

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

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

Vol. XXVIII, No. 7

## Calendar for February, 1899

MOON'S CHANGES.

Third Quarter, 3rd, 1h. 11.9m. p. m.  
New Moon, 10th, 5h. 19.2m. a. m.  
First Quarter, 17th, 4h. 40.2m. a. m.  
Full Moon, 25th, 10h. 3.4m. a. m.

D	Day of Week	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High Water
1	Wednesday	7 27	5 11	3 41	4 30
2	Thursday	7 27	5 11	3 41	4 30
3	Friday	7 27	5 11	3 41	4 30
4	Saturday	7 27	5 11	3 41	4 30
5	Sunday	7 27	5 11	3 41	4 30
6	Monday	7 27	5 11	3 41	4 30
7	Tuesday	7 27	5 11	3 41	4 30
8	Wednesday	7 27	5 11	3 41	4 30
9	Thursday	7 27	5 11	3 41	4 30
10	Friday	7 27	5 11	3 41	4 30
11	Saturday	7 27	5 11	3 41	4 30
12	Sunday	7 27	5 11	3 41	4 30
13	Monday	7 27	5 11	3 41	4 30
14	Tuesday	7 27	5 11	3 41	4 30
15	Wednesday	7 27	5 11	3 41	4 30
16	Thursday	7 27	5 11	3 41	4 30
17	Friday	7 27	5 11	3 41	4 30
18	Saturday	7 27	5 11	3 41	4 30
19	Sunday	7 27	5 11	3 41	4 30
20	Monday	7 27	5 11	3 41	4 30
21	Tuesday	7 27	5 11	3 41	4 30
22	Wednesday	7 27	5 11	3 41	4 30
23	Thursday	7 27	5 11	3 41	4 30
24	Friday	7 27	5 11	3 41	4 30
25	Saturday	7 27	5 11	3 41	4 30
26	Sunday	7 27	5 11	3 41	4 30
27	Monday	7 27	5 11	3 41	4 30
28	Tuesday	7 27	5 11	3 41	4 30

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 across  
Queen Square.

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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 work-  
men on P. E. I. We import our cloths from the very best  
houses.

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

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## A Letter from the Philippines.

(Rev. Father McKinnon, a native  
of Melrose, in this Province, now  
chaplain to a California regiment in  
the Philippines, writes the letter  
quoted below to a friend of his in  
the diocese of Cleveland.)

A priest of the Cleveland Diocese  
recently came across the following  
paragraph in the columns of the  
Cleveland Plain-Dealer:

"The Rev. M. M. Parkhurst,  
who has lived in the Philippines for  
many years, says that when a couple  
wish to be married in the Philip-  
pines they must pay a fee of \$25 or  
\$30 to the priest, who otherwise will  
not marry them. As a native rarely  
earns more than \$5 a month, he  
seldom has the necessary marriage  
fee, so that common law marriages  
are the frequent result. The bap-  
tismal fee, he says, is \$25, and the  
death fee is \$50 for an adult and \$10  
for an infant. A poll tax of \$25 for  
each man and \$15 for each woman  
is collected, and when a man builds  
a house he must pay \$10 for having  
the chimney blessed."

The priest knew that he was face  
to face with a lie, but in order to  
secure reliable data upon which to  
base a refutation of the lie he cut  
the paragraph from the paper and  
mailed it to the Rev. Father McKin-  
non, who is serving as chaplain with  
the American forces in the  
Philippines. In due time a reply  
came and the priest now sends it to  
the Catholic Universe of Cleveland,  
with the suggestion that it will  
prove both interesting and instructive.

"A LIE FROM TOP TO FINISH."  
"MANILA, November 15, 1898."

"REV. DEAR FATHER: Responding  
to your favor of the 27th ult., with  
regard to quotation from M. M.  
Parkhurst, will say that said  
quotation is a lie from top  
to finish. I have been here now  
nearly six months and have carefully  
studied the religious question very  
thoroughly, and I think, without prejudice,  
to do this I have had every opportu-  
nity not only here in Manila, but also  
in the outlying provinces, as I  
have been sent frequently into the  
interior of the island to treat with  
the insurgent leaders. I have con-  
versed with all classes of people and  
I think, I know pretty well just how  
matters stand.

"This statement of Mr. Park-  
hurst is in keeping with all the other  
statements made by irresponsible  
preachers concerning the condition  
of the Church here.

