30,032,727.

TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Business 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.

Wilson's Building, Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Jan. 21, 1895.

Short & Penmanship.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY the undersigned will give to those taking up his shorthand course by mail (costing only \$6 in advance, including text book, etc.) a free course in Penmanship by mail according to the "Muscular Movement" by handwriting which a rapid and beautiful hand-writing can be acquired. Fee refunded in 3 months' time, if progress is not satisfactory.

W. H. CROSKILL, Stenographer, Charlottetown. June 4th, 1894-17.

Dominion Coal Company, Ltd.

The undersigned having been appointed sole selling Agent in the Province of Prince Edward Island for the above Company's mines in Cape Breton, are now prepared to issue orders for Round, Slack and Run of Mines, and will keep a stock of each kind of coal on hand to supply customers at lowest prices.

FRANK BROS. & CO., Selling Agent. Charlottetown, May 30th.

Boots & Shoes

REMEMBER THE OLD RELIABLE SHOE STORE when you want a pair of Shoes. Our Prices are the lowest in town.

A. E. McEACHEN, THE SHOE MAN, Queen Street.

E. A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian, Office, Great George St. Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown. Nov 9, 1892-17.

BURDOCK'S PILLS

A BILE CURE FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT TO BURDENED BODIES. BOTTLES IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

ELECTION.

It is not a certainty whether the Government issues writs for an Election this Spring. But Farmers, for all that, must make a (S) Election of the best HARKOW, SEED SOWER PLOUGH, &c.

HARROW—We have the only Spring-tooth on the Island, with Steel Clip Fastening to Frame; also, the Farmers' Favorite, the Steel Disc Randall.

SEED SOWER—Our Seed Sower has all Steel Feed, which is not liable to breakage, and therefore insuring regular seeding.

PLOUGHS—One and Two-Horse, by the best makers also Repairs for all Ploughs common to the Island.

FARM SEED—We have a full assortment of Wheat, Timothy, Clover, Vetches, Corn, Peas, &c.

D. W. FINLAYSON, H. T. LEPAGE'S OLD STAND, Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 24, 1895.

At the Old Tea Store.

1000 LBS. TALLOW wanted, for which Cash or Trade will be given. Eggs or Butter taken in exchange for Cash or Trade at Market Prices. Manhattan Food for Horses, Cattle and Sheep, which will effect a saving of over 20 per cent. on old system of feeding. The Poultry Food has no equal. The value of increased quantity of eggs will more than doubly pay cost of food. A full line of General Groceries at away down prices for Cash only. Remember, a dollar in hand goes much further than a dollar "on the books."

JAS. KELLY & CO. QUEEN STREET. Charlottetown, April 24, 1895.



MR. GEO. MERRITT, Toronto, Ontario.

As Well as Ever

After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cured of a Serious Disease.

"I was suffering from what is known as Bright's disease for five years, and for days at a time I have been unable to straighten myself up. I was in bed for three weeks; during that time I had headaches and a terrible nervousness. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the papers I decided to try a bottle. I found relief before I had finished taking half of a bottle. I got so much help from taking the first bottle that I decided to try another, and since taking the second bottle I feel as well as ever I did in my life." GEO. MERRITT, Toronto, Ont.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

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E. W. TAYLOR, CAMERON BLOCK

FREE. OUR BIG CALENDAR IS READY. SEND 2c. STAMP FOR POSTAGE. BOOKS OF ALL KINDS STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS CHEAP.

HASZARD & MOORE'S BOOKSTORE, VICTORIA ROW.

Young and Old

Can be properly stated at our establishment. We never had a greater variety of superior books than we are showing to-day. The man who does not read, exactly what he wants must be very hard to please. By the way, do you know why the clothing made by us looks so well and wears so well? It is because we employ none but the best skilled workmen, who have orders to slight nothing. An inferior workman, or one found putting inferior work on a garment, does not stay long at work for us.

D. A. BRUCE.

The Preacher and His Province.

