The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1894. Vol. XXIII. No. 41

Calendar for August, 1894.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 1st day, 8h. 11 7m. a. m, S E
First Quarter, 8th day, 6h 52.8m a. m. N
Full Moon, 16th day, 9h 4.5m. a.m. N. W.
Last Quarter, 24th day, 1h 27 2m.a m, W.
New Moon 30th day, 4h. 52 0m., p.m. S. W

D M	Day of Week.	Sun rises	Sun Sets	The Moon. Rises	Moon. Sets	High Water Ch'town
		h m	h m	morn	after'n	after'n
1	Wed	4 47	7 25	4 27	8 15	11 1
2	Thur	48	24	5 55	8 37	11 41
3	Fri	50	22	7 21	8 59	morn
4	Sat	51	20	8 41	9 17	0 20
5	Sun	52	19	9 58	9 33	0 51
6	Mon	53	18	11 12	9 50	1 36
7	Tues	55	16	aft 26	10 10	2 16
8	Wed	56	15	1 37	10 34	3 4
9	Thur	57	13	2 47	11 3	4 6
10	Fri	58	12	3 52	11 40	5 20
11	Sat	5 0	10	4 48	morn	6 38
12	Sun	1	9	5 36	0 28	7 48
13	Mon	2	7	6 14	1 23	8 42
14	Tues	3	5	6 42	2 25	9 26
15	Wed	5	4	7 6	3 31	10 6
16	Thur	6	2	7 24	4 39	10 39
17	Fri	7	0	7 40	5 47	11 11
18	Sat	8	6 59	7 56	6 53	11 41
19	Sun	10	57	8 10	8 [illegible]	12
20	Mon	11	55	8 25	9 9	0 44
21	Tues	12	54	8 43	10 19	1 12
22	Wed	13	52	9 5	11 32	1 55
23	Thur	15	50	9 34	aft 50	2 41
24	Fri	16	48	10 16	2 11	3 46
25	Sat	17	46	11 16	3 29	5 5
26	Sun	18	45	morn	4 35	6 53
27	Mon	20	43	0 29	5 31	8 13
28	Tues	21	41	1 56	6 9	9 2
29	Wed	22	39	3 23	6 39	10 0
30	Thur	23	37	4 50	7 1	10 43
31	Fri	5 25	6 35	6 13	7 19	11 19

ÆNEAS A. MACDONALD,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Agent for Credit Froncier Franco-Canadien.
Office, Great George St.
Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown
N 9, 1892—1y

SHORT and SWEET.

CAN'T afford a large space. We sell at such small profits we can't squander time, space or money. But we sell the cheapest custom made clothing on P. E. I Cal and see us, for Hats, Ties, Shirts and Suits, overcoats or pants.
HOHN McLEOD & Co
Merchant Ta.

Short & Penmanship.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY the undersigned will give to those taking up his shorthand course by mail (costing only $6 in advance, including text book, etc.) a free course in Penmanship by mail according to the "Muscular Movement" by means of which a rapid and beautiful hand-writing can be acquired. Fee refunded in 3 month's time, if progress is not satisfactory. Write to
W. H. CROSKILL,
Stenographer, Charlottetown
June 4th, 1894—tf

PATENTS
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS
COPYRIGHTS.
CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. $3 a year. Sample copies sent free.
Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address
MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

North British and Mercantile
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY!
—OF—
EDINBURGH AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
Total Assets, 1891, - - $60,032,727.

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 thirty years.
FRED. W. HYNDMAN.
Agent
Stamper's Block, Upstairs, Victoria Row, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Jan. 21, 1 893.—1y

C. M. B. A.

DIRECTORY.

Branch 214, Alberton.

Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday evening.
President—Rev. A. E. Burke.
Rec. Secretary—John B. Strong.

Branch 215, Summerside.

Meets at Compton's Hall every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.
President—Rev. D. J. G. Macdonald.
Rec. Secy.—John B. Strong.

Branch 216, Charlottetown.

Meets at the Lyceum every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.
President—J. B. Macdonald.
Rec. Secy.—S. P. Paoli.

