

The Charlotteville Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1895.

Vol. XXIV. No. 43

Calendar for October, 1895.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon, 3rd day, 6h 34.9m. p. m.
Last Quarter, 11th day, 10h 21.7m. a. m.
New Moon, 18th day, 1h 57.5m. a. m.
First Quarter, 25th day, 6h 51.5m. a. m.

| Day of Week | Sun | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thur | Fri | Sat | Sun |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 2 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 3 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 4 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | |

NOTICE TO PAY.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for years 1893-94 and '95 are asked to pay their accounts in full before the first day of November next. All accounts remaining unpaid after that date will be placed in a attorney's hands for collection.

J. B. McDONALD & CO.
Ch'town, Sept. 16, 1895.

North British and Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

—OF—

EDINBURGH AND LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1866.

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

TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Business on the most favorable terms.

This Company has been well and favorably known for its prompt payment of losses in this island during the past thirty years.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Agent.

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

Jan. 21, 1893.—ly

JAMES H. REDDIN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

CAMERON BLOCK,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Special attention given to Collections

MONEY TO LOAN.

Dominion Coal Company, Ltd.

The undersigned having been appointed sole selling Agents in the Province of Prince Edward Island for the above Company's mines in Cape Breton, are now prepared to issue orders for Round, Slack and Run of Mines, and will keep a stock of each kind of Coal on hand to supply customers at lowest prices.

PEAKE BROS. & CO., Selling Agent.

Ch'town, May 30.—ly

D. LOW'S WORM SYRUP

DESTROY AND REMOVES WORMS OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS. SWEET AS SYRUP AND CANNOT BE TAKEN BY THE MOST DELICATE CHILD.

Hood's Cured

After Others Failed

Scrofula in the Neck—Bunches All Gone Now.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass."

"Gentlemen—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with scrofula in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines which I tried did not do me any good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck, so sore that I could not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the sores had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared." BLANCHÉ ARWOOD, Sanguerville, Maine.

N. B. If you desire to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced by any other.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

From the Mother Country.

(Interesting items gleaned from exchanges.)

ENGLAND.

The Right Rev. Dr. Mostyn, Vicar-Apostolic of Wales, has issued his first pastoral. The pastoral is published both in English and in Welsh. His Lordship in the closing portion of the letter says: "When we look at the past history of our countrymen, who at one time peopled nearly the whole of England, we find much to be proud of, much to console and encourage us in the work which has been entrusted to us. We see how, in the early days of Christianity, they accepted the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and with what care and fidelity they obeyed His commands. Even in the second century, as narrated by Venerable Bede in the first book of his History, (chap. iv), we learn that, 'Whilist Eleutherius, a holy man, presided over the Roman Church, Lucius, King of the Britons, sent a letter to him, entreating that, by his command, he might be made a Christian. He soon obtained his pious request, and the Britons preserved the Faith, which they had received, uncorrupted and entire, in peace and tranquility until the time of the Emperor Diocletian' (compare 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicles' and 'Book of Llandaff'). At the beginning of the third century we have evidence that the Church was flourishing in this island. Tertullian, writing in Africa, speaks of 'part of the territory of the Britons inaccessible to the Roman arms but subdued to Christ' (Adv. Jud. vii). Again, in the fourth century, we find St. John Chrysostom and St. Jerome, when arguing about the unity of the Church in Britain as a striking example of this unity. History tells us that about the year 400 after Christ the Romans withdrew from Britain, whose inhabitants, being unable to repel the attacks of the northern tribes, were compelled to ask the assistance of the Saxons. But these Saxons soon turned on the Britons themselves and drove them out of the country, the majority taking refuge in Wales and Brittany, in France. In spite of being driven from their country, they still preserved their ancient Faith—in Brittany even to the present day, and in Wales for many centuries after their defeat by the Saxons. It was long after the troublesome times of the sixteenth century, after many years of persecution, that the Welsh being deprived of priests, gave up the faith of their forefathers. For the Church of England, although by law established in their midst, had never succeeded in gaining the affection of the Welsh people. Many are the saints of whom the Welsh may proudly boast amongst whom we might mention St. Dubricius (Dryfrig), first Bishop of Llandaff; St. Tello, his disciple, and St. David, the glorious patron of our country, not forgetting St. Winefrid, the Virgin Martyr of Holywell. Many indeed are the British martyrs who have shed their blood for Christ, especially St. Alban, the protomartyr of Britain, and St. Julius and Aaron, of whom Giraldus Cambrensis remarks that after Alban and Amphibalus, they were honored as the proto-martyrs of Britain. But while we are justly proud that our countrymen received the Faith so early in the Christian era, and adhered to it for so many centuries—while we love to boast of these our saints and martyrs, let us not forget that we must stand true to the same Faith and walk steadfastly in the footsteps of these beloved servants of God. We pray God to bless you, and we exhort you in the words of the Apostle: 'Watch ye stand fast in the Faith, do manfully, and be strengthened. Let all your actions be done in charity.' (1 Cor. XVI. 13.)

IRELAND.

St. Patrick's Church, Belfast, was the scene of an impressive ceremony when the Right Rev. Henry Henry, D. D., was consecrated Bishop of Down and Connor in succession to the late Dr. McAlister. The consecrating prelate was his Eminence Cardinal Logue. The assistant Bishops were the most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath, and the Most Rev. Dr. McGivern, Bishop of Down. The splendid church, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, was filled to overflowing. Full two hundred clergyman occupied seats outside the sanctuary rail, many of them coming from distant parts of Ireland. The remaining parts of the church were occupied by the laity of Belfast, of which there was a most representative gathering. The ceremony was carried out with the impressive solemnity which always characterizes the consecration of a Bishop in the Catholic Church. Most Rev. Dr. Henry, Lord Bishop

SCOTLAND.

On the 25th ult., the annual convention of the Highland Land League was held in Inverness, under the presidency of Mr. J. G. Mackay, County Councillor. Mr. P. A. McHugh, M. P., said the Irishmen and the Highlanders was the same. It was a fight for the land of their fathers, which God had intended for their use, but of which they had been wrongfully plundered by force and fraud (cheers). There was only one possible solution of the land question, whether in Ireland or in the Highlands of Scotland, and that was the restoration of the land of Ireland to the people of Ireland, and the Highlands to the Highlanders (cheers). A resolution suggested a petition should be presented to Parliament praying for an amendment of the Crofters' Act and other land reforms. In his (Mr. McHugh's) opinion petitions on such questions to the present Government would be quite futile. The crofters would be better advised to make petitions alone and go on with their agitation. If it was found necessary to send gunboats and redcoats to collect rents in the Highlands and Islands that fact would excite much more attention than any number of petitions to Parliament. He was happy to recognize that two distinguished countrymen of his—Messrs. Michael Davitt (cheers) and John Ferguson, of Glasgow (cheers) had actively cooperated in the establishment and working of the Highland League.

Rome and England.

At the recent annual conference of the Catholic Truth Society of England, the Rev. Luke Rivington, M. A., read the following paper: The gist of the Pope's Letter to the English people I take to be this: The people of England are disunited in religious matters, and yet we ought all to be as one. There is a centre of unity divinely constituted; England was torn from this centre in the sixteenth century, and our fellow-countrymen now fail to see that this centre is of divine appointment. We have to use every endeavor to bring this truth home to the minds of our religious fellow-countrymen. We have, above all, to pray for this blessed result. But prayer cannot stand alone; it must issue in every kind of endeavor for this desired end. Among the instruments which are to be used there is one on which I am to invite

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

subject is well dealt with, any one who is in earnest will endeavor to get at the book, unless it is an old one and only to be found in such libraries as the British Museum. But now that the Catholic Truth Society has this in its possession, it is carried on in a newspaper. Of course, in such a controversy as that which took place in the Times on Anglican Orders last winter, the case is different, but that would naturally be left to experienced hands, and I am not writing this paper for such. Let me strongly recommend those who feel drawn to engage in newspaper controversy to make a study of the several volumes of the Catholic Truth Society. It is often too late to get them up when the need of using them arises. You must know where to turn for the particular point. They should go through the mill of your own mind if they are to be effective. I am not, however, recommending those who have a distaste for controversy to dampen themselves to enter upon such a course of reading; they may have other and more important work to do.

