

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1896.

Vol. XXV. No. 21

## Calendar for May, 1896.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
Last Quarter, 4th day, 11h. 12. 8m., a. m.  
New Moon, 12th day, 3h. 34. 0m., p. m.  
First Quarter, 20th day, 2h. 8. 6m., a. m.  
Full Moon, 28th day, 5h. 44. 1m., p. m.

Day of Week	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	High Water
1 Fri	4 51 7	3	morning	8 25	1 22			
2 Sat	4 49	8	0 30	9 34	2 13			
3 Sun	4 48	27	1 8	10 46	3 7			
4 Mon	4 46	7	1 31	11 54	4 10			
5 Tues	4 45	8	1 53	af. 69	5 18			
6 Wed	4 43	10	2 11	2	6 23			
7 Thur	4 42	11	2 26	3	7 18			
8 Fri	4 40	12	2 41	4	8 6			
9 Sat	4 39	13	2 57	5	8 33			
10 Sun	4 38	15	3 15	6	9 21			
11 Mon	4 37	16	3 35	7	10 1			
12 Tues	4 35	17	4 0	8	10 33			
13 Wed	4 34	18	4 34	9	11 10			
14 Thur	4 33	19	5 16	10	11 50			
15 Fri	4 32	20	6 0	11	12 30			
16 Sat	4 31	22	7 15	morning	1 30			
17 Sun	4 30	23	8 27	2	2 12			
18 Mon	4 29	24	9 47	3	3 2			
19 Tues	4 27	25	10 59	4	4 2			
20 Wed	4 26	26	af. 16	5	5 5			
21 Thur	4 24	27	1 46	6	6 8			
22 Fri	4 23	29	2 51	7	6 23			
23 Sat	4 23	30	4 14	8	7 31			
24 Sun	4 22	31	5 36	9	8 28			
25 Mon	4 21	32	6 58	10	9 19			
26 Tues	4 20	33	8 17	11	10 6			
27 Wed	4 20	34	9 32	12	10 53			
28 Thur	4 19	35	10 20	1	11 32			
29 Fri	4 18	36	11 2	2	12 6			
30 Sat	4 18	37	12 32	3	1 5			
31 Sun	4 17	38	1 56	4	2 17			



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 if 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, 1895-3m.

Grateful—Comforting.

**Epps's Cocoa**

BREAKFAST—SUPPER—TEA  
"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 delicately  
flavored beverage which may save us many  
doctors' 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 ailment by keeping ourselves well fortified  
with pure blood and a properly  
nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.  
Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled  
thus:  
**JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homoeopathic  
Chemists, London, England.**

**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.

## A SNAP

## TIES AND HOSE

Three Ties for 25 cents,  
Three Pairs of Hose for  
25 cents,

Good Wearing—Guaranteed All Cotton.  
**D. A. BRUCE,**  
Canada's Famous Tailoring Establishment.  
Charlottetown, May 6, 1896.

## Wall Paper.

GO TO

**McMILLAN & HORNSBY'S**

—FOR—  
American and Canadian  
**Wall Paper,**  
Latest Patterns  
**LOWEST PRICES**

## WALL PAPER.

**ARE YOU ALIVE?**  
Are you up to the Times?  
**THEN LEARN SHORTHAND.**

Poor Handwriting Improved by a Rapid and  
Easy Method.  
Send a stamp for circulars, specimens, and full particulars.  
**W. H. CROSSKILL,**  
Stenographer, Charlottetown.

**North British and Mercantile  
FIRE AND LIFE  
INSURANCE COMPANY**  
—OF—  
**EDINBURGH AND LONDON.**  
ESTABLISHED 1866.  
Total Assets, 1891, - - \$60,032,727.  
TRANSACTS every description of Fire  
and Life Insurance on the most  
favorable terms.  
This Company has been well and  
favorably known for its prompt pay-  
ment 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, 1895-1y

**JAMES H. REDDIN,**  
BARRISTER-AT-LAW  
**NOTARY PUBLIC, etc.**  
**CAMERON BLOCK,**  
CHARLOTTETOWN.  
Special attention given to Collections.  
**MONEY TO LOAN.**

**If?**  
If you want to preserve  
apples, don't cause a break  
in the skin. The germs of  
decay thrive rapidly there.  
So the germs of consump-  
tion find good soil for work  
when the lining of the throat  
and lungs is bruised, made  
raw, or injured by colds and  
coughs. **Scott's Emulsion**,  
with hypophosphites, will  
heal inflamed mucus mem-  
branes. The time to take  
it is before serious damage  
has been done. A 50-cent  
bottle is enough for an ordi-  
nary cold.

