

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1898.

Vol. XXVII No. 30

Calendar for July, 1898.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 3d 4h 12m ev.
Last Quarter, 10d 11h 43m m.
New Moon, 18d 2h 47m ev.
First Quarter, 25d 5h 40m m.

D	Day of Week	Sun	Sun	Moon
M	Week	rises	Sets	sets
1	Friday	4:15:52	1:27	1:27
2	Saturday	4:16:52	2:23	2:23
3	Sunday	4:17:51	3:16	3:16
4	Monday	4:18:48	4:08	4:08
5	Tuesday	4:19:44	5:00	5:00
6	Wednesday	4:20:39	5:52	5:52
7	Thursday	4:21:33	6:44	6:44
8	Friday	4:22:26	7:36	7:36
9	Saturday	4:23:18	8:28	8:28
10	Sunday	4:24:09	9:20	9:20
11	Monday	4:25:00	10:12	10:12
12	Tuesday	4:25:90	11:04	11:04
13	Wednesday	4:25:77	11:56	11:56
14	Thursday	4:26:64	12:48	12:48
15	Friday	4:26:50	1:40	1:40
16	Saturday	4:27:35	2:32	2:32
17	Sunday	4:28:20	3:24	3:24
18	Monday	4:29:04	4:16	4:16
19	Tuesday	4:29:48	5:08	5:08
20	Wednesday	4:30:32	6:00	6:00
21	Thursday	4:31:15	6:52	6:52
22	Friday	4:31:58	7:44	7:44
23	Saturday	4:32:41	8:36	8:36
24	Sunday	4:33:24	9:28	9:28
25	Monday	4:34:07	10:20	10:20
26	Tuesday	4:34:50	11:12	11:12
27	Wednesday	4:35:33	12:04	12:04
28	Thursday	4:36:16	12:56	12:56
29	Friday	4:36:59	1:48	1:48
30	Saturday	4:37:42	2:40	2:40
31	Sunday	4:38:25	3:32	3:32

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.

DR. CLIFT

Address—Charlottetown, P. E. I.,
Omeo, Victoria Row.
Accommodations reserved for patients.
References on application.
March 2, '98.

A. A. McLEAN, L.L.B., Q.C.

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary,
Etc., Etc.

Haszard's Improved Turnip Seed.



OUR stock of IMPORTED HAZARD'S IMPROVED TURNIP SEED is grown exclusively by 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.

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.

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.

E. W. Taylor,

Victoria Jewelry Store.

North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

EDINBURGH AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
Total Assets, 1891, - - \$60,032,727.

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

Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, etc.

FOR THE Spring Trade

We have made great preparations. We are bound that our values in all our lines shall not be equalled on P. E. Island. We have the goods. We bought them right. We are going to sell them right.

OUR LINES ARE Ready-to-wear Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises, Dress Goods, Staple Dry Goods, Cloths, imported and home-made.

Our stock of Ready-to-Wear Clothing is the largest and best on the Island, and we are ready and willing to have you test the truth of our words when we say we give the best for the money.

W. D. McKAY,

Successor to McKay Woolen Co.

Tourists AND ALL Visitors

To Prince Edward Island

Will save money by calling at our store to inspect our fine range of cloths in

Suitings, Overcoatings, Trouserings, &c.

and carry away with them a souvenir of our artistic tailoring. All Summer Goods in

Men's Furnishings

will be cleared out regardless of cost from this date.

GORDON & McLELLAN, Men's Outfitters.



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 them.
Dairy Machinery always on hand and to order.

T. A. McLEAN, Successor to McKinnon & McLean.

Items of Interest to Catholic Readers in the Magazines.

Education and Ethics.

