

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1899.

Vol. XXVIII, No. 29

Calendar for July, 1899.

MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon, 7th, 4h. 18.9m. p. m.
First Quarter, 15th, 7h. 46.5m. p. m.
Full Moon, 23rd, 3h. 29.1m. p. m.
Third Quarter, 29th, 8h. 30.0m. a. m.

D	Day of Week	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High Water	Low Water
1	Saturday	4 19 49	11 58	5 40			
2	Sunday	20 48	10 12	6 28			
3	Monday	21 48	9 48	7 47			
4	Tuesday	21 48	1 28	8 02			
5	Wednesday	22 47	2 15	8 54			
6	Thursday	23 47	3 08	9 43			
7	Friday	24 46	4 00	10 32			
8	Saturday	25 46	5 02	11 21			
9	Sunday	26 45	6 01	12 10			
10	Monday	26 45	6 58	0 58			
11	Tuesday	27 44	7 54	1 46			
12	Wednesday	28 43	8 51	2 35			
13	Thursday	29 43	9 30	3 24			
14	Friday	30 42	10 28	4 13			
15	Saturday	31 41	11 24	5 02			
16	Sunday	32 40	12 23	5 51			
17	Monday	33 39	1 27	6 40			
18	Tuesday	34 38	2 28	7 28			
19	Wednesday	35 37	3 30	8 17			
20	Thursday	36 36	4 34	9 06			
21	Friday	37 35	5 39	9 55			
22	Saturday	38 34	6 45	10 43			
23	Sunday	39 33	7 56	11 32			
24	Monday	40 32	9 04	12 21			
25	Tuesday	41 31	10 12	1 10			
26	Wednesday	42 30	11 19	2 00			
27	Thursday	43 29	12 28	2 50			
28	Friday	44 28	1 36	3 40			
29	Saturday	45 27	2 44	4 30			
30	Sunday	47 26	3 52	5 20			
31	Monday	48 24	5 00	6 10			

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An American in Mexico. We take the following extract—which is without its pertinency in these days when we hear so much about Spanish-American inferiority from a very interesting letter sent from the City of Mexico by an esteemed Arizona patron of the Review to a friend of his in that territory:—"The Mexican," writes our Arizona friend, "are behind the times in some things; but in others, some of our well Americans would do well to take lessons. I was walking into a hotel last night when I heard a loud burst of women's laughter. It was the loudest, the most uncouth, the nearest vulgar, of any noise I had heard come from human lips since I had been in Mexico. I wanted to follow it to its source—it sounded so American to me. I did follow it to its source. The noise was American. A bunch of American tourists—my ever attractive fellow countrymen and countrywomen—were in a group in the public court of the hotel, and were having a good time in their own breezy way. I saw a good many Mexican eyes turned wonderingly upon them, when an especially shrill shriek of laughter would pass forth. These were 'respectable' Americans who had been successful and who were in the so-called best 'society' in their towns. I have noticed a few exquisite American ladies visiting here, but to stand off and watch some of the American women swinging down the street, gesticulating, talking and laughing loudly, 'blowing' their money in, etc., makes one feel sick—and I guess I am no aesthete, either. In point of manners, the lower middle-class Mexican is, when compared with the lower-middle-class American, an uncouth boor. I don't blame the Spanish for calling us pigs. "So if a man comes down here expecting to find everything modernized and up-to-date in matter of mechanical contrivances and projects, as it is the 'States,' he will be disappointed. He won't even find, at the present time, an electric nor a cable car of any description in the city. "But a man mustn't come here, either, thinking that he is strolling into a land where the people are all ignorant and poor. There is personal polish here—and polish of a pretty high type. There is wealth, too. Handsome, educated men, and beautiful, graceful women, dressed in the latest of the world's fashions, are drawn along the streets by thousands in as splendid carriages and behind as elegant horses as I've ever seen in any part of the United States. Their turnouts are as magnificent as money will buy. Their other surroundings are luxurious in proportion. But there is no use in my trying to tell of the conditions as they exist here. To be brief, and to sum it all up from my own narrow, personal point of view—the city of Mexico has pleased me beyond expression. It is picturesque far beyond the best that I had dreamed for it. It is the strangest mingling of grotesqueness and beauty, ignorance and culture, inconceivable poverty and limitless wealth that I have ever seen. One can't read about it and understand it. It is necessary to see it, and re-see it and then to see it again and again in order to comprehend the magnitude of it all. "Americans come down here, rush about the streets for ten days or so, in and out of these wonderful churches, past scenes that would be rich—incomparably rich to the world's sublimest philosophers, and they go tripping dizzily back home and say they have seen the city of Mexico. Fools! They have seen nothing—nothing. "The cathedral here would alone be worth much more time and money than the trip would cost, but it takes time to see these old churches—time and sense—and other things. Some people could chatter over their historic floors, and prattle glibly about them for years—and then never see them. With the history that hangs about them, they are nothing less today than materialized poems—poems built of metals, jewels, lime and stone."—S. H. Review.

