

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1900.

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Calendar for August, 1900.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter, 3rd, 5h. 57m. a. m.
Full Moon, 10th, 1h. 41m. p. m.
Last Quarter, 17th, 3h. 58m. a. m.
New Moon, 24th, 8h. 8m. p. m.

D	Day of Week	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High Water
1	Wednesday	5:17	7:20	11:06	1:42
2	Thursday	5:22	7:26	11:08	1:43
3	Friday	5:27	7:31	11:10	1:44
4	Saturday	5:32	7:36	11:12	1:45
5	Sunday	5:37	7:41	11:14	1:46
6	Monday	5:42	7:46	11:16	1:47
7	Tuesday	5:47	7:51	11:18	1:48
8	Wednesday	5:52	7:56	11:20	1:49
9	Thursday	5:57	8:01	11:22	1:50
10	Friday	6:02	8:06	11:24	1:51
11	Saturday	6:07	8:11	11:26	1:52
12	Sunday	6:12	8:16	11:28	1:53
13	Monday	6:17	8:21	11:30	1:54
14	Tuesday	6:22	8:26	11:32	1:55
15	Wednesday	6:27	8:31	11:34	1:56
16	Thursday	6:32	8:36	11:36	1:57
17	Friday	6:37	8:41	11:38	1:58
18	Saturday	6:42	8:46	11:40	1:59
19	Sunday	6:47	8:51	11:42	2:00
20	Monday	6:52	8:56	11:44	2:01
21	Tuesday	6:57	9:01	11:46	2:02
22	Wednesday	7:02	9:06	11:48	2:03
23	Thursday	7:07	9:11	11:50	2:04
24	Friday	7:12	9:16	11:52	2:05
25	Saturday	7:17	9:21	11:54	2:06
26	Sunday	7:22	9:26	11:56	2:07
27	Monday	7:27	9:31	11:58	2:08
28	Tuesday	7:32	9:36	12:00	2:09
29	Wednesday	7:37	9:41	12:02	2:10
30	Thursday	7:42	9:46	12:04	2:11
31	Friday	7:47	9:51	12:06	2:12

BIG SALE
—OF—
GROCKERY, GLASSWARE
—AND—
Groceries
All Goods at Low Prices.
A large assortment of Table Sets, Berry Sets and Lemonade Sets, suitable for wedding presents, to which we specially invite inspection. Customers will be astonished at our low quotations.

P. MONAGHAN.
Queen St., Charlottetown.



Our Watches FOR LADIES
Are Gems of Beauty.

SOME GENTS' WATCHES
Are beautifully engraved, others plain, solid and substantial.

WATCHES from \$6.00 to \$100
Specially recommended for time-keeping.

FINE SHOW OF SILVERWARE,
suitable for presents.
Solid Silver Souvenir Spoons with scene stamped in bowl, "Stanley crossing through ice," or "Parliament Building," Charlottetown.

E. W. Taylor,
Cameron Block, City.

HOW IS THIS?
Ladies' Hockey Boots with straps, warm lined, worth \$2.35; now \$1.25; now is your chance to secure a bargain; cost us far more money; want to clear them out. Headquarters for Ladies' Gaiters. We have them as low as 20 cents a pair.

A. K. McEACHEN,
THE SHOE MAN.

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, \$300,000,000.00.

Lowest Rates. Prompt Settlements.

JOHN McEACHERN,
Agent.

COME TO HEADQUARTERS
—FOR—
HIGH QUALITY
—AND—
LOW PRICES
—ON—

MADE-TO-ORDER SUITS, Overcoats and Trouserings.

LARGE STOCK, Nobby Patterns, Exclusive Designs.

Leave your orders NOW before the great rush comes; besides you will have **FIRST CHOICE.**

Men's Furnishing Department.
New White & Colored Shirts, New Neckwear, New Gloves.

GORDON & McLELLAN,
Men's Stylish Outfitters.

