

The Charlotteville Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1896.

Vol. XXV. No. 48

Calendar for Nov., 1896.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 5th day, 5h. 14.5m. a. m.
First Quarter, 12th day, 1h. 28.1m. a. m.
Full Moon, 20th day, 6h. 12.1m. a. m.
Last Quarter, 27th day, 10h. 31.2m. p. m.

Day of Week	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	High Water	Low Water
1 Sun	6 47	4 40	2 8	2 56	7 30	8 26	9 11	9 56	9 11	8 26
2 Mon	49	39	3 29	3 19	3 46	3 11	2 46	2 11	2 46	3 11
3 Tues	50	37	4 49	4 14	4 10	3 44	3 11	2 46	3 11	3 44
4 Wed	52	36	6 14	5 17	5 10	4 44	4 11	3 46	4 11	4 44
5 Thurs	53	35	7 41	6 18	6 10	5 44	5 11	4 46	5 11	5 44
6 Fri	54	34	9 11	7 48	7 10	6 44	6 11	5 46	6 11	6 44
7 Sat	55	33	10 44	9 21	9 10	8 11	7 46	7 11	7 46	8 11
8 Sun	56	32	12 21	11 0	11 10	9 44	9 11	8 46	9 11	9 44
9 Mon	58	31	1 0	1 28	1 10	11 11	10 46	10 11	10 46	11 11
10 Tues	59	30	2 39	2 58	2 40	12 44	12 11	11 46	12 11	12 44
11 Wed	61	29	4 14	4 48	4 40	1 11	1 46	1 11	1 46	2 11
12 Thurs	62	28	5 54	6 28	6 20	2 44	3 11	2 46	3 11	3 44
13 Fri	63	27	7 39	8 13	8 10	4 11	4 46	4 11	4 46	5 11
14 Sat	64	26	9 31	10 0	10 10	5 44	6 11	5 46	6 11	6 44
15 Sun	65	25	11 31	11 41	11 40	7 11	7 46	7 11	7 46	8 11
16 Mon	66	24	1 34	1 28	1 20	8 44	9 11	8 46	9 11	9 44
17 Tues	67	23	3 41	3 40	3 30	10 11	10 46	10 11	10 46	11 11
18 Wed	68	22	5 54	5 50	5 40	11 44	12 11	11 46	12 11	12 44
19 Thurs	69	21	8 14	8 10	8 10	1 11	1 46	1 11	1 46	2 11
20 Fri	70	20	10 41	10 30	10 20	2 44	3 11	2 46	3 11	3 44
21 Sat	71	19	13 14	13 0	13 10	4 11	4 46	4 11	4 46	5 11
22 Sun	72	18	16 0	15 41	15 40	5 44	6 11	5 46	6 11	6 44
23 Mon	73	17	18 51	18 22	18 20	7 11	7 46	7 11	7 46	8 11
24 Tues	74	16	21 44	21 25	21 20	8 44	9 11	8 46	9 11	9 44
25 Wed	75	15	24 41	24 22	24 20	10 11	10 46	10 11	10 46	11 11
26 Thurs	76	14	27 34	27 15	27 10	11 44	12 11	11 46	12 11	12 44
27 Fri	77	13	30 31	30 10	30 10	1 11	1 46	1 11	1 46	2 11
28 Sat	78	12	33 24	33 0	33 10	2 44	3 11	2 46	3 11	3 44
29 Sun	79	11	36 14	35 41	35 40	4 11	4 46	4 11	4 46	5 11
30 Mon	80	10	39 0	38 22	38 20	5 44	6 11	5 46	6 11	6 44

Epps's Cocoa.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST COCOA possesses the following distinctive Merits: DELICACY OF FLAVOR, SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY, GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPYPTIC. Nutritive qualities unrivalled. In quarter pound Tins and Packets only. Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England. Oct. 7, 1896.

Watches, SPECTACLES,

RINGS.

These are our **Leading Lines.**

When you require anything in this line you will find it at **Lowest Prices** Consistent with quality and service at

E. W. Taylor's,

CAMERON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.

JAMES H. REDDIN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

CAMERON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Special attention given to Collections

MONEY TO LOAN.

D. FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURES COLIC CHOLERA MORBUS DIARRHOEA DYSENTERY AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS OF CHILDREN & ADULTS. PRICE 35 CTS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

McMillan & Hornsby.

Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods, School Books, and School Supplies of all Kinds.

BEST ASSORTMENT OF INKS, PENS, SCRIBBLERS, FOOLSCAP, SLATES, ETC., IN CHARLOTTETOWN.

PRICES AWAY DOWN.

PICTURE FRAMING At Short Notice.

Don't Forget the Place,

McMILLAN & HORNSBY,

Queen Street, Charlottetown.

Millmen's Hardware.

Rotary Saws, Belts, Lace Leather, Swages, and all Mill Tools and Oils.

Farmers Hardware.

Axes, Shovels, Nails and all small Hardware.

Sporting Hardware.

Gunpowder, Shot, Caps, &c.

Painters Hardware.

Paints and Oils, and all kinds of Gold Leaf, Bronze, and Campbell's Stock of Brushes.

House Keepers Hardware.

Jewel Stoves and Everything wanted in the kitchen. All the public admit that our prices are below all others. To save money you must trade with us.

R. B. NORTON & CO.

City Hardware Store, Charlottetown.

FREE INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP

Will be given to those taking my mail course in SHORTHAND, during the next three months only.

One Year's Instruction at a Small Cost.

I want every school teacher and young man and woman throughout P. E. Island to learn shorthand and improve their handwriting. Success guaranteed. Send a 3c. stamp for circulars, specimens of writing and shorthand and testimonials as to teacher and art.

W. H. CROSSKILL,

Stenographer. Charlottetown, June 24, 1896.

North British and Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

—OR—

EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Total Assets, 1891, - - - \$80,032,727.

TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Business 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. Oct. 21, 1895-17

ENEAS A. MACDONALD,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canada, Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., Great West Life Assurance Co. Office, Great George St. Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown. Nov. 892-17

Local and Special News.

TOBACCO HABIT.

Much heart and nerve weakness is caused by undue use of tea, coffee or tobacco; palpitation, nervousness, irritability, excitability, lack of confidence, etc.; are sure symptoms. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills bring ready relief by steadying the nerves and regulating the heart. They are a true heart and nerve food.

Minard's Liniment the best Hair Restorer.

CATARH MEANS DANGER.

Because if unchecked it may lead directly to consumption. Catarrh is caused by impure blood. This fact is fully established. Therefore, it is useless to try to cure catarrh by outward applications or local astringents. The true way to cure catarrh is to purify the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, cures catarrh by its power to drive out all impurities from the blood. Thousands of people testify that they have been perfectly and permanently cured of Catarrh by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

AS WELL AS EVER.

Dear Sirs,—After suffering for two years from acute indigestion I tried B.B.B. I took only three bottles, which made me well again. I was a highly recommend B. B. B. to all dyspeptic.

Mrs. John White, Austin, Man.

Minard's Liniment is the best.

CATARH IN THE HEAD.

Is a dangerous disease. It may lead directly to consumption. Catarrh is caused by impure blood, and the true way to cure it is by purifying the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Catarrh because it removes the cause of it by purifying the blood. Thousands testify they have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's PILLS are purely vegetable and do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists, 25 cents.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

Rheumatism and Catarrh, caused by impoverished blood, cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

I was cured of painful Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Chatham, Ont.

I was cured of inflammation by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Mrs. W. W. JOHNSON, Wain, Que.

I was cured of facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Parkdale, Ont.

Medieval Book Makers.

(Sacred Heart Review.)