Spain's Work in the Philippines and Cuba. (Standard Times.) We are, fortunately, at last getting some reliable news from the Philippine Islands, and so are being placed in a position to judge of the claims of the inhabitants to that freedom for which they are so manfully fighting in Luzon. The truth which is now, by a natural process, being gradually filtered out enables us at the same time to determine our moral obligations as well as to relegate to their proper limbo the many grossly calumnious stories of priestly oppression in the Philippines. We are also enabled to apply the test of achieved results to the efforts of Spain to civilize and

reclaim those islands from paganism and barbarity. We believe history will yet do justice to that unhappy country, despite all the efforts of interested acolytes to set her down as an agency for darkness and non-progress in her general colonial policy. Let any fair-minded reader take the facts disclosed since our occupation of Manila as to the grade of civilization found in that city and the educational and industrial status of the native population and compare them with the conditions disclosed in the British West Indies or in the great Indian empire, and easy which power has done most for the uplifting of humanity in those places, England or Spain. We must concede that there is no moral sanction of any kind for colonial possessions, obtained by force, other than this. The desire to benefit ourselves is no moral sanction. England, it has been admitted by John Bright and other great Englishmen who possessed that very rare commodity in high politics, a conscience, have again and again declared that unless England could show to the world that she was in India for the good of the native population, she had no moral right there. The universal conscience of mankind endorses this principle, in cases of forcible acquisition of territory. We endorse it more emphatically than any other Government did in recent times, when we drew the sword to drive Spain from the West Indies. The fact that the population of both Cuba and the Philippines are in a moral sense vastly superior to that of any place where Great Britain has settled down among aboriginal peoples borne home to us every day by witnesses who certainly cannot be suspected of any partiality to Spain or its religion. It is not great trade, nor huge factories, nor the perpetual elbowing of the "hustler" that makes a nation or a people great. It is the sense of duty to God and one's neighbor, the inherent honesty and truth of character, the courtesy to each other that is at once the badge of true civilization and the sure indication of an underlying Christ and charity. These traits are the most prominent among many of the people to whom Spain brought the message from Europe in the day of her renown. How far she had been successful when we interrupted her work in the Philippines may be judged from the letters of the more observant of educated men of the naval and military force we have been sending out to Manila. Here, for instance, is the testimony of a military gentleman in a letter lately shown us: "I am glad to hear that our people at home are inclined to discredit the stories about the ignorance, cruelty and treachery of the inhabitants of the civilized parts of these islands. I have talked with British, French, German and American citizens who have lived here for years, and they nearly all have the same mind with regard to these children of the sun. The so-called hatred of the religious orders is another figment of the imagination, of which I can find no traces here. Manila is a very religious city. There are, I am sure, as many as twenty churches and chapels within a rifle shot of where I am writing, which are fine examples of architecture and decoration, and which are crowded to the doors by devout people at all the principal services. The Cathedral is a very fine building, with a fine chime of bells. Some of the army fellows have introduced the ringers to play certain horns, which please us all mightily. Last Saturday night the ringers played for us 'Jerusalem the Golden,' 'Nearer My God to Thee,' 'Home, Sweet Home,' and 'Rally Round the Flag, Boys.' It was glorious. It is a moving sight to see the throngs of men, women and children on foot, on horseback and in carriages come to a halt at nightfall when the Angelus sounds from the city bells. Everybody stands stock still; the horses do not need to be reined in—they know the bell means stop, and stop they do. All our people have learned to like the custom. It is a solemn hour and our hearts go up to God in silent prayer for the dear ones at home, far across the long stretches of stormy seas. The weather is almost unendurable; one feels like a man stewing in the hottest room in a Turkish bath. We sleep on cots made of plaited bamboo fibre, with a short pillow of the same substance and a long pillow for curling the legs or arms around. A native invention this is, and it is called an abrazador, meaning an embracer. It is a mighty good thing. If I am spared to get back to old Maryland, I'll introduce the latest wrinkles in sleeping apparatus to the benighted heathens of the Eastern Shore, who sleep on feather beds in comfort. Of course, mum is the word on politics and military information, but if you see any fly sport around the town who wants to bet that the

