The Charlottetown Herald.

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

JAMES McISAAC,
Editor and Manager

Calendar for November, 1890.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Qtr., 4th day, 6h., 0m, noon, W.
New Moon, 12th day, 9h, 25.1m, a.m, S. E.
First Qtr., 19th day, 8h., 32.1 a.m., N. E.
Full Moon, 26th day, 9h., 10.3m., a.m., N. W

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

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

Liebig Company's

EXTRACT OF BEEF,

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 guaranteed genuine by Justus von Liebig, and bearing his signature in blue ink across the label thus: J. v. Liebig

THE LADIES!

A Rare and Blessed Purge of Disease which is exhausting Canadian Women.

How some of Them Regained Fresh Complexion, Perfect Health and Superb Physical Beauty.

A great London Physician says that he notes a new and distinct form of nervous disease produced in Canadian women by worry about servants and overwork in caring for the house. This is only too true. It is why we see so many ladies pale, weak, languid, and suffering from headaches and innumerable weaknesses. They cannot stand the strain upon their nervous system. Many of them have found the means to sustain their failing strength, to give color to the cheeks, and new life and vigor to the body, in Paine's Celery Compound. This pure and scientific remedy is especially adapted to the needs of women, and is daily making the most remarkable cures. Mrs. W. E. Cooper, 50 St. Hypolite St., Montreal, was for a long time troubled with nervous headaches, loss of appetite, low spirits, etc. After using the Compound, her headaches disappeared, appetite was good, and her spirits restored.

Agnes Gourley, of River Beaudette, P.Q., found the Compound a certain cure for weakness, and now feels as well as she ever did.

Many a Canadian lady has the same reason to be grateful.

Paine's Celery Compound can be purchased at any druggist's for one dollar a bottle. If he should not have it on hand, order direct from WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., MONTREAL.

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 timekeepers.

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.

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

Must be Closed out Quick

James Paton & Co's

Stock of Readymade Clothing.

WINTER CLOTHING. WINTER CLOTHING.

We are selling cheap and the public are taking advantage of it. Call early and get a bargain.

Men's Reefers, Youth's Reefers, Boys' Reefers.
Men's Overcoats, Youth's Overcoats, Boys' Overcoats

FUR CAPS THE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

Don't forget the place.

JAMES PATON & CO.,
Popular Store, Market Square

BOSTON STEAMERS!

JULY 2.

From this date the Steamers Carroll and Worcester will run regularly for remainder of season, leaving Charlottetown for Boston every Thursday, at 4 o'clock, p.m., and leaving Boston every Wednesday at noon.

CARVELL BROS.

July 9, 1890.—tf

CHILDREN

Are always liable to sudden and severe colds, croup, sore throat, lung fever, etc. Remedies, to be effective, must be administered without delay. Nothing is better adapted for such emergencies as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It soothes the inflamed membrane, promotes expectoration, relieves coughing, and induces sleep. The prompt use of this medicine has saved innumerable lives, both of young and old.

"One of my children had croup. The case was attended by our physician, and was supposed to be well under control. One night I was startled by the child's hard breathing, and on going to it found it

Strangling.

It had nearly ceased to breathe. Realizing that the child's alarming condition had become possible in spite of the medicine it had taken, I reasoned that such remedies would be of no avail. Having a part of a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, I gave the child three doses, at short intervals, and seasonably wrought results. Previ[illegible] to the Pectoral was given, the child's breathing grew easier, and in a short time it was sleeping quietly and breathing naturally. The child is alive and well to-day, and I do not hesitate to say that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved its life."—C. J. Wooldridge, Wortham, Texas.

☞ For colds, coughs, bronchitis, asthma, and the early stages of consumption, take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

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

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

BURDOCK PILLS

SUGAR COATED.

A SURE CURE

FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP

DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS. SWEET AS SYRUP AND CANNOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE CHILD.

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

GENUINE—UNSWEETENED.

EPP'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets, by Grocers' labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

Sept. 10, 1890.—9m

CAPT. JOHN HUGHES,

—DEALER IN—

Anthracite and all kinds of Coal

THE BEST QUALITY.

ORDERS left at OFFICE will be promptly attended to.

