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Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Furnished in large cans, price $1.00; 2, mail, $1.20. Share two. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.
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Half-boxes RAISINS.
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ARGE STOCK OF
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BEER & GOFF.
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NO MORE HAIR.
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Murray St., New York. sep. 17 1y eow

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1885. VOL. XIV—NO. 21

THE HERALD.

Published Every Wednesday.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,
IN ADVANCE.

OFFICES:

Macdonald's Building, West Side Queen Street, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

THE HERALD
HAS NOW THE
Largest Circulation of any paper on this Island.

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.

Advertisements, without instructions to the contrary, will be continued until forbidden.

Items and general news of interest, in a condensed form, solicited.

Remittances can be made by registered letter.

Address all letters and correspondence to the HERALD Office, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

RICHARD WALSH, Publisher.

CALENDAR FOR MARCH.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 8th day, 2h. 42m., p. m., N. W
New Moon 16th day, 1h. 24m., p. m., S. W.
First Quarter 23rd day, 1h., 11m., p. m., S.E.
Full Moon 30th day, 6h., 28m., p. m., N.

D M	Day of Week	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon Sets.
		h. m.	h. m.	after'n	morn
1	Sun	6 43	5 41	6 45	6 47
2	Mon	42	43	7 53	7 16
3	Tues	40	44	8 59	7 49
4	Wed	38	46	10 2	8 1-
5	Thur	36	47	11 4	8 49
6	Fri	34	48	morn	9 24
7	Sat	32	50	aft 2	10 0
8	Sun	31	51	0 57	10 40
9	Mon	29	53	1 47	11 25
10	Tues	27	54	2 33	aft 12
11	Wed	25	56	3 15	1 6
12	Thur	23	57	3 52	2 2
13	Fri	21	58	4 28	3 2
14	Sat	19	59	4 58	4 2
15	Sun	17	6 1	5 28	5 7
16	Mon	15	2	5 55	6 13
17	Tues	13	3	6 27	7 21
18	Wed	11	5	6 59	8 30
19	Thur	9	6	7 37	9 41
20	Fri	7	7	8 11	10 48
21	Sat	5	9	8 55	11 56
22	Sun	3	10	9 46	morn
23	Mon	2	12	10 44	0 59
24	Tues	5 59	13	11 39	1 57
25	Wed	57	14	aft 56	2 59
26	Thur	56	16	2 6	3 32
27	Fri	54	17	3 15	4 11
28	Sat	52	19	4 28	4 45
29	Sun	50	19	5 34	5 17
30	Mon	48	21	6 40	5 47
31	Tues	5 46	6 22	7 46	6 17

Norman's

Electric Belt Institution
(ESTABLISHED 1874),
4 QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO.
Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Lame Back,
and all Liver and Chest Complaints immediately relieved and permanently cured by using these
Belts, Bands and Insoles.
Circulars and Consultation Free.
April 2, 1883—1y

SULLIVAN & McNEILL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICES — O'Halloran's Building
Great George Street, Charlottetown.
Money to Loan.
W. W. SULLIVAN, Q.C. | CHAS. B. MACNEILL.
jan17 1884

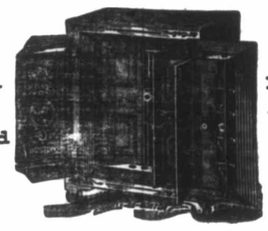
M. HENNESSY.

Furniture Dealer,
No 35 Great George St., Charlottetown.
All kinds of Furniture made to order at the lowest rates.
Undertaking attended to in all its branches, either in town or country, cheaper than ever. Caskets and Coffins, latest styles, always on hand.
Charlottetown, March 19, 1884—1y

Apples. Apples. Apples.
CHARLES DONALD & CO.,
79 Queen St., London, E.C.,
WILL be glad to correspond with Apple Growers, Merchants and Shippers, with a view to Autumn and Spring business.
They will also give the usual facilities to customers requiring advances.
August 6, 1884—9m

DR. P. CONROY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Great George Street,
CHARLOTTETOWN.
Feb. 13, 1884—1y

Morris & Ireland's
NEW IMPROVED
Eight Flange Fire-proof Safes!
The only Eight Flange Safe in the World.



