

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1898.

Vol. XXVII No. 51

Calendar for Dec., 1898.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter, 6d 5m m.
New Moon, 13d 4m 43m m.
First Quarter, 19d 10h 22m ev.
Full Moon, 27d 5h 30m ev.

Day of Week.	Sun.	Moon.
1 Thursday	7 20 18	7 14
2 Friday	7 21 17	8 18
3 Saturday	7 22 17	9 19
4 Sunday	7 23 17	10 25
5 Monday	7 24 17	11 31
6 Tuesday	7 25 16	12 36
7 Wednesday	7 26 16	0 25
8 Thursday	7 27 16	1 43
9 Friday	7 28 16	2 57
10 Saturday	7 29 16	4 14
11 Sunday	7 30 16	5 32
12 Monday	7 31 16	6 46
13 Tuesday	7 32 16	8 0
14 Wednesday	7 33 17	9 17
15 Thursday	7 34 17	10 30
16 Friday	7 35 18	11 42
17 Saturday	7 36 18	12 54
18 Sunday	7 37 18	1 01
19 Monday	7 38 18	2 08
20 Tuesday	7 39 19	3 14
21 Wednesday	7 40 19	4 21
22 Thursday	7 41 20	5 28
23 Friday	7 42 20	6 34
24 Saturday	7 43 21	7 41
25 Sunday	7 44 22	8 47
26 Monday	7 45 22	9 54
27 Tuesday	7 46 23	11 0
28 Wednesday	7 47 24	12 05
29 Thursday	7 48 24	1 11
30 Friday	7 49 25	2 17
31 Saturday	7 50 26	3 23

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate "The Canada Plate Glass Assurance Company," for the purpose of carrying on the business of Plate Glass Assurance, and having its chief place of business in the City of Montreal.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Solicitors for Applicants.
Oct. 26—2m

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of The Canada Accident Assurance Company to carry on the business of Insurance Against Sickness, and for other purposes.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Solicitors for Applicants.
Nov. 2, 1898—2m

Schools College BOOKS!

3,000 Worth New Stock.

All the Books authorized by the Board of Education for use in the Public Schools of Prince Edward Island.

Also the books required by Students attending Prince of Wales and St. Dunstan's Colleges.

Longfellow's Evangeline—the new classic, is ready. Price 15 cents. Mail orders promptly filled.

Wholesale and Retail.

Geo. Carter & Co.

FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE INSURANCE.

The Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool.

The Sun Fire office of London.

The Phoenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

Combined Assets of above Companies, \$200,000,000.

Lowest Rates. Prompt Settlements.

JOHN McACHARN, Agent.

A. A. McLEAN, LL. B., Q. C. Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Etc., Etc.

BROWN'S BLOCK. MONEY TO LOAN.

Watches!

Our sales this year have been larger than last, although there has been more competition. A good many who have purchased trashy watches are waking up sorry, and the reaction will have the effect of creating a better demand for reliable goods.

We have no fault to find with honest competition so long as right goods are sold but do think the sale of dishonest goods ought to be prohibited.

SEE OUR NEW WALTHAM WATCHES

Up to date in quality and at fair prices. Gold filled cases warranted from 15 to 25 years. Silver cases lower than ever.

IN REPAIRS

We believe in doing good work and charging reasonably, if any want a cheap job they must go elsewhere, the people know in all trades cut prices and good work do not always go together.

E. W. Taylor, Victoria Jewelry Store.

JAMES H. REDDIN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, etc. CAMERON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.

MONEY TO LOAN.

North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

Total Assets, 1891, \$90,022,727.

THE ASSAULTS 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.

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JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A. LL. B. Barrister & Attorney-at-Law, NOTARY PUBLIC, etc. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

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Collecting, copying, and all kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to loan.

Boots & Shoes

REMEMBER THE OLD RELIABLE SHOE STORE

when you want a pair of Shoes. Our Prices are the lowest in town.

A. E. McEACHEN, THE SHOE MAN, Queen Street.

ENEAS A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canada, L'Assurance Fire Insurance Co., Great West Life Assurance Co.

Office, Great George St. Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown Nov. 29—1y

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

Performed at short notice at The Herald Office.

McKAY'S Tremendous Slaughter Sale

Of our own make of Tweeds. We are overstocked and not wishing to close down our Mill, have decided to clear out all surplus stock in order to make room for our new Spring Patterns. Nothing but our own make of goods included in this sale. The Cloths are heavy, strong and durable, just the goods for this season of the year. Farmers and working men should avail themselves of this opportunity of buying honest all-wool goods at prices never before sold at.

Heavy all-wool Tweed (double and twist) worth \$1.00 per yard, now 65c.
Heavy all-wool Tweed, fancy patterns, worth 75c per yard, now 55c.
Heavy all-wool Tweed, plain, grey and black, worth 75c per yard, now 50c.
Heavy all-wool Tweed, fancy pattern, worth 50 to 65c per yard, now 40c.
Heavy all-wool Flannel, white and grey, worth 40c per yard, now 32c.
Heavy Union Twill Flannel, white and grey, worth 35c per yard, now 27c.
Heavy Union Plain Flannel, white and grey, worth 30c per yard, now 25c.
Ladies' all-wool Dress Goods, worth 45c per yard, now 32c.
Heavy all-wool Blanketing, white, 2 yards wide, worth 80c per yard, now 70c.
Heavy Union Blanketing, white, 2 yards wide, worth 75c per yard, now 60c.
Heavy all-wool Blanketing, grey, 2 yards wide, worth 80c per yard, now 65c.
Heavy all-wool Blanketing, checked, 2 yards wide, worth \$1.00 per yard, now 75c.

This is one chance in a lifetime to get good goods at less than they cost to manufacture. Our loss is your gain. Don't delay if you want any. They cannot last long at these prices. On application samples will be sent and freight prepaid on parcels from \$3.00 up to any station on P. E. I. Railway.

E. W. Taylor, W. D. MACKAY, Bargain Corner.

DIRECT From London.

New Cloth FOR FALL AND WINTER.

Suitings, Overcoatings And Trousering.

Call now and get first choice. A full line of Gents' Furnishings always on hand.

John MacLeod & Co., SARTORIAL ARTISTS.

T. A. McLean Has great pleasure in informing the general public that he can furnish them all with Hay Presses, THRESHING MILLS, PLOUGHS AND PLOUGH EXTRAS, Our Improved Hog Feed Boiler

Gives the greatest satisfaction wherever used at much lower prices than ever before. Give us a call for anything you want in Steel, Iron, Brass or Wood.

Our Improved Steam Friction Hoist is winning great favor with those who use them.

Dairy Machinery always on hand and to order.

T. A. McLEAN, Successor to McKinnon & McLean.

Short Exposition of Christian Doctrine

NEED OF A REDEEMER.

For forty centuries God allowed men to try to raise themselves to the state in which he had constituted man, when he placed him in the Garden of Eden. The history of the world testifies the failure, for everywhere there was degradation, so that among some people it has become common to say that human nature naturally tends to degradation. But is this not true any more than it would be to say, as another class of philosophers would have it, that man is slowly and painfully evolving from a lower to a higher state of nature?

Man's nature remains whole, though weakened by the fall from the supernatural state in which God had placed him. Man needs to be lifted up to participate with the Creator of his nature. Not that his nature is changed, but it is made the recipient of certain gifts or qualities which enable it to exist, and live on intimate terms of union with its Maker.

Now these gifts and qualities are of themselves foreign to, and of nature do not belong to, any created being having the use of reason, but they are necessary for such beings that they may be brought into union with God. It is evident then that God must supply them. But what if He has done so, and His creature has thrown them away? Very well, then if God still desires such ungrateful creatures to return to Him, He and He alone can restore to them these gifts.

If we contemplate the state of the Human race today, we see that the greater portion of it depends upon itself to come to God. The Hindu talks of asceticism hardly equalled in the world. The Buddhist with its mysticism of human invention solves not the difficulty. The sacrifice of bulls and of goats, of human beings even by the thousands never brought men nearer to God. For forty centuries before Christ the tale was the same, and at the time of Christ in the Augustan age, it was the opinion of wise men that the world would go to pieces, unless God should come and save it. What brought the Magi to Bethlehem, and the Chinese ambassador to Rome but the same thought.

The tradition of a Redeemer is confirmed by the fact that all people testified to the need thereof. And in our own heart does not the same witness bear testimony? Are we able to go through the world alone? Are we not dependent creatures who need friends, organizations, family, and a thousand other helps to assist us to attain some sort of position even here in this world and keep it? No man is totally independent of his fellows, much less can he be independent of God. So as with every individual thus with the race. If you ask me why the whole human race as a race might not combine, I must refer you to the disastrous attempt at the tower of Babel.

But the reason why we shall see again. Man cannot rise above himself, he must be raised by another. Man is in sin. He needs a Redeemer greater than himself. Who this is we shall hope to see in the next article.

Items of Interest to Catholic Readers in the Magazine.

An Indictment of Italy.

Mrs. Dario Papa's strictures upon the present Italian government find a strong corroboration in the article, "An Impeachment of Modern Italy," which the well known woman who writes under the name of Ouida contributes to the Review of Reviews. Folks who have come to regard Spain as one of the worst-governed countries in the world, should read this writer's description of Italian rule as that at present exists. "It is the habit of English writers," she tells us, "to speak of the Italian people as irritable and excitable; and they are so, often, in family life, for their nerves are highly strung, and no self-control or moderation is taught them in childhood. But in public life, their faults lie in an opposite direction, in too great subservience, in too great apprehension, in too humble a compliance with outrageous demands and commands. Arrogance and brutality characterize the police; insolence and avariciousness the bureaucracy in all departments. . . . Outside the courts and prisons no professor or teacher at the schools is permitted any individual expression of opinion, and it is seriously proposed to allow no one to remain in any schools or public offices who holds republican opinions. A priest is arrested because he considers it wrong to substitute in the school-rooms the queen's image for the Madonna's. A publicist is arrested because in a newspaper he expresses

admiration for republican forms of government. Portraits of Leone XIII. and Karl Marx are alike seized and destroyed. Hundreds of youths and men are flung into prison for singing in the fields or lanes the hymn of labor, as hundreds of others are for chanting in pilgrimages or processions hosannas to the Pope. Freedom of the press is totally abolished. Arrests and domiciliary visits are general. Now Uncle Sam seems apparently disposed to play the part of universal humanitarian, and in view of the fact that Italy's misrule is sending to these shores more people than any other European nation does, why is it not his duty to interfere with this Piedmontese despotism, which seems far blacker than Spanish sway ever was in Cuba?

THE OTHER SIDE.

It is true that Signor Giovanni della Vecchia contributes to this same publication a labored effort in an attempted reply to Ouida's impeachment of modern Italy; but his statements are very loose and wild ones. He undertakes, in the face of the fact that the overtaxed and impoverished Italians are fleeing from their unfortunate country by the tens of thousands—nearly 70,000 came to the United States alone in our last fiscal year—to deny that Italy is poor. He asserts, against the evidence of real happenings, that liberty prevails there and that tyranny is unknown. Notwithstanding the late wholesale suppression of arrests of innocent persons who are still in prison, he maintains that free speech and justice exist there. He blames the papacy and the priesthood for all Italy's ills, forgetful of the fact that the Pope is a virtual prisoner and that the priests are almost forbidden the exercise of their sacred ministry. The most notable part of his paper is his admission that Oripis was a scoundrel who used his official power in the most dishonest fashion, after making which significant confession, he wants the world to believe that the king who kept that rascal in office so long is in no sense responsible for what he did therein!

THE TSAR'S PROPOSALS.

The cynical manner in which the Tsar's proposals that Europe should disarm in the interests of peace have been treated by the general English press, moves Mr. John Morley to utter a protest in one of the London monthlies, and he does so in the following fashion: "The October reviews show a singular lack of ability," says he, "to appreciate the world crisis which is advancing. Their articles on the subject (of the Tsar's proposal) are exhibitions of bewildered prejudice or cheap cynicism, rather than serious efforts of imagination and will to comprehend the new situation. They generally follow the line that while the Tsar is undoubtedly sincere, his youthful enthusiasm is being exploited by Russian diplomacy for its own sinister ends. They show no glimmering of a perception that if the Tsar's proposals can be exploited for evil, they can also be exploited for good, or that the purpose of a sound and resolute Christendom might prove more than a match for the most astute diplomacy." The treatment which the English press gave Nicholas II's proposals may merit all the condemnations which Mr. Morley expresses; but if he expects that a nation, which, like his own, is just now flaunting its military and naval strength in the view of Europe, is going to co-operate in any movement for a general disarmament, even if the peace of Christendom depended upon its doing so, he is badly astray in his expectations. Granting even that the Russian Tsar was sincere when he proposed disarmament, it is pretty plain to everybody by this time that universal peace proposals, to win the world's confidence and command its consideration, must proceed from a far different source than Russia's imperial throne.

WHERE WE LEAD SPAIN.

If you want to know more than you may at present know about this country's lead over the unfortunate land with which it was recently engaged in war, read the article which George B. Waldron has in the current issue of McClure's Magazine on "The World's Bill of Fare." Therein you will find information showing that we eat more meat, use more tobacco and drink more beer than our late antagonist; and our comparative consumption of food with that of other nations is presented in various forms and figures. We sometimes boast of being the greatest wheat-growing country in the world; but in the consumption of that grain we must be content to rank third, for France and Great Britain lead us; in the per capita amount of what their people use. We beat the world, though, as beef-

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Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

esters, for it annually takes 147 pounds of meat to satisfy the average American, whereas 100 pounds suffice John Bull; and he uses more than the Spanish Don, the Swiss peasant or the Italian vine-grower, who follow him in the order named. As a candy-consumer we stand second in the ranks, with John Bull before us and Jean-Crapsad next in line, and his German and Spanish neighbors following. Belgium and Turkey use more tobacco per capita than we do, and Spain stands next to us in this matter; and the only people who surpass us in our ability to swallow beer are Queen Victoria's subjects and the Germans, who stand first and second as here named.

"A VERY PERFECT GENTLEMAN." It is only a few Sundays since the occupant of one of Boston's Protestant pulpits announced as the subject of his sermon the query "Was Christ a Gentleman?" An English parson has recently been reading Paul Sabatier's "Life of St. Francis of Assisi," and if he derived no other profit from that work, which, with its flaws, has its merits, he seems to have been convinced by it that St. Francis was at least a very perfect gentleman. "Here now," writes he in the Contemporary Review, speaking of Sabatier's latest work, "we have the perfect mirror of a very perfect gentleman, the saintliest and most Christlike man who was raised up to teach the higher life to Europe of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Here we have the life of St. Francis as he appeared to his daily companion (Brother Leo), his confidant, his confessor, the sharer of his sorrows and his hopes. . . . Henceforth the blessed Francis moves among us as a real person. We hear him talking

of the atmosphere he breathes, and realize something of his heart's desire for the country and the people of his love." Such admiration for St. Francis should lead the man who entertains it into the fold of the Church which produced the great saint.

The Skeleton in Our Closet.

The Mussulmans, amongst their terse proverbs, have this well-pointed one, "When two men ride on the back of a camel, one must ride before, and the other behind." We have white Mussulmans among us who endeavor to reconcile this adage with the American law. The negro is free by constitution and by statute and by fact. He stands on a perfect equality as a citizen with the white man. But the white man says, "When we go out to ride on the camel you take the hind seat."

It is not our purpose to wave the bloody shirt. We have had enough of horrors in the actual transactions of the past couple of weeks, and we would fain take advantage of every lull in the stormy passage to make some headway on the home voyage. If there be any home port, indeed, waiting for us with such a freight. But we ought to ask the attention of every sober thinker to the position which confronts us at home, with regard to lines of color in humanity, at a time when the country is called upon to undertake immense responsibilities, in remote and untried latitudes, with respect to many other races differing from the white amalgam known as American. Can we leave the home question where it is, and proceed to provide more trouble for future statesmen, immanently complicated by the conditions of vast distance, dissimilarity in every conceivable respect in which men and women can differ, and the want of sympathy arising from mutual ignorance? It would seem to us, from the trend of recent events in respect to Hawaii and our new possessions, that no serious attention has been paid to these serious obstacles. The proper manner in which to meet great moral and material difficulties, according to present appearances, seems to be either to ignore them or treat them as mere trifles.

Cardinal Gibbons, who has always evinced the greatest interest in the race problem here, invites public attention to the matter once again. Unless we are to figure before the world as mere pretenders in statesmanship, we must take the question of the color line here at home and legislate upon it dispassionately and practically. We have got to do it if we would preserve the social framework in a large part of the Union. We must do it if we would not have a civil war, if on a smaller scale, on a

different level as regards our common humanity. Things have been done in the recent conflicts in the South that are disgraceful utterly to the name of white. The ex-occupation of the United States is smothered by our failure to deal with the color problem. We cannot afford to have it continue so. In the false system of education now prevalent the Cardinal sees the primary source of the trouble with the negro race. The same may be said of the white man who uses the negro for political purposes. These men are devoid of moral sense, quite as much as the negroes, when the hour of electoral struggle and intrigue has arrived. They raise a power like Frankenstein, which they are unable to lay; and the only alternative, then, is the desperate one of destruction.

Cardinal Gibbons recommends a restriction of the suffrage by means of a property qualification as a present precaution. We are dealing with exceptional conditions when considering any proposals of this kind with regard to sections of the general population. But all legislation is the result of exceptional conditions at some time or other, in whatever place enacted. We have to be guided by the principle of conserving the interests of the whole Commonwealth by means that lie in the path of morality. We have to correct our past precipitancy, and learn what we could not learn in an epoch of change and public alarm, that in new political experiments the rule to "hasten slowly" is the wisest.—Standard and Times.

Ouida's bill of indictment against modern Italy includes almost every crime in the category of moral and political offences. She shares the opinion of Mr. Marion Crawford and the sanction of the Italian monarchy to rank among the great military and maritime powers is chiefly responsible for the conscription, taxation and misery of the country. The plainest necessities of life lie under an enormous tax; the small grant have been forced to sell their lands at the behest of the fiscal government, the officials are insolent and utterly corrupt; the poor are rigorously punished for the slightest misdemeanors, while the rich and the noble kill and embezzle with impunity and to their hearts' content. According to Ouida, the morality of the nation belongs to the papal party, and all the intelligence of the nation to the revolutionary party; and both of these the government has fixed in eternal enmity. "Witty journalists, clever caricaturists, harmless novelists, are seized and imprisoned in the same way as are missionaries, parish priests, and directors of papal organs;" and "the whole country is ruled by a totally irresponsible despotism." Check by jaw with Ouida's impeachment of the Italian government in the current Review of Reviews, appears a reply (so-called in courtesy) by Signor Vecchia, a Henchman of Humberto. The Signor simply says that things are not so bad as the novelist paints them; that it is extremely vulgar to speak disrespectfully of those who are responsible for the unhappy plight of Italy. To the discerning mind, Signor Vecchia's reply "is a more convincing argument against the Italian government than even Ouida's stinging and intense denunciations."—Avo Maria.

Ex-Secretary of State Sherman says that a treaty could have been arranged easily with Spain by which the government of that country would have left Cuba without any bloodshed. He holds Congress responsible for an unnecessary war. Truly, the greater part of our national legislators can not be counted among the peace-makers who are blessed. S. H. Review.

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