The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WEDNESDAY. AUGUST 6 1890. VOL. XIX. NO. 41

The Charlottetown Herald

—IS PUBLISHED—

Every Wednesday

—BY—

The Herald Printing Company,

FROM THEIR OFFICE,

CONNOLLY'S BUILDING,

Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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, or to

JAMES McISAAC,
Editor and Manager

Calendar for August, 1890.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Qtr., 7th day, 10h., 6.3m., a.m., W.
New Moon, 15th day, 0h., 7.2m, p.m, S.
FirstQtr., 23rd day, 9h., 7.2m., a.m., N.
Full Moon, 30th day, 0h., 22.6m., a.m., S.

D M	Day of Week.	Sun rises	Sun sets	The Moon. Rises	The Moon. Sets	High Water Ch'town
		h m	h m	after'n	morn	morn
1	Fri	4 47	7 25	8 28	5 7	11 7
2	Sat	49	24	9 2	6 30	11 50
3	Sun	49	22	9 25	7 48	aft. 32
4	Mon	51	21	9 49	9 9	1 12
5	Tues	52	19	10 11	10 24	1 53
6	Wed	53	18	10 35	11 38	2 38
7	Thur	55	17	11 1	af 49	3 33
8	Fri	56	15	11 30	1 58	4 40
9	Sat	57	14	morn	3 5	5 57
10	Sun	58	12	0 6	4 9	7 10
11	Mon	59	10	0 48	5 1	8 10
12	Tues	5 0	9	1 38	5 57	8 58
13	Wed	2	8	2 33	6 40	9 41
14	Thur	3	6	3 34	7 15	10 19
15	Fri	4	4	4 38	7 44	10 53
16	Sat	6	3	5 40	8 8	11 26
17	Sun	7	1	6 45	8 30	11 57
18	Mon	8	0	7 49	8 50	morn
19	Tues	9	6 58	8 53	9 9	0 28
20	Wed	10	56	9 58	9 30	0 59
21	Thur	12	54	11 5	9 52	1 34
22	Fri	13	52	aft 14	10 17	2 14
23	Sat	14	50	1 25	10 49	2 56
24	Sun	16	49	2 37	11 28	4 7
25	Mon	17	47	3 45	morn	5 33
26	Tues	18	45	4 41	0 20	7 3
27	Wed	19	43	5 39	1 23	8 18
28	Thur	21	42	6 21	2 37	9 17
29	Fri	22	40	6 55	3 59	10 9
30	Sat	23	38	7 23	5 21	10 51
31	Sun	5 24	6 36	7 48	6 42	11 33

North British and Mercantile

Insight it was

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, 1888. } 1y

Liebig Company's

EXTRACT OF MEAT.

For improved and economic cookery, use it for Soups, Sauces, and Made Dishes. In flavor—*incomparable*, and dissolves perfectly clear in water. Makes delicious *Beef* Tea and *keeps in all climates* for any length of time. 1 lb equal to 40 lbs of lean beef. Only sort genuine by Justus von Liebig and bears his signature in blue, thus: J. v. Liebig

guaranteed

BEST AND SAFEST.

The Dominion Government Analyst reported

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER

compounded of ingredients, the BEST and SAFEST for manufacturing Baking Powder.

All kinds of Job work executed with neatness and despatch, at the Herald Office.

Blank books, bill heads and receipt forms in the best style, printed at the Herald Office.

Watches. Watches.

SOLID GOLD Ladies' and Gents' Open or Hunting Case Gold filled do., do., warranted to stand and wear better than a cheap gold case.

Silver and Silveroid, in key or stem-wind, with works thoroughly tested and warranted, from $5.00 up to $40.00. Cheaper can be supplied, but not warranted as reliable time-keepers.

The watches we keep in stock have received the highest award for general excellence and time-keeping qualities.

Good value in every department.

G. H. TAYLOR.

Aug. 21. 1889. North Side Queen Square.

Grocery & Tea House!

P. MONAGHAN,

—IMPORTER AND DEALER IN—

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Confectionery, Flour, Molasses, Pork Ham, Lard and Choice Groceries.

ALL THE ABOVE ARE CHOICE AND VERY CHEAP.

TEAS A SPECIALTY.

Try our 20c Tea. Nothing like it for the price.

Next to Miller Bros.. Upper Queen Street.

Charlottetown, January 19, 1890.—1 yr.

Hardware, Hardware

CARRIAGE HARDWARE, in Iron and Steel Shoeing. Tire Steel, Spokes, Rims, Hubs, Axles and Varnishes.

