

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1898.

Vol. XXVII No. 36

## Calendar for August, 1898.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
Full Moon, 1d 11h 29m ev.  
Last Quarter, 9d 1h 13m m.  
New Moon, 17d 5h 34m m.  
First Quarter, 24d 3h 32m ev.  
Full Moon, 31d 7h 51m m.

| D  | Day of Week | Sun     | Moon  |
|----|-------------|---------|-------|
| M  | Week        | rise    | sets  |
| 1  | Monday      | 4 43 27 | 7 40  |
| 2  | Tuesday     | 4 40 27 | 8 00  |
| 3  | Wednesday   | 4 37 27 | 8 27  |
| 4  | Thursday    | 4 34 27 | 8 47  |
| 5  | Friday      | 4 31 27 | 9 07  |
| 6  | Saturday    | 4 28 27 | 9 27  |
| 7  | Sunday      | 4 25 27 | 9 47  |
| 8  | Monday      | 4 22 27 | 10 00 |
| 9  | Tuesday     | 4 19 27 | 10 15 |
| 10 | Wednesday   | 4 16 27 | 10 30 |
| 11 | Thursday    | 4 13 27 | 10 45 |
| 12 | Friday      | 4 10 27 | 11 00 |
| 13 | Saturday    | 4 07 27 | 11 15 |
| 14 | Sunday      | 4 04 27 | 11 30 |
| 15 | Monday      | 4 01 27 | 11 45 |
| 16 | Tuesday     | 3 58 27 | 12 00 |
| 17 | Wednesday   | 3 55 27 | 12 15 |
| 18 | Thursday    | 3 52 27 | 12 30 |
| 19 | Friday      | 3 49 27 | 12 45 |
| 20 | Saturday    | 3 46 27 | 1 00  |
| 21 | Sunday      | 3 43 27 | 1 15  |
| 22 | Monday      | 3 40 27 | 1 30  |
| 23 | Tuesday     | 3 37 27 | 1 45  |
| 24 | Wednesday   | 3 34 27 | 2 00  |
| 25 | Thursday    | 3 31 27 | 2 15  |
| 26 | Friday      | 3 28 27 | 2 30  |
| 27 | Saturday    | 3 25 27 | 2 45  |
| 28 | Sunday      | 3 22 27 | 3 00  |
| 29 | Monday      | 3 19 27 | 3 15  |
| 30 | Tuesday     | 3 16 27 | 3 30  |
| 31 | Wednesday   | 3 13 27 | 3 45  |

## Watches!

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 fear 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.  
North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—OF—EDINBURGH AND LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1866.

### DR. CLIFT

Specialties: CHRONIC DISEASES by the Salabary method of perspiration self-help in removing causes from the blood. Congestive, intelligent treatment in person or by letter insures Minimum of suffering and Maximum of cure, possible in each case.

### AVOID ATTEMPTS UNDAID

Graduate of N. Y. University And the NEW YORK HOSPITAL. Twenty years practice in N. Y. City. Diploma registered in U. S. and Canada.

### A. A. McLEAN, LL. B., Q. C.

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Etc., Etc.  
BROWN'S BLOCK. MONEY TO LOAN.

## MACKAY'S.

### Summer Underwear.

We have a large assortment of cool Summer Underwear at the following prices:  
A good Cotton Thread at 40c. per suit. Something better at 60c. per suit. Others selling at 60c., 70c. and 80c. per suit. Balbriggan, all sizes, \$1.00 per suit. Natural Wool, all sizes, \$1.70 per suit. French Balbriggan at \$2.50 per suit. Lisle Thread suits at \$3.00 per suit. Good Values.

### Men's and Boys' Sweaters.

We have them in Men's Blue, White, Red and Mixed Colors, at from 85c. to \$1.40 each.  
A good White at 25c. up. A good Blue at 35c. up. A good Red at 35c. up.