IF YOU FEEL TIRED, EASILY OR SUFFER FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION IN ANY OF ITS MANY FORMS, SUCH AS LOSS OF MEMORY, WEAKNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, LASSITUDE, NERVOUS HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE, GENERAL DEBILITY, NERVOUSNESS, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA, OR ANY NERVOUS DISORDER; TAKE HAWKER'S NERVE & STOMACH TONIC. IT WILL CURE YOU. IT SUPPLIES, TO THE SYSTEM, THE NECESSARY CONSTITUENTS TO FORM NEW RICH BLOOD, AND TO RENEW AND REINFORCE THE WEAKENED NERVE TISSUES. IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE WEAK, NERVOUS AND DELICATE CONSTITUTION OF FEMALES, AND TO THE EXHAUSTION PRODUCED BY CONSTANT BRAIN WORK. IT HAS MOST WONDERFUL RESTORATIVE POWERS, AND MAKES THE WEAK AND NERVOUS, STRONG AND VIGOROUS. TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED.
Price 50 cts. a bottle. Sold by all druggists and general dealers. Manufactured by
HAWKER MEDICINE CO., Ltd.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Loss of Flesh
is one of the first signs of poor health. Coughs, Colds, Weak Lungs, Diseased Blood follow.
Scott's Emulsion
the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, cures all of these weaknesses. Take it in time to avert illness if you can. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.
Don't be deceived by Substitutes!
Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1

BUY or BORROW
and if you cannot do either then
BEG
a five cent package of
Woodill's German Baking Powder
and you will regret not having long ago used it.

THE Owen Electric Belt.
[TRADE MARK]
DR. A. OWEN
The only scientific and practical Electric Belt for general use, producing a genuine current of electricity for the cure of diseases.

Our Illustrated Catalogue
contains fullest information, list of diseases cut of Belts and Appliances, prices, sworn testimonials and portraits of people who have been cured, etc. Published in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian languages. This valuable catalogue or a treatise on rupture cured with Electric Truss will be sent FREE to any address.
THE OWEN
Electric Belt & Appliance Co.
49 King Street West. Toronto, Ont
201 to 211 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
The largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.
When visiting the World's Fair do not fail to see Dr. A. Owen's Space in Electricity Building, Section U, Space 1.
Mention this paper.

Canada THE LAND WE LIVE IN....
Photographed.
Over 400 Views
OF OUR COUNTRY,
In Weekly Parts Only 10c Each
We have secured the right to issue this valuable and superb edition of Canadian Views for this District.
CUT COUPON FROM THIS PAPER AND FORWARD TO THIS OFFICE, WITH 10 CENTS.
CANADA is without doubt the finest and most superb production of the kind yet issued in this country, and is superior to the great majority of American publications. EVERY CANADIAN SHOULD SECURE IT.
TEN CENTS PER PART COVERS ALL EXPENSES.
ADDRESS—
THE CHARLOTTETOWN HERALD,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

A MARTYR
—TO—
INDIGESTION
Cured by Using
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Words of Comfort to All who Suffer from Dyspepsia.
"For years, I was a martyr to indigestion, and had about given up all hope of ever finding relief, as the complaint only seemed to grow worse instead of better, under ordinary treatment. At last, I was induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and I hereby testify that after using only three bottles, I was cured. I can, therefore, confidently recommend this medicine to all similarly afflicted."—FRANKLIN BECK, Avoca, Ia.
"I am personally acquainted with Mr. Beck and believe any statement he may make to be true."—W. J. MAXWELL, Druggist and Pharmacist, Avoca, Ia.
"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for general debility, and as a blood-purifier, find it does exactly as is claimed for it."—S. J. ADAMS, Ezzell, Texas.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla The Only
Admitted for Exhibition
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

Death of an Indian Bishop.

Mgr. Lonsse, D. D., Bishop of Dacca, of East Bengal, since January 1891, died in that city June 8. The Bishop was born September 1828 in Fourcoing, France. He prosecuted his studies for the sacred ministry at Cambray and Paris, and after his ordination to the priesthood, spent several years in missionary labors in the French colonies of Barbour, Martinico and Guadalope. Thence he was sent on missions to America where he labored for several years in the Wheeling diocese and directed the ecclesiastical seminary and college. Feeling himself drawn to enter a religious order, he went to Notre Dame, Ind., where he was received as a member of the Congregation of the Holy Cross in 1871. He subsequently filled several responsible positions in that order, in the States and in Canada, going thence to France where he received the call to the Episcopacy. In every relation, his piety, zeal, energy, and faithful discharge of duty were the characteristics of his holy life.

Centenary of an Irish College.

The July number of the Irish Ecclesiastical Record says that the centenary of the great National College of Maynooth—which holds so high a place in the regard and reverence of every Irish ecclesiastic at home and abroad, particularly of the thousands who have studied within its walls—will occur in June 1895, and is likely to be a memorable celebration. The matter was the subject of special deliberation at the recent annual meeting of the Irish episcopate in the college. It has been decided that a comprehensive committee shall be formed at once to consider and carry out all the arrangements that may be necessary for securing a worthy commemoration of the auspicious incident. The committee, as at present contemplated, is to consist of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, the members and ex-members of the College staff, and two priests nominated from each diocese of Ireland by its Bishop. Not the least interesting feature of the celebration will be the production of a history of the college from its foundation to the present time. The Coadjutor-Bishop of Clonfert has been invited, and has consented to undertake the work. It could not be in better hands; and its appearance will be awaited with intense interest on both sides of the Atlantic.

Rev. F. S. Henneberry, of St. Pius Church, Chicago, celebrated mass a few weeks ago for the seventh regiment in the open field at Camp Parnell, Eighteenth Street and Western Avenue. The altar was made of railroad ties. At its right was a national flag and on the left was the state flag. A drum was used as a signal for the elevation of the host.—Exchange.

Bishop Doane, in the Churchman, answer's Archbishop Corrigan's argument in favor of the Roman primacy by stating that the quotation from Irenæus supposes a double primacy and therefore is in conflict with the Catholic theory of an undivided monarchy. The Pope is successor of St. Peter and St. Paul; but he derives his primacy from Peter alone. A child is the heir of both his parents; but his name he gets from his father alone.—Western Watchman.

Mission Preached to a Monthly Congregation.

Exciting events have followed so swiftly upon each other's heels within the past few months in the United State, says the Casket, that "Coxey's Army," one of the most curious phases of the industrial depression there, though only two months old, is now almost ancient history. But though momentous movements have supplanted the march of the "Army of the Commonweal" in the public mind just now, the facts relating to that odd enterprise will continue to interest students of sociology for some time to come. When, therefore, we learned from the Catholic World for August that while the "army" was encamped just outside of the city of Washington, a young Catholic priest had given a mission to those of his faith in its ranks, it was with not a little curiosity that we read the account of it. A portrait of the Rev William T Russe, who gave the mission, is one of the numerous illustrations, and the face is as interesting as we should expect of the man who preached to Coxey's army. The mission was a most successful one, the sermons being attended by many others besides the seventy Catholics in the army. All of the latter with the exception of two or three made their peace with God; and some of them, as might be expected in such a gathering, had been many years without attending to their religious duties. All who heard the sermons, which are briefly summarised, must have been the better for the wise and timely admonitions addressed to them. The writer of the article, Rev Joseph V. Tracy, visited the camp and assisted Father Russell in the mission. Seeing that many writers affirmed that the army was made up entirely of tramps, his description of its composition is interesting;

"It may be of interest to know that Brown himself is a Methodist, that Christopher Columbus Jones is a Presbyterian, while Coxey and Oklahoma Tom, as far as could be learned, have no religion. There are High and Low-church Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians; yet no minister entered the camp except from curiosity. As for the occupations of the men, some are iron-moulders, some brass-workers, some railroaders, some miners; there is at least one printer, and a sprinkling of tramps. Sullen, desperate characters are not many. The chief reason why most of the men joined the army was the fact of nine, ten or eleven months of idleness, and the hope of finding something to do. The men took the Good-Roads bill seriously, thought it would easily pass through Congress, and even at this writing they have hopes of its success."

Interesting News from France.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT DISOWNS FREEMASONRY.