CARPENTERS' HARDWARE A SPECIALTY.

NAILS, GLASS PAINTS, LOCKS, and everything they require in our line.

For Blacksmiths we have an immense stock of Horse Nails, Horse Shoe Iron, Steel, Files, Rasps, &c.

FARMERS GET EVERYTHING THEY REQUIRE.

Splendid Steel MUD SHOVELS, English and American

STOCK NOW COMPLETE.

SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES.

DODD & ROGERS.

Charlottetown, Dec. 24, 1888. QUEEN SQUARE

General Hardware!

Barb Wire Fencing, Bar Iron, Cut Nails, Roofing Material, Builders' and Painters' Supplies, Carriage Goods, Wholesale and Retail.

NORTON & FENNELL,

May 28, 1890

"Why don't you buy your clothing at Prowse Bros. Didn't I tell you you could buy a suit for yourself and a Dress for me for the price you pay for a suit any place else?"

"Let me down and I will always trade there in future. Prowse Bros. are always the cheapest."

PROWSE BROS.,

The Wonderful Cheap Men, 144 Queen Street.

WHEN THE HAIR

Shows signs of falling, begin at once the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation strengthens the scalp, promotes the growth of new hair, restores the natural color to gray and faded hair, and renders it soft, pliant, and glossy.

We have no hesitation in pronouncing Ayer's Hair Vigor unequaled for dressing the hair, and we do this after long experience in its use. This preparation preserves the hair, cures dandruff and all diseases of the scalp, makes rough and brittle hair soft and pliant, and prevents baldness. While it is not a dye, those who have used the Vigor say it will stimulate the roots and color-glands of faded, gray, light, and red hair, changing the color to

A Rich Brown

or even black. It will not soil the pillow-case nor a pocket-handkerchief, and is always agreeable. All the dirty, gummy hair preparations should be displaced at once by Ayer's Hair Vigor, and thousands who go around with heads looking like 'the fretful porcupine' should hurry to the nearest drug store and purchase a bottle of the Vigor.—*The Sunny South*, Atlanta, Ga.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is excellent for the hair. It stimulates the growth, cures baldness, restores the natural color, cleanses the scalp, prevents dandruff, and is a good dressing. We know that Ayer's Hair Vigor differs from most hair tonics and similar preparations, it being perfectly harmless."—From *Economical Housekeeping*, by Eliza R. Parker.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

The Charlottetown Hospital.

UNDER the management of the Sisters of Charity, visited daily by a staff of skilfull physicians, supplied with all the conveniences for the treatment of special cases, private rooms at moderate charges for private patients. For admission and other particulars apply to the Lady Superior or to any member of the medical staff.

March 12, 1890.—tf.

BLACK PILOT,

The Famous Trotting Stallion,

BLACK PILOT will make the season at the owner's stables, three doors east of Myrick's Fish Market, Grafton Street.

PILOT and his Stock are two well known to need any puffing.

REPORTER, the 6 year old Stallion will also occupy stables in the same barn.

Pedigree—Reporter was sired by Hernando; first dam Bay Jenny, the dam of Pilot.

Terms, etc., made known on application to the undersigned.

GEO. A. DOCKENDORFF,
Owner

WILLIAM HORRIEL, Manager.

Ch'town, May 14, 1890.—3m]

REPORTER.

THE pedigree of this fine stallion is as follows: Was sired by Hernando, junior, Dam, Bay Jenny, by Minnie Poney; second Dam by imported Saladin, third Dam, by Revenge; Fourth, by Roncevallise; Fifth by Stag. Reporter is half brother to Black Pilot on Dam side, and his sire is out of Fermaid, daughter of Bay Jenny. Thus it can be seen that Reporter is out of the best imported stock for racing and trotting ever known on the Island. Reporter is a chestnut, and weighs 1100 lbs, and will stand for the balance of the season in the stable occupied by the celebrated Black Pilot, in rear of Railway House, Richmond St., Charlottetown. For terms, etc., apply to G. A. Dockendorff, Railway House.

July 2, 1890.—4wks

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

CARD.

HAVING purchased the store and premises formerly owned by the late Henry Bear, at Southport, I wish to intimate to the public that I am now prepared to furnish the following articles of the very best quality and at as low prices as they can be purchased in Ch'town, viz: Flour and Cornmeal, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Kerosene Oil and Tobacco, and Groceries of all kinds, Crockeryware, Boots and Shoes, Brushes Brooms, &c. Also Coal and Lumber will be kept constantly on hand, thereby saving to the people living south of the Hillsborough the cost of carrying these heavy articles across the ferry. Eggs, Butter, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, and the highest cash prices will be paid for eggs during the season.

