

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1900.

Vol. XXIX, No. 3

Calendar for Jan., 1900.

MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon, 1st, 6h. 41m. a. m.
First Quarter, 7th, 9h. 52m. p. m.
Full Moon, 15th, 11h. 30m. a. m.
New Moon, 23th, 5h. 34m. p. m.

Day of Week	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High Water
1 Monday	7 49	4 21	7 43	9 25
2 Tuesday	49	22	8 28	10 14
3 Wednesday	48	23	9 4	11 32
4 Thursday	48	24	9 35	10 16
5 Friday	48	26	10 2	0 54
6 Saturday	48	25	11 54	1 32
7 Sunday	47	25	12 12	2 32
8 Monday	47	30	1 10	3 19
9 Tuesday	47	31	2 32	4 36
10 Wednesday	46	33	3 41	5 59
11 Thursday	46	34	4 43	7 20
12 Friday	45	35	5 40	8 17
13 Saturday	44	37	6 28	9 7
14 Sunday	43	38	7 10	9 51
15 Monday	42	40	7 41	10 48
16 Tuesday	42	41	8 9	11 24
17 Wednesday	41	42	8 34	11 37
18 Thursday	40	43	8 56	0 16
19 Friday	39	44	9 17	0 47
20 Saturday	38	45	10 11	1 37
21 Sunday	37	47	11 15	1 51
22 Monday	36	49	12 19	2 30
23 Tuesday	35	50	1 23	3 15
24 Wednesday	34	51	2 32	4 26
25 Thursday	33	53	3 28	5 30
26 Friday	32	54	4 20	6 28
27 Saturday	31	55	5 30	8 18
28 Sunday	30	57	6 16	9 11
29 Monday	29	59	7 1	9 56
30 Tuesday	28	5	7 20	10 38
31 Wednesday	27	2	7 42	10 51



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August 3, 1898—6m

The First Cold Snap

Will put us in mind of what is coming.

If you want a good warm Suit or Overcoat for winter, now is the time to order, and the right place to go is

Gordon and McLellan's.

All wool goods have advanced in price from 15 to 30 per cent.

Our Fall Goods are here at the old price until sold out.

We will Continue our Reduction Sale on all Furnishing Goods.

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The prices—well, that is what we want you to see when you are looking at our goods. Their lowness will surprise you.

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A Visit to Burgos Cathedral, Spain.

BY GORDON MACPHERSON, M. A.

(Written for the Toronto Register.)

