

The Charlotte-Town Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1897.

Vol. XXVI No. 12

Calendar for March, 1897.

NEW SERIES.
New Moon, 1st day, 7h. 47m. a. m.
First Quarter, 11th day, 11h. 15m. p. m.
Full Moon, 18th day, 6h. 15m. p. m.
Last Quarter, 25th day, 7h. 47m. a. m.

Day of Month	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	High Water	Low Water
1st	11:15	10:00	8:45	7:30	6:15	5:00	3:45	10:00	4:00
2nd	11:15	10:00	8:45	7:30	6:15	5:00	3:45	10:00	4:00
3rd	11:15	10:00	8:45	7:30	6:15	5:00	3:45	10:00	4:00
4th	11:15	10:00	8:45	7:30	6:15	5:00	3:45	10:00	4:00
5th	11:15	10:00	8:45	7:30	6:15	5:00	3:45	10:00	4:00
6th	11:15	10:00	8:45	7:30	6:15	5:00	3:45	10:00	4:00
7th	11:15	10:00	8:45	7:30	6:15	5:00	3:45	10:00	4:00
8th	11:15	10:00	8:45	7:30	6:15	5:00	3:45	10:00	4:00
9th	11:15	10:00	8:45	7:30	6:15	5:00	3:45	10:00	4:00
10th	11:15	10:00	8:45	7:30	6:15	5:00	3:45	10:00	4:00
11th	11:15	10:00	8:45	7:30	6:15	5:00	3:45	10:00	4:00
12th	11:15	10:00	8:45	7:30	6:15	5:00	3:45	10:00	4:00
13th	11:15	10:00	8:45	7:30	6:15	5:00	3:45	10:00	4:00
14th	11:15	10:00	8:45	7:30	6:15	5:00	3:45	10:00	4:00
15th	11:15	10:00	8:45	7:30	6:15	5:00	3:45	10:00	4:00
16th	11:15	10:00	8:45	7:30	6:15	5:00	3:45	10:00	4:00
17th	11:15	10:00	8:45	7:30	6:15	5:00	3:45	10:00	4:00
18th	11:15	10:00	8:45	7:30	6:15	5:00	3:45	10:00	4:00
19th	11:15	10:00	8:45	7:30	6:15	5:00	3:45	10:00	4:00
20th	11:15	10:00	8:45	7:30	6:15	5:00	3:45	10:00	4:00
21st	11:15	10:00	8:45	7:30	6:15	5:00	3:45	10:00	4:00
22nd	11:15	10:00	8:45	7:30	6:15	5:00	3:45	10:00	4:00
23rd	11:15	10:00	8:45	7:30	6:15	5:00	3:45	10:00	4:00
24th	11:15	10:00	8:45	7:30	6:15	5:00	3:45	10:00	4:00
25th	11:15	10:00	8:45	7:30	6:15	5:00	3:45	10:00	4:00
26th	11:15	10:00	8:45	7:30	6:15	5:00	3:45	10:00	4:00
27th	11:15	10:00	8:45	7:30	6:15	5:00	3:45	10:00	4:00
28th	11:15	10:00	8:45	7:30	6:15	5:00	3:45	10:00	4:00
29th	11:15	10:00	8:45	7:30	6:15	5:00	3:45	10:00	4:00
30th	11:15	10:00	8:45	7:30	6:15	5:00	3:45	10:00	4:00
31st	11:15	10:00	8:45	7:30	6:15	5:00	3:45	10:00	4:00

A. A. McNEIL, LL. B., Q. C.
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary,
Etc., Etc.
BROWN'S BLOCK. MONEY TO LOAN
January 26, 1897—3m

Seekers
After Insurance that Insures
Will make no mistake in placing
their Insurance in the World's
greatest Companies (Fire and
Life) represented by \$250,000,000.
JOHN McACHERN,
Dec. 16, '96—3 mos. Agent.

Epps's Cocoa.
ENGLISH
BREAKFAST COCOA
possesses the following Distinctive
Merits:
DELICACY OF FLAVOR,
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY,
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the
NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
Nutritive qualities unrivalled. In quar-
ter-pint bottles only.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homoeopathic Chemists, London,
Oct. 7, 1896.

Watches,
SPECTACLES,
RINGS.
These are our
Leading
Lines.
When you require any-
thing in this line you
will find it at
Lowest
Prices
Consistent with quality and
service at
E. W. Taylor's,
CARRON BLOCK,
CHARLOTTETOWN.

