The Charlottetown Herald.

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The Charlottetown Herald

—IS ISSUED—

EVERY WEDNESDAY

—BY—

The Herald Printing Company,

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All Correspondence should be addressed to the HERALD Printing Company, or to

JAMES McISAAC, Manager,
Charlottetown.

Calendar for May, 1889.

MOON'S CHANGES.

1st Quarter, 8th day, 2h. 30.0m., a.m., N.W
Full Moon, 15th day, 2h. 29.7m., a.m., S.W
3rd Quarter, 21st day, 5h. 40.6m., p.m., N
New Moon, 29th day, 1h. 7.1m., p. m., S.W

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

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.
jan. 17, 1884

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, 1888. } 1y

THE SCRUB MUST GO.

BETTER horses, better cattle, better sheep, better swine, and, above all, better and more economical methods of breeding and management of the live stock of the farm will go a long way towards making our readers a better profit for the year to come. The *Breeder's Gazette* confessedly covers the entire field of stock-growing more thoroughly than any other periodical of the day, being a beautifully illustrated twenty-four to twenty-eight-page weekly, endorsed and patronized by the leading breeders in every State as the brightest, best, and most original publication of its class in the world. National in its circulation and influence, it carries a larger corps of contributors and artists of the highest reputation than any other existing journal devoted to this interest. The livest of all live-stock newspapers. Terms: Single subscription, $2; two subscriptions remitted together, $3 each; in clubs of five, $1.75 each; in clubs of ten, $1.50 each. Send for free specimen copy, or 25 cents in stamps for the great holiday number, issued December 26th. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal premiums given, and complete canvassing outfit free to all who apply at once to

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Feb. 8, 1889.

JOHN S. MACDONALD,

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OFFICE:

Newson's Building, Opposite New Post Office,

Charlottetown, Oct. 7, 1886—1y

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.

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W. W. SULLIVAN,
Agent for the Company.
Jan. 2 1885.

STAPLE & FANCY

Dry Goods

—AT—

LOWEST PRICES

—AT—

STANLEY BROS.,

BROWN'S BLOCK.

BE SURE YOU SEE

PROWSE BROS.,

The Wonderful Cheap Men.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

AT AUCTION PRICES.

HAVING secured about Eight Thousand Dollars worth of CLOTHING at about Half price, we are going to slaughter it right and left, and the Man or Woman that don't see our Stock before buying will get left, sure.

Over 1000 (One Thousand) Children's Suits to select from.

Over 950 (Nine Hundred and Fifty) Men's Suits to select from.

In fact, we carry the largest stock of CLOTHING AND HATS on P. E. Island.

We know what we say when we tell you we will give you Clothing less than any other House in the trade. We can prove it. Don't pass us.

PROWSE BROS.,

The Wonderful Cheap Men, Queen Street.

NEW GOODS!

Perkins & Sterns

WE are now showing our New, Large and Well-bought Stock of GOODS, for this season's trade. Our motto being "Quick Sales and Small Profits," you can depend upon getting the very Cheapest Goods by trading with us.

Millinery Department.

We have stocked this department brimful of the Choicest Goods from London and New York—Bonnets, Hats, Frames, Feathers, Flowers, Laces, Ornaments, Beaded Goods, &c., &c.

Dress Goods! Dress Goods!

Piles of the Newest Goods, with suitable Trimmings to match. We have high and low-class Goods to suit all. Anyone buying a new Dress before seeing our stock will make a mistake.

A CHOICE STOCK OF MOURNING GOODS.

New Prints, Sateens, Ginghams, Parasols Umbrellas, Laces, Fringes, Gloves and Hosiery.

Household Goods of every description very Cheap. Come and see.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, April 24, 1889.

No Claim is Made

—THAT—

D. A. BRUCE

—HAS THE—

Largest Stock of Clothing,

Yet he is showing a variety of fabrics of foreign and domestic make in Clothing, from which any gentleman can select garments to suit his fancy at the Lowest Prices.

All-wool Worsted Suits, our make, $8.50. Handsome All-wool Pants, $2.25.

In **HATS** we have largest variety of styles and prices shown in the province. No better value.

D. A. BRUCE.

April 17, 1889—3m

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

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ON THE MARCH.

We are on the Move, and Intend to Keep So.

