

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1896.

Vol. XXV. No. 25

## Calendar for June, 1896.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
Last Quarter, 3rd day, 4h. 50.0m. a. m.  
New Moon, 11th day, 4h. 30.0m. a. m.  
First Quarter, 18th day, 7h. 32.0m. a. m.  
Full Moon, 25th day, 2h. 42.0m. a. m.

Day of Week	Sun	Moon	High Water	Low Water
1 Mon	17 28	10 44	3 21	3 18
2 Tues	16 39	0 16	11 50	4 13
3 Wed	16 40	0 32	11 54	4 13
4 Thurs	16 41	0 47	11 57	4 13
5 Fri	16 42	1 2	12 0	4 15
6 Sat	16 43	1 20	12 4	4 15
7 Sun	16 43	1 35	12 13	4 14
8 Mon	14 44	2 4	6 22	8 50
9 Tues	14 44	2 32	7 29	9 37
10 Wed	14 45	3 12	8 29	10 15
11 Thurs	13 46	4 3	9 11	10 53
12 Fri	13 47	5 10	10 4	11 37
13 Sat	13 47	6 16	10 34	12 0
14 Sun	13 47	7 33	10 34	12 0
15 Mon	13 48	8 51	11 32	1 0
16 Tues	13 48	10 17	11 42	1 44
17 Wed	13 48	11 28	12 38	2 38
18 Thurs	13 48	12 28	1 32	3 30
19 Fri	14 49	1 28	2 27	4 27
20 Sat	14 49	2 16	3 21	5 27
21 Sun	14 49	3 37	4 15	6 31
22 Mon	14 50	4 57	5 10	7 39
23 Tues	15 50	6 18	6 14	8 50
24 Wed	15 50	7 40	7 24	10 5
25 Thurs	15 50	8 55	8 34	12 11
26 Fri	16 50	10 13	9 44	1 26
27 Sat	16 50	11 26	10 54	2 41
28 Sun	16 50	12 34	12 4	3 56
29 Mon	17 49	1 38	1 44	5 11
30 Tues	17 49	2 41	2 54	6 26



Don't neglect the eyes. Lost sight is irrecoverable. A dentist can replace a lost tooth with an artificial one which may pass for the tooth of nature, but no oculist can restore the eye once sightless to its normal state. Save your eyes from being overtaxed by using spectacles to relieve and strengthen them. We can fit almost every eye with the lens required to aid the sight and spare its optic nerves. Parties in town or country can have their eyes tested at their own homes at sufficient notice is given us at our store

**E. W. TAYLOR,**

CAMERON BLOCK.

The Prince Edward Island Commercial College.

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND Commercial College and Shorthand Institution is now open. Young men and women desirous of acquiring a Business Education should embrace this opportunity.

Subjects taught include Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Business and Legal Forms, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, Shorthand and Typewriting.

Students admitted at any time. We guarantee attention to business. S. F. HODGSON, Principal.

Box 242, Charlottetown. Oct. 23, 1896—3m.

Grateful—Comforting.

**Epps's Cocoa**

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a deliciously flavored beverage which may save us many doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Old Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, or labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

**FOR SALE.**

The Subscriber offers for sale, the undermentioned property, situate

—AT—

**Elliott Vale, Lot 66**

three miles from Peake's Station, a shop, dwelling house and stable, all in good repair. This stand is conveniently situated in a thriving settlement and is excellently adapted for a business man or a mechanic.

For further particulars apply to J. T. GILL.

Elliott Vale, May 20, '96—3m

## Wall Paper.

GO TO

**McMILLAN & HORNSBY'S**

FOR

American and Canadian

Wall Paper,

Latest Patterns

LOWEST PRICES

**WALL PAPER.**

WALL PAPER.

## science

Science is "knowing how."