A Large Assortment of Finished Monuments AND HEADSTONES

To be cleared out quick, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Agents will tell you they can sell as cheap as you can buy from the manufacturer.

Buy from us direct, and we will convince you that this is told to effect a sale and make something out of you.

We employ no agents, as we prefer to make all sales right in our shop, where customers can see what they are buying.

Cairns & McFadyen.
June 8, 1898—y Kent Street, Charlottetown.

HERRING! HERRING! HERRING!

Just received, 60 half-barrels No. 1 large Cape Breton Herring.

Also, 300 half-barrels No. 1 large Magdalen Island Herring.

If you want good Herring call or write. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Driscoll & Hornsby
Queen Street.

Summer Suiting

OUR IMPORTATIONS OF **Clothes for Spring and Summer**

Is now complete, and we invite inspection of the largest and noblest stock of

SUITINGS, OVERCOATINGS AND TROUSERING,

To be seen in this city. Correct style, perfect fit and best workmanship. Always on hand, a full line of Gents' Furnishings.

John McLeod & Co.

Shall We Disturb Them?

Rev. Henry Swift, Protestant chaplain of the Thirteenth Infantry, U. S. A., now in the Philippines, contributes an article on McKinley's "wards" to "The Living Church" of July 7. Writing from Benlora, Luzon, he says:

"We will consider first, because it is the most striking feature of these peoples, their religion. With the adventurous and heroic Spaniard of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries discovery and missionary zeal marched shoulder to shoulder. Where the flag of Spain was planted, there the cross was at the same time set up, the altar raised and the wondering native witnessed the imposing rites of the Church and the terrible steel-clad strangers kneeling humbly on the sod.

So it was in the Philippines. Discovered and claimed by Spain, that country at once began the education and conversion of the natives, and for centuries these islands have been Christian, solely from the efforts of the Spanish priests and friars. Whatever they did was and has been, up to 1898, practically untouched and uninfected by any outside elements, Greek, Anglican or Protestant. And first of all there has been no invasion of infidelity or free thought or skepticism. The people believe. There is no conception even of the possibility of unbelief. Remember, I am speaking of the remote pueblo, not of cities like Manila, with their heterogeneous populations, where side by side with the general faith may be every shade of faith, non-faith or even Eastern heathenisms.

CHURCH THE PRINCIPAL FEATURE OF THE TOWN.

The country is thickly studded with pueblos or towns on our section at about intervals of four, six and eight miles. The principal feature of the town is the church, flanked by a convent. The church, sometimes in ruins, sometimes intact, but bearing every mark of age, is built of brick or rubble work or stone, massive and plain. There is usually a large bell tower (or towers) with numerous bells. The interior of the church is plain, the floor of tiles or brick, with few or no seats. There is the usual grand altar and down the church midway the side altars, while near the door is the baptistery, and in their usual positions confessional boxes.

The convent is of two stories, with large, airy, well-furnished and furnished rooms above, and solid massive stone rooms below. Here (Benlora) over two hundred men find accommodation on the main floor of the convent, while the ground floor is used for guard house, commissary and quarter-master store-rooms, etc. This vast dwelling was, before the insurrection, the home of from one to three Spanish friars.

The village priest, a Filipino, lives in a smaller and substantial house nearby. The church fronts a large plaza, which has twelve store crosses set around it at regular intervals. On the other three sides are the principal houses of the place, the Presidencia, the market, etc. Streets, generally at right angles, radiate from the plaza, which is Ciento de la Poblacion, and in the houses and huts on these various streets are gathered a population of some ten thousand souls.

The church is flanked on one side by the convent, on the other are two buildings, used for school purposes, one for boys, the other for girls. And in these daily instruction is given to some two hundred children (free) in reading, writing, arithmetic and, of course, the catechism, the latter being in the local dialect, Pangsasinan, the other subjects being in Spanish.

THEIR RELIGIOUS LIFE.