**TORTURES OF  
RHEUMATISM.**  
The pains of rheumatism are removed  
and the disease driven from the system by  
the use of Burdock Blood Bitters, the con-  
queror of thousands of the severest cases.  
Mrs. J. M. Monkman, of Arkwright  
Ont., says: "I took inflammatory rheumatism  
in February, 1894, and endured it for  
some weeks, but found I was getting  
worse. All my joints were swollen very  
much and I was not able to leave my bed,  
and could get neither sleep nor rest.  
Hearing from a neighbor that she got  
your Burdock Blood Bitters for her  
daughter, who had the same disease and it  
cured her, I purchased a bottle, and after  
taking about the half of it found myself  
recovering, and after continuing it for some  
time I recovered, but when the cold  
weather set in this winter I found it re-  
turning again. So I commenced to take  
the B. B. B. again, when I found, after  
taking it about a week, that all pain and  
swelling of the joints had disappeared, and  
I consider that I am entirely cured."

**Local and Special News.**  
**The Time For Building.**  
Up the system is at this season. The cold  
weather has made unusual drudgery upon the  
vital forces. The blood has become impov-  
erished and impure, and all the functions of  
the body suffer in consequence. Hood's  
Sarsaparilla is the great builder, because it  
is the One True Blood Purifier and nerve  
tonic.

**Minard's Liniment cures  
dandruff.**  
THE PRINCE OF PECTORAL RE-  
MEDIES. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup  
cures coughs, colds, asthma, hoarseness,  
and bronchitis without fail. Price 25c., all  
druggists.

**NORWAY PINE SY-  
RUP** heals the lungs.  
I KNOW MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure  
Dandruff.  
**JOHN D. BOUTILLIER,**  
French Village.  
I KNOW MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure  
croup.  
**J. F. CUNNINGHAM,**  
Cape Island.  
I KNOW MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best  
remedy on earth.  
**JOS. A. SNOW,**  
Norway, Me.

**Minard's Liniment cures  
burns.**  
No other preparation so meets the  
wants of a debilitated system as Ayer's  
Sarsaparilla. **25c.**

**Minard's Liniment relieves  
neuralgia.**  
**COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA,  
HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, etc.,**  
yield at once to Dr. Wood's Norway Pine  
Syrup, the successful throat and lung  
specific.

**Minard's Liniment for sale  
everywhere.**  
Every year increases the popularity of  
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for all pulmonary  
troubles.

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

**Hall's Hair Renewer** renders the hair  
lustrous and silken, gives it an even color,  
and enables women to put it up in a great  
variety of styles.  
**Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm  
Syrup** removes worms of all  
kinds from children or adults.

**NORWAY PINE SY-  
RUP** cures bronchitis.  
THAT HACKING, PERSISTENT,  
DISTRESSING COUGH can be quickly  
cured by using Dr. Wood's Norway Pine  
Syrup. It cures all Throat and Lung  
troubles.

**Burdock Pills**, small, safe  
and sure, regulate the liver  
and cure constipation.  
THE BEST ADVERTISEMENTS  
Many thousands of unsolicited letters  
have reached the manufacturers of Scott's  
Emulsion from those cured through its use  
of Consumption and Scrophulous disease.  
None can speak so confidently of its merits  
as those who have tested it.  
**NORWAY PINE SY-  
RUP** cures coughs.  
SPRING REQUIRES  
that the impurities which have accumu-  
lated in your blood during the winter shall  
be promptly and thoroughly expelled if  
good health is expected. When the warm  
weather comes these impurities are liable  
to manifest themselves in various ways  
and often lead to serious illness. Unless the  
blood is rich and pure that tired feeling  
will afflict you, your appetite will fail, and  
you will find yourself "all run down."  
Hood's Sarsaparilla tones and strengthens  
the system, drives out all impurities and  
makes pure, rich, healthy blood. Hood's  
Sarsaparilla is the one true blood purifier  
and the best spring medicine. Be sure to  
get only Hood's.

## Catholic Education.

IMPORTANT DECLARATION BY THE  
ENGLISH BISHOPS.

