The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY. DECEMBER 21, 1887 VOL. XVII. NO. 8

The Charlottetown Herald

—IS ISSUED—

EVERY WEDNESDAY

—BY—

The Herald Printing Company,

FROM THEIR OFFICE:

CORNER OF QUEEN & RICHMOND STREETS,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

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, Charlottetown.

Calendar for December, 1887

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 7th day, 10h., 58.3m., p.m., N.W
New Moon 14th day, 3h., 9.0m., p. m., W.
First Quarter 22nd day, 2h., 48.7m., a. m., N.W
Full Moon 30th day, 4h., 1.8m., a. 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.	aft'rn	m'rn	morn
1	Thur	7 26	4 9	5 22	7 54	10 50
2	Fri	30	9	6 13	8 53	11 26
3	Sat	31	9	7 9	9 48	aft 13
4	Sun	32	9	8 11	10 38	0 52
5	Mon	33	9	9 18	11 22	1 36
6	Tues	34	8	10 25	12 0	2 24
7	Wed	35	8	11 38	aft 36	3 18
8	Thur	36	8	morn	1 5	4 20
9	Fri	37	8	0 51	1 34	5 49
10	Sat	38	8	2 6	2 2	7 5
11	Sun	39	8	3 20	2 35	8 11
12	Mon	40	8	4 36	3 10	9 3
13	Tues	41	8	5 51	3 49	9 55
14	Wed	42	8	7 2	4 50	10 34
15	Thur	43	9	8 7	5 27	11 10
16	Fri	44	9	9 6	6 24	morn
17	Sat	44	9	9 53	7 28	0 2
18	Sun	45	10	10 33	8 31	0 43
19	Mon	46	10	11 7	9 34	1 24
20	Tues	46	10	11 36	10 37	2 7
21	Wed	47	11	aft. 1	11 38	3 51
22	Thur	47	12	0 26	m'rn	3 44
23	Fri	48	13	0 49	0 38	4 44
24	Sat	48	13	1 13	1 36	5 50
25	Sun	48	14	1 32	2 30	6 54
26	Mon	49	15	2 7	3 35	7 50
27	Tues	49	15	2 43	4 41	8 38
28	Wed	49	16	3 19	5 43	9 20
29	Thur	49	16	4 6	6 44	10 1
30	Fri	49	17	5 0	7 42	10 40
31	Sat	7 49	17	6 1	8 33	11 20

We Want Potatoes.

WE handled 80,000 bushels Potatoes this season and made money for our shippers; having decided to sell in small lots from store, to get outside prices, we want a few more good shippers. Write us and ship to

HATHEWAY & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION DEALERS,

22 Central Wharf, Boston.

Members Chamber of Commerce. Established 1872.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the HERALD Printing Company are hereby required to pay the amounts so due by them forthwith, otherwise legal proceedings will be immediately instituted to recover the same.

January 19, 1887.

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.

Circulars giving detailed information can be obtained on application at the offices of Messrs. Sullivan & McNeill, Solicitors Charlottetown,

W. W. SULLIVAN,
Agent for the Company.

Jan 2 1885

A Grand Chance

FOR Children and Ladies to have perfect-fitting Clothes. Send Twenty-five Cents and the age of any boy under fifteen years, and I will send, by return mail, the pattern of a suit and directions how to make it, so that any woman can make it just as nobly as a tailor. Ladies who desire a nice-fitting Ulster, Redingote, Sacque, Dolman, or Basque pattern, send for circular with direction for measure. The measures are so simple that any young lady can take her own measure, so that I can send a pattern that will please everyone. I will also teach the most improved system of Ladies' Garment Cutting ever invented by the skill of man. I got it from the inventor, and will give it as I was taught. For particulars, etc., apply to

P. J. FORAN,

Oct. 19, 1887—tf Box 128, Charlottetown.

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.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

Prince Edward Island Railway.

1887-8. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1887-8.

On and after Thursday, December 1st, 1887, Trains will run as follows:—

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.
	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown.....dp.	7 15	1 50
Royalty Junction.....	7 34	2 12
North Wiltshire.....	8 17	3 05
Hunter River.....	8 30	3 20
Bradalbane.....	9 00	3 57
Emerald Junction.....	9 09	4 07
Freetown.....	9 23	4 22
Kensington.....	9 40	4 45
ar.	10 10	5 20
Summerside..... dp.	P. M. 12 40	
Miscouche.....	1 00	
Wellington.....	1 27	
Port Hill.....	2 08	
O'Leary.....	3 23	
Bloomfield.....	3 45	
Alberton.....	4 20	
Tignish.....ar.	5 15	

STATIONS.	No. 9.
	P. M.
Emerald Junction....dp.	4 10
Cape Traverse.....ar.	5 00

TRAINS FROM THE WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 4.
	A. M.	
Tignish.....dp.	6 00	
Alberton.....	6 55	
Bloomfield.....	7 30	
O'Leary.....	7 54	
Port Hill.....	9 07	
Wellington.....	9 49	
Miscouche.....	10 15	
ar.	10 35	
Summerside..... dp.	11 35	A. M. 6 30
	P. M.	7 05
Kensington.....	12 05	7 28
Freetown.....	12 23	7 43
Emerald Junction.....	12 36	7 55
Bradalbane.....	12 45	8 30
Hunter River.....	1 15	8 45
North Wiltshire.....	1 29	9 37
Royalty Junction.....	2 12	10 00
Charlottetown.....ar.	2 30	

STATIONS.	No. 10.
	A. M.
Cape Traverse.....dp.	6 45
Emerald Junction....ar.	7 35

TRAINS FOR THE EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 5.	No. 7.
	P. M.	
Charlottetown.....dp	2 20	
Royalty Junct'n.....	2 50	
Bedford.....	3 28	
Mt. Stewart Junc. ar	3 55	
Mt. Stewart Junc. dp	4 10	
Cardigan.....	5 22	
Georgetown.....ar	5 45	
		P. M.
Mt. Stewart Junc.....dp		4 05
Morell.....		4 48
St. Peter's.....		5 13
Bear River.....		5 57
Souris.....ar		6 40

TRAINS FROM THE EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 6.	No. 8.
	A. M.	
Georgetown.....dp	7 15	
Cardigan.....	7 38	
Mount Stewart Jun ar	8 50	
Mount Stewart Jun dp	9 00	
Bedford.....	9 32	
Royalty Junct'n.....	10 05	
Charlottetown.....ar	10 25	
		A. M.
Souris.....dp		6 20
Bear River.....		7 05
St. Peter's.....		7 49
Morell.....		8 17
Mount Stewart Junc..ar		8 55

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

JAMES COLEMAN,
Superintendent.

Railway Office, Charlottetown, Nov. 29, 1887—tf

Mark Wright & Co

New Factory, New Labor-Saving Machines,

New Designs,

New Methods,

New Prices.

While our prices are less, we claim that our goods for

DESIGN, MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP,

ARE SECOND TO NONE.

We do not make a practice of running down or trying to depreciate other people's goods—OURS SELL ON THEIR MERITS.

Charlottetown, Sept. 21, 1887.

1887. FALL. 1887.

CONNOLLY BROS.

TAKE this opportunity of thanking their numerous customers, and the public in general, for their liberal patronage during the past year, and also beg leave to inform them that their fall stock of Groceries is now complete, which they are prepared to sell as cheap as any firm in the trade, being bought in the best English, American and Canadian markets at the lowest cash price.

TEAS—A large and varied stock of Teas, in chests and half-chests; also in caddies of 5 and 10 lbs., all warranted. Our 24 cent Tea excells any in the city at the price. Very choice Teas at 28, 32 and 36 cents per lb.

FLOUR—A large stock of Flour kept constantly on hand, in Kent, New City, and other choice brands.

Also a full line of Groceries, Sundries, Molasses, Kerosene Oil (in 5 gallon tins), Brushes, Brooms, Soaps, Raisins, Currants, Dates, Figs, and a full line of Christie Brown's celebrated Biscuits. Also a full line of Confectionery, in English and Canadian Goods.

P. S.—All orders sent by mail will receive our prompt attention. Goods despatched free of charge to any part of the city.

CONNOLLY BROS.,

Charlottetown, Nov. 9, 1887—3m Cor. Dorchester and Queen Sts.

REDDIN'S DRUG STORE.

OPP. POST OFFICE — CAMERON BLOCK

Always to the Front

With the Freshest and Most Reliable Stock of Goods

IN THE MARKET.

FRESH DYES, PATENT MEDICINES, CONDITION POWDERS | FELLOWS' SYRUP, BURDOCK BITTERS, MILK FOODS.

Prescriptions Carefully Dispensed.