The relatively small number of persons who still entertain the mistaken notion that the Middle Ages were periods of intellectual inactivity and ignorance, would do well to consult the pages of the handsome volume entitled, "Books and Their Makers During the Middle Ages," of which George Haven Patnam, A. M., is the author, and which Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23rd St., New York, have brought out in their best style. This volume, which is evidently intended to be followed by another, covers the history of book-making from the year 476 to the close of the seventeenth century, and, as its title page declares, it constitutes "a study of the conditions of the production and distribution of literature from the fall of the Roman Empire to the close of the seventeenth century." The author divides his work into two parts, of which the first deals with books in manuscript while the second treats of the earlier printed books. The first part is subdivided into four sections, where-in the making of books in the monasteries, some libraries of the manuscript period, the making of books in the early universities, and the book trade in the manuscript period are respectively described. Three subdivisions characterize the second part of this valuable volume, and these treat in order of the Renaissance as the forerunner of the printing-press, the invention of printing and the work of the first printers of Holland and Germany, and the printer-publishers of Italy from 1464 to 1600. A profuse and scholarly introductory lead the reader to the initial chapter of the book proper. Mr. Putnam's description of the making of books in the monasteries is a very complete and exhaustive one, covering no less than 130 of the large pages of this volume. Here we have told us the literary labors of Cassiodorus and St. Benedict, the work of the earlier monastic scribes and of the

of their successors and the religious character of the work of the scriptorium, the nature of that work, the manner in which it was done, the difficulties which the less wealthy monasteries experienced of procuring parchment—whence came the palimpsests of the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and many other details of the work of the scriptorium, are all alluded to in these pages, and of the influence of the scriptorium one of the most important features is pronounced to be the discoveries made by the monastic scholars of the fraudulent character of certain historical documents, such, for example, as the Constantine Donations, the Isidore Decretals, etc. The English monks are said to have been slower than their Celtic brethren in accepting the influence of literary activity, and it was only through the ideals and encouragement of the latter that they were induced to embrace and act upon it. Among the Anglo-Saxon monks who attained literary repute are named Cedman, Cynwulf, St. Wilfred, St. Cuthbert, Bishop Benedict, Coelfrid, Aldhelm, Asser, Richard of Wexford, Alcuin and many more. Of the individuals who imagine that elementary schools first came into existence somewhere herabouts and something like a couple of centuries ago, would do well to remember the passage. "At a time when neither local nor national governments," writes Mr. Putnam, "had assumed any responsibilities in connection with elementary education, and when the municipalities were too ignorant, and in many cases too poor, to make provision for the education of the children, the monks took up the task as a part of the regular routine of their duty. The rule of St. Benedict had, in fact, made express provision for the education of children." And although our author, conformably to the character of his work, dwells most upon the fact that the earlier monastic schools became great publishing centres, incidentally he also mentions the great services they rendered to the cause of popular education.

A very interesting portion of Mr. Putnam's pages is that which describes the manner in which the medieval libraries exchanged books, and our non-Catholic friends who are so fond of speaking of the "chained Bible" are referred to the statement that the custom of securing precious books by oblation, which prevailed in the monastic libraries, did originate with these, inasmuch as "Rubeus mentions that the Roman senate in the time of Claudius ordered the treatise of Philo Judaeus on the Impiety of Caligula to be chained in the library as a famous monument." In

To destroy worms and expel them from children or adults use Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.

CONSTIPATION CURED.

GENTS.—I was in very poor health for over four years; the doctor said it was constipation. Not wanting to spend too much cash I got three bottles of B. B. B. and took it regularly. I can certify that I am now in the very best of health and feel very grateful to B. B. B.

ALBERT TROTT, Montreal, Que.

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Lung Troubles are quickly cured by Hagar's Pectoral Balsam.

One Laxa-Liver Pill taken each night during 30 days will cure Constipation, off-putting headaches and irregular action of the bowels. Laxa-Liver Pills leave no unpleasant after-effect.

Prevent sickness and save doctors' bills at this season by keeping your blood rich and pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NORWAY PINE STRIP CURES Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc.

If your hair is thinning and falling, use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It restores color and vitality.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures Diarrhoeas, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Cholera Infantum, and all looseness of the bowels. Never travel without it. Price 35c.

NOX TREAT KIND.

Scott's Emulsion does not debilitate the stomach as other cough medicines do; but on the contrary, it improves digestion and strengthens the stomach. Its effects are immediate and pronounced.

FADS IN MEDICINE.

There are fads in medicine as in every thing else and a "new thing" frequently sells for a short time simply because it is new. But in medicine as in nothing else, the people demand and will be satisfied only with positive, absolute cures. The fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla has stood its ground against all competition, and its sales have never wavered but have remained steadily at the top, demonstrates, beyond any doubt, the intrinsic virtues of this medicine. The new things have come and gone but Hood's Sarsaparilla rests upon the solid foundation of absolute merit and its power to cure, and its sales continue to be the largest in the world.