HAYWARD'S
YELLOW OIL
PREPARED BY
FREDERICK'S
WORM POWDERS.
This Compound has been well
known for its prompt
remedy for all the
most terrible
worms.
This Compound has been well
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W. H. OROSKOFF,
Steno-grapher.
North British and Mercantile
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
—OR—
EDINBURGH AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1806.
Total Assets, 1891, £ 500,000,000.
This Company has been well
known for its prompt
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THE WHOLE STOCK

R. B. Norton & Co.

Is now in the hands of a receiver, and to be
CLOSED OUT AT ONCE
IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS AT
Bankrupt Prices
FOR THE BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.
Now is the time for Builders, Merchants and others to
secure their supplies for the coming spring and summer.
SPECIAL LOW PRICE.
Terms cash or good notes. First come first served
at the

CITY HARDWARE STORE.

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.

McMILLAN & HORNSBY,

Queen Street, 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.

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Local and Special News.

A RAILWAY MANAGER SAYS:
"In reply to your question do my children
object to taking their medicine, I
say No on the contrary, they are fond
of it and it keeps them in good health."
Minard's Liniment Cures
Dandruff.

MARCH, APRIL, MAY.
Are the months in which to give special
attention to the condition of your physical
health. If you give daily attention to
the hair and scalp, you will find that
the hair will grow more luxuriant and
the scalp will be in good health. You
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luxuriant and the scalp will be in good
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be in good health.

ONE EVERY NIGHT.
One Laxative Pill takes each night
before going to bed and will cure
constipation, indigestion, and irregular
action of the bowels. Laxative Pills
leave no unpleasant after-effects.

Minard's Liniment for
Rheumatism.
Has relieved suffering. Has removed
grey hair to its original color and
prevented baldness in thousands of
cases. It will do so to you.

CONSTITUTION GUARD.
Germans—It was in very poor health for
over four years, the doctor said it was
constipation that was the cause of it. I
took much cash I got three bottles of B. R.
and took it regularly. I can certify that
I am now in the very best of health and
feel very grateful to B. R.

Mr. Isaac: "I tell you do not cost as
great a deal." Customer: "But you say
that of all your goods. How do you make
a living?" Mr. Isaac: "Mainly from
the sale of my school books and stationery."
Laxative Pills.

TO DESTROY WORMS AND
EXPEL THEM FROM CHILDREN
AND ADULTS, USE DR. LOW'S WORM
SYRUP.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla is just what you
want for a spring medicine—superior to all
others.

MR. C. C. RICHARDS & Co.,
Vermont, N. S.
GENTLEMEN:—In January last, Francis
Lester, one of the men employed by me,
suffering from the lumbago, was laid up
for some time, and was unable to do any
work. I gave him a course of your
Sarsaparilla, and he was cured. He
is now in the very best of health and
feels very grateful to you.

MR. J. J. DEXTER,
Eight Road, Little's Cove,
May 26th, 1896.
An invalid, after suffering from a south-
ern fever, and being in a very weak
state, was cured by your Sarsaparilla.
I feel very grateful to you for the
benefit you have done me.

Minard's Liniment is the
best.
Dear Sir:—After suffering for two
years from acute indigestion I tried
B. R. B. I took only three bottles, which
made me as well as ever I was. I highly
recommend B. R. B. to all sufferers.
Mrs. John White,
Antlia, Man.

That sense of extreme weakness, indige-
stion, diarrhoea, and all the other
symptoms of a weak system, are
entirely cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
NORWAY PINE SYRUP CURES
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness,
Sore Throat, Asthma, Bron-
chitis, etc.

All children are not detrimental to the
mother's health. The mother is
particularly liable to be
affected.
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat,
Asthma, Bronchitis, and all
Lung Troubles are quickly
cured by Hayard's Pectoral
Balm.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry
cures Diarrhoea, Dysentery,
Cramps, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera
Infantina, and all diseases of the
bowels. Never travel without it.
Price 50c.

"Tommy! Tommy! I do not think that
shortly after the death of the
best Hair Restorer."
Minard's Liniment is the
best Hair Restorer.

CHLORINE IN THE HEAD
is a dangerous disease. It may lead to
paralysis, insanity, and death. It is
caused by impure blood, and the only
way to cure it is by purifying the
blood. Minard's Liniment is the
best remedy for this disease. It
will cure it in a few days. It
will cure it in a few days. It
will cure it in a few days.

THE REFORMATION AND HIGHER ED-

UCATION.
Equally disastrous to the Uni-
versities, as to the elementary
schools, did the Reformation prove.
As early as 1524, only seven years
after the nailing by Luther of his
theses on the door of the Wittenberg
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throughout Germany that the stu-
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has been destroyed, piety may also
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molish the little remnant of religion
and science that is still left us." It
was the same story at Wittenburg—
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Reformation Melancthon deplored—
at Basel, Heidelberg, Freiburg and
other places. At Vienna the atten-
dance of students at the university
fell from 7,000 in its Catholic days
to a bare dozen, and the faculties
had to be discontinued. Erasmus
declared, in a letter to a friend, that
"wherever Lutheranism reigns litera-
ture is in abeyance. They (the
Lutherans) look for two things—a
wife and a pension. The
gospel supplies the rest, viz, to live
as they please." Fr. Conway con-
cludes his valuable paper by stating
that in consequence of the Reforma-
tion not alone was Germany shorn
of the educational facilities which
she had previously enjoyed, but she
was also deprived for nearly three
centuries of her share in the world's
progress, for during that long pe-
riod scarcely anything was produced
in arts and polite literature within
her borders but what every cultured
German of today is ashamed of.