Please call and examine my goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and you will be convinced that this is the right place.

JAMES MORGAN,

Southport, May 21, 3m w ex w p 3m

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Farm, formerly owned by Mr. Peter M. Bourke, at Mill View, in Queen's County, consisting of about

315 Acres of Land.

With the Dwelling House, Barns, Cloth, Carding and Saw Mills thereon. This property is situated in a fine farming settlement, convenient to Churches, Schools, &c. It will be sold *en bloc*, or in lots to suit purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to C. B. MacNeill, Solicitor, Charlottetown.

July 23, 1890.—tf

Dublin Letter

Sherrid Also in Toronto Catholic Review.

The best and most striking view of Dublin which will be presented to the visitor is that from the south side of College Green. In front of him is the old Parliament House now the Bank of Ireland; on his right the noble facade of Trinity College. In the centre of the space before him stands Foley's fine statue of the patriot Henry Grattan. Inside the massive—and somewhat forbidding looking—railings that stand in front of Trinity College are seen the statues of Oliver Goldsmith and Edmund Burke; opposite the east front of the Bank rises another figure, that of the national melodist Thomas Moore, and some distance off to the left, on a massive pedestal which breaks the vista of Dame Street an equestrain statue of William III., which has had a highly chequered and eventful history. The incidents in connection with the raising of this statue are set down at length by Mr Sullivan in his admirable hand book of Dublin, and may as well be related here. "This statue (we read) was erected at the expense of the Corporation of Dublin, then an exclusively Orange and Protestant body, and inaugurated with great pomp on the 1st of July 1701, the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne. The Lord Mayor and Corporation went in procession to the spot, accompanied by a band of music, and escorted by companies of the Dublin militia. The Lord Justices soon after arrived upon the scene, and all marched, with heads uncovered, three times around the statue, while the band played and the city bells rung out a merry peal. The ceremony closed with the firing of a volley by the Grenadiers over the head of the statue; after which the chief performers went off to a grand junketing at the Lord Mayor's house, where the pious, glorious and immortal memory was drunk any number of times.

This was all very good fun for some people; but for others it was quite the reverse. Eyes were looking on at the sport, that flashed, not with pleasure, but with scorn and indignation. For one party the statue was a memorial of conquest, and of a revolution which gave them all the good things of the land, and made them masters of the lives and liberties of its people. For another it was a memento of defeat, spoliation, and slavery, a token of defiance, a standing insult to their feelings. As might be expected under such circumstances, it was a cause of frequent riots and disturbances, and such it continued to be for more than a hundred years. It was not long in its place when some indignities were offered to it. Many of the students of Trinity College were Jacobites in sympathy, and looked with an evil eye on the statue of him they regarded as an usurper; a good many others felt indignant because the hinder portions of his Majesty and his charger were turned towards the College; and they gave vent to their feelings by frequent nocturnal attacks on the monument. The 'disaffected, among the citizens, of course took their own turns at it; and the consequence was that the statue was often found in the mornings decorated with green boughs bedaubed with filth, or dressed up with hay; and sometimes a straw figure was found astride on the horse, behind the leaden figure of the Deliverer. On the night of the 27th of June, 1710, extraordinary liberties were taken with the statue. Some 'Jacobites or Tories' we are told, twisted the sword it had in one hand and wrested the truncheon from the other, daubed the face with dirt, and offered to it many other indignities. The sight of it next morning in this delapidated condition, shocked the souls of all loyal citizens; the House of Lords met immediately and sent an address to the Duke of Wharton, the Lord Lieutenant, requesting him to offer a reward for the discovery of the perpetrators of the outrage; and on the next day a proclamation was published offering a sum £100 for such information as would lead to their detection. The Corporation set at once about repairing the harm that had been done. They got his Majesty's face washed, his sword straightened, a new truncheon placed in his hand; and they had these acts of reparation accomplished in a most solemn manner, in presence of the twenty-four guilds of the city. Sometime afterwards it was found that three College students were the culprits. Their defence was that, being in their cups, they had done it for a lark, and were now very sorry for it. They were fined sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and expelled from the College.