[Paris correspondence of Philadelphia Catholic Times, July 20]

M. Casimir-Perier has taken possession of the palace of the Elysee. This week there has been a controversy in the press as to whether the new President of the Republic is a Freemason or not. The arguments pro and con were undoubtedly weighty and to those who wish well to the Chief of the State it was a relief to read what appeared to be an official statement on the matter published by the *Soleil*, a Catholic and royalist organ. Here it is: "Various journals have announced that M. Casimir-Perier is a Freemason. This has been denied by M. Casimir-Perier over and over again. We are also able to add that no member of the civil and military household of the President of the republic belongs to the Freemason sect." This, if really authoritative, is conclusive and, what is better, eminently satisfactory. I may add that M. Casimir-Perier goes to mass every Sunday and holiday with marked regularity.

LAST HONORS TO THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

Two interesting though sad ceremonies took place in Paris yesterday. At the Pantheon the coffin containing the remains of M. Carnot was solemnly interred in the vault specially prepared for it. Madame Carnot, with her three sons Sadi, Francois and Ernest, arrived about 10.30 a. m., and was accompanied to the crypt by General Borious and the other members of the military household of the murdered president. A silent and sympathetic crowd had assembled outside the building. The ceremony was a brief one, the bereaved widow and her children kneeling together in prayer until the tomb, which is close to that of Lazare Carnot, the late President's grandfather, was sealed. A function of a kindred character took place at the same hour at the old church of St. Louis-en-l'Ile, but the accessories of religion rendered the event less sombre and dismal than the cold, formal ceremony at the Pantheon. At the death of Prince Czartoryski some few weeks ago, the remains of the lawful King of Poland were deposited in the vaults of the church, where also the body of his wife, Princess Marghérite, of Orleans, daughter of the Duc de Nemours, found a temporary resting place on her death last year. Yesterday the two coffins were exhumed and transported to the railway depot en route for Seibawa, in Galicia, where the vault of this ancient and illustrious Catholic family is situated. The religious rite was carried out by one of the vicars of the parish, and the Rev. Father Desjardins accompanied the two coffins to their destination, where they will be received at the Galician frontier by Prince Adam and Prince Witold Czartoryski, all the members and allies of the family and their Royal Highnesses the Duc d'Elencon and the Comte d'Eu. The Czartoryski through all their misfortunes have ever been faithful to the Catholic traditions of their race. Not only have they been remarkable for their loyalty to the faith, but many of them have, by the purity, charity and devotion of their lives, been heroic examples of Christian virtue. Both Princess Margherite and her sister-in-law, Princess Elizabeth Czartoryski, who died recently in Cracow, were justly regarded by all as saintly women.

A SCIENTIFIC PRIEST.

The death of the Abbe Fortin, aged 57, at Chalette, where he was pastor, deprives the church of a good and zealous priest and France of one of its best known astronomers. Like the Italian Father Secchi and the English Father Perry, the deceased clergyman was peculiarly gifted for exact meteorological science. His researches proved of real service to agriculture, and the confidence in which he was held was shown by the eagerness with which his almanac was bought up each succeeding year by farmers and viticulturists. Abbe Fortin also edited a bi-weekly scientific journal. Among other results of his observations was his invention of the atmospheric magnetometer or biometer, an instrument of extreme sensitiveness. The deceased priest has left behind him several works on meteorology which are much esteemed in the scientific world.

FRENCH BISHOPS CONSECRATED.

Three of the French bishops recently appointed were consecrated on Sunday last. Mgr. Pelge, the new bishop of Poitiers, as a former vicar general of Paris, naturally selected Notre Dame for his consecration. A strange contrast! On the very spot where rested only two weeks before the coffin of the murdered President of the republic, a draped dais was raised, on which were erected two altars, one for Cardinal Richard, the consecrating prelate, and the other for the new bishop. The function, which was very imposing, was carried out in presence of several prelates, the two canonical chapters of Paris and Poitiers, the Superior-General of St. Sulpice and a distinguished and aristocratic assembly. The consecration of Mgr. Touchet, the new bishop of Orleans, took place at the Cathedral of Besancon, the consecrating prelate being the Bishop of Bayeux, assisted by the Bishops of Monaco and Contances. About two hundred priests were present. The third consecration, which was that of Mgr. Gilbert, Bishop of Mans, took place in Limoges Cathedral, the consecrator being the Bishop of Limoges, assisted by the Bishops of Pamier and Clermont. The abbot of Solesmes also assisted.