But besides newspaper correspondence, there are newspaper reports. I believe there is a wide field for work here. Even if a verbatim report is allowed insertion, there is room for vigilance. Reporters nowadays are wonderfully accurate in many cases, but less so in reporting Catholic than other matters. For they do not often understand Catholic terminology, nor the trend of an argument in the Catholic direction. Consequently little important words go astray and the whole of an argument is spoiled. If whenever there is a Catholic affair being transacted in public, some one were on the alert to get a view of the proceedings, a good deal of unfortunate misunderstanding might be avoided. Fancy my astonishment on seeing one morning that at the time of the "Reformation" there was placed in the middle of every church a Communion table one hundred and thirty yards long. Many of my old friends must have thought that since I became a Catholic I had become demented. I really said that the Communion-table was placed in the middle of the churches for one hundred and thirty years. On Sunday last the Bristol press, at least one important paper, made Cardinal Vaughan say from the pulpit, when speaking of our Blessed Lady and our Divine Lord, that "the Mother and Child were even together"—exactly what Protestants are always accusing Catholics of saying. Of course His Eminence did not make Our Lady, a creature, equal to her Divine Son, the Creator—he said that "the Mother and Child were even together." Occasional slips like this do not matter. But I have noticed a great many of late. It seems to point to the advisability of Catholic matters in any particular place paying special personal attention to the exactness of the reports that find their way into the local papers.

But, above all things, there is the difficulty of obtaining good summaries or resumes of what is said by Catholics in public. It is quite an art to draw up a good resume. It consists not in stringing together detached sentences, and so losing all the meaning, but in seizing the salient points of an argument and concentrating what has been said into a few well chosen words. This is not at all the same as an accurate verbatim report. It involves a knowledge of the subject, at least a real appreciation of what has been said. We suffer dreadfully as Catholics in this respect. And I mention it here because, unless we do emphasize the fields of work which are open to the intelligent Catholic, they are liable to be overlooked. It is impossible for speakers, or preachers, or teachers, to supply the resume themselves at all times. One who supplies it for them takes a most helpful part in the work of the Church. There are, I am persuaded, many ladies who, with all the new methods of education, could do much in the same line. They are often quicker to perceive the gist of an argument, and have a facility of expression which makes them very valuable allies in such matters. My great desire, however, in putting before you these few considerations, is not so much to insist on any idiosyncrasies of my own as to emphasize the great fact that a

The Religious Situation in France.

As we announced last week, a consciousness of the gravity of the crisis, now not far distant, when action will have to be taken in regard to the new law by the Superiors of religious orders, is exercising a sobering effect upon many who at first were all for resistance. It seems to be now certain that the various Congregations will not follow the same line of conduct, but, following the advice of His Holiness the Pope, will decide to pay or refuse the new imposts according to the special interests involved in each case. The captain of a vessel or the governor of a town, who, in the moment of defeat fires his powder magazine, may be worthy of praise; but the Church in France is in no such extremity. Combined resistance might certainly bring about a crisis in her history when it would become a question of her existence or non-existence as at present constituted. It might involve the breaking of the Concordat, the suppression of the Budget of Public Worship, besides the other thousand and one consequences that follow on such eventualities. This is acutely realized. In this mood *Le Monde* of September 26 has a leading article in which its readers are counselled to await in calmness the decisions of the religious superiors, and then to set perseveringly to work on the electorate as the base of their operations. Much ignorance prevails among the electors, but upon a multitude of other points as well. The Catholics of France have been eighteen years under the domination of those who make a public profession of their Atheism and of their determination to undermine and destroy the influence of religion in the land. All this, therefore, is to be set before the electors—the composition and spirit of the dominant party, what they aim at and what they have already accomplished. The service of the press is to be more and more enlisted, and the adoption of the system of Conferences, which has done so much to give life and influence to the Socialist party, is earnestly recommended. Candidates for the Chambers are to be questioned, as well as those who aspire to the humbler positions of the municipalities. Of course greater unity of action must at the same time be cultivated, so that, when one portion of the body thus formed is hurt, there may be an instinctive action of the other parts to protect it.—London Tablet.

It must make the bones of Bede and Alcuin rattle with righteous indignation to have the Protestant Bishop Oxe claim that his denomination is the same church as theirs. Why did he not also call it the church of Fisher and Campion, and the Church of the other blessed martyrs of England who were put to death by Henry VIII. and Elizabeth because they would not forsake the faith of their fathers for the new religion. The Church of Bede and Alcuin is the Church of Wiseman, Manning, Newman, Spencer, Dalglairre, Faber and Vaughan.—Catholic Review.

ALL MOTHERS WHO HAVE USED DALMO-TAR SOAP KNOW THAT IT IS THE BEST BABY SOAP for healing the delicate skin of Sore.

Only 25c. Big Cakes.

Babe was troubled with sores on head and legs. I tried "Dalmo-Tar Soap." In a very short time the sores disappeared, skin became smooth and white, and the child got perfectly well.

Wm. H. McCann, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Only 25c. Big Cakes.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

REV. FATHER MERRAN, of Moncton, spent a few days here last week.

D. H. GIBBARD, son of Judge Gibbard, has been nominated as the Government candidate for the House of Commons in Jacques Cartier county.

The attention of those desirous of acquiring a business education is directed to the advertisement of the Prince Edward Island Commercial College in this issue.

At a meeting of the Dominion Cabinet, on Monday, W. B. Search, of Winnipeg, was appointed Deputy Minister of Agriculture in succession to John Lowe, superannuated.

The Canadian High Commissioner in London writes the Department of Agriculture recommending Canadian cider producers to export their product to England, where there is a present shortage.

We would call the particular attention of our readers to the advertisement of McMillan and Hornsby's new book store, to be found in this day's issue. They keep a choice stock and their prices will be found very moderate. Look in on them.

In answer to a violent attack by the London Post on the quality of Canadian horses recently imported into England, Veterinary Hunting, retained by the Department of Agriculture, testifies that the animals are first class in quality and well adapted for work in England. He recommends, however, that no animals younger than five years be sent.

The Guardian reports that a schooner owned by Mr. D. McLean, of Brae, went ashore at that place on Friday and sprang leak and damaged her rudder. At latest accounts she was full of water.

From Summerside papers comes the intelligence that the schooner Julian, of Coogee, N. B., was wrecked at White's Cove, Lot 7, on the same day. She was on her way to Miramichi for a load of oysters and was blown out of her course. The crew were saved.

Rev. NEIL McNEIL, D. D., Bishop of Nipolis and Vicar Apostolic of St. George's, West Newfoundland, received episcopal consecration in St. Ninian's Cathedral, Antigonish, N. S., on Sunday last.

Rev. Bishop Cameron, of Antigonish was consecrated, assisted by Bishop McDonald of Charlottetown, and Bishop Howley of St. John's, Newfoundland. The other prelates in attendance were, His Grace Archbishop O'Brien of Halifax, Bishop Sweeney of St. John, N. B., and Bishop Rogers of Chatham. The sermon was preached by Bishop Howley.

Bishop McNeil is 44 years of age, and was born at Hillsboro, Inverness County, Cape Breton. He made his classical studies at the College of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, and pursued the study of Philosophy and Theology at the Propaganda College, Rome, taking the degree of Ph. D. and D. D. After completing his ecclesiastical studies he spent a year at Lyons in France, studying astronomy and higher mathematics. After his return to his native diocese he was appointed to a professorship in St. Francis Xavier College, of which institution he subsequently became President, and continued so for seven years.

At the time of his appointment to the episcopate, he was parish priest of Deschamps, C. B. He is the first McNeil elevated to the episcopal office, and, so far as known, is the first of the name that was ordained priest, since the reformation at least. Ad multos annos.

Each country here named has contributed its share of bargains and novelties to our magnificent New Stock of Goods. Is it any wonder then that our store is one of the busiest places on P. E. Island? We are just now doing the biggest rushing business in our 21 years history.

BEER BROS.

HERE ARE A FEW OF THE PRICES AT Charlottetown's Popular Store.

FLANNELS:—good grey flannel, easily worth 20c. 16c. Wide superior quality Flannel, worth 33c. 25c. COTTONS:—30,000 yards Dress Print, worth 14c. 6c. 3,000 yds. plaid and checked Shirting, worth 10c. 6c. Plaid Zephyr's and fine Chambrays, worth 15c. 8c. LINDERS:—Ladies' sizes, a great bargain. 18c. HATS:—Ladies' Felt Walking Hats, all colors. 50c.

FURS:—Serviceable Storm Collars, for Ladies, 1.10 Muffs and Capes cheap in proportion. DRESS GOODS:—All wool, well worth 30c. 25c. GLOVES:—Cashmere, for Ladies, very good. 19c. HOSIERY:—Heavy and warm, perfect fitting. 12c. JACKETS:—Heavy and warm, black cloth only. 2.10 BLANKETS:—American Cotton Blankets very warm. 85c.

We have a hundred bargains as good and better than the above. Call and see them NOW. They are worth a visit to town.

BEER BROS.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The surveying steamer Guleant went to Pictou on Saturday morning last, to go on the marine slip preparatory to being laid up for the winter.

J. W. McKAY, Jr., eldest son of the Bonar King, died at San Francisco on Saturday morning last, from the effects of a fall from his horse.

At Yarmouth, N. S., on Wednesday, Isabel Ewan, two-and-a-half years of age, was struck by an electric car, and badly injured that she died soon afterwards.

A young man named Kendrick Lotimer, dropped dead at Fredericton, N. B., a few days ago, while eating his dinner. He had been ill of consumption for some time.