The great sight to be seen at Burgos, is its glorious Cathedral. No words of mine can possibly give but the faintest idea of that magnificent fane, one of the very finest in all the world. I am not speaking of its immediate environment, which is beggarly and mean to a degree. I refer to the assemblage of dilapidated buildings surrounding the Cathedral, which detract a great deal from the view of the noble Church as seen from a distance. But only imagine that you are vis-a-vis to the Cathedral alone, and you become transported at once into such ecstatic wonderment, as to forget everything above the great and imposing object raising its sublime contour before your riveted gaze. My first visit to the Cathedral was made under certain disadvantages that prevented my reaping all the benefits that I desired. For example my good host, not having had time to accompany me himself, entrusted me to the charge of a "Guardia Civil." That functionary, however, being very thirsty when en route, kept reminding me ever so often of the duty of treating him to what he called Kopa de Vino, that I fancied he did not care much for the glorious art in the Cathedral. Indeed, on our arrival at that Church, I found that he was supremely ignorant of everything relating to the details. He could tell me absolutely nothing; so I decided to get some expert to conduct me over not only the Cathedral, but also over all the interesting spots in the town. Luckily I met a very obliging Frenchman, a commercial traveller, who offered to show me around and especially to conduct me to the celebrated Monastery of Miraflores, where the disciples of St. Bruno are observing the rule of their Saintly founder. I was eager to see the Cathedral, Miraflores and Las Huelgas. We were fortunate at the Cathedral to have the guidance of one of the officials who explained everything in the most lucid manner possible. First of all, let me say that that marvel of the 13th century which was constructed by the heir of Fernando el Sant in honor of his marriage with Dona Beatriz, daughter of the Duke of Suabia, upon the site occupied by the ancient Palace, impressed at first sight an indelible impression. Its principal facade placed towards the West is a triumph of the lapidary art. The west front bears the name of the Blessed Virgin, to whom the Church is dedicated. The two fronts of the entrance at the side represent the Conception and Assumption. The west front of the original date 1221, except the lower part with an inserted modern doorway, and the open twin spires. The spires ascend some 300 feet high, flanking an early rose window of great elegance. In the upper story two double windows, in the purest original style, present in their inter-columns three images of young men crowned. The northern door is equally enriched with sculptures and statues. That of the Pellegrin, constructed under the Renaissance develops a great profusion of Gothic floral ornaments, surrounding four large statues of St. Andrew, St. James, St. John the Baptist, and St. John the Evangelist, with many exquisite minute details that form more of a painting than sculpture. The interest of the Cathedral is in every way worthy of its noble exterior. It is adorned with pictures, statues, pendants, bas-reliefs and frames that receive by means of the stained glass of the high richly colored windows, torrents of light whose decomposed rays, produce a most magnificent effect. It affects the figure of a Latin cross, is some 300 feet in length, 250 in width at the Transept, and is 198 feet in height. It comprises three parallel naves interrupted by the Cross, in the midst of which rises the magnificent dome. The great edifice so sublimely majestic in every detail, so incomparably grand as a work of Gothic art, was completed in 1567. Verily so beautiful is that shrine of devotion and piety that it well deserves the noble eulogy of Philip II, who said it was the work of angels rather than the labour of men. The choir and its massive screen produce the effect felt in most Spanish Churches, viz, that of interrupting the Perspective of the tout ensemble. Among many wonderful details, let me mention the Capilla Real, where repose several members of the Royal House of Castile. The Chapel is all in sculptured wood and represents scenes connected with the ancient and New Testament. The Silleria counts 103 stalls carved in walnut. In the middle of the Grand Nave is suspended the quaint looking standard that Alfonso VIII carried at the Battle of Navas de Tolosa. All

the Chapels of the Cathedral merit attentive study. They are adorned with sculptures—remarkable monuments in their way, and with most lovely stained glass.

The most celebrated is the Capilla del Condestable, constructed in the floral style of the 15th century, erected outside the abside, one of its sides seeming to lose somewhat the totality of magnificence at its entrance behind the high altar. It was built to serve as a sepulchre to the illustrious family of Velasco. The principal tomb is that of the founder, the Constable of Castile, Don Pedro Hernandez de Velasco, who died in 1492, and his wife who died in 1500. The tomb is made of marble from the neighborhood of Burgos, and the statues have been chiselled out of two blocks brought from Carrara in Italy. The sculptures of the Chapel representing the Crucifixion of our Lord, His Agony, the Resurrection and the Ascension are attributed to Juna de Borgogna. Worthy of special admiration is the superb screen that crowns the image of St. James which is a chef de oeuvre of Cristobal d'Andino, a native of Burgos. Among other things to be seen in that Chapel are an enormous block of polished marble, a lovely Purification of the Retable and the statues of St. Sebastian and St. Jerome attributed to Becerra. I was very much struck with the exquisitely rendered details of the effigies of the Constable and his wife. The lady is reclining at full length on an embroidered cushion with a small lap dog at her feet. The Constable wearing his armour sleeps by her side.

A Fiery Firmament.

BY AN ENGLISH BANKER.

(Written for the N. W. Review.)

During the winter of the year 1883 many parts of this earth were favored with a spectacle, altogether more gorgeous and startling in its magnificence than anything of its kind which had been seen by human eyes for probably many centuries, or possibly ever, that has been presented since the earlier ages of geologic time.

