

# The Charlottetown Herald.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1898.

Vol. XXVII No. 50

NEW SERIES.

Calendar for Dec., 1898.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter, 6d 5h 6m m.  
New Moon, 13d 6h 43m m.  
First Quarter, 19d 10h 22m ev.  
Full Moon, 27d 6h 39m ev.

D	Day of Week	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises
1	Thursday	7 20 18	7 14	7 14
2	Friday	7 21 17	7 15	8 16
3	Saturday	7 22 17	7 16	9 19
4	Sunday	7 23 17	7 17	10 23
5	Monday	7 24 17	7 18	11 31
6	Tuesday	7 25 18	7 19	12 43
7	Wednesday	7 26 18	7 20	1 35
8	Thursday	7 27 18	7 21	2 27
9	Friday	7 28 19	7 22	3 20
10	Saturday	7 29 19	7 23	4 14
11	Sunday	7 30 19	7 24	5 10
12	Monday	7 31 19	7 25	6 08
13	Tuesday	7 32 19	7 26	7 07
14	Wednesday	7 33 19	7 27	8 07
15	Thursday	7 34 19	7 28	9 08
16	Friday	7 35 19	7 29	10 10
17	Saturday	7 36 19	7 30	11 13
18	Sunday	7 37 19	7 31	12 17
19	Monday	7 38 19	7 32	1 22
20	Tuesday	7 39 19	7 33	2 28
21	Wednesday	7 40 19	7 34	3 35
22	Thursday	7 41 19	7 35	4 43
23	Friday	7 42 19	7 36	5 52
24	Saturday	7 43 19	7 37	7 02
25	Sunday	7 44 19	7 38	8 13
26	Monday	7 45 19	7 39	9 25
27	Tuesday	7 46 19	7 40	10 38
28	Wednesday	7 47 19	7 41	11 52
29	Thursday	7 48 19	7 42	1 07
30	Friday	7 49 19	7 43	2 23
31	Saturday	7 50 19	7 44	3 40

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate "The Canada Plate Glass Assurance Company," for the purpose of carrying on the business of Plate Glass Assurance, and having its chief place of business in the City of Montreal.

Montreal, 12th October, 1898.

HATTON & McLENNAN,  
Solicitors for Applicants.

Oct. 26—2m

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of The Canada Accident Assurance Company to carry on the business of Insurance Against Sickness, and for other purposes.

Montreal, 25th October, 1898.

HATTON & McLENNAN,  
Solicitors for Applicants.

Nov. 2, 1898—2m

School & College BOOKS!

3,000 Worth New Stock.

All the Books authorized by the Board of Education for use in the Public Schools of Prince Edward Island.

Also the books required by Students attending Prince of Wales and St. Dunstan's Colleges.

Longfellow's Evangeline—the new classic, is ready. Price 15 cents. Mail orders promptly filled.

Wholesale and Retail.

**FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE INSURANCE.**

The Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool.  
The Sun Fire office of London.  
The Phoenix 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 McLENNAN,**  
Agent.

**A. A. McLEAN, LL. B., Q. C.**  
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Etc., Etc.

## Watches!

Our sales this year have been larger than last, although there has been more competition. A good many who have purchased trashy watches are waking up sorry, and the reaction will have the effect of creating a better demand for reliable goods.

We have no fault to find with honest competition so long as right goods are sold but do think the sale of dishonest goods ought to be prohibited.

**SEE OUR NEW WALTHAM WATCHES**

Up to date in quality and at fair prices. Gold filled cases warranted from 15 to 25 years. Silver cases lower than ever.

**IN REPAIRS**

We believe in doing good work and charging reasonably, if any want a cheap job they must go elsewhere, the people know in all trades cut prices and good work do not always go together.

**E. W. Taylor,**  
Victoria Jewelry Store.

**CARD.**

ANTOINE VINCENT, Architect and Sculptor, Dorchester Street, West, is prepared to execute orders for Monuments and Church-work, in Alabaster, Statuary, Holy Water Fountains, &c. Work done promptly.

August 3, 1898—6m

**North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**

—OF—  
EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Total Assets, 1891, - \$60,000,727.

TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Insurance on the most favorable terms.

This Company has been well and favorably known for its prompt payment of losses in this island during the past thirty years.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Agent.  
Watson's Building, Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
Jan. 31, 1900.—1y

**JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A. LL. B.**  
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,  
NOTARY PUBLIC, etc.  
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.

**Boots & Shoes**

REMEMBER THE OLD RELIABLE SHOE STORE

where you want a pair of Shoes. Our Prices are the lowest in town.

**A. E. McEACHEN,**  
THE SHOE MAN,  
Queen Street.

**ENEAS A. MACDONALD,**  
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian, Langshires Fire Insurance Co., Great West Life Assurance Co.

Office, Great George St.  
Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown.  
Nov 892—1y

**ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK**

Performed at short notice at The Herald Office.

## McKAY'S Tremendous Slaughter Sale

Of our own make of Tweeds We are overstocked and not wishing to close down our Mill, have decided to clear out all surplus stock in order to make room for our new Spring Patterns. Nothing but our own make of goods included in this sale. The Cloths are heavy, strong and durable, just the goods for this season of the year. Farmers and working men should avail themselves of this opportunity of buying honest all-wool goods at prices never before sold at.

Heavy all-wool Tweed (double and twist) worth \$1.00 per yard, now 65c.

Heavy all-wool Tweed, fancy patterns, worth 75c per yard, now 55c.

Heavy all-wool Tweed, plain, grey and black, worth 75c per yard, now 50c.

Heavy all-wool Tweed, fancy pattern, worth 50 to 65c per yard, now 40c.

Heavy all-wool Flannel, white and grey, worth 40c per yard, now 32c.

Heavy Union Twill Flannel, white and grey, worth 35c per yard, now 27c.

Heavy Union Plain Flannel, white and grey, worth 30c per yard, now 25c.

Ladies' all-wool Dress Goods, worth 45c per yard, now 32c.

Heavy all-wool Blanketing, white, 2 yards wide, worth 80c per yard, now 70c.

Heavy Union Blanketing, white, 2 yards wide, worth 75c per yard, now 60c.

Heavy all-wool Blanketing, grey, 2 yards wide, worth 80c per yard, now 65c.

Heavy all-wool Blanketing, checked, 2 yards wide, worth \$1.00 per yard, now 75c.

This is one chance in a lifetime to get good goods at less than they cost to manufacture. Our loss is your gain. Don't delay if you want any. They cannot last long at these prices. On application samples will be sent and freight prepaid on parcels from \$3.00 up to any station on P. E. I. Railway.

**W. D. MACKAY,**  
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.

**T. A. McLean**  
Has great pleasure in informing the general public that he can furnish them all with

**Hay Presses, THRESHING MILLS,**

**PLUGS AND PLOUGH EXTRAS,**

With shares harder than ever before. And now as the hog boom has struck,

**Our Improved Hog Feed Boiler**

Gives the greatest satisfaction wherever used at much lower prices than ever before. Give us a call for anything you want in Steel, Iron, Brass or Wood.

**Our Improved Steam Friction Hoist** is winning great favor with those who use them.

Dairy Machinery always on hand and to order.

**T. A. McLEAN,**  
Successor to McKinnon & McLean.

Oct. 6, 1897—1y

### Short Exposition of Christian Doctrine

#### DEATH.

"The wages of sin is death." It is probable that if man had not sinned what we now call death, would never have come upon him. And surely that eternal death called Hell, never would have been the portion of any of the sons of Adam. Death is now to come to everyone sooner or later, and is laying at every moment to strike its victim in the dark and lay him low.

Death ends the time of our trial on earth, and there is no probation after it. So our success, if a child is to be made here, it will be too late after death to repair the failure of this life, if a failure it has been according to the standard set up by the Judge. How then can a man come to a happy end of life and make a good death? There is only one way. It is a simple way, an easy way and a safe one. Follow your conscience in all things. Conscience is the voice of God speaking to your soul and heart, approving ever the good and condemning the evil. It never blunders, it is unerring in its judgments. If you follow it you cannot go astray.

