

# The Charlotte Town Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1896.

Vol. XXV. No. 47

Calendar for Nov., 1896.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
New Moon, 5th day, 3h. 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	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	High Water
1 Sun	6 47	4 40	2 8	2 56	7 30				
2 Mon	48	39	3 29	3 19	8 26				
3 Tue	59	49	4 49	4 46	9 11				
4 Wed	52	36	6 14	4 17	10 0				
5 Thur	53	33	7 41	5 6	10 44				
6 Fri	54	33	8 58	5 56	11 31				
7 Sat	55	32	10 17	7 2	12 10				
8 Sun	56	30	11 17	8 12	0 7				
9 Mon	58	29	12 4	9 28	1 6				
10 Tue	59	28	0 35	10 39	1 55				
11 Wed	7	27	1 1	11 46	2 45				
12 Thur	3	25	1 22	12 30	3 44				
13 Fri	5	24	1 38	0 53	4 48				
14 Sat	7	23	1 56	1 36	5 54				
15 Sun	8	22	2 11	2 0	6 55				
16 Mon	9	21	2 27	2 3	7 45				
17 Tue	10	20	2 47	2 7	8 28				
18 Wed	12	19	3 10	2 13	9 7				
19 Thur	13	18	3 39	2 18	9 44				
20 Fri	14	18	4 14	2 23	10 22				
21 Sat	16	17	5 0	2 22	11 0				
22 Sun	17	16	5 57	10 12	11 37				
23 Mon	19	15	7 2	10 54	12 16				
24 Tue	20	14	8 11	11 29	0 57				
25 Wed	21	13	9 24	11 56	1 39				
26 Thur	23	12	10 38	12 18	2 25				
27 Fri	24	12	10 51	0 40	3 15				
28 Sat	25	11	11 3	1 0	4 20				
29 Sun	26	11	1 7	1 20	5 33				
30 Mon	7 28	10	2 24	1 44	6 48				

## 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.

## MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

Everybody Wants Money. We Want it in Cash

## GOOD NOTES

AT THE

City Hardware Store,

Wholesale and Retail.

## Hardware & Stoves

Celebrated "JEWEL" STOVES.

From now till the new year we want a PILE OF MONEY and have a BIG PILE OF GOODS to exchange for it. Sound money and sound business is what we are after. Our stock is large and well assorted, and for the balance of 1896 we will give special inducements for Cash or Good Notes. Call or write for prices and you are sure to buy. Don't forget the old

City Hardware Store, Queen Street.

R. B. NORTON & CO.

## 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.

## North British and Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

—OF—

EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Total Assets, 1891, - \$80,082,727.

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.

Jan. 21, 1896.

## Travelled Half the Globe to Find Health Without Success.

Took the Advice of a Friend and Now Proclaims It from the House—"South American Nervine Saved My Life."  
Mrs. H. Stapleton, of Wingham writes: "I have been very much troubled for years—since 1872—with nervous debility and dyspepsia. Had been treated in Canada and England by some of the best physicians with out permanent relief. I was advised about three months ago to take South American Nervine, and I firmly believe I owe my life to it to-day. I can truthfully say that I have derived more benefit from it than any treatment I ever had. I can strongly recommend it, and will never be without it myself."  
SOLD BY  
GEO. E. HUGHES.

## 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.

## CAVAREL'S MANS DANGER.

Because if unchecked it may lead directly to consumption. Catarh is caused by impure blood. This fact is fully established. Therefore, it is useless to try to cure catarh by outward applications or inhalations. The true way to cure catarh is to purify the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla the great blood purifier, cures catarh by its power to drive out all impurities from the blood. Thousands of people testify that they have been perfectly and permanently cured of Catarh 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 as well as ever I was. I highly recommend B. B. B. to all dyspeptics.  
Mrs. John White, Anstis, Man.

## Minard's Liniment the best.

## THE BEST WAY TO CURE

Disease is to establish health. Pure, rich blood means good health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier. It tones up the whole system, gives appetite and strength and causes weakness, nervousness and pain to disappear. No other medicine has such a record of wonderful cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pill, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

## Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

I was cured of painful Goitre by MINARD'S LINIMENT. BYARD McMULLIN, Charlottetown, Ont.