Hon. JUDGE CROSS, who was retired from the court of appeals in 1892, died at Montreal on Thursday last, aged 74. Deceased is said to have been worth \$500,000.

A ferry boat having sixty passengers collided on Friday last near Cairo, Egypt, with a steamer at anchor. The ferry boat overturned and 50 passengers, mostly women were drowned.

The will of the late Hon. Thomas Smith Haveland has been probated. The estate is of the probable value of \$80,000, and goes to his five children in equal shares.—E. Haveland is the sole executor.

His Lordship Bishop McDonald crossed to the mainland on Friday morning, and proceeded to Antigonish where he assisted at the consecration of Bishop McNeil, on Sunday. He returned home last evening.

The sugar refinery at Moncton has closed down temporarily on account of the scarcity of water. The recent rains have only served to increase the supply very slightly, and the refinery requires about 400,000 gallons daily for condensing and other purposes, the drain is a very serious one.

The Halifax Herald reports that, on Thursday last, a bunch of mayflowers was picked on Mount Thom, Dartmouth, and the Examiner says it has received, from Mrs. Ewan McDougall, of this City, two bouquets of strawberry blossoms, picked in the vicinity of Royalty Junction, a few days ago. Good!

Mr. RUFUS HOCKER's daughter, twelve years of age, slipped and fell at the east end crossing here in front of the shunting engine last Wednesday and hurt herself badly. As the engine was quite near and moving in her direction, a fatal accident might have been the result. Mr. John Dickison, however was near and rescued her.—Pioneer.

The westerly gale on Thursday night and Friday last was terrific, accompanied, as it was, by a blizzard of snow. Thursday night is said to have been one of the wildest experienced in these parts, for some time. No doubt considerable damage has been done along the shores. Owing to the storm, the St. Lawrence did not cross to Pictou on Friday.

SOME time ago, says the Lunenburg Progress, while repairing a wire in Newtown, the Lunenburg Gas Co. found it necessary to stretch a rope across the street. Mr. Webster, of the People's Bank, coming in contact with the rope, was thrown from his wheel and had his nose broken. He sued for \$1,000 damages. The case was heard recently at Bridgewater and the jury exonerated the company.

THE Summerside Pioneer says: Mr. Chas. R. Dickie, the enterprising merchant of Muddy Creek, shipped on Thursday morning about 100 tubs of cranberries, which go forward to the English market. This is not the first season that Mr. Dickie has made sale of this excellent fruit in that quarter, but other seasons he delayed shipping until the market was glutted. This fall, by getting them off early, he hopes to get more remunerative prices.

ABOUT 2 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, the steamer Fastnet of Halifax, and the schooner Christy Campbell, of Gloucester, Mass., collided about two miles from Souris. The schooner had her bowsprit and head gear carried away, and the steamer suffered the loss of her bridge and cabin. Captain Churchill, of the Fastnet, who was in the cabin dressing at the time, was pulled outside and badly bruised, about the leg and feet. Both vessels proceeded to Souris, arriving there between six and seven o'clock.

WHILE Lieut. Governor Chapleau of Quebec was being driven from his residence to the city on Friday last, his horses became frightened, and running, overturned the carriage. Witnesses of the accident rushed to the carriage and helped Chapleau out. He was unscathed and was carried into Mr. Wurtel's residence and Dr. Groulx was called. The coachman broke one of his legs, and was driven to the hotel Dieu. Premier Tallon and others were with the carriage when the horses fell rather dazed, but, with the exception of a shaking up, has completely recovered.

MR. EMANUEL McDONALD, twenty-two years of age, only son of Mr. Lauchlin McDonald, of South Lake, died at the Charlottetown Hospital on Thursday night last, of meningitis of the brain. He took ill on board the United States schooner Egge G. Tarr, and was landed from the vessel and entered the hospital on the 4th inst. The best of medical skill and the most tender nursing were unavailing to arrest the progress of the fatal disease. His early demise is a cause of deep regret to his acquaintances and friends, and his parents have our sympathy in their bereavement.

THE work on St. Anthony's Church, Bloomfield, is now finished. The blessing will take place on Sunday October 27th. There will also be a Pontifical High Mass by His Lordship Bishop McDonald, and the sermon will be given by Father Ronald of Rustico. The church is cruciform, and the interior is finished in maple, birch, beech and ash. The woodwork is under the supervision of Dunstan Martin, and the carpenters deserve the greatest credit and praise in having so tastefully and beautifully accomplished their task that now makes St. Anthony's Church rank high among the churches on the island.

Mr. Joseph Molanis, Charlottetown, has also excelled in bringing out with his artistic brush, the natural grain of the different kinds of wood.—Com.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

A SERIOUS fire occurred at Souris East on Saturday evening last, by which Mr. James McCormack lost his barn and its contents, hay, wagons, sleigh harness and farming implements. The fire was caused by the upsetting of a lantern in the hay mow. It was with difficulty the dwelling house and other outbuildings were saved. The loss is between \$800 and \$700, without insurance. Mr. McCormack allowed his policy to elapse a few months ago.

In consequence of the approach of winter, the members of the St. Vincent de Paul conference find their resources altogether inadequate to the calls made upon them by the poor. Consequently they have decided to inaugurate a series of entertainments, similar to those which proved so successful, and were so liberally patronized last winter. The best talent available will be secured, and those who attend may expect to enjoy themselves, while, at the same time, they will be assisting a most worthy object. The first entertainment will be held in St. Patrick's Hall, on Monday evening next, 28th inst.

CHTOWN PRICES, OCT. 22. Beef (quarter) per lb. \$0.08 to \$0.07 Beef (small) per lb. 0.06 to 0.12 Butter, (fresh) 0.19 to 0.21 Butter (old) 0.17 to 0.18 Celer, per bunch 0.06 to 0.07 Chickens 0.35 to 0.00 Cabbages, per head 0.20 to 0.30 Carrots 0.25 to 0.30 Calf skins (trimmed) 0.07 to 0.00 Eggs, per pair38 to .09 Flour, per cwt. 1.90 to 2.00 Hops, per pair 0.35 to 0.45 Hay, per 100 lbs.15 to .16 Hide, per 100 lbs.27 to .30 Potatoes 0.20 to 0.22 Sheep pelts 0.35 to 0.40 Straw (per load) 1.50 to 2.00 Turnips 0.14 to 0.15

On the last cargo of live stock from Australia to England, there was a loss of \$20,000. Ten per cent. of the cattle and sixteen per cent. of the sheep died on the way.

The marine department, Ottawa, has been notified that Sable Island has been ravaged by locusts. The government has been requisitioned to send fifty tons of hay for horses and cats.

Robert J. proved himself the best of the four starters in the free-for-all race at Lexington, Ky., on Friday last, and vanquished the two star performers, John R. Gentry and Joe Patchen, quite handsly. His strong cat rival for first honors was the New England gelding, Frank Agan. Best time 2:05.

The dominion government thinks it is about time that steps should be taken by Newfoundland to repress the piratical outrages of the fishermen near the Straits of Belle Isle, accordingly an order in council has been passed asking the government of the island to take prompt action towards preventing these practices in future.

Having secured a lot of Clothing for Men and Boys much below the ordinary value, we are prepared to offer to the buying public special value in

OVERCOATS, Suits, Reefers, Pants & Vests.

Think of it and Rejoice.

Heavy All-wool Pants, usual price \$2.25, our price \$1.65. Overcoats \$2.75, Reefers \$3.00, Vests \$1.00, Heavy Irish Frieze Overcoats \$5.00, usual price \$7.50.

We are bound the people will get their money's worth those hard times.

1,200 Overcoats, Reefers and suits; 1,000 Reefers, 2,000 Suits for Men and Boys, Ladies' Mantles—400 Mantles to select from.

You may as well trade at Prowse Bros as not. When you can save money you may as well trade with the Farmers Boys

PROWSE BROS. The Wonderful Cheap Men and Farmers Boys

NEW BOOKSTORE! JUST OPENED, A FULL LINE OF Books, Stationery & Fancy Goods.

School Books and School Supplies always on hand.

McMILLAN & HORNSBY, Watson's Old Stand, Opposite Prowse Bros.

Special discount to the trade. Mail orders post-paid.

October 23, 1895.

Notice to Debtors. All persons indebted to the Subscriber for Veterinary Services are requested to pay before the first day of November next, as after that date all amounts remaining due will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. Payments may be made in Charlottetown at Mr. Bernard Callaghan's, Dorchester Street. JAMES PENDERGAST. Hope River, Oct. 23, 1895—11

THE ART OF CURING SCINTIC RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA PAINS IN BACK OR SIDE FOR ANY MUSCULAR PAINS LIES IN USING MENTHOL PLASTER

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

A SERIOUS fire occurred at Souris East on Saturday evening last, by which Mr. James McCormack lost his barn and its contents, hay, wagons, sleigh harness and farming implements. The fire was caused by the upsetting of a lantern in the hay mow. It was with difficulty the dwelling house and other outbuildings were saved. The loss is between \$800 and \$700, without insurance. Mr. McCormack allowed his policy to elapse a few months ago.