(CARDINAL GIBBONS IN NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW)

After the Bible, the study of mankind is the most important and most instructive pursuit for the ambassador of Christ. The aim of his ministry is enlightenment and conversion; to persuade and to convert his fellow-being, to elevate him to a higher plane of moral rectitude. The first step toward the accomplishment of this noble aim is to obtain a thorough knowledge of man, his springs of action, his yearnings and desires, his passions and emotions, his virtues and temptations, as well as the motives, the moral and the spiritual, calculated to promote his spiritual progress. Now, the knowledge of the mysterious kingdom of the heart is more accurately acquired by studying the original than by seeing it described in a book. An artist makes a better portrait from a living subject than from his photograph. We view objects in the abstract in books; but in the concrete in living men. Books describe human beings as existing in times and countries, or under circumstances of their own. But the student who is studying the race that surrounds us, we contemplate man just as he is to-day. We see him not reflected through the mind of another, but as viewed by ourselves. Human nature, it is said, is radically the same, but it receives a coloring and an impression from its environments. Man is influenced and modified in temperament and habits of thought by his social and domestic surroundings, and by the institutions which he lives in. By a knowledge of his own times and people, the speaker can accommodate his remarks to the special needs of his hearers.

An exhortation that would be admirably suited to a French or Spanish congregation might not be apt to appeal to an American audience. A discourse against the evils of divorce, which is so vital a subject with us, would be utterly unappreciated in Ireland or in the Tyrol, where divorces are almost unknown. A sermon that would be most appropriate to a fourth century congregation, might be out of place in our time and country, as the prevailing errors and vices of those times are not the prevailing errors or vices of today. St. John Chrysostom's arraignment of the voluptuary court of Constantinople in the beginning of the fifth century would be a like if applied to the White House at Washington. His denunciations of the theatre in that city could not be justly repeated from an American pulpit without some important reservations. They who have long experience in the pulpit, cannot fail to observe the faults into which young clergymen, whose knowledge is chiefly confined to books, and who have had, as yet, little opportunity to commune with his fellow-men are sometimes liable to fall. They are apt to attach undue weight to matters of minor importance, and to treat lightly subjects of grave moment; they may be straitened, fanciful and unreal, or they may be exaggerated, a social plague scarcely known by the congregation. I once listened to a clergyman condemning in vehement language, long-necked dresses where their use was utterly unknown, and when the censorious little application as it would have had among the inhabitants of the Arctic regions. I heard of a young minister of the gospel who delivered a homily on the ravages of intemperance before an audience composed exclusively of pious, unmarried ladies, who hardly knew the taste of wine. Some of our separated clerical brethren are not infrequently betrayed into similar errors by scribbling to their fellow-citizens religious doctrines and practices which the latter repudiate. A caricature instead of a true picture, is held up to the public gaze, because the information is drawn from books, hearsay or tradition, and not from contact with living men.

Another advantage which we derive from the discreet study of men, is the habit of moderation in our judgment of them. We will find few men are altogether perfect, and few also totally depraved. Blessings will be discovered in the most exemplary character, and traits of goodness in the most abandoned and perverse. Two-fold exercises will teach us to use a brevity of speech in praising virtuous men and women, including even canonized saints, and to avoid excessive harshness in reproving sinners. For if we paint righteous men without a single fault, we tempt the objects of our eulogy to vanity, and we discourage those who are earnestly aspiring to virtue; but if we paint the vicious as absolutely bad, we drive them to despair. This subject is forcibly illustrated by the different methods pursued in writing the lives of men conspicuous for Christian or civic virtues. Some authors portrayed the saint, leaving out the man. They gave us the light without the shadow. There was no background to their picture. They exhibited an ideal chaste or entirely free from foibles. Many readers regard these biographies as one-sided or unreal, and do not pleasure in studying them. Others, accepting them as true, derive little consolation or encouragement from their perusal, since the model is beyond their reach. Of late years, I am happy to say, we are treated to memoirs that aim at being true to life, that represent to us men of flesh and blood as well as of spirit—men of strong faith, virility of soul, genuine charity, magnanimity of character, and soldierly, but not exempt from some of the imperfections incident to humanity. The merit of these biographies is that the author has either studied

his subjects from life, or he represents them in their true light, as depicted in their own actions and writings. The public man, whether churchman or layman, who never committed an error of judgment, or who was never betrayed into any moral delinquency, will hardly ever be read with any great words with deeds worthy to be transmitted to posterity.