WATER STREET.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E ISLAND.

Aug. 13, 1890.—3m

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER

TRADE MARK

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST,
CONTAINS NO
ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES,
or any injurious materials.

E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT. CHICAGO, ILL.
Manf'r of the CELEBRATED DETAIL TRADE CAKES.

Encyclical Letter of Our Holy Father. By Divine Providence, Pope Leo XIII.

TO THE BISHOPS, THE CLERGY, AND THE PEOPLE OF ITALY, POPE LEO XIII.

VENERABLE BRETHREN AND BELOVED CHILDREN, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION.

(Continued from last week.)

It is religion which produces concord and affection between husband and wife, love and reverence between parents and their children; which makes the poor respect the property of others, and causes the rich to make a right use of their wealth. From this fidelity to duty, and this respect for the rights of others come the order, the tranquillity and the peace, which form so large a part of the prosperity of a people and of a state. Take away religion, and with it all these immensely precious benefits would disappear from society.

For Italy, moreover, the loss would be more sensible. All its glories and greatness, which for a long time gave to it the first place among the most cultured nations, are inseparably from religion, which has either produced or inspired them, or certainly has given to them favor, help and increase. Its communes roll up of its public liberties; of its military glories we read in its many memorable enterprises against the enemies of the christian name. Its churches are seen in its universities which, founded, fostered and privileged by the church, have been their home and theatre. Its arts are shown in the numberless monuments of every kind with which Italy is profusely covered. Of its institutions for the relief of suffering, for the destitute, and the working classes, we have evidence in its many foundations of christian charity, in the many asylums established for every kind of need and misfortune, and in the associations and corporations which have grown up under the protection of religion. The virtue and the strength of religion are immortal, because religion is from God. It has treasures of help and most efficacious remedies, which can be wonderfully adapted to the needs of every time and epoch. What religion has known how to do and has done in former times, it can do also now with a virtue ever fresh and vigorous. To take away religion from Italy, is to dry up at once the most abundant source of institutional help and benefits.

Moreover, one of the greatest and most formidable dangers of society at the present day, is the agitation of the

SOCIALISTS,

who threaten to uplift it from its foundations. From this great danger Italy is not free; and although other nations may be more infested than Italy, by this spirit of subversion and disorder, it is not therefore less true that even here this spirit is widely spreading and increasing every day in strength. So criminal is its nature, so great the power of its organization and the audacity of its designs, that there is need of uniting all conservative forces, if we are to arrest its progress and successfully to prevent its triumph. Of these forces the first, and above all the chief one, is that which can be supplied by religion and the church. Without this the strictest law, the severest tribunals, and even the force of arms, will prove useless or insufficient. As in old times, material force was of no avail against the hordes of barbarians, but only the power of the christian religion, which entering into their souls quenched their ferocity, civilized their manners, and made them docile to the voice of truth and to the law of the gospel; so against the fury of lawless multitudes there will be no effectual defence without the salutary power of religion. It is only this power which, casting into their minds the light of truth, and instilling into their hearts the holy moral precepts of Jesus Christ, can make them listen to the voice of conscience and of duty, and, before restraining their hand restrain their minds and allay the violence of passion. To assail religion is, therefore, to deprive Italy of its most powerful ally against an enemy that becomes every day more formidable.

But this is not all. As in the social order the war against religion is becoming more disastrous and destructive to Italy, so in the political order the animosity against the Holy See and the Roman pontiff is for Italy a source of the greatest evils. Even as to this, demonstration is not needed; it is enough, for the full expression of our thought, to state in few words its conclusions. The war against the pope is for Italy, internally, a cause of profound division between official Italy and the great part of Italians who are truly Catholic; and every division is a weakness. This war deprives our country of the support and co-operation of the party which is the most frankly conservative; it keeps up in the bosom of the nation a religious conflict which has never yet brought any public good, but ever bears within itself

THE FATAL GERMS

of evil and of most heavy chastisement. Externally, the conflict with the Holy See, besides depriving Italy of the prestige and splendor which it would most certainly have by living in peace with the pontificate, draws upon it the hostility of the Catholics of the whole world, is a cause of immense sacrifices, and may on any occasion furnish its enemies with a weapon to be used against it.