In October, 1714, the truncheon was again wrested from the hand of the statue and broken; another reward of £100 was offered for the discovery of the perpetrators but they were never found out. The statue was at this time on a pedestal less lofty than it now occupies, and there was a range of steps on each side of it. To prevent the ill-affected from pitching filth on these steps as was their custom, a watch-house was set up near the spot; but this proving of no avail, the statue, in 1765, was taken down, a new pedestal was erected for it, and it was hoisted into its present elevated position.

Yet this 'lift in' the world did not save it from indignity. It would perhaps have been allowed to stand unassailed and uninjured if the ascendency party had ceased from making it an object of public worship, and the central point of their offensive and aggavating displays. But it was long before they came to the wise resolution of abstaining from such exhibitions. "On the 12th of July, and the 4th of November," writes Gilbert, "the statue was annually colored white," decorated with orange lilies, and with a flaming cloak and sash; the horse was caparisoned with orange streamers and a bunch of green and white ribbons (the popular colors) was symbolically placed beneath its uplifted foot. The railings were also painted orange and blue, and every person who passed through College Green was obliged to take off his hat to the statue." Better means than these could hardly be devised for keeping up a spirit of rancour between parties of different creeds and classes in the city and throughout the whole country. In 1798 the sword was again pulled from the statue, and one Watty Cox, the publisher of a somewhat course, but very spirited national magazine, made an endeavor, during a dark night, to foil the King's head off. Had the neck been, as he thought it was, thin brass or bronze he would probably have succeeded, but neck and head were made of solid lead, and so the effort at decapitation made by the patriotic publisher resulted in failure. A subsequent 'outrage' was more ingeniously and successfully accomplished. The incident is thus related by Mr. Gilbert. "In 1805, the 4th of November falling on Sunday, the usual procession was postponed to the following day. At midnight on Saturday the watchman on duty on College Green was disturbed at his post by a painter, who stated that he had been sent by the city decorator to prepare the statue for the approaching ceremony adding that the apprehended violence of the people had rendered it advisable to have the office performed at night. Having gained access to the monument, the artist plied his brush industriously for some time, and, on decending, requested the watchman to take care of the painting utensils left on the statue, while he repaired to his employer's warehouse for some materials necessary to complete the decoration. The night, however, passed away without the return of the painter; and at daybreak on Sunday the statue was found completely covered with an unctuous black pigment, composed of tar and grease; most difficult to remove—the vessel which contained the mixture being suspended from a halter tied around the King's neck. This act caused the most violent excitement among the Orange Socities in the city; but, fortunately for himself, the adventurous artist was not discovered, and the affair was chronicled as follows in a street ballad, to the air of the old Dublin Gaol song. 'The night before Larry was stretched.'

"The night before Billy's birthday
Some friend to the Dutchman came to him
And, though he expected no pay,
He told the policeman he'd do him;
'For,' said he, 'I must have him in style
The job is not wonderful heavy,
And I'd rather sit up for a while
Than see him undressed at the levee;
For he was the broth of a boy.

"Then up to his highness he goes,
And with tar he annointed his body,
So that when the morning arose
He looked like a sweep in a noddy;
It fitted him just to the skin
Wherever the journeyman stuck it,
And, after committing the sin,
'Have an eye,' said he, 'Watch to the bucket;
For I am not done with him yet.'
The birthday being now very nigh,
And swaddling clothes made for the hero,
A painter was sent for to try
To whitewash the face of the negro;
He gave him the brush, to be sure;
But the first man so deeply did stain him
That the whitewash effected no cure,
Faith, the whole river Boyne would not clean him."

In 1821, the Lord Mayor of that time endeavored to put a stop to these "decorations," but his efforts failed of their purpose. In 1822 its observance caused a serious riot, in which several men were wounded. In 1836 three attempts were made to blow it up, and the last of them proved a complete success. The figure of King William was blown high into the air, and its disjecta membra scattered about the street. His steed, two suffered severely, but still kept its place. Next day the remains of his Majesty were picked up by sorrowing friends, and taken in a cart to College Street police Station, where a sort of inquest was held on them. The Lord Lieutenant offered a reward of £100; and the corporation one of £200 for the discovery of the perpetrators, but no information was forthcoming. The corporation then advertised for tenders for the repair of the King and his charger, and, a contractor having been found, some strengthening plasters were placed on the back and side of the horse; his Majesty's limbs were soldered together; his nose, which had been flattened, was beaten out to the required curve, and he was hoisted again into position. Since then, as the "celebrations" have been discontinued, so have the attacks on the integrity of the statue. The offensive spirit that flaunts itself in those displays has, happily much abated; and with the discontinuance of public insults and defiances, a better feeling has grown up among the citizens of Dublin, of all creeds and classes. "Very little notice is now taken, one way or another, of the statue, but there are many," adds Mr. Sullivan, "who feel that it would be, from several points of view, an act of good taste to remove it from its present location and place it inside one of the squares. This desirable reform, we believe, will yet be effected, with the consent and good will of all reasonable men within the city."

But to return to College Green. The College is there certainly, but one looks around in vain for the famous "Green." The explanation is simple. When the College was built, the space in front of it and around it was green. There was no pavement then, no granite crossings, no tramway lines, etc. In fact the site was outside the city walls. From the very earliest days the Geen has been the scene of the chief public displays, and of some of the most stirring events in the national history. Over this space of ground, in the olden times, and along the line of the present Dame Street, the tide of battle often rolled, when attacks were made from the sea-side upon the city. Over the same course went processions of the Sheriffs and citizens of Dublin to meet the English Viceroys when they landed, and escort them to Dublin Castle. It was the usual place of public meeting; stage-plays of both a secular and religious character were performed here by the Dublin guilds or "corporations"; and it has been stated, in reference to the Passion Play periodically presented by the peasants of Oberammergau, in Bavaria, that a play representing the most solemn and impressive subject was occasionally performed on College Green under the supervision of the Priors of three religious houses. In later years the chief public displays in College Green were of a military character, of which the first in point of interest and importance were those of the Irish Volunteers, that famous force which overawed the government of England, and won for Ireland her brief, but bright, term of national independence. The first of these demonstrations was held on the 4th of November, 1779, and similar ones were held each recurring year, for several years afterwards, as well as on other occasions during the progress of the struggle for the emancipation of the Irish Parliament. The statue of the King was the central point for these displays; but on its pedestal were hung shields bearing such inscriptions as "Relief to Ireland," "The Volunteers of Ireland"; Motto—'*Quinquaginta mille juncti, parati pro patria mori*' (fifty thousand united, prepared to die for our country); "A Short Money Bill," and the celebrated "Free Trade, or else——"* placed over the cannon's mouth.

It is, perhaps, the most brilliant period of Irish history. The events of this era, the era of the Volunteers, have been graphically described by Sir Jonah Barrington, the friend and colleague of Flood and Grattan, in his "Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation," and "it was a stirring sight," says a later writer, "to see those regiments of patriot soldiery, under the command of Irish gentlemen, in a variety of splendid uniforms, with drums beating and colors flying, and steel flashing in the sunlight, wheeling into College Green to give weight and emphasis by their presence to the demand of their country for freedom. It was cheering to see the City of Dublin Artillery, under the command of their Colonel, James Napper Tandy, dashing rapidly along the streets, and taking up a position as if for action; and to notice that each piece of cannon had hung from its muzzle a label bearing that same laconic but eloquent intimation of the popular will—'Free Trade, or else —.' It was pleasant to see outside of those ordered lines immense masses of citizens, their faces aglow with patriotic enthusiasm, and to hear their joyful shouts mingling with the roar of the musketry and artillery, while Irish representatives looked on proudly from the doors and steps of their Senate. Such scenes were amongst those which have made the name of College Green famous, and dear to Irishmen in all parts of the world."

From College Green we come next to the historic Irish House of Parliament, of Trinity, and of those others, not so well-known, but historically, scarcely less interesting places, which are associated with the memories of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and of Emmet, we shall speak in a separate letter.

* It may be well to explain that the "Free Trade" demanded by the Volunteers was a different thing from the commercial system now called by that name. It had no reference to the question of international duties, but meant freedom to trade directly from the ports of Ireland to those of the English colonies and of countries at peace with England. It was at a time when English laws framed for the destruction of the trade and commerce of Ireland, were in full operation.

Heroic Young Missionaries.