In consequence of the approach of winter, the members of the St. Vincent de Paul conference find their resources altogether inadequate to the calls made upon them by the poor. Consequently they have decided to inaugurate a series of entertainments, similar to those which proved so successful, and were so liberally patronized last winter. The best talent available will be secured, and those who attend may expect to enjoy themselves, while, at the same time, they will be assisting a most worthy object. The first entertainment will be held in St. Patrick's Hall, on Monday evening next, 28th inst.

CHTOWN PRICES, OCT. 22. Beef (quarter) per lb. \$0.08 to \$0.07 Beef (small) per lb. 0.06 to 0.12 Butter, (fresh) 0.19 to 0.21 Butter (old) 0.17 to 0.18 Celer, per bunch 0.06 to 0.07 Chickens 0.35 to 0.00 Cabbages, per head 0.20 to 0.30 Carrots 0.25 to 0.30 Calf skins (trimmed) 0.07 to 0.00 Eggs, per pair38 to .09 Flour, per cwt. 1.90 to 2.00 Hops, per pair 0.35 to 0.45 Hay, per 100 lbs.15 to .16 Hide, per 100 lbs.27 to .30 Potatoes 0.20 to 0.22 Sheep pelts 0.35 to 0.40 Straw (per load) 1.50 to 2.00 Turnips 0.14 to 0.15

On the last cargo of live stock from Australia to England, there was a loss of \$20,000. Ten per cent. of the cattle and sixteen per cent. of the sheep died on the way.

The marine department, Ottawa, has been notified that Sable Island has been ravaged by locusts. The government has been requisitioned to send fifty tons of hay for horses and cats.

Robert J. proved himself the best of the four starters in the free-for-all race at Lexington, Ky., on Friday last, and vanquished the two star performers, John R. Gentry and Joe Patchen, quite handsly. His strong cat rival for first honors was the New England gelding, Frank Agan. Best time 2:05.

The dominion government thinks it is about time that steps should be taken by Newfoundland to repress the piratical outrages of the fishermen near the Straits of Belle Isle, accordingly an order in council has been passed asking the government of the island to take prompt action towards preventing these practices in future.

Having secured a lot of Clothing for Men and Boys much below the ordinary value, we are prepared to offer to the buying public special value in

OVERCOATS, Suits, Reefers, Pants & Vests.

Think of it and Rejoice.

Heavy All-wool Pants, usual price \$2.25, our price \$1.65. Overcoats \$2.75, Reefers \$3.00, Vests \$1.00, Heavy Irish Frieze Overcoats \$5.00, usual price \$7.50.

We are bound the people will get their money's worth those hard times.

1,200 Overcoats, Reefers and suits; 1,000 Reefers, 2,000 Suits for Men and Boys, Ladies' Mantles—400 Mantles to select from.

You may as well trade at Prowse Bros as not. When you can save money you may as well trade with the Farmers Boys

PROWSE BROS. The Wonderful Cheap Men and Farmers Boys

NEW BOOKSTORE! JUST OPENED, A FULL LINE OF Books, Stationery & Fancy Goods.

School Books and School Supplies always on hand.

McMILLAN & HORNSBY, Watson's Old Stand, Opposite Prowse Bros.

Special discount to the trade. Mail orders post-paid.

October 23, 1895.

Notice to Debtors. All persons indebted to the Subscriber for Veterinary Services are requested to pay before the first day of November next, as after that date all amounts remaining due will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. Payments may be made in Charlottetown at Mr. Bernard Callaghan's, Dorchester Street. JAMES PENDERGAST. Hope River, Oct. 23, 1895—11

THE ART OF CURING SCINTIC RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA PAINS IN BACK OR SIDE FOR ANY MUSCULAR PAINS LIES IN USING MENTHOL PLASTER

We Want Your Cash WE WANT YOUR TRADE

And we particularly want you to call and look over

WEEKS'

IMMENSE NEW STOCK OF Mantles and Jackets, High Class Furs, Dress Goods and Cashmeres, Fashionable Millinery,

Selected by our buyer in England, Ireland and Scotland during the past seven weeks.

New Jackets, New Jackets, New Jackets, The very newest and heavy cloth and prettily trimmed.

Our 2.40 Jackets are worth 3.25 Our 3.70 " " 4.75 Our 4.25 " " 5.50

FURS! FURS! FURS! The leading High Class Fur House in Charlottetown, 12 large cases already opened.

CAPES, ALL LENGTHS, ALL KINDS, MUFFS, ALL KINDS, ALL QUALITIES COLLARS, RUFFS, JACKETS.

Best 50 cent Black Cashmere, worth 75 cents. Best 50 cent Ulster Skirts, " 75 cents. Best Black Cravenette, 60 inches wide for 1.00, sold everywhere, 1.45.

Call and see us, we will treat you well.

W. A. WEEKS & CO., Wholesale and Retail.

CLOTHING! Clothing! Clothing!

Having secured a lot of Clothing for Men and Boys much below the ordinary value, we are prepared to offer to the buying public special value in

OVERCOATS, Suits, Reefers, Pants & Vests.

Think of it and Rejoice.

Heavy All-wool Pants, usual price \$2.25, our price \$1.65. Overcoats \$2.75, Reefers \$3.00, Vests \$1.00, Heavy Irish Frieze Overcoats \$5.00, usual price \$7.50.

We are bound the people will get their money's worth those hard times.

1,200 Overcoats, Reefers and suits; 1,000 Reefers, 2,000 Suits for Men and Boys, Ladies' Mantles—400 Mantles to select from.

You may as well trade at Prowse Bros as not. When you can save money you may as well trade with the Farmers Boys

PROWSE BROS. The Wonderful Cheap Men and Farmers Boys

NEW BOOKSTORE! JUST OPENED, A FULL LINE OF Books, Stationery & Fancy Goods.

School Books and School Supplies always on hand.

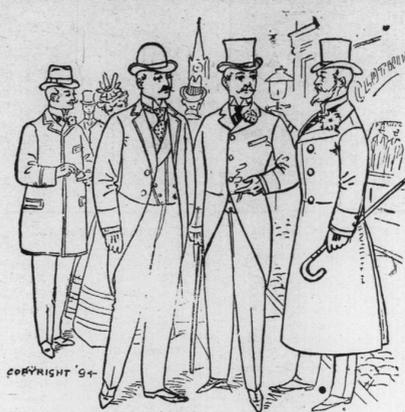
McMILLAN & HORNSBY, Watson's Old Stand, Opposite Prowse Bros.

Special discount to the trade. Mail orders post-paid.

October 23, 1895.

Notice to Debtors. All persons indebted to the Subscriber for Veterinary Services are requested to pay before the first day of November next, as after that date all amounts remaining due will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. Payments may be made in Charlottetown at Mr. Bernard Callaghan's, Dorchester Street. JAMES PENDERGAST. Hope River, Oct. 23, 1895—11

THE ART OF CURING SCINTIC RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA PAINS IN BACK OR SIDE FOR ANY MUSCULAR PAINS LIES IN USING MENTHOL PLASTER



GREAT SALE OF Fall and Winter Clothing.

We are selling Men's Overcoats for \$3.00, Men's Overcoats for \$4.00, Men's Overcoats for \$5.00, Men's Overcoats for \$6.00, Men's Overcoats for \$7.00. These Overcoats are worth 25 cent. more. We have a large stock and must close it out. See our hurricane Ulster for \$5.00, always cheap at \$6.75, our price \$5.00.

Boys Ulsters for \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.00, a genuine bargain.

Men's Reefers, Boys' Reefers, Big Stock at Slaughter Prices. See our Stock before you buy and you will save money.

J. B. McDONALD & Co. Market Square and 132 Queen Street.

Young Men & Women, LEARN SHORTHAND and GOOD WRITING.

By Phonography is so simple as to be readily learned by any one of ordinary capacity, and the public benefits to be derived from it are incalculable.—John Hancock, N. Y.

SUCCESS GUARANTEED, AND TERMS LOW. Address, W. H. CROSKILL, Stenographer.

Charlotte, Oct. 22, 1895.

MCKAY WOOLEN COMPANY

EVER BEEN IN LOVE? WE MEAN

WITH A NICE OVERCOAT, ULSTER, REEFER or SUIT.

If you will come to our store and let us show you our new lines of Overcoats at . . . \$4.50 and 6 50

Our Cheviot Overcoats at 8.00 Our Blue and Brown Meltons at 10.00 Our Blue and Black Reefers at 4.00 Our Frieze Ulsters, from 7.00 to 15.00 Our lines of Boys' Suits, from 1.00 to 4.50 Our lines of Boys' Reefers at 1.50

You will surely fall in love quickly enough. To see them is to admire them. To admire is to desire.