The only secret about

Scott's Emulsion is years

of science. When made in

large quantities and by im-

proving methods, an emul-

sion must be more perfect

than when made in the old-

time way with mortar and

pestle a few ounces at a

time. This is why Scott's

Emulsion of cod-liver oil

never separates, keeps

sweet for years, and why

every spoonful is equal to

every other spoonful. An

even product throughout.

In other emulsions you get little or no benefit, because the oil is never sweet, and the cod-liver is never fresh. Get Scott's. Genuine has a seal.

Local and Special News.

It is not a misfortune for a young lady to lose her good name when a nice young man gives her a better one.

More

curative power is contained in Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other medicine. Consequently it has a record of more cures and its sales are more than those of any other preparation. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine and thousands of testimonials prove that it does actually and permanently cure disease.

Norway Pine Syrup gives strength to the lungs and cures all throat troubles, coughs, colds, etc.

Perfect Wisdom

Would give us perfect health. Because men and women are not perfectly wise, they must take medicines to keep themselves perfectly healthy. Pure, rich blood is the basis of good health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier. It gives good health because it builds upon the true foundation—pure blood.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

The physician generally acknowledged to be an aspirant for the crown.

Minard's Liniment the best hair restorer.

Fortify yourself for the disease peculiar to warm weather by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Taken in time Hood's Sarsaparilla prevents serious illness by keeping the blood pure.

I cured a horse of the mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT.

CHRISTOPHER SANDERS, Dalhousie.

I cured a horse badly torn by a pitch fork, with MINARD'S LINIMENT.

EDWARD LENTLEY, St. Peter's, C. B.

I cured a horse of a bad swelling with MINARD'S LINIMENT.

E. W. PAYNE, Bathurst, N. B.

GROCERY AND TEA HOUSE—A full line of Choice Groceries, Best Standard Blend and Ceylon Tea, Crockery, Glassware, Earthenware, etc.

D. McDONALD, Cor. Queen and Sydney sts. June 13m.

That Hacking Cough can be quickly cured by the use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. Price 25c.

Ask for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and do not take any other. Sold by all druggists.

Minard's Liniment is the best.

Where was Sir Walter Raleigh going when he was thirty-five years of age? Into his thirty-sixth year.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cures coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles.

"Neglect of the hair often destroys its vitality and natural hue, and causes it to fall out. Before it is too late apply Hall's Hair Renewer, a sure remedy."

Minard's Liniment cures La Grippe.

Parents Must have Best.

A president of one of our colleges says: "We spent many sleepless nights in consequence of our children suffering from colds, but this never occurs now. We use Scott's Emulsion and it quickly relieves all pulmonary troubles."

Signs of worms are variable appetite, itching at the nose, etc. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup is the best.

LITERARY NOTE.—Ex-President Harrison's next article in his series in the Ladies Home Journal will tell what it means to be President of the United States. He will outline the President's power, his duties and how he discharges them; the trials and annoyances to which he is put, and show what the central idea of the President is and how he tries to carry it out. General Harrison also explains what relation each Cabinet officer holds to the President, and tells of his own relations with his Cabinet when he was President.

Sure to Win.

The people recognize and appreciate real merit. That is why Hood's Sarsaparilla has the largest sales in the world. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures—absolutely, permanently cures. It is the One True Blood Purifier. Its superior merit is an established fact, and merits wide use. Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, headache,

## What was Decided and Ordered.

(Herald's Herald.)

Their Lordships of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in their second judgment on the Manitoba school difficulty, said:

"It is notorious that there were acute differences of opinion between Catholics and Protestants on the education question prior to 1870. This is recognized and emphasized in almost every line of those enactments. There is no doubt either that the points of difference were, and it is in the light of these that section 22 of the Manitoba act of 1870, which was in truth a parliamentary compact, must be read."