Over Eighty Thousand in use.
Always preserve their contents in Fires.
Contains more improvements than any Safe made, such as
THE PATENT INSIDE BOLT WORK,
More secure from Burglars than any other Fire-proof Safe, and no expense in repairing Bolts and Locks.
Patent Hinged Cap,
Four-Wheel Locks,
Inside Iron Linings,
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These Safes are now being sold in these Provinces in large numbers, and give the greatest satisfaction, being the most highly finished, best made, and cheapest first-class Safe ever produced.
These celebrated Safes had the champion record in the great Boston Fire, and since that time great and important improvements have been made.
Before giving your order to any other concern, send for prices and descriptive Catalogue.
JOSEPH JACOBS, General Agent.
MORRIS & IRELAND, Boston, Mass.
Nov. 5, 1884—1y

WHY DO YOU SUFFER
WHEN YOU CAN BE CURED BY
ELECTRICITY
Without loss of time or great expense. Ten Dollars spent in ELECTRIC BELTS will do you more good than a hundred expended any other way.
CRYING BABIES. Babies cry because they suffer. Their little gums are inflamed, and their bodies are more or less feverish. If you will tie around their necks one of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC TEETHING NECKLACES you will see a wonderful change for the better, their sufferings cease, and their general health improves. Ask for Norman's, and take no other, and you will be pleased. Price 50c.
PALPITATION OF THE HEART is quieted more by the use of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELT than can be done by any other remedy. Ask for Norman's, take no other. Every one guaranteed genuine.
FEVER AND AGUE. Do not throw away money on worthless remedies, when NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS will cure you. Use one and you will find immediate benefit. Every one is guaranteed genuine.
LUMBAGO. Those who suffer from this disease will find a friend in NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS when all other remedies fail. Ask your Druggist for it and take no other. Guaranteed genuine.
CONSTIPATION is entirely overcome by using NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS. No injury can result, and they are pleasant to wear. Try one and be cured.
BILIOUSNESS and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver are corrected by using NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS. Try one and be convinced. Guaranteed genuine.
FEMALE TROUBLES. Ladies are benefitted more by NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS than by all the science of medicine. They are comfortable and durable. Guaranteed genuine.
WEAKNESS and Lassitude yield to the influence of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELT when all other remedies fail. Try one and you suffer no longer. Every belt guaranteed.
NERVOUS DEBILITY. This dreaded and miserable disease is immediately relieved by the use of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS. Ask for them, take no other. Every belt guaranteed.
INDIGESTION. This seven-headed monster is more easily overcome by the use of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS than by any other remedy, and it cannot possibly do any injury. Guaranteed genuine.
SLEEPLESSNESS and Headache are immediately relieved and permanently cured by using NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS. They soothe and nourish the system. Guaranteed genuine.
RHEUMATISM cannot remain long with any one who uses NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS, and Neuralgia is driven away like smoke before the wind. Give one a trial. Every belt guaranteed genuine.
NERVOUSNESS may be entirely cured in a short time by using one of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS, without any fear of injury. Try one and be convinced. Guaranteed genuine.
A. NORMAN, 4 Queen Street East, Toronto.
ESTABLISHED IN 1874—TEN YEARS IN THE CITY.

TESTIMONIALS.
A Few Samples of Testimonials that Speak for Themselves
MR. A. NORMAN: WALLATTA, D. T. December 17th, 1883.
DEAR SIR,—I am happy to inform you that the Appliances I got from your Chicago agent have had a most marvellous effect upon my patient, who suffered from Sciatica. He could get very little relief from medicine. Shortly after he got your Belts he was able to get out of bed, and is now on a visit to his Canadian friends. Send me some more circulars.
Yours truly. DR. D. McLAUCHLAN.
MR. NORMAN: PERTH, ONT., June, 1883.
DEAR SIR,—I have been wearing your Electric Insoles for about six months, and have been greatly benefitted by them. I recommend them to all who suffer from Rheumatism.
Yours truly, MRS. J. GUTHRIE.
MR. NORMAN, Esq., OTTAWA, September 3rd, 1883.
DEAR SIR,—I have experienced considerable benefit from your Appliances. I am strongerand better every way.
Yours truly. R. E. HALIBURTON.
A. NORMAN, Esq., PETERBOROUGH, October 15th, 1883.
DEAR SIR,—Soon after I commenced to use your Electric Appliances, they opened my bowels, cured my cough and cold, relieved my head, and considerably relieved my catarrh in consequence. The discharges from my head and chest are now easy, and I feel altogether better. My digestion has improved, my stomach is less sour and windy and I am less troubled with lascivious and vivid dreams. I had previously tried almost all the advertised patent medicines without deriving any good.
Yours truly, J. GREEN.
4 QUEEN STREET EAST, TORONTO.
A. NORMAN, Proprietor.