### W. D. MACKAY.

## 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.

### Gents' Furnishings Up-to-Date.

### John MacLeod & Co.,

SARTORIAL ARTISTS.

### T. A. McLean

Has great pleasure in informing the general public that he can furnish them all with  
Hay Presses, THRESHING MILLS,  
PLOUGHS AND PLOUGH EXTRAS,



With shares harder than ever before. And now as the hog boom has struck,

### Our Improved Hog Feed Boiler

Gives the greatest satisfaction wherever used at much lower prices than ever before. Give us a call for anything you want in Steel, Iron, Brass or Wood.

### Our Improved Steam Friction Hoist is winning great favor with those who use it.

Dairy Machinery always on hand and to order.

### T. A. McLEAN,

Successor to McKinnon & McLean.

Oct. 6, 1897—yly

### Items of Interest to Catholic Readers in the Magazine.

#### Americo Vesputi.

(From the Sacred Heart Review)

The fact that Florence has this year been engaged in celebrating the centenary of several of her illustrious sons, moves B. MacAliffo to contribute to the current Catholic World a paper on "Americo Vesputi and the Italian Navigators." Ten of these navigators and their most famous voyages are briefly described in this article, but for American readers those portions of the paper which deal with Vesputi and Verazzano are the most interesting. For those two navigators came to the shores of this hemisphere, and the name of the latter, in seeming injustice to Columbus, has since remained the appellation most commonly given to the western world. From this paper we learn that Vesputi was the son of a Florentine lawyer, a friend of that other illustrious Florentine, Savonarola, and that he was educated by the Dominicans. Entering the employ of the Medici as a clerk, he undertook his first voyages in the business interests of his employers. He chanced to be in Seville when Columbus returned in triumph from his first successful voyage, and he was moved to try his own luck as a discoverer. The Spanish monarch commissioned him to follow up the discoveries of Columbus, and on May 10, 1497, he started across the Atlantic from Cadiz. Thirty-seven days afterwards he made a landing near the mouth of the Orinoco, and he was the first European to reach that part of South America, as Columbus did not arrive there until 1498. In all, Vesputi made four voyages, two of which he undertook under a commission from the king of Portugal. On his third voyage, which lasted ninety-seven days, and which took him first to Africa, whence he came across the Atlantic, he is credited with having explored almost the entire South American coast. Before his death he returned to the service of the Spanish king, who appointed him to an important and lucrative office. Of Verazzano our writer tells us that Francis I. of France sent him across the ocean in 1523, and that he coasted North America for about seven hundred leagues, landing at many places where before him no civilized man had ever been. He is thought to have been killed on this side of the ocean by some of the natives, but he ranks as one of the chief discoverers of this western world.

#### The Queen's Daughters.

Mary V. Toomey contributes to this same magazine a very interesting account of "The Work and Aims of the Queen's Daughters," a Catholic lay female organization, whose labors have been approved, it seems, by the Pope, the American archbishops in conference assembled, and by many of the highest prelates in America and Europe. Here is this writer's description of this Catholic association: "The Society of the Queen's Daughters, or the Daughters of the Queen of Heaven, has been founded on the broadest possible basis. Any act of mercy, charity or philanthropy is within its scope, and it is not the least of its aims to unite Catholic workers on the plane of Christian kinship with one another, and with those for whom they labor for the love of God. The selection of works and of the rules and means to attain them is left almost solely to the choice and direction of those undertaking them. The industrial education of poor children in Saturday schools, and the teaching of neatness, industry, temperance and healthful living to the poor mothers and homemakers by personal visits, kindly intercourse and by meetings of poor women where sewing is taught and all matters concerning the home and family discussed from the standpoint of economy and health, are, in large communities and wherever the need exists, some of the best ways of getting at the root of the evils which spring from poverty." It will be seen from the foregoing that the work and aims of these Queen's Daughters are simple and practical ones, even if they appear rather comprehensive. This Catholic organization, which also learns from this article, is in existence in St. Louis, where it was organized in December, 1889. An account is given of the good work it has accomplished on these during the past nine years; and we are told that plans have already been drawn up for a national union. All existing charitable organizations of Catholic women can be received a branches of the Queen's Daughters, and the advantages which would result from a strong national association of such societies are apparent.

