

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

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

Vol. XXVII No. 29

Calendar for July, 1898.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 2d 4h 12m ev.
Last Quarter, 10d 11h 43m m.
New Moon, 18d 2h 47m ev.
First Quarter, 26d 8h 40m m.

D	Day of Week	Sun	Moon	Sun	Moon
M	Week	rise	sets	rise	sets
1	Friday	4:16	7:22	4:16	7:22
2	Saturday	4:17	7:22	4:17	7:22
3	Sunday	4:17	7:22	4:17	7:22
4	Monday	4:17	7:22	4:17	7:22
5	Tuesday	4:17	7:22	4:17	7:22
6	Wednesday	4:17	7:22	4:17	7:22
7	Thursday	4:17	7:22	4:17	7:22
8	Friday	4:17	7:22	4:17	7:22
9	Saturday	4:17	7:22	4:17	7:22
10	Sunday	4:17	7:22	4:17	7:22
11	Monday	4:17	7:22	4:17	7:22
12	Tuesday	4:17	7:22	4:17	7:22
13	Wednesday	4:17	7:22	4:17	7:22
14	Thursday	4:17	7:22	4:17	7:22
15	Friday	4:17	7:22	4:17	7:22
16	Saturday	4:17	7:22	4:17	7:22
17	Sunday	4:17	7:22	4:17	7:22
18	Monday	4:17	7:22	4:17	7:22
19	Tuesday	4:17	7:22	4:17	7:22
20	Wednesday	4:17	7:22	4:17	7:22
21	Thursday	4:17	7:22	4:17	7:22
22	Friday	4:17	7:22	4:17	7:22
23	Saturday	4:17	7:22	4:17	7:22
24	Sunday	4:17	7:22	4:17	7:22
25	Monday	4:17	7:22	4:17	7:22
26	Tuesday	4:17	7:22	4:17	7:22
27	Wednesday	4:17	7:22	4:17	7:22
28	Thursday	4:17	7:22	4:17	7:22
29	Friday	4:17	7:22	4:17	7:22
30	Saturday	4:17	7:22	4:17	7:22
31	Sunday	4:17	7:22	4:17	7:22

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.

DR. CLIFT

treats CHRONIC DISEASES by the Salter's method of persistent self-help in removing causes from the blood. Consultations, intelligent treatment in person or by letter. Insurance Minimum of suffering and Maximum of cure, possible in each case.

AVOID ATTEMPTS UNDAINED Graduate of N. Y. University

And the NEW YORK HOSPITAL, twenty years' practice in N. Y. City. Diploma registered in U. S. and Canada.

Address—Charlottetown, P. E. I. Office, 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. BROWN'S BLOCK. MONEY TO LOAN.

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.

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

EDINBURGH AND LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1866.

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.—ly

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.

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.

We take Wool in exchange for any goods in the store, and always pay the very highest figure for it.

Remember our values this spring are better than ever.

W. D. McKAY, Successor to McKay Woolen Co.

D. GORDON. SEXTUS McLELLAN.

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. Oct. 6, 1897—ly

ADDRESS OF SIR W. M. HINGSTON

On Receiving the Degree of LL.D. at the University of Ottawa on June 22nd.

(Summary report in Montreal True Witness.)

My first duty, as it is my chief pleasure, is to thank the authorities at this seat of learning for the signal honor they have deigned to confer upon me. And here it would be prudent I should rest, for I cannot venture to think—still less to hope—that my fellow graduates of today, fresh from the study of what is beautiful in art; of what is trust-worthy in literature; of what that is reliable in science, and of all that is safe and unerring in religion would find either pleasure or instruction in listening to one who, in a life of ceaseless and unremitting toil and labor, could now and then succeed in stealing a few moments, only, to drink at the fountain of the Muses. Indeed, were it not that I implicitly confide in the generosity of the youth around me, and youth is always generous—I should not venture to speak. Yet custom requires that I should say a few words of the time and circumstances of this interesting event—yet when about to say them, I feel they will fall short of the words that will come unbidden, a few moments hence, when I shall be regarding the car which is to take me home.

It was Lowell, I think, who once said, in reply to a question, that the best speeches he ever made were those which he made in his cab, on returning home. It was then he thought of all the brilliant things he might have said, but did not say, and could not say, a few minutes before. A word, however, in very plain prose, on the exceptional advantages enjoyed by you today, and on the duties of parents and guardians to profit by them. Never, perhaps, in the history of the world has there been greater necessity than there is at present for a suitable mental outfit for those who are about to enter upon life's serious battle. I said, advisedly, suitable mental outfit. And in what does that outfit consist? It consists not in a knowledge of a greater or less number of facts thrown together, as is often the case, without order or sequence or connection, and without bearing on other facts; but of a preparedness of mind for the reception of facts, if facts they are; or for the rejection of what are claimed to be facts, if such are found to be untrue. There is the difficulty of the present day, and especially for young men about to enter upon the serious duties of life. I tremble to think of the trials and temptations to which youth and manhood are today exposed. Even the code of morals has changed, most markedly, within the limit of my experience—and not for the better; and this in spite of all the supposed aids which modern public school education has procured; and of all the advantages which the

GOLESS SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES of today claim to have over those of yesterday, and let me add, chiefly in being gilded. This is the age of fads, and this continent has had her share in framing them. When I began my professional career there were already a few. Atheism hardly dared to show itself. It was un-fashionable—and there is a great deal of fashion, even the ladies will admit that. Agnosticism, that most impudent of all theisms, had not yet claimed attention. But how pretensions did it soon become. Atheism when met with, was sad, sullen, gloomy; but it was silent. Agnosticism, on the other hand, while it claimed that it could know nothing, acted as if it knew everything; and that was the difference between them. The latter became the fashionable fad of the day, and even men in my own profession, who should know better, seemingly lost their mental equilibrium in studying it, and unhappily jeopardized at the same time the simple faith of the pupil to whom they thoughtlessly taught it, and as gratuitously as the principle had been assumed, for after all it was an assumption. Evolution, that rehash of an exploded theory came in about the same time; and relationships were hunted for among the Simians—the tribe of monkeys—with such diligence as one would labor to establish descent from a Norman baron, let us suppose, or a Viking, or perhaps, if ambitious enough to have it established, 'qu'il est sorti des ongles de Jupiter.' It is necessary to be prepared for severe and interrupted, life-long competition. It is necessary to do more than to learn one's language, French or English, or even both. It is necessary to go steadily from elements to rhetoric, and thence to the

key-stone of all education—philosophy—which is supposed to terminate a proper collegiate course, but which is but the beginning of a life of study, to end only with one's existence. Facts are said to be everything, but a knowledge of facts is of little value unless they may be compared with others. And how can comparisons be safely made, and how can facts be fitted into their proper places and have their proper value, without a knowledge of the rules whereby they may be located and their value estimated? The man who knows ten million facts, and has them stored away in a most retentive memory, to be thrown at sea like isolated texts of Scripture, without their contexts and without their bearings, may yet be an uneducated man, while another, who may not know half a dozen facts, but who knows their value and bearing, may be

AN EDUCATED MAN. We are often asked, what is the use of all this Greek? What is the use of all this Latin? Latin is a dead language today. I answer: A knowledge of Greek and Latin is exclusively the property of the educated man, and without them one is not educated. Were the educated man to forget, in a day, all he has ever learned of Greek or of Latin, the mental gymnastics he had undergone to acquire that knowledge will have conferred upon him advantages which will last all through life, and which the one not so trained will be deprived of. But what advantage, it is often asked, is a classical education to the business man? It certainly will not teach him how to put sand into sugar; or substitute margarine for butter; or put cotton into wool and label it all wool and sell it as such; or glaze ear-bite into pure milk; or convert paste into cloudless diamonds, or pass off pinch-beak for gold. Perhaps not, although education will help him even in these various paths of deception and dishonesty; but these are not the highest or the noblest or even the most profitable attainable by man, nor are they the best calculated to bring happiness or contentment. Education, to attain its true end, must ever be of a religious character, otherwise it is a dangerous weapon. Secular education of itself never has, never can, make man better, and that should be the end and aim of all education. I should say nothing if it kept him as good as it got him. But that would be the effect of