In August of that year by far the most awful earthquake of which history has any record, which appeared to have shaken the very globe to its foundations, occurred on the island of Krakatoa. For three months previously, all residing within a hundred and fifty miles of that fated locality had been alarmed by the most appalling explosions, which by night and by day had rent the air, and the thunder of which had been heard as much as three thousand miles away. Some of these detonations were so violent, that at Batavia, a hundred miles distant, furious hurricanes ensued, the impulse having been so prodigious that the entire atmosphere surrounding the globe was disturbed. From Greenwhich to Bombay, from Toronto to St. Petersburg, the instruments in the observatories recorded the series of awful outbursts, which with maddening, detonating roar, were destroying that fair garden of the east.

And then, culminating at the end of August, came the final crash. The island rept in twain, swallowed up in the ocean, again to be thrown up again severed and torn asunder, the mighty wave which resulted travelling far and wide, destroying towns and villages in countries far remote, and immolating nearly forty thousand victims. So colossal was this rolling surge that it is stated that a man-of-war lying off Java was carried inland and stranded in a few seconds distance from the sea.

But although this appalling catastrophe had devastated and laid waste some amongst the most attractive spots on earth, yet on the other hand it caused a brilliant display of aerial beauty, such as has perhaps never before been witnessed by mortal man. For the vast clouds of fine impalpable dust which were shot up right through our atmosphere, much of it integrating with it, and remaining suspended in its upper reaches, produced that wonderful series of gorgeous sunsets which, especially in those parts where the atmosphere is pure and clear, so delighted the lovers of nature's beauties during the winter of that year.

The writer, at the time, was at Biarritz, on the south west of France, and from that favored spot the spectacle was so superbly magnificent, that language utterly fails adequately to describe the overpowering, awful glory of the scene. Immediately after the orb of day had sunk beneath the horizon, the entire heavens appeared to have caught fire. Golden fire, purple fire, flames of amber, of softly shaded, names of blood red carmine, kindled tongues of azure light brightening into the richest of ultramarines; coronations of emerald, dazzling in their intensity, and gleaming in streaks of flashing

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lustre midst the many-hued lambent rays; scintillating beams of glittering precious opal; with many another wonderful tint, so surpassingly fair and lovely that no limner's art could produce its like.

And stretched out beneath was the broad Atlantic, reflecting the sumptuous pageant upon its rippled bosom, every little wavelet scattering a shower of shining gems; the whole expanse a glittering display of emeralds and sapphires, of rubies and diamonds, of amethysts and chrysothrasse; while over all seems vaguely to breathe the influence of the sweetly hued sardonyx dyeing with its lovely tint.

But soon all is over, the ocean gems have gone, the flaming heavens have dimmed and flickered, and the shades of night have blotted out a scene so surpassingly gorgeous and magnificent, and quite startling in its beauty.

Judgment in Chancery.

His Lordship the Master of the Rolls delivered judgment in re the bequest of the late Roderick Gillis, of Indian River, on Wednesday 8th inst. The facts are as follows: Three years before his death the deceased willed the bulk of his property "to apply the same for charitable purposes in relieving and assisting the poor and helpless of this Province, more particularly the poor in the neighborhood in which he resided." The Executor, owing to the vagueness of this bequest applied to have the Estate administered in the Court of Chancery and the trusts of the will carried out. The Master of the Rolls heard the case, had all interested brought before him and the will proved in solemn form. There were about 45 defendants, all relatives and next of kin of the testator. The Attorney General was made a party on behalf of the Crown. In June last, at Summerside, the Judge heard suggestions from interested parties as to the best means of carrying out the intentions of the deceased, and on Wednesday 8th, as above stated, His Honor delivered his decision. He first refused to adopt a suggestion of the Very Rev. Mgr. Gillis, P. of Indian River, to give a portion of the fund towards rebuilding the Catholic church at Indian River. 2nd, he refused the application of the Rev. Gregory McDonnell, P. of Summerside, that the fund be distributed by the St. Vincent de Paul Society at Summerside. He refused to allow a fund intended for the whole Province to be handled by a parochial organization. He also refused to adopt a scheme to distribute the income to deserving persons, upon certificates of certain persons. He considered this most objectional, as tending to create a class of professional paupers His Honor then explained at great length that poverty and sickness were the classes of cases he intended to deal with, and that he intended to establish a ward in the Charlottetown Hospital to be known as the "Roderick Gillis ward." "Preference to be given to applicants from Indian River and other things being equal, preference to be given to a relative of deceased, but the applicants are not to be confined to those of any denomination. The Master of the Rolls considered the words of the will too large to restrict or confine the objects of the deceased's bounty to persons of any particular religious denomination. He considered that the applicants need only have two passports, "poverty and sickness." The portion of his estate which will be used to found the ward is about four thousand dollars.

