

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1898.

Vol. XXVII No. 45

Calendar for Nov., 1898.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter, 6d 5h 26m m.
New Moon, 12d 7h 20m ev.
First Quarter, 20d 0h 5m ev.
Full Moon, 27d 11h 39m ev.

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

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 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.

ANTOINETTE VINCENT, Architect and Sculptor, Dorchester Street, West, is prepared to execute orders for Monuments and Church-work in Altars, Sarcophagi, Holy Water Fonts, etc., etc., done promptly.

North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Total Assets, 1891, \$90,082,727.

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, 1893.—14

JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A. LL. B.
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, etc.
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.

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.

ENEAS A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian, Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., Great West Life Assurance Co.,
Office, Great George St.
Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown, Nov. 22—13

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

Performed at short notice at The Herald Office.

MACKAY'S.

We are showing for the fall trade a large range of Home-made Cloth from the cheapest 30 cent per yard to our famous Double and Twist. New Goods, New Patterns. Also all kinds of imported Cloth for Children's, Ladies' and Men's wear at a big discount. These goods were bought right. Never such value in Charlottetown.

Flannels & Blankets

Our own make. A good range and prices right.

Ready-made Suits & Pants

Our own make of Cloth. A variety of patterns made good and strong, as well as the latest style warranted to outwear anything in the imported line for hard work.

Imported Ready-to-wear Clothing

We keep a good range and can give you a good Cheap Suit. Pants for \$1.00. If you only have a few dollars we can fit you out. We keep everything in Gents' Furnishing you want. Give us a call.

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.

Gents' Furnishings Up-to-Date.

John MacLeod & Co.,
SARTORIAL ARTISTS.

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.

T. A. McLean

Has great pleasure in informing the general public that he can furnish them all with

Hay Presses,
THRESHING MILLS,

PLUGS 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,
Oct. 6, 1897—yly Successor to McKinnon & McLean.

Short Exposition of Christian Doctrine

OBJECT OF FAITH.

Faith is a virtue infused by God into the soul in the Sacrament of Baptism, whereby a man is enabled to believe without doubting all that God has revealed.

And belief for the Catholic extends only to those things which God has revealed. What are these things? St. Paul tells us in the first verse and chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews: "God who at sundry times and in divers manners spoke to the fathers by the prophets, last of all in these days hath spoken to us by His Son."

It is the things which God has revealed by His Son that go to make up what is called the "deposit of Faith." And it is this and nothing more nor less, that we as Catholics must hold in order to be saved.

The old calumny about the "tyranny of the church which compelled men to believe whatever it bade them," and the popular superstition still extant that the church enslaves the intellect; the common error among non-Catholics that the Church keeps the masses of the people in ignorance because they would all leave the Church if they knew as much as those who are without. All these lies, errors and fallacies vanish, when one knows that all Catholics are obliged to believe in the Revelation of God; and that outside that they are free to find truth as they can and may, under the domain of pure reason.

The writer knows a person, who first was attracted to the Church, by finding out that it does not compel its members to believe the stuff that its enemies say it does. This person's informers about the religion of the Catholic Church were misinformed. As soon as she found out they were wrong on one point, she began to ask, "what does the Catholic Church believe, and what does it compel its members to believe?" It was but a few months after this enquiry when this person was a Catholic.

The articles of the Catholic Faith are not very many and can be easily learned. But they are not the human authority of reason, nor of other men's word; but solely because God has spoken them to us by His Son. They come to us then on the authority of God. It is God who speaks the words, and we believe because He speaks. While there is no more reasonable act than the intellect can make, than in submitting to this revealed word, we must remember that the reason is not the judge of the truth in such matters. They are true because God has said that they are. Therefore we have a greater certitude of the things in which we believe on the authority of God who has revealed them, than we have in any other thing of which we feel so certain on purely human authority. Daily experience teaches us of the exceeding fallibility of the senses, of the word of our fellow-men in regard to those things, whereof they testify to us concerning their truth. But in this domain of religious truth we have the word of God who cannot deceive nor be deceived.

Man may sneer at creeds as "antiquated," but we have a creed which, though old is ever new, for like God from whom it comes, it is divine, one, unchangeable, perfect. Human systems come and go, but the one divine religion which is the object of our faith remains, and gives us the belief in it we cannot be saved. "Though we cannot find our articles of faith by means of pure reason, yet we can show that every article thereof is not contrary to reason.

The Catholic Newspaper.

Right Rev. Bishop Hedley of Newport, Wales, is among those who believe they know how to edit a Catholic newspaper, and he does so now. The first number of the Welsh Catholic Herald has appeared, and though Bishop Hedley is not editor of it, he has contributed to its columns an article on "The Catholic newspaper in general." The Bishop propounds the question, "What do we want in a Catholic paper?" and replies as follows:

"In endeavoring to answer this question it is necessary to speak in very general terms. It would be folly, even were it possible, to describe the ideal Catholic paper and denounce actual Catholic papers for not coming up to it. We must do what we can, means and circumstances considered. What one organ cannot furnish it may, happen that another can.

"First, then, and foremost we want Catholic news. There are three departments of Catholic news—local news, foreign news and Papal news. It is useful to print in English the whole of every Papal encyclical? I would humbly suggest that it is not. Even if the

translation be accurate and readable—whit, in the hurry of publication, has not invariably been the case—there are many of these great Pontifical letters which do not at that stage or directly concern the people. Primarily addressed to the bishops, they have to be administered by the bishops to the faithful. To say the least, they need to be read by the light of instruction and training. Can it be intended that they should be thrown to the man in the street, sometimes in a very crude version, just like the last football match or the newest murder? I do not forget that our Catholic newspapers are intended to furnish reading for Catholic households. Then let the editor exercise his selection and print what is really profitable.

"News from Rome—news which more or less directly concerns the Holy Father—must necessarily be a feature of a Catholic paper. But it should be understood that 'personal news' from Rome, of the 'M. P. A.' kind, is almost impossible to obtain. At Rome there are grave pronouncements, far-reaching decisions, important appointments. But these would not furnish two 'paragraphs' per week. The personages of the Vatican (excluding the Holy Father himself), the Cardinal of the Curia, the professors of the schools, the heads of the colleges, the preachers of the city—few of these are even known by name to the Catholics of England or of Europe. And the Roman officials are everywhere singularly reticent. Hence, Roman gossip must always be of the thinnest character, and reasonable Catholics are rather ashamed to be thought to care about gossip which has for its object personages whom they are officially bound to respect. To my mind, we would rather not be told of the little weaknesses or even the human tastes and habits of the men who make and administer the laws of the Catholic Church. Still, there are a few interesting topics which might find place in a 'Roman letter.'

"The Holy Father's public appearances might be described. How seldom it is that a Roman correspondent keeps when he receives the Cardinals, for example, or when he addresses a deputation. Doubtless, the ordinary correspondent might find a difficulty in getting in. But an enterprising editor would impress some one who had the entree. Then there are occasions in Rome where this or that Cardinal presides at a reunion and speaks. Here is a chance for a little bit of vivid reporting. There are also academic meetings, hospitable gatherings at the national colleges, vacation rambles of the students—all these would lend themselves to be 'written up' without any transgression of good taste. The Roman functions and fetes are often worth describing. The city itself, with its extraordinary mingling of the old and the new, the sacred and the profane, the religious and the irreligious—with its overpowering ecclesiastical interest, its unrivaled antiquities and its huge quarters of equal and half-built houses—a capable correspondent would never be at a loss to find something interesting to color his letter with.

"What is here said of Rome might be said, though with much less emphasis, of Paris—of France in general, of Belgium and of other Catholic countries. Besides describing their political, social or ecclesiastical movements, which concern the welfare of the Church, the correspondent, if he were up to his work, might inform his English readers about bishops, preachers and scientific men; there are always men of note in the Catholic world abroad whom home readers would be glad to be able to picture among their surroundings. And the picture need not be one of small or vulgar traits, such as we so commonly find in the penny or half-penny paper. I do not deny that to the lower human nature it is 'enterprising' to read about the clothes, meals and lodgings of distinguished persons—and even of the undistinguished. But in a Catholic paper I would forego nearly all this and try to lift my readers up by sketching broadly and rather by dwelling on spiritual and moral features than by sordid peeping and prying.

"In reporting diocesan news it appears to me that two faults have to be avoided—first, partiality, and next triviality. Some favored missions manage to get reported every week. The respected pastors cannot appear in a new preaching alone, the worthy (perhaps cannot recover from influenza, the talented lady organist cannot play out with the 'Silver Trumpets,' but so many gushing paragraphs record these striking events. Partiality and triviality here go hand in hand. But sometimes, even when the distribution of space is fair, there is much

set down that really no one wants to see. On the other hand, it is known that many interesting things happen in our missions which are never reported. I am aware that there is an explanation of this. No Catholic newspaper proprietor can afford to pay as many capable district reporters as he would wish. Whilst admitting this, I would venture to say that if an editor took the trouble to organize properly, he could find correspondents who would do what was required without subjecting him to any ruinous expense. District news is of great interest, not to those to whom it is no news—that is, to those who find it in it—and next to Catholics all go.

"The reporting of sermons may be made a most useful and popular feature in a Catholic paper. There is no reason to be afraid of reporting a sermon in full length. But there are sermons, and sermons. It is certain that ninety-nine out of a hundred of the Sunday sermons, even of London, will not bear reporting. This is no mere expression of critical disapproval. The ordinary Sunday sermon is not meant—and I venture to say should not be meant—for the reporter. It is useful, substantial, practical, devotional, but it is common place. Then the ordinary reporter sometimes does great injustice to a sermon in taking it down. I admit that he sometimes improves it, but this is not what we keep reporters for. A most admirable and profitable work might be done by an editor who carefully attended to the reporting of sermons and parts of sermons.

"There are some readers who imagine themselves to be cynical and to have an appreciation of humor, who declare that of all departments of a Catholic newspaper they most enjoy the letters to the editor. The enormous seriousness of a man who thinks he can do any good by writing to the papers invariably (so these persons affirm) furnishes their own superior minds with delightful amusement. It would, therefore, be a fatal mistake for an editor to be too particular in printing such letters. I trust, however, to maintain charity and discretion, although we may have, like other people, our devotional, literary, liturgical and musical hobbies and may feel impelled to exercise them in the columns of the Welsh Catholic Herald.

"There are only two other subjects that I can find room for in these hasty notes—controversial matter and general literature. Controversy may with great propriety be admitted into a Catholic newspaper, provided that it is controversy such as we should approve of elsewhere; that is to say, sober, accurate, instructive and charitable. As to literature, there can be no doubt that one of the chief titles to 'distinction' in a newspaper is its ability to provide its readers with fresh literary matter showing thought and culture. It is pleasant to all of us to escape sometimes from politics and Catholic organization to books and literary art. If the books and the literature have a strong tincture of Catholicism, this is no harm at all. Much of the world's best literary effort has been inspired by faith and religion. We should look, therefore, in a Catholic paper for intelligent and instructive reviews and notices, such as would enable us to keep up with Catholic publication and to enter with understanding into Catholic literary questions. If the editor gave us a 'story,' we would desire it to have sense, incident and humor, and not to fatigue us with sentiment. We should not mind if it had a fairly strong 'Catholic interest.' If the paper published a column of 'wit' or 'wisdom' or 'sparks' for unsophisticated American fun, we should accept it with good grace, on condition that a nice and refined hand had sorted it. Finally, we should highly approve if, from time to time, we found some good and stimulating verse."

The writer of an interesting article in the Contemporary on the Christian legends of the Hebrews is not an innocuous critic, overlooking what is precious in the effort to fasten upon all that appears worthless. He recognizes unwearying grains of truth in the mass of stories told by the islander, "stories that illustrate not the ignorance but rather the reverence and natural piety of the people, left for generations without books and without teachers. Many of the stories deal with the life of Our Lord and the Blessed Virgin, and show how deeply the truths of the Gospel had been impressed upon the minds and hearts of the islanders. One of the sweetest of these legends is quoted by the London Tablet: One day Christ and His Mother, wandering over the gray, treeless islands, met a poor orphan girl who was working in a had drudgery. (In the original

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

This part of the story is in rhyme, and her labors are described with much detail. Our Lady asked her Son to help the orphan; and He put it into the mind of a miller, who was also a carpenter (a common combination in the Hebrews), to marry the girl, who soon forgot her poverty and gave herself great airs; and when the Mother and Son came to see her she hardly spoke to them, but gave them a place for work on the mill, and went on fussing about her housework. At last they rose to go, and all she gave them was a ladleful of grain. Then they went to the mill and asked the miller to grind it for them; but he said there was so little of it that it would break the quern (millstone). "It is food for the needy," said Christ; "and no harm will arise if you grind it." So the miller gave the stones a turn or two, and then went on with his work. Soon God put it into his heart to look to the girl, and he found that the ladleful of grain had filled the chest with meal of the finest quality. The travellers took part, and went on their way; and the miller went into the house to ask if any one had called that day. His wife said there was no day that people did not call, and that she was wearied and annoyed with beggars such as had come that very day. (This part of the story is also in verse.) Then he told her of the miracle that had been done and she was filled with shame, and hastened after the Mother and Son and said she had not known them. "When you see My poor did you not see Me?" said Our Lord. "I saw you an orphan and I gave you plenty."—Ave Maria.

Sisters as War Nurses.

(Catholic Standard and Times.)

Under the caption "An Unexpected Attack" the New York Times says: "Statements that seem well calculated to start a more or less acrimonious controversy are made by Dr. S. E. Kramer in the course of an article contributed by him to the Cincinnati Lanec-Clinic and dealing with the work of the different nurses at Camp Wikoff. The Times then quotes the words of praise applied to the work of the Sisters of Charity at Camp Wikoff and which were reproduced in the Catholic Standard and Times of last week. Inasmuch as the doctor only praises the Sisters, but by comparison arraigns the work of the nurses of the schools as selfish, uncharitable and inefficient," the New York daily sees in the physician's remarks "a challenge to combat" and predicts that he is in for a real exciting time. It is worthy of note that the first fruit of the New York journal's suggestion of "combat" is a corroboration of the doctor's statements and from a most unlikely source. We clip it from the columns of the Times: "To the Editor of the New York Times: I read in yesterday's issue your editorial, 'An Unexpected Attack.' I do not know the professional efficiency of trained nurses versus Sisters of Charity and do not know who has the more of them are Protestants or Catholics, or Turks or Buddhists, etc. But what I know is that I am a Protestant; that I have a friend who is a vehement Protestant and was (and probably still is) a patient at Camp Wikoff. I received a letter from him the other day, and as there is no reason to doubt either his high intelligence or his full impartiality and verity, I give here one of the sentences in that letter: 'I once I should change my religious belief I certainly should become a Catholic. A creed which has the inherent power to make such admirable nurses for a full hospital as the Sisters of Charity have proved to be, should change my religious belief, and sense of duty, cannot be so bad as I always thought it was. God God what a difference between them and other nurses in so many essential respects!'

F. L.
Glenbrook, Conn., Oct. 10, 1898.

Head and Limbs

All Covered With Eruptions—Could Not Work, the Suffering Was So Great—Wife's Mas 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 fell out. It 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 had 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. I. Burkner, Central Norton, N. B.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—It is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills set harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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.

Wholesale and Retail.

Geo. Carter & Co.

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 McBACHERN, Agent.

DR. CLIFT

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

AVOID ATTEMPTS UNWAIDED.

Graduate of N. Y. University

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

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

T. 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 BLOK, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Special attention given to Collections

MONEY TO LOAN.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.—COFFINS, CASKETS, AND ALL FUNERAL GOODS