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campus out here won't be over five years, don't take him up. But something else, where you will have a show for your money. It is like fighting wild cats in hell through the swamps an' ravines. We keep them on the r... the time, but Lord bless you, like shovelling fleas across a barnyard. We thought a month ago that we had killed every soldier in their army, but, presto, change, with a whoop and a bang here are three more armies in the field waiting to land on our nobs. Lots of building is going on in the Quartermaster's Department. Major Davol is doing great work under great difficulties in erecting permanent quarters and in fixing up the former quarters of the Spanish army. It is hard to induce the Philippines to work for us, even at good wages. They have the idea in their heads that while working for us they are fastening the chains of slavery on themselves. It is all tommyrot to believe the yarns told about the ignorance of the natives. Several of the navy fellows who have been ashore over in the Isle of Panay tell me that the percentage of men, women and children who can read and write is greater than in the city of Boston, of which city two of the officers are natives. A minister of the Church of England, who is here visiting kinspeople, has been familiar with these islands, or at least the most highly civilized of the group, for thirty-five years. He holds the opinion that the Augustinian friars have done more solid work in lifting up the natives in the scale of civilization than has been accomplished by all the sects working in China and Japan. The friars converted fifty thousand families in one year in Panay—I use the Spanish spelling of the names of the isles. I believe that great triumph of the order was two centuries ago, and the people have never relapsed into barbarism. I saw a bridge built by the Augustinians in 1620, which is in a perfect state of preservation. It is a handsome bridge than any in our country. It is of marble of various colors, 700 feet long and 36 feet wide, adorned with groups carved from native stone by friars and natives. The groups represent the Holy Family, St. Augustine, Magellan, Columbus and others. In the Province of Iloilo a high state of civilization exists; the people are polite, industrious and faithful to their obligations. The men would make mighty fine additions to our handicraftsmen. For cabinet work and weaving complicated figures in fine dress stuffs they are ahead of our common run of mechanics. It would be a good deuced good thing to ship about ten thousand of the inhabitants of our slums out here and fill their places with Philippines. Our bills for police force and reformatory institutions would be smaller by millions of dollars a year. The story going the rounds is that the United States will cede these islands to Great Britain in exchange for Britain's West Indian possessions, and that Germany has an option on the Danish West Indian possessions. A sign that we are here for a long stay is the preparation for building enormous refrigerating plants for storing beef, mutton and fowl and for making ice.