The best models of biography are the inspired biographies of the most sacred subjects without any effort to hide their moral deformities or defects. David's sin Peter's denial, Paul's persecutions of the early Church, the worldly ambition of the sons of Zebedee, the credulity of Thomas, are fearlessly recorded without any attempt at extenuation or palliation. The transgressions of these men arouse our compassion without diminishing our respect for them, and serve by contrast to lend additional lustre to the halo of their subsequent lives. Who thinks less of Augustine and Jerome because he sees them engaged in earnest theological controversy which almost snapped asunder the bonds of charity? Who finds his veneration and love for Basil and Gregory cooled because of the melancholy estrangement that followed a long and tender friendship? Whoever would omit these imperfections, would mutilate these glorious lives. "Gath God any need of your life," says the Prophet, "that you should speak deceitfully for Him?" Neither have God's saint any need of their faults suppressed. They are not withheld to give them a coloring and an impression from their environments. Man is influenced and modified in temperament and habits of thought by his social and domestic surroundings, and by the institutions which he lives in. By a knowledge of his own times and people, the speaker can accommodate his remarks to the special needs of his hearers.

But it is especially while making his daily rounds through the parish that the clergyman obtains profitable instruction and subject matter for his sermons. He is made acquainted with the real life of the people, and with the sources of their temptations. He observes their patience and fortitude in poverty and sickness and their Christian resignation in the presence of death. For if we paint righteous men without a single fault, we tempt the objects of our eulogy to vanity, and we discourage those who are earnestly aspiring to virtue; but if we paint the vicious as absolutely bad, we drive them to despair. This subject is forcibly illustrated by the different methods pursued in writing the lives of men conspicuous for Christian or civic virtues. Some authors portrayed the saint, leaving out the man. They gave us the light without the shadow. There was no background to their picture. They exhibited an ideal chaste or entirely free from foibles. Many readers regard these biographies as one-sided or unreal, and do not pleasure in studying them. Others, accepting them as true, derive little consolation or encouragement from their perusal, since the model is beyond their reach. Of late years, I am happy to say, we are treated to memoirs that aim at being true to life, that represent to us men of flesh and blood as well as of spirit—men of strong faith, virility of soul, genuine charity, magnanimity of character, and soldierly, but not exempt from some of the imperfections incident to humanity. The merit of these biographies is that the author has either studied

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work. He will retain his hold on the masses without neglecting the classes. But, if the preacher has not the sympathy that is born of a knowledge of the people; if he cannot say with his Master, "I know mine, and mine know Me," he may enlighten without warming them. If words may be like oil poured on water; they will not mingle with their hearer's blood.

These remarks apply to statesmen and lawyers, as well as to ministers of the gospel. O'Connell's influence over the people of Ireland was such as no other man in his generation ever exerted on any nation. He could sway the multitude, move them to tears or laughter, playing on every chord of their heart. The secret of his empire over his countrymen was that he had sprung from the peasantry and had lived among them. He knew their grievances and aspirations and sympathized with them in their wrongs and sufferings. Gladstone would never have attained his acknowledged eminence as a public speaker without his vast experience in the House of Commons. It was in that great university of politics that he learned the art of commanding the attention of his hearers, and he was not more indebted to his book learning for his success at the bar, than to his keen discernment of human character, and to his power to conciliate and control it. The following sentence, which I copied in my presence, He and Rufus Choate were once pitted against each other in a lawsuit concerning an alleged infringement of a patent right on locomotive wheels. The wheels were before the jury. Rufus Choate, counsel for the defendant, expended his legal acumen in a learned and labored mathematical essay, going to prove that there was an essential difference between the wheels in his hands and those of the plaintiff. Then Webster spoke for the plaintiff: "Gentlemen of the jury" said he, "you have heard an elaborate scientific disquisition upon those wheels. I have nothing to say to you on that subject. There are the wheels. Look at them." The jury looked at them and gave him the verdict. A judge, who attended the dinner, commented on the truth of the anecdote, remarking that he happened to be engaged in that case. There were the wheels. Look at them." The jury looked at them and gave him the verdict. A judge, who attended the dinner, commented on the truth of the anecdote, remarking that he happened to be engaged in that case. There were the wheels. Look at them." The jury looked at them and gave him the verdict.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Jerome, the most eminent Hebrew scholar of his age, lived various cities of Gaul and Greece, Antioch and other places in Asia Minor, Alexandria, Constantinople, Rome, Alexandria and other centres of learning in Egypt, where he consulted the men most conspicuous in those times for erudition and science. His own fame for learning spread abroad, and from all parts of the civilized world flocked to him as an oracle. Sir Walter Scott's novels are remarkable for their accuracy in the portrayal of Scotch character, and the scenes he describes. He obtained his information by traversing Scotland, living and conversing with the people, treasuring up their bits of local traditions, and afterward interweaving them and his historic romances. "I have read books enough," he says, "and conversed with splendidly educated men in my time; but I assure you, I have heard sentiments expressed from the lips of poor uneducated men and women, then I over read out of the pages of the Bible." It is well known that, while Milton is read by the few, Dickens is read by the millions. He made personal visits to the prisons, insane asylums, reformatories and boarding schools of England. He frequented the haunts of poverty, suffering and wretchedness in London. His sense of indignation is aroused against the criminal insolence, cruelty and indifference of those who would oppress and oppress in behalf of the victims of legalized oppression and tyranny. He draws his scenes from actual life, he deals with the men and women of his own time, and he gains the popular heart.