Perfect Knitting Machines.
Franz & Pope, World Star and Canadian Ribber.
THESE MACHINES took First Prize at all late Exhibitions in Canada. Will knit a pair of Socks in ten minutes—the same stitch as done by hand.
Will knit Home-made or Factory Yarn into almost any kind of garment or fancy stitches for which there is a market. A good paying business can be done by running a few of these Machines. A girl nine years old can knit on them. You can teach yourself from the book of instruction, and earn three and four dollars a day.
Good, reliable Agents wanted in every Lot on the Island. Good pay to the right men.
LEONARD MORRIS,
Summerside, - - - P. E. Island,
GENERAL AGENT.

CONSUMPTION!
FRASER'S
Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil
is now looked upon by the leading Physicians of Prince County as
A STANDARD REMEDY
IN THE TREATMENT OF
COUGHS,
COLDS,
CONSUMPTION.
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS
Wasting Diseases of Children, &c.
It contains 65 per cent. of Pure Cod Liver Oil, the taste and smell of which are so thoroughly disguised, that the youngest children not only take it readily, but look eagerly for more.
Cheaper than any other Emulsion made, only 80 cents per pint.
JAMES A. FRASER,
(Opposite Sinclair, Minto & Stewart's.)
Summerside, Jan. 7, 1885.

THE
North British & Mercantile
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMP'Y.,
OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1809.
Subscribed Capital, - - $9 733,432.00
Paid up Capital, - - 1,216,667.00
Transacts every description of Fire, Life, and Annuity Business on the most favorable terms.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances may be effected at the lowest current rates.
Insurance upon Public and Private Buildings effected on especially favorable terms.
G. W. DeBLOIS,
General Agent for P. E. Island.
Office, No. 35 Water St., Charlottetown.
December 17, 1884. 1y

N. J. CAMPBELL,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Groceries, Fruit and Seeds,
UPPER QUEEN STREET,
Charlottetown, - - P. E. Island.
Agent for P. E. Island for the Commercial Union (Fire) Assurance Company of London, England; the British Empire Life Assurance Company of London, England.
Correspondence and Consignments solicited. Returns promptly made.
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DR. S. R. JENKINS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office at Residence of Dr. Jenkins,
PRINCE STREET.
Charlottetown, Jan. 28, 1885—1y

GROCERY & TEA HOUSE.
Monaghan's Brick Building,
WEST SIDE QUEEN ST.
THE Subscriber has always in stock choice brands of FLOUR, and the best quality of TEA, MEAL, MOLASSES, COFFEE, SUGAR.
Also, all first-class GROCERIES at the lowest possible prices.
P. MONAGHAN.
Charlottetown, July 2, 1884—1y

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE undersigned is prepared to attend to LAND SURVEYING, either in town or country. Having had over thirty years' experience, he can guarantee satisfaction.
Residence—Sydney Street, next to the residence of W. H. Findley, Esq., Charlottetown.
THOMAS HICKEY.
May 21, 1884—1 yr

25 YEARS ON THE ROAD.
C. C. JONES,
Inventor of the Combination Barrel Anti-Freezing
PUMP,
Bored Tubular Well,
LIGHTNING HEAT CHECK,
Jones' Round Welt Boot,
Composition for Welding Steel,
Sure-thing Cement.
AGENTS WANTED.
ALBERTON, - - - P. E. I.