Such is the so-called welfare and greatness prepared for Italy by those who, having its destinies in their hands, do all they can, in accordance with the impious aspiration of the sects, to overthrow the Catholic religion and the papacy.

Suppose, instead of this, that all connection and connivance with the sects were given up; that religion and the church, as the greatest social power, were allowed real liberty and full exercise of their rights—what a happy change would come over the destinies of Italy! The evils and the dangers which we have lamented, as the result of the war against religion and the church, would cease with the termination of the conflict; and further, we should see once more flourish on the chosen soil of Catholic Italy the greatness and glory which religion and the church have ever abundantly produced. From their divine power would spring up spontaneously a reformation of public and private morality; family ties would be strengthened; and, under religious influences the feeling of duty and of fidelity in its fulfilment would be awakened in all ranks of the people to a new life. The social questions which now so greatly occupy men's minds would find their way to the best and most complete solution, by the practical application of the gospel precepts of charity and justice. Popular liberty, not allowed to degenerate into license, would be directed only to good ends, and become truly worthy of man. The sciences, through that truth of which the church is mistress, would rise speedily to a higher excellence; and so also would the arts, through the powerful inspiration which religion derives from above, and which it knows how to transfuse into the minds of men. Peace being made with the church, religious unity and civil concord would be greatly strengthened; the reparation between Italy and Catholics faithful to the church would cease, and Italy would thus acquire a powerful element of order and stability. The just demand of the Roman pontiff being satisfied, and his sovereign rights acknowledged, he would be restored to a condition of true and effective independence; and Catholics of other parts of the world who, not through external influence or ignorance of what they want, but through a feeling of faith and sense of duty, all raise their voice in defence of the dignity and liberty of the supreme pastor of their souls, would no longer have reason to regard Italy as the enemy of the pontiff. On the contrary, Italy would gain greater respect and esteem from other nations by living in harmony with the Apostolic See; for not only has this see conferred special benefits on Italians by its presence in the midst of them, but also by the constant diffusion of the treasures of faith from this centre of benediction and salvation, it has made the Italian name great and respected among all nations. Italy reconciled with the pontiff, and faithful to its religion, would be able worthily to emulate the

GLORY

of its early times; and from whatever real progress there is in the present age, it would receive a new impulse to advance in its glorious path. Rome, preeminently the Catholic city, destined by God to be the center of the religion of Christ and the See of his vicar, has had in this the cause of its stability and greatness throughout the eventful changes of the many ages that are past. Placed again under the peaceful and paternal sceptre of the Roman pontiff, it would again become what Providence and the course of ages made it—not dwarfed to the condition of a capital of one kingdom, nor divided between two different and sovereign powers in a dualism contrary to its whole history; but the worthy capital of the Catholic world, great with all the majesty of religion and of the supreme priesthood, a teacher and an example to the nations of morality and of civilization.

These are not vain allusions, venerable brethren, but hopes resting upon the most solid and true foundation. The assertion which for some time has been commonly repeated, that Catholics and the pontiff are the enemies of Italy, and in alliance so to speak with those who would overturn everything, is a gratuitous insult and a shameless calumny, artfully spread abroad by the sects to disguise their wicked designs, and to enable them to continue without obstacle their hateful work of stripping Italy of its Catholic character. The truth which is soon, most clearly from what we have thus far said, is that Catholics are Italy's best friends. By keeping altogether aloof from the sects, by renouncing their spirit and their works, by [illegible] in every way that Italy may not lose the faith, but preserve it in all its vigor—may not fight against the church, but be its faithful daughter—nay not

ASSAIL THE PONTIFICATE,

but be reconciled to it—Catholics give proof by all this of their strong and real love for the religion of their ancestors and for their country. Do all that you can, venerable brethren, to spread the light of truth among the people, so that they may come at last to understand where their welfare and their true interest are to be found; and may be convinced that only from fidelity to religion and from peace with the church and with the Roman pontiff, can they hope to obtain for Italy a future worthy of its glorious past. To this We would call the attention not of those affiliated to the sects, whose deliberate purpose it is to establish the new settlement of the Italian peninsula upon the ruins of the Catholic religion; but of others who, without welcoming such malevolent designs, help these men in their work by supporting their policy; and especially of young men, who are so liable to go astray through inexperience and the predominance of mere sentiment. We would that every one should become convinced that the course which is now followed cannot be otherwise than fatal to Italy; and, in once more making known this danger, We are moved only by a consciousness of duty and by love of our country.

