

The Charlotteville Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1897.

Vol. XXVI No. 50

Calendar for Dec., 1897.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon, 8th, 12h. 41.9m. midnight.
Last Quarter, 16th, 12h. 9.4m. midnight.
New Moon, 23rd, 3h. 42.7m. p. m.
First Quarter, 30th, 3h. 14.2m. p. m.

Day of Week	Sun	Moon	Rises	Sets	High Water	Low Water
1 Wed	7 29	10 0	0 34	10 30	4 43	11 16
2 Thu	8 30	10 0	0 30	10 30	5 50	12 23
3 Fri	9 31	9 59	0 26	10 30	6 57	1 30
4 Sat	10 32	9 57	0 21	10 30	8 04	2 37
5 Sun	11 33	9 54	0 16	10 30	9 11	3 44
6 Mon	12 34	9 50	0 11	10 30	10 18	4 51
7 Tues	1 35	9 46	0 06	10 30	11 25	5 58
8 Wed	2 36	9 41	0 01	10 30	12 32	7 05
9 Thurs	3 37	9 36	11 56	10 30	1 39	8 12
10 Fri	4 38	9 31	11 51	10 30	2 46	9 19
11 Sat	5 39	9 26	11 46	10 30	3 53	10 26
12 Sun	6 40	9 21	11 41	10 30	5 00	11 33
13 Mon	7 41	9 16	11 36	10 30	6 07	12 40
14 Tues	8 42	9 11	11 31	10 30	7 14	1 47
15 Wed	9 43	9 06	11 26	10 30	8 21	2 54
16 Thurs	10 44	9 01	11 21	10 30	9 28	4 01
17 Fri	11 45	8 56	11 16	10 30	10 35	5 08
18 Sat	12 46	8 51	11 11	10 30	11 42	6 15
19 Sun	1 47	8 46	11 06	10 30	12 49	7 22
20 Mon	2 48	8 41	11 01	10 30	1 56	8 29
21 Tues	3 49	8 36	10 56	10 30	3 03	9 36
22 Wed	4 50	8 31	10 51	10 30	4 10	10 43
23 Thurs	5 51	8 26	10 46	10 30	5 17	11 50
24 Fri	6 52	8 21	10 41	10 30	6 24	12 57
25 Sat	7 53	8 16	10 36	10 30	7 31	1 04
26 Sun	8 54	8 11	10 31	10 30	8 38	2 11
27 Mon	9 55	8 06	10 26	10 30	9 45	3 18
28 Tues	10 56	8 01	10 21	10 30	10 52	4 25
29 Wed	11 57	7 56	10 16	10 30	12 00	5 32
30 Thurs	12 58	7 51	10 11	10 30	1 07	6 39
31 Fri	1 59	7 46	10 06	10 30	2 14	7 46

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public Auction, in front of the Law Courts Building, Georgetown, on FRIDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of DECEMBER next, A. D. 1897, at the hour of TWELVE o'clock, noon, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situated lying and being in Lot No. 100, in King's County, Prince Edward Island, bounded as follows, that is to say: On the north by land of Allan Macdonald, now in possession of Messrs. Alexander MacLachlan, and containing by estimation Seventy and one-half acre of land, a little more or less.

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To be sold by public Auction, on Friday, the SEVENTEENTH day of December, A. D. 1897, at the hour of TWELVE o'clock, noon, in front of the Law Courts Building, in Charlotteville, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situated lying and being in Lot No. 100, in King's County, Prince Edward Island, bounded as follows, that is to say: On the north by land of Allan Macdonald, now in possession of Messrs. Alexander MacLachlan, and containing by estimation Seventy and one-half acre of land, a little more or less.

Clothing Sale SENSATION!

Farmers and others who are anxious to make their money go as far as possible, will find it will pay them to buy their Clothing from us. We have about

TWO HUNDRED SUITS

Left over that we have decided to sell out at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

Look carefully over the list below.

- 25 All Wool Suits, sold everywhere for from \$7 to \$8, now only \$5.
- 25 All Wool Tweed Suits, sold from \$8 to \$10, will be sold for \$6.
- 25 Good Wool Suits, size 36 to 44, double and single breasted, sold for \$11, will be reduced for this great sale to \$8.90.
- 25 Black Worsted Suits, worth \$12, will be sold for \$9.
- 68 Black Coats and Vests, worth \$8.75, will be sold for \$6.
- 68 Coats and Odd Vests at half price.
- 700 (seven hundred) pairs pants will be sold for 75c, 90c, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50, worth 25 per cent. more.
- 400 Children's 2 piece Suits at 25 to 50 per cent. discount.
- Boys' Odd Pants, 25c, 35c and 50c.
- Youths' Suits, \$2.75, \$3.75, \$4.75 and \$5.
- Boys' 3 piece Suits, \$2.75, \$3 and \$4.