The church is the scene of constant activity. Every day there is Mass, and hundreds attend; then, besides other services, there is a constant ringing for baptisms, weddings, funerals, and in between you will forever find some kneeling figures engaged in private devotions. Besides this, in every home you will find a little apartment or corner set off as a shrine, and every night from 8 to 10 the air is vocal with the chanted devotions of the numerous families, where the voices of old and young join in quaint quavering chants and tones, learned, probably, three centuries ago. Throughout there are frequent processions, and

it is a common sight to behold a couple of thousand men and women kneeling on the sod as they are making the round of the twelve stations of the cross upon the spacious plaza. Men and women march in separate bands. The men bear images of Christ, the cross-bearer; the crucifix of Good Friday and images of the Virgin and Marys as of Mary Magdalene, and Mary, the cousin of the Virgin. All are splendidly attired in robes stiff with embroidery and expensive native materials. The expression of every man and woman is of earnestness and reverence.

How far this is tinged with superstition I cannot say. I do know, from conversation with men and mature boys, that they have an intelligent understanding of theological concepts—the incarnation, redemption, the Divine and human natures of Christ, the Holy Spirit, resurrection, judgment, the significance of the sacraments, etc. I also judge, from what I can observe, that religion powerfully affects the private life in the direction of morality, especially as regards purity and honesty in their business transactions. (Remember, I am speaking of the native village, as yet untouched and unimpressed with the influence of civilization and Christianity imported by our new American arrivals.) Profanity there is none, and men take off their hats when they pass a cross or a church door, or meet a funeral procession.

Shall we disturb them? Shall we tell them that Spain's mission to them was a usurpation, that they are mistaken, that they must learn all over again? And shall a hundred denunciations pouring in introduce to them the blessings of sectarianism and of the unhappy divisions of Christendom, the source among ourselves of so much indifference and contempt for religion, or of absolute and despairing unbelief?

A FEELING TRIBUTE.
I am firmly convinced that, while the denominations may do what they will, we should have no part, no intruding here, any more than we should parcel out Italy, Spain and Portugal into dioceses and send to them a band of schismatical Anglican bishops. Nay, we can learn from this people more of naive and active faith than we can give to them. In their churches is no distinction of rich and poor. Their kneeling multitudes will shame our congregations where often he or she who kneels is a gazing stock. Their church-going contrasts with our home-staying, or shouting frequenters of Sunday games and races. Their family altars—shall we display the secrets of our family devotions, conspicuous in their rarity? Their reverence will show well beside our profane uses of the sacred names of God and Jesus. There is so much here that should make us humble. I have heard our own soldiers speak of it many times. I know that it is a common saying right here that the Filipino will put on a white shirt and go to Mass and, coming out, will slash you with a bola the next moment; but I have never yet found any one who would give me any cases in point. That where all profess religion there must be some

ROYAL Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

Makes hot breakfast-breads wholesome—no yeast germs, no alum. Makes cake, biscuit and pastry of superior fineness, flavor and delicacy. Makes food that will keep moist and sweet. Is most economical, because it is the purest and greatest in leavening strength. In the easy, expeditious preparation of the finer cakes and pastries Royal is indispensable.

Care must be taken to avoid baking powders made from alum. Such powders are sold cheap, because they cost but a few cents per pound. Not only will they spoil the cake, but alum is a corrosive acid, which taken in food means injury to health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Then, there is also the tendency of the peasantry, with their ingrained conservative instincts, to cling to old familiar habits and customs, and to receive with distrust and antipathy schemes for their improvement, which involve a change in their immediate surroundings.

AN INDUSTRIOUS PEOPLE.