A PIONEER BIBLE DISTRIBUTOR.
In an interesting article, "A
Yankee Lord" which appears in
the current New England Magazine,
and portrays that eccentric individ-
ual of the last century, Lord Tim-
othy Dexter, Mr. Fred E. Key
shows that among the many other
money making enterprises of this
Yankee Lord was that of distribut-
ing Protestant Bibles in distant
lands. Lord Dexter himself, in the
quicker writings that he left, says
that he embarked upon this venture
by reason of the fact that Bibles
were a drug on the market here,
and he had fallen in price fifty per cent,
with no demand for them. By offer-
ing ready cash he was able to buy
twenty-one thousand copies of the
Bible at an even lower figure, and
these he put upon one of his ships
bound for the West Indies, instruct-
ing his representatives to offer them
for sale to the natives and to tell
the latter that they must have a Bible
in every house if they would save
the inmates of it from perdition. The
manner in which these Bibles were
to be used was certainly a novel
one, though perhaps one quite in
keeping with the Protestantism of
Lord Dexter's Day. The West In-
dians were told, after they had
bought a Bible, that whenever they
did anything wicked, they should
have recourse to the Bible, get
down on their knees before the book,
and in three times, look up to heav-
en and ask for forgiveness. Dexter,
congratulating himself on the fact
that he made one hundred per cent
by this speculation; but one of his
biographers, Mr. Todd, so this arti-
cle informs, calls this venture the
most absurd of all his queer under-
takings, "inasmuch as the West
Indians spoke Spanish and could
make no use of English Bibles." It
may be questioned if it was any
more absurd, though, than the con-
duct of modern Protestant Bible
distributors in sending their faulty
and gross perversion of Holy writ
into Catholic countries and asking
the people of those lands to accept
such Bibles in preference to their
own correct and authorized versions.

The Crime and Labor Problem.
"The percentage of the work-
ing among criminals is very
large. As soon as the prison doors
close upon them the mental stimulus
that is found in their vicious lives
is suddenly cut off. Their educa-
tion is so defective that they are
only able to appreciate the most
elementary of books, and with few
other resources, it is not surprising
that their mental faculties become de-
veloped." These sentences are culled
from the report of Dr. John
Bacon appended to the sixty-seventh
annual report of the Inspectors
of the State Penitentiary for the
Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

because of their immense suggestiv-
ness. Here are two facts that
challenge our attention by reason of
their simplicity. Crimes with
many in a form or phase of insanity
—in, in fact, incipient insanity, and
in order to correct and eradicate
crime we deprive the criminal of
the only thing that is efficacious in
diverting the tendency to insanity.
Of course the temptation and oppor-
tunity to commit crime must be re-
moved at all costs, but is it not
possible to devise some means by
which that deceased intellect may
be prevented from ultimate decay
by the exercise of those powers that
in the outside world kept it alive?
It is downright cruelty to deprive
each convict of some sort of em-
ployment for hand or brain. Dr.
Bacon believes that continuous em-
ployment of some kind, between
breakfast and supper time, hard
enough to make them sleep soundly
all the night would prevent the in-
ipient insanity from developing in-
to downright madness, as the
criminals would not then be left, a
present, in many cases, to their
own wild fancies and saturnal
brooding. It is a fact that much
of our law-making is nothing more
in reality than an undoing of the
mistakes of our predecessors, and in
no department of our social econ-
omy is this definition so true as in
that of the treatment of our crim-
inals. In the neighboring State of
New York, under a recent enact-
ment of the Legislature, all the
work on which convicts had been
employed was stopped and the
whole army of convicts were
uddenly left idle. It was an ex-
periment full of deadly peril, and
the gravest anxiety was felt by the
outside public regarding the result.
Decided symptoms of maddening
showed themselves at some of the
prisons, and there was but too much
reason to fear that unless force was
displayed ostentatiously organized
efforts to break jail would be cer-
tainly made. In this critical juncture
the services of religion were in-
duced with good results. At
Sing Sing the Rev. A. J. Doyle, of
the Paulist, labored for a week,
having from seven to eight hundred
convicts under his ministrations.
He succeeded in reconciling those
unhappy beings to the cruel con-
ditions imposed upon them by the
State in addition to those penalties
which the criminal law had pre-
scribed for their offenses. But it is
a very serious question, in view of
what Dr. Bacon here states—and
his statement by no means stands
uncontradicted—whether society is
not in its turn committing a crime
in condemning such unfortunate
to a condition of life that is certain
to make them an easier prey to in-
sanity and moral wreck. Is the
crime of the individual—the sym-
ptom, as it now appears, of the
approaching peris—more culpable
than the deliberate wrong inflicted
by the community? We submit
that this is a very grave question
for the public conscience. The line
of demarcation between insanity
and crime is becoming more and
more indistinct at every step of
scientific discovery, until it seems
highly probable that at last we shall
have to face the startling truth that
we have all along been entirely
wrong in our diagnosis of moral
diseases and have been killing the
patient rather than helping on his
cure.