Everything in our Clothing Department must be sold to make room for Fall Stock.

PROWSE BROS.

The Wonderful Cheap Men.

Est' b. 1879 » BRUCE'S « Est' b. 1879

Greatest Tailoring Store.

Judges of Value

Pronounced on Fall and Winter Overcoatings, and Suitings to be of the highest order at the very lowest prices. Our ambition is ever to get materials that

Cannot be Excelled

By any other house in the trade. Our Mr. J. J. Ross, who is known to the public as one of the best cutters on P. E. Island, is at the head of the cutting department. We have a nice line of

Ready-made Clothing

And Gents' Furnishings at lowest prices.

D. A. BRUCE,

High-Class Tailoring.

Epps's Cocoa

English Breakfast Cocoa

Possesses the following distinctive merits:

- DELICACY OF FLAVOR,
- SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY,
- GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING,
- To the Nervous and Spic.
- Mutative Qualities Unrivaled.
- In Quarter-Pound Tins Only.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

Oct. 13, '97-'98.

Warning.

I wish to inform the public that several parties are travelling the country using my name and pretending to be selling Spectacles for me. Mr. C. H. White is the only traveller I employ. He is competent to test eyes and fit Spectacles properly. If any others call and say they are selling for me please ask them to show their license.

E. W. Taylor,

CAMERON, BLACK, CITY. OPTICIAN.

SOMETHING TO THINK OVER.

You are aware that you cannot go without food and still retain your strength; yet you do neglect the exercise and recreation necessary to perfect health and long life. Why don't you buy a bicycle, ride it and add ten long years to your life? You can then, with clear brain and added energy, accomplish more than you do now, and in less time. With an easy-running Stearns Bicycle you can save enough time to enable you to make delightful outings. The Stearns is called the Yellow Fellow because of its orange finish; we have it in black if you prefer.

MARK WRIGHT & CO. Ltd.

Items of Interest to Catholic Readers in the Magazine.

(Sacred Heart Review.)
Catholic Education in Hawaii.

Doctor George Woods of the United States Navy, in his third article on "Hawaii," which appears in the current issue of the Rosary Magazine, calls attention to the fact that the Catholic Church has extended its influence and multiplied its membership since 1840, when the era of persecution ceased. It has, besides the large cathedral at Honolulu, numerous chapels and churches throughout the group of islands. Both male and female education has received great attention at the hands of religious of both sexes, and the educational headquarters are at St. Louis' College, founded by the congregation of the Fathers of the "SS. Hearts of Jesus and Mary," in 1883, under the direction of the Right Reverend Hermann Koochmann. During the same year a smaller school was established at Waialua. The first instructors were the Brothers of Mary, whose American Central House is at Dayton, Ohio, and they continue still to serve in the same capacities. St. Louis' College started with seventy students and it now has more than six hundred. The first sessions of the institution were held in old shanties and cocoanut groves, but the college buildings are now sufficient for all present needs. King Kalakaua, although not a Catholic, endowed it with many magnificent gifts as well as with twenty-five scholarships. He frequently visited the college on public occasions. He was especially interested in its musical development, and it may be said in this connection that its band is reckoned second only to that of the government, and its orchestra is an unusually fine one. It also boasts of one of the best tenor-baritones in the world.

A Beautiful Site.

Doctor Woods says that the "site" of the college was formerly the great estate of the late Dr. H. Hillbrand, the famous German botanist and author of the "Flora of Hawaii." The walks are of coral, the trees and plants illustrative and instructive of the botanical luxuriance of the tropics, and the situation is most admirable and sanitary, in the course of the constant cool tradewinds from Nuanua valley, and the buildings are numerous, ornamental and capacious. The regular studies embrace geography, bookkeeping, phonography, surveying, penmanship, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, natural philosophy and chemistry; and among the elective studies are music, Latin, French, German and Spanish. About two-thirds of the pupils are Catholics. They include natives of Hawaii, America, Portugal, England, France, China, Japan, Italy and Germany, and they are instructed by a corps of twenty teachers, well qualified by training and experience for the duties assigned them. Particular attention is given to religious training, and daily catechetical instruction is given, while attendance at Mass and Lenten devotions, and those of the Holy Rosary, are insisted upon as a part of the Catholic students are concerned. The college has a firm friend in the Bishop of Hawaii, the Right Reverend Galstan Francois Roper, who is deeply interested in the school of Hilo and the other Hawaiian Catholic institutions of learning. Outdoor sports are not neglected, for the college has a St. Louis Nine, the champion baseball club of Hawaii, which has held the prize pennant and silk flag since 1895.

The Church and the Japanese.

The Church now claims a membership of more than fifty thousand in Hawaii, but Doctor Wood remarks: "No great material strength will be added by the Japanese, either with or without annexation, for the modern Japanese, as a general rule, are anxious only for the material and educational advantages obtained by association with religious organizations, especially that form of education which prepares them for business and professional pursuits. This is remarkable, for the history of Japan in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, subsequent to the introduction of Christianity, is one of piety and sincere faith, so that when, under the inspiration of Buddhism, persecution was inaugurated by the usurping Shoguns, the story of martyrdom and suffering for Christ's sake is a touching picture of sincere Christian faith. It would seem that this period of martyrdom was successful in stamping out Christianity, and in the

Labouche on Education.

Although I have seen a considerable number of men and cities, says Henri Labouche in London Truth, yet I have never seen or heard of (or met anybody who has seen or heard of) but two kinds of public schools; and as short names, if not always complimentary, are always convenient, I will call one of them the "Jesus" and the other the "Jail-bird." The "Jesus" school is not at all necessarily a Roman Catholic establishment. It is simply a school presided over by men who, very possibly detesting everything else connected with "Popery," have, nevertheless, had the sense to take a leaf out of the Jesuit's book in regard to education. Not long ago a boy was killed by gross bullying in the corridors of one of the London schools, and the headmaster had the effrontery to declare to the coroner's jury that he "did not profess to know what went

A Notable Convert.

There is a frequent reference to Eliza Ellen Starr in the Catholic press, but few readers, we venture to assert, are familiar with the life of this distinguished convert to the Catholic faith. Walter S. Clarke throws some light on her career in an article in the current issue of the Catholic World, from which we learn that she was born in Deerfield, Mass., in 1824, and that the founder of her family was Doctor Comfort Starr, of Ashford, County Kent, England, who came to Cambridge, Mass., 1634. His son and namesake was graduated from Harvard College in 1647, and was one of the five original fellows mentioned in the college charter, dated May 10, 1650. He was a minister and doctor of divinity. The family of Eliza Starr's mother was of English origin, and members of it were prominent in Deerfield during its colonial history. It was in this same town, at the old Deerfield Academy, that Miss Starr received her early education, and mingled in a society that was noted for its culture and refinement. She was brought up as a Unitarian, but "a sermon by Theodore Parker at Music Hall, Boston, in 1845, disturbed the foundations of her religious faith, and a subsequent visit to Philadelphia, when she met and was influenced by Professor George Allen of the University of Pennsylvania, a relative of her mother's, a Catholic, and Archbishop

on her return to Boston she was eventually received into the Catholic Church by Bishop Fitzpatrick, and made her first Communion on Christmas morning, 1854." In 1856 she removed to Chicago to begin her life as a teacher of art and a writer on art and artists. In the destruction of her home in the great Chicago fire of 1871 she lost a great many valuable art treasures. She began a prolonged stay in Europe in 1875, for the purpose of studying the old masters, and brought back a number of large photographs to illustrate her lectures on Christian art. She also wrote at this time "Pilgrims and Shrines," a book which found many admiring readers, and later "The Three Keys," which was equally well esteemed for its great literary merit. Miss Starr's lectures have made her famous, and perhaps there is no one more interesting than that on "The Likeness of Our Lord," wherein she expresses the opinion that it is highly probable that a disciple of the Savior, possibly St. Luke, may have drawn the divine features, and in this connection she recalls the tradition which says that Alagar Usomoo, king of Bessas, did actually, by means of a messenger, procure a likeness of Jesus Christ. She likewise asks, "And what need is there for the captious to account untrue the authentic that likeness which Veronica of Jerusalem received upon the many folded man's which, in her divine pity, she pressed upon the blood-stained countenance of the Saviour?" In her lectures Miss Starr does not neglect her own countrymen and country women who have attained eminence as artists. She pays loving and discriminating tribute to their genius and achievements.

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awakening, after missionaries were sent to Japan, subsequent to Perry's expedition, the affiliation has been rather with the Protestants than Catholics." Still we are told that among the Japanese emigrants to Hawaii there are at least two hundred and fifty earnest Catholics, and Father Mourgabon will come from Yokohama, where he is now in charge of a parish, to build a church for them in Hawaii. He was formerly a professor in the University of Tokio, where he taught the French language and other branches.

