The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1887 VOL. XVI. NO. 22

The Charlottetown Herald

—IS ISSUED—

EVERY WEDNESDAY

—BY—

The Herald Printing Company,

FROM THEIR OFFICE:

CORNER OF QUEEN & RICHMOND STREETS,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

Subscription: One Year, in Advance, $1.00

ADVERTISING AT MODERATE RATES.

Contracts made for Monthly, Quarterly, Half-yearly, or Yearly Advertisements, on application.

Remittances may be made by Draft, P. O. Order, or Registered Letter.

All Correspondence should be addressed to

The Herald Printing Company, Charlottetown.

North British and Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY!

—OF—

EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Total Assets, 1886, - - $29,371,980.79

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 twenty-two years.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
Agent.

Corner Queen and Water Streets, Charlottetown, Jan. 19, 1887. } 1y

JOHN S. MACDONALD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

OFFICE:

Newson's Building, Opposite New Post Office.

Charlottetown, Oct. 7. 1885—1y

CHARLOTTETOWN

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Hours—9.30 to 12 a.m.
2.00 to 4 p.m.
7.30 to 9.30 Evenings.

SPECIAL SUBJECTS:

BOOK-KEEPING, in all its branches
BUSINESS PENMANSHIP.
TYPE WRITING.
SHORTHAND.
TELEGRAPHY.
NAVIGATION, &c.

Call or write for full information.

L. B. MILLER,
Principal.

October 21, 1885—tf

NEW PENS. NEW PENS.

GET THE BEST.

BOOK-KEEPERS, Accountants and Teachers pronounce the

Charlottetown Business College Pen

the MOST DURABLE, the SMOOTHEST RUNNING, and the MOST ELASTIC STEEL PEN ever placed in the market.

Be sure and ask your Stationer for the Charlottetown Business College Pen, and if he is sold out, write direct to the College, and a quarter gross will be mailed you upon receipt of letter containing 35 cents.

Try them and you will use no other.
Charlottetown, Dec. 8, 1886—tf

Credit Foncier Franco Canadien

LOANS on Mortgage for periods not exceeding 10 years without sinking fund, and from 10 to 50 years with sinking fund.

The borrower is privileged to pay off his loan in whole or in part at any time.

Circulars giving detailed information can be obtained on application at the offices of Messrs. Sullivan & McNeill, Solicitors Charlottetown.

W. W. SULLIVAN,
Agent for the Company.

Jan. 2 1885.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN at six per cent.
Apply to
PALMER & McLEOD,
ATTORNEYS.

Charlottetown, Oct. 27, 1886.—6m

SEEDS!

B. BALDERSTON will have a full supply of

Clover,
Timothy,
Canadian Wheat,

—ALSO—

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Our Seed Wheat is all fresh importation. We had wheat which, was left over last year, ground up.

Farmers can rely upon our Seeds being the best and freshest obtainable.

B. BALDERSTON.

Charlottetown, March 9, 1887.

EXCELSIOR

BOOK-BINDERY!

NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.

(*OVER W. R. BOREHAM'S BOOT & SHOE STORE.*)

OLD Books, Magazines, Law Books, Music and all kinds of Periodicals Bound in the *Latest and Best* Styles, and at **The Lowest Possible Prices.** Don't fail to give us a call, as we feel sure that you will never desire to have your work done anywhere else.

JAMES D. TAYLOR.

February 23, 1887.—1yr

READ!

ANYONE CAN ADVERTISE, BUT WE HAVE THE GOODS

GENTLEMEN wishing to dress in style will find our Stock one of the Largest and Best in the Provinces, consisting in part of—

Best Worsted Overcoatings,
Best Melton Overcoatings,
Best Nap Overcoatings,
Vicuna Nap Overcoatings,
Best Broad Cloths and Doeskins,
Best West of England Trowserings,
Best Scotch Trowserings,
Worsted Suitings,
Worsted Coatings,
Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, &c., &c.

Gentlemen favoring us with their orders will find our Clothing up their usual high standard in Style, Fit and Finish.

Also, Gents' Furnishings, 50 dozen Linders and Drawers, 75 dozen Ties, 30 dozen Silk Handkerchiefs, 30 dozen Hats, Fur Coats, Caps, &c., all at extremely low prices to clear.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Upper Queen Street, opposite Rogers' New Brick Block.

October 27, 1886.

No need to worry about where to buy Good Tea.

OUR NEW TEA

IS BOUND TO PLEASE.

We Sell at Prices to Suit the Times.

GOOD, 24 CENTS,
CHOICE, 30 CENTS,
EXTRA FINE, 36 CENTS.

Reduction in 5 pound parcels, half-chests and other packages.

Our Five Pound, Screw Top, Airtight Tins the best yet.

☞ Bring your empty Cans to be re-filled.

BEER & GOFF.

October 27, 1886.

THE ONLY

FUR STORE

IN P. E. ISLAND.

All kinds of FURS Made to Order and Manufactured on the Premises.

Ladies Fur Caps,
Ladies Fur Tippets,
Ladies Fur Sacques,
Ladies Fur Muffs,
Gents' Fur Caps,
Gents' Fur Coats,
Gents' Fur Mitts.

BUFFALO ROBES, GOAT SKIN ROBES.

Choose your own Skins and have your Caps made to order, and know what you get.

The Largest Stock of Furs ever kept in Charlottetown.

CALL AND SEE OUR STOCK.

E. STUART.

Charlottetown, Sept. 29, 1886.

BEST ON EARTH

SURPRISE SOAP

THE GREAT SELF WASHER TRY IT

A marvel of efficiency and economy. Quality never varies. The purest and best for all household purposes; washing and cleaning without injury to hands or fabric. No boiling, scalding or hard rubbing necessary. The saving of fuel alone pays for the soap. Makes white goods whiter, softens woolen goods and makes colored goods brighter. One soap for all purposes, Toilet, Bath, Laundry, Scrubbing, &c. Read the directions plainly given on each wrapper and learn the new "Surprise" way of washing clothes, saving time, money, labor and worry of the old way. Wash day is made a pleasure by the use of SURPRISE SOAP and joy and smiles take the place of tired looks. Save 25 Surprise wrappers, send to the manufacturers with your address and get a handsome picture for them. Ask your grocer to show you the picture. SURPRISE Soap is sold by all leading grocers. If not obtainable at your home send 6 cents in stamps to us for sample bar.

The St. Croix Soap M'f'g Co.,
ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

Sore Eyes

The eyes are always in sympathy with the body, and afford an excellent index of its condition. When the eyes become weak, and the lids inflamed and sore, it is an evidence that the system has become disordered by Scrofula, for which Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best known remedy.

Scrofula, which produced a painful inflammation in my eyes, caused me much suffering for a number of years. By the advice of a physician I commenced taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using this medicine a short time I was completely

Cured

My eyes are now in a splendid condition, and I am as well and strong as ever.—Mrs. William Gage, Concord, N. H.

For a number of years I was troubled with a humor in my eyes, and was unable to obtain any relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has effected a complete cure, and I believe it to be the best of blood purifiers.—C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H.

From childhood, and until within a few months, I have been afflicted with Weak and Sore Eyes. I have used for these complaints, with beneficial results, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and consider it a great blood purifier.—Mrs. C. Phillips, Glover, Vt.

I suffered for a year with inflammation in my left eye. Three ulcers formed on the ball, depriving me of sight, and causing great pain. After trying many other remedies, to no purpose, I was finally induced to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and,

By Taking

three bottles of this medicine, have been entirely cured. My sight has been restored, and there is no sign of inflammation, sore, or ulcer in my eye.—Kendal T. Bowen, Sugar Tree Ridge, Ohio.

My daughter, ten years old, was afflicted with Scrofulous Sore Eyes. During the last two years she never saw light of any kind. Physicians of the highest standing exerted their skill, but with no permanent success. On the recommendation of a friend I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which my daughter commenced taking. Before she had used the third bottle her sight was restored, and she can now look steadily at a brilliant light without pain. Her cure is complete.—W. E. Sutherland, Evangelist, Shelby City, Ky.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

W. R. Watson, Charlottetown, Wholesale Agent.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,
New York City.

DR. E. C. WEST'S

FOR THE LIVER BLOOD STOMACH AND KIDNEYS

DANDELION

Infallible Blood Purifier, Tonic, Diuretic Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, all Kidney Diseases, Scrofula, Diseases peculiar to Females, Salt Rheum, Ex zema and all Skin Diseases, Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach and Heart Burn. Purely Vegetable.

JOHN C. WEST & Co., Toronto Ont.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and *effectual destroyer of worms* in Children or Adults.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN HERALD is acknowledged to be the **Best Paper** published in the Province.

Race with a Snow Slide.

A THRILLING EPISODE ENACTED IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The point selected for the race was one of the steepest gulches on the most precipitous mountain within a radius of twenty miles, and it is not an exaggeration to say the incline of the course was equal to 45 degrees. The length was 2,600 feet by measurement, for the starting point was just at the upper-end lines of two full mining claims, and the terminus of the "hog-back" before referred to, the centre of which was 400 feet from the lower-end lines of the claims in question. Under the agreement, Peterson, a Swede, was to enter the gulch 1,000 feet above the line where the timber ceases to grow, and after taking his position directly in the path of the slide, or avalanche, as it can more properly be called, was required to start the snow. This was easy enough, as a stick of giant powder was all he needed. It looked like a tallow-candle wrapped up in brown paper, and the idea was to explode it, the tremendous vibration of the air starting the slide. Its a common thing to start slides in that way, and it is often resorted to by men who have steep mountain slides to climb, or gulches to cross.

Well, to get along with the story, Peterson got out in the gulch all right, banked his shoes and then placed his feet in the straps. His next move was to draw the giant powder from his boot-leg and adjust the cap and fuse. He did it as leisurely as if preparing to fire an ordinary blast, and to the fifty or sixty men who stood below and watched him, all of whom knew he was taking a tremendous risk in even venturing into the gulch so soon after the storm, it seemed as if he were trying to harrow their feelings

Presently his right arm flew backward, and all understood that the race had begun. In a moment the detonation reached us, and at the same instant we saw the sudden movement of the immense body of snow at the head of the gulch. Peterson seemed to be in it, but it was only a delusion, for he came flying down the gulch with the velocity of a railroad train. The avalanche was behind him, and rushing along with mighty power and speed. We all realize that if the man lost a move, or changed his course a hair's breadth, his doom was sealed. We stood in breathless horror as the roaring sound of the mighty avalanche reached our ears, and as we saw the immense white cloud rolling down with the fleeing man just before it. By the time half the course had been run the man was still in the lead. Both racer and raced had been gathering speed every moment, and the pace was simply tremendous. We all understood that if he could preserve his equilibrium for a few seconds only his safety would be insured, and as we stood with our eyes riveted upon him it seemed as if he would get through all right.

But a shifting of the body—a partial swaying—and we saw he was riding on one shoe only. We were horrified, and our faces blanched in spite of ourselves, for we believed his death was certain. In a moment, however, we felt relieved, for he recovered himself magnificently, and we saw that both were doing service again. But he had lost time, and the big white cloud was upon him. It was coming with the sound of heavy thunder, and the dark form of the man stood out in bold relief before it, but seemingly curled along in the very front of the resistless body. A terrible rush of wind, blinding clouds of snow, sounds like enormous waves beating upon the shore—and all was over. For a moment we stood awe-stricken, for we were not yet certain whether our friend lay buried under the now peaceful white billows piled up upon one side of the ridge, or had found safety in the soft snow upon the other. "There he is!" shouted one of the party, and in an instant fifty or sixty voices were raised in a great cheer that echoed and re-echoed along the mountain side.—*Texas paper.*

How Alaskans Live.

(*From a Sitka Letter.*)

Alaskan Indians do not reckon wealth by the amount of money or gold a person possesses, but rate a man as worth so many blankets. A government blanket sells in the stores everywhere through the country at the nominal cost of $4. It is never more, never less. If an Indian gets hold of $20 and desires to save it he buys five blankets and adds them to the store he already possesses. An Indian who owns 2,000 blankets is immensely wealthy, and is looked upon as a nabob by the poorer members of his tribe. This is the currency of the realm among the Indians, and is recognized by the whites as well in trading with them. The Alaskan natives live in very peculiarly constructed houses. The structures are of half-hewn logs, one storey high, with only one door. The interior of the house is divided off into small compartments, not larger than the state-rooms of an ocean steamer, and in each of these little rooms sleep an entire family. The floor of the dwelling is of beaten clay, and is depressed several inches below the surface of the surrounding land. In the centre of the floor is a fireplace of rough stones, on which the cooking for the entire household, numbering at times as high as seventy-five persons, is done. The smoke escapes through a hole in the roof.

Alaskan Indians are, perhaps, the oldest race of cremationists on the face of the earth. All their dead, except their medicine men, are burned. The crematory is very simple, yet nevertheless effective. When a corpse is to be cremated it is first removed from the house through the hole in the roof, or through an aperture made in one of the walls by removing a log (it is bad luck to carry it out through the door) and carried to a funeral pyre of wood built in the form of a hollow rectangle, measuring four feet long, four feet wide, and from three to six feet in depth. The corpse is put into the pyre, which is then lighted. Dry cordwood is then thrown in on top of the corpse until the opening is filled. The relatives sit around the burning pile four or five hours until everything is consumed. The cremation is always complete. The ashes of the dead man, with, of course, more or less wood ashes, are gathered up, placed in a wooden box, and carried to a little grave house, as it is called.

A Relic of Antiquity.

One of the most interesting and valuable relics of antiquity recently exhumed in the Delta of the Nile has just arrived in Boston. It is the undoubtedly authentic double armed handle of the golden Censer of Pharaoh Hophar, found by Mr. Flinders Petrie, the archæological digger of the Egyptian Exploration Fund, at Tel Defenneh, in the north-eastern corner of the Delta of the Nile. It is of pure solid gold, shining and rich beyond description, curiously, intricately and laboriously wrought, each arm decorated with the graceful lotus-leaf design, and is worth, at the smallest calculation, simply as gold bullion, $600. How is it known to be authentic, and the property of the late Pharaoh Hophar, who died somewhere about 2,552 years ago? The answer to that question, the *Transcript* says, is too long to give in detail, but the forty-third chapter of the book of Jeremiah tells how the great pessimist of Judea, Jeremiah himself, found his way to the "House of Pharoah" in this same Defenneth (he called it Tahpanhes), and how some Jewish princesses, the daughters of Zedediah, took refuge in this same fortress, called the house of Pharaoh. The ground that marks the place, and in which this beautiful gold ornament was found, is called to this day by the Arabs the castle of the Jew's daughter.

The Rev. Mr. Winslow, who is the American guide, philosopher and friend of the Egyptian Exploration Fund, is held in great esteem by the English patrons and managers of the enterprise, and has managed to secure not only this relic of Pharoah Hophar, but many other interesting articles from the ruins of the Palace Castle at Daphnæ that might otherwise have gone into the great grave of antiquity, the British Museum, and has them now in charge, though they are not all out of the Custom House.

Self-Sacrifice.

Self-sacrifice is a plant of rare growth in our days. True, there is many and many a lady of birth and wealth still to be found in all Catholic countries of the globe, who, forsaking the pomp and pride of the world, gives herself up to toil and penury for the sake of a cause which is dearer to her than life. But this sort of voluntary renunciation of the world is more scarce among men, particularly among those in the higher ranks; and in France especially, where monastic orders are proscribed at this day, those who of their own accord seek to be registered on the roll call of outlawry, are few and far between. We translate from the *Tablettes des Deux Charents* the following notice of a case of this kind:

This week Lieutenant Olivieri has taken, at Solesmes, the habit of St. Benedict. M. Olivieri was, in the last war against China, promoted to the rank of Naval Lieutenant and Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and special mention was made of him in Admiral Courbet's report, on account of his distinguished bravery. Solesmes Abbey being closed, the cremony had to take place in a private habitation. After the abbott's address, the postulant divested himself of his naval officer's uniform, and put on the *robe de bure.*

Here, then, is a young man whose past career qualified him for the very highest rank in the French Navy, and who might, perhaps, in a short time, have risen to one of the highest positions in the naval service of France. He gives up every prospect of becoming a ruler of men, and resigns himself to the position of a servitor, a menial and an outlaw. We leave the enemies of Catholicity to make what comment they choose hereon.—*London Universe.*

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your Druggist about it. Sample bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, in the United States and Canada.

Satisfied Confidence.

J. B. H. Girard, of St. Edwidge, Clifton, P. Q., says, "I am well satisfied with the use of Burdock Blood Bitters; it has cured me of dyspepsia that I had for three years, I used five bottles, and shall tell every person I know that may be attacked with similar sickness, and should not be afraid to guarantee every bottle used."

It is said that a man cannot serve two masters, but then most any "beer slinger" can serve schooners.

West's Cough Syrup, the household remedy for coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, influenza, whooping-cough, consumption and all throat and lung diseases. 25c., 50., and $1 per bottle. All druggists.

It isn't a compliment to say of a man that he is "well known." If he were well known you wouldn't have to say so.

A Good Motive.

Harry Ricardo, of Toronto, agent for Fine Art Publications, states that he was so troubled with deafness for eight years that he could scarcely attend to business, until he tried Yellow Oil. He desires to make this cure known, for the benefit of others afflicted.

Typographical Errors.

"Why don't you write up an article about the many typographical blunders printers make?" asked the ring-man. The ring-man, be it known, says the Chicago *Mail*, is the cultured "typo" who makes corrections which are not in the "copy." And out of the store of his recollections as a tramp printer, who has carried his composing rule and his cob pipe from Maine to New Mexico and all round, he brought forth a few choice dainties: "I was sticking type in Albuquerque, N. M.," said he "and we had one of those machine printers working on the next case to mine. A machine printer, you understand, is a dunderhead who sets up what the 'copy' looks like, no matter whether it makes sense or not. He is the man who never learns anything. You know how the 'flimsy' comes, this telegraph stuff. The operators instead of writing 'this morning,' say 'smorning.' So when they write 'government,' it reads 'govt.' Well this fellow set it up 'goat.' President Diaz of the Mexican Republic appeared as Presidet Ding. Oh, he was a beauty-bright, that man was. I got caught up the other day myself. The head read: 'Boot and Shoe Boycott,' and I set it up 'Boot and Shoe Bay Colt.' How's that? A fellow in this office, I wont tell you his name, set up 'Santa Claus' 'Senator Claus.' I bet he got nothing in his stocking for that deadly insult. The same fellow divided 'chicken' so that the first syllable was 'chi.' Chi-cken goes, don't it?"

Then the reporter related how he had been guyed by a convocation of clergymen because the printer made him say that the clergy handed in their 'uproots,' instead of 'reports.'

"A typographical error which occurred during the war has been handed down by tradition to posterity is this, which I think has never been surpassed: 'The conflict between the maniac and the minister.' 'Merrimac and the Monitor,' was what the editor meant to say.

"Oh, before I forget it, let me tell you another one on that lay in Albuquerque. The Chiricahuas were kicking up a good deal of disturbance about that time, and the gillie thought everything that began with a ch' was a Chiricahua. So when the editor wrote a touching article about the death of a beautiful young singer in Chihuahua, and wrote a head 'Chihuahua Mourning a Prima Donna,' he set it up 'Chiricahuas Making a Princes Dance.'

"I saw in the paper the other day that a piece of music was written in 'G minion.' I'm not a musician, but Slug 7, who is, says the writer meant 'G minor.' The *Tribune* once set up "Gambetta,' 'I Am Better.' A long time ago an editor wanted to say something laudatory of a Knight of Labor who was visiting Chicago, and he printed an interview with him under the head 'A Thinking Tailor,' and the fool head man set up 'A Thieving Taylor.' Well, may be that man wasn't mad. He just came round a-boomin' and a-bilin. Then, in the 'Club Man' one day an exquisite was described 'whose manners would adorn a drawing-room,' and the intelligent compositor made it read 'whose manners would alarm a drowning man.'

"The head 'Bridge Carried Away by a Drove of Hogs,' was written 'By a Drive of Logs.' It would be a pretty sight to see a drove of hogs carrying away a bridge, now, wouldn't it? A clever printer spoiled a romantic head which the editor intended for 'The Halls of the Montezumas' by making it 'Hells of the Monte Games,' and the Cincinnatti *Enquirer* once created a genuine sensation by stating in big display type tha a gang of American counterfeiters in England had been 'Shaving the Queen.' 'Shoving the Queer' was the original.

The Winds of Heaven.

If the winds of heaven could become visible to us, and if from some stand point, far out in the blue, we could look down upon them, we should no doubt find some of our pre-conceived notions considerably modified. That they would present a spectacle sublime beyond conception goes without saying, and though no doubt wild and chaotic enough to baffle the eye of an archangel in an attempt to trace out the entire systems of their motions, a comprehensive view would yet, perhaps, present more of regularity than we are accustomed to associate with the winds. No doubt the first thing that would strike the attention in such a survey of the motions of the winds, would be, not the wild chaos of the aerial currents' but their orderly rythmical motions. For instance, throughout the tropics at ordinary times, there is a morning and evening ebb and flow of air as regular and as pronounced as the ebb and flow of the ocean. All coasts there suck in a moist, refreshing breeze from the sea in the morning, and breathe out at night. To the eye that could detect this grand inhaling and exhaling all over the whole of the tropical earth and could see also the great trade winds sweeping down from the Poles to the equator in majestic currents hundreds of miles in width, two mighty streams that meet in the torrid zone, flow upwards and move back in the upper atmosphere—to the eye that could discern all this, and many other regular and periodical currents, as well as the circular whirling of storms, and possibly the circular movements of storm centres, the most impressive facts of our atmospheric movements would not be their capricious irregularity, their fitful uncertainty, but the sublime order and rythm of the winds.—*London Standard.*

Cure for Croup.

Prompt relief to prevent suffocation from the accumulation of tough mucous—the formation of false membrane—and the constriction of the air passage, is necessary in case of a sudden attack of croup. Hagyard's Yellow Oil should be used at once, afterwards Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

The General Councils of the Church

The nineteen councils which have taken place in the nineteen centaries of the Christian era were these:

1. The Council of Nice (i) in 325, when 318 bishops were present, Arianism being condemned.

2. That of Constantinople (i) in 381, when there were 150 bishops present, and Macedonius was condemned.

3. That of Ephesus in 431, when there were 200 bishops present, and the Nestorians were condemned.

4. That of Chalcedon, in 541, with 630 bishops, and the Eutychians were condemned.

5. That of Constantinople (ii) in 553, when there were 165 bishops, when three chapters of Theodorus were condemned.

6. That of Constantinople (iii) in 681, when there were 170 bishops, and the Monothelites were condemned.

7. That of Nice (ii) in 787, when there were 307 bishops, and the Iconoclasts were condemned.

8. That of Constantinople (iv) in 870, when there were 102 bishops, and Photius was condemned.

9. That of Lateran (i) 1142, when there were 1000 bishops and mitred abbots, when the contest regarding investitures was settled.

10. That of Lateran (ii) in 1139, when there were 1000 bishops, and the errors of the Albigenses were repressed.

11. That of Lateran (iii) in 1179, when there were 800 bishops, when a better form of electing the Sovereign was prescribed.

12. That of Lateran (iv) in 1215, when there were 412 bishops and 800 abbots and friars, when a short exposition of the Catholic faith was made out, in opposition to the Waldenses and Albigenses.

13. That of Lyons (i) 1235, when there were 150 bishops, and the Emperor Frederick II. was deposed and excommunicated.

14. That of Lyons, in 1274, when there were 500 bishops, and the Greeks returned to the unity of the church.

15. That of Vienn, in France, in 1312, when the Order of Knights Templars was abolished.

16. That of Florence in 1438, when there were 200 bishops, and the Orientals were again united to the church.

17. That of Lateran (v) in 1512, when there were 120 bishops, and the pragmatic sanction was abolished.

18. That of Trent in 1549, when there were 200 bishops, and the Catholic doctrine was clearly expounded in regard to the Holy Scripture, tradition, original sin, justification, and the seven sacraments.

19. That of the Vatican in 1869, when 700 bishops were present, and the dogma of papal infallibility was defined.

Far Older than Harvard.

The opinion prevalent among New Englanders, that Harvard is the oldest college in America, is refuted by the following letter of W. J. Onahon, of Chicago, to the Michigan *Catholic.* The distinguished writer shows that the College of St. Ildefonso in Mexico city, and Laval University in Quebec, antedated Harvard. His letter says:

"Permit me to call your attention to the college query and reply, which appears in this week's Michigan *Catholic*, evidently copied from another paper. I believe it admitted that Laval College, Quebec, founded by the Jesuits, can justly claim priority over Harvard. Let us see what the authorities say on this subject. Parkman, in his work, 'The Jesuits in North America,' concedes it. He says: 'A year before the building of Harvard College the Jesuits began a wooden structure in the rear of the fort (Quebec), and there within the inclosure was the Huron Seminary and the college for French boys.' In the 'History of the Ursulines of Quebec,' published by that venerable community, Laval College is stated to have been 'opened in 1635.' In Heriat's 'Canada,' the claim is made that 'the College of the Jesuits at Quebec was long considered as the first institution on the continent of America for the instruction of young men.' The honored authority, John Gilmary Shea, in his work on the Catholic missions, shows that the foundation in question originated in 1626, and was due to the pious zeal of the Marquis de Gamache, who gave a magnificent donation—48,000 livres—towards the purpose of endowment. The testimony of the historian Bancroft will, no doubt, be accepted as conclusive. I quote from his 'History of the United States' (Volume III., 14th Edition): 'To confirm the mission, the first measure was the establishment of a college in New France, and the parents of the Marquis de Gamache, pleased with his pious importunity, assented to his entering the Order of the Jesuits, and added from their ample fortunes the means of endowing a seminary for education at Quebec. Its foundation was laid under happy auspices, in 1635, just before Champlain passed from among the living, two years before the emigration of John Harvard, and one year before the General Court of Massachusetts had made provision for a college.' Of course in the face of these authorities and citations the assertion that Harvard is the oldest college in America cannot be sustained. Laval College possesses undoubted priority over Harvard. But there is still an older college than either, which can lay claim to the distinction. Mexico is entitled to precedence over both Canada and the United States. Fully one hundred years before the establishment of either Laval or Harvard, the college of St. Ildefonso was founded by Bishop Ramirez, in the city of Mexico. It dates from 1531."

Don't hawk, and blow, and spit, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.