His First Sermon.

Ferdinand the Portuguese, afterwards Anthony of Padua, was a pupil of the Canons Regular of St. Augustine, in the close of the twelfth century. He entered their order in the Monastery of the Holy Cross near Coimbra, but having seen the mangled bodies of three Franciscans who had been martyred by the Moors, he joined the Capuchins, in the hope of a like martyrdom in Africa. God had other designs for him however. The African fever forced him to return to Europe.

Whilst leading the hidden life of a novice, working as a scullion in the monastery kitchen, and completely concealing the treasures of learning imparted to him by his Augustinian masters, he was sent with some of his brethren to spend a few days at the Dominican Monastery at Forli. One night after supper, it was suggested that some one of the monks preach to the rest. All declined, declaring themselves unprepared. Last of all, they called on the silent, humble Anthony, who also refused, but to his surprise, his superior gave him a text, and commanded him, under obedience, to rise and preach as best he could. The first few sentences were spoken slowly," says one of his biographers; "spoken as if he were collecting his thoughts, or hesitating to tear off the mask that had hitherto concealed his learning.

Then his voice rose, firm and gracefully modulated, till he seemed no longer the same man. Quotations most happily chosen from all of the scripture and from the Fathers of the Church succeeded like an army in close array, one upon another. His hearers sat surprised, spellbound. They had all heard other orators, but never any to compare with him. They felt his superiority and they were mere disciples listening to the voice of a master."—Our Lady of good Counsel.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Rome and Russia.

POSSIBLE OUTCOME OF M. ISWOLSKY'S APPOINTMENT.

Nothing that has taken place in the diplomatic world during the last dozen years can compare in importance with the announcement that the Tsar has resumed diplomatic relations with the Holy See. The appointment of M. Iswolsky as resident Minister for Russia at the Vatican opens up a long vista of possibilities, possibilities which concern not only the amelioration of the condition of Catholics in Russia and Russian Poland, but also the balance of the armed strength of the world.

The establishment of a direct and open means of communication between Leo XIII. and Alexander III. is calculated to strengthen the influence of the Holy See in Europe, and so to give to the world another guarantee for the preservation of peace. We learn from a well informed quarter that the immediate occasion of this unexpected step on the part of the Tsar was the discovery that the official denials of the recent outrages in Lithuania were absolutely untrue. It will be remembered that these outrages were first reported in The Tablet, and then—in consequence of Russian representations, accepted by the Holy See as satisfactory—spoken of as much exaggerated.

It now appears that the first accounts (see Tablet, January 21) were correct, and the Tsar, in his angry desire to make such misunderstandings more difficult in the future, with characteristic promptitude determined to have his own envoy at the Vatican. The isolation of England in this respect is now complete. Great Britain is the only great power which declines to make commonsense arrangements to have itself represented at the Holy See.—London Tablet.

Cardinal Vaughan is about to begin to build the Cathedral of Westminster. He has entrusted to the Architect Bently, of London, the task of preparing a design. The style is to be not Gothic but Roman.

Rev. John Tierney, D. D., writing from Jerusalem says: "The devotion of the Oriental schismatics to the Mother of God, can nowhere be better observed than in Jerusalem. There are here Russians, Greeks, Armenians, Copts, Abyssinians, Syrians and many others. Most of them are schismatics, and yet in their worship, processions, devotion to the saints, etc., they have retained the practices of the true Church, from which they have been cut off for so many years. Even Mohammedans have a great devotion to the Blessed Virgin, and the Mohammet himself places her among the excellent women whom the faithful must honor."

An agitation is being started by all classes in Paris to urge the return of the Sisters to the hospitals of that city. The hired nurses who have taken their place often neglect their important duties most shamefully; and a short time ago one, through neglect, scalded an insane patient to death while giving him a bath. The patience and charity which are so necessary for those in care of the sick and destitute cannot be expected from nurses who perform their duties with no higher motive than money. The proper performance of such duties requires a spirit of love and self-sacrifice which not the love of money, not even the love of mankind can give, but which must be based on the love of God.

