

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1898.

Vol. XXVII No. 16

Calendar for April, 1898.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 6d 4h 20m ev.
Last Quarter, 13d 9h 28m m.
New Moon, 20d 5h 21m ev.
First Quarter, 28d 9h 5m ev.

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

FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE INSURANCE.

The Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool.

The Sun Fire office of London.

The Phenix 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 McBRACHRN, Agent.

CARTER'S Seed Catalogue FOR 1898

Is sent free to all who write and mention this paper.

Address: Geo. Carter & Co.

Seedsman, CHARLOTTETOWN.

North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

—OF— EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Total Assets, 1891, - \$60,032,727.

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.

Watson's Building, Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Jan. 21, 1898.—17

A. A. McLEAN, L. B. O. C.

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Etc., Etc.

BROWN'S BLOCK. MONEY TO LOAN.

Watches ! TO START AT ONCE IN FULL BLAST, The Charlottetown Woolen Mill.

Every One Timed Before Sold.

18 Size \$7.00 to \$95.00
16 Size 8.50 to 50.00
14 Size 2.50 to 35.00
6 Size 5.50 to 50.00
0 Size 4.00 to 50.00

Screw Bezel and Back, O. F.
18 Size \$6.00 to \$40.00
14 Size 8.60 to 14.00

To fill the demand for the better grade of timekeepers, we have made a special purchase of fine Watches, which we offer at lower prices than we have ever been able to sell at before.

They are regulated by the finest clock in the city, which itself is rated by actual observation with our transit instrument. By this plan we get the correct time to a second.

All Watches, except the cheapest, are fully guaranteed by us. If desired, your initials can be nicely engraved on case without extra charge.

E. W. Taylor, Cameron Block, Ch. town.

DR. CLIFT

treats CHRONIC DISEASES by the Salubrious method of persistent self-help in removing causes from the blood. Consultations, intelligent treatment in person or by letter insured. Maximum of relief, and Maximum of cure, possible in each case.

AVOID ATTEMPTS UNAIDED. Graduate of N. Y. University. And the NEW YORK HOSPITAL. Twenty years' practice in N. Y. City. Diplomata registered in U. S. and Canada.

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

Epps's Cocoa

English Breakfast Cocoa

Possesses the following distinctive merits: DELICACY OF FLAVOR, SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY, GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING, To the Nervous and Dyspeptic, Nutritive Qualities Unrivaled

In Quarter-Pound Tins Only. Prepared by JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

Oct. 13, '97-301.

JAMES H. REDDIN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. CAMERON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Special attention given to Collections.

MONEY TO LOAN. Great Clearance Sale Ladies' & Misses' Boots and Shoes. See Advt.—J. B. Macdonald & Co.

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.

THE PERFECT TEA MONSOON TEA

THE PERFECT TEA IN THE WORLD FROM THE TEA PLANT TO THE TEA CUP IN ITS NATIVE PURITY.

"Monsoon" Tea is packed under the supervision of the Tea growers, and is advertised and sold by them as a sample of the best quality of India and Ceylon Teas. For this reason they see that none but the very best leaves go into Monsoon packages.

That is why "Monsoon" the perfect Tea, can be sold at the same price as inferior tea.

It is put up in sealed caddies of ½ lb., 1 lb., and 2 lbs., and sold in three flavours at 40c., 50c., and 60c. per caddy. Our guarantee does not keep it, tell him to write to STEEL, HAYTER & CO., 24 and 25 Fleet Street, East, Toronto.

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.

Oct. 6, 1897—yly

TO START AT ONCE IN FULL BLAST, The Charlottetown Woolen Mill.

Having bought out the stock of McKay Woolen Co., we intend to run the business on the same old lines. The Mill will at once be started. Wool will be taken for cash or in exchange for goods.

A FULL LINE OF Ready-to-Wear Clothing, TWEEDS, FLANNELS, Staple Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, &c., &c.

Always on hand, our values unequalled.

W. D. McKAY, Bargain Corner. March 23, 1898.

D. GORDON, SIXTUS McLELLAN.

SPRING SUITINGS, Spring Overcoatings, Spring Trowserings

Where will I buy my Spring Suit is the question asked by men who want to be nicely clothed.

Just walk into our store and look over our stock and you will be convinced that ours is the place.

WHY ?

Because as a cutter Mr. Sixtus McLellan is second to none in the Lower Provinces. We employ first class workmen.

Our Prices are moderate, We have the right Goods.

Scotch Tweeds, Tyke Serge, English Tweeds, Blenheim Serges, English Trowserings, Rougherty Serges, Canadian Tweeds, Belyarp Serges and Coatings.

Also, a complete line of Gentlemen's Furnishings.

GORDON & McLELLAN MEN'S STYLISH OUTFITTERS, NEXT DOOR TO MCKAY WOOLEN CO.

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.

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Oct. 6, 1897—yly

Protestantism in India.

(From the Sacred Heart Review.)

What may be called a virtual admission of the failure of Protestant missions is to be found in the article which Mr. J. T. Sanderland contributes to the current issue of the New World Magazine, in which he writes on the "Christian Missions in India." Mr. Sanderland estimates the entire Christian population of India at nearly two and a half millions, or about the same as that of New England, this state excepted. He admits that the Catholic Church was the first Christian one to enter the Indian missionary field, but he makes no mention of the fact that its adherents constitute the great bulk of India's Christian population. He writes principally in fact almost wholly of Protestant missionary efforts in India; and while, towards the close of his article, he indulges in some vague assertions that India is moving in the general direction of a Christianity whose character he does not attempt to define, further than saying that it is not Catholicism, nor Calvinism nor dogmatic orthodoxy, it is easy to read between the lines of his contribution a practical confession that Protestant missionary efforts in India have proven anything but successful. For their failure—or, as Mr. Sanderland puts it, their lack of progress—several causes are held accountable. The missionaries themselves are not without blame, for they are represented as being weak in their theology and lacking in the realization of the magnitude of the work they are expected to perform. Of course there are exceptions; but a perusal of Mr. Sanderland's article can not well fail to give the interested reader the idea that the author does not consider the average Protestant missionary in India up to the mark. These missionaries may be earnest and sincere, zealous and laborious; but they are narrow in their views; and the chief results of their efforts—when any results follow—are mostly material ones, and are likely to continue such until other means than those now used are employed. The likelihood of such a change taking place among the Indian Protestant missionaries may be estimated from what Mr. Sanderland says when, speaking of sectarian foreign missionaries in general, he asserts that "there is nothing to broaden him, and his thought trends round and round, year after year, in the same small circle; thus he remains at the end of his tether what he was at the beginning."

Another View of the Matter.

This subject of Protestant foreign missions is considered in a more general manner by Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., in the current North American Review, to which he contributes an article asking "Do Foreign Missions Pay?" To what extent Protestantism is engaged in foreign missionary work may be estimated from the statement which Doctor Clark makes at the outset of his paper, when he informs his readers that the various Protestant societies in this country and in Great Britain have a hundred different foreign missionary societies, in whose employ there are nine thousand missionaries, for the maintenance of whom and the prosecution of the work wherein they are engaged eleven millions of dollars are annually expended. While he acknowledges that many travelers in foreign lands, who have observed the work of these Protestant missionaries, openly declare that their missions are failures, Doctor Clark undertakes to show that they really justify the large expenditures which they entail. A careful perusal of his paper, however, is hardly calculated to give the reader the impression that he proves his point. It is true that he argues—and, it may be said, in a measure proves—that through Protestant foreign missionary labor and agencies the geographical, philological and archaeological knowledge of the world has been increased, commerce has been stimulated, and that peculiar sort of education which Protestantism imparts has been fostered; but he fails to show—in fact, he does not attempt to show—that a single heathen nation has been won to Christianity by Protestant missionary effort. In avoiding that phase of the question, Doctor Clark shows himself wise, however, for it is a notorious fact that, despite all the lavish expenditure of money it has wasted in foreign missionary work, Protestantism has never yet christianized a single people or won even one land to that belief in Christ which it variously professes and preaches. If geographical discoveries, philological knowledge and archaeological researches, with the increase of international commerce, be the aim of Protestant foreign missionary effort, then Doctor Clark may be said, in a certain sense, to have proved his case. But, if, on the other hand, the conversion of heathen lands to Christianity and the saving of souls be the objects that should be sought, this paper of his lamentably fails to prove that Protestant foreign missions pay.

The Church and Art.

One of the most interesting papers in the current issue of the Cosmopolitan is the illustrated article on "Municipal Art in Italy" which Mr. Allen French contributes to its pages. Before he enters upon a description of the magnificent works of art which adorn the public buildings of many Italian cities, Mr. French states that the first to foster art in Italy were the rich and powerful families, whose patronage, however, was not always in the interests of true art. Thus, speaking of the Medici, he says that they implanted in the people a desire for pleasure and fostered it in such a way that the pursuit of sensuality in various forms became one of the controlling impulses of the age. Against that tendency growing in every Italian city, sometimes he, the clergy raised a warning finger, not alone in the pictures of saints and angels with which they caressed the churches to be adorned, but also in other representations wherein the virtues, which the rich patrons of sensual art were corrupting in the minds of the people, were depicted and praised. Mr. Allen is plainly not without his own bias against the Church, for he unwarrantably charges the Italian clergy—without making any exceptions—with subsequently yielding themselves to luxury; but, despite his prejudices, he is forced to confess that by her patronage of art in the times whereof he writes, the Church did a great deal to counteract the evil influences and perverted uses whereto unscrupulous and corrupt wealth sought to put the painter's brush and the sculptor's skill. The allegories of the virtues which the clergy then caused to be represented in many of the Italian churches, he

in that country number close upon two millions of souls, and so favorable was the outlook twelve years ago that Leo XIII. established eight provinces there, to wit, Goa, Colombo, Verapoli, Pondichery, Madras, Bombay, Agra, and Calcutta; besides which archbishoprics there are twenty-two Indian bishoprics and eight lesser districts, in all of which much excellent missionary work is being done.

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says, "men in there today to remind us of the integrity and high purpose of the Church; and he declares that there are no more powerful contrasts or more visible warnings to be found anywhere than Giotto's frescoes of Charity and Easy, Justice and Injustice, Temperance and Anger, which adorn the chapel of the Arena, at Padua. Mr. Allen's description of the masterpieces of art that are to be seen in the public buildings of Florence, Siena and other Italian cities is both interesting and instructive."

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Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

embraced the religious state seventy-four years ago, and for the last sixty-five years she had been superior of the above charitable institution, where the memory of her virtues and good works will be long and affectionately treasured.

At a recent sitting of the Congregation of Rites the following matters were submitted to the consideration and decision of the Cardinals present: 1. The confirming of the honors attributed from time immemorial to the servant of God, Pope Innocent V., of the Order of Preachers, who is commonly called saint and blessed. 2. The approval of the special office and Mass in honor of the Blessed Hieronymus, martyr, of the Reformation of the Order of the servant of God, Jean Jacques Olier, parish priest and founder of the Order of St. Sulpice. 3. The resolution of a number of liturgical difficulties.

A well-deserved honor is the title of secret chamberlain which the Holy Father has just conferred on the distinguished French priest, Abbe Bourrain, who began his career as a soldier in the Pontifical Zouaves. On being raised to the priesthood the young abbe set out for China, and in that country, as well as in Japan, gave proofs of conspicuous and self-denying missionary zeal. On returning to France he dedicated himself to the revival of religious fervor in many localities where devotion was at a low ebb, and organized pious associations, especially those in honor of the Blessed Sacrament. At present he is chaplain to the Brotherhood of Zouaves of the Basse Motte, and spiritual director of the Association of Pontifical Zouaves for night devotion in the new Basilica of Montmartre. Latterly Mgr. Bourrain went to Rome and was received in audience by the Holy Father, to whom he presented an address and a Peter's pence offering on behalf of the Zouaves of Montmartre. The Holy Father took a personal interest in the Abbe Bourrain, whose fame had preceded him, and the honor of the Roman prelate was bestowed on the Pontiff's own initiative.

On a recent Saturday at Edinburgh the case of the police against the creature Slattery, who was charged with selling indecent literature, came up again for trial. At a sitting of the Court a month previous Slattery admitted the dirty character of the stuff he sold and pleaded that he had been selling it for controversial purposes. He offered to stop the sale of the publication if the police would let him off. A month was given him to carry out this undertaking, and at the final hearing the authorities expressed their satisfaction that the undertaking given had been carried out. The public prosecutor added: "He understood that Slattery was in the North of England, and the sentencing of the community in Edinburgh with reference to his absence might best be described by the old Scotch saying, 'He's weel awa' if he'll bide.'"

The American Catholic Quarterly has lost its moving spirit in Mr. C. A. Hardy. The Augustinian magazine of Our Lady of Good Counsel has reached its seventh volume.

Nervous

People often wonder why their nerves are so weak; why they get tired so easily; why they start at every slight but sudden sound; why they have frequent headaches, indigestion and nervous

Dyspepsia

The explanation is simple. It is found in that impure blood which is continually feeding the nerves upon refuse instead of the elements of strength and vigor. In such condition opiate and nerve compounds simply deaden and do not cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla feeds the nerves pure, rich, red blood; gives natural sleep, perfect digestion, is the true remedy for all nervous troubles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Hood Purifier. 61 per bottle. Prepared only by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills take away the bile.

Hood's Pills take away the bile.