See See Jones,
THE ELECTRIC
WATER DEVINER,
Points located for boring, drilling, and digging Wells. Old wells deepened. Testing done for water, minerals, etc, Bridge and R. R. Cuts, rivers, channels, cellars and sewers drained. Pumps wood and iron, made. Pipe fittings, tools for boring Wells and fitting up Pumps supplied to the trade.
Territorial Rights for Sale.
Agents Wanted—Send for Circulars.
C. C. JONES,
Alberton, P. E. I.
Dec. 17, 1884—3m

An Alarming Disease Afflicting a Numerous Class.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I distress, pain or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pains in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly colored, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or Dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be preserved in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

Market Place, Pocklington, York, October 2nd, 1882.

Sir,—Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persuaded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise any one suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the results they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial you are quite at liberty to do so.

Yours respectfully
(Signed) R. Turner.

Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness.

St. Mary Street, Peterborough, November 26th, 1881.

Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
Mr. A. J. White. William Brent.

Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16th, 1882.

Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir,—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.—I remain, yours respectfully,
(Signed) John H. Lightfoot.

15th August, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his life.
Yours truly,
(Signed) N. Webb,
Mr. White. Chemist, Calne.

September 8th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues; one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence.
Faithfully yours,
(Signed) Vincent A. Wills,
Chemist-Dispensing Dispenser,
To Mr. A. J. White. Merthyr Tydvil,

Preston, Sept. 2nd, 1883.

My Dear Sir,—Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible.

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" had saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it."

The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost that the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, the demand is so constant and the satisfaction so great.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. Bowker.
To A. J. White, Esq.

For sale by the Apothecaries Hall Co., Druggists, Charlottetown; and by A. J. White, Ld., Branch Office 67 St. James Street Montreal, P. Q.

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral.
No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.
A Terrible Cough Cured.
"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 61 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me.
HORACE FAIRBROTHER."
Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.
Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.
"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,
MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."
189 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.
"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried.
A. J. CHARE."
Lake Crystal, Minn., March 15, 1882.
"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN."
Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.
"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles. E. BRADDON."
Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.
No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass
Sold by all Druggists.

A GOOD THING.
This is the Testimony of Hundreds who have used Estey's Fragrant Philoderma for Chapped Hands, Sore Lips, Cold Sore or any Roughness of the Skin. Sold by all Druggists at 25c. E. M. Estey, Sole Proprietor, Moncton, N. B.

St. Peter in Rome.

In the face of millions of Catholics recognizing, generation after generation, the Bishops of Rome as the Successors of St. Peter in that See—in the face of the most ancient and most illustrious of all dynasties, the regular line of 257 Roman Pontiffs (A. D. 1884), who have at all times claimed to succeed to the Chair of Peter—and in the face of a large number of historians and other ancient writers who have asserted the same thing, without one single ancient writer asserting the contrary, some modern writers have boldly questioned the fact that St. Peter ever was in Rome.

As it has happened in other instances that the bitter attacks of our adversaries only served to bring out the Catholic truth in greater relief, so it is in this case. The modern denial of the fact that St. Peter was ever in Rome only gave an opportunity to Catholics to bring forth a host of historical documents in proof of this point of general belief.

To prove that St. Peter was in Rome as the founder and first Bishop of that Church, it would almost suffice to see the great embarrassment into which they who deny it have thrown themselves.

They are unable to tell us, if this is not the fact, how it happens that the whole of Christendom has uniformly, through all ages, believed that St. Peter was the first Bishop of Rome, and there suffered martyrdom.

They cannot explain how it is that this historical fact was never doubted or gainsaid, even by schismatics, heretics, and other bitter enemies of the Roman See, for upwards of fourteen centuries, though they were deeply interested in raising doubts about it.

Holy Scripture informs us that before St. Paul went to Rome, in the tenth year of the Emperor Claudius, there was already in Rome a large number of Christians, to whom St. Paul wrote, and of whom he could say that *their faith was spoken of in the whole world.* (Romans i. 8.) Now, if St. Peter did not convert the Roman people, and was not their Pastor, how is it that our opponents cannot tell us who first converted the Romans, and, if not St. Peter, who was their Bishop.

They cannot explain how so important a belief, if untrue, could be imposed upon all Christianity, even at the time when St. John the Evangelist was still living, without any one protesting against it, or even noticing the imposture, but rather all taking it for granted.