But, for the enlightenment of men's minds, we must above all ask for special help from heaven. Therefore, to our united action, venerable brethren, we must join prayer; and let it be a prayer that is general, constant and fervent—a prayer that will offer gentle

VIOLENCE TO THE HEART OF GOD,

and render him merciful to Italy, our country, so that he may avert from it every calamity, especially that which would be the most terrible—the loss of faith. Let us take as our mediatrix with God the most glorious virgin Mary, the invincible queen of the rosary, who has such great power over the forces of hell, and has so many times made Italy feel the effects of her maternal love. Let us also with confidence have recourse to the holy apostles, Peter and Paul, who subjected this blessed land to the faith, sanctified it by their labors, and bathed it in their blood.

As a pledge meanwhile of the help which we ask, and in token of our most special affection, received the apostolic benediction, which from the depth of our heart we grant to you, venerable brethren, to your clergy, and to the Italian people.

Given in Rome, at St. Peter's, on the 15th of October, 1890, the thirteenth year of our pontificate.

POPE LEO XIII.

Our Roman Letter.

ROME, Oct. 17, 1890.

We are to be pitied. As Henry Plantagenet said: "Can I not have peace with one priest: must one priest keep me ever in turmoil." It is becoming as plain as day that the pope is the one cause of all our woes. Without him, or with him, anywhere but in Italy, we could have peace with all the world. But we have him, and have him in Rome. One of the most influential, liberal magazines published in this country is the "Nuova Antologia." In a recent article it discusses the triple alliance and its advantages to Italy. It asks what were the incentives that moved Italy to enter the alliance, and answers: "The first and chief motive of this country was the Roman question." The politics of this country for an indefinite period must keep its eyes fixed on the Vatican and on the powers that for some reason or other, favor its temporal ambitions. Our enemies tell us that in overthrowing the papacy and in installing ourselves here, we have had to subordinate all our politics to the conservation of Rome, have created for ourselves irreconcilable enemies throughout the whole world and have furnished them with weapons to be used against us; and there is some truth in what they say." This was illustrated right here the other day when the Anglo-Italian conferences, of which I wrote to you already, were abruptly dissolved.

THE HAND OF FRANCE.

Our radical papers here place all the blame of the rupture on France. They say that Waddington, ambassador of France in London, declared that in no court would France consent to the cession of Kassala to Italy. This is too bad; and that too after all the sweet things Crispi said to Jacques—Saint Cere. Germany and Austria might help us out of the dilemma, but they care nothing for us. England and France are first-class powers, and no mistake. In Africa. We must be content with what France will allow others to give us. We are good hands at stealing. Would that the pope owned Kassala. I cannot dismiss the subject, because we all feel too gloomy over it. Is Italy a step child among the nations? Do we with our army and navy count for nothing after all? And those Englishmen were treated like heavenly beings while here. And we have crawled on our bellies to France. And after all to be treated this way.

AN UNFEELING CRITIC.

And right in the midst of our brief comes that old crone, Geffeken, and tells us that we are making fools of ourselves, spending millions on an army that will never be called into the field, and a navy that will never fire a shot across an enemy's bow. He says that the Roman question will be settled without recourse to arms. He tells us our African policy is a humbug; yes, a humbug he calls it, my dear Editor; that we have planted [illegible] of Italy to colonize and emigration is opening up more vacant lands every day.

A RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

The present emperor dreams of a close and more perfect union among orthodox churches, in fact he aims at something little short of unity. He wants a general council of all Greek churches in Constantinople; and desires the different schisms healed. The Bulgarians are now schismatics in Greece and in Turkey; but the Russian Synod still recognizes the new bishops as in full communion. Alexander wants to become pope of the orthodox church. We wish him well. A more turbulent set than the schismatics of the East it would be difficult to find anywhere.