On the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul, at the Cathedral of Algiers, the solemn ceremony of the departure of the 20 members of the Society of Algerian Missioners for Equatorial Africa was held. The great church decked for a high festival was filled by thronged crowds who came to witness the function. The great and little Seminaries of the Mission, the priests of neighboring parishes, and the titular Canons formed a long cortege in attendance on Cardinal Lavigerie, who presided over the ceremony. After Benediction the choir sang Gounod's splendid Chant du Depart, during which the twenty young Apostles, with Pere Gerboin at their head, formed into a semi-circle before the altar. After the first verse of the hymn was finished, Cardinal Lavigerie spoke to the travellers. They were going, he told them, to mid Africa among the heat of rivialries, passions, and divisions of nations. They were to range themselves on no side in the quarrel, for any political reason; faith and humanity must be their double motive. "Be filled with respect for authority where it is established; give all equally the aid of your charity; mingle neither your cause nor your name in human interests. I have wished, in sending you, that all nations who have interests in Africa, should here be represented. I see among you not only Frenchmen, as is natural, since your work took root and grew up on the soil of France; I see here representatives of England, Germany and Belgium—in a word, of all the powers which at this moment fight for African civilization. Ask of God, he concluded, to bless especially those who are head of all others in this work, namely, the common father of all christians, Leo XIII, and after him I say it is a solemn homage to the truth that England, which was the first to take up our crusade with enthusiasm, and which has at my prayer sought and obtained, as has always been my desire, an assembly of the powers." At the end of these words the Cardinal advanced along the foot of the altar as far as the missionaries, to kiss their feet. After the Cardinal the clergy and congregation came to kiss the missionaries' feet, and so the ceremony ended. The twenty missionaries went on their way to mid-Africa.

The Morning Post on Cardinal Manning.

Sir Algernon Borthwick is among the subscribers to the jubilee testimonial fund, and Sir Algernon Borthwick's paper, the Morning Post, follows the Daily Telegraph in paying a public tribute to his Eminence's public influence for good:

Sixty years ago, or thereabouts, two undergradustes of Balliol left the rooms of a mutual friend and crossed the college quadrangle arm-in-arm. "Mark my," said one of those whose company they left, "those two will both live to be archbishops." The prophecy came true many years back, for the names of the lads were Archibald Campbell Tait and Henry Edward Manning. Tait has gone before his college friend, but the Roman Catholic archbishop of Westminster has just celebrated the silver jubilee of his episcopate. Cardinal Manning might well have repeated yesterday the words used by this venerable brother in the purple, Cardinal Newman, when, after an expression of personal regard from numbers of his fellow-countrymen similar to that which found utterance yesterday, he exclaimed "This is a great day for me." For the address and testimonial which were presented yesterday constituted a very remarkable demonstration of esteem on the part, not only of the Cardinal's own spiritual children of the Roman Catholic archdiocese, and of his co-religionists throughout the United Kingdom and beyond it, but also on the part of many who are not of that fold. It is not difficult, for the most superficial observer of the progress of public life in this country for many years past, to appreciate the causes which have evoked this proof of sympathy and of esteem from many who do not admit that they owe the archbishop of Westminster any spiritual allegiance. Cardinal Manning's merits as a pastor of souls are, necessarily, known only to his own people, and with these no one else has anything to do. But Cardinal Manning has lived a public life, apart from his ecclesiastical existence, which has been before the mind's eye of his fellow-countrymen, and he has lived it not in vain. He has declined to consider himself simply and solely as an ecclesiastic; he has aspired, and with marked success, to play a part in the public life of England which no Roman Catholic prelate since the Reformation has had either the inclination or the opportunity to attempt. Two causes especially have been near and dear to his heart, Christian education and temperance. If the England of the future is not to be an England educated without the saving influence of religious faith, her salvation in that respect will have been accomplished by a band of men of whom Cardinal Manning is one, and not, surely, the least. Many of those whom the Cardinal is wont to describe as his "separated brethren," many of those who hold a Roman Cardinal, as such, in slight esteem, owe more than some of them would care, perhaps, to acknowledge, to him who was archdeacon of Chichester, before he took a title from "SS. Andrew and Gregory on the Celian Hill." Into the cause of temperance, too, Cardinal Manning has long thrown himself with the thoroughness which is characteristic of him, and his work in that department of philanthropic activity lives to speak for itself. In a word, he stands before the public as one of those representative Englishmen, whose claim to be so considered, is not within the range of dispute. That he should do so, is not the less remarkable, because he is the representative of a church which the majority of his fellow-countrymen have been taught to regard with jealousy and suspicion. It is not so very long, even now, since the stormy days when Nicholas Wiseman was appointed the first archbishop of Westminster, and yet how great is the change which has come over public feeling since Cardinal Wiseman's life was in danger at the hands of a London mob. Most Englishmen may be as little inclined now, as then, to admit the spiritual claims of Rome, but they have come, in a great measure, to recognise the fact, that a man may be none the less true and loyal an Englishman, because he is also a Roman Catholic. And that recognition is due in no small measure to the influence of the public life and example of Cardinal Manning.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE