

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.

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-Can-
dian, Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.,
Great West Life Assurance Co.

Office, Great George St.
Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown
Nov 892-17

Peter Kelly & Co. 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.

A prompt settlement
of all Accounts is re-
quested.

W. D. McKAY,
Bargain Corner.

**DIRECT
From London.**

New Cloth

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

We have opened a fine line of Nobby Cloths in

**Suitings,
Overcoatings
And Trousering.**

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

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 work-
men 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.

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 nar-
row 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 Magazine.

(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-

**ROYAL BAKING
POWDER**
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

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
Review 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 the above ailments.