NO STAND STILL,

For we are bound to pass our competitors and still keep going on—

Because we have the Knowledge;
Because we have the Experience;
Because we have the Stock;
Because we have the Workmen;
Because we have the Lasts;

Because we are the only House on the Island who keep nothing but First-class Hand-made BOOTS AND SHOES, which is the only class of work fit for this country and climate.

Because factory work is all alike wherever made. They all use shoddy, more or less, and this is not the country for shoddy Boots and Shoes, that will go out of shape and fall to pieces.

Then go to J. H. BELL'S and get a pair of his Reliable Hand-made Boots and Shoes. Every pair warranted and made in our own establishment; none others kept or sold.

ORDERED WORK a specialty. REPAIRING of all kinds done reasonably and prompt.

Closed Uppers and all kinds of Shoe Finishings, Lasts, etc., for the Shoe Trade kept constantly on hand.

☞ Don't forget the place:

J. H. BELL,

Knight's Old Stand, Upper Great George St,

Charlottetown, March 20, 1889—6m

FURNITURE.

THE CHEAPEST YET.

Call and Inspect, and get Bargains at Auction Prices for Cash.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE ON P. E. ISLAND.

DRAWING ROOM PARLOR SUITES, best value.
BEDROOM SUITES at low prices,
All kinds of UPHOLSTERED GOODS at Bargains,
PICTURE FRAMING, 125 varieties, very cheap and nobby,
LOOKING GLASSES,

The latest in WINDOW BLINDS, and all kinds of WINDOW FURNITURE and Fixings at cost.

No trouble to show goods. Can suit all tastes at NEWSON'S FURNITURE WAREROOMS, opposite the Post Office.

JOHN NEWSON.

Charlottetown, Feb. 20, 1889.

A Very Large Stock of

WATCHES

Now on hand and selling low.

Also, a fine assortment of

Solid Gold, Wedding, Engraved and Fancy Set Rings.

☞ ALL REPAIRS GUARANTEED.

G. H. TAYLOR,

Feb. 27, 1889. North Side Queen Square.

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The only high class Illustrated Canadian Weekly, gives its readers the best of literature, accompanied by engravings of the highest order. The Press throughout the Dominion has declared it to be worthy of Canada and deserving universal support; but its best recommendation lies in its steadily INCREASING CIRCULATION. • •

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Jan. 23, 1889.

Russell's Great Speech.

LONDON, April 15.—Sir Charles Russell resumed his great speech for the Nationalist members before the *Times* Forgeries Commission, last Wednesday, and continued on Thursday and Friday, achieving such a triumph as is seldom granted to a modern orator. He showed conclusively that the National League had checked, instead of fostering, crime, and tore to pieces the flimsy web of sophistry and deceit woven by the counsel for the *Times*. Then, from a defender he became an accuser, and with all the pent-up force of indignant honesty he arraigned the forgers and conspirators before the very tribunal of their own choice. He showed that although Attorney-General Webster promised to substantiate the serious charges against the sixty-five members of Parliament and five other persons, absolutely nothing had been shown against twenty-one of them, and that no real attempt had been made to connect three-fourths of the whole number with any crime. He traced the history of the National League in America, and declared that it proved conclusively that the organization was in no way implicated in crime.

At noon on Friday the orator commenced a superb peroration, which closed half an hour later in a scene of emotional enthusiasm unparalleled in a British court of justice within the memory of man.

Commencing with these singularly apposite lines:—

Call him the blackest names, spread calumnies
All art can think and pregnant spite devise;
Strike home, gash deep, no lies nor slanders spare,
A wound, though cured, yet leaves behind a scar,

Sir Charles reminded the court that they were trying the history of ten years of revolution in Ireland, partly social, partly political; but while they were sitting in judgment there the tenants of Ireland were reaping by legal process in courts, legally established, the fruits of that revolution. The Government of Ireland was carried on by representatives of a small minority, who held all the positions of executive power and authority, a state of things unknown in any other country of the world supposed to possess constitutional privileges,

If there is a gleam of returning health across the face of Ireland, God be thanked; but could that country be healthy which had twenty-five of its Parliamentary representatives in prison, not for offences regarded as crimes by men of moral sense, but for deeds which caused them to be regarded with sympathy by a large section of the English, and as heroes and martyrs by the whole Irish race? It was because Parnell and his colleagues had planted in the Irish breast the hope that the anomalous and diseased state of things must come to an end that those men stood at the judge's bar.

