

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1896.

Vol. XXV. No. 17

Calendar for April, 1896.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Last Quarter, 4th day, 8h. 11.7m. p. m.
New Moon, 13th day, 6h. 10.3m. a. m.
First Quarter, 20th day, 6h. 34.3m. p. m.
Full Moon, 27th day, 9h. 34.7m. a. m.

Day of Week	Sun	Moon	High Water
1 Wed	5 43 6	24 11 54	7 37 0 46
2 Thur	42 23 20	10 30	1 35
3 Fri	40 27 11	9 32	4 29
4 Sat	38 28 1	10 39	3 54
5 Sun	36 29 2	11 49	4 50
6 Mon	34 31 3	12 58	6 11
7 Tues	32 32 3	2 3	7 17
8 Wed	30 33 3	3 48	8 9
9 Thur	28 34 4	5 11	8 48
10 Fri	26 35 4	6 18	9 23
11 Sat	25 37 4	7 18	9 55
12 Sun	23 38 5	8 22	10 28
13 Mon	21 40 5	9 29	11 2
14 Tues	19 41 5	10 37	11 29
15 Wed	17 42 6	11 44	12 1
16 Thur	15 44 6	12 51	12 4
17 Fri	14 45 7	1 58	0 41
18 Sat	13 46 7	3 5	1 24
19 Sun	12 48 8	5 22	2 25
20 Mon	11 49 8	7 20	3 11
21 Tues	10 51 9	9 52	4 43
22 Wed	9 52 9	12 29	6 45
23 Thur	8 54 10	2 12	7 4
24 Fri	7 56 10	4 33	8 3
25 Sat	6 57 11	6 53	8 53
26 Sun	5 59 11	9 12	9 30
27 Mon	4 59 12	11 31	10 5
28 Tues	3 59 12	13 50	11 5
29 Wed	2 59 13	16 11	11 49
30 Thur	1 59 13	18 32	7 6 47 34

Spring-Like, Isn't It?

Don't you think you are entitled to a New Suit for the Spring? We think you are, and hope to have the pleasure of selling you one. Our new Cloths for Overcoatings, Suitings and Trouserings are now opening. We invite inspection. All Cutters and All Workmen.

D. A. BRUCE,
Canada's Famous Tailoring Establishment.
Charlottetown, March 11, 1896.

"D. & L." MENTHOL PLASTER

I have prepared Menthol Plaster in a number of cases of rheumatism and neuralgia, and have found it to be a most valuable remedy. It is made of Menthol, Camphor, and Eucalypti, and is applied to the affected part. It is sold in packets of 10 and 25.

Local and Special News.

