

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1899.

Vol. XXVIII, No. 11

## Calendar for March, 1899.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Third Quarter, 4th, 11h. 54.2m. p. m.  
New Moon, 11th, 3h. 40.3m. p. m.  
First Quarter, 18th, 11h. 11.3m. p. m.  
Full Moon, 27th, 2h. 6.9m. a. m.

Day of Week.	Sun	Moon	High Water
Week.	rise	sets	Ch'tn
1 Wednesday	6:30	5:45	10:22
2 Thursday	38	46	11:40
3 Friday	38	47	12:00
4 Saturday	34	49	0:48
5 Sunday	32	50	1:53
6 Monday	30	52	2:50
7 Tuesday	28	53	3:38
8 Wednesday	26	54	4:18
9 Thursday	24	56	4:52
10 Friday	22	57	5:21
11 Saturday	20	58	6:15
12 Sunday	18	6	7:08
13 Monday	16	1	7:56
14 Tuesday	14	3	8:46
15 Wednesday	12	4	9:37
16 Thursday	11	5	10:28
17 Friday	9	6	11:19
18 Saturday	8	7	12:10
19 Sunday	5	9	1:03
20 Monday	3	11	1:57
21 Tuesday	1	12	2:50
22 Wednesday	5:59	13	3:41
23 Thursday	5:57	16	4:30
24 Friday	5:54	18	5:28
25 Saturday	5:51	19	6:20
26 Sunday	5:48	21	7:10
27 Monday	4:45	23	7:40
28 Tuesday	4:41	25	8:20
29 Wednesday	4:37	26	9:01
30 Thursday	4:34	27	9:42
31 Friday	4:31	28	10:24

## 1899

For the NEW YEAR you will require

## Blank Books

We have a very large stock of  
**Day Books, (long & broad)**  
**Ledgers,**  
**Cash Books,**  
**Journals,**  
**Minute Books,**  
**400,000 Envelopes in Stock.**  
**STAFFORD'S, CARTER'S,**  
**—AND—**  
**UNDERWOOD'S INKS.**

## Geo. Carter & Co.

Importers of Books and Stationery.

If It's Newson's It's Good.

## How About Your Dining Room?

Have you one of those proverbial "groaning tables, or a set of squeaky chairs? If so, you ought to refurbish with

## New Slightly Furniture

The kind we sell. Looks well. Wears well. Costs little.

## John Newson

## CARD.

ANTOINE VINCENT, Architect and Sculptor, Dorchester Street, West, is prepared to execute orders for Monuments and Church-work in Altars, Statuary, Holy Water Fountains, etc. Work done promptly.  
 August 3, 1898-6m

If your sight is bad  
 When walking the street,  
 And you meet an old chum  
 You look at his feet.  
 He thinks he is slighted,  
 For he knows no reason,  
 And he looks not at you,  
 For the rest of the season.

Many have come  
 to us who could  
 not recognize a  
 friend six feet  
 away, and after  
 getting fitted by  
 us with spec-  
 tacles could tell  
 them a cross  
 Queen Square.

## E. W. Taylor,

## OPTICIAN.

## FIRE INSURANCE,

## LIFE INSURANCE.

The Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool,  
 The Sun Fire office of London,  
 The Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn,  
 The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

## JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A. LL. B.

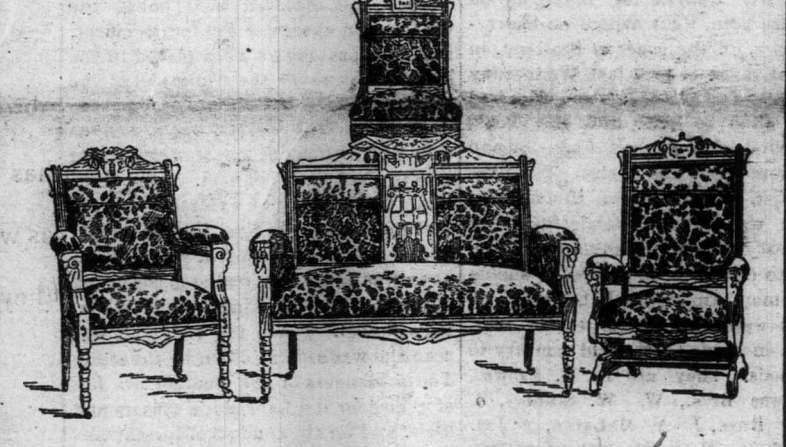
## BARRISTER & ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

## ENEAS A. MACDONALD,

## BOOTS & SHOES

## OLD RELIABLE SHOE STORE

## CHEAPEST and BEST Parlor Suites IN CANADA



Our Own Make.  
**MARK WRIGHT & CO.**  
 HOME MAKERS.

## SPRING OVERCOATINGS.

We have in stock a fine line of Spring Overcoatings,

## Standard and NEW SHADES.

## John MacLeod & Co., SARTORIAL ARTISTS.

D. GORDON. SIXUS McLELLAN.

## High-Class Tailoring — AND — Men's Furnishing Goods

## 1899 Our Tailoring Department,

Under the skillful management of Mr. Sixtus McLellan has been a complete success. We employ the best staff of workmen on P. E. I. We import our cloths from the very best houses.

## Our Furnishing Department

## GORDON & McLELLAN, Men's Outfitters.

Upper Queen St., Ch'town, P. E. I., next to McKay's.

## Items of Interest to Catholic Readers in the Magazines.

[SACRED HEART REVIEW.]

THE PIONEER PHILIPPINE MIS-SIONARIES.  
 From the illustrated paper which the Augustinian Father W. A. Jones contributes to the current Catholic World on "The Religious Orders in the Philippines," we learn that the first missionary to undertake the evangelization of those eastern islands was Father Andrew de Urdantes, O. S. A., who was accompanied to the archipelago by four members of his order. Fr. Urdantes had been a soldier before he took the religious habit, and he was also a man of great learning, especially in cosmography. After his ordination he went as a missionary to Mexico, from which country the Spanish sovereign, who knew his capabilities, recalled him and commissioned him to undertake the evangelization of the Philippines. By royal decree, he went to those islands with the same title which was bestowed upon Las Casas, to wit, protector of the Indians; and he and his companions effected their first landing in the archipelago, on the island of Cebu, April 25, 1565. The magnitude of the field thus opened to them caused these pioneer Augustinians in the Philippines to send word back to Spain for more missionaries, and before the close of the sixteenth century we are told that the Augustinian order alone sent to the islands two hundred and ninety-nine priests. When the Augustinians recognized that the insular missionary work was more than any one order could accomplish, they sent urgent appeals to other communities to come to their assistance. The Franciscans responded in 1577 by sending seventeen friars to the Philippines. Four years later two Jesuits went out; and then the Dominicans followed, in 1587, and thirteen years subsequently the Discalced Augustinians joined the missionaries who were already in the islands. Father Jones makes the significant statement that never before the present time did the Philippines array themselves in hostility against the religious orders. The missionaries and appreciated their good services, which, says the Augustinian, accomplished results that should silence the culmistrators of the orders. For, adds he, "through their agency Spain has done for the Philippines in the work of civilization what England, with her boasted schools, and France with all her boasted enlightenment, have failed to do in India under more congenial surroundings."

## THE MOORISH MALAYS.

Father Jones gives us some interesting information regarding the Moorish Malays (who, when this country takes possession of the Philippines, will constitute another religious denomination, hitherto unrepresented in our statistics, to be added to the one hundred and forty odd ones that already exist here. The Augustinian tells us that it is disputed whether the first Moorish Malays entered the Philippines from India or were islanders converted to Mohammedanism by western traders. They were, in any case, a fierce race. Their descendants, according to all accounts, are such today. "They lived subject to sultans, and were expert seamen. They knew no avocation other than war, by means of which they secured captives to man their galleys, and slaves whom they chiefly utilized in diving for coral and pearl in the bed of the sea." These Moorish Malays had the traditional Mohammedan hatred for Christianity, and they sought to crush it in the Philippines. Then it was that the religious orders inspired the Filipinos to take up arms in defence of their homes, their liberties, their faith and their wives and daughters; and even accompanied the natives to the battlefields, when the Cross and the Crescent met often in deadly combat. If the Moorish Malays are today confined to one island in the Philippines, the credit thereof, Father Jones asserts, belongs to the missionaries, who organized an aggressive crusade against them, whereby the Moors were not only stayed in their ravages, but forced to take refuge in the southern portion of the archipelago, where they ceased to be a menace to the cause of civilization and Christianity. Father Jones concludes his article with the assertion that should this country take the Philippines and extend protection to property and individuals, the withdrawal of the Spanish flag, which gave but questionable support to the misadventures of late years, can not be regarded as a catastrophe for the religious orders in the Philippines.

## MUSIC AS A EDUCATOR.

Those of our readers who are musically gifted will be highly pleased with the article which Marcella Reily contributes to this magazine on the subject of "Music as an Educational Factor." This writer declares that music is at once a recreation, a cultured occupation and a spiritual gymnastic exercise. She recites the importance which the Greeks attached to its study, and she tells us of the wonderful influence which songs have exerted upon the human mind, instilling the courage the chanted hymns gave the Christian martyrs who died for the faith in the Roman amphitheatres, the enthusiasm which soldiers derive from the singing of battle hymns, and St. Augustine's confession that the power of music had much to do with his conversion. The value of music in the schoolroom is dwelt upon, and in the Catholic school the scope of music as an educational factor is pronounced to be broader and deeper than elsewhere, for there "it may be made the most perfect expression of all the Church holds sacred and dear." We may not all agree with this writer when she quotes approvingly Bishop Spalding's expressed doubts if a woman who can not sing and who does not love poetry should ever marry; but we can all appreciate the advantages which the Catholic school has in the splendid sequence of feasts that fill its calendar, and approve the use which our writer would have made of them. "Commemorating in song and story the recurring feasts of the Saints, the Holy Mother and the life of Our Lord Himself," writes she, "the school year affords a constant opportunity to give children a wealth of valuable religious inspiration and feeling through music—beginning with September, when, amidst the gorgeous change of the leaves, occurs the birthday of the Blessed Virgin; October for songs of the angels; November for a beautiful setting of the De Profundis or Miserere of some old master; December, the Nativity; East for the study of a Stabat Mater, and so on down through the year until we come to May, the queen of the months, dedicated to the honor of Learon's Queen." Miss Reily must be a musician herself so eloquently does she plead for good music in the schoolroom. Where, she says, the children should be taught, by the actual singing of good music, "that church music has not for its object the giving of sensuous pleasure, but must be of a character to elevate the heart and mind far above mere earthly enjoyment, leading them by its spirituality and truth to reverent contemplation of the Divine Sacrifice commemorated at the altar." We take it for granted, though, that this lady would not have chosen music the only melody of the Catholic school. In fact, she alludes to other feelings than those of religion, which are capable of being strengthened by music, sentiments of home and country, which are well said to be the bases of the greatest virtues.

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## THE PRIESTS' OWN STORY.

Rev. Ambrose C. Leman, O. P., whose previous articles in defence of the priests in the Philippines have been commented upon in these columns, makes the paper on the same subject which he has in the current Rosary particularly valuable by putting into it the text of the memorial which the Philippine priests addressed to the Spanish government relative to the charges brought against them. This is, so the Rosary says, the first time this memorial has been printed in English. It is quite a lengthy document, addressed particularly to the Spanish colonial minister, and it was drawn up by "the superiors of the congregations of the Augustinians, Franciscans, Recolets, Dominicans and Jesuits."

## "UNITED" ITALY.

Rev. George McDermot, C. S. P., who is one of the most frequent and valuable contributors to this magazine, has a scholarly article in the current issue on "The End of the Century and the Italian Revolution." In the first half of his paper the Priest traces the progress of the Italian revolutionary movement, which he says began with Charles Albert, who had not a drop of Latin blood in him, when he crossed the Ticino in 1845, to aid the revolt in Lombardy, to the present time. The latter portion of the article is devoted to descriptions of Italy and its people in the golden jubilee year of the revolution. Every year, says he in one place, since Italian unity became almost an accomplished fact with its capital at Turin, and entirely that with its capital at Rome, it has presented to the world appalling features. It has not grown rich, notwithstanding the unlimited spoliation of ecclesiastical and other estates of which it has been guilty. Despite the fact that the European nations which, like England, gave aid and encouragement to the revolutionists, point to modern Italy as the triumph of liberty and reason over tyranny and superstition, King Humbert's realm, as Father McDermot points out, is one of the triple alliance of military despots against civilization and the rights of labor. Born of discordant and false ideas, "United" Italy is he says, a portent even in the nineteenth century, one which indicates in no uncertain manner the fate which is inevitably in store for it, and the world only awaits, he adds, "the change which a few years must bring as another proof to those which history gives, that violence and fraud shall have their term soon or late."

## THE CHARGES ANSWERED.

The memorial, as already stated, is a long one. The portions of it that have the greatest interest for Americans, especially American Catholics, are those in which the superiors of the orders deal with the charges brought against the Philippine priests, to wit, the accusation of keeping the people in ignorance, treating them cruelly, and leading irregular and immoral lives. To the first charge the memorial responds thus: "They say we are enemies of education and the diffusion of knowledge; if by education they mean the teaching of doctrines condemned by the Church, we are one with them; but there is no education in the ordinary sense of the term, primary, secondary or superior, in the islands that has not been encouraged by the clergy." Here

## A SPECIMEN PICTURE.

In describing what the so-called national unity has accomplished for Italy, Father McDermot gives us this graphic pen picture of the condition of the old kingdom of the

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE  
 Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

Bourbon, son herit Italy, in the golden jubilee year of the Italian revolution. After declaring that under the Bourbons, southern Italy was, as an authority on the subject has said, a land of plenty and rejoicing, he adds that down there now "there are no longer holidays; the country has been dedicated to the genius of famine. Last January (1895) in the Sicilian province of Girgenti the workmen, with demands for food and labor, set fire to the residence of the mayor. Three thousand men in Canicatti, in the same province, rose against the taxes and demanded work. They broke into the syndicate's residence, took possession of the bureaus and wrecked them amid a scene of indescribable confusion. In Cinisi, in the province of Palermo, the same story is told. In the Marches of Ancona the insurrection took a character of inconceivable violence under the guidance of the socialist, availing themselves of the universal discontent at the price of food. We wonder whether the wretched people thought of the paternal rule of Pius IX., when no house was empty, when childhood lived its happy time, when young women were modest, and mothers honored in the home. Now children look with the vicious lines of crafty age; maid and matron are furies, ragged bacchantes, like the hideous lovers whose words and gestures to the soldiers during the tumults could only be compared to those of a camp trull." And the portraits here drawn of southern Italy were duplicated in other parts of "United" Italy during the golden jubilee year of the revolution, and popular discontent at the universal want and misery made itself heard even in Rome, and cried out in the King's hearing the demand of the Italian people for food and work.

## London's New Minister.

When completed it will be one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices in Europe, says the New Era, of London, speaking of the Westminster Cathedral now in course of erection. Though it will be somewhat hidden by the high mansions let in flats which surround it, its lofty campanile, 232 feet high, will tower over all the buildings in its neighborhood. Westminster in the olden time was a vision of architectural beauty which would have delighted the artistic eye of John Ruskin; but though we cannot in these days hope to see its aesthetic charms restored, the new minister will remind us of the days "when art was still religion" and "splendid fanes were raised by Catholic faith and munificence and adorned by the genius of Catholics, inspired by the highest ideals." The architect of the new cathedral has wrought in that spirit; he has put a soul into his work. Mr. John Francis Bentley, before he drew the plans, spent three months on the continent studying the best specimens of the Byzantine style. Although he has taken his leading ideals from St. Mark's, Venice (for the domes), St. Ambrose, Milan, and St. Vitalis, Ravenna, the cathedral is not a mere servile copy of any one of these or of any other church, but is stamped with a certain originality, the designer having allowed some time to elapse after his return and his own conception to take a definite shape in his mind before he traced a single line. It is a bold thing to challenge comparison with St. Peter's, in Rome, but the architect has no hesitation in saying that the interior at the first glance, as the visitor enters by the narthex, will convey the idea of size and vastness more impressively than does the great masterpiece of Bramante and Michael Angelo. One can understand this from Byron's beautiful and accurate description of St. Peter's in the fourth canto of "Childe Harold," when he speaks of one not being overwhelmed by its grandeur and of its proportions as "Vastness which grows, but grows to harmonize." Not until the visitor begins to examine closely and to compare the colossal figures and details does he realize the grandeur of the greatest of earthly temples. Not so with the new Westminster Cathedral. Its long-drawn nave, extending 342 feet, and its vault reaching to 117 feet, with the skillful combination of triple lateral arches, will be sure to impress the visitor with the sense of vastness and loftiness. From the beginning of the work in 1895 to December 1, 1898, a sum of £72,625 has been paid to contractor, architect and clerk of the works, leaving a great balance at the latter date which will be sufficient to carry on the work for many weeks. The total cost of the edifice is not at present accurately known.

## Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.