"In the dark days," he said, "before Ireland began to speak in the voice of a united people, secret organization burrowed beneath the surface of society, and constituted a great social and political factor in the land. To-day, thank God for it, the great mass of the people have been won to bending their energies to placing their hopes upon constitutional means of redress. Then the great mass of the people were possessed with a feeling of despair for past efforts made, and unrequited sacrifices; to-day hope is strong, is buoyant in their breasts. Then they looked upon their countrymen in this island with distrust, if not with hate; to day they are willing to hold out the hand of brotherly friendship, to let bygones be bygones, and to let forever be buried the memories of persecution and bygone misery. Then, my Lords, perhaps the most hopeful change of all, the people of this country, busied in their own concerns, knew little of Ireland; now they have taken this question to heart, and recognizing the truth that misrule in Ireland means weakness to the empire, they have taken an interest in the solution of this question in recent years which was formerly unknown.

"My Lords, I have come to an end. I have spoken not merely as an advocate. I have spoken of the land of my birth; but I feel, profoundly feel, that I have been speaking in the best interests of England, of the country where my years of laborious life have been passed, and where I have received kindness and consideration and regard which I shall be glad to make an attempt to repay. My Lords, my colleagues and myself have had a responsible duty. We have had to defend not merely the leaders of a nation, but a nation itself—to defend the leaders of a nation whom it sought to crush—to defend a nation whose hopes it sought to dash to the ground. This inquiry, intended as a curse, has proved a blessing. Designed, prominently designed, to ruin one man, it has been his vindication. In opening this case I said we represented the accused. I now claim leave to say the positions are reversed. We are the accusers. The accused are there (pointing scornfully at Mr. Walter and Mr. McDonald of the *Times*.) But I hope this inquiry, in its present stage and future developments, will serve even more than the vindication of individuals; that it will remove painful misconception as to the character, actions, motives and aims of the Irish people and of the leaders of the Irish people; that it will set earnest minds—and, thank God, there are many earnest minds in this country—thinking for themselves upon this question; that it will remove grievous misconception and hasten the day of true union and of real reconciliation between the people of Ireland and the people of Great Britain; and that with the advent of true union and reconciliation there will be dispelled, and dispelled forever, the cloud, the weighty cloud, that has rested on the history of a noble man, and dimmed the glory of a mighty empire."

Towards the close Russell's voice began to falter. More than once he had to brush tears from his eyes, and when at length he sank into his seat the nervous strain of six days of almost continuous speaking, and the pent-up excitement and emotion of months found vent, and the strong man sobbed like a child. There were many others, men as well as women, who shed tears, and were not ashamed of it. Even President Hannen lost his judicial balance, and being too much moved to speak tremblingly wrote on a slip of paper a warm expression of congratulation and admiration, and passed it down to Russell. Then the whole court crowded round the orator, who, half ashamed of the emotion he had shown, hurried away with his wife and daughter, who had had the felicity of witnessing his triumph.

There was a sensation in the court room when Sir Charles concluded his speech. It is the opinion of his hearers that he never spoke better. The note which President Judge Hannen passed to Sir Charles when he had finished read: "I congratulate you. Your speech was a great one, and worthy of a great occasion." Mrs. Gladstone and other friends warmly congratulated Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt. Upon the conclusion of the proceedings the court adjourned until April 30.

The Archbishops of Dublin and Cashel will be among the witnesses who will testify for the defence. Sir Charles Russell's speech will be reprinted in pamphlet form for circulation in Great Britain, America and the colonies.

Harold Frederic, the London correspondent of the *New York Times*, thus cables under date of April 13: "Sir Charles Russell is already accorded a rank, even by his Tory critics, with Edmund Burke and Lord Brougham in that proud but limited list of pleaders, whose great efforts belong to English literature. To-day's *Standard*, bitterly as it is opposed to the Parnellite movement, classes his oration with Burke's attack upon Warren Hastings and Lord Brougham's appeal in the trial of Queen Caroline, and says that, if no great actress broke into sobs yesterday, as Mrs. Siddons did in Westminster hall, and if no emotional lady fainted and had to be carried out, as did Mrs. Sheridan under the strain of Burke's eloquence, it is because we of the nineteenth century are a cold and critical generation, and not because Sir Charles Russell fell below in moving force and pathos the standard set by his illustrious predecessors.

