

# 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 30	6	6 5			
22 Fri	4 23	28	2 51	7	8 23			
23 Sat	4 22	30	4 14	8	9 31			
24 Sun	4 21	31	5 36	9	10 28			
25 Mon	4 20	32	6 58	10	11 19			
26 Tues	4 19	33	8 17	11	12 6			
27 Wed	4 18	34	9 32	12	1 6			
28 Thur	4 17	35	10 20	1	11 32			
29 Fri	4 16	36	11 2	2	12 21			
30 Sat	4 15	37	12 32	3	1 5			
31 Sun	4 14	38	1 56	4	2 17			

## 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 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, 1895.—17

**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 consumption 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 membranes. The time to take it is before serious damage has been done. A 50-cent bottle is enough for an ordinary 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 conqueror 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 returning again. So I commenced to take the 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 impoverished 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. Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with all who use them. All druggists.

**Minard's Liniment cures dandruff.**  
THE PRINCE OF PECTORAL REMEDIES. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, asthma, hoarseness, and bronchitis without fail. Price 25c., all druggists.  
**NORWAY PINE SYRUP** heals the lungs.

**Minard's Liniment cures burns.**  
No other preparation so meets the wants of a debilitated system as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. **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 SYRUP** 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 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 SYRUP** cures coughs.  
SPRING REQUIRES that the impurities which have accumulated 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 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 Imperial Parliament, has been issued:  
1. The Education Bill now before Parliament has our good will and approval because it proposes to recognize by statute voluntary and Christian schools as an integral part of the National system of elementary education. It embodies a Christian principle which, as Catholic bishops, we must ever assert and maintain. That principle is, that **Christian parents possess an inalienable natural right to have their children taught catechetically by approved teachers the definite doctrines 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 education. 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 desire to see instruction in its definite dogmas placed under all possible disadvantages. They hope that a system of undenominational instruction given in board schools by teachers whose religious belief may not be inquired into and ascertained, will lead by degrees to the dissolution and final disappearance of Christianity 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 unless 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-Christianizing the great majority of Englishmen. Under cover of the board school method considerable progress has been made already in this direction, 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 superstition, 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 protests 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 indifference and unbelief by recognizing 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 entirely 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 decided that it is the legal duty of all parents to have their children educated, and that neglect of that duty is punishable by law. The State is a logical consequence of this decision has also declared that gratuitous education is the right of all. But Catholic education is the only education which can satisfy the Catholic 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 education in Catholic schools is not gratuitous. 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 respects liberty of conscience in consideration 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, because education in such schools is the only education which they approve. We must therefore propose 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 belief of the parents. 2. The bill still leaves denominational schools at a very great disadvantage as compared with board schools in respect of "maintenance."  
In order to judge our claims fairly it must be remembered that the denominational 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 "maintenance." This charge also, it is hardly 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 ever-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 bare justice to the full cost of "maintenance" 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 cost of the poorer schools to the level of the standard. On the contrary, it actually lays down the principle that the education applied to the State is to be appraised at two different rates according as it is given under one roof or another. It empowers School Boards to raise 20s per scholar from the rates for "maintenance," 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 attend them are the poorest of the poor. Want, hunger, and misery are the lot of many amongst them, and such deprivations are not conducive to regular attendance. For this reason the average attendance in many Catholic schools is exceptionally low, and as average attendance 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 teachers and the furniture and appliances must be maintained at the high standard insisted on by the State.

The relative financial circumstances of our children are further indicated by the fact that our "paying 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 are out of 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-

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 performed by pupil teachers discharged 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 State. 4. Under these circumstances we do not hesitate to call upon 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 exceptional disadvantages, are dealing with over 255,000 children to be stunted and starved by bidding them depend for their efficiency upon the precarious alms of the needy. We ask that the normal cost of "maintenance" per child shall be ascertained either according to counties or districts, or according to a classification 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 substantial equality. Hitherto our appeal for equal treatment has been refused on the ground that our schools are not subject to local control. This pretext has been swept away by the present bill, which introduces 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 administration and their buildings to be found by voluntary contributions. 5. The bill should also be amended in certain 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 Parliamentary support to the needful amendments. With their able assistance we trust that the bill may be passed in such a shape as to secure the fullest measure of justice to all concerned.  
† Herbert Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster; William, Bishop of Plymouth; John Oathbert, Bishop of Newport; Edward, Bishop of Nottingham; Edward, Bishop of Birmingham; Richard, 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 Liverpool; Francis, Bishop of Ascalon, Vicar Apostolic of Wales.  
Low Week, 1896.  
Archbishop's House, Westminster.

## Royal Baking Powder

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

gars is indeed a boy, as the word signifies; perhaps, also, he is a gray haired man; but to the good wife who waits for him at home he is always the gars. And she brings out the great armchair from the corner, where it has stood unused all the long summer, and sets it by the fire, empty, but she fills it for the present with hope. Outside the sun shines broadly golden and the trees wave in the wind; one hears the thrud of filling apples, and the ground beneath is variously yellow or green or red with them; in the yard there is a scented shining heap of fruit; and the elder mill is at work. Everywhere is the rich, strong smell of apples in the air: it is autumn, and the Terrenevas are coming home. Describing a beautiful religious custom of the place the writer says: Slowly the procession moves on till it reaches an altar built up against the ramparts of Saint Malo, a mass of rocks, a boat dashed up against them, the foot dashing with long grass-like seaweed, and on the rock the Virgin standing with hands outstretched as if in greeting. The boat is filled with tiny boys, dressed like the others in white and blue as sailors; and as the crowd presses up, and the procession passes along slowly, the boys in the boat kneel, and, lifting their hands toward the Virgin, they begin to sing: "Ave, Maris Stella, Dei Mater Alma." The sun shines brilliantly on the white walls of the girls, on the banners, the statuesque, on the tall crucifix; it shines on the upturned faces of the crowd, on the rocks and the boat; and beyond it shines on the sea, so blue to blue, so infinitely calm. There was a schooner came home lately bringing with it some men from a galleon wrecked in a storm off the Newfoundland banks. They had been picked up half dead floating on spars; and they said that in the storm, themselves beyond hope, they had seen another boat sink near them. She had gone down with her crew kneeling on her deck and singing: "Ave, Maris Stella! Hail, Star of the Sea!" The name of her was not known. Only she was lost, she and her crew that sang these children were singing now, and who, perhaps long ago when they were little lads, had themselves been chosen to sing and kneel in the boat dashing upon the mimic rocks at the Feast of the Rosary. She was lost, she and her crew. These are the Terrenevas, or Newfoundland fishermen, who do not come home.

A recent act of M. l'Abbe de Surden, vicar of Saint Perpetua at 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 Montpellier, in which the body of his uncle has lately been placed, he beheld upon the tomb a superb wreath of red immortelles, adorned with Masonic symbols. This wreath he removed and threw into the Merdasson, a small stream, not far from the cemetery. It seems that the uncle, who was a man of influence and position, had during his lifetime, devoted himself to the lodge. He died, however, reconciled to the Church.

May 6.—41ms. Goff Bros.  
GENUINE porpoise loaves at Goff Bros., spl. 29.—41.  
UNCLE JOHN I am so glad you buy Goff Bros. Boots. May 6.—41ms.

**Pure Blood**  
Hood 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. Bismarck.  
**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
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, prevent sickness and suffering. Bismarck.  
**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
It is the One True Blood Purifier. 51 per bottle. Hood's Pills cure Liver, Bilis; easy to take, easy to operate on.

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