The people are industrious. You would not suspect it, as riding mile after mile through the ranges of butts you see men, women and children lolling and sleeping about their abodes. But this is only from 9 or 10 till about 3 or 4. Environment is a great educator. The sounds of labor begin as early as 4 o'clock in the morning, and there is threshing, digging, spinning, weaving and so on, till the sun climbs well up, and then follows a long rest and siesta. With the sinking of the sun towards the west the activities begin again, and one can hear the dull sounds of work until 9 o'clock at night. I should judge that eight hours a day are fully spent in active industries.

As a consequence there is but little pauperism and every one having wherewith to purchase or provide food and clothing and a few luxuries like betel and tobacco, every one smokes—men, women, boys and girls. The people seem happy and content. I suppose there has been little or no progress in all these years. As they live now they probably lived two hundred years ago. A dove far niente kind of existence. What urgent call have we to disturb them?

The gentry of Ireland, according to a writer in the current Nineteenth Century, can not be credited with observing the axiom that property has its duties as well as its rights. He says: "What an amount of work in the way of improving the social surroundings of the villagers and imparting some color and variety to their lives awaits the parish curate of the future,—that is, if Ireland ever has such local authorities; and if, as is doubtful, they will undertake this beneficent work! As it is, I did not notice in any of the hundred villages I have visited the influence of even my Lady Donnell or the Squire, such as is visible in humble life in rural England. Nothing is seen in Ireland but dismal evidence of the neglect by the gentry of the axiom that property has its duties as well as its rights. I saw no village greens for outdoor sports and pastimes; and no village halls for concerts, readings, and limelight entertainments during the long winter evenings.

But it is not alone amusement that is lacking in the villages of Ireland. There is, in the vast majority of villages, a complete absence also of endowed village charities for the distribution of blankets, clothing or food to the needy; and of village benefit clubs for the aid of members in times of sickness and death. I know well that excuses can be offered for this seeming neglect by the landed gentry of an obvious duty. The strained relations which, owing to unhappy but relentless historical and economic causes, existed for generations between the landlords and the agricultural classes were not calculated to encourage the gentry to embark on projects of social improvement.

Such powders are sold cheap, because they cost but a few cents per pound. Not only will they spoil the cake, but alum is a corrosive acid, which taken in food means injury to health.

THE DEATH IS ANNOUNCED OF DR. FALK.

The death is announced of Dr. Falk, who, as Minister of Public Worship in Prussia, was largely instrumental in passing the infamous anti-Catholic laws that will bear his name in history. Bismarck lived long enough to witness the utter failure of his plans, but the discomfiture of Dr. Falk was destined to be even more complete; for at present the position of Catholics in Germany is stronger than it was before the Kulturkampf. They have also added to the strength and unification of the Empire; and this, singularly enough, was the purpose which the persecutors hoped to accomplish by suppressing them. Thus persons perish with a Church endures and gathers force to accomplish her mission, and the lessons of history are constantly repeated.—Ave Maria.

"Ever quarrel with your wife?"
"No."
"Have any trouble with your servants?"
"No."
"Children worry you?"
"No."
"Great Caesar, man! How's that?"
"Ain't married, and live by myself."

"Willful Waste"

Makes Woeful Want.

It is as wasteful not to secure what you need and might have as it is to squander what you already possess. Health is a priceless possession. You can secure it and keep it by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla which purifies the blood, cures disease, and invigorates the whole system.
Boils—"I was greatly troubled with boils and bad blood and was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I followed this advice and the benefit I received was so great that I took a second bottle and was cured." M. L. Pett, Lyons, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Disappears

Time to give The Little Folks An Airing, Carriages For the purpose
And we have just the Most comfortable for the baby—easiest to push—easiest to buy because the
Prices are right.
John Newson

That Boy Of yours,
He's the pride of your heart; he wants one of those nice
Four wheel Carts or Wagons.
We have the Very one he wants.
Or perhaps it's the Wee Daughter.
Well, we have the very Doll's Carriage to make her heart glad. Big new stock of Carriages, Go-carts, Express Wagons, Wheelbarrows, Doll's Carriages, all marked at low prices for cash.

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