The following declaration by the  
Cardinal Archbishop and Bishops of  
the province of Westminster on the  
Education Bill, now before the Im-  
perial Parliament, has been issued:  
1. The Education Bill now before  
Parliament has our good will and  
approval because it proposes to re-  
cognize by statute voluntary and  
Christian schools as an integral part  
of the National system of elementary  
education. It embodies a  
Christian principle which, as Catho-  
lic bishops, we must ever assert and  
maintain. That principle is, that  
Ourselves possess an indis-  
pensable natural right to have their  
children taught catechetically by  
approved teachers the definite doc-  
trines of Christian faith and morals  
Christianity itself in this country  
has been imperilled by men who, in  
violation of this right, are bent on  
forcing the whole of our population  
into their narrow system of educa-  
tion. This danger has rendered the  
statutory recognition of the law of  
nature upon this subject imperative  
and urgent. Many who disbelieve  
in definite Christianity naturally de-  
sire to see instruction in its definite  
dogmas placed under all possible  
disadvantages. They hope that a  
system of undenominational instruc-  
tion given in board schools by  
teachers whose religious belief may  
not be inquired into and ascertained,  
will lead by degrees to the dissolu-  
tion and final disappearance of Chris-  
tianity as a definite system of faith  
and conduct from amongst the  
masses of the English people. Such  
hopes appear to us well founded.  
We are ourselves of opinion that un-  
less Parliament takes immediate and  
effective steps to protect the rights  
and liberties of Christian parents  
another quarter of a century will  
well nigh complete the de-Christian-  
izing the great majority of English-  
men. Under cover of the board  
school method considerable progress  
has been made already in this di-  
rection, and signs are not wanting  
that the process may become more  
rapid and more pronounced in the  
near future.

A tendency to regard doctrinal  
Christianity as an old world super-  
stition, which a more educated and  
scientific generation will naturally  
outgrow, unquestionably exists  
amongst a section of the board school  
teachers and a section of those who  
nominate and control them. It is  
impossible that those who hold such  
views should be uninfluenced by  
them in the discharge of their duties  
Teachers who hold them will allow  
them, however unconsciously, to  
color their instruction, while pro-  
tests and appeals will be disregarded  
by authorities who either share the  
sentiments of the teachers or care  
for none of these things. The bill  
before Parliament, if it become law,  
will arrest this propaganda of in-  
difference and unbelief by recog-  
nizing and protecting the natural  
rights of Christian parents which we  
have laid down. In this it has our  
cordial approval. We wish that we  
could pronounce the bill to be entire-  
ly satisfactory in all other respects.  
We wish that we could welcome it  
as a national charter of parental  
rights in the matter of Christian  
education. But the fatal flaw of  
inequality by which education in  
Catholic schools is penalized in our  
eyes destroys its claim to such a  
title. 2. On this subject we have  
spoken on a former occasion, but we  
repeat the fundamental principles  
and facts of the position we take up.  
The State professes to hold liberty  
of conscience as absolutely sacred.  
The State at the same time has de-  
cided that it is the legal duty of all  
parents to have their children edu-  
cated, and that neglect of that duty  
is punishable by law. The State as  
a logical consequence of this decision  
has also declared that gratuitous edu-  
cation is the right of all. But  
Catholic education is the only edu-  
cation which can satisfy the Catho-  
lic conscience, for Catholics hold  
that secular and religious education  
cannot safely be severed. The  
State, however, refuses to give  
Catholics even the secular element  
of education in their own schools  
upon equal terms with those which  
it grants to Board schools, for edu-  
cation in Catholic schools is not gra-  
tuitous. In fact, therefore, the  
State condemns Catholics either to  
accept a gratuitous education, which  
they disapprove, or to pay a penal  
contribution for an education which  
they approve. In the first case the  
State directly violates liberty of  
conscience. In the second it re-  
spects liberty of conscience in con-  
sideration of a cash payment, but  
violates its own boast of gratuitous  
education. 3. We proceed to point  
out two main defects of the present  
bill, and to claim that they shall be  
made good. 1. The bill does not  
provide for the establishment of new  
denominational schools in places

where these may be deemed to be  
what has been technically termed  
"necessary" in the ordinary sense  
of that word to Catholic parents, be-  
cause education in such schools is  
the only education which they ap-  
prove. We must therefore pro-  
pose for the introduction into the bill  
of a clause similar to the clause in  
section 67 of the Education (Scotland)  
Act of 1872, whereby no new school  
shall be deemed unnecessary, which  
provides accommodation for children  
in places where no provision exists,  
regard being had to the religious be-  
lief of the parents. 2. The bill still  
leaves denominational schools at a  
very great disadvantage as com-  
pared with Board schools in respect  
of "maintenance."

In order to judge our claims fairly  
it must be remembered that the de-  
nominational schools bear, and will  
continue to bear, two heavy burdens  
which the Board schools throw upon  
the ratepayers. They pay—(1)  
The whole of the capital charges;  
and (2) the whole cost of annual  
administration that Board schools  
have spent out of public money—  
over £37,000,000 under the first of  
these heads of expenditure; and over  
£5,000,000 under the second. The  
third burden which we have borne  
hitherto, but from which we now  
ask to be relieved, is for "mainte-  
nance." This charge also, it is hard-  
ly necessary to say, is met by the  
Board school from public funds,  
Catholics are neither able nor willing  
to meet out of their slender private  
resources and the hard-earned wages  
of the working classes the over-  
growing expenses of education  
under this head. They feel that if  
they save the public the whole cost  
of buildings and administration they  
are entitled at the least and in har-  
mony with the full cost of "mainte-  
nance" from the public purse, at all  
events wherever endowments and  
voluntary donations do not provide  
the income requisite for efficiency.  
The bill before Parliament does not  
give the education authority even a  
discretionary power to raise the in-  
come of the poorer schools to the  
needed standard. On the contrary,  
it actually lays down the principle  
that the education applied to the  
State is to be appraised at two differ-  
ent rates according as it is given  
under one roof or another. It im-  
poses School Boards to raise 20s  
per scholar from the rates for "ma-  
intenance," and to augment this  
amount indefinitely with consent.  
It restricts voluntary schools to a  
special aid grant of 4s per scholar,  
to be paid on average attendance.  
The inequality is manifest, and its  
injustice should need no comment.  
We should point out, however, that  
it is destined to increase year by  
year, for while the bill fixes no limit  
to the demands of the education  
authority for costly improvements,  
alterations, and additions, all of  
which will be paid for by Board  
schools out of the rates, it does fix  
4s per scholar as the limit of the  
special aid grant to voluntary schools.

While this distinction is unfair and  
harsh as regards all voluntary schools,  
it operates with special severity in  
the case of Catholic schools. A  
large proportion of our schools are  
situated in the poorest quarters of  
great cities, and the children who at-  
tend them are the poorest of the  
poor. Want, hunger, and misery  
are the lot of many amongst them,  
and such deprivations are not con-  
ducive to regular attendance. For  
this reason the average attendance  
in many Catholic schools is excep-  
tionally low, and as average attend-  
ance will determine the amount of  
the 4s grant payable to each school  
the sum receivable by Catholic  
schools will be exceptionally small  
also. It is probable, indeed, that  
some Catholic schools will not be  
able to earn much more than half  
of this grant in consequence of the  
irregularity of the attendance.  
Irregular attendance, it need hardly  
be pointed out, does not in any way  
lessen the expenditure of the schools  
which suffer by it. Whatever may  
be the attendance the staff of teach-  
ers and the furniture and appliances  
must be maintained at the high  
standard insisted on by the State.

The relative financial circum-  
stances of our children are further  
indicated by the fact that our "pay-  
ing scholars" are only seven per cent  
as against twenty per cent in the  
schools of the Church of England.  
While the poverty of our scholars  
diminishes our power of earning  
money from public sources under  
the existing system, and under that  
embodied in the bill, the poverty of  
our communion increases the burden  
of the voluntary contributions which  
it casts on the income of our schools.  
It has compelled us to provide sites  
and school buildings with borrowed  
money, and the interest on the heavy  
debt so incurred is a first charge on  
the subscriptions of our people.  
These subscriptions themselves are  
drawn from the members of the  
Church which is the least wealthy  
in the kingdom, as her whole organ-

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

## Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ization in this country is entirely  
voluntary. Education is but one of  
many religious and charitable objects  
for which she is constrained to appeal  
to her children. At the present  
moment we are under notice from  
the State to strengthen the teaching  
staff in our schools by 16 per cent,  
and to have many duties of heretofore  
performed by pupil teachers dis-  
charged by a more costly service.  
This notice comes into force next  
August, and other demands of the  
Education Department which will  
involve increased expenditure are  
impending. The 4s grant will not  
enable us to meet the increased cost  
thus thrown upon us, or even to  
raise the salaries of our underpaid  
teachers to the rates current in the  
country. 4. Under these circum-  
stances we do not hesitate to call  
on those who so loudly declare that  
"no form of expenditure is more  
remunerative than that spent on  
elementary education" to come to  
our assistance in parliament. We  
call upon those who desire to raise  
the National Education to a high  
level of efficiency not to allow the  
Catholic schools, which, under ex-  
ceptional disadvantages, are dealing  
with over 255,000 children to be  
stinted and starved by bidding them  
depend for their efficiency upon the  
precarious alms of the needy. We  
ask that the normal cost of "main-  
tenance" per child shall be ascertained  
either according to counties or  
districts, or according to a classifi-  
cation of schools, and that the  
amount, whether drawn from the rates  
or the taxes, or from both, shall as a  
matter of course follow each child  
to the school of the parent's choice.  
We ask for nothing more than sub-  
stantial equality. Hitherto our  
appeal for equal treatment has been  
retused on the ground that our  
schools are not subject to local con-  
trol. This pretext has been swept  
away by the present bill, which in-  
troduces a large measure of local  
control, inspection and audit. There  
is, therefore, no reason why the  
State should not pay the whole cost  
of "maintenance" in Catholic schools,  
leaving the cost of their administra-  
tion and their buildings to be found  
by voluntary contributions. 5. The  
bill should also be amended in cer-  
tain other particulars to make it, in  
our opinion, a satisfactory measure.  
These amendments will be taken  
charge of by the chairman of the  
Catholic School Committee, and a  
number of experienced gentlemen  
and members of Parliament whom  
we have invited to watch the bill  
on behalf of the Catholic community  
as it passes through Parliament.