I was cured of inflammation by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Mrs. W. W. JOHNSON, Wabak, Ont.

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

## BURDOCK PILLS do not gripe or sicken. They cure Constipation and Sick Headache.

Don't daily with Rheumatism. Purify your blood with and cure it once by taking a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## Minard's Liniment Cures La Grippe.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of wild strawberry cures Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, Colic, Cholera, Cholera infantum, Cholera Morbus, and all summer complaints and fluxes of the bowels in children and adults.

## 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.

ALFRED TROUX, Montreal, Que.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Its record of forty years is one of triumph over blood disease.

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

## ON EVERY NIGHT.

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

Send a 5-cent stamp to Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., for a set of their Album cards.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, Cramps, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Cholera infantum, and all loose stools of the bowels. Never travel without it. Price 50c.

The use of Hall's Hair Renewer promotes the growing of the hair, and restores its natural color and beauty, feeds the scalp of dandruff, itching, and all impurities.

## NORWAY SINE STRUP cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc.

## A Word With Our Subscribers.

ALL our subscribers, owing us one dollar or upwards, have been furnished with statements of their respective accounts, and have also been supplied, for the purpose of convenience, with envelopes addressed to this office. It affords us pleasure to state that already a number of these have remitted their subscriptions. As has been our custom, for the last year or two, with very satisfactory results, we will now take our subscribers into our confidence regarding the collecting of our subscriptions. To begin with, we desire you to remit with as little delay and inconvenience as possible. With this end in view, we have furnished you, as above stated, with the means of so doing. The statements bear the name and Post office address of every subscriber to whom they have been sent, and the addresses on the envelopes are printed; so that there can be no possibility of any mistakes. No one, wishing to remit in the manner indicated, will be obliged to write a word; all that is necessary for him to do is to put the bill and the money into the envelope, seal it and mail it to us. You will therefore see, friends, that we have done everything possible to facilitate the matter of remitting your subscriptions. Now, we would ask, as a slight favor on your part, that you would be so kind as to remit at once. You will surely not consider our request an unreasonable one. We have done the best we could for you, during the past year; we have given you the best paper we could, under the circumstances. It is true that there are some improvements that we want to make in our paper, and which we will be able to effect, if you will only comply with the modest request we now make. We have given you a year's credit, and during that period we have, on fifty-two different occasions, supplied you with a weekly quota from our stock in trade, consisting of material, mechanical work and brains. For this year's work, with its worries and anxieties, we ask from each subscriber only the small sum of one dollar. Anyone who gives the matter a moment's consideration will surely not regard this as an extravagant demand. In former years, we published, from time to time, the names of those who paid, placing the lists from each county in contrast with each other. Now, kind friends, we wish you, this year, to do something extra. We wish all to remit within a week or ten days from this date. This is just as easily done as what you have done in past years. Let each subscriber place the light obligation upon himself of sending in his amount, within the next few days, and the matter is settled. We want to give you an agreeable surprise, by publishing the result of this effort on your part, if you come up to our expectations. Let no one, through carelessness, lag behind in this race. All that is required is a little effort on the part of each one. We are at present negotiating with the writers of some excellent stories, which we hope to be able to publish in a brief space, and if you do your part in the matter of remitting your subscriptions, we will be in a position to add other features of unusual interest to our readers. We know very well that the greater number of our subscribers intend to pay within a short time; but, as we want to test the practicability of our new scheme, and a few days will make no difference to them, we again ask them to be so kind as to remit now. To avoid the possibility of forgetting the matter, we would suggest to each one, as soon as he reads this, to enclose the money and the bill in his envelope, and mail it to us. We shall wait with much interest to see who will be the first to respond to this appeal.