(From the Sacred Heart Review.)
Some very good ideas are contained in the paper which Professor C. Hanford Henderson contributes to the Popular Science Monthly upon "The Philosophy of Manual Training"; though the paper itself lacks not a little of being a complete presentation of the issues which it discusses. Professor Henderson well says that no scheme of education is entitled to any serious consideration unless it is founded upon some rational system of ethics, or, in other words, some sensible view of the proper conduct of life. For, adds he, in another paragraph, "everything is involved. When you scrutinize your educational creed, your ethical creed and your social creed as well. And until there is a harmony among these, until your religion and your ethics and your sociology have been settled upon some rational basis, it is impossible for your education to be other than a poor makeshift thing, like the work of an architect and builder showing an excess of action and a deficiency of thought. Until one makes such a thorough-going examination of one's fundamental beliefs, and reaches some degree of consistency, one cannot teach one's self, one can not direct the teaching work of others. One can go through the motions of teaching and do infinite harm." These assertions are all true enough, and they may be said to constitute so many condemnations of ideas of education that, unfortunately, obtain too widely in our day and land. If the test which Professor Henderson here mentions were applied to all the teachers who are at present plying their vocations in our public schools, how many, think you, would successfully stand it? In how many cases would be found that harmony between the teachers' religious, ethical and social creed, without which, so the Professor says, it is impossible for the education they direct to be anything but a poor makeshift. Our modern educational system, whereof we boast so much, is very careful to require from the teacher that he or she possess the amount of literary, scientific and cognate knowledge that it thinks requisite in a person who undertakes the instruction of others; but what is the ethical creed of the teacher, what his or her religious belief—we do not mean from a denominational point of view, but from a practical one—and whether there be any harmony or be complete dissonance between the candidate's educational creed and the religious and social views he or she entertains, is something about which the system neither inquires nor concerns itself. And the consequence often is that, as Professor Henderson says, infinite harm is done.

Rationalism a Poor Basis.

Unless we misjudge Professor Henderson, the ethical basis upon which he would have education rest is a purely philosophical or rational one. His idea seems to be that manual training—and presumably all other training—should rest upon a belief in the unity of man, and find therein its ethical inspiration. Were his conception of the unity of man more correct than it appears to be, such a system might, perhaps, prove acceptable. But he defines man as consisting of body, intellect and heart; and appears to make no consideration of his soul and its immortality. The moral life according to his views, consists in realizing the utmost attainable measure of happiness, not alone for one's self, but also for one's children and fellows. That is hardly an adequate or a satisfactory description of a moral life, and it seems to lose sight altogether of the chief end of man's creation and of the main purpose to which his life should be devoted. Possibly the Professor would have that purpose and aim included; but, if so, he would have done well to be more explicit in defining the moral life than he was when he penned this paper. His description of what results from the concentration of educational efforts upon any one of the three component parts of man which he mentions, is not by any means bad. Concentrate those efforts upon the pupil's body, says he, and you have the athlete. Apply them all to the heart, and the result is the sentimentalist. Concentrate them upon the intellect, and we have that sorry creature, the pedant, who does not even know." And not infrequently are types of these three classes the sole results of our modern educational system.

A Noble Charity.

Janet Ross has an appreciative article in the English Illustrated Magazine on "The Brotherhood of Pity," that noble charitable organization of which, the city wherein it exists and works, is justly proud. When the members of this brotherhood pass through the streets in the execution of their mission, all heads, she tells us, are uncovered, and even the carter, who seldom yields their places, make way for them. Some of these brethren are in charge of the chapel that has been given to their organization, for the sound of the bell which announces that their services are needed at some point of the city; and their chief work consists in carrying to the hospitals persons who fall sick of infectious diseases or who meet with accidents in the town. It is generally easy, says our writer, for people to contribute money to charitable enterprises, but the members of this Brotherhood of Pity give more than that. They give personal labor; they expend their vital energies, and they run risks of catching disease in their ministrations upon the sick. If any accident befalls a person in the streets of Florence, as at once sent to the Misericordia, as the chapel of the brotherhood is called; and a bell rings there to notify the brethren that their aid is required. The members of this association, when they are called into any house to remove a sick person to the hospital, are forbidden by their rules to accept any money, any food, or any gift whatsoever. The only thing they may accept is a glass of water. According to one account, this brotherhood was founded in 1240 for the purpose of distributing in charity, or applying to charitable work, a considerable fund which had amassed from fines which the Florentine porters had voluntarily assessed upon themselves as penalties for swearing. Archbishop Antonino of Florence, however, says that the organization is somewhat younger than the aforesaid account would make it, and he believes it to be an offshoot of another similar organization, and to have come into being about 1326. Long before such a thing was thought of elsewhere, this brotherhood deposed the keeping of vital statistical records, and in other ways, so this article adds, it showed itself ahead of its age in the ideas of municipal government which it entertained. Its affairs are regulated by seventy-two captains, of whom thirty are priests, and no person who has been condemned in court of crime or who is a notorious bad-liver can belong to it. The king and the archbishop of Florence, by virtue of their offices, hold important positions in the society, to which the municipality, long years ago, accorded a public building as a place of meeting. Attached to this place of gathering is the chapel known as the Misericordia, which possesses some very valuable paintings and frescoes, particularly of the Mother of Pity and of St. Sebastian, who is the patron of the confraternity.