A RELIGIOUS EDUCATION, and of that alone. Let me say to you, parents: The loss of those principles which you instilled into the minds of your little ones can never be compensated for, by any amount of science, or by any amount of classical attainments which it is possible, even for genius to acquire. If one is disposed to avail himself of the more methodically, more secretly, more redemptively, the rough, blunt, ignorant man, impelled by anger, or jealousy, or hate, or excited, perhaps by stimulants, strikes down and kills. He is caught almost in the act. He is hanged, and society is at once rid of him. The learned, perhaps, in many of the sciences, especially of chemistry and toxicology, incur the lives of his friends—wife, sisters, brothers, or parents; uses the most subtle of poisons, and his victims die; but he escapes detection. This is again and again repeated as often as money is required, until the whole community is agitated at the frequency of these mysterious deaths. Which of these two persons is the more dangerous to society? Religion is to education what the sun's rays are to the earth. That luminary is many millions of miles from us—say ninety-three millions. It would take a rail car, travelling day and night, with the speed at which I came to this city, more than seven hundred years to make the round trip from the sun to the earth—yet the warmth of that distant luminary is felt everywhere. It vivifies all that has or can have life, and without it there can be no life. In its journey to this earth it gives off none of its heat to the air through which it passes. Its heat is reserved for our wants. Suppose that by a miracle, by some great cataclysm, the distant sun were annihilated, this earth, and all which it inhabits, would, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, be one solid rock of ice, to float in its own chilly orbit. And thus it is with education. Withdraw the presence of the Creator, who is the source of all that is brightening and all that is vivifying, where would be the warmth and the light without Him who is the source of all brightness and of all warmth? Or grudgingly permit His presence for a half hour at the end of a day's school work, as some of our legislators would generously permit, when it would be a mistake to

wear weary, heavily weighted ones with lessons of morality and religion; for if they once get a distaste for such 'it will hardly be possible,' says Spalding, to impress them with a sense of its importance. I am glad to know that while in this institution classics and mathematics and history and the sciences are duly cultivated, something for more important is instilled into the mind of the youth.

A KNOWLEDGE OF GOD AND HIS LAWS. Let me say to you, my young friends, for it is to you I address myself chiefly, education has an enormous value. You know it; for have you not spent years in acquiring it? But allow one who has had some experience in life to say to you that that part of education which has made you to comprehend, somewhat, the unbounded love and wisdom and mercy of the Creator, is that portion of your education which may, at times, be forgotten, but which will never be unlearned, and which in the trials and tribulations, born of your very existence, will be appealed to as an inexhaustible fund of consolation of which it is not in the power of adversity or ill fortune, or sickness or disease, or even of death, to deprive you. I am here reminded of the lines of a Christian poet who lived in the world of flattery and adulation, yet who never forgot the teachings of his mother, and the religious training of maturer years:—

"This world is all a fleeting show; For man's illusion given; The smiles of joy, the tears of woe, Deceitful shine, deceitful flow, There's nothing true but Heaven! Poor wanderers on a stormy sea From wave to wave we're driven; And fancy's flash and reason's ray Serve but to light our troubl'd way"