Spring novelties—Fine days.
To destroy worms and expel them from children or adults use Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.
QUICK RELIEF and sure cures follow the use of Norway Pine Syrup in all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, etc. Price 25c, all druggists.
A sailor going to sea, his wife desires the prayers of the congregation for his safety. That was the message as handed to the sexton of the church. "A sailor going to sea, his wife desires the prayers of the congregation for his safety."
Inside and Outside.
Internally used Burdock Blood Bitters cleanses, purifies and tones every organ of the system. In all cases where sores, ulcers, blotches, scurfs, etc., appear on the surface an outward application exercises wonderful curative power over the skin and flesh, healing them completely without even leaving a scar. Here is a case in point:
After having used Burdock Blood Bitters for scurfs in the blood I feel it my duty to make known the result. I was treated by a skilled physician but he failed to cure me. I had three running sores on my neck which could not be healed until I tried B. B. B., which healed them completely, leaving the skin and flesh sound and whole.
As long as I live I shall speak of the virtues of B. B. B., and I feel grateful to Providence that such a medicine is provided for sufferers.
MRS. W. BENNET,
Aston P. O., Ont.
Ask for Minard's and take no other.
Remove boils, pimples and skin eruptions by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Sick headache and Constipation are promptly cured by Burdock Pills. Easy to take, sure in effect.
Wife—Did you notice, dear, at the party last night, how grandly our daughter, Clara swept into the room? Husband—(with a grin) Oh yes; Clara can sweep into a room grandly enough, but when it comes to sweeping out a room she isn't there.
I believe MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure every case of Diphtheria.
Mrs. REUBEN BAKER,
Riversdale.
I believe MINARD'S LINIMENT will promote growth of hair.
Mrs. CHAS. ANDERSON,
Stanley, P. E. I.
I believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best household remedy on earth.
MATTHEW FOLEY,
Oil City, Ont.
Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.
A COUGH or a COLD can be quickly cured by Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It is a combination of all that is best in lung healing medicines.
Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25 and 50c.
Ayer's Hair Vigor restores gray hair to its original color, makes it vigorous and abundant.
Minard's Liniment is used by physicians.
ALL KINDS of Coughs, Tickling, Hacking, Discharging, Obsolete or chronic coughs yield to the soothing, healing effects of Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Price 25c, all druggists.
Minard's Liniment lumberman's friend.
Don't despise a man because he is poor. You can hire him a great deal cheaper than if he were rich.
Try E. B. Northrup's Medicine for all Kidney Troubles. It is the best yet. Sold by W. P. Colwell, ap's St.
The Best Cough Cure is Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It heals the lungs and cures coughs and colds.
A COMFORT SOMETIME.
When breath is far gone in consumption, then sometimes only ease and comfort can be secured from the use of Scott's Emulsion. What is much better is to take this medicine in time to save your health.
To Remove Worms of all kinds from children or adults Dr. Low's Worm Syrup is a safe and sure remedy.
Cures, absolute, permanent cures have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world and the first place among medicines.
"How dared you sell me bad fish yesterday," said an angry housekeeper to a fishmonger. "I was your own fault, marm. I offered them to you five days before."
Do not wear impermeable and tight fitting hats that constrict the blood vessels of the scalp. Use Hair's Hair Renewer occasionally and you will not be bald.
RESULTS TELL THE STORY.
A vast mass of direct, unimpeachable testimony proves beyond any possibility of a doubt that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually does purify and permanently cure diseases caused by impure blood. Its record of cures is unequalled and these cures have often been effected after all other preparations had failed.
Hood's Pills are easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. Cure all liver ills. 25c.

[A Striking Contrast.]

(Sacred Heart Review.)
It is certainly a noteworthy coincidence that just at the time when one portion of the British realm is showing itself, through its authorities, so unjustly obstinate in refusing a large number of its inhabitants their due educational rights, the home government should be found introducing into the imperial parliament a measure allowing denominational schools their share of the public appropriations. It is truly a striking contrast that London and Winnipeg present on this issue. The parliament that sits in the latter city peremptorily refuses to consider even the question of restricting to the Manitoba Catholic schools of which, according to the testimony of prominent unprejudiced Protestants, they were unjustly deprived by the Martin bill; while the London legislature is preparing to enact a law which will give counties and boroughs in Great Britain the control of all parliamentary grants for educational purposes, and give the control of such grants to them, moreover, with the distinct understanding that they shall be employed as far as possible for the maintenance of denominational schools. The opponents of denominational schools, as might be expected, affect to see in the action of Premier Salisbury in introducing this measure simply the fulfilment of an anti-election promise. Had the British prime-minister's previous attitude on the educational question been one antagonistic to denominational schools, or had it even been a neutral one, there might be some heed given to this assertion. But Lord Salisbury has always been in favor of such schools, and he has on more than one occasion spoken in no uncertain language his belief in the necessity of having proper religious instruction given in the schools wherein the youth of the realm are educated. If he pledged himself before coming into power to such action as he has now taken by introducing the educational bill that was laid before parliament last month, his pledges were given not for the purpose of capturing votes, but simply as the expression of his own convictions—which his partisan naturally share—and as a declaration that if the Conservatives obtained control at Westminster, those convictions would shape and determine the government's educational policy.

Catholicism at Oxford.

The Oxford correspondent of the London Times says:—"The Hebdomadal Council at its last meeting granted a licence to the Rev. R. F. Clarke, M. A., of Trinity College, to open a private hall for University students at 40 St. Giles'. The new hall is to be started under the auspices of the Jesuit Order, and will consist of a number of its younger members, who are to pass through the ordinary honor schools of the University and take their degree. The step shows the widening influence of Oxford, and has also a considerable historical interest. It is the first instance of a return on the part of the religious orders to their former connection with the University. In Medieval times nearly all the orders had houses of study in Oxford. In the old buildings of Worcester College may be still seen at the foot of the staircase the arms of the various Benedictine monasteries which sent up their young students to reside and study in Oxford, and the statue of St. Bernard over the gateway of St. Bernard still recalls the time when a Cistercian monastery stood there. Ever since the days of the Tractarian movement the Jesuit Order has numbered among its members not a few Oxford men, and some former Fellows of Colleges. For some time past the Order has been looking forward to a foundation at Oxford, but has hitherto been deterred from taking any step by the disfavor with which the English Universities were regarded by the Sacred College of the Propaganda. Now, however, the question has been reopened by Cardinal Vaughan and the English bishops, and the result of their representations at Rome has been that permission has been given for the residence under certain specified conditions, of young Roman Catholics at Oxford. We understand that the new hall has the literary and educational work of the Jesuit body, and is partly an almost necessary step to the adoption of the Oxford and Cambridge higher certificate examinations, instead of the London matriculation, as the final examination of the head form of the various Jesuit Colleges for boys throughout the country. Jesuit education has, as may be gathered from their manual the "Ratio Studiorum," from the very first corresponded in almost every detail of its studies to the classical side of the English public schools and therefore combines in with the Oxford course far better than with the programme of the London University. It may be anticipated that this new departure will be followed by a gradual increase of the number of Roman Catholic Students at Oxford and Cambridge. It seems likely that the secular clergy will follow the example of the Jesuits by establishing a house at Cambridge, and the Benedictines are said to be looking in the same direction. We may add that Father Clarke, the principal of the new hall, was formerly a Fellow and tutor of St. John's College. He joined the Roman Catholic Church in 1869, a short time before the abolition of tests, and was the last Fellow of a college who had to resign his Fellowship on ceasing to be a member of the Church of England. He became a member of the Jesuit Order in 1871, was the editor of The Month from 1881 to 1894, and was principal of the Jesuits at Wimbledon previously to his removal to Oxford.

Cardinal Manning's Biography.

The latest number of the Contemporary Review contains an article, from the pen of Professor Fairbairn, on "Parcell's 'Life of Manning,'" which, while it praises some qualities of the work, is unparing in its condemnation of others. The Protestant's estimate of Manning differs materially in some things from that entertained of the lamented churchman by his countless admirers; but he may be, and probably is, correct in asserting that Newman and Manning were cast in different moulds, and had each traits of character that would have prevented any great familiarity between them. Of the Cardinal-Archbishop's biographer, Doctor Fairbairn says: "His literary offences are too many and too flagrant to allow the more critic to speak well of his book. He is certainly no master in the craft of letters.

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

Style he knows not; order, orthology, easy and correct reference, continuity of narrative, consecutive-ness of thought, economy in the use of material, coherence and vividness of portraiture, are things to which he has not attained. He is a laborious biographer, but an inaccurate writer, manifestly unacquainted with the religious history of our times, unable on this account to interpret many of his own documents or deal intelligently with the characters, careers and opinions of many of the persons who crowd his pages. The book is thus difficult to read, a sore tax on one's patience, a continual trial to one's temper, mocking during perusal all attempts at a fair and balanced judgment." A work of that character certainly can not and does not merit the fulsome praise which certain critics hereabouts have passed upon it.

Aubrey De Vere has in the same review some "Personal Reminiscences" of Manning and Newman, with both of which dignitaries he was intimately acquainted. His views of the former Cardinal, as he presents them here, are very pleasant ones. The Archbishop, according to the poet, was a wonderful administrator, attending to the minutest details. To preach in the evening, after a long day of hard work, was a relief to him and a rest. He was an ardent advocate of Catholic education, as all the world knows. If he lacked enthusiasm, it was because nature made him so. Questioned once by an Anglican friend what he had found in the Catholic Church, he answered that his conversion had brought him rest and security. "That answer," says Mr. De Vere, "was sharply commented on. I wrote to him, asking whether he had used those words. His reply was that his words were 'Certainty and reality.' In another letter he wrote, 'I had expected to find in the Church the inexhaustible citadel of faith; but I have found in it no less the home of love.' The time has not yet come for Cardinal Manning's biography to be written. When it does come, there is no fear but posterity will do full justice to his noble memory.—Sacred Heart Review.

An inquirer asks what we mean by saying that matter is limited.

The pencil with which we are writing is four inches long and a third of an inch in diameter. These dimensions are its limitations. To say it is four inches long is the same as to say it is limited to that length; that it is not any longer. The same of the earth on which we live. It is just so many miles in circumference and diameter. It is the same with the other planets, and with the sun and other stars. They are limited in dimension and number. We cannot imagine matter without thinking of it as having extension and, consequently, limits. We will even go further and affirm that Kentucky, where our querist lives, is limited—we mean in extent, not, of course in chivalry or bravery. Jam all the worlds in the universe together, they would make a body of considerable size, but just because it has size, it is limited to that size. If not, then that would not be its size. A material thing may be large, or medium or small, but we cannot think of it unless as being limited to one of these sizes. We have tried with our limited capacity to explain this thing within reasonable limits. If our time were not limited, we might speculate further about it and exhaust the limited patience of our correspondent, who, we hope, will see that everything in this world is limited—even this paragraph.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

The Reverend Frederick F. Sherman, for some years a clergyman of the Episcopal Church and a chaplain in the United States Navy, has become a Catholic. He was received into the Church at Georgetown, District of Columbia, on April 4. He is a son of Judge Sherman, of the Superior Court of Massachusetts. May the peace of Christ comfort him and the grace of Christ strengthen him to persevere to the end!

Now that the Sudan has again become a theatre of war, those who wish to learn something about it can find a splendid account of that portion of Africa in Father Joseph Oberwalder's "Ten Years' Captivity in the Mahdi's Camp."

Woman's Work

Is never done, and it is especially wearing and unprofitable to those whose blood is impure and unfit properly to tone, sustain, and renew the wearing fit nerves, muscles and tissue. It is more because of this condition of the blood that women are run down.
Tired, Weak, Nervous.
Than because of the work itself. Every physician says so, and that the only remedy is in building up by taking a good nerve tonic, blood purifier and vitalizer like Hood's Sarsaparilla. For the troubles peculiar to Women at change of season, climate or life, or resulting from hard work, nervousness, and impure blood, thousands have found relief and cure in Hood's Sarsaparilla.
The One True Blood Purifier. 51 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. These are the only pills to take Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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The Prince Edward Island Commercial College.

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND Commercial College and Shortland 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, Shortland 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.
"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 this well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many doctor 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."—Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homopathical 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.

North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

EDINBURGH AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
Total Assets, 1891, - \$60,082,727.
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, 1893.—ly

Ladies', Gents', Girls', Boys', COME AND SEE,

If you can't see come and get a pair of our SPECTACLES or EYEGLASSES
And you will see our fine assortment of
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, etc.
E. W. TAYLOR,
CAMERON BLOCK.

Wall Paper.

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McMILLAN & HORNSBY'S
—FOR—
American and Canadian Wall Paper, Latest Patterns
LOWEST PRICES

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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.

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