Truly it was a wonderful scene yesterday noon as Sir Charles Russell entered upon his peroration. Mrs. Gladstone, with a bevy of wives and daughters of leading Liberals, occupied the jury box, and among the great throng of hushed auditors was David Dudley Field, who had just returned from a winter's sojourn in Italy, and who said as he left the court that he had listened to the greatest forensic effort in the whole experience of his long life. Sir Charles Russell himself is not a specially impressive personage outside of the courtroom, where he seems nothing more than a tall, quiet, serious, elderly gentleman; but once he is attired in his wig and gown he becomes a veritable eighteenth century type of vigor, breadth and power. Americans can picture him almost perfectly to their mind's eye by imagining George Washington, with rather a sallow face and deep-set, dark brown eyes, and wearing a black silk gown. The contour of Russell's face, with his strong chiselled features, in its gray wig of horsehair, is exactly like that of the father of his country, and the habitual gravity of his countenance in repose has a marvellous likeness of one of Gilbert Stuart's portraits.

Russell has a most flexible and melodious voice, which, without a trace of Irish accent, still makes the listener feel that it is not an English organ, but is instead a kind of cosmopolitan voice which, alike in London, Melbourne and New York, would set a model of classic English pronunciation. His oratory, too, is Irish only in the sense that it is not English. He affects others by making himself weep, and the auditor is moved as much by sight of the speaker's emotion as by the splendid eloquence of his diction and the pathos of his broken words. Yesterday, when, with faltering voice, he forced himself through his concluding words one by one, and listeners felt that every pause reflected the speaker's struggle to keep the sobs down, there was an almost painful tension of breathless silence, and as he sank to his seat at the finish, with a bowed head and trembling frame, there rose throughout the high-vaulted chamber a strange, inarticulate tumult of long-suppressed feelings finding relief, which was not in any sense applause, and which, in truth, was like no other sound I ever heard. Above it rose cries of "Silence" from the ushers, and it was not till the meaning of these had become evident to the excited assemblage that the real applause began. Justice Hannen, who had been visibly much affected by the speech, hastily wrote on a piece of paper the words, "A great speech, worthy of a great occasion," and had it handed down to Sir Charles before he rose, and with his two associate justices disappeared behind the red curtains at the back of the bench. It is a curious corollary to this great forensic performance that upon its conclusion Russell took the train for Birmingham, over a hundred miles away, and there last night delivered a big political speech to a wildly cheering audience.

Naturally the immense prominence into which Russell has lifted himself all at once raises the question what will be done with him when Mr. Gladstone again comes into power. He was Attorney-General in the last Liberal Cabinet. It is felt that the place is not now big enough for him, and to make him Lord Chancellor would be to prematurely bury him, even if he did not feel that he lacked the necessary wealth for a position in the peerage. Really the best way out of the thing would be found by making him a Peer when Home Rule is passed, and sending him to Ireland as the first Viceroy under the new and beneficent dispensation.—*Exchange.*

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The worst accident that has occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway for a great many years took place on Sunday morning, 28th ult at 7 o'clock, about three miles west of Hamilton, Ont. The engine of the St. Louis express, from Windsor to Suspension Bridge, jumped the track at the junction cut and pitched into a water tank. The baggage and smoking car in the rear telescoped and immediately took fire, before the passengers could be got out or any assistance rendered. The fire quickly communicated to the rear, and soon four more cars were ablaze; the passengers, however, managed to get out of the latter four and tried to save those in the burning smoking car, but without success. There were 115 passengers and train hands on board, and of these about thirty passengers were in the smoking cars. As far as has been learned, thirteen passengers got out of the smoking car. Two were instantly killed. The remains of fifteen bodies have been taken out of the wreck which with the two killed and thirteen rescued, all more or less injured, make up the thirty who were supposed to be all that were in the smoker. None of the train hands were seriously injured. None of the fifteen who were taken out of the wreck after the fire have been identified; it is doubted if any of them will be identified for some days, as the remains are charred beyond recognition. Many of them were mangled horribly before the fire, and almost all of them were taken out in pieces. It is not likely that any of the wounded will die, their injuries not being of a very serious character. An investigation shows that as far as can be learned there was no negligence on the part of the railway company. They simply jumped the track at a "frog." Seven cars, including one baggage, two first class coaches, a first class day coach and two Wagner sleepers were burned, these leaving not a vestige of wood or anything that would burn left. The loss to the company will be enormous. Most of the passengers lost all or portions of their baggage and clothing, and a large amount of the mails were lost by fire.