HAVANA CIGARS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

D. O'M. REDDIN, Jr.

Charlottetown, Oct. 19, 1887.

The Charlottetown

BOOT & SHOE FACTORY.

Wholesale and Retail Departments have been Removed to Two Doors Below Beer & Goff's,

Almost Opposite the Market.

GOFF BROS.

Charlottetown, Sept. 14, 1887.

18 FALL OPENING. 87.

Reuben Tuplin & Co., Kensington,

ARE OFFERING THE

Largest & Best Selected Stock of General Merchandize

EVER SHOWN BY US, IN

Ladies Dress Goods, all new and fashionable; Mantle Cloths, Sacques, Shawls, Scarfs, &c.; Tweeds, Worsteds, Overcoatings, Trimmings; Underwear, heavy, all wool, at very low prices; Top Shirts, Blankets, Quilts, Ticking; Millinery and Trimmings, latest styles, very cheap, satisfaction guaranteed.

Our Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Kerosene Oil, and General Groceries, are the Best.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Hardware, all kinds; Horse Rugs, R. Wraps; Crockery and Glassware, beautiful stock, and low in price; Lamps, &c.; the Best Stock of Boots and Shoes to be found anywhere.

All our Goods are marked as low as the lowest, and this with their good quality commends them to all careful buyers.

☞ Oats, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Hides, Pelts, Wool, &c, bought at highest market prices.

REUBEN TUPLIN & CO.

Kensington, Sept. 21, 1887.

JOHN NEWSON.

Furniture.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

—IN—

Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, &c.,

and in all kinds of Household Furniture, such as Parlor, Dining-room and Bed-room. All kinds of Bedsteads, Beds, Mattrasses, Pillows. All kinds of Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, Sideboards, Cheffoniers, Book-cases, Tables, Washstands, Sinks, Cradles, Cots, Cribs, &c., &c.

Picture Frames and Picture Frame Moulding,

LATEST STYLES AND FINEST QUALITY—CHEAP.

Looking Glasses and Mirrors very low. All kinds of Window Furniture, such as Chinas Gum Blinds and Shades, Cornices, Poles, Rings, Holders, Bands, Chains, Hooks, Blind Rollers, &c. Also—The Grand-daddy Chairs, Wire Mattrasses, Children's Sleighs, Carts and Wagons—cheap, cheap, at

JOHN NEWSON'S,

QUEEN SQUARE, OPPOSITE NEW POST OFFICE.

Charlottetown, Sept. 14, 1887. ☞ Mention this paper.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

Polish Catholics.

The Polish Alliance recently held a Convention in St. Paul, Minnesota, at which the following historical address was delivered by Bishop Ireland; and as the Poles are a Catholic people who have suffered for the Faith, their history should be familiar to every Catholic—hence the importance of the sketch. Bishop Ireland, after a few introductory remarks, said:

"It is a great pleasure for me to have this opportunity to meet the delegates of the Polish Catholic societies of America, and as Bishop of St. Paul to welcome you to our city. I wish to say that your meeting here affords me much, and I am sure it is a great pleasure to our citizens generally. I cannot but feel the deepest sympathy for the children of Poland. Poland undoubtedly has a grand, a magnificent history, and alas! for human gratitude that the nations of Europe should seem to forget this history. Time was when Poland was looked upon as the greatest of the nations of Eastern Europe; time was when the Turks would have spread their blighting influence throughout the nations of Europe had it not been for the Poles; and history records no blacker crime than when those nations sat down to divide the noble kingdom of Poland. Poland has always been faithful to God's holy church, and at no time has she shown disloyalty to it; and the Catholic Church, for this reason, must always rest its eyes with special love on Poland, for, though deprived of her civil liberty, they could not deprive her of her well-earned fame, nor tear from her heart the intense and deep-rooted love for the faith. So that to-day we find many martyrs to the faith in Poland. Hence, my friends, my delight in meeting you, children of Poland, and feeling the deepest interest in your deliberations. And from the bottom of my heart I join my prayers with yours—may Poland once again be a nation. Poland is not lost, and even in these days of her slavery, her spirit still lives. This power of resistance which she has so heroically evinced against the basest of persecution only goes to show how endearing is her national life. Even to-day she is persecuted. Russia is threatening her faith and Prussia says her children must leave their homes homeless. These threats will only tend to show the strength of endurance of the children of Poland. I am glad to see that Poland is sending large contingents of her people to America, and knowing them as well as I do, I can say that the Poles are worthy in every respect the welcome America will show them. I am pleased also that you have formed this Alliance, so that you may keep your people intact and preserve yourselves against the dangers which isolation might create. Your object, of course, is not to separate yourselves from other citizens of America, as evil-minded persons may say. You are Americans, who love the land of your adoption, but at the same time your Polish friends arriving here need special encouragement. Therefore it is good that you are allied together. Advise the weak; protect them against all dangers, and when the Poles become accustomed to their new surroundings I have no doubt but that they will make model citizens. Evidently you teach your children the English language in your schools. This is necessary, so that they may enter intelligently into the business life of the country. Teach them that here they have every opportunity to make themselves independent and happy men. You are Americans, and not afraid of Muscovite despotism or religious threats. Under the banner of the United States you have full liberty, and you should especially appreciate this fact, who were deprived of liberty at home. Love America and be loyal to her. Show your obedience to law and order, and when some mischievious persons go round preaching Socialism and Nihilism, put them aside. Law is the basis of liberty, and since here the law is made for the people it should be held sacred. Another thing I wish to warn you against, and that is the danger of indulgence in intoxicating drink. I look upon intemperance as the great foe of our people, of the workingman, of liberty. I would encourage your people to be industrious and to practice economy, so that you may be able to be possessed of your own houses, lots and farms. Intemperate people never have such possessions. They purchase with their hard-earned dimes and dollars poverty and misery instead. Whenever there is a rebellion against law and order you will always find that the saloons are in the fight; and it is in the saloons, over their vile potions, that their schemes are concocted. Keep away from intoxicating drinks and it will be but a few years when you will be respected and wealthy citizens. The idea of colonization which you have adopted is meritorious. The Poles make excellent citizens. They are good in cities, but better in the country places, because they are removed from all danger and more independent. In our cities the poor working man must obey the boss, and when he becomes old he is thrust aside. Therefore do I advise the country as the place of settlement for your people. It is impossible in Europe for the laboring class to advance themselves, owing to the condition of society there, but it is the glory of America that any man who has intelligence may, before long, rise to the summit. Therefore you do well to encourage colonization. It is difficult at first, of course, for the colonists; but after a while, with the necessary thrift and push, they are sure to succeed. I wish we could have a 100,000 Polish people with their good principles scattered over our broad prairies. I am not afraid but that the Poles will prove themselves admirable citizens. Here and there in America we have heard of little quarrels among the Poles, but I have always found on investigation that these troubles were the result, in every case, of misunderstandings. I have heard of no trouble of this kind, however, in Minnesota. The Polish people, when truly informed, will do what is right. I beg you to remember, above all things, your holy faith, which gives you consolation in this world and leads to crowns of happiness in the next. It were vain, indeed, for us to build up homes and labor to attain fame had we not the friendship of God. This is your greatest glory. Your ancestors were always good Catholics, and I know of no other nation that has suffered so much and still remained loyal to its faith. Read to your people the history of your country, so charmingly interesting, and which to my mind, is a perfect poem of patriotism. Ponder over the brave deeds of Sobieski, St. Stanislaus, and all the grand names found therein, and teach them to be proud of such a history. You suffered for your church at home; glority it here. Be assured you have always the blessing of your Bishop and of the hierarchy. Let me entreat you to have full confidence in those who rule over you. I met the great Polish Cardinal, Ledochowski, while at Rome, and he enquired as to the condition of his people in America, and when I told him that the Poles were some of our best and most respected citizens and were laboring hard for the old land, the tears ran down his cheeks, and he bade me convey to his people in the United States his deep sympathy for them. He told me of the new miseries that were being inflicted on suffering Poland, but he thought that the storm would soon pass over. Let me say, in conclusion, I have always had, from my very boyhood, the greatest love for Poland, and my heart goes out to you to-day in the fullness of its love."

At the conclusion of his address the Bishop was enthusiastically applauded.—*Western Watchman.*

The First Sign

Of failing health, whether in the form of Night Sweats and Nervousness, or in a sense of General Weariness and Loss of Appetite, should suggest the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is most effective for giving tone and strength to the enfeebled system, promoting the digestion and assimilation of food, restoring the nervous forces to their normal condition, and for purifying, enriching, and vitalizing the blood.

Failing Health.

Ten years ago my health began to fail. I was troubled with a distressing Cough, Night Sweats, Weakness, and Nervousness. I tried various remedies prescribed by different physicians, but became so weak that I could not go up stairs without stopping to rest. My friends recommended me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and I am now as healthy and strong as ever.—Mrs. E. L. Williams, Alexandria, Minn.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, that it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease. I have also prescribed it as a tonic, as well as an alterative, and must say that I honestly believe it to be the best blood medicine ever compounded.—W. F. Fowler, D. D. S., M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

Dyspepsia Cured.

It would be impossible for me to describe what I suffered from Indigestion and Headache up to the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was under the care of various physicians and tried a great many kinds of medicines, but never obtained more than temporary relief. After taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for a short time, my headache disappeared, and my stomach performed its duties more perfectly. To-day my health is completely restored.—Mary Harley, Springfield, Mass.

I have been greatly benefited by the prompt use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It tones and invigorates the system, regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, and vitalizes the blood. It is, without doubt, the most reliable blood purifier yet discovered.—H. D. Johnson, 383 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

W. R. Watson, Charlottetown, Wholesale Agent.

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's of the CELEBRATED ROYAL YEAST CAKES.

LOOK OUT FOR

O'NEILL'S EXPRESS.

HO! FOR BELFAST.

THE Subscriber having received the contract for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between Charlottetown and Belfast, is fully equipped to carry parcels and accommodate passengers between these points, at the lowest possible rates. All orders left with the Postmaster, Eldon; at Norton & Fennell's Store., Charlottetown, or at the Subscriber's residence, Vernon River, will receive prompt attention.

All parcels must be prepaid.

N. B.—An Order Book will be kept at the Osborne House, Charlottetown.

GEORGE O'NEILL.

Vernon River, Sept. 28, 1887—3m

TOBACCO.

Smoking and Chewing Tobacco

OF THE FINEST QUALITY,

Manufactured from Pure Virginia Leaf, at

Riley's Tobacco Factory, Water Street, Charlottetown.

Special Wholesale Rates. See my prices and inspect my Goods before making purchases.

T. B. RILEY.

March 30, 1887—1y

High Mass on the "Minerve."

Philadelphia Standard, Nov. 12.

Considerable interest has been excited by the arrival in our port of the flagship *Minerve*, of the French navy, with Admiral Vignes on board. All day Sunday great crowds of people flocked to see the French vessel, but only a chosen few were permitted to board her.

This, however, is not what makes the incident interesting to Catholics, but the celebration of High Mass on board by the chaplain, M. l'Abbe Bochez, on Sunday morning, at which a few Philadelphians enjoyed the privilege of attending. An altar erected on the gun deck was adorned with magnificent embroidered hangings showing colors in keeping with the liturgical character of the day. The Admiral and the members of his staff attended in full uniform. Back of these were the invited Philadelpians, some of them non-Catholics; and still farther back the officers in uniform, standing. The crew, among whom were a few Algerines, were on both sides. A picked choir of sailors sang the Mass, accompanied by a full band of thirty instruments, which, among other choice pieces, played the *Stabat Mater* and *Tantum Ergo*. The salutes which the Ritual requires during a Military Mass were strictly observed. At the Communion the Holy Sacrament was administered to Admiral Vignes, and then to others.

Among the guests were Miss, Mrs. and Mr. Daniel Dougherty, Mr. and Mrs. Pierce Archer, M. Voission and a party of ladies, Miss and Mrs. John Cadwallader, Mrs. Richard H. Townsend, Mr. J. G. Rosengarten, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rosengarten, Colonel D. A. Magruder, U. S. A., and several friends from St. Louis, Dr. James Wilson and Miss Galloway of Cincinnati, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph I. Doran, and others.

After the Mass the Admiral welcomed the guests in a brief address, and expressed his regret that on account of the day he could not let them make a tour of the vessel, but on some week day he would be glad to do so.

At 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon the Admiral called upon Archbishop Ryan to pay his respects. The rest of the day he spent in visiting points of interest in the city.

The Strange Order Founded in the 13th Century by a Pious Porter.

One of the impressive sights of Florence is the appearance in the periods of a procession of veiled figures, clothed in black, carrying a corpse to its burial. The figures are men, members of the Brothers of the Misercordia, a society founded in the thirteenth century by a pious porter. Pierre Borsi, the porter, one day conceived the happy thought of reforming the vices and employing the idle moments of his fellow porters.

Their idleness, while waiting in the public square for some one to hire them, had no tendency to make them virtuous. On the contrary, they quarrelled with each other and swore fearful oaths.

Pietro persuaded them to agree to the imposition of a fine each time they were profane. The idea pleased the rough fellows and they adopted Pietro's suggestion to buy litters with the money thus collected, and to lend a helping hand in carrying the sick and wounded to the hospital, and the dead to their burial.

In those warlike days and in such a quarrelsome city as Florence the street frays gave them occupation enough. The organization grew until it became the popular Brothers of Misericordia, and numbered among its members all classes, from the artisan to the prince.

When the services of the Brothers are needed a bell calls them, and those whose turn it is to serve appear on the street clothed in a black dress and in a hood which covers head and face. The dress is not as some have thought, a sign of shame, crime and sins, but a precaution against recognition.

Their rule forbids a Brother from receiving anything from a patient except a cup of cold water. The hoods conceal the Brothers' faces and thus prevent any grateful patient from rewarding them to take away from them the temptation to trade on their services.—*Western Watchman.*

A number of Jesuit Fathers have just left England for foreign missions. Father Piemonte, an Italian member of the Society; Father Barrante, a Spaniard, and Brother Reynolds, an Englishman, left Liverpool for New York *en route* to Honduras. Father Turner, Mount St. Mary's, Chesterfield, and formerly of St. Helen's, Lancaster, and Father Chandler, formerly Prefect of Studies at St. Ignatius' College, Malta, have left for Jamaica. Father Barker, formerly of St. Walburga's, Preston, has gone to Demerara.

Glastonbury Abbey.

In the county of Somerset, 25 miles south-west of Batts, England, is situated the celebrated abbey, which according to tradition, was founded in 60 A. D., and was one of the earliest seats of Christianity in Britain. Its traditionary founder was Joseph of Arimathea, and the "miraculous thorn," which flowered on Christmas day, was, till the time of the Puritans (who discarded all emblems of the true faith) believed to be the veritable staff with which Joseph aided his footsteps from the Holy Land.

The tree was destroyed during the civil wars; but grafts from it still flourish in the neighboring gardens. In 605 the monks adopted the dress and rules of the Benedictine Order.

This magnificent pile at one time covered 60 acres; but as most of the houses at Glastonbury, and also a causeway across Sedgemoor, have been constructed of the materials the extent of the ruins is now much diminished. The most interesting remains are the Abbey church, with St. Joseph's chapel, St. Mary's chapel, and the Abbot's kitchen.

St. Joseph's chapel is one of the most elegant specimens in existence of the transition from Norman to early English architecture, and is supposed to have been erected during the reigns of Henry II and Richard I. It is now roofless, and the vaulting of the crypt is nearly destroyed. The entrance is adorned with Scripture. Below the floor is a Norman crypt, within which is St. Joseph's well. Of the Abbey church few fragments remain. The chapel of St. Mary's is roofless, but the remains of its pointed windows and archways are exceedingly elegant. The Abbot's kitchen, now separated from the rest of the ruins, is a square, massive structure, the walls strongly buttressed, and dates from about the fifteenth century. Glastonbury has the honor of ranking St. Patrick (415 A. D.) and St Dunstan among its abbots. In 1539 Henry VIII summoned Abbot Whiting to surrender Glastonbury, and all its treasures; and on his refusal, condemned him to be hanged and quartered, and the monastery confiscated to the king's use, which sentence was immediately carried into execution. According to tradition, King Arthur and his queen Guinevere were buried in the cemetery of the abbey, and Giraldus Cambrensis states that "a leaden cross, bearing the following inscription: "*Hic jacet sepultus inclytus Rex Arthurus in insula Avallonia,*" was found under a stone 7 feet below the surface; and 9 feet below this was found an oaken coffin, containing dust and bones. This disinterment took place by order of Henry II.

The only other objects of interest at Glastonbury are the church of St Benedict, the church of St. John the Baptist, with a tower of 140 feet high, the Wearyall hill, where Joseph of Arimathea rested from his weary pilgrimage; and the Sorhill where the last abbot of Glastonbury was put to death, 500 feet above the level of the sea, crowned by a tower, the ruin of a chapel of St. Michael.

This island where the ruins of the abbey stand was first called Avalona, or isle of apples, from the British word aval (apples). The name Glastonbury is from Glasteing, one of twelve brothers, from North Britain, who settled in this island.—*From Rev. Alban Butler's Lives, and Chamber's Encyclopedia.*

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