A BUST OF HUMBERTO.

Our king has sent a bust of himself to the emperor William, and his majesty of Germany has sent ten lines of thanks for the favor. The marble was worth something more than that. But we are getting used to these cuffs and they don't effect us. The king is not making speeches; he does not know how. But he is on exhibition throughout the peninsula and his presence is relied on to electrify all patriots. I can safely say that the coming elections for parliament will not be deferred beyond the 15th of next month. If an emergency should arise in the meantime, the old parliament could be galvanized into activity. Before then you may expect continuance of dull and uninteresting letters.—*Western Watchman.*

Cardinal Manning's young priesthood.

A literary man once told me that he was lying sick in a very humble room some thirty or forty years ago in the east end of London. The people of the house were Irish and Catholic, and the poor scribbler was dying from want and broken-heartedness rather than from any of the individual diseases known to the faculty. A young priest was on his daily rounds, visiting the houses of the parish, looking after the children, after the sick, after the grown-up, after the negligent, after the erring. The good woman of the house told the priest of the poor young man that was sick in bed. The priest went to see him. He found one who from a life of carelessness and some error had become hardened, and from his poverty and neglect had become callous even against the dispensations of an overruling Providence. The priest spoke kindly and cordially, and sympathetically; but, while his words touched, they did not convert the sick man. At parting, the priest left a crown-piece on the pillow, promising to call again. In a few days he returned; the young man had got strong, and in some way mysteriously work had come to his door. The young man held steadily on, became a practical Catholic, after a time attained a competency, and gained no little share of literary fame. The young priest went on his humble, unworldly way among lanes and tenements and garrets; but his humility could not hide his worth, and to-day more than one hemisphere knows that young priest—he is now Cardinal Manning

A case in point is furnished by Mr. R H. Hutton's Life of Cardinal Newman, which has recently been published. Mr. Hutton is an Englishman, a candid Protestant, and he acknowledges that "one who started as Newman did, with a strong conception of church authority as a necessary element in our Lord's scheme, could not, if thoroughly sincere, earnest and clear-sighted, find ultimate rest short of communion with Rome." Now, if the argument is conclusive, if logical consistency required Newman to abandon the Establishment and join the Catholic church, then all who possess themselves with the argument, having a sincere desire to know the truth, must necessarily follow his example. A legitimate corollary is that those who have followed the argument of Newman without being convinced were either lacking in the logical sense, or else were so under the influence of the prejudices of education, or of some natural moral obliquity that they could not look at the argument with candor and a simple, sincere desire to know the truth. We do not admit that the Cardinal's brother, Francis, was led in the opposite direction by a careful and candid study of his brother's argument. The fact is, he was a natural skeptic Like Renan, his skepticism was a matter of preference and deliberate choice. He had a natural antipathy to the doctrines of the Cross. He did not and would not believe in the supernatural character of Christianity. He deliberately chose the role of a speculative philosopher—what our contemporary and those who adopt its views are pleased to term the "theistic position"—that is, a vague general belief of a supreme being of some kind with perfect liberty to believe anything else you please; or, if it comes to that, to doubt even of the existence of God,

It is not a mere question of "views," of isolated texts—it is the great fundamental question of the supernatural system of Christianity or mere natural religion with the wide latitude of speculative belief above indicated. The moment you admit that God has given us a revelation of divine truth and made its acceptance a condition of salvation that moment you admit as a necessary corollary the necessity of a tribune of interpretation to show us without doubt what that truth is. That, as we have before said, necessarily and logically implies the Catholic church.—*Catholic Review.*

The "Ave Maria" says: "The celebration of the centenary of Father Mathew has not only revived the memory of the great apostle of Temperance, but inspired the successors to continue his warfare with renewed energy. The zeal of Father Mathew is especially reflected in Cardinal Manning, Archbishop Ireland in our own country, and in the venerable Father Nugent, who, on the occasion of the celebration in Dublin, administered the pledge to ten thousand persons. Truly, 'the good that men do lives after them.'"

Six suicides per day occur in Paris, France. One day there was 18 victims.

Latest advices from Spain state that smallpox is raging in that country.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE