

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1899.

Vol. XXVIII, No. 12

Calendar for March, 1899.

MOON'S PHASES.

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. 6.0m. a.m.

D	Day of Week	Sun	Moon	High Water
1	Wednesday	8 38 46	10 36	2 26
2	Thursday	38 46	11 40	3 15
3	Friday	38 46	12 44	4 04
4	Saturday	38 46	1 48	4 53
5	Sunday	38 46	2 52	5 42
6	Monday	38 46	3 56	6 31
7	Tuesday	38 46	5 00	7 20
8	Wednesday	38 46	6 04	8 09
9	Thursday	38 46	7 08	8 98
10	Friday	38 46	8 12	8 87
11	Saturday	38 46	9 16	8 76
12	Sunday	38 46	10 20	8 65
13	Monday	38 46	11 24	8 54
14	Tuesday	38 46	12 28	8 43
15	Wednesday	38 46	1 32	8 32
16	Thursday	38 46	2 36	8 21
17	Friday	38 46	3 40	8 10
18	Saturday	38 46	4 44	7 99
19	Sunday	38 46	5 48	7 88
20	Monday	38 46	6 52	7 77
21	Tuesday	38 46	7 56	7 66
22	Wednesday	38 46	9 00	7 55
23	Thursday	38 46	10 04	7 44
24	Friday	38 46	11 08	7 33
25	Saturday	38 46	12 12	7 22
26	Sunday	38 46	1 16	7 11
27	Monday	38 46	2 20	7 00
28	Tuesday	38 46	3 24	6 89
29	Wednesday	38 46	4 28	6 78
30	Thursday	38 46	5 32	6 67
31	Friday	38 46	6 36	6 56

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, Memo. 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.

Call in and look around.

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 Fonts, &c. 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 spectacles could tell them across Queen Square.

E. W. Taylor, OPTICIAN.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE INSURANCE.

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

Combined Assets of above Companies, \$300,000,000.

Lowest Rates. Prompt Settlements.

JOHN MCBACHERN, Agent.

JAMES H. REDDIN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. CAMERON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Special attention given to Collections MONEY TO LOAN.

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

Barrister & Attorney-at-Law, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

Office—London House Building.

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

ENEAS A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien, Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., Great West Life Assurance Co., Office, Great George St. Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown, Nov 892-1y

Boots & Shoes

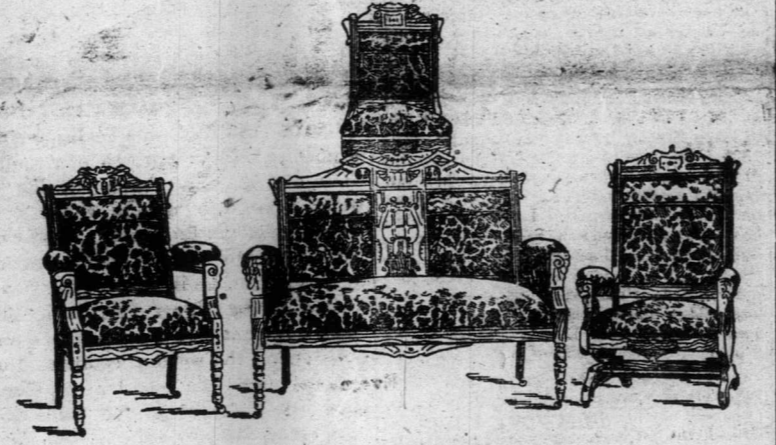
REMEMBER THE OLD RELIABLE SHOE STORE

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

A. E. McEACHEN, THE SHOE MAKER.

Queen Street.

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

Men's Furnishing Goods

1899 Is our second year in business, and we are proud to say that we have made everlasting friends with those who so liberally patronized us during the past year.

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

Is always full and complete. Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Under clothing, Neckwear, Braces, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc., at rock bottom prices.

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 Magazine.

[SACRED HEART REVIEW.]

THE CUBAN CHARACTER.

An interesting paper appears in the latest Review of Reviews on "The Character of the Cubans," by Crittenden Marriot, a press correspondent who recently visited our new possessions in the West Indies. Mr. Marriot, thinks that the Cuban people do not deserve all the condemnations which have been visited upon them by certain American writers of late days. He holds that the Cubans are fully the equals of the Puerto Ricans, and he says that if they appear in worse light now than the other islanders, the fact is largely due to the troubled times which their island has for years past experienced. He considers it but natural that the Cuban soldiers should constitute a ragged army in view of the manner of life they have led; but before the war with Spain he asserts that Cuba was as fair an island as Porto Rico, and her people, he adds, were as well clothed as the inhabitants of the smaller island. He makes the statement—without giving any proof for it—that the native races in Cuba have been as thoroughly exterminated as our aboriginal tribes, and he says that, consequently, there is very little Indian blood in the Cuban race of today. Why the Spaniards should pursue a different policy towards the Cuban aborigines than they did in other portions of America colonized by them, Mr. Marriot does not tell us. He does, however, inform us that, from extensive travels in South America, he has learned that in its lands, there is scarcely twenty per cent. of the present population which has not Indian blood in its veins. This is tantamount to saying, that, instead of exterminating the natives, the Spaniards civilized and christianized and intermarried with them; and if they pursued a different policy towards the Cuban aborigines the reasons therefore are not at all apparent. Mr. Marriot may have an exalted opinion of the Cuban patriots, but we are inclined to believe that he is right when he says that some of the charges brought against these islanders are now evidently made in the interests of those who, in violation of our national pledges, wish to see Cuba annexed to this country, against the desire of its people. He makes a caustic reply to the assertion, often made nowadays, that the Cuban revolutionists and, for that matter, the Philippine "rebels" do not represent the wealthy and influential classes in their respective islands, by saying: "It must not be forgotten that so careful a historian as Sabine has placed the number of Tories in that (our revolutionary) war at one-third the entire population of the country; that he asserts that nearly all the wealth, the intelligence, education and social position were with the Tories; and that over 2,000 persons, including 700 leading citizens and 140 graduates of Harvard, whose names are on record, left this country from Boston alone after the war, despairing of the future of this country under American rule."

THE COLONIAL CHAIR.

"Daniel Dorchester, D. D., a name that has a familiar sound, has a paper in this same publication, in which he essays to show that during the last three hundred years there has been a decided drift on the part of all the governments of the world to colonial expansion which just now finds favor with so many Americans. Doctor Dorchester has always been treated to any nothing good at Catholic countries. If he finds himself compelled to mention some noteworthy event in the world's history accomplished by a Catholic power, he always forgets to allude to its Catholic character. Thus he tells his readers that "Europe was saved from the terrible sway of Islam and preserved for a better civilization, for the dissemination of which she was specially fitted," but he very carefully refrains from informing them of the all-important part which Catholic Spain took in saving Europe from Mohammedan invasion. There are some interesting and instructive facts, however, in this paper of Doctor Dorchester's. Here is one such: "It is an interesting fact for Christians, and especially for statesmen, to contemplate, that of the 52,000,000 square miles of the whole world, 22,288,163 are held in a colonial or protectorate form, and that it has all been acquired by Christian governments since the year 1500, and the greater part of it since 1800." We fear that if the story were told in full how these "Christian" governments, in many instances, at least, acquired the control of the colonies; that at present possess, it would reflect very little credit upon them. According to Doctor Dorchester, John Bull now

controls 9,011,003 square miles of the earth's area, almost a fifth of the whole world. Russia is in second place, with 6,564,778 miles. France is third, with 3,617,327, and Germany, with 1,020,070, fourth. And these figures do not include home areas. Speaking of our own land, Doctor Dorchester says that "as a result of the recent peace negotiations there have been added to the United States the Philippines, with some other contiguous islands, Porto Rico and Cuba, following closely upon the accession of the Sandwich Islands. They have come to us as colonies or as protectorate dependencies, like Cuba. There are 163,221 square miles and 9,655,597 people (as nearly as I can now reckon), raising our total population to well-nigh 85,000,000." Big as those figures are, they seem small compared with 307,848,122 inhabitants in John Bull's possessions."

A PATRIOTIC RECORD.

Even the veriest and bitterest enemy of Spain must admit that the story of her loss of her once vast colonial power is a pathetic recital. Doctor Dorchester confesses that a complete history of the Spanish colonies would read like a romance, and he gives this outline of her former greatness. "In the middle of the fifteenth century, comprising only the two kingdoms of Castile and Aragon, Spain started out under the united sovereignties of Ferdinand and Isabella, expelled the Moors, against whom the nation had unavailingly struggled for eight hundred years, and gained possession of the whole Spanish peninsula. In the very year that the last Moorish city capitulated, and, directly from an interview with Isabella, under the walls of Grenada, Christopher Columbus went forth to the discovery of America. During the next century came the founding of the colonies in the new world, while at home Charles V. and Philip II. extended the Spanish dominion over Germany, the Netherlands, much of Austria and a considerable portion of Italy, one of the greatest empires of modern times. With such an immense background of home support, colonies were multiplied rapidly in South America, Mexico, Florida, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, California, etc. Untold wealth flowed from these colonies, but it flowed only to demoralize Spain, and she grew no richer. Looking out from the perspective of our times, their history furnishes only a pitiable vanishing view." But Spain is not the only land that has lost her colonies. Great Britain forfeited her fairest American possessions when the United States came into being, and France has lost not a few of her former possessions. The day may come when the same sad story that is now written of Spain may be told of our possessions, if we are not to be told of us if we do not govern rightly which lands and the people over which and whom we extend our control. For nations, as well as individuals, are in the divine plan called to account in God's own chosen time.

AN ENGLISH NOTION.

If our Protestant friends are in earnest about building a great national university at Washington, the sooner they push matters forward, the better it will be for them. From an article which Professor Perry Gardner contributes to the Nineteenth Century, there would seem to be a desire entertained by some Englishmen that Oxford and Cambridge may be the universities par excellence of the whole English-speaking Protestant world. Ever since the days of the great Elizabethan and Jacobean universities, such a desire is widely entertained in American circles. "I found it," says he, "the Professor recently visited this country—" to be in America the universal opinion that if the English universities organized graduate courses and awarded the degree at the end of them, there would be a flow to England of young graduates from the United States and the English colonies. The opportunity is unquestionably present; it is for us either to use or to neglect it. Of course the first duty of Oxford and Cambridge is to England, but only Little Englanders would federate of English-speaking world federations of English-speaking universities. At the present time Harvard exercises great influence throughout the north and west of America by sheer intellectual force. It seems not impossible that Oxford and Cambridge might, if they chose, become the two hemispheres of the brain of the empire." This is a phase of the Anglo-American alliance which will hardly prove pleasing to our American educators in secular and sectarian institutions, inasmuch as it reflects more or less upon the character and standing of their universities, and implies that they are all inferior—as possibly they are—to the English universities

which Professor Gardner assumes. It is one thing to feel that inferiority, though, and quite another thing to admit it publicly. Doctor Gardner's declaration that he found the opinion universal here that if Oxford and Cambridge started post-graduate courses, there would be a rush of American graduates to England, makes one wonder in what Anglomaniac circles he moved while on this side of the ocean.

AS A CYCLER SAW US.

In another English magazine, the Contemporary Review, we get another Englishman's idea of the United States regarding Great Britain and, more particularly, any closer relations between that land and this. Mr. John Foster Fraser, who lately went round the world on his wheel, as far as such a feat was possible, talked while in this country with the people he met about a closer alliance of the English-speaking races; and this is the candid way in which he relates the results of his interviews: "The citizen of the republic, speaking of him in the mass, does not love the Englishman. Here in London, we hear much about the Anglo-American alliance, an alliance founded on kinship, religion, like sympathies. But the American—not the statesman, nor the writer in the newspapers, but the average ordinary sort of a man who goes to make up nine out of every ten persons you meet in the streets—has his views. I talked with hundreds of men right across the states. The general idea was this: "Yes it would be a good thing, for you English, but we've got nothing to gain. We can take care of ourselves, and you can't. You want our help. As we are at war with Spain the English are taking advantage of the moment to force an alliance. You know we are the principal nation on the face of this earth; we look you in every thing; we've licked you in war; and you want to keep on the best side of us." This is the way the ordinary American regards any arrangement to diplomatically bind the two countries together. It is nothing but an endeavor on the part of England to seek shelter under the arm of Uncle Sam." This English cyclist evidently kept his ears open while he was biking through this country, and the candor and truthfulness with which he tells his countrymen what he heard regarding the proposed Anglo-American alliance, disappointing as they must be to the advocates of that scheme, are decidedly refreshing.

THE INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY.

From the articles which Mr. Kehr Hardie and Mr. J. R. McDonald contribute to the columns of the Nineteenth Century, the reader gets a very good idea of the programme which that party contemplates advocating and hopes to see successful. This new British party, its leaders hope, will take the place of the present Liberal organization. They contend that the latter organization has done its work, and that their party is its legitimate successor, pledged to inaugurate greater and more needed reforms. The progress of the Independent Laborites will be watched with interest by all who have any sympathies with practical socialism. For its principals are largely of socialist character. The leading reforms at which this new party aims, as we learn from the Nineteenth Century papers, are, first, the abolition of the British house of lords as a legislative factor, and also the cessation of all hereditary authority. Secondly, a general eight-hour law. Thirdly, taxation of ground rents and values. Fourthly, readjustment of mining royalties, with a view to their ultimate nationalization, and fifthly, nationalization of railroads and canals. There are a number of minor reforms which are also contemplated by this new British party, and the majority, if not all, of them seem commendable undertakings. They are adult suffrage, triennial parliaments and payment of members, of which movements we are told that they "are obviously foundations of a genuinely democratic representation." Other reforms that are mooted are "an extension of the powers of local authorities, so that no unnecessary officialism may hamper them in undertaking the management of public services, and experimenting upon such questions as the municipalization of drink and the relief of the unemployed; a complete revolution in our educational system, especially a considerable rise in the standard and age at which children may leave school; a drastic reform and extension of the law of workmen's compensation for injury and employers' liability, together with far-reaching budget reforms, such as old age pensions raised by a special tax on the swollen incomes of the

Housekeepers

have been vexed when using cream of tartar and soda to find their work uneven. If sometimes good, at others the biscuit and cake will be heavy or sour or full of lumps of soda that set the teeth on edge. Flour, eggs and butter wasted. This is because the cream of tartar is adulterated or cannot be used in the proper proportions.

Food always sweet and light can be assured only by the use of Royal Baking Powder exclusively. Royal is absolutely pure and healthful and does even work at every baking.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

rich. There will, of course, be exception taken to some of these projects, though the most of them seem sensible and commendable enough. The new party will have to overcome considerable antagonism, though, before it succeeds in getting these ideas of its programme made law. It avows its readiness to cooperate with any and all other parties whose aims it can trust; and it makes the significant declaration that "if Marx's position in economics should become untenable tomorrow (it is generally regarded as such today), the case for socialism as an improved system of production and distribution would not be touched."

Religious Events Briefly Recorded.

(Catholic Standard and Times.)

According to a work of recent date, "Les Missions Catholiques au XIX. Siecle," by M. L. E. Louvet, of the Foreign Missions of Paris, France a hundred years ago had but three hundred missionaries abroad. At the present day she has not far short of sixty-five thousand. Of these 13,314 are priests, 4,800 teaching Brothers and 42,300 nuns in hospitals and schools. The present age, therefore, in a religious sense, has been one of immense progress for France. And this in spite of the most invidious persecutions at home. The missionaries, men and women, abroad are attacked in France by the present fiscal laws directed against the congregations and orders to which they belong, while the law condemning seminarians to a year of military service is one of the best measures anticlericalism could think of to thin the ranks of the priesthood. Nevertheless the ranks of the priesthood do not seem to be thinning. The French Jesuits, whose influence is immense in China and Syria are among those most severely attacked by military law. They would avoid its action if they would by sending to their foreign missions their recruits before these attained the age of military service; but this they refuse to do, preferring to see before the inhabitants of those parts which they evangelize the example of discipline and obedience to the laws of their country.

His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan

has received a message from Rome intimating that his choice of assistant bishop had been approved and that Father Brindle had been created a domestic prelate to His Holiness. The new prelate will be titular Bishop of Hippolis. The consecration of Mgr. Brindle will not take place in Rome, as was expected, but in London.

Perfectly Cured

Weak and Low Spirited—Nervous Prostration—Appetite Poor and Could Not Rest.

"I take great pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla to others. It has been the means of restoring my wife to good health. She was stricken down with an attack of nervous prostration. She suffered with headaches and her nerves were under severe strain. She became very low spirited and so weak she could only do a little work without resting. Her appetite was poor, and being so weak she could not get the proper rest at night. She decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, as we had heard it highly praised, and I am glad to state that Hood's Sarsaparilla has perfectly cured all her ailments." G. BELLEAY, 221 Hannah St., West, Hamilton, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, or send for it. Get Hood's. Hood's Pills are likewise well known. All druggists, etc.