

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1901.

Vol. XXX, No. 20

Calendar for May, 1901.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon, 3rd, 2h. 19m. evg.
Last Quarter, 11th, 10h. 38m. m.
New Moon, 18th, 1h. 38m. m.
First Quarter, 25th, 1h. 40m. m.

Day of Week.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High Water.
1 Wednesday	4 46	7 7	9 53 22 23
2 Thursday	4 45	8 10	10 23 23 13
3 Friday	4 43	9 10	10 52 23 50
4 Saturday	4 42	10 11	11 18 24 13
5 Sunday	4 40	11 0	12 0 24 11 33
6 Monday	4 39	11 5	12 41 24 11 38
7 Tuesday	4 38	12 1	1 12 24 11 42
8 Wednesday	4 37	12 7	1 43 24 11 45
9 Thursday	4 35	12 13	2 14 24 11 47
10 Friday	4 34	12 19	2 45 24 11 49
11 Saturday	4 33	12 25	3 16 24 11 50
12 Sunday	4 32	12 31	3 47 24 11 51
13 Monday	4 31	12 37	4 18 24 11 52
14 Tuesday	4 30	12 43	4 49 24 11 53
15 Wednesday	4 29	12 49	5 20 24 11 54
16 Thursday	4 28	12 55	5 51 24 11 55
17 Friday	4 27	1 0	6 22 24 11 56
18 Saturday	4 26	1 6	6 53 24 11 57
19 Sunday	4 25	1 12	7 24 24 11 58
20 Monday	4 24	1 18	7 55 24 11 59
21 Tuesday	4 23	1 24	8 26 24 12 0
22 Wednesday	4 22	1 30	8 57 24 12 1
23 Thursday	4 21	1 36	9 28 24 12 2
24 Friday	4 20	1 42	9 59 24 12 3
25 Saturday	4 19	1 48	10 30 24 12 4
26 Sunday	4 18	1 54	11 01 24 12 5
27 Monday	4 17	2 0	11 32 24 12 6
28 Tuesday	4 16	2 6	12 03 24 12 7
29 Wednesday	4 15	2 12	12 34 24 12 8
30 Thursday	4 14	2 18	13 05 24 12 9
31 Friday	4 13	2 24	13 36 24 12 10

"Imitation is the Sincerest Form of Flattery."

The best proof that
MINARD'S LINIMENT
has extraordinary merits, and is in good repute with the public, is that it is EXTENSIVELY Imitated. The imitations resemble the genuine article in appearance only. They lack the general excellence of the Genuine.

This notice is necessary, as injurious and dangerous imitations liable to produce chronic inflammation of the skin, are often substituted for MINARD'S LINIMENT by Dealers, because they pay a larger profit.

They all Sell on the Market and advertising of MINARD'S.

One in particular claiming to be made by a former proprietor of MINARD'S LINIMENT, which simply is a lie.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MINARD'S LINIMENT,
MADE BY
C. C. RICHARD'S & CO.,
YARMOUTH, N. S.

Farm for Sale!

On Bear River Line Road.

That very desirable farm consisting of fifty acres of land fronting on "The Bear River Line Road" and adjoining the property of Patrick Moriarty and formerly owned by John Pidgeon. For further particulars apply to the subscribers, executors of the late William Pidgeon, or to James H. Reddin, Solicitor, Cameron Block, Charlottetown.

JOHN F. JOHNSON,
F. F. KELLY,
Jan. 31—t
Executors.

JAMES H. REDDIN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
CAMERON BLOCK,
CHARLOTTETOWN.

Special attention given to Collections
MONEY TO LOAN.

North British and Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY

ASSETS - SEVENTY MILLION DOLLARS.

The strongest Fire Insurance Company in the world.

This Company has done business on the Island for forty years, and is well known for prompt and liberal settlement of its losses.

P. E. I. Agency, Charlottetown.

HYNDMAN & CO.

Queen St., Dec. 21, 1898. Agents.

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,
\$300,000,000.00.

Lowest Rates.
Prompt Settlements.

JOHN McRACHERN, Agent.

FOR SALE.