SENDING HORSES TO JAPAN.

Dr. J. T. Jenkins, ex-M. P., of this city, who is at present on a visit to his horse ranche, at Fort McLeod, N. W. T., had the following to say to a reporter of the Winnipeg *Sun*:

"I had some surplus capital some time ago, and looking around I saw what appeared to me to be a paying investment, and so it has turned out to be. I have some 200 horses altogether on my ranche now. I began with some fine stallions of good jumping characteristics; these have been bred to mares of the hardy prairie type, and the race from them are what will be very marketable in England and America, where good hunting blood is wanted, for the horses have the jumping powers of their sires, combined with the fearless, face anything nature, and enduring qualities of their dams. However, the English market for horses is not a good one. English cavalry men are very hard to please in the way of horse flesh. They will find fault and detect the slightest flaws in an animal and have nothing to do with it. Americans are different. If they want horses they will get them. If the animal is too large for one purpose, or too small, or too weak, they will put it to work at whatever it is best adapted to."

"Is there any other market for horses besides those in the east?"

"There may be another good one in the far west. Last Saturday, while in conversation with Mr. VanHorne, of the C. P. R., I asked him if he would give us low rates at some future date in the summer when freight traffic was dull, for the shipment of horses east. He said: 'Why don't you ship your horses to Japan? There is an excellent market for them there.' The Japs are now beginning to realize the value of horses and want to have them. They have only a few ponies in the Corean Islands, which the Japs despise, and the shipment of horses there may develop into a big thing. Mr. VanHorne said that he would send our horses to Japan at a very low rate, so you may hear more about it. If we do send any, it will be some time next July or August."

According to *Le Canada Ecclesiastique*, the Company of Jesus possesses in Canada fourteen establishments, containing 230 members. Of these all but sixteen are natives of Canada. The entire number of the religious belonging to the order is 12,070, distributed in twenty-five provinces, all over the world. The superior-general in Canada is the Rev. Father Hamel, S. J. The general of the order, who resides in the mother house at Rome, is the Very Rev. Antoine Marie Anderledy, The provincial house in Canada was founded in 1842 by the Rev. Father Martin, S. J., first rector of the institution. His five colleagues were Fathers Pierre Chazelle, Remi Tellier, Paul Lalemt, Joseph Hanipaux, and Dominique Durranquet. In the diocese of Montreal there are establishments in this city (St. Mary's College, residence of the Immaculate Conception), and at Sault-au-Recollet. In the diocese of Quebec is one establishment in the provincial capital. In Three Rivers there is one, and in the diocese of Ottawa there is one at St. Ignace de Nominique. In the diocese of Hamilton there is one at Guelph. In the diocese of Peterboro' there are six—Wickwemikong (Manitoulin Island), Ste. Marie, Garden River, Fort William, Sudbury, and Port Arthur. In the diocese of St. Boniface there is a college, founded by Mgr. Tache, and served by 17 religious, with Father Hypolite Lory, S. J., at its head.

Very Rev. Father Laurent, Administrator of the archdiocese, has received from Pope Leo XIII. an appreciative letter announcing that he has caused to be forwarded from Rome a handsome cape and stole for St. Michael's Cathedral. The gifts, it is stated, are a token of the Pope's affection for the clergy and people of Toronto, and a memorial of the golden jubilee of His Holiness. The priests of the cathedral feel much pleased with the graceful recognition of the Holy Father.

Archbishop Riordan's safe return to San Francisco, Cal., was a subject of general rejoicing. The *Monitor* of that city informs us that the Archbishop, though not perfectly well, is very much improved by his trip. At his own special request there was no public reception given in honor of his return, but since his arrival he has been kept busy by seeing the numerous callers.

The Rev. Fathers Abinal and Malzac, of the Madagascar Mission, have just published a very complete dictionary of Malagasey, the language of the great African island.

The Pope will soon send a Delegate-Apostolic to Bolivia and Paraguay to investigate the dispute in which His Holiness has been appointed arbitrator.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.