As it cannot be supposed that St. Peter had no See during the last twenty-five years of his life: if St. Peter was not Bishop of Rome during that period, they ought to tell us of what other place he was Bishop, and where he died, and how and where his mortal remains have been transferred to Rome. But of these things they tell us nothing.

If St. Peter was not the first Pontiff of Rome, they ought to be able to explain how, since St. Linus, the supremacy over the whole Church was ever claimed, and is still claimed by the Roman See, and not by any other, not even by the See of Antioch, which St. Peter occupied for a time. But this also they are unable to explain.

Besides this grave embarrassment, also their not being able to bring forth in support of their assertion any positive argument, but only *negative* ones, serves to betray the weakness of their cause. These are the chief of their objections.

Chronologists, they say, vary in fixing the time that St. Peter went to Rome. It is difficult to reconcile the assertion that St. Peter was in Rome with certain passages of Scripture. We cannot account why St. Paul in his letter to the Romans did not send his salutations to St. Peter if St. Peter had then been the Bishop of Rome. Holy Scripture, they add, does not state that St. Peter went to Rome, or lived or died there.

In answer to this it should be noted, that the disagreement of writers regarding the *time* in which a fact occurred renders doubtful, at most, only the thing upon which those writers differ, namely, *time* not the *fact* upon which they agree. Indeed, if the disagreement about some point regarding a fact renders that point doubtful, the agreeing about the fact itself which they relate is a great sign of the truth of the fact related.

Therefore, even supposing that the historians disagree in fixing the exact date in which St. Peter went to Rome or died in Rome, this is not a reason for denying that St. Peter lived and died there. Thus no one thinks of denying the birth, the baptism, and the death of our Lord, merely because chronologists are divided in fixing the exact years when these facts occurred.

Thus, likewise, because ignorant of certain particulars, we are unable to reconcile one fact with another, or to explain some expressions, or account for certain omissions, this is not a reason for denying what is otherwise satisfactorily proved from trustworthy documents.

Thus, suppose we were unable to account why mention is not made in Holy Writ of St. Peter going to Rome, and of his dwelling and preaching there; suppose we could not explain why St. Paul, writing to the Romans, did not send his salutations to St. Peter—this is not a reason why we should deny what is otherwise testified about St. Peter by positive and solid authority; otherwise we might deny that St. John was Bishop of Ephesus, and St. James Bishop of Jerusalem, on the ground that St. Paul, writing to the Ephesians, did not send his salutations to their Bishop, St. John, and writing to the Hebrews, did not salute St. James their Bishop in Jerusalem.

We attach more value to the testimony of a few trustworthy witnesses asserting a thing than to the silence of a hundred persons who do not deny what the others affirm.

Sometimes the very notoriety of a fact universally admitted is the very reason why no pains are taken to establish it, and sometimes why no mention even is made of it. Thus, for example, the historian Eusebius, Bishop of Caesarea, who lived in the fourth century, after having stated that St. Paul was beheaded, and St. Peter crucified under Nero, adds, "I think it superfluous to look for any other testimonies in proof of these facts, for that these things have taken place, is testified by remarkable and most splendid monuments." (Book ii., chap. 25).

These seeming discrepancies can, I think, be reconciled and these difficulties surmounted. I will here give a short sketch of the movements of St. Peter in his Apostolic labors, which, I trust, will enable the reader to solve, at least, most of those difficulties.

St. Peter began his Apostolic labors ten days after the Ascension of Our Lord into heaven, that is, on the day of Pentecost, 15th of May of the year 34 from the birth of Christ. In fact, on the very day of Pentecost, St. Peter full of the Holy Ghost, preached before a large crowd of people and converted three thousand of them. (Acts ii., 41). Some days after, being freed from prison by an angel (Acts v. 19), he preached in the Temple and converted five thousand more. During the four years that he stayed in Jerusalem he visited and preached the Gospel in many parts of Samaria (Acts viii., 25), and visited especially the city of Samaria itself, where he administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to the baptized Christians of that city, and sharply rebuked Simon Magus. (Acts viii.)

In the beginning of the fourth year of his residence in Jerusalem St. Peter was visited by St. Paul. (Acts ix. 27, 28). During the same year St. Peter "*passed through visiting all, and came to the saints who dwelt at Lydda*" (Acts ix. 32), where he miraculously cured Eneas from his eight years' infirmity; then he went to Joppe (now called Jaffa), and there he raised to life Tabitha (Dorcas), who had died shortly before. It was in that same town of Joppe that St. Peter had the vision of the great linen sheet descending from heaven. (Acts x. 11 12). After a few days he went, by God's direction, to Caesarea, where he instructed the Centurion Cornelius, and his household, all of whom he baptized and received into the Church. (Acts x. 23).

From Caesarea he returned to Jerusalem (Acts xi. 18), but did not tarry there long.

Having heard that in Syria, in the city of Antioch, the Gospel had made wonderful progress, Barnabas and several of the disciples hastened thither, and St. Peter also; which thing, though not mentioned by St. Luke, because the principal subject of his history was not St. Peter but St. Paul, is, however, attested by Anacletus (Epistola iii.), by Marcellus (Epistola iii.), by St. Innocent I. (Epistola xiv.), by St. Damasus in the Pontifical Book, by St. Jerome (De Viris Illustribus), by Eusebius (in Chronicon), by St. Leo (Sermone i., De SS. Petro et Paulo), and by others.

During his episcopacy in Antioch, which lasted seven years, St. Peter made excursions to the near Provinces of Asia Minor, Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, and Bithynia, as St. Leo testifies (Sermon on Saints Peter and Paul).

In the eleventh year after the Ascension of our Lord, which was the second year of the reign of the Roman Emperor Claudius, St. Peter left the Bishopric of Antioch, which he intrusted to Evodius, and chose for himself Rome. Before, however, going to Rome, he first went to Jerusalem. Then it was that Herod cast him into prison, as related in the Acts of the Apostles (chap. xii.) But being miraculously delivered by an angel from prison, a second time, he made his way to Rome.

St. Peter was the first to preach the Gospel in Rome, and owing to his sanctity, zeal, prudence, and power of working miracles, it was not long before he made many converts. The number of Christians increasing steadily every year, he chose the most distinguished among them and sent them as Bishops or Priests to different parts of the world, as recorded in the Roman Martyrology. To Sicily he sent Pancras, Marcian and Berillus; to Capua, Priscon; to Naples, Aspren; to Terracina, Epaphroditus; to Nepe, Ptolomeus; to Fiesole, Romulus; to Lucca, Paulinus; to Ravenna, Apolmaris; to Verona, Exuperius; to Padua, Prosdorimus; to Ticinus, Syrus; to Acquileia, Hermogora. To Gaul (France), likewise, St. Peter sent to Toulouse, Martial; to Cologne, Maternus; to Rheims, Sixtus; to Arles, Trophimus; to Vienna, Crescent. To Germany he sent Eucharius, Egistus, and Marcian. To Spain he sent Torquatus, Ctesiphons, Secundus, Indalesius, Cecilius, and Esikius; and others to other places.

In the seventh year of St. Peter's Pontificate in Rome the Emperor Claudius banished from that city all the Jews. With the Jews the Christians, who were considered by the Pagans a Jewish sect, had also to go.

St. Peter leaving Rome, directed his journey according to some, first to Britain; according to Metaphrastes, first to Carthage, where he placed Crescent as Bishop of the Christians who were in that city, then to Alexandria, where he raised that See to a Patriarchate, and placed in it St. Mark, with jurisdiction over all the surrounding regions.* He also made Rufus Bishop of Thebes, after which he continued his journey to Jerusalem.

About that time there arose a great dispute at Antioch, some holding that the Christians were bound to observe circumcision and other requirements of the law of Moses, others maintaining the contrary; and as they could not come to any conclusion, hearing that St. Peter had returned to Jerusalem, they sent there St. Paul and St. Barnabas to consult him and the other Apostles and Priests who were there, on the matter. A Council was held, and after sufficient time had been given to debate, St. Peter, who was then Bishop of Rome, stood up, referring to a special revelation made to him by God, declared that certain Jewish ordinances were not binding on Christians; which decision was immediately confirmed by St. James, Bishop of Jerusalem, and by all the rest. (Acts xv. 8).

That that Council took place in the tenth year of Claudius, St. Jerome gathers from the Epistle to the Galatians; for St. Paul, who was converted the year next after our Lord's Ascension, went to Jerusalem to visit St. Peter the third year of his conversion (Galat. i. 18), and fourteen years after that visit he went to Jerusalem (Galat. ii. 1) and attended the Council. (Acts xv.) So that altogether there elapsed eighteen years between our Lord's crucifixion and the Council of Jerusalem; and the eighteenth year from the death of Christ was the tenth of the reign of the Emperor Claudius.

Claudius died after a reign of thirteen years, and his edict of banishment against the Jews, which he enacted four years before, ended with his life.

To Claudius succeeded Nero (at the age of eighteen), who, in the beginning of his reign, was of a peaceable disposition. This encouraged many of the Jews and Christians to return to Rome, as Aquila and Priscilla did. St. Peter hastened also to Rome in the very first year of Nero. Two years after this (2nd of Nero), St. Peter was joined in Rome by St. Paul, who, some years before, when Peter was absent, had written his Epistle to the Romans, and now came there a prisoner. A difficulty is advanced here from the Acts of the Apostles that St. Paul found in Rome that the Jews knew of the Christian religion only by report, which could not be if St. Peter had preached to them? We must bear in mind that St. Peter's first coming to Rome was before the expulsion of the Jews by Claudius. St. Paul was conducted to Rome in the reign of Nero, after the Jews had been permitted again to reside in the city. Those who had heard St. Peter had been banished, and probably had not returned. Two years later (4th of Nero), being set free, St. Paul passed some time in that capital, and then left for Spain and other parts.

In the tenth year of the reign of Nero (the twenty-second of St. Peter's Roman Pontificate), Rome was set on fire. Nero to free himself from the charge of being the author of that conflagration, and turn elsewhere the menacing rage of the people, threw the blame on the Christians, and under that pretext many of them were made to suffer imprisonment and death.

The following year Nero enacted the first sanguinary persecution against the Christians, which was kept in full vigor for the remainder of his life.

(Concluded next week.)

It Will Come Back to You.

You have a father! You have a mother! You love them. But once in a while you grow impatient, and the meanness of your nature crops out; it wreaks itself on an innocent father and mother, perhaps, and they suffer the punishment of a cross word called up by another's annoyance. The hard word is spoken. It may be regretted, forgiven and forgot, but it can never be recalled. Father and mother will sigh and forgive, but—

Some day it will come back to you.

Yesterday, maybe, a little one ran up to you smilingly, and with the innocent, heaven-born confidence of childhood, clapping its little hands, that would not harm a fly, in your face. The childish action delighted its author, but it annoyed you. You were busy and reproved the little one. Two pearly tears stood in her great blue eyes, her lips faltered and she turned away from you. The era of childhood, with its happy, fleeting hours, will erase the unkind word, but—

Some day it will come back to you.

A beggar stands at your door. The rain is pouring in torrents through the black atmosphere of the night, and the sharp, vivid lightnings only intensify, by their violent contrast, the awfulness of the darkness. The beggar's plea for shelter is punctured by the blast that howls forth its anger, and you turn your brother off.

It will come back to you.

If you are impatient, testy, ill-humored, spiteful, malicious, cowardly and mean, your whole life will be a constant reckoning with evil actions, whose enormity is only equalled by the increasing wickedness of the future; and an unatoned past is always the precursor of a more reprehensible future. A bad heart is a boomerang of passions, whose evil consequences always fall on the head of their luckless author. On the other hand, good deeds work in a similar way, with the rules that govern clusions, causes and effects; if either good or bad, the result will be in conformity with the nature of the deed. Your bad deeds and good deeds are juries that sit upon the destiny of your life, and decide the verdict of happiness or despair. Some day they will come back to you.

The last issue of the Catholic Directory gives the following statistics of the Church in the United States: 14 archbishops, 63 bishops, 7,043 priests, and 1,597 ecclesiastical students; 6,626 Catholic churches, 907 chapels, and 1,895 stations; 35 diocesan seminaries and houses of study for regular priests; 83 Catholic colleges, 581 academies, 2,464 parochial schools, with 499,531 children in att