The House and Lot at Head of St. Peter's Bay, lately occupied by Charles McLean, and adjoining the premises of Lescock Anderson, Esq. This would be a good locality for a mechanic or for a boarding house. Terms easy. Apply to
ENEAS A. MACDONALD.
Calloway, April 10, 1901. t.

A. L. Fraser, B. A.

Attorney-at-Law.

SOURIS, P. E. ISLAND, MONEY TO LOAN.

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 22-19

Going Out of the Crockery - - - - Business.

We will close out our entire stock of
Crockery, Glassware and General Merchandise
At Great Clearance Sale Prices.

Bargains in Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, Lemonade Sets, Table Sets, Cups and Saucers, Parlor Lamps, Hall Lamps, Fancy Goods, Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons, &c.

Many lines at half price. All at sweeping reductions. Stock must be sold at once as I am going out of the Crockery business. Book accounts must be settled at once. All the above goods will be sold for spot cash, therefore you can depend on getting bargains.

P. MONAGHAN, Queen Street.

We Are Specialists In Our Line of Business.

We make a complete study of what men should wear and how they should be dressed.

Our Tailoring Department,

Under the management of Mr. Sixtus McLellan, has an established reputation for first-class workmanship and perfect fit second to none in the lower provinces. Every garment made here is a walking fashion plate for us. In

Our Men's Furnishing Department WE LEAD THE VAN.

In Shirts—if you are looking for any later style, quality or price, in sizes from 12 to 17 1/2 inch, you will find them here. Our Neckwear—patterns exclusively our own. New stock of Waterproof Coats and Umbrellas.

GORDON & McLELLAN Men's Outfitters.

WE ARE Manufacturers and Importers —OF— Monuments —AND— Headstones

In all kinds of Marble,
All kinds of Granite,
All kinds of Freestone.

WE ARE Manufacturers and Importers —OF— Monuments —AND— Headstones

In all kinds of Marble,
All kinds of Granite,
All kinds of Freestone.

WE ARE Manufacturers and Importers —OF— Monuments —AND— Headstones

In all kinds of Marble,
All kinds of Granite,
All kinds of Freestone.

WE ARE Manufacturers and Importers —OF— Monuments —AND— Headstones

In all kinds of Marble,
All kinds of Granite,
All kinds of Freestone.

WE ARE Manufacturers and Importers —OF— Monuments —AND— Headstones

In all kinds of Marble,
All kinds of Granite,
All kinds of Freestone.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A. M. D. G.

The Sisters of St. Joseph, Invitation to Pious Young Girls to Join the Order.

The humble Congregation of Saint Joseph, in our day so flourishing, was founded in Le Puy, France, in the year 1850, by the Reverend Father Medaille, a saintly missionary of the illustrious Society of Jesus, for the purpose of filling the place left vacant by the pious Sisters of the Visitation when they embraced enclosure. The members live by the Rule of the gentle Saint Francis de Sales and are governed by the Constitutions of the apostolic and zealous Saint Ignatius Loyola.

A Mother House, Novitiate and House of Studies of this Sisterhood has been canonically erected in connection with the Boarding School for young ladies and little girls at LaGrange, Illinois, a charming suburban village, located on the C. B. & Q. R. R., fourteen miles from Chicago. This community was established by the Reverend Mother Stanislaus Leary of saintly memory, who also founded the Congregation in the Diocese of Rochester and Concordia. The Most Reverend Archbishop Feehan is the Superior General of the Sisters of LaGrange and His Grace most heartily approves of their good works, which are solely undertaken for God's greater honor and glory.

The Reverend Regular and Diocesan Clergy and members of the various orders of religious women are earnestly requested to recommend some good vocations to Saint Joseph's Sisterhood. The community is composed of but one grade of members—the workers rank with the teachers and no class distinction exists between them. The Sisters naturally prefer to receive thoroughly educated subjects, but no holiness, fulfilling the required conditions, and who has a true vocation for the religious life will be rejected. Moreover, it is the custom in the Congregation to educate those young girls whose instruction has been neglected, provided they evince talent, are mentally capable of making the prescribed course of studies, and are sincerely desirous of persevering in the order.