It warns you against your enemies who are three; yourself, the world and Satan. And conscience sounds the alarm at once, when its citadel in the soul is attacked by any of these three great enemies of its existence.

In following conscience there consists the leading of a good life, which is always followed by a happy death. Let us think over the moment of death for a little, and meditate on the scenes that are present to the soul in the last moments before its dissolution. As the soul goes forth it meets its Judge and must face its accuser Satan. It is an awful moment for the soul, for even if it be not lost, yet it is not fit for heaven. Satan claims it probably at first, but if his claim is disallowed. It is not because of anything the soul can say for itself. It is because the soul's Advocate is there to defend it, Mary the Mother. If Satan's claim is allowed, then the soul knows, alas too well why it is lost. But suppose the soul is saved, and has to go to Purgatory for punishment for a time. Then it sees how every sin that it has ever committed, might have been avoided. Then it sees the real malice of sin as against God. Then it conceives a deep detestation of sin and a desire of that pain which burns and cleanses at the same time.

Death is the entrance into a new condition of our existence, and we are placed here to prepare for it. God has hidden the day from us so that we know it not, with the intention that we be ever ready for the time. A picket in time of war who is found sleeping at his post is shot. What will become of us when death comes to fetch us, if we are not on the alert waiting for him? A miserable and which is the wages of sin, eternal death.

#### The Philippine Dominions.

Father Ambrose Coleman, a Dominican himself, who has access to reliable and authentic information regarding the work of his order in the Philippines, contributes to the Thanksgiving Bazaar a paper entitled "Friars in the Philippines." From it we learn that the sons of St. Dominic first began to preach in the archipelago about the year 1545, nearly a quarter of a century before Spain officially annexed the islands. It was not until 1593, however that a Dominican province was erected in the Philippines, its title being the province of the Holy Rosary. The Augustinians and Franciscans, Father Coleman says, were early evangelists in these islands, and he submits that that fact explains why the religious orders possess so much property out there. The first friars acquired for their several orders a certain amount of land, and these estates have naturally, in the course of three centuries, become very valuable. A Manila stood in the seventeenth century, when the English navigator Dampier visited it, the religious orders occupied one-third of the city. "This may seem out of the proportion to the religious needs of the city," writes Father Coleman, "but we must remember that in Manila, then as now, priests of the various orders were in training for the numerous islands of the archipelago, Tongain and China, and at the period of which we are speaking, of Japan as well." A very interesting portion of this paper is the account it gives us of the studies pursued at the University of Manila, a Dominican establishment, about which so many calumnious assertions have found their way in print recently. Father Coleman shows, from the University reports of 1893, that at this institution there are faculties of theology and canon law, of jurisprudence, of law, of medicine and of pharmacy. The

theological school had eight professors and thirty students; the school of jurisprudence fifteen professors and four hundred and five students; the law school twelve professors and sixty students; the school of medicine and pharmacy, twenty-three professors and four hundred and ninety-three students. Here are a thousand students attending a university, and yet we are told that the Church has done nothing for education in the Philippines. Speaking for his own order alone, Father Coleman says: "Besides imparting higher education in the university, the Dominicans gave in (1893) secondary education in two colleges in the city of Manila, both attended by hundreds of scholars, one principally devoted to a classical education and the other suited to those intending to engage in a mercantile career. Besides the colleges in Manila they had also colleges in the towns of Cebu, Jaro, Nueva Caraca, Dapangan and Vigan." He mentions also the great educational work which the Jesuits are accomplishing at Manila, where they have charge of the municipal atheneum, the normal school and the meteorological observatory.