Dawson Happenings.

(Northwest Review.)

Letters just received from Dawson City inform us that Rev. Father Desmarais, O. M. I., was one of the passengers on the steamer Stratton

ice and sank on the 7th of November. It appears that the rivers froze a fortnight earlier than usual and thus the Stratton was caught unawares on its way down. The passengers all escaped on the ice; the fact that not a single life was lost is astonishing, considering how rapidly the steamer sank. Father Desmarais had not even time to save his sossack, his breviary and \$1800 which had been entrusted to him to be spent in purchases for the Catholic Missions in the Yukon District. He had to walk back 150 miles to Dawson City and suffered greatly from hunger and cold.

On the 27th anniversary of his ordination, October 1st Rev. Father Gendreau, O. M. I., parish priest of Dawson City, was presented by his parishioners with a rosary of pure gold. The 59 beads are all small nuggets of two different sizes, the larger being, as usual, destined for the recitation of the "Our Father," the smaller for the "Hail Mary." This chaplet weighs twenty ounces and is worth five hundred dollars. Gold rosary beads are no novelty; Barre Bros. had some for sale in Winnipeg lately, but they were so small that they weighed less than one ounce and could be sold for eighteen dollars. This set, however, is large and weighs one pound and two thirds Troy. There is some talk of sending this princely gift to the Paris exhibition. Father Gendreau values it especially as a proof of the gratitude of his flock.

Dawson's First School.

Klondike Nugget, Nov. 8 1899.

The Catholic Church has the distinction of opening the first public school in the Yukon territory. The building is a commodious one-story structure, 30x40 feet, and is situated at the corner of first avenue and Ninth street. It is furnished with desks, seats and blackboards; it can accommodate comfortably 40 pupils. Father Gendreau, superior of the Dawson mission, is the individual to whom may be attributed the establishment of this public institution. It will be conducted under his supervision. Sister Mary Joseph is the teacher. She has been selected by reason of her experience and ability in this line of work. The school was opened on Monday morning with 18 pupils in attendance, whose ages range from 6 to that of 14 years. There are 10 boys and 8 girls. The following are the names of the little girl scholars: McEwan, Clark, Farlane, Barton, Wright, Hoek and the Day sisters. The boys are: McEwan, Day, Clarke, Barton, Buckley, Moore, Farlane, St. Armand and the Bea brothers. The children are not all of the Catholic faith.

The editor of the Catholic Mirror requested Cardinal Vaughan to send a New Year's greeting to the American people, and in reply his Eminence wrote: "Who am I that I should address the American people? What claim have I to be heard by a population more than double that of Great Britain and Ireland? It would be an impertinence to attempt such a thing. But I may say to you that all who know me, know that I wish from my heart every blessing to the American people. One can not fail to see that it may be in the providence of God to use the American republic and the British Empire in furtherance of his designs of mercy and salvation for the human race. But if we are not to be used simply as the best of burden to Christianity, we must render our selves fit instruments to do the work of God by comparing ourselves with becoming humility and self-restraint and keeping the fear of God before our eyes more steadily than we have done in the past. The Catholics of both countries have a distinguished and exalted mission. They are the leaven in the lump. I hope we shall ever remember this and mould our thoughts and lives accordingly. We ought to be striking out as heralds of the Gospel in foreign lands. We enrich ourselves when enriching others with the truth. To abandon to others the apostolic work of Christianity would be to abdicate our place and our mission in the vanguard of Christian civilization. If we are proud of our power and of our position we must value our high responsibilities."

Worms Weakened Baby.

My baby suffered terribly with worms. I used one bottle of Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which completely cured him. Mrs. Wm. M. Messica, Waterford, Ont.