LITERATURE AS AN EDUCATOR.
The arch-reformer of our educa-
tion, Fr. Conway maintains, was
hardly such as to qualify him for
the role of a great educator, such
as he is constantly portrayed as being
by Protestant writers. He was
an ardent scholar on his own ac-
knowledgment, who looked back
upon his school days with anything
but pleasurable recollections, and
who confessed that in them he
"learned absolutely nothing." The
only studies that appear to have had
any attraction for him were music,
poetry and light literature; and if
we may credit his own words, he
never saw a Bible until he was
twenty years of age, notwithstanding
the fact that Latin and German
versions of the Scriptures were then
plentiful in Germany, and had been
abundant for many years before his
birth. Even after he entered the
monastery Luther showed no taste
for study, if exception be made of
his fondness for the pagan poets;
and there was nothing in his char-
acter to mark him as a man who
was destined to give the world a new
civilization and enlightenment. His
teachings, after he rebelled against
the Church, were ill-adapted to in-
ter scholarly habits and pursuits;
and in his own writings are to be
found numerous confessions of the
evil effects of those teachings upon
education. After stating that be-
fore the Reformation Germany was
as well supplied with schools that
every child, both in city and coun-
try, enjoyed admirable facilities for
acquiring the principles of an ele-
mentary education, Fr. Conway
shows the malign influence of the
Reformation on those elementary
schools by quoting as follows a
word of Dr. James: "Where-
ever the new gospel was preached,"
says that unquestionable authority,
"numbers of preachers deliberately
sought their influence to bring about
the downfall of education. There
was a systematic effort made to
establish on the ruins of ecclesiastical
and educational institutions the su-
periority of an ignorant populace
under the lead of religious dema-
gogues. These proceeded on the
same principles as in the sixteenth
century the Hamiltons and Talpott
of Bohemia: 'Whoever devotes
himself to the study of the liberal
arts, or takes a degree in them, is
vain and heartless and offends
against the gospel.' All the prin-
ciples of philosophy and of the liberal
arts, however they may serve the
law of Christ, should be excluded
from our studies and set aside as
pagans; and the schools are to be
destroyed."

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after the nailing by Luther of his
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church, complaints were general
throughout Germany that the stu-
dents of the universities no longer
applied themselves to their books,
but wasted their time in religious
disputes and immoral pursuits. One
of the professors at the University
of Erfurt wrote in 1523 that, in con-
sequence of the teachings of Luther
and his followers, "our school is
deserted; we ourselves are objects
of contempt." Another professor
at the same university lamented in
this fashion: "What an intellectual
decline has come over us! No one
can behold without fear how all
goal for learning and virtue has
vanished. I am greatly alarmed lest,
after the foundation of knowledge
has been destroyed, piety may also
vanish, and a state of barbarism
may ensue that will completely de-
molish the little remnant of religion
and science that is still left us." It
was the same story at Wittenburg—
whose decline in consequence of the
Reformation Melancthon deplored—
at Basel, Heidelberg, Freiburg and
other places. At Vienna the atten-
dance of students at the university
fell from 7,000 in its Catholic days
to a bare dozen, and the faculties
had to be discontinued. Erasmus
declared, in a letter to a friend, that
"wherever Lutheranism reigns litera-
ture is in abeyance. They (the
Lutherans) look for two things—a
wife and a pension. The
gospel supplies the rest, viz, to live
as they please." Fr. Conway con-
cludes his valuable paper by stating
that in consequence of the Reforma-
tion not alone was Germany shorn
of the educational facilities which
she had previously enjoyed, but she
was also deprived for nearly three
centuries of her share in the world's
progress, for during that long pe-
riod scarcely anything was produced
in arts and polite literature within
her borders but what every cultured
German of today is ashamed of.

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at the same university lamented in
this fashion: "What an intellectual
decline has come over us! No one
can behold without fear how all
goal for learning and virtue has
vanished. I am greatly alarmed lest,
after the foundation of knowledge
has