Subjects for this Community must be solidly pious, meek and humble of heart, devoted, obedient and submissive, of an agreeable disposition, possess good bodily health, and be ever ready to go at the call of duty to any part of the United States or Canada. The mission of the Sisters of Saint Joseph is a laborious one and the candidates must not expect to be entirely free from trials and crosses. In addition to teaching parish schools, the members visit the sick and dying and prepare them for a proper reception of the sacraments; they take charge of orphan asylums, hospitals, industrial schools, homes for working girls, night refuges for homeless women—in a word, they direct work of mercy in general.

The Sisterhood does not exact a dowry from its members, but aspirants are expected to bring whatever money they can, also a supply of the necessary clothing.

All young girls are not intended by our Lord to instruct in the classroom the little children whom He so dearly loves; but they can save their immortal souls, assist in assisting Christ's Kingdom on earth, and serve poor suffering humanity in other ways; therefore, those who undervalue the following sciences, arts, or industries, will be received into the community and placed suited to their individual capabilities will be found for them in the various establishments: stenography, printing, bookbinding, dressmaking, millinery, lacemaking, embroidery, housekeeping, domestic economy, laundering, nursing, etc. etc.

It is the earnest prayer of the Sisters that in God's own time their holy Congregation will be recruited by apostolic women—those filled with the gentle spirit of Christ who are willing to work, suffer and be despised for His sweet sake. With such members only does the Sisterhood hope to accomplish untold good in our dear Lord's vineyard.

If any pious young girl or widow feels in her heart that she is called by God to give up all that the human heart holds most dear and become His spouse forever, she is respectfully instructed to consult her spiritual director and should be approved of her entrance into the poor, lowly and unostentatious Congregation of Saint Joseph, she is cordially invited to write to the

MOTHER SUPERIOR, NABARETH ACADEMY, LaGrange, Cook Co., Illinois.

"The Eldest Daughter of the Church."

The condition of affairs in France is such as to attract the attention of serious-minded people all over the world. The average superficial observer, judging France by the yellow-backed novels which emanate therefrom, sees in that country a sink of iniquity. The thoughtful Catholic or Protestant, however, who looks beneath the surface, deep into the heart of the French nation, sees it healthy and sound, religiously and morally. Even the much-talked-of bull of associations, which has passed the Chamber of Deputies, and which is now before the Senate with every possibility of its becoming a law, will not be able to change the Catholic heart of France.

We are pleased to see our Protestant friends recognizing the innate Christian spirit of a country which is supposed to be given over to atheism and every other abomination. Christian Work, one of our esteemed non-Catholic contemporaries, in a recent issue devoted some space to showing how much the religious element of the French, "Catholic as it is," does for religion; and it stated that "no more beautiful home life is seen the world over than in some parts of France, where pure affection dominates, and where the children are more carefully nurtured in their religious duties than in many American homes." Our contemporary enumerates some of the religious works which flourish in France, tells again the glorious story of French Catholics in the foreign mission field, and, despite its natural Protestant bias, concludes that the labors which all these statements exhibit "represent a vast amount of self-denying service for Christ."

Of course no thoughtful Catholic has ever doubted the soundness of Catholicism in France, but the clamor made by the anti-Christian section of the French press has confused a number of otherwise clear minds as to the true standing of French Catholics. And we regret that many Protestant publicists in this country have thrown the weight of their influence with the infidels, and against the Christian people of France, simply because these Christians were Catholic. They have endeavored to prove that the noise made by the comparatively small anti-Catholic element in France, was an outbreak of the whole French people against the Catholic Church; and they have, very mistakenly, joined hands with every social and religious malcontent, with the hope that out of the chaos produced by their attacks upon the Catholic Church would arise some advantage to Protestantism in France.

Despite all this, however, the Catholic Church in France is still the church of the people of France. So long as French Catholics give such proofs of Christian zeal and piety as the Christian Work enumerates, there is no danger to be feared for the "eldest daughter of the Church."—S. H. Review.

The Divinity of Jesus Christ.

With the imprimatur of Archbishop Corrigan, William H. Young & Co. of New York have published an admirable translation, by C. I. Currie, of the brilliant argument for the Divinity of Christ by the late renowned bishop of Laval, France, Monsignor Emile Bougaud. It is prefaced by the Rev. Joseph Brunas, S. S., of St. Joseph's Seminary, Danwood, N. Y., who tells us that the Abbe Bougaud was born at Dijon, in Burgundy, that country which also gave birth to St. Bernard, Bossuet and Lacordaire; that he was ordained when only twenty-three at St. Salpice, and, young as he was, became professor of dogmatic theology in the seminary of Dijon; and that he was endowed, like Lacordaire, with the gift of eloquence, and, like him, devoted his talent to the defence of the faith. The present translation in 180 pages is an extract from his great work in five volumes, "Le Christianisme et les Temps Presentes," which he one day presented to Pope Leo XIII., humbly supposing that the sovereign pontiff had hardly even heard of it. "Abi fignio mio," said his Holiness, smiling, "I have had your work in my library for a long while, and every page I have annotated with my own hand." It has been said by Monsignor Bougaud is truly a man of his times, and in an orator, or a writer, whose mission is to gain souls; if this be not the chief quality, it is, at any rate, the most winning. He has not confined himself to the unchanging, eternal depths of the human soul, though he has sounded them, too; but has marked that which changes from age to age and the influence of events and environment. His ear has been attentive to the voice of his contemporaries, and while he speaks to them of

their joys, their sorrows and their dreams, they feel that he has heard the sobbing and the cry, and the echo of it is ever ringing in his remembrance. He is in touch with the living soul of his age." This clear, eloquent, enthusiastic presentation of the truth of our Lord's Divinity is suited to awaken ardent love and faith, while the intellect is moved to admiration for the gifted writer thrilled through and through with passionate devotion to his Master, Jesus Christ. The volume is a practical exposition of French genius animated by the true faith, and to read it is an intellectual as well as a spiritual delight. Price \$1.—S. H. Review.

Printing Without Ink.

An ingenious method of printing without the use of ink has been patented recently, the printing being accomplished by the employment of a peculiar sensitive paper. Colorless at first, the paper turns brown or black where touched by the metal type, and in this way the effect is produced, a chemical change taking place in the specially-prepared surface coat.

The beginning of this idea took shape in little notebooks composed of ordinary paper, the surface of which was covered with barium sulphate. This chemical salt is very sensitive to the action of copper, turning dark when brought into contact with it, and so a mark made with a stylus of that metal on one of the leaves prepared in the manner described would instantly become visible, with some degree of permanence. Such a stylus being furnished with each notebook, one could write with it as long as the pages lasted, without being bothered with the necessity of sharpening the instrument at intervals, as with an ordinary pen-nib. The tool used was a copper point stuck in the end of a wooden handle. Inasmuch as the sensitized paper is necessarily more expensive than the common kind, it is not to be expected that it will take the place of the latter for books and newspapers, but the notion of printing without ink is a pleasing prospect to every one of those achievements which would have been put down in the list of hopeless impossibilities a few years ago.—Saturday Evening Post.

Japanese Swords.

The blades of Japanese sabres are formed of a metal prepared from magnetic iron ores and ferruginous sand. The steel is produced in the form of thin laminae, and the workman commences by fixing one of these to the end of an iron rod which serves as a handle. To this are soldered other sheets until the mass has a length of six to eight inches, a width of two inches, and a thickness of one-fourth to four-fifths of an inch. This bar, brought to a white heat, is doubled upon itself and hammered until it has taken its original dimensions. This process is repeated fifteen times. Four similar bars are then soldered together, doubled upon themselves, re-soldered and heated, this operation being repeated five times. By this process the superposed layers of metal become so thin that a sabre is estimated to contain at least one million sheets of metal. Sometimes alternate layers of iron and steel are soldered together, and thus the blade presents a veined appearance. When the blade is finished the surface is scraped, and the end formed to receive the handle; it is then ground to shape. To finish the blade, it is covered with a mixture of clay, fine sand, and powdered charcoal. Formerly the clay was taken from Mount Inari, and the workmen first went through a form of invocation to the tutelary divinity, to ask permission to take the necessary material. When the layer is nearly dry, an ornamental design is traced by short strokes which penetrate to the surface of the metal. It is then heated over a fire arranged for the purpose, and when the proper temperature is reached, which can only be determined by long experience, the blade is plunged into a bath of water or oil. The sabre is then sharpened, and for those of the best quality this operation is said to require fifty days' work.—Scientific American.

Torpid Liver

It is sometimes responsible for difficult digestion, that is, DYSPEPSIA.