W. G. JURY, Watchmaker and Jeweller, Charlottetown, North and Queen Square, Opp. P. O. Aug. 12,—17

frequently considered, in the light of separate and independent works, and were transcribed and circulated separately." St. Columba's memorable controversy with St. Finnian for the possession of a copy of the Psalter, his connection with the "Book of Kells," his retirement to Iona, whence went "scholarly teachers to France and Germany whose influence was important in giving a new direction to the work of later generations of monks," and the fact that attaches to him as a bard or poet all find mention in these pages, where we read that "the Church had preserved the poets, and poetry became the faithful handmaid of the Church." The rule of St. Radegonde, who required all the nuns in her convents to devote two hours each day to study, is instanced as a proof that the monasteries did not monopolize all medieval learning, and of the nuns as scribes, it is asserted that "it is difficult to estimate too highly the extent of the services rendered by these feminine hands to learning and to history during the Middle Ages. They brought to the work a dexterity, an elegance of attainment and an assiduity which the monks themselves could not attain, and some of the most beautiful specimens of calligraphy which have been preserved from the middle ages are the work of the nuns."

It was not alone as transcribers, that the medieval monks benefited the world; they rendered most valuable services by recording the annals of their times. Mr. Putnam informs us; and he supports his statements in this matter by the testimony of Marston, a Protestant writer, who says that without the monks Englishmen would have been as ignorant as children of their history. Gildas and Bede, Ingulfus and Vitalis, William of Malmesbury, Geoffrey of Monmouth, Henry of Huntingdon, St. Gregory of Tours, St. Abbon Frodoard, Hugh of Fleury, St. Denis, Johannes, Dionysius, Leo of Ostia, Eginhard, Thiermann, Rodolphus of Fulda, Hermann Contractus, with many others, were men of letters and

of their successors and the religious character of the work of the scriptorium, the nature of that work, the manner in which it was done, the difficulties which the less wealthy monasteries experienced of procuring parchment—whence came the palimpsests of the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and many other details of the work of the scriptorium, are all alluded to in these pages, and of the influence of the scriptorium one of the most important features is pronounced to be the discoveries made by the monastic scholars of the fraudulent character of certain historical documents, such, for example, as the Constantine Donations, the Isidore Decretals, etc. The English monks are said to have been slower than their Celtic brethren in accepting the influence of literary activity, and it was only through the ideals and encouragement of the latter that they were induced to embrace and act upon it. Among the Anglo-Saxon monks who attained literary repute are named Cedman, Cynwulf, St. Wilfred, St. Cuthbert, Bishop Benedict, Coelfrid, Aldhelm, Asser, Richard of Wexford, Alcuin and many more. Of the individuals who imagine that elementary schools first came into existence somewhere herabouts and something like a couple of centuries ago, would do well to remember the passage. "At a time when neither local nor national governments," writes Mr. Putnam, "had assumed any responsibilities in connection with elementary education, and when the municipalities were too ignorant, and in many cases too poor, to make provision for the education of the children, the monks took up the task as a part of the regular routine of their duty. The rule of St. Benedict had, in fact, made express provision for the education of children." And although our author, conformably to the character of his work, dwells most upon the fact that the earlier monastic schools became great publishing centres, incidentally he also mentions the great services they rendered to the cause of popular education.

A very interesting portion of Mr. Putnam's pages is that which describes the manner in which the medieval libraries exchanged books, and our non-Catholic friends who are so fond of speaking of the "chained Bible" are referred to the statement that the custom of securing precious books by oblation, which prevailed in the monastic libraries, did originate with these, inasmuch as "Rubeus mentions that the Roman senate in the time of Claudius ordered the treatise of Philo Judaeus on the Impiety of Caligula to be chained in the library as a famous monument." In

ness and of the regulations governing it; and especial references are made to the book trade in Italy, Spain, France, Germany and England.

Education in England.