#### DO WE WANT THESE CITIZENS?

Those Americans who are clamoring for the annexation of all the Philippines to this country, so that we may civilize the inhabitants and make good citizens out of them, ought to read what Father Coleman says about the Moros who inhabit some of these islands. Head-hunting, he tells us, seem to be the chief object of existence with these gentle Filipinos. "The man who has chopped off sixty heads is entitled to wear a scarlet turban for the rest of his mortal life, and scarlet turbans are far from uncommon among them." Others are incorrigible pirates; there are thirty different languages or dialects spoken in the archipelago, and the visitor who escapes the head-hunters has to look out for the savage alligators with which the island waters abound. Father Coleman makes no attempt to shield the Spanish officials in the Philippines. He admits that they have been notoriously corrupt and rotten, indolent and derelict in duty. He acknowledges that outside the chief cities, civic authority has been vested largely in the clergy. "How could it be otherwise," he asks, "with a government notoriously weak and inefficient, with lay officials notoriously corrupt, unwilling to exile themselves in these parts remote from civilization, unwilling to descend to learn the various dialects in use in the archipelago, civic authority has been forced upon the missionaries by the very nature of their position. Unlike the Spanish officials who come to Manila, make a fortune by extortion and other unlawful means, and return home as soon as they can, the missionary lives among the people as one of themselves. They look up to him as a father, and he treats them as children. As there is no one else fit to govern the provincial stations, it simply resolves itself into a choice of paternal government by the priest or of anarchy." These statements are commended to the careful consideration of the individuals who are now clamoring for the expulsion of the orders from the Philippines, on the supposition that this country is going to retain possession of the islands. It would be interesting to know what species of government they propose introducing in these places when, if the present regime be destroyed, a state of anarchy seems certain to follow.—Sacred Heart Review.

#### Important Items.

(From the Ave Maria.)

It has been customary to mark the annual opening of law courts of England with a public procession to Westminster Abbey and a service in the Anglican form of worship. But Lord Russell, the present Chief Justice of England, and this year to dignified and bewigged processions took place: one to the Anglican service, and another to the Church of St. Anselm and Coella, and a solemn votive Mass in honor of the Holy Ghost was offered. It is little more than a hundred years since Catholics were admitted to practice as barristers in England, yet to-day they furnish that kingdom with its chief judicial officer, four members of the High Court, and a surprisingly large proportion of the leading practitioners.

A learned monk of St. Osmes, who was a physician before he became a Benedictine, has discovered the names of sixty-eight physicians on the roll of canonized saints. Through the list begins with St. Luke the Evangelist and ends with a modern figure as the newly canonized St. Zaccaria, founder of a

the Bonabites, the vast majority of these physician-saints are the earliest ages of Christianity and offered martyrdom for the faith. It were to judge from our own observation, we should say that the proportion of physicians who become converts is astonishingly large—larger by far than the proportion of clergymen, for example. The medical profession, in spite of the current opinion, seems not to be so inaccessible to unbelief as some others. Will less is it hospitable to prejudice. The physician and the priest meet often at the death-bed of the poor and the suffering that prejudice, when it exists at all, soon falls of its own weight. Catholic physicians, too, as a rule, are "the flower of the flock." We know of many who are weakly communicants, and some others who never undertake a critical operation without preparing themselves by receiving Holy Communion.

There are so few persons who really comprehend the child mind that any one who gives evidence of understanding the intellectual needs of children and has suggestions to make about supplying them, deserves to be listened to. The remarks of a writer in the North American Review, discussing literature for young folk, proves that he does not share that misconception which sees the child, not as he really is, but as he appears through the illusion of mature sentiment. He holds that the choicest books are not too good for children, and that they should be conscientiously prepared. The spiritually beautiful, he says, are the most desirable of all—literature that is alive, wholesome; having sentiment, not sentimentality, and some narrative human interest. Not the didactic gooey-gooey stuff which made the old-time Sunday school library too often a place of tears and penance for healthy-minded young folk. The day is clean gone by for the tales wherein the bad boy who goes fishing on Sabbath gets, not fish but a flogging; to be triumphed over in a most unchristian way by the good little boy who did not go—probably because he dare not. No; I mean that which is lovely, inspirational; literature where the artistic and the ethical are recognized for the kinsmen they are; linked by the subtlest, sweetest, strongest of ties. By all means let children early be possessed of thoughts and feelings that are true and large, sweet and beautiful. Such thoughts and feelings may easily be imparted by the right sort of literature. It cannot be too choice nor too abundant. The author who produces a sweet stimulating book for the young is a benefactor of his race.

Le Chanoine de By, the head of the seminary at Liege, has divulged some of the marvelous results obtained from the collection of old postage stamps. Since the movement was started seven years ago 300,000,000 stamps have been collected, which realized 50,000 francs. With a portion of this sum the Belgian missionaries have been able to establish and thoroughly organize five Christian villages on the Congo.

The Philippine insurgents under the command of Aguinaldo have in their power no less than one hundred religious of the Order of St. Augustine and ninety-seven of those of St. Dominic, together with the illustrious prelate, Dr. Hevia, Bishop of New Segoria. Many of them could have saved themselves from the awful tortures and indescribable barbarities to which they are subjected, but they preferred martyrdom to the cowardly abandonment of those confided to their spiritual charge.

In one of its recent issues the Koslische Zeitung had an article which is apparently an official communication from the German Catholic "Society of the Holy Land." It is to the following effect: A few years ago the committee of the "Society of the Holy Land" petitioned the Emperor to use his good offices with the Sultan to enable them to acquire the "Canaconium," the scene of the Last Supper. For sundry reasons the moment was not considered opportune in the highest quarters for taking steps in that direction, but the matter was again brought under official notice when the project of the imperial visit to Palestine was about to be carried out. The Emperor caused a feeler to be put out through the German Embassy at Constantinople, but it had a very discouraging result. It was pointed out that the acquisition of the "Canaconium" by Christians was entirely out of the question, because it contains the tomb of David, which is held in the highest veneration by Muslims all the world over. The above society then ventured to request the Emperor to try and induce the Sultan to give them

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**Royal makes food that will keep moist and fresh, and which can be eaten when warm without inconvenience even by persons of delicate digestion.**

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

the "Dormition de la Sainte Vierge," which is an adjacent property. The house of St. John the Evangelist stood on it. There our Lady passed the closing years of her life and there she died. Some ruins of the house are still to be seen. On account of its association with the Blessed Virgin, as well as for its proximity to the "Canaconium," it has always been an earnest desire by all Christian denominations to get possession of this hallowed spot. Greeks, Armenians, Russians and the French Augustinians have at one time or another offered very large sums of money for it, but the Moslems would not even tolerate the proximity of a Christian possession near David's tomb. It was left to the German Emperor by his personal efforts to surmount the many and serious difficulties and to acquire this sanctuary for his Catholic subjects. The incident is a striking proof of the monarch's religious disposition, and millions of Catholics, ever beyond the fatherland, will feel grateful to him for such a signal proof of his sympathy with the feelings of his Catholic subjects and for having given them this long-wished-for spot, so dear to them. Thanks to the gift of the Emperor, the large sum which the committee had already set aside as the intended purchase money will now be a great help to them to accomplish what they had in view, if they should be so fortunate as to secure the place so dear to Catholics. It is interesting to know that, according to Turkish law, the owners of the "Dormition" have the first refusal of the "Canaconium," if ever its present owners should feel inclined to dispose of it.

Pope Leo at the recent consistory conferred the high honor upon Sir Thomas H. Gratton Esmond, Bart., M. P., of appointing him chamberlain in his household. Sir Thomas worthily represents one of the oldest Catholic families in Ireland—a family that through the persecutions of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries firmly adhered to the faith and gave to the Church some of her most distinguished ornaments in the ministry. In the roll of Wexford martyrs during that era the name of Esmond frequently occurs. Even so recently as '98 two members of this family sacrificed their lives in the cause of the down-trodden peasantry of Kildare and Wexford. The late Sir Thomas Esmond, father of the present holder, was a member of the Catholic Association of Ireland. A great deal of the family possessions, which were among the most extensive in the county, were confiscated two centuries ago, but the Esmonds were the only Norman Catholics who succeeded in retaining even a portion of their estates, and at the same time remaining Catholics.

#### 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 household 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 advice but I was prevailed upon and procured one bottle. Before I used it all I began to feel better. I took several bottles 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 Sarsaparilla to all sufferers from nervousness, weakness or general debility." Mrs. H. F. PARR, D. "Herald Street."

**Hood's Pills** cure those who are unable to operate. See cases.

**MARK WRIGHT & CO.—COFFINS, CASKETS, AND ALL FUNERAL GOODS**