"Marriage here is like marriage  
any place else. If the parties are  
able to do so, they are supposed to  
pay something. If not able to pay,  
the priests here marry them gratis,  
just as you or I or any other minis-  
ter of the Gospel would do in Amer-  
ica. For rich or poor there is no  
fixed fee; that is left entirely with  
the contracting parties. For bap-  
tisms and deaths the rule is the  
same. Indeed, for baptisms the  
priest rarely receives more than \$1,  
and more often he receives nothing  
at all. For deaths they go even  
further than we do in America, as  
every parish church keeps a supply  
of coffins on hand to give gratis to  
those who are too poor to employ an  
undertaker. For the grandest  
funeral here no more than \$25 is  
paid, which would be equal to \$12  
of our money.

Even the fee of \$2.50 charged for  
marriage license reverts not to  
Church or Government, but to the  
orphan asylums.

"Speaking of orphan asylums, the  
girls' asylum here gives a dowry of  
\$500 to every inmate upon her  
marriage. This is but a sample of  
what is done in the way of charity  
here.

THE MONKS INDIVIDUALLY ARE AS  
POOR AS THE PROVERBIAL  
CHURCH MOUSE.

"We hear great tales of the wealth  
of the monks and inquire about the  
property, and find it a large estate,  
the income of which is used to sup-  
port some hospital or other chari-  
table institution under the care of  
said monks. Nowhere in the world  
is charity in greater evidence than  
here. The magnificent hospital and  
orphanages, schools of industry,  
etc., would be a credit to any nation.  
The amount expended thus every  
year is enormous. The monks in-  
dividually are as poor as the pro-  
verbial church mouse.

"The islands have a population of  
over 8,000,000 Catholics. The  
priests number about 1,500, and con-  
sidering the weakness of human  
nature and the fact that many of  
them live alone out in the wilds far  
away from brother priests, it is not  
surprising that an occasional one  
falls. Even of the stinky (?) Park-  
hurst's brethren I have heard of an  
occasional fall in civilized America.  
But here these are the exceptions.  
The main body of the clergy are good  
holy men.

"The Archbishop is a man who  
would be an honor to any church in  
any country. He is a man of emi-  
nent learning and great sanctity.

He is one of the kindest and most  
charitable men I ever met. Go to  
his house at whatever hour you will,  
and you will find it crowded with  
poor. For each he has a kind word  
and some substantial aid. Every-  
cent he receives is given away in  
this manner. His personal magne-  
tism is such that to meet him is to  
admire him. If I wished to use  
names I could give you many strik-  
ing examples of this. In our army  
and navy we had some Parkhursts  
who were ready to believe or say  
anything about his Grace. For those  
whom I thought worth con-  
vincing that they were wrong I ar-  
ranged that at different times they  
could meet him. The result was  
the same, in every case. Each  
would come away feeling that his  
Grace was a much maligned man.  
Today among the American officials  
in both army and navy no man is  
more respected than the Archbishop  
of Manila.

HOW THE SLANDERS ORIGINATED.  
"In my estimation there are two  
reasons for the impression which  
has gone abroad concerning the  
Church here.

"First, Aguinaldo knowing in his  
conning that there were many  
Parkhursts in America, thought ly-  
ing about the Church would be an  
excellent way to gain the sympathy  
of Americans.

"Second, in most districts the  
priest was the only representative of  
Spain, and the native, with his  
narrow Asiatic mind, was not able  
to draw a distinction between any  
of Spain's subjects. This is evident  
from the fact that they imprisoned  
every priest and stole all the church  
property that they could lay their  
hands on. The priest was a Span-  
iard—that was enough. No matter  
how good he was or what debt of  
gratitude they owed him, he was  
cast into prison and his goods stolen.  
Right here let me say that in many,  
if not all, cases the ingratitude of  
the natives was great. Whatever they  
are and whatever they have they  
owe to the monks.

"America has a big contract on  
her hands to govern this place.  
The natives are far from being  
the nice docile creatures the people at  
home believe them to be.

"My prejudices in their favor were  
when I came here about as strong as  
any man's could be, but now I have  
come to the conclusion that the  
Spaniards treated them about right.  
In this opinion I am not alone, as I  
think there are but few officers in  
the army who think otherwise. I  
have been all over the country and  
find no poverty anywhere. For In-  
dians, I think them remarkably well  
instructed. The one who cannot  
read and write is an exception.  
There are public schools supported  
by the Government all over the  
country.

"Had Mr. Parkhurst desired to  
learn the truth he could have done  
so from his brother ministers who  
are chaplains here. I think they  
would have told him the truth, as I  
have found them to be a nice, gen-  
tlemanly lot of men, ever ready to do  
me a kindness. Some of them I ad-  
mire very much for their devotion  
to the sick and those in need.

"With kindest regards and thank-  
ing you for your many kind wishes,  
I remain sincerely yours in Christ.  
"W. D. McKINNON."

Items of Interest to Catholic Readers  
In the Magazines.

(From the Sacred Heart Review.)

FRENCH PHILANTHROPY.