When it is:
What headache, dizziness, constipation,
What fits of despondency,
What fears of imaginary evils, conduce with the distress after eating, the sourness of the stomach, the bad taste in the mouth, and so forth, to make the life of the sufferer scarcely worth living!

Dyspepsia resulted from torpid liver in the case of Mrs. Jones, 2320 N. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa., who was a great sufferer. Her statement made in her 77th year is that she was completely cured of it and all its attendant aches and pains, as others have been, by a faithful use of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

That acts on all the digestive organs, cures dyspepsia, and gives permanent vigor and tone to the whole system.

Interesting Happenings The World Over.

Catholics from every part of France helped to make up the more than 50,000 men who journeyed to Lourdes the other day. It was called a national pilgrimage of men, and the term was not misapplied. It was a splendid manifestation of religious faith on the part of a large body of Frenchmen, some of that France whose heart is being eaten out of the core by Freemasonry under its various masks. They went to Lourdes to pray for their country. The "Drapeau du Sacre Coeur," published in connection with the Montmartre Basilica, tells us that Leo XIII. said recently to the Archbishop of Chambéry: "I ask of Heaven a miracle: it is that the Blessed Virgin, invoked as our Lady of Lourdes, bring back your nation to the Faith which it appears to have forsaken." It is to bring about such a result that the present pilgrimage to Lourdes has been undertaken.

The Holy Father has been pleased to appoint Very Rev. Thomas Fennelly, P. P., Moyockey, Coadjutor Bishop to the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, of Cashel, with the right of succession. The announcement has given widespread satisfaction not alone in the Archdiocese of Cashel, but in Dublin and throughout the provinces generally. It is felt on all sides that he will make a worthy successor to the illustrious Archbishop, whose service to Faith and Fatherland during the past half century it would be difficult to appraise at its proper value. Father Fennelly was born in Moyne, County Tipperary, in 1846, and was ordained in St. Patrick's, Maynooth, in 1870. He was of a family that has given many distinguished ecclesiastics to the Church. The Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, Bishop of Limerick from 1825 to 1864, was his granduncle. His uncle, the Right Rev. John Fennelly, was Bishop of Madras from 1841 to 1868. He was succeeded by another uncle, the Right Rev. Stephen Fennelly. It was during the latter's episcopate that Madras was raised to the dignity of an archdiocese. Father Fennelly's first cousin, Rev. Michael Laffan, suffered martyrdom at the hands of the Hindoos. He has two brothers on the Dublin mission: Rev. Stephen Fennelly, C. C., Blanchardstown, and Rev. J. J. Fennelly, C. C., Rathmines.

Brother Amadeo, the Superior-General of the Brothers of Charity, who arrived in this country some weeks ago in order to make an official inspection of the various houses of the order in America, is 67 years old, and a native of Antwerp. In April, 1885, King Leopold of Belgium conferred on him the title of Knight of the Order of Leopold in recognition of his valuable services to the state and to the cause of religion. In 1888 he was created Officer of the Order of Leopold, The King of Portugal, in May 1893, bestowed on him the title of Chevalier of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception of Villa Vicosa. In 1895 he was decorated by King Leopold with the civil cross of the first class, and in June of last year he was created Knight of the Royal Order of Charles III. of Spain.

Prince Max, nephew of the King of Saxony, began life, as all young Germans do, with a period of service in the army, his rank being that of a lieutenant of the Saxon Guards. But the pomp and glory of a military career were not in harmony with his mind. He threw up his commission in the army and began the study of theology, his first instructor being the venerable Bishop von Leonard of Bavaria. The Prince's first field of work after ordination was in the slams of London. He was encouraged in this sphere of duty by Queen Victoria herself, who, it is said, gave him his priestly regalia, set with diamonds. Recently "Father Max," as he is called, has been chosen for a higher field of labor, being appointed to a chair in the University at Freiburg, Switzerland. He is said to have inherited his religious tendencies from his mother, the Archduchess Louise Antoinette of Tuscany.

A published list of honors and promotions granted to British officers in recognition of their services during the campaign in South Africa (including the name of Rev. Father R. F. Collins, Catholic chaplain, who is made a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.

Minard's Liniment. Cures Garget in Cows.