## Medieval Book Makers.

(Sacred Heart Review.)  
II.  
Before entering, in the second part of his valuable work, upon an account of the earliest printed works, Mr. George Haven Putnam devotes a chapter to describing how the Renaissance was the forerunner of the printing press. Having shown in that portion of his book which we reviewed last week that it was due to the monasteries chiefly that whatever literature had survived the destruction of the western empire was saved, and having, furthermore, declared that the literary labors of the monks were shared by the great universities when these came into existence, our author, in this first chapter of the second portion of his volume, indicates how the Renaissance, by its re-discovery, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, of the classic literature of Greece and its re-interpretation of the literature of classic Rome, prepared Europe for the utilization of the printing-press, when that great invention was first discovered. He quotes from Symonds at length to show the vast influence of the Renaissance upon Italian philosophic, literary and artistic thought, and also to demonstrate how this Italian thought influenced the rest of Europe. In naming the Italian scholars who took prominent parts in the literary revival of Italy he mentions Dante and Petrarch, Boccaccio and Manuel Chrysoloras, with many others. He credits Florence with having done more than any other Italian city to prepare Italy and Europe for the appreciation and utilization of the printing-press, and he eulogizes in a particular manner Pope Nicholas V., whose elevation to the Papacy, he says, "had the effect of carrying to Rome some of the Florentine interest in literature and learning," and during whose pontificate he quotes Mr. Symonds as declaring that "Rome became a vast workshop of erudition, a factory of translation from Greek and Latin." Mr. Putnam seems unduly severe and even unjust in his condemnation of the ecclesiastical censorship of the press, which, he asserts, for centuries exercised "the most baneful influence over literature and intellectual activities," and interfered enormously "with the establishment of any assured foundation for property in literature;" but the merits of his book are so many that the few blemishes which distinguish its pages may be overlooked. One cannot help regretting, though, that, in describing the growth of the art preservative, he did not, when he had occasion to refer to Pope, content himself with historical statements and refrain from making allusions—for the most part unwarranted—upon their characters.

In describing the invention of printing our author bids us to bear in mind that the most important part of Gutenberg's discovery was not the production of an impression, but the use of movable type and the preparation of the form from which impressions are struck off. Xylographic printing, he tells us, was practised in various parts of Europe for half a century or more before Gutenberg's discovery, and five centuries earlier. One of the earliest xylographic publications, he informs us, is the volume known as the Biblia Pauperum, a close imitation of a manuscript work composed about the middle of the ninth century by St. Ansgar, who afterwards became bishop of Hamburg. After giving us some particulars of the life and career of Gutenberg, Mr. Putnam, who affirms that "Gutenberg could, of course, lay no claim to being in any literal sense of the term the first printer," says that the first work produced with the movable type which he invented was a Latin version of the Bible, a description of which volume, the earliest given, is found in a chronicle of Cologne dating from the year 1499, the statements in the account resting upon the authority of Zell, who was the first printer of Cologne. Other of the earliest works to come from Gutenberg's press were volumes of the writings of Mathias de Oracio and Thomas Aquinas and the first edition of the Catholicon, a grammatical compilation of B. Ibas, a Genoese Dominican. The first font of type made by Gutenberg was known as the "misal type," because of the fact that the letters were copied from the manuscript missals; and the type itself was first used in the publication of "The Folio Bible."

Mr. Putnam points out that Gutenberg's art was at first regarded with small favor by the scholarly lovers of fine books, for the reason that the printed works were far less beautiful than the manuscript volumes; and he adds that for a number of

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

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

years after the work of the first process "there were still produced beautiful specimens of manuscripts, more particularly of Italian and French books of worship, and for this class of manuscripts the work of hand illuminators and miniature painters continued to be utilized." Although Mr. Putnam allows himself to be misled by the assertion that the Church opposed the reading of the Scriptures by individuals, which fact he declares to have been the primary cause of the establishment of the ecclesiastical censorship of the press which he erroneously interprets, we find him asserting also that "as a result of this early acceptance by the Church of the printing-press as a useful ally and servant, the first Italian presses were supported by bishops and cardinals in the work of producing classics for scholarly readers, while at the other extremity of the Church organization, and at a distance of a thousand miles or more from Rome, the Brothers of Common Life were using the presses in their Brotherhood homes for the distribution of cheap books among the people." The monasteries of the Strasburg Carthusians, that of St. Ulrich and Afra, in Augsburg, and the Benedictine houses in Nuremberg and Rostock, he tells us soon became possessed of printing presses, and Mayence, Frankfurt, Lubbeck, Basel and Leipzig are mentioned as the first of German cities to utilize the printing-press, while the names of the first printers in these cities, with some account of their productions, are also given. In speaking of the Brothers of the Common Life, mentioned above, our author says of them as printers: "As in the earlier manuscript publishing, the Brothers had interested

language, books and their makers during the Middle Ages. The book is a handsome octavo, cloth extra, gilt top and lettering, and sells for \$2.50. The publishers, as stated last week, being G. P. Putnam's Sons, 29 West 23rd street New York, and 24 Bedford street, Strand, London.

The closing chapter of this work is devoted to the printer-publishers who flourished in Italy from 1464 to 1600, and the credit of introducing the art of printing into Italy is given to Juan Turrecormata, an abbot of the monastery of Subiaco, who later on was created a cardinal. This ecclesiastic brought to the monastery of which he was the head two printers from Germany and had them organize a printing-office therein. They began their operations as early as 1464, their first work being the printing in sheet form of the manuals of worship or the liturgies used in the monastery. Their first printed volume was a Latin syntax for boys, and this was followed by editions containing some of Cicero's works and St. Augustine's writings. The same printers subsequently went to Rome, where they set up their presses in the Massimi palace and produced a great number of works. In fact during their seven years in Subiaco and Rome, writes Mr. Putnam, "these two printers, who constituted the first firm of publishers in Italy, had printed twenty-nine separate works comprised in thirty-six volumes. The editions averaged 275 copies of each volume, the total output aggregating about 12,500 volumes." In describing the works of the Venetian printers, Mr. Putnam gives us some figures which illustrate the cost of printing in that city at the period whereof he writes, 1478. "An edition of 930 copies of the complete Bible," he says "was to be printed by Leonardus for the price of 430 ducats, the paper being furnished by Nicolaus. Twenty of the copies were to be retained by Leonardus, and the cost to Nicolaus of the 910 copies received by him would have been, exclusive of the paper, about \$2,150, or per copy about \$2.50. The selling price of Bibles in 1492 appears to have varied from six ducats to twelve ducats, or from \$30 to \$60, but it is probable that these prices covered various styles of bindings."

Mr. Putnam very properly devotes considerable space to Aldus Manutius, the famous Venetian

## OLD WAR HORSE.

A Grand Army Man Conquers Swarms With Heart Disease and Wins a Glorious Victory With the Aid of Dr. Agnew's Cure For the Heart.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart can not be over estimated, says H. M. Musselman, a well-known G. A. R. man of Westport, Pa., and he continues: "My ailments were palpitation and fluttering of the heart. I used two bottles of your valuable cure and feel like a new man. I have taken bottles and bottles of other medicines without help. I introduce it to my friends at every opportunity possible. It is a great medicine. Inside of 30 minutes after the first dose I had relief."

SOLD BY

GEO. E. HUGHES.

The Anglican Archbishop Taylor of Liverpool, writes: "I rejoice because the Pope denies that our Orders are sacerdotal, and proves that they are not. He says that our clergy are not sacrificing priests, nor ordained as such. In this he says what is perfectly true. Loyalty to my Church compels me to say so. I am glad that so high an authority has shown the untenable position of those in our Church who profess to be 'sacrificing priests.' That is good so far as it goes, but does not 'our Church' fall to pieces spiritually without sacred orders in its clergy?"

## Merit

It is what gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great popularity, its constantly increasing sales, and enables it to accomplish its wonderful and unequalled cures. The combination, proportion and process used in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla are unknown to other medicines, and make Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## Peculiar to Itself

It cures a wide range of diseases because of its power as a blood purifier. It acts directly and positively upon the blood, and the blood reaches every nook and corner of the human system. Thus all the nerves, muscles, bones and tissues come under the beneficent influence of

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. 61 per bottle. Hood's Pills take, easy to operate.

## CAUTION IN THE HEAD.

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

Mr. Putnam very properly devotes considerable space to Aldus Manutius, the famous Venetian

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