The Right Honorable Sir John E. Gorst contributes to the current North American Review a paper on "The Prospects of Education in England," his subject, doubtless, having been suggested to him by the efforts put forth by the Anglicans and some Catholics, with others, to secure a larger share of the educational funds for what are called in England voluntary schools, institutions corresponding to our private parochial schools. The right honorable gentleman appears to favor himself the extinction of the latter class of schools, by their absorption into the school board system, akin to our public school system. He admits, though, that this change is not likely to take place in England, and in giving reasons therefor he acknowledges that one obstacle to such a plan lies in the fact that in the boroughs the school board system does not cover the educational field, inasmuch as more than forty per cent. of the children in the district are found in the "voluntary schools. He sees a second obstacle to the proposed change in "the religious sentiment of a considerable number of the people." It seems according to his statements, that in a species of schools there is taught a species of religion which he designates as "Undenominationalism," and describes as consisting "of so much of the doctrines of Christianity as do not conflict with the tenets of any particular church or sect." This sort of religious instruction, which over here would be called "non-sectarianism," he declares to be satisfactory to the nonconformists generally, for the reason that it differs little from what they were accustomed to teach in their denominational schools. It is also acceptable, he adds, to "the parents of the children who are usually indifferent to the particular doctrine which is taught to their children"; but it "is objected to by a considerable section of the church of England, by the Roman Catholics, possibly by a few bodies of religious dissenters, and by the Jews. It will be seen from the foregoing statements of Sir John Gorst that the educational situation in England possesses not a few points of touch with that of our own country. It is to the credit of English statesmen that they recognize the fact, as the author of this paper does, that a considerable section of the population will never accept of non-denominational teaching for their child-

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

speaking of public libraries our author informs us that only one of those of antiquity, the Imperial Library of Constantinople, was in existence in the Middle Ages. The first of the medieval public libraries, which drew their supplies from the monastic ones, were known as cathedral libraries from the fact that they were in churches. St. Mark's of Venice, the cathedral library of Verceil, the Camaldulian library of Florence, with several others, are mentioned as being among the earliest and most notable of the medieval public libraries, and several private collections are also named. A special chapter is devoted to the making of books, during the manuscript period, in the universities, like those of Bologna, Padua, Paris, Prague, Vienna and other places, and of these institutions it is stated that "an important reason for the very large membership of the universities of the Middle Ages as compared with their successors of to-day, is to be found in the fact that they undertook to supply not only the higher education which belongs to the present university curriculum, but also the training now furnished by the gymnasiums or high schools, which were at that time not in existence. The liberal effect of the Reformation upon literature is briefly spoken of, and in the concluding chapter of the first portion of his able work our author describes how the book trade was carried on during the manuscript period, showing how that trade was introduced from Rome, which originally monopolized it, into Gaul and other lands. This chapter abounds in interesting information. There is mentioned a number of the earlier book-sellers with descriptions of

The annual general meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland was held in St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, on October 13th and 14th. In a statement on the University question they protested against the injustice with which the Irish Catholics have been treated in the matter of education. In Ireland there are but two University Institutions worthy of the name—Trinity College, Dublin, and the Queen's College, Belfast. The total number of students enrolled in these institutions is 1,500, and out of that number less than 100 are Catholics, the remainder being Protestants of the Dissatisfied Church or Presbyterians. They conclude by praying for redress for their grievances on this question. In regard to the bill for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister they say: "The Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, having considered the Bill which was brought before Parliament in the last Session in reference to marriage with a deceased wife's sister, beg to request that the Irish Catholic members of Parliament, and members representing Catholic constituencies in the House of Commons, will give their most strenuous opposition to all future stages of that measure, which would set the law of the land in opposition to the ecclesiastical law, and legalize what is now an invalidating impediment to the Sacrament of Matrimony."

Pure Blood

Blood means sound health. With pure, rich, healthy blood, the stomach and digestive organs will be vigorous, and there will be no dyspepsia, Rheumatism and Neuralgia will be unknown. Scrofula and Salt Rheum will disappear. With pure

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. \$1 per bottle. Hood's Pills cure Liver Pills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Fall Jackets and Fur Goods.

Weeks & Co. show one of the largest and best stocks in the city. Ladies buying should patronize them.

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