Canada and the International Commercial Congress. (From a Special Correspondent.) PHILADELPHIA, June 23rd.—The International Commercial Congress, which is to assemble in this city during the progress of the National Export Exposition next fall, has attracted wide attention abroad and promises to be the most successful and far-reaching industrial assemblage in the history of trade and commerce. Governments, States, Cities and trade bodies in Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe and all the Americas have, even at this early date, named envoys and delegates. Great Britain was the first of the nations to respond officially, and through Lord Salisbury, to announce that Lord Charles Bessborough would represent the Empire. The British prime minister also announced that the invitation had been extended to Canada, Australia and the other colonies. Canada has not as yet named an official delegate, but boasts of trade in more than a score of cities and towns have announced delegates. Three representatives have been announced from some places and two from others. Among the places to be represented are Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Westminster, Regina, St. John, Newfoundland, Brantford, Ont.; Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Fredericton, N. B.; Brockville, Ont.; Kingston, Ont.; and Woodstock, N. B. A score of boards of trade in other cities and towns of the Dominion, have expressed a desire to send delegates but have not as yet taken formal action in the matter of naming their representatives. It is estimated by the promoters of the National Export Exposition and the International Commercial Congress, at the British Empire will be represented by more than 200 delegates. Envoys of governments and representatives of commercial bodies. The Honorable Dr. Cockburn, is the envoy named by South Australia; Colonel Bell, by New South Wales; Sir Horace Toller, will look after the interests of Queensland and General Sir Andrew Clarke will officially represent Victoria. Twenty-seven chambers of Commerce throughout Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania and South Africa, have also named from one to three delegates each. The commercial interests of England, Ireland and Scotland will not be neglected at the Congress. The Chambers of Commerce and other commercial bodies of London, Sheffield, Manchester, Dublin, Belfast, Edinburgh, Cork, Glasgow, Leith, Lancashire, and numerous others will have delegates in attendance and samples of their products on exhibition. Arrangements have been made by which it is expected that the President of the United States will preside at the opening of the Congress and General Diaz, president of Mexico, at the second session. The programme also includes the names of the following who will be asked to become presidents of the Congress on succeeding days: third day, the Envoy of Great Britain; fourth day, General Pierre Lacroix, of France; fifth day Herr Edward Markwald, of Germany; sixth day, Count Giovanni Messina, of Italy; seventh day, General Sir Andrew Clark, of Victoria, Australia; eighth day, Dr. Foster, of Australia; ninth day, Hon. A. Desjardins, of Canada and tenth day, Senor Don Nicobar, Rio Pasa, of Honduras. It is expected that the duration of the Congress may be about three weeks, but as each country will be expected to present a review of its industries and to discuss trade generally and as there will be placed no limit upon the speaking time of delegates, the Congress may last considerably longer. Among the prominent men, not delegates, who will address the Congress are: President Elihu Root in Harrison, on "International Law"; Don Armo Gonzalez, of Mexico, on the "Relation of Trade Between North American Countries," Hon. John Kasan, on "Reciprocity," Prince Rostokowsky, of Russia, on "The Far East," etc.

The splendid structure in which the Congress will hold its sessions is now nearing completion. It is one of the group of buildings of the National Export Exposition which will be held at the same time as the Congress. The building will have capacity for one thousand delegates and will accommodate spectators and when completed will be one of the most spacious and elegant assembly chambers in the world. One entire section of this big edifice will be devoted to the display of samples of Canadian manufactured goods. These will be samples of Canadian goods which are now being secured from one end of the Dominion to the other by agents of the National Export Exposition. The amusement feature of the Exposition and Congress has not been overlooked by the management and the thousands who are expected to attend will find much to amuse and instruct them. Particular attention is being given to the musical part, and already a number of the most famous bands and artists, at home and abroad, have been engaged. Dr. William P. Wilson, the head of the Commercial and Industrial Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition, and a large corps of able assistants. With the backing of many governments of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum and the famous Franklin Institute of that city, and with the eyes of the entire commercial and industrial world riveted upon the project, there can be no such word as failure. W. F. MAIR.

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