If you want an Overcoat, Suit or Ulster, give us a call.

MCKAY WOOLEN CO. The Bargain Corner.

BLENHEIM SERGE, Tyke Serge, Craven Serge, Bell Warp Serge,

NOW OPENED AT THE LEADING CUSTOM TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

First-Class Cutters and A1 Workmen.

D. A. BRUCE. P. S.—First-Class Coat Makers can always find employment from us.

COLIC
Cholera, Diarrhoea, Malaria, Typhoid, Dysentery and Summer Complaints, Cuts, Burns and Bruises, Bites, Stings, and Sunburn, relieved by **Pain Killer**.

Doz.—One teaspoonful in a half glass of water or milk (verruis if convenient).

IF THE MAN IN THE MOON
LOOKS SICK
WHEN HE SEES YOU
DO!

THE GREAT WORLD
THE GREAT CURE

The most prompt pleasant and perfect cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Pain in the Chest and all Throat, Bronchial and Lung Diseases. The healing anti-consumptive virtues of the Norway Pine are combined in this medicine with Wild Cherry and other potent Herbs and Balsams to form a true specific for all forms of disease originating from colds.

Price 25c. and 50c.

Read this letter to your people at all the Masses the Sunday after its reception. May God's blessing be upon you all, pastors, parents and children, and prosper you in all His Holy ways.

JOHN A. WATTERSON,
Bishop of Columbus.
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 1st, 1895.

The Archbishop of Warsaw.

All who have followed with interest and sympathy the fortunes of the Catholic Church in Russia will remember with respect the name of Monsignor Felinski, the "Confessor" Archbishop of Warsaw, who has just died in the episcopal palace of Cracow, where he had been tenderly nursed through a long illness. It will be remembered that for twenty-five years the Archbishop lived in banishment at Jaroslav in Central Russia. A few years ago he was set at liberty, and was able to take refuge in Austrian Poland, in whose capital, Cracow, he has since enjoyed the hospitality of his Polish compatriots. The Cracow of Cracow, thus writes of his death: "Banishment for a quarter of a century beneath the cold sky of eastern Russia had undermined the physical strength of Archbishop Felinski, but had never broken his spirit or destroyed the ideas of his youth. He returned to his home with the same unshaken confidence in the future of his fatherland with which, as Archbishop, he first crossed the threshold of the Cathedral of Warsaw, or under the escort of gentlemen set off for the solitude of Jaroslav. He never ceased to labor for his country. During the last few years of his life he worked silently but fruitfully among the Ruthenians, confirming them in their Catholic traditions and advocating their closer union with the Polish population. He was a wise, good, noble-hearted priest, full of simplicity in his manner, extremely modest and an enemy to all display. The whole nation will mourn him, and he will ever enjoy a place of honor in the history of the Polish people and the Catholic Church."

King Humbert says: "Rome is intangible." When did it become so, and how, and why? It was not intangible when his father took it from the Pope. It was never intangible before the days of Victor Emmanuel. As Cardinal Manning wrote: "Some five and forty Popes before now have either never set foot in Rome or have been driven out of it. Nine times they have been driven out by Roman factions, times without number by invaders. Nine times the city of Rome has been held by usurpers. Twice it has been nearly destroyed and once so utterly desolate that for forty days, we are told nothing human breathed in it and no cry was heard but of the fowls on the Avenue." So the city has been touched and taken a number of times. And it will be tangible at least once more!



A Common Affliction
Permanently Cured by Taking
AYER'S Sarsaparilla

A CAB-DRIVER'S STORY.
"I was afflicted for eight years with Salt Rheum. During that time, I tried a great many medicines, but none gave me any relief. I was at last advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I purchased six bottles, and used them according to directions. I yielded to temptation, bought the six bottles, and took the contents of three of these bottles without realizing any direct benefit. Before I had finished the fourth bottle, my hands were as

Free from Eruptions
as ever they were. My business, which is that of a cab-driver, requires me to be clean and neat, and without eruptions, without sores, and the trouble has never returned."—THOMAS A. JOHNS, Stratford, Ont.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Admitted at the World's Fair.
Ayer's Pills Cleanse the Bowels.

Local and Special News.

MINARD'S HONEY BALSAM, once tried, always used.

I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Roy, Wm. Brown.
I was cured of a bad case of carache by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Mrs. S. Kauback.
I was cured of sensitive lungs by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Mrs. S. Masters.

A youth who was teaching the dumb. To read and to write and to count. Fell into disgrace. And lost a good place. By being too fond of his ramb.

MINARD'S HONEY BALSAM is a sure cure.

Biliousness and Liver Complaint, Headache, are cured by Burdock Pills.

Cashier—I wish to marry your daughter. May I have her? Prop.—(Who has been examining the books?) Well, I suppose I may as well give my consent; I want to keep the money in the family.

JOB LOT

Men's & Boys' Long Boots

Left over from last year. Way down prices. Come and see them. We want the money, and this lot must be sold.

GOFF BROTHERS

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, A Farm containing 230 acres of land, convenient to Wisner's Mills, Lot 48. 80 acres are cleared, and the remainder is covered with wood and tall grass. There is a good barn on the premises. Terms easy. Apply to

ENRAS A. McDONALD,
Barrister, Ch' town, or to
JAMES WISNER,
Wisner's Mills, Lot 48.
Oct. 16, 1895.—lf.

Never Mind

What other people say,
We say that the

CITY HARDWARE STORE

is on the top for Good Goods at right prices.

**Jewel Stoves,
General Hardware,
Lobster Packers Supplies**

Carriage Builders, Painters, House Builders, Farmers and others, will find us right here every time.

R. B. NORTON & CO.

A GREAT CLOTHING SALE.

Clearing Out Our Clothing Sale

At a Great Bargain.

WHEN WE SAY WE SELL CHEAP WE MEAN IT.

500 Suits Men's Clothing, \$2 and \$2.50 less than regular prices.
250 Suits, \$2.00 and \$2.25 less than regular price.
500 Boys Suits, \$1 and up.
500 Boys Suits, 85c, and up.
1000 yds. Island and Moncton Mills Tweed, which we will exchange for wool.

Wool we Want, Wool we Want!

If you want bargains come to the Great Clothing Centre, we are head quarters, sure. No mistake if you trade with the Farmers Boys.

PROWE BROS.

The Wonderful Cheap Men.

MACHINE REPAIRS,

Sections, Knives, Rivets, etc.

Also, New Model Buckeye Mowers, Easy-dump Ethica Rake, Potato Scafflers, Hay Carriers, etc.

D. W. FINLAYSON,

H. T. LEPAGE'S OLD STAND.
Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 17, 1895.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

As we intimated some weeks ago our intention of removing to our present Store, NEXT DOOR TO J. D. McLEOD & CO'S, GROCERS, we have removed, and are now ready for business again. Our present quarters are exceedingly comfortable for our business, and we feel the change has been a good one. We have spared no pains to make our store as inviting as possible, and as our friends have stood by us in the years gone by, we hope we can reasonably expect their patronage in the future. Call in and see us at your earliest convenience.

JOHN T. MCKENZIE,

Star Merchant Tailor.

A TOUCH OF NATURE.

By MARGARET VANDERBILT.

It was out on the western frontier, The miners, rugged and brown, We gathered about the post, The circus had come to town. The great tent shone in the darkness, Like a wonderful palace of light, And rough men crowded the entrance— Shows didn't come every night.

Not a woman's face among them; Many a face that was bad, And some that were only vacant, And some that were very sad, And behind a canvas curtain, In a corner of the place, The clown with chalk and vermilion, Was making up his face.

A weary looking woman, With a smile that still was sweet, Sewed on a little garment, With a candle at her feet, Pantalon stood ready and waiting; It was time for going on; But the clown in vain searched wildly, The "property baby" was gone.

He murmured impatiently bustling, "It's strange that I cannot find it; Tears, I've hunted in every corner; It must have been left behind!" The miners were stamping and shouting, They were not very patient men, The clown bent over the cradle— "I must take you, little Ben!"

The mother started and shivered, But trouble and want were near; She lifted her baby gently: "You'll be very careful, dear!" "Careful! You foolish darling!" How tenderly it was said— With a smile that shone through chalk and paint, "I love each hair of his head!"

The noise rose into an uproar, Misrule for the time was king; The clown with a foolish chuckle, Rolled into the ring. But, with a squeak and a flourish, The fiddles ceased their tune, "You'll hold him as if he were made of glass!" Said the clown to Pantalon.

The joyful fiddler nodded, "I've a couple myself," he said; "I know how to handle 'em, bless you, Old fellow, go ahead!" The fun grew fast and furious, And not one of all the crowd Had guessed that the baby was alive, "When he suddenly laughed aloud, Oh, that baby laugh, it was echoed From the benches with a ring, And the roughest customer there sprang up

With "Boys, let's see the thing!" The ring was jammed in a minute, Not a man that did not strive, For "a shot of holding the baby," The baby that was "killing."

He was throne by kneeling suitors In the midst of the dusty ring, And he held his court right royally, The fair little baby king, Till one of the shouting courtiers, A man with a bold, hard face, The talk for miles of the country, And terror of the place, Raised the little king to his shoulders, And chuckled "look at that!" As the chubby fingers clutched his hair, Then, "Boys, hand round the hat!"

There never was such a haul Of silver and gold and notes; People are not always penitents, Because they're never weak.

And then "three cheers for the baby!" I tell you those cheers were meant; And the way in which they were given Was enough to raise the tent, And then there was sudden silence, When a gruff old miser said: "Come, boys, enough of this rumpus! It's time it was put to bed."

So, looking a little sheepish, But with faces strangely bright, The audience, somewhat lingering, Flocked out into the night. And the bold-faced leader chuckled; "Ye wasn't a bit afraid!" He's as game as he's good looking— Boys, that is a show that paid!

Catholic Schools.

DEAR BROTHERS OF THE CLERGY, AND DEAR CHILDREN OF THE LADY,

As the time for the re-opening of the schools is now at hand, we wish the reverend pastors, who have parish schools, to exhorted parents to send their children to them. We trust that our parochial schools, and academies will all be well attended and zealously supported. Let parents co-operate cheerfully and generously with pastors and teachers in making the schools successful, not only in the number of pupils that attend, but also in the work accomplished. Pastors will do their part by their personal visitation and encouragement of the schools and by their efforts to improve the tone and elevate the standard of their year by year; and parents will help not only by sending their children regularly, but also by seeing that they are diligent and well-behaved at home, and respectful and obedient at school. Besides the honor and glory of God, pastors and other teachers have nothing at heart but the best interests of children and the work of education; and fathers and mothers should appreciate this and earnestly co-operate with them in securing as much good as possible to their offspring, and thus indirectly also to themselves; for the children's good is the good of parents too.

Education is not the work of teachers alone, but the combined work of parents, pupils and teachers. It is three-fold, not only on the part of those who are to be engaged in it, but also on the part of the things which must be done. It consists first, in the sanctification of the soul, and secondly, in the development of the mind, and thirdly, in the promotion of the bodily welfare of children; and if it is to be a thorough work, these three things must go hand in hand and be inseparable both in theory and practice, so that children may have not merely sound minds in sound bodies in the pagan sense, but sound souls in sound bodies in the higher Christian sense. To educate is to draw out, develop, exercise, train and cultivate all the faculties, religious, moral, intellectual and physical, to give as much completeness as possible to the child's whole nature, so that it may know what it ought to know, do what it ought to do, and be what it ought to be, in the sphere of life in which God places it. It is to form children into Christian men and women and prepare them to do their duty in life to those about them, to themselves, the family, society, their country, their Church, and God, and so attain their eternal destiny in the life to come. Formidable as it seems, this is only correct and adequate instruction in Christian education. This is the duty which fathers and mothers owe their children: this is the work which pastors and other teachers must undertake towards those committed to their charge; this is the work which, as the years go on, children themselves are to be taught to engage in more and more intelligently, so that with a better understanding of what is to be done, how it is to be done, what motives it is to be done from, and what end it is to be done for, they may turn religious instruction into spiritual exercises, secular studies, home discipline, school regulations and everything else to greater account in making themselves all that God wishes them to be. If what we have described cannot be attained in its perfection in our parish schools, still it is what is to be aimed at and accomplished, too, as far as circumstances will allow; and that the work may be done more completely, parents should make sacrifices to keep their children at school as long as possible. They should not take their little ones away and thrust them out into the world just when their passions are developing and the battle of life is for them beginning. There is a tendency in some places to withdraw children from the schools as soon as they make their first Communion or receive the Sacrament of Confirmation. Nothing but positive necessity can excuse this; for it is just then that they need the utmost care and watchfulness and a continuance of the wise restraints of wholesome school discipline. It is just then that their mental faculties are expanding and that they are in a condition to profit better by the teachings and training which are given. It is just then that they are entering more perfectly into their Christian life; and if what has been already done is to produce its fruits both in the intellectual and the spiritual order, then especially it is that the sound principles instilled, the lessons given, the good habits begun and the capabilities awakened are to be developed and strengthened by even more constant and careful training than before. If you take a promising young tree, when the buds are swelling or the fruit just forming on its branches, and tear it from its warm and native soil and transplant it to a cold, ungenial place, you need not expect the fruit to ripen. And so, in a measure, may it be with children who are thrust out into the world before their time and exposed to its dangers and temptations before they are strong enough to withstand them.

While the secular branches are as effectively taught in our parochial schools as they are in others of like grades, and while they are to be attended with the utmost care, yet the most important duty of pastors, teachers and parents is to indoctrinate the minds of the young with moral and religious principles and train them to religious practices; for "what

will it profit a man, if he gain the whole world and suffer the loss of his own soul?" Now, it is in her schools that the Church finds an effective means of success in her great mission to the rising generation. Fathers and mothers do not always give a sufficient religious education to their children at home. Many and beautiful exceptions there are, of course. Some parents, with the best of will, plead want of time, material occupations, business, household cares, as an excuse for not doing as much as they would like. Others, no matter how willing, are not competent to give the instructions necessary, while others still are careless and neglectful of their charge. In these and such like cases the Church has the right and duty to supply the deficiency of parents, and parents should be glad to take advantage of the means and opportunities afforded by the Church. But our schools are not merely for those whose parents from whatever cause do not give them sufficient religious instruction at home, but they are intended to be supplementary to even the best home education. Pastors, it is sometimes said, can give religious instruction to the children on Sundays, and therefore parents need not care particularly what school their children go to during the week. But one hour on Sunday is not enough. It does not give them time and room to mould the religious character and direct the religious life and conduct of the child and imbue its education with that Christian influence which should animate it as the soul does the body and be felt continually. Religion is the very life and salt of the soul, and the vitality of home or school education to separate religion from it as it would be to the vitality of the child to make it eat saltless, tasteless food all the week and force it to eat a pint of salt on Sunday by way of seasoning. "What God hath joined together let not man put asunder," and God has joined religion and education together; and wherever we have the blessing of the two together we should not wish to tear them violently apart. Indeed, the objections sometimes ignorantly urged against our system wrongly suppose that education and religion are only separate parts of the training of the young, and that, as mere parts, it is enough if each holds its distinct and separate place and has its own time and hour, and that the child may be in its turn and time with other exercises. But this is a very narrow view of education and religion. Religion is not a mere study or exercise for a certain time or place. It is a faith and law and practice which ought to permeate the whole of life, and blessed indeed are children, when religious teachings, impressions and observations penetrate all branches of their education and instruction, not merely as parts among other parts, but as the soul and spirit diffused through the whole system. Religion in education does not merely run parallel to the course of secular studies, but like a vitalizing sap it should enter into and pervade every fibre of them. The pagan writers studied to illustrate the necessity of a divine revelation and reforming religion. The history of the world is the history of God's dealings with mankind, of His Providence, His mercy, His justice and His Church.

The heroes of Christianity and Christian art and literature are not ignored, but are brought distinctly before the young learner for his admiration and imitation. Human science is shown to have intimate, friendly relations with divine truth. Philosophy, whether metaphysical or moral, is the handmaid of religion. The teachings of reason and tradition in regard to man's origin, nature and destiny, and the lessons of natural philosophy are all interwoven with religion. Our moral philosophy and our theology, whether moral or doctrinal, and whether taught out of the little pathosisms placed in the hands of children, or out of the larger books of more advanced pupils in our higher schools, lay down the fundamental principles of law, government and social order. They teach what we are to do in order to be saved. They prescribe and enforce all the virtues and all the duties of man to himself, his family, his neighbor, his country, his Church and his God; they foster and preserve the spirit of true, unselfish patriotism; they are in harmony with both the old and the new testament; their principles are conservative; they are the foundation of Christian society in every clime under the sun. Now, we need not be too scrupulously active as well in speculative pursuits, to guide us in politics, law and morals, in the liberal professions and in the business of every-day life; and happy should our Catholic parents be when they have the opportunity of giving their children an education sound in all its principles and all its applications. Washington, the father of our country, sounded the note of warning more than a century ago. He said: "Let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Reason and experience both forbid us to expect that natural morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles." Why is it that with all the minor benefits of a system, in which secular instruction is divorced from religion, our trial by jury is falling in to disrepute? The law requires that jurymen shall be intelligent, and our system is supposed to make them so; but it requires much more, that they shall be men of sound, moral principles at least; and will education

without religion make them so? What makes our courts of justice so often a mockery but the lack of the true principles of ethics and religion, which must underlie all law and influence in its administration? With all our intelligence, why is it that politics have grown so vulgar and disreputable that unfortunately in too many cases "the post of honor is now the private station." With our high standard of popular education and the enlightened use of the elective franchise, why is it that bribery and corruption have become so common and bare-faced? Why is it that our literature is growing more infidel in its tone, the press more sensational, the popular views of marriage more profane and sensuous and the social relations more licentious, the idea of responsibility more loose, the notions of a future life more vague, and sentimentalism, emotionalism, humanism and naturalism becoming the ruling ideas of the day? Why is it that infidelity, materialism, indifferentism, irreligion and immorality are on the increase? Because our education and religion do not go hand in hand. If even gross, exterior crimes are not diminishing with the spread of mere secular culture, what shall we say of hidden and more disastrous immorality? And if even with all the checks of religion we are sometimes led astray by the temptations of the world, the flesh and the devil, what would become of us without these restraints? "If such things are done in the green wood, what will be done in the dry." Let us heed then the warning example of the past, though it be with additional expense, let us as Catholics preserve in ourselves and in those under our charge the priceless heirloom of our faith and manifest its effects in our daily lives.

In the work of education our duty is both positive and negative. Something is commanded and something is forbidden. We are bound on the one hand to keep the child under good, moral and religious influence, and on the other we are forbidden to willfully subject them to anything that is irreligious or immoral. Besides drawing out and strengthening the powers of the mind and furnishing them with a stock of useful knowledge as a means of success in this life, we must also give them positive instruction in the doctrines of our holy Church, and positive training in Christian piety and virtue, as a means of attaining the eternal life to come; and we are forbidden to expose them to at least a proximate danger to their faith and morals. Without the cultivation of their moral nature by religious teaching and religious training, our duty will not be done, no matter what amount of other schooling we may give them. Without religious principles and practice all is but a matter without form, mere nature without grace. You should therefore understand and appreciate the importance of education in all its true essentials, and zealously join in the work of keeping the child under good, moral and religious influence, and on the other we are forbidden to willfully subject them to anything that is irreligious or immoral. Besides drawing out and strengthening the powers of the mind and furnishing them with a stock of useful knowledge as a means of success in this life, we must also give them positive instruction in the doctrines of our holy Church, and positive training in Christian piety and virtue, as a means of attaining the eternal life to come; and we are forbidden to expose them to at least a proximate danger to their faith and morals. Without the cultivation of their moral nature by religious teaching and religious training, our duty will not be done, no matter what amount of other schooling we may give them. Without religious principles and practice all is but a matter without form, mere nature without grace. You should therefore understand and appreciate the importance of education in all its true essentials, and zealously join in the work of keeping the child under good, moral and religious influence, and on the other we are forbidden to willfully subject them to anything that is irreligious or immoral. Besides drawing out and strengthening the powers of the mind and furnishing them with a stock of useful knowledge as a means of success in this life, we must also give them positive instruction in the doctrines of our holy Church, and positive training in Christian piety and virtue, as a means of attaining the eternal life to come; and we are forbidden to expose them to at least a proximate danger to their faith and morals. Without the cultivation of their moral nature by religious teaching and religious training, our duty will not be done, no matter what amount of other schooling we may give them. Without religious principles and practice all is but a matter without form, mere nature without grace. You should therefore understand and appreciate the importance of education in all its true essentials, and zealously join in the work of keeping the child under good, moral and religious influence, and on the other we are forbidden to willfully subject them to anything that is irreligious or immoral. Besides drawing out and strengthening the powers of the mind and furnishing them with a stock of useful knowledge as a means of success in this life, we must also give them positive instruction in the doctrines of our holy Church, and positive training in Christian piety and virtue, as a means of attaining the eternal life to come; and we are forbidden to expose them to at least a proximate danger to their faith and morals. Without the cultivation of their moral nature by religious teaching and religious training, our duty will not be done, no matter what amount of other schooling we may give them. Without religious principles and practice all is but a matter without form, mere nature without grace. You should therefore understand and appreciate the importance of education in all its true essentials, and zealously join in the work of keeping the child under good, moral and religious influence, and on the other we are forbidden to willfully subject them to anything that is irreligious or immoral. Besides drawing out and strengthening the powers of the mind and furnishing them with a stock of useful knowledge as a means of success in this life, we must also give them positive instruction in the doctrines of our holy Church, and positive training in Christian piety and virtue, as a means of attaining the eternal life to come; and we are forbidden to expose them to at least a proximate danger to their faith and morals. Without the cultivation of their moral nature by religious teaching and religious training, our duty will not be done, no matter what amount of other schooling we may give them. Without religious principles and practice all is but a matter without form, mere nature without grace. You should therefore understand and appreciate the importance of education in all its true essentials, and zealously join in the work of keeping the child under good, moral and religious influence, and on the other we are forbidden to willfully subject them to anything that is irreligious or immoral. Besides drawing out and strengthening the powers of the mind and furnishing them with a stock of useful knowledge as a means of success in this life, we must also give them positive instruction in the doctrines of our holy Church, and positive training in Christian piety and virtue, as a means of attaining the eternal life to come; and we are forbidden to expose them to at least a proximate danger to their faith and morals. Without the cultivation of their moral nature by religious teaching and religious training, our duty will not be done, no matter what amount of other schooling we may give them. Without religious principles and practice all is but a matter without form, mere nature without grace. You should therefore understand and appreciate the importance of education in all its true essentials, and zealously join in the work of keeping the child under good, moral and religious influence, and on the other we are forbidden to willfully subject them to anything that is irreligious or immoral. Besides drawing out and strengthening the powers of the mind and furnishing them with a stock of useful knowledge as a means of success in this life, we must also give them positive instruction in the doctrines of our holy Church, and positive training in Christian piety and virtue, as a means of attaining the eternal life to come; and we are forbidden to expose them to at least a proximate danger to their faith and morals. Without the cultivation of their moral nature by religious teaching and religious training, our duty will not be done, no matter what amount of other schooling we may give them. Without religious principles and practice all is but a matter without form, mere nature without grace. You should therefore understand and appreciate the importance of education in all its true essentials, and zealously join in the work of keeping the child under good, moral and religious influence, and on the other we are forbidden to willfully subject them to anything that is irreligious or immoral. Besides drawing out and strengthening the powers of the mind and furnishing them with a stock of useful knowledge as a means of success in this life, we must also give them positive instruction in the doctrines of our holy Church, and positive training in Christian piety and virtue, as a means of attaining the eternal life to come; and we are forbidden to expose them to at least a proximate danger to their faith and morals. Without the cultivation of their moral nature by religious teaching and religious training, our duty will not be done, no matter what amount of other schooling we may give them. Without religious principles and practice all is but a matter without form, mere nature without grace. You should therefore understand and appreciate the importance of education in all its true essentials, and zealously join in the work of keeping the child under good, moral and religious influence, and on the other we are forbidden to willfully subject them to anything that is irreligious or immoral. Besides drawing out and strengthening the powers of the mind and furnishing them with a stock of useful knowledge as a means of success in this life, we must also give them positive instruction in the doctrines of our holy Church, and positive training in Christian piety and virtue, as a means of attaining the eternal life to come; and we are forbidden to expose them to at least a proximate danger to their faith and morals. Without the cultivation of their moral nature by religious teaching and religious training, our duty will not be done, no matter what amount of other schooling we may give them. Without religious principles and practice all is but a matter without form, mere nature without grace. You should therefore understand and appreciate the importance of education in all its true essentials, and zealously join in the work of keeping the child under good, moral and religious influence, and on the other we are forbidden to willfully subject them to anything that is irreligious or immoral. Besides drawing out and strengthening the powers of the mind and furnishing them with a stock of useful knowledge as a means of success in this life, we must also give them positive instruction in the doctrines of our holy Church, and positive training in Christian piety and virtue, as a means of attaining the eternal life to come; and we are forbidden to expose them to at least a proximate danger to their faith and morals. Without the cultivation of their moral nature by religious teaching and religious training, our duty will not be done, no matter what amount of other schooling we may give them. Without religious principles and practice all is but a matter without form, mere nature without grace. You should therefore understand and appreciate the importance of education in all its true essentials, and zealously join in the work of keeping the child under good, moral and religious influence, and on the other we are forbidden to willfully subject them to anything that is irreligious or immoral. Besides drawing out and strengthening the powers of the mind and furnishing them with a stock of useful knowledge as a means of success in this life, we must also give them positive instruction in the doctrines of our holy Church, and positive training in Christian piety and virtue, as a means of attaining the eternal life to come; and we are forbidden to expose them to at least a proximate danger to their faith and morals. Without the cultivation of their moral nature by religious teaching and religious training, our duty will not be done, no matter what amount of other schooling we may give them. Without religious principles and practice all is but a matter without form, mere nature without grace. You should therefore understand and appreciate the importance of education in all its true essentials, and zealously join in the work of keeping the child under good, moral and religious influence, and on the other we are forbidden to willfully subject them to anything that is irreligious or immoral. Besides drawing out and strengthening the powers of the mind and furnishing them with a stock of useful knowledge as a means of success in this life, we must also give them positive instruction in the doctrines of our holy Church, and positive training in Christian piety and virtue, as a means of attaining the eternal life to come; and we are forbidden to expose them to at least a proximate danger to their faith and morals. Without the cultivation of their moral nature by religious teaching and religious training, our duty will not be done, no matter what amount of other schooling we may give them. Without religious principles and practice all is but a matter without form, mere nature without grace. You should therefore understand and appreciate the importance of education in all its true essentials, and zealously join in the work of keeping the child under good, moral and religious influence, and on the other we are forbidden to willfully subject them to anything that is irreligious or immoral. Besides drawing out and strengthening the powers of the mind and furnishing them with a stock of useful knowledge as a means of success in this life, we must also give them positive instruction in the doctrines of our holy Church, and positive training in Christian piety and virtue, as a means of attaining the eternal life to come; and we are forbidden to expose them to at least a proximate danger to their faith and morals. Without the cultivation of their moral nature by religious teaching and religious training, our duty will not be done, no matter what amount of other schooling we may give them. Without religious principles and practice all is but a matter without form, mere nature without grace. You should therefore understand and appreciate the importance of education in all its true essentials, and zealously join in the work of keeping the child under good, moral and religious influence, and on the other we are forbidden to willfully subject them to anything that is irreligious or immoral. Besides drawing out and strengthening the powers of the mind and furnishing them with a stock of useful knowledge as a means of success in this life, we must also give them positive instruction in the doctrines of our holy Church, and positive training in Christian piety and virtue, as a means of attaining the eternal life to come; and we are forbidden to expose them to at least a proximate danger to their faith and morals. Without the cultivation of their moral nature by religious teaching and religious training, our duty will not be done, no matter what amount of other schooling we may give them. Without religious principles and practice all is but a matter without form, mere nature without grace. You should therefore understand and appreciate the importance of education in all its true essentials, and zealously join in the work of keeping the child under good, moral and religious influence, and on the other we are forbidden to willfully subject them to anything that is irreligious or immoral. Besides drawing out and strengthening the powers of the mind and furnishing them with a stock of useful knowledge as a means of success in this life, we must also give them positive instruction in the doctrines of our holy Church, and positive training in Christian piety and virtue, as a means of attaining the eternal life to come; and we are forbidden to expose them to at least a proximate danger to their faith and morals. Without the cultivation of their moral nature by religious teaching and religious training, our duty will not be done, no matter what amount of other schooling we may give them. Without religious principles and practice all is but a matter without form, mere nature without grace. You should therefore understand and appreciate the importance of education in all its true essentials, and zealously join in the work of keeping the child under good, moral and religious influence, and on the other we are forbidden to willfully subject them to anything that is irreligious or immoral. Besides drawing out and strengthening the powers of the mind and furnishing them with a stock of useful knowledge as a means of success in this life, we must also give them positive instruction in the doctrines of our holy Church, and positive training in Christian piety and virtue, as a means of attaining the eternal life to come; and we are forbidden to expose them to at least a proximate danger to their faith and morals. Without the cultivation of their moral nature by religious teaching and religious training, our duty will not be done, no matter what amount of other schooling we may give them. Without religious principles and practice all is but a matter without form, mere nature without grace. You should therefore understand and appreciate the importance of education in all its true essentials, and zealously join in the work of keeping the child under good, moral and religious influence, and on the other we are forbidden to willfully subject them to anything that is irreligious or immoral. Besides drawing out and strengthening the powers of the mind and furnishing them with a stock of useful knowledge as a means of success in this life, we must also give them positive instruction in the doctrines of our holy Church, and positive training in Christian piety and virtue, as a means of attaining the eternal life to come; and we are forbidden to expose them to at least a proximate danger to their faith and morals. Without the cultivation of their moral nature by religious teaching and religious training, our duty will not be done, no matter what amount of other schooling we may give them. Without religious principles and practice all is but a matter without form, mere nature without grace. You should therefore understand and appreciate the importance of education in all its true essentials, and zealously join in the work of keeping the child under good, moral and religious influence, and on the other we are forbidden to willfully subject them to anything that is irreligious or immoral. Besides drawing out and strengthening the powers of the mind and furnishing them with a stock of useful knowledge as a means of success in this life, we must also give them positive instruction in the doctrines of our holy Church, and positive training in Christian piety and virtue, as a means of attaining the eternal life to come; and we are forbidden to expose them to at least a proximate danger to their faith and morals. Without the cultivation of their moral nature by religious teaching and religious training, our duty will not be done, no matter what amount of other schooling we may give them. Without religious principles and practice all is but a matter without form, mere nature without grace. You should therefore understand and appreciate the importance of education in all its true essentials, and zealously join in the work of keeping the child under good, moral and religious influence, and on the other we are forbidden to willfully subject them to anything that is irreligious or immoral. Besides drawing out and strengthening the powers of the mind and furnishing them with a stock of useful knowledge as a means of success in this life, we must also give them positive instruction in the doctrines of our holy Church, and positive training in Christian piety and virtue, as a means of attaining the eternal life to come; and we are forbidden to expose them to at least a proximate danger to their faith and morals. Without the cultivation of their moral nature by religious teaching and religious training, our duty will not be done, no matter what amount of other schooling we may give them. Without religious principles and practice all is but a matter without form, mere nature without grace. You should therefore understand and appreciate the importance of education in all its true essentials, and zealously join in the work of keeping the child under good, moral and religious influence, and on the other we are forbidden to willfully subject them to anything that is irreligious or immoral. Besides drawing out and strengthening the powers of the mind and furnishing them with a stock of useful knowledge as a means of success in this life, we must also give them positive instruction in the doctrines of our holy Church, and positive training in Christian piety and virtue, as a means of attaining the eternal life to come; and we are forbidden to expose them to at least a proximate danger to their faith and morals. Without the cultivation of their moral nature by religious teaching and religious training, our duty will not be done, no matter what amount of other schooling we may give them. Without religious principles and practice all is but a matter without form, mere nature without grace. You should therefore understand and appreciate the importance of education in all its true essentials, and zealously join in the work of keeping the child under good, moral and religious influence, and on the other we are forbidden to willfully subject them to anything that is irreligious or immoral. Besides drawing out and strengthening the powers of the mind and furnishing them with a stock of useful knowledge as a means of success in this life, we must also give them positive instruction in the doctrines of our holy Church, and positive training in Christian piety and virtue, as a means of attaining the eternal life to come; and we are forbidden to expose them to at least a proximate danger to their faith and morals. Without the cultivation of their moral nature by religious teaching and religious training, our duty will not be done, no matter what amount of other schooling we may give them. Without religious principles and practice all is but a matter without form, mere nature without grace. You should therefore understand and appreciate the importance of education in all its true essentials, and zealously join in the work of keeping the child under good, moral and religious influence, and on the other we are forbidden to willfully subject them to anything that is irreligious or immoral. Besides drawing out and strengthening the powers of the mind and furnishing them with a stock of useful knowledge as a means of success in this life, we must also give them positive instruction in the doctrines of our holy Church, and positive training in Christian piety and virtue, as a means of attaining the eternal life to come; and we are forbidden to expose them to at least a proximate danger to their faith and morals. Without the cultivation of their moral nature by religious teaching and religious training, our duty will not be done, no matter what amount of other schooling we may give them. Without religious principles and practice all is but a matter without form, mere nature without grace. You should therefore understand and appreciate the importance of education in all its true essentials, and zealously join in the work of keeping the child under good, moral and religious influence, and on the other we are forbidden to willfully subject them to anything that is irreligious or immoral. Besides drawing out and strengthening the powers of the mind and furnishing them with a stock of useful knowledge as a means of success in this life, we must also give them positive instruction in the doctrines of our holy Church, and positive training in Christian piety and virtue, as a means of attaining the eternal life to come; and we are forbidden to expose them to at least a proximate danger to their faith and morals. Without the cultivation of their moral nature by religious teaching and religious training, our duty will not be done, no matter what amount of other schooling we may give them. Without religious principles and practice all is but a matter without form, mere nature without grace. You should therefore understand and appreciate the importance of education in all its true essentials, and zealously join in the work of keeping the child under good, moral and religious influence, and on the other we are forbidden to willfully subject them to anything that is irreligious or immoral. Besides drawing out and strengthening the powers of the mind and furnishing them with a stock of useful knowledge as a means of success in this life, we must also give them positive instruction in the doctrines of our holy Church, and positive training in Christian piety and virtue, as a means of attaining the eternal life to come; and we are forbidden to expose them to at least a proximate danger to their faith and morals. Without the cultivation of their moral nature by religious teaching and religious training, our duty will not be done, no matter what amount of other schooling we may give them. Without religious principles and practice all is but a matter without