You are on the threshold of life. What life? says one. It is natural for you, who are about to return home, to say: It is something joyous, and to be enjoyed; something to be struggled for. "It is, says another, to be rich and to be in a position to make a display of riches." Wealth, without the opportunity of displaying it, has little value in the eyes of the rich man. This is the state of luxury, and the first desire of luxury is to display it. Do not misunderstand me. I speak not of wealth honestly acquired and modestly and judiciously expended. The man of wealth who regards himself merely as the diligent steward and dispenser of wealth entrusted to him in works of benevolence and charity, is a blessing to a community. To be really rich is to be rich in love, and knowledge, and well-doing, and especially in friends and fellow beings, to whom one may have brought something of joy and strength, something of comfort and happiness. Is that the kind of riches, now commonly sought for, in education and commonly realized? A distinguished American prelate gave the result in the adjoining Republic: "We here in America are the most prodigious example of success which history records. In little more than a century we have subdued a continent to the uses of civilized man; we have built cities, railways and telegraphs; we have invented all kinds of machines to do all kinds of work; we have established a school and newspaper in every hamlet; our wealth is incalculable, our population is counted by tens of millions, and yet, in spite of all this, we are a disappointment to ourselves and to the world because we have failed in the supreme end of human effort—the making man a wiser, nobler, diviner being. We have uttered no thoughts which have illumined the nations, we have not felt the thrill of immortal loves; we are not buoyed by a faith and hope which are as firm-rooted as the rock-ribbed mountains." * * * We have trusted to matter as the most real thing; we have lived on the surface, amid show, and our souls have not drunk of the deep infinite sources of life. Our religion and our education are cherished for the practical ends which they serve, for the support they give to our political institutions. * * * The people have become less disinterested, less high-minded, less really intelligent, and among their leaders it is rare to find one who is distinguished either by strength and cultivation of mind or by purity and integrity of character. A few destined to become the most prodigious example of failure, as of success, recorded by history? Do I wish to have a picture of ourselves such as that, or to have an education which was not only intended to give you solid and substantial knowledge, but to make you well-informed, well-mannered, courteous, truthful, honorable—in a word, to make you educated gentlemen. To your teachers let me say: Socrates, at one time a sculptor, chiselled the statue of the Graces, and presented them to the gods. But, I thought pleased with their beauty, he re-

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ognized with pain, that his right hand could not execute what his mind conceived. The old man in the Temple at Athens gave to Socrates this counsel: "Learn to know the divine germ which lies in thee, and in every human heart cherish it and thou shalt produce the good like within and without thyself." Socrates now turned his thoughts to the instruction of youth, and the world, for all time, has been enriched with his embodied thoughts. And Socrates the sculptor, now the orator, turning to his pupils, asks them: "Are you not the noblest expression of the Divine grace, and shall I not live longer in such images than in cold, fragile marble." His reward—noble teachers—and a greater will be yours, for you have inculcated principles—unknown to him—which are as lasting as the heavens, and the youths who leave you today will, I trust, extend the sphere of their application.

Non-Catholic Missionary Work.

It is with much pleasure that we announce to our readers the publication of the third edition of the pamphlet, written by His Grace Archbishop Walsh, entitled "Some things which Catholics do not believe." St. Mary's Catholic Truth Society of Canada, have already distributed two editions of this work and over a very wide field, comprising not only the continent of America, but they have requests for same from England, Ireland and Australia. This edition has been personally revised by His Grace, and for the information of those who have not already had a copy, we would say that it is a most concise compendium of the important doctrines of the Catholic Church. The earnest Catholic man or woman, imbued with the desire to bring to the notice of their non-Catholic neighbors a knowledge of the teachings of the Catholic Church will find this publication one of the most valuable for the purpose. It is brief and convincing, and of its literary merit it is only necessary to refer to the name of the distinguished author. An appendix compiled by His Grace, and dealing exclusively with the true attitude of the Church toward the dissemination and printing of the Holy Scriptures appears in the back of the pamphlet. The absurd notions regarding the supposed position of the Church towards the Bible, held by a great number of otherwise intelligent non-Catholics can be met and refuted by any Catholic after reading this appendix. The St. Mary's Catholic Truth Society are thoroughly alive to the necessity of placing in the hands of Catholic literature, not only of a high order of merit, but at the lowest possible price. The reasons for this course of action are self-evident, and no Catholic can therefore reasonably excuse him or herself from their responsibility in relation to the extension of this work of the Apostolate of the Press. A copy of this valuable pamphlet with a complete catalogue of the Society's other publications, may be had by addressing the Corresponding Secretary, St. Mary's Catholic Truth Society, 798 King St. West, Toronto, Canada, and enclosing five cents in stamps which will prepay postage on same to any part of the world.

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. BELLEFAY, 321 Hannah St., West, Hamilton, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the Best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists sell it, six for \$5. Get Hood's! Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists sell them.