The amount and character of the  
philanthropy which France exercises  
towards those of her people who  
need assistance, furnish M. Elbert  
with a subject on which he contrib-  
utes an interesting paper to the  
Nouvelle Revue. The reader of his  
article will probably be most im-  
pressed by two statements which  
are made in it. One of these is to  
the effect that private charity is so  
largely exercised by the French peo-  
ple, and in some instances is so well  
organized, that public philantropi-  
cal societies are not called upon to  
expend all the funds that are placed  
at their disposal. M. Elbert says  
that the Assistance Publique, which  
he compares to the English poor-law  
system, and which probably corre-  
sponds to our system of state aid, had  
ten years ago, sixty-eight millions of  
francs unspent of its income. That  
would be nearly fourteen millions of  
our dollars, and what makes the  
French public charitable situation  
more striking is the fact that, so M.  
Elbert tells us, its funds are recruited  
from sources which in England, so  
he says, would be regarded as very  
uncharitable ones. Another explana-  
tion of the large unexpended bal-  
ance in the treasury of the Assis-  
tance Publique may be found in the  
circumstance that, being under the  
control of the national government,  
its officers are very chary of giving  
any assistance to religious institu-

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ions which care for the sick and in-  
firm, leaving the various orders  
which have the direction of such  
institutions to bear almost entirely  
the expense of maintaining them.  
Another feature of this French pub-  
lic philanthropical bureau—and  
this feature constitutes the second  
statement referred to above—is that  
women are not asked by it to serve  
upon any of the committees which  
distribute its relief. M. Elbert con-  
siders this a grievous blunder on the  
part of the Assistance Publique, for,  
adds he, women in France, as else-  
where, always take the keenest in-  
terest in philanthropical move-  
ments, and they would be able to  
point out many deserving cases of  
obeahy which are now undoubtedly  
overlooked.

A CHOICE OF ALTERNATIVES.

What may be said in one sense to  
be another presentation of the main  
ideas which the Sovereign Pontiff  
has, upon different occasions, ad-  
vanced on the social question, is  
found in the article which Professor  
Tonello has in the Italian Rivista In-  
ternazionale. In fact, this article  
may be said to be an Italian state-  
ment of the views which the Review  
recently laid before its readers in the  
articles dealing with the problems of  
socialism which it printed last month  
and the earlier part of this. Pro-  
fessor Tonello reviews in detail, but  
briefly, the various socialistic sys-  
tems which have been put forward  
as solutions of industrial problems,  
and points out the inadequacies and  
defects of the leading one. He  
shows, too, how the erroneous ideas  
advanced by the authors of such  
defective systems, and accepted by  
their followers, have clouded and ob-  
scured public opinion and kept in  
the background the main issues that  
are to be decided. His own opinion  
is that only they who have correct  
conceptions of Christian duty will  
acquit themselves conscientiously of  
their social responsibilities. The  
ultimate solution of all the problems  
which confront society today will,  
he declares, depend largely upon the  
acceptance by society of the full  
Catholic doctrine of social duty.  
And the conclusion which he reaches  
in this able article of his is that the  
upper classes, by which he evidently  
means the possessors of great  
wealth, be they the individuals or  
corporations, have before them two  
alternatives from which to choose;  
socialistic democracy, which believes  
in leveling all social inequalities by  
violent means, if needs be, and  
Christian democracy, whose meth-  
ods are peaceful and reconstructive.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

In the latest issue of the Cornhill  
Rev. W. H. Fitchett has an ap-  
preciative paper upon the good  
work that Florence Nightingale  
performed for the soldiers of the  
Crimean War. In the current Re-  
view of Reviews Margherita Arina  
Hamm, upon the character of whose  
Independent paper on "Friars in  
the Philippines," the Review edito-  
rially commented at the time of its  
appearance, writes of the services  
which the Red Cross Association  
rendered our troops in the Spanish  
war. Neither writer has a word  
to say in eulogy of the work of the  
Catholic Sisters in both these cam-  
paigns, though Mr. Fitchett is per-  
haps more generous than Mrs.  
Hamm, for he states that ten "Ro-  
man Catholic Sisters of Mercy" went  
out to the Crimea on the same  
vessel with Florence Nightingale.  
It seems that much the same sort  
of a condition as that appears to  
have characterized our invasion of  
Cuba existed among the English  
troops in the Crimean hospitals.