### The Church's Gain and Loss.

Rev. J. M. Kiely writes in this issue of the Catholic World on "Loss and Gain in the Church," basing what he says chiefly upon Christ's prophecy that "many shall come from the East and the West and shall sit down in the kingdom with Abraham and Isaac and Jacob, but the children of the kingdom shall be cast out into exterior darkness."

He traces the decay of the faith at Jerusalem, its growth at Rome, the losses in Greece, at Antioch and Constantinople, and the contemporary gains in Gaul and Germany, and he in these events foreshadows of the Saviour's words. Then, coming down to later times he sees other fulfillments of the divine prediction in the fact that when Germany lost her Catholic faith through Luther's so-called Reformation, a new land, where that faith was to take root and flourish, was discovered by Columbus in the West. Still other verifications of the same prophecy are seen in the circumstance that when England, after she became Protestant, endeavored to crush Catholicism in Ireland, she made that island a nation of missionaries, who carried the faith far and wide. The French revolution had similar results, for "far away in other climes—in the Indies and America—the children of faith whom France had cast from her were telling the untold saga of the sweet histories of Jesus and Mary"; and Russia's persecution of the Catholic Poles resulted in the submission of two millions of schismatics to the vicar of Christ. And as it has been with nations, so also, says Father Kiely, has it been, and is it still, with individuals. For every Judas there rises a Paul; for each Arias an Augustine, and a Lycopius confronts every Luther; and the losses of the Church are always offset by her gains. But the brightest of the faith gained, he says, throws a deeper shadow over the faith that has been forfeited. "How sad and mournful," moralizes he, "seems the end of the fallen Judas when contrasted with the life and love of the converted Paul! How ornate in the heresy of Arias when we look upon the proud faith of Athanasius! How distressing the apathy of Julian in contrast with the heroic faith of the youthful Agnes, and who will not drop a tear at the misery of Luther's life, in view of all that Ignatius and Xavier have done for God's militant Church?"

#### Biblical Criticism.

The methods of some of the modern Biblical critics have admittedly been such as to bring such criticism into disrepute and to lead to a reaction against their evident efforts to destroy all popular belief in the inspiration of Holy Writ. Yet rightly understood and properly pursued, Biblical criticism is one of the most commendable of studies. It was, as well informed persons know, so understood and pursued by Catholic students and writers long ago. It has, in the same sense, been especially commended by Leo XIII., in his memorable encyclical on the study of Scripture, and Catholic scholars, with some non-Catholic ones, are still pursuing it in a legitimate and profitable manner in various parts of the world. Such a Catholic scholar is Dom Butler, who has an article in the last issue of the Dublin Review on the various phases of modern biblical criticism. This learned divine thinks that a reaction has set in, even among Protestant Biblical critics, from the methods pursued by their school forty years ago, when the chief object that appeared to be sought was the destruction of all faith in the truth of the New Testament and in Christianity. The results of this reaction, according to Dom Butler, are that, instead of the foundations of Christian belief being weakened by the Biblical criticism of the present day, some of them have been notably strengthened. He thinks, consequently, that Catholic Christianity has nothing to fear from the methods of the original school of the present, if its existing tendencies can be taken as indications of its future efforts; and he well remarks that "in the long run, conscientious endeavors to find the truth will lead to the truth." Dom Butler would have Catholics show themselves more gracious to that school of Biblical critics who have undertaken to combat the destructive, rationalistic work of other critics. Believing that this school is earnest in its efforts and possessed of a due reverence for revealed truth, he says: "I think we should look on the work of the critical school not with distrust, but with interest and certainly not with contempt and ridicule, even when it has gone astray, but with the respect due to honest hard work." Such regard

on the part of Catholics—all non-Catholics who are fighting the rationalistic critics, and for that reason, if for no other, Dom Butler's advice is commendable.

#### A Case in Point.

What may be called a case in point would seem to be the critical review of Doctor Andrew D. White's lately published work, "The Warfare of Science with Religion," which appears in the current issue of the Protestant Church Quarterly Review. It is doing Doctor White no injustice to say that he belongs to that school of Biblical critics whose work tends to impair faith in Holy Writ. The writer of the article in the Church Quarterly Review evidently so regards him, for speaking of this book of his, he says that despite its author's professed regard for Christianity, his elaborate and bulky work, with its suggestions and repeated introduction of the most trivial incidents which seem to make against theology, "is probably the most gigantic development of the *argumentum ad invidiam* which was ever drawn up by human pen." The whole of this review of Doctor White's work is well worth reading; and Catholics will find themselves fully in accord with many passages in it. It is an exemplification of that reaction against rationalistic Biblical criticism of which Dom Butler speaks, and towards which reaction he would have Catholics show themselves friendly. The review is altogether too long to be noticed in anything like an adequate manner in the space at our command here. Its author criticizes Doctor White in much the same manner that some of our Catholic Biblical students—notably the Very Rev. Abbe Hogan, S. S.—had previously done. He pronounces the Doctor's bulky work as singularly patchy. It intermingles indiscriminately, says he, authorities of the highest value and those of no value at all. Next to the quotation of a decision of acknowledged weight in placed the *obiter dictum* of some obscure or practically unknown writer; its use of expressions, whose meanings should be carefully defined, is shockingly loose. In his desire to bring discredit upon theology and its teachings, Doctor White has heaped together the most trivial and insignificant things, and even imported to theologians opinions which they never held or defended. Despite the Doctor's profession of regard for Christian belief, the perusal of his work leaves the reader in complete uncertainty what belief beyond the barest form of Deism its author considers it necessary or possible to uphold; and a Catholic pen could hardly improve on these concluding sentences of this article: "So far as the discoveries of science appear to be in conflict with revelation, we are content to wait for fuller light, remembering that Christian truth is an avil which has worn out many a hammer, and already there are indications that much which has been positively maintained as established is open to dispute. Let science pursue her own path unimpeded, but to us the historic facts of Christianity are the most certain of all certainties, and we absolutely decline, under the pressure even of acknowledged difficulties—ten thousand of which do not in our minds create one doubt—to surrender any vital portion of the sacred deposit committed to our charge."

#### Bishop Fenwick and Brownson.

The lamented Quaker A. Brownson pays a notable, but well merited, tribute to Boston's second bishop, Right Rev. B. J. Fenwick, in the book descriptive of his early life which has just been brought out by his son, Major H. F. Brownson. It seems that when the elder Brownson was consulting Bishop Fenwick on the subject of Catholic doctrine, he hoped to secure from him some concessions which should soften the seeming (to Brownson) severity of certain Catholic teachings, or at least give them a more lenient appearance. In that expectation he was, however, disappointed. The Bishop gave him to understand very plainly that "he was not the author of the conditions of salvation, and he could not take the responsibility of enlarging or contracting them." The firmness which Bishop Fenwick showed in this matter made a deep impression upon Brownson, who pays, in the pages of this book, a tribute to the uncompromising honesty of the Bishop's faith. "He used not a single unkind word in speaking of Protestants," says Brownson of the Bishop, "but with all my art—and I did my best—I could not extract from him the least conceivable concession." What is more, Brownson declares that it was well for him that Bishop Fenwick showed himself the uncompromising

### Use in place of Cream of Tartar and Soda.



More convenient, Makes the food lighter and more healthful.

#### Important Items.

Prince Max of Saxony, who has just been appointed Bishop of Kalin, is well known in England from his labors and preachings (in fluent English) in the East End of London during the last two years. Prince Max, who is only in his twenty-eighth year, was after due novitiate appointed chaplain of Walburg at Eichstatt, the very place where he was garrisoned and where his conversion was effected. Shortly afterwards he preached his first sermon at the Chapel Royal, Dresden, to the King and Queen, his parents, and his sisters and brothers, a most eloquent and stirring discourse, which moved all to tears.

Prince Philip of Hohenzollern-Schillingfuerste, a cousin of the present Chancellor of the German Empire, has found admission to the Benedictine Monastery of Solesau, in Syria where he is now plain Brother Constantine.

The French Redemptorists have just lost their provincial, the Very Rev. Pere Desarmont, who died at Thury-en-Valois, a little town in the Department of the Oise, near Senlis. He was 70 years old and had been a religious for forty-eight years.

The latest Austrian mail announces the death at Sydney of an Irish priest, Rev. P. A. Aylward, for many years attached to St. Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne, and latterly parish priest of St. Mary's Melbourne. Father Aylward was thrown out of a buggy about six months ago and never recovered completely from the injuries he sustained. Under medical advice he went to Sydney, where he was attacked by influenza and died at St. Vincent's Hospital there, aged fifty years. Father Aylward was a student of All Hallows, Dublin.

The Hawaiian Islands are in charge of the priests of the Congregation of the Sacred Heart and form a vicariate apostolic. The capital city there is a cathedral, with seven chapters attended by five priests. The number in the other islands makes up a total of twenty-three priests and nearly one hundred stations. In Honolulu the Brothers of Mary have a college with 500 pupils, and the Sisters of the Sacred Heart have a convent with 400 pupils. The Franciscan Sisters from Syracuse, N. Y., have institutions for lepers at Honolulu (receiving station) and Molokai; also a general hospital.

The growth of the Church in Ghent, the home of Calvin, is shown by these figures: in 1843—Protestants, 34,255; Catholics, 27,504. Majority in favor of the Protestants, 6,750. In 1896—Protestants, 51,514; Catholics, 60,955. Majority in favor of the Catholics, 8,441.

### Head and Limbs

All Covered With Eruptions—Could Not Work, the Suffering Was So Great—Hood's Nae Cured.

"I was all run down with complaints peculiar to my sex, and I broke out in sores on my body, head, limbs and hands, and my hair all came out. I was under the doctor's treatment a long time without benefit. They called my trouble eczema. Finally I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after I had used three or four bottles I found I was improving. I kept on until I had taken several more bottles and the sores and itching have disappeared and my hair has grown out." Mrs. J. G. Brown, Bradford, Ontario.

"I was all run down and had no appetite. I had a tired feeling all the time. I was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and it benefited me so much that I would not be without it." Mrs. G. L. Buxner, Central Norton, N. B.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills not harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla, see.

THIS LABEL IS ON EVERY PACKAGE

## Haszard's Improved Turnip Seed.

HEAVY CROPPER  
SPLendid KEEPER

Imported direct from the growers and put up by GEO. CARTER & CO. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
OUR stock of IMPROVED HASZARD'S IMPROVED TURNIP SEED is grown exclusively for us by the largest seed growing establishment in England, from true, pure seed supplied by us for the purpose. This stock of seed costs us fully fifty per cent. advance on the cost of ordinary seed, owing to the extra care taken in growing it.

Avoid so-called "Haszard's" sold at low prices. The genuine article is the result of great care in selection and can never be sold low. Avoid so-called "Haszard's" Seed peddled through the country. It is far more likely to be something else than the genuine article, and you risk losing your crop by experimenting. "Carter's" "Haszard's" fine article, and you risk losing your crop by experimenting. "Carter's" "Haszard's" fine article, and you risk losing your crop by experimenting.

In sealed packages is always sold, and is the best. Deal with experienced Seedmen. In sealed packages is always sold, and is the best. Deal with experienced Seedmen. In sealed packages is always sold, and is the best. Deal with experienced Seedmen.

Ask for Carter's Haszard's Improved.

### GEO. CARTER & CO.