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on his knees." What would he think of the father of a family who "did not profess to know" anything that went on outside of his own study? So much, then, for the Jesuit system. It means simply reasonable supervision, aided, of course, by rationally-constructed school-buildings, large rooms, no holes and corners, not many locks and keys, the massing of boys for study as well as for play—living in the light of day, in fact. Now for the other system of public school education—the "Jail-bird" system. The jail-bird system is simplicity itself. The head-master draws his salary, attends to the teaching of Greek and Latin, and shuts his eyes firmly, deliberately, conscientiously, "like an English gentleman," as he would say to himself, to everything else that is going on around him. All his subordinates follow his example, and shut their eyes firmly, too. I declare I know of no crime short of actual murder which may not be committed with almost absolute impunity in an ordinary public school. Boys won't tell, won't "sneak," as they say. It is their point of honor. The master's point of honor is to know nothing. The curious result is that whereas the beggar child outside the school is comparatively safe under the bull's-eye of the policeman, the "young gentleman" is precisely in the position of a boy who tumbles into the bear-pit at the zoological gardens. If the bears are good-natured, he is all right. If they are ill-tempered, why he is rather in a fix. Surely it stands to reason that the public schools ought to be policed by some one. There is ample evidence in countless Blue Books, in the minds of countless parents, in the recollection of countless boys now grown into men, that the schools want policing. If the masters are too genteel to do the policing, why not call on the county or the borough to supply a few constables? Surely it is not too much to ask that a public school should be as safe and as innocent as—well, I don't ask for ideal perfection—say street or the park?

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Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Since 1897 says the English Rosary Magazine, more than 2,400 Dominicans have labored in the Philippines. Among them have been 102 martyrs, who have borne noble witness by their blood to the truth of the faith they came to teach.

A very venerable Irish priest has just passed away in the person of the Very Rev. Thomas Bennett, D.D., a member of the Carmelite Order, whose demise at the advanced age of 96, was announced recently. The deceased, whose death occurred at the Carmelite College, Tereure, County Dublin, was considered to be the oldest Catholic priest in Ireland.

Mgr. Beol, Bishop of Vannes, who has been died of typhoid fever, at the age of 73, was after the Bishop of Perigueux, the oldest member of the French Episcopate, having been appointed in 1865. Among his whole career was passed in his native Brittany, where he had a great reputation as a preacher. The Pope sent him the pallium in 1891.

Fathers Coveney, of Galway; Sutherland of Newry, and Walsh, of Cork, Dominicans, and Father Cork-

Trinidad mission will in future be supplied exclusively from the Irish Dominican province, the Very Rev. Father Hickey, provincial, having been appointed visitor by the master general, to whom the missionary fathers are subject. There will now be eight Irish priests in Trinidad.

Queen Victoria has conferred the decoration of the Royal Red Cross upon Sister Mary Elizabeth Joseph, in recognition of her services in tending the sick and wounded.

San Francisco advices of the 27th ult., say the typhoon which swept over the Philippine Islands on the 6th of October was the cause of one of the worst disasters that has been reported from the southern ocean in many years. Thousands of lives were lost, including those of many Europeans, and the damage to property was something appalling. Telegraph advices concerning the calamity have been very meagre. The difficulty of getting news from the islands is great at any time, and owing to the remoteness of some of the provinces visited by the hurricane, full details of the storm did not reach Hong Kong until the first of November. The steamer Gaelic, from the Orient, Saturday, brought letters and papers, which contain accounts of the ravages of the tidal waves and winds. Several fully four hundred Europeans were drowned, and it is estimated that 6,000 natives perished. The typhoon struck the land at the bay of Santa Paula, in the province of Samar. It devastated the entire southern portion of the island, and cut off communication with the rest of the world for two days. On the 15th the hurricane reached Leyte, and struck the capital of Cebu with great fury. In less than a half hour the town was a mass of ruins. The natives were panic-stricken and tried to make their way to clear ground. Four hundred of them were buried beneath the debris of wrecked buildings, and one hundred and twenty-six corpses of Europeans were recovered from the ruins when the native authorities instituted a search for the dead. Reports from the southern coast were received, which claimed that a score of small trading vessels and two Sydney traders were blown away or capsized. The sea at Zamboanga swept inland nearly a mile, destroying property valued at several million dollars, and causing a great number of deaths among the natives.

Washington advices of the 26th, say: No word of the reported refusal by the Canadian government of the proposition of the United States for a modus vivendi to stop the killing of seals while the commission is engaged in arranging other issues between the United States and Canada, has come to the state department, or to the British embassy here. There is no disposition in official quarters to discredit the statement coming from Ottawa to that effect, that it is feared that the end of the negotiations is yet a long way removed. The Canadian alternating proposal referred to in the despatches is believed to be nothing more than a renewal of the original proposal to appoint a joint commission and allow the question of total suspension of sealing to go before it with other matters. This has proved unworkable to the United States government heretofore.

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