"What a passion of mingled wrath  
and pity was kindled in Great Brit-  
ain," writes Mr. Fitchett, "when  
the story was known of the brave  
men dying untended in the hospi-  
tals at Soutari or Kulali, or perish-  
ing of cold or hunger in the trenches  
about Sebastopol can be easily im-  
agined. There were more than  
13,000 sick in the hospitals. The  
death-rate at Soutari was 42 per cent.  
In the Kulali hospital it rose to 52  
per cent. Four patients out of every  
five who underwent amputation  
died of hospital gangrene. The  
doctors showed all the devotion the  
world has learned to expect from  
them when face to face with suffer-  
ing, but they were too few in num-  
ber, were denied the common appli-  
cances of the sick-room, and were  
bound as with iron fetters by a  
brainless routine." The American  
people last year were compelled to  
listen to tales of such the same  
tenor as those which came from the  
Crimea nearly half a century ago,

and those tales awakened here much  
the same sort of sentiments as their  
predecessors did in England then.  
At first there was a disposition to  
blame the army surgeons, but peo-  
ple gradually recognized that such  
scenes as the files depicted were in-  
separable from war, which, at its  
best, merits the characterization ap-  
plied to it by the late General  
Sherman, who pithily said that war  
is hell. Red tape and senseless  
routine doubtless inter-fered much  
with the army surgeons in the dis-  
charge of their duties, and they  
probably were unaccountable, too,  
for not a little of the sufferings of  
the soldiers.

IN THE CRIMEA.

Yet in the Crimea the same  
thing happened. The army com-  
missariat was unable to supply the  
food, medicine and other articles  
which the soldiers required, and  
sometimes when such articles were  
near at hand, red-tape and routine  
rendered their presence of little  
avail. During our late war doc-  
tors and officers at times found it  
necessary to disregard the regular  
manner of proceeding and take  
summary possession of the supplies  
that were being held back from the  
needy troops, in order that they  
might undergo official inspection.  
Florence Nightingale did the same  
thing, Mr. Fitchett tells us, out in  
the Crimea. "Only one flash of  
anger," this article says, "is re-  
ported to have broken the serene  
calm which served as a mask for  
the steel-like and resolute will of  
Florence Nightingale. Some stores  
had arrived from England; sick  
men were languishing for them.  
But routine required that they  
should be 'inspected' by a board  
before being issued, and the board,  
moving with heavy-footed slowness,  
had not completed its work when  
night fell. The stores were, there-  
fore with official phlegm, looked up  
and their use denied to the sick.  
Between the needs of hundreds of  
sick men and the comforts they re-  
quired was the locked door, the  
symbol of red-tape. Florence Night-  
ingale called a couple of orderlies,  
walked to the closed door, and  
quietly ordered them to burst it  
open and the stores to be distribut-  
ed." Mr. Fitchett tells us that Miss  
Nightingale is still living, that she  
has reached the age of 89, and that  
her condition now is that of an in-  
valid. She deserves all the good  
words that have been said of her for  
her philanthropic and noble ser-  
vices in the Crimean hospitals, but  
it would detract nothing from her  
praise were the writers who eulo-  
gize her so frequently, to make at  
least some mention of the white  
capped Sisters who worked also on  
the battlefield and in the hospitals  
in the East, and to whose labors  
Miss Nightingale herself has upon  
more than one occasion paid a tri-  
bute of praise. The same statement  
can also be made at the present day,  
when the Red Cross nurses are being  
praised for the good work which  
they rendered our sick soldiers in  
Cuba and Porto Rico. It would in  
no way lessen public estimation of  
the services of these philanthropic  
women, if occasional mention were  
made—as it assuredly should be—  
of the equal, if not larger, services  
which the Catholic Sisters performed  
in those fields.

THE GERMAN PAPERS REPORT THAT  
Prince Maximilian of Saxony, who  
was ordained to the priesthood in  
1836, has been created doctor of  
theology by the faculty of the Uni-  
versity of Wurzburg and that he  
will soon visit the Eternal City up-  
on the invitation of the Holy Father.

FRIENDS PREVAILED

A Nervous Toronto Woman Walked  
the Floor During the Night for Hours  
at a Time—She Makes a Statement.

TORONTO, ONT.—"I was troubled  
with nervousness. It was impossible  
for me to keep still and if the spells came  
over me during the night I had to get up  
and walk the floor for hours at a time.  
My blood was very poor and I was subject  
to bilious attacks. My feet would swell  
and I was not able to do my own house-  
work. I treated with two of the best  
physicians here but only received relief  
for a time. I became discouraged. One  
day a friend called and advised me to try  
Hood's Sarsaparilla. I laughed at the ad-  
vice but I was prevailed upon and pro-  
cured one bottle. Before I used it all I  
began to feel better. I took several bot-  
tles and also several boxes of Hood's Pills.  
Now I can eat and drink heartily and  
sleep soundly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has  
entirely cured me and also strengthened  
me so that I now do all my own work.  
I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsapa-  
rilla to all sufferers from nervousness,  
weakness or general debility." Mrs. H.  
P. PARK, Deane Street.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine  
that will cure all these troubles.

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