Finally, we record with much  
satisfaction that Mr. Dillon and the  
Irish Catholic members, so large a  
number of whose co-religionists in  
England are of Irish parentage, have  
heartily promised their Parliamen-  
tary support to the needful amend-  
ments. With their able assistance  
we trust that the bill may be passed  
in such a shape as to secure the full-  
est measure of justice to all concern-  
ed.  
† Herbert Cardinal Vaughan,  
Archbishop of Westminster; John  
William, Bishop of Plymouth; John  
Cuthbert, Bishop of Newport; Ed-  
ward, Bishop of Nottingham; Ed-  
ward, Bishop of Birmingham; Ed-  
ward, Bishop of Middleborough;  
Arthur, Bishop of Northampton;  
John, Bishop of Portsmouth; John,  
Bishop of Southwark; Thomas,  
Bishop of Exeter and Newcastle;  
William, Bishop of Leeds; John,  
Bishop of Salford; John, Bishop of  
Shrewsbury; William, Bishop of  
Clifton; Thomas, Bishop of Liver-  
pool; Francis, Bishop of Ascalon,  
Vicar Apostolic of Wales.  
Low Week, 1896.  
Archbishop's House, Westminster.

"Ave Maria Stella."  
A writer in McMullan's Magazine  
gives an interesting description of  
picturesque Saint Malo. He says:  
It is autumn, and already the New-  
foundland fishing boats are coming  
back, one by one. There is a saying  
here that it is "The wind of Saint  
Francis" that brings home the Ter-  
renevas, and surely on October 4,  
the fate of Saint Francis d'Assisi,  
there is a fair, strong wind blowing  
from the west. In many of the vil-  
lages round Saint Malo, and inland,  
where one can no longer catch sight  
of the sea, there will be those who  
turn their faces westward to greet  
the wind that has filled the returning  
sails; in many of the cottages the  
good wife will look to her cider and  
tell herself it must be ready against  
the gale comes home. Perhaps the

A recent act of M. l'Abbe de  
Sardun, vicar of Saint Perpetua de  
Nimes, has given rise to one of the  
most original lawsuits, no less  
curious from the social than from  
the juridical point of view. The  
Masonic lodges have denounced him  
as a sacrilegious violator of the tomb!  
Last December, while visiting his  
own vault in the cemetery of Mont-  
pellier, in which the body of his  
uncle has lately been placed, he be-  
held upon the tomb a superb wreath  
of red immortelles, adorned with  
Masonic symbols. This wreath he  
removed and threw into the Mardou-  
an, a small stream, not far from the  
cemetery. It seems that the uncle,  
position was a man of influence and  
power, had during his lifetime,  
devoted himself to the lodge. He  
died, however, reconciled to the  
Church.

**Pure  
Blood**  
Hood means sound health. With pure,  
rich, healthy blood, the stomach and di-  
gestive organs will be vigorous, and there  
will be no dyspepsia. Rheumatism and  
Neuralgia will be unknown. Scrofula and  
Salt Rheum will disappear. Bismuth

Your nerves will be strong, and your  
sleep sound, sweet and refreshing.  
Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood.  
That is why it cures so many diseases.  
That is why so many thousands take it  
to cure disease, retain good health, pre-  
vent sickness and suffering. Bismuth

**Hood's  
Sarsaparilla**  
It is the One True Blood Purifier. 50¢ per bottle.  
Hood's Pills cure Liver, Bile, easy to  
take, easy to operate on.