The Anarchist Bill has passed the French Chamber by a vote of 258 to 163, and the Senate gave a much larger majority. The opposition given to it was rather by speeches than ballots, as the Socialists could get few of the members opposed to it. The new law is most thorough in dealing with the anarchists. A private letter, a word of advice urging the destruction of law, life or property is to be stringently punished. Anarchists are to be denied right of trial by jury, and are instead to be brought before the Correctional Tribunal for secret trial. The press is especially gagged. It is forbidden to print anarchist speeches and sayings, and reports of the trial of these men are to be confined to the indictment and sentence. It was found necessary to take these trials from the hands of juries on account of the fear of anarchist outrage which would influence jurymen, as in the trial of Ravachol. As for secrecy of trial, it is said that the defence which Valliant made for his act has done more to propogate anarchy than a hundred speeches could do. Meunier, who was recently sentenced to imprisonment for life for throwing a bomb in the Cafe Very, shouted "Vive l' Anrchie" when sentence was pronounced. The trial of Santo Caserio, the murderer of Carnot, will not be made public. This is a wise provision, though some papers make wild attacks on it as restricting the "liberty of the press."—Catholic Register.

The sword of General Wolfe, says the *True Witness* is soon to become a portion of Canada's historical relics. It is a grand evidence of the powerful cementing of the different elements under our present constitution that we cannot refer to Wolfe without associating with his glory that of Montcalm, nor can we think of Montcalm without uniting to his fame that of his rival Wolfe. Look at that monument that stands in the Governor's garden, Quebec; it is there to commemorate the deeds of both heroes. While one fell in the arms of victory and the other died before he beheld the surrender, still so linked are their names that in presence of the memorial shaft we forget which was the conqueror. Fifteen years ago we penned a few lines on the subject of "The siege of Quebec," and the incident of the sword recalls a couple of stanzas to our mind;

"In lofty pride along the side
Of Stadacona frowning,
Your city grand—our native land—
A monument is crowning!
It tells sublime, thro' waning time,
Of deeds of vanished glory;
How heroes fought, the works they wrought,
With blades in crimson gory?

"Oh, England's fame! Oh glorious name!
And one that France most cherish'd—
On marble bare are written there—
Their names, and how they perish'd!
Its summit high, against the sky,—
Like sentinel defending,—
Points from the sod to where, with God,
Their spirits now are blending!

"Sons of a land so great and grand,
Bethink you of the story
Now shedding bright its living light
On Stadacona hoary!
Think of the day when in the fray
A nation's hope was blighted;
And in the end these peoples blend,
In firmest bonds united!"

The new altar in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Burlington, Vt., to contain the shrine wherein will rest the sacred relic of the chains of St. Peter was consecrated July 24. The services were conducted by coadjutor Bishop Michaud assisted by Father Boyle and the usual number of acoyltes and altar boys. The reliquary is built of clouded Italian marble, carved in beautiful workmanship, and on the face was the carving of the lamb of God. Near the ends are two doric columns of red onyx, which support the top stone of the altar. The stone work is surmounted by the case of the relic. This is made of solid bronze covered with very artistic spraywork in relief. The outside case is composed almost wholly of two large folding doors enclosing a space of about two and one half feet square. The case within is lined with red satin. Within this case the sacred link and facsimile chain will be placed in a repository of heavy plate french glass. The cermonies were preceded by a procession through the streets in which over 2,000 participated. Mass was said by Archbishop M A Corrigan of New York. In the afternoon Rev Father Doherty S J, of Montreal, preached on "Church Unity." Among the prominent ecclesiastical dignitaries present were: Archbishop Corrigan, New York; John J Williams, Boston; Edward Fabre, Montreal; and Thos. Dahamel, Ottawa; Rt. Rev. Denis Bradley, D. D., Manchester, N. H., H Gabriels, D D, Ogdensburg, N Y; C Decelles, St Hyacinthe, P. Q; P Laroque, Sherbrooke, P Q, and John Burke, Albany, N. Y. Scores of clergymen from New England and New York were present.