An Anglican Affair.

The Anglican Bishop Barry, who evidently might, in an ecclesiastical sense, use the words which a poet makes the British workman sing: "We're low, we're low, we're very, very low," has a paper on "Breaches of Church Law" in the Nineteenth Century. The infractions of the law to which Doctor Barry refers are those committed by the Ritualists when they say Catholic ceremonies and practices in their services; and of them he says: "There are certainly churches in which not only is the Prayer-Book service overloaded with unauthorized ritual developments, but services absolutely unauthorized are introduced, or interpolated with unauthorized matter." Especially is this said to be the case with the Anglican eucharistic service, and while Doctor Barry claims that the churches wherein these unauthorized features obtain are the exceptional ones, he also admits that their number is rapidly increasing. In that increase he foresees trouble ahead for the Anglican church, and he wishes there were an Anglican ecclesiastical court of appeal to settle the question what services can and should be allowed in Anglican churches. In default of such a court, he pleads for ampler recognition by the Anglicans of the authority of their bishops; but that plea will hardly be heeded to any great extent. Even if it were, what good could result from it, when there are Anglican bishops who are Ritualists, and who would not, consequently, decide against the services which Doctor Barry plainly wishes forbidden? The Doctor takes note of the Kesist affair, that public protest against Ritual-

ism which caused so unseemly a scandal lately in one of the London churches. He finds comfort for his own "low" soul in the fact that the archbishop of Canterbury, according to a report of the Kesist trial in the London Times, censured the men, that is to say the Ritualists, against whom Mr. Kesist protested, and declared his intention of bringing before the Anglican bishops, when they next meet, the issues involved in this Kesist affair for adjudication. But if Doctor Barry imagines that the Anglican bishops are going to condemn Ritualism he is sharply crediting them with greater courage than they own.

Missionary Sisters in the United States.

The Sisters of St. Joseph of Nazareth whose Mother House is at Nazareth Academy, Concordia, Kansas, supply American, Irish, German, French and Italian nuns for teachers in parochial schools. These religious are thoroughly educated and labor with eminent success in the Archdiocese of Chicago and in the Diocese of Cleveland, Concordia, Kansas City, La Crosse, Marquette, Omaha, Peoria and Wichita. Besides their apostolic work in parish schools, the Sisters of St. Joseph conduct boarding and day academies for the practical education of young ladies; preparatory schools and kindergartens for little girls and boys; orphan asylums and industrial schools; homes for working girls; hospitals and sanitariums; and schools for deaf and dumb. Young ladies who may be called by God to serve him in the religious state and who desire to enter this order may apply by letter to the Mother Superior at Concordia and full particulars regarding admission will be given. Girls whose instruction has been neglected will be given an education, providing they evince talent. This Society was founded in France in the year 1650 and owes its existence to the Jesuit Fathers. It was established in Kansas in 1854 and is accomplishing untold good.

Rev. Father Angelo Candeo, pastor at Meistrino, visited Rome the other day for the purpose of presenting His Holiness a machine invented for the purpose of serving in the disinfection of hospitals and other public places. Dr. Lasponi, the Pope's physician, who was present on the occasion, was quite enthusiastic as to the value of the discovery, which was awarded a prize at the recent medical congress at Naples. With the proceeds of former inventions Father Candeo last year was able to erect a beautiful church in the city of Meistrino. The Holy Father was pleased to offer his hearty congratulations on one more to the pious priest, who while possessed with an abundant zeal for the interests of religion is at the same time endowed with mechanical and scientific gifts of a rare character.

The petit seminaire of Serviers, Diocese of Tulle, has just celebrated the sacerdotal diamond jubilee of its venerated honorary superior, the Abbe Verriolles. A celebration of this kind is somewhat rare. Of silver and golden jubilees we often hear, but seldom of diamond jubilees.

The annual Pontifical medal struck at the approach of the feast of St. Peter and Paul, this year has been made to represent the restoration of the Borgias apartment by Leo XIII. The first specimens, three in silver and three in bronze, have been submitted to his Holiness by Cardinal Mogenzi, who was accompanied by the clever artist, Cavaliere Francesco Bianchi, who engraved the stamp of the medal, which was on one side a life-like and most expressive image of Leo XIII., surrounded by the inscription, "Leo XIII, Pont., Max., An. XXI," and on the other a neat reproduction in miniature of a painting of P. Pierricchio in the principal room of the Borgias apartments, the riser Saviour triumphing over death surrounded by heavenly spirits, with the then reigning Pontiff, Alexander VI., prostrate in adoration. The commemorative inscription, "Borgianis, D. S. S. In Cal. Pristinum Restituit," is by the Pope, who expressed himself quite satisfied and complimented the artist.

The Municipal Council of Lourdes has been officially made aware of the deed relative to the completion of the new church, in which an engagement has been entered into between M. Henri Lasserre, the historian of Our Lady of Lourdes, the Bishop of Tarbes, the building committee of Lourdes, M. B. Argoulet, the contractor, and the town of Lourdes. M. Bourgeois to whom



there has been an indebtedness of 617,312 francs, gives a clear receipt for what is due to him for 300,000 francs, namely, 100,000 francs from the Bishop of Tarbes, payable in quarterly instalments from September 1, and 100,000 francs by the town of Lourdes, payable in ten years. The building committee gave 200,000 francs to defray the expenses entailed by the competition of the church.

The May part of the Analecta Ordinis Minorum Capucinorum states that the Capuchins have 530 convents, 167 charitable institutions, 53 novitiates, 3,876 priests, 1,938 clerics and novices, 2,971 professed lay brothers and novices, more than 36 seraphic colleges with 843 students and 53 provinces. The Roman province has the largest number of convents and religious; that of Russia the least. The Third Order secular has 673,083 members belonging to 2,665 congregations.

Mgr. Langevin, O. M. I., Archbishop of St. Boniface, has had a long audience with the Pope, who was consoled to learn that his encyclical "Affari vae" was so well received by Canadian Catholics and continues to produce salutary results in allaying the excitement occasioned by the Manitoba school question. Mgr. Langevin has been appointed by the Holy See to determine the boundary of the prefecture apostolic of Alaska. The Jesuits have charge of the Alaskan missions and the Oblates are entrusted with the vast North-western region in Canadian territory. The vicar apostolic of the Oblates, Mgr. Grouard, claims that his vicariate extends to the American line, and hence embraces the gold fields where Jesuits have erected a church and hospital. The dispute will soon be settled by Archbishop Langevin.

Count Arco-Valley, the victim of a recent murderous attack at the German Embassy in London, is progressing favorably. He is a good practical Catholic. His Excellency Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, is also a Catholic.

Rev. Mother Mary Paula, superioress of the Sisters of Mercy in Ottawa and vicinity, died there on the evening of June 1, after a few months' illness. She was born November 21, 1836, in the city of Kilkenny, Ireland.

The Catholics of Wales will be most pleased to learn that a brief has been received by Right Rev. Dr. Mostyn, the Vicar Apostolic, raising the Welsh vicariate to the position of a diocese, under the name of Minevia.

The Holy Father recently consecrated Cardinal Prisco Archbishop of Naples in the Sixtine Chapel. The assistant bishops were Mgr. Piffari, his secretary, and Mgr. Constantini, his almoner. The honor was a special one, as during his pontificate Leo XIII. has only consecrated two other bishops.

Perfectly Cured

Weak and Low Spirited - Nervous Prostration - Appetite Poor and Could Not Rest.
"I take great pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla to others. It has been the means of restoring my wife to good health. She was stricken down with an attack of nervous prostration. She suffered with headaches and her nerves were under severe strain. She became very low spirited and so weak she could only do a little work without resting. Her appetite was poor, and being so weak she could not get the proper rest at night. She decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, as we had heard it highly praised, and I am glad to state that Hood's Sarsaparilla has perfectly cured all her ailments." G. BRILLIANT, 221 Hannah St., West, Hamilton, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Best - In fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1.00 for 25c. Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists, 25c.
WEAK HEART.
"For years I suffered from weak action of the heart, that was with a watery condition of the blood. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have made my heart strong and cheerful. My blood is now as pure as the water in the brook that formerly distressed me." D. A. ROSS, Ailsa Craig, Ont.