I was never more impressed with the impulse given to knowledge by contact with learned men than during the Vatican Council, when Prelates of world-wide experience and close observation were assembled in Rome. Each bishop brought with him an intimate acquaintance with the history of his country, and with the religious, social and political condition of the people among whom he lived. One could learn more from a few hours' interview with those living encyclopaedias than from a week's study of books. An earnest conversation with those keen-sighted Churchmen on the social and moral progress of their respective countries, yielded as much more instruction and insight as compared with a printed account, as a personal inspection of an international exposition would, in comparison with a description of its pages in an illustrated periodical. The living words left an indelible impress on the heart and memory. It is scarcely necessary to say that the student who aspires to improve his knowledge by travel, should already possess a mastery of years and judgment, and should have laid the foundation of the science which he desires to cultivate and develop. Above all, he must be a man who has acquired the habit of close observation. You will find a companion returning from a journey made together; the mind of the one is stored with useful facts gleaned on the way, while the other has scarcely a single practical incident to relate. It may be objected that literary tourists that take the knowledge they gather is sometimes purchased at the expense of piety; for Kempis says: "Those who travel much abroad are rarely sanctified." The axiom is true; indeed, of those that make excursions solely for pleasure, the most refined treatise on education, and the most exhaustive treatise on the art of education, are sometimes unwitely, and is oppressed by the weight of his theological armor till he has acquired practice in the arena of political life. On the other hand, on emerging from the seminary, is sometimes unwitely, and is oppressed by the weight of his theological armor till he has acquired practice in the arena of political life. On the other hand, on emerging from the seminary, is sometimes unwitely, and is oppressed by the weight of his theological armor till he has acquired practice in the arena of political life.

These remarks apply to statesmen and lawyers, as well as to ministers of the gospel. O'Connell's influence over the people of Ireland was such as no other man in his generation ever exerted on any nation. He could sway the multitude, move them to tears or laughter, playing on every chord of their heart. The secret of his empire over his countrymen was that he had sprung from the peasantry and had lived among them. He knew their grievances and aspirations and sympathized with them in their wrongs and sufferings. Gladstone would never have attained his acknowledged eminence as a public speaker without his vast experience in the House of Commons. It was in that great university of politics that he learned the art of commanding the attention of his hearers, and he was not more indebted to his book learning for his success at the bar, than to his keen discernment of human character, and to his power to conciliate and control it. The following sentence, which I copied in my presence, He and Rufus Choate were once pitted against each other in a lawsuit concerning an alleged infringement of a patent right on locomotive wheels. The wheels were before the jury. Rufus Choate, counsel for the defendant, expended his legal acumen in a learned and labored mathematical essay, going to prove that there was an essential difference between the wheels in his hands and those of the plaintiff. Then Webster spoke for the plaintiff: "Gentlemen of the jury" said he, "you have heard an elaborate scientific disquisition upon those wheels. I have nothing to say to you on that subject. There are the wheels. Look at them." The jury looked at them and gave him the verdict. A judge, who attended the dinner, commented on the truth of the anecdote, remarking that he happened to be engaged in that case. There were the wheels. Look at them." The jury looked at them and gave him the verdict.

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