It was this 'compact,' the result of previous negotiation and agreement, that Joe Martin in 1890 tore up and cast to the winds. Of Martin's act and certain amending acts their lordships went on to say:

"With the policy of these acts their lordships are not concerned, nor with the reasons which led to their enactment. It may be that as the population of the province became in proportion more largely Protestant, it was found increasingly difficult, especially in sparsely populated districts, to work the system inaugurated in 1871, even with the modifications introduced in later years. But whether this be or not is immaterial. The whole question to be determined is whether a right or privilege which the Roman Catholic minority previously enjoyed had been affected by the legislation of 1890. Their Lordships are unable to see how this question can receive any but an affirmative answer.

Which in more direct language means that the breaking of the parliamentary compact of 1870, no matter under what circumstances or for what reason, deprived the Roman Catholics of Manitoba of rights and privileges, and therefore made it incumbent on the federal government and parliament to intervene. This they proceed to make more clear.

Their Lordships have decided that the Governor-General-in-Council has jurisdiction and that the appeal is well founded, but the particular course to be pursued must be determined by the authorities to whom it has been committed by the statute. It is not for this tribunal to intimate the precise steps to be taken. Their general character is sufficiently defined by the 3rd subsection of section 22 of the Manitoba Act.

It is certainly not essential that the statutes repealed by the act of 1890 should be re-enacted, or that the precise provisions of these statutes should again be made law. The system of education embodied in the Acts of 1890 no doubt commends itself to, and adequately supplies the wants of the great majority of the inhabitants of the province. All legitimate grounds of complaint would be removed if that system were supplemented by provisions which would remove the grievance upon which the appeal is founded and were modified so far as might be necessary to give effect to these provisions."

How any person, lawyer or layman, with this before him can seriously contend that their lordships did not decide that the grievance, upon which the appeal (was) founded, must be removed, we cannot understand. When their lordships state that they do not consider that it is for this tribunal to intimate the precise steps to be taken, they certainly imply that they take it for granted that some steps must be taken. For, in the very next sentence, they proceed to declare that 'the general character of the remedy will be found in a certain section of the Manitoba act; which section, as all know, is the section prescribing remedial legislation. Then they take pains to point out two drastic forms of remedy that they held as 'not essential' and close by indicating that 'all legitimate grounds of complaint' would be removed by certain supplementary legislation. So that they not only decided that there were 'legitimate grounds of complaint,' but that the legislation passed under the provisions of section 22 of the Manitoba act should be sufficiently broad to 'remove' them.

Accompanying this judgment of the Judicial Committee was the following order-in-council of the Imperial government:

"Her Majesty, having taken the said report into consideration, was pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council to approve thereof and to order as it is hereby ordered that the recommendations and directions therein contained be punctually observed, obeyed and carried into effect in each and every particular. Whereof the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada for the time being, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly."

## For the government, parliament or people of Canada to disregard that judgment and order, would be equivalent to saying that they are no longer law-abiding subjects of Her Majesty.

A Parallel.

(Montreal True Witness.)

The decision that the Home Ruler members of Parliament, who are Catholics, had to make on the 13th ult., was not without its perplexities. On the one hand, they were bound by gratitude to the party that Mr. Gladstone had led and, which had followed Mr. Gladstone when he declared that self-government was Ireland's due. To abandon those allies and to support an administration that had intercepted their advance to a goal of triumph that would have made their country autonomous, could not fail to seem a transaction of doubtful honor. Besides, it was a defection ever which the Conservatives were sure to glory and thus to provoke the Liberals to an anger not easy to appease. On the other hand, their duty as Home Rulers, when brought into conflict with their duties as Catholics, their devotion to their children's welfare, and the conscientious obligation to aid themselves of an opportunity of righting what they believed to be a great wrong, had clearly to give way, as to a stronger plea. Mr. Clancy was the first to announce his intention to vote for the second reading. In accordance with the professed independence of his wing of the Nationalist party, he made no apology to the Opposition for siding with the Government on such a question. The bill, he said, had his cordial support, because (though to a much less extent than he and his friends desired) it tended to remove the inequalities that existed between the two classes of schools in England—the Board or secular system, and that in which religion was taught, as well as the ordinary branches. He did not think that the upholders of the Board plan were quite honest in denouncing all teaching of religion in schools, for, unless he had been misinformed and the convictions of a large part of the public were mistaken, a religion was taught in the Board schools that was neither that of Catholicism

nor of any other denomination. What they call unity, he says, is only union, and when that is lost by division, they cry out for reunion by compromise, alliance, or any other method but the one which alone can unite Christianity.

The learned Primate, after promising that a pastoral see and a primate are as necessary for the universal Church as for a province or a patriarchate, claims that such a primate must be, not of ecclesiastical or civil authority, but of divine institution. Such a primate, even if it could have been erected by a confederation of churches throughout the world between the middle of the first and the end of the third century, he says, could not have been permanent. It would never have answered its purpose of maintaining organic unity in the universal Church; and much less possible, he adds, would it now be to form a confederation of the Roman Church with the Greek and Protestant ones, because such a confederation, even if it could agree upon a common faith, a common law and a common government under universal authority, would lack divine institution, and could not enforce supremacy over conscience and reason. Such a confederation of churches would be simply, were it possible, another development of Protestantism, not the one, holy, Catholic, apostolic and Roman Church which has subsisted, through St. Peter's primacy, in individual unity, "since the first mission of the apostles," and whose continuous existence "is a miracle, and the evidence of its divine origin and authority."

Canadian Trade and the National Policy.

(St. John Sun.)

It is charged that protection has destroyed our commerce. The best answer to that is the trade returns. The Mackenzie government was turned out during the fiscal year ending June, 1895. Just before the end of that year the national policy was introduced. In 1879 the trade of Canada with Great Britain (on the basis of the value of exports and of goods entered for consumption) was in round numbers \$67,000,000. In 1894 it was \$107,000,000. In 1879 our trade with the United States was \$71,000,000; in 1894, \$88,000,000. Our trade with France in 1879 was \$3,247,000; in 1894, \$3,081,000. Canadian trade with Germany increased from \$552,000 in 1879 to \$7,887,000 in 1894. Our trade with Spain increased from \$394,000 to \$445,000. There was a decrease from \$161,000 to \$126,

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

on the other, they will have discharged a sacred duty enjoined by the Church, the performance of which may influence forever the religious and moral condition and thereby the material prosperity of successive generations of our people.

Rome's Primacy.

(Sacred Heart Review.)

The opening article in the current American Catholic Quarterly Review is from the pen of Very Rev. Augustine F. Hewit, D. D. C. S. F., who writes on "Rome and Natural Law," with the view of showing, as he lucidly and convincingly does, that one is the religious antithesis of the other. Doctor Hewit's article is too lengthy to be condensed—and have the shadow of justice rendered it—into lesser space than it occupies in the publication where in it appears. In one portion of it he argues that, while the Protestant bishops of the Anglican church admit the necessity of a general authority in ecclesiastical matters—by subjecting particular dioceses to metropolitan authority—this authority, deriving its power from the grant of the episcopate or the state, can never answer the full purpose of a primacy which shall bring about unity in the church that establishes it. "This is something which may be profitably considered by our Protestant Episcopal friends, who, in establishing a primatial see at Washington, doubtless had in view the idea of promoting greater unity among their churches, which now differ so widely on many important points of doctrine. Doctor Hewit contends that the sects which, thus unconsciously, perhaps, strive to attain the idea exemplified in the Roman primacy that binds together the universal Church, have no conception of true unity, and possess no principle adequate to the creation and preservation of any such unity."

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000 in our trade with Portugal. Trade with Italy grew from \$182,000 to \$511,000 in the period. The increase of trade with Holland was from \$210,000 to \$625,000 in the fifteen years. Our trade with Belgium was worth \$219,000 in 1879 and \$1,258,000 in 1894. Business with Newfoundland grew from \$2,380,000 to \$3,633,000. The