The Charlottetown Herald.

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The Charlottetown Herald

—IS PUBLISHED—

Every Wednesday

—BY—

The Herald Printing Company,

FROM THEIR OFFICE,

CONNOLLY'S BUILDING,

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JAMES McISAAC,
Editor and Manager.

Calendar for September, 1889.

MOON'S CHANGES.

1st Quarter, 2nd day, 3h. 22.2m., p.m., S. E.
Full Moon, 9th day, 9h. 40.2m., a. m., N. W.
Last Quarter, 17th day, 0h. 36.3m., a.m., E.
New Moon, 24th day, 10h. 29.2m., p.m., N. W.

D M	Day of Week.	Sun rises	Sun sets	The Moon. Rises	The Moon. Sets	High Water Ch'town
		h m	h m	morn	aftr'n	morn
1	Sun	5 25	6 34	11 59	10 0	1 55
2	Mon	27	32	aft 72	10 38	2 44
3	Tues	28	30	2 23	11 23	3 50
4	Wed	29	28	3 34	morn	5 18
5	Thur	30	26	4 25	0 13	6 52
6	Fri	32	24	5 12	1 24	8 8
7	Sat	33	22	5 50	2 35	9 4
8	Sun	34	20	6 22	3 51	9 53
9	Mon	36	19	6 50	5 6	10 33
10	Tues	37	17	7 13	6 18	11 10
11	Wed	38	15	7 38	7 28	11 45
12	Thur	39	13	8 1	8 40	aft 19
13	Fri	41	12	8 26	9 48	0 54
14	Sat	42	10	8 55	10 54	1 31
15	Sun	43	8	9 47	11 59	2 13
16	Mon	44	6	10 6	aft 41	2 59
17	Tues	46	4	10 49	1 58	4 1
18	Wed	47	2	11 41	2 52	5 14
19	Thur	48	0	morn	3 39	6 30
20	Fri	50	5 58	0 38	4 21	7 38
21	Sat	51	56	1 39	4 56	8 31
22	Sun	52	54	2 45	5 26	9 15
23	Mon	53	52	3 53	5 52	9 54
24	Tues	54	50	5 2	6 17	10 31
25	Wed	55	47	6 12	6 41	11 5
26	Thur	56	45	7 23	7 6	11 39
27	Fri	58	42	8 36	7 32	morn
28	Sat	6 0	41	9 50	8 2	0 16
29	Sun	4	40	11 4	8 37	0 55
30	Mon	2	38	aft 17	9 20	1 40

Pills

The circular around each box explains the symptoms. Also how it cures a great variety of diseases. This information alone is worth ten times the cost. A handsome illustrated pamphlet containing valuable information. Send for it. Dr. I. S. Johnson & Co., 30 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass. "Best Liver Pill Known."

Blood!

atches.

en or Hunting Case, and and wear better

m-wind, with works $5.00 up to $40.00. ited as reliable time-

received the highest keeping qualities.

LOR.
Side Queen Square.

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ENT OF

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YS' SUITS.
BROIDERIES, CAR-
RTAINS, &c. &c.

EWART,
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Bargains.

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EMENT. 1889.

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NS FROM THE WEST.

IONS.	Express.	Accom.	Accom
	P. M	A. M.	
dp	1 10	6 00	
	1 50	7 05	
	2 15	7 45	
	2 32	8 10	
	3 25	9 35	
	3 52	10 18	
	4 11	10 44	
ar	4 25	11 05	
ide dp		P. M.	A. M.
	4 55	12 00	6 15
	5 17	12 31	6 48
	5 30	12 50	7 10
Junction	5 40	1 04	7 20
	5 47	1 17	7 29
River	6 13	1 42	8 14
Hillsboro	6 32	1 57	8 30
Junction	6 56	2 41	9 17
town ar	7 10	3 00	9 35
			A. M.
verse dp			6 25
June ar			7 15

NS FROM THE EAST.

ATIONS.	Express	Accom.
	A. M.	P. M.
wn dp	7 00	3 40
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	A. M.	P. M.
dp	6 15	1 20
	6 49	2 10
	7 20	3 03
	7 42	3 35
ort June ar	8 10	4 20
dp	8 15	4 40
	8 40	5 17
town ar	9 25	6 20
	9 30	6 15

NSWORTH,
Superintendent

STRONG TESTIMONY.

Mrs. John Ross.

For the past eleven years I have been a great sufferer with a cankerous sore on my ankle, for which I tried several remedies that did me little or no good, until I applied your Magic Healer Salve, which I began using about three months ago, and am now perfectly healed. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one similarly afflicted.

MRS. DANIEL COMPTON.

Georgetown, July 11, 1889.

THE above testimonial was voluntarily given by the lady whose name is appended to it. The SALVE here referred to is manufactured in Charlottetown and for sale throughout town and country, being within the reach of all.

For any skin injury, test the MAGIC HEALER, ask for it and take no other until its merits are fairly proven.

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(*Formerly of Ross' Weekly.*)
P. O. Box 457, Charlottetown.
Ch'town, July 17, 1889.

BEST ON EARTH
SURPRISE SOAP
THE GREAT SELF WASHER TRY IT

The St. Croix Soap Mf'g Co., St. Stephen, N. B.

JAMES H. REDDIN,
Barrister-at-Law,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
OFFICE, CAMERON BLOCK
(Head of Stairway),
Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Collections carefully attended to. Money to loan at lowest rate of interest.

Nov. 21, 1888—1y

THE KEY TO HEALTH.
BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

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

TAR. TAR.

FOR SALE.—100 bbls. very superior Coal Tar put up in good tight kerosene barrels. Apply at

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GAS WORKS.

July 10, 1889.—3m

HATHEWAY & CO.,
31 Central Wharf, Boston,
(*Corner Atlantic Avenue*),
General Commission Dealers
—IN—
Potatoes, Apples, Hay,
ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, ETC.

Write for Prices on any kind of Goods you want to ship. Quick Sales and Returns.

June 5, 1889.

THE LATE PROF. PHELPS

The above is a portrait of the late Prof Edward E. Phelps, M.D., LL.D., of Dartmouth College. He was a strong, able man, who stood high in the literary and scientific worlds. It is not generally known, but it is, nevertheless, the truth, that Prof. Phelps was the discoverer of what is known to the Medical Profession and Chemists universally as Paine's Celery Compound, unquestionably one of the most valuable discoveries of this century. This remarkable compound is not a nervine, an essence, a sarsaparilla or any devised article, but a *discovery*, and it marks a distinct step in medical practice and the treatment of nervous complications. It has been freely admitted by the best medical talent in the land, and also by the leading chemists and scientists, that for nerve troubles, nervous exhaustion, insomnia, debility, senility and even the dreaded and terrible Paresis, nothing has ever been discovered which reaches the disorder and restores health equal to this discovery of Prof. Phelps.

Paine's Celery Compound is now being prepared in quantities, and can be procured at any reputable druggist. An attractive bunch of celery is to be found on every wrapper. It has become specially popular among professional men, mind workers, ladies burdened with exciting social duties and frequenters of the leading clubs.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN HERALD is acknowledged to be the **Best Paper** published in the Province

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

STONEWALL, P. Q., May 8, 1889.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

Gentlemen—I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for Spavins and also in a case of lameness and Stiff Joints and found it a sure cure in every respect. I cordially recommend it to all horsemen.

Very respectfully yours, CHARLES J. BEACHELL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

ST. THOMAS, P. Q., April 20, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

Gents:—I have used a few bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure on my colt, which was suffering from inflammation in a very bad form, and can say that your Kendall's Spavin Cure made complete and rapid cure. I can recommend it as the best and most effective liniment I have ever handled. Kindly send me one of your valuable books entitled "A Treatise on the Horse." Yours respectfully,

J. F. WILKINSON.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

FORT ELLIS, MAN., May 10, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

Gentlemen—I always keep your Kendall's Spavin Cure and Hinter on hand and they have never failed in what you state they will do. I have cured a bad case of Spavin and also two cases of Ringbone of years standing, on mares which I bought to breed from, and have not seen any signs of disease in their offspring. Yours truly,

M. J. O'BRIEN.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

IMPERIAL
CREAM TARTAR
TRADE MARK
BAKING
POWDER
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
CONTAINS NO ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES, or any injurious materials.
E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT. CHICAGO, ILL.
MAKER of the CELEBRATED ROYAL YEAST CAKES.

North British and Mercantile
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY!
—OF—
EDINBURGH AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

Total Assets, 1888, - - $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. RUDDIN, Agent.
Corner Queen and Water Streets,
Charlottetown, Jan. 19, 1888. 1y

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.

STAPLE & FANCY
Dry Goods
—AT—
LWOEST 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.

Here We Are Again!

McLEOD & McKENZIE,
Merchant Tailors. **Merchant Tailors.**

For years it has been well known to the people of this city and Province that we are

THE PEERLESS ARTISTS OF OUR DAY.

We have, therefore, no hesitation in saying that we are prepared to guarantee the highest satisfaction to all who favor us with their custom.

Our Cloths are the best in the market; our styles are the very latest; our Mechanics are unsurpassed, and our Cutters are unequalled in this Province, consequently we are in a position to furnish a suit of Clothes superior in material, style and workmanship to any other Clothing House in the Island. In order to be convinced of this fact you have only to call and leave your measure with us.

Hats and Gents' Furnishings in the very latest styles.

McLEOD & McKENZIE,
Ch'town, May 8, 1889. FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORS

JOHN S. MACDONALD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
OFFICE:
Newson's Building, Opposite New Post Office.
Charlottetown, Oct. 7, 1886—1y

FITS STOPPED FREE
Insane Patients Restored.
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
For all Brain & Nerve Diseases. Only one week's use. Marvelous cures. Fits, Epilepsy, etc., IMPOSSIBLE if taken as directed. $2 Fits after first dose. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to the patients. Only perfect cures. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggist. BEWARE OF IMITATION FRAUDS.

The European Situation—The Holy See.

Another movement has been made by Bismarck on the political chessboard of Europe, if recent rumors are to be believed. England, it is asserted, has agreed to assist the triple alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy, and Bismarck has induced the Austrian Government to withdraw the assurance of protection it had given to the Holy Father. Emboldened by this change of situation, the Italian Premier has intimated to the Holy Father that if he should leave Rome he must leave behind him all the treasures of the Vatican. This means in plain English, that in case the Holy Father finds his situation in Rome unendurable, he can leave it, but, in that case, the Italian Government will seize all the treasures of the church and confiscate all the church's property it can lay its hands upon. The Spanish Government, it is also asserted, has had hints given it that it should discourage the Pope from seeking an asylum in Spanish territory.

And while secular governments are thus allowing the Italian Government to do as it will with the Holy Father, and the Italian Government is dictating the terms on which alone he may go into exile, his complaints that his personal and official independence is attacked, and that he is a virtual prisoner in the Vatican, are sneered at as having no foundation in fact.

Along with these rumors there are various surmises as to what move will next be made. One of them is that Germany, feeling assured of support from all sides, will declare war against France and Russia. Another is that a general disarmament will be demanded. Such a demand, in all probability, would at once lead to war. For it is scarcely supposable that either France or Russia would agree to it.

Meanwhile, whether an armed peace continues or war ensues, the result is almost equally opposed to the real welfare and happiness of the people, for whose sake these governments are supposed to be maintained. In the one case multitudes of their citizens will be slaughtered in battle; in the other the citizens are pauperized by crushing taxation, their productive energies crippled, and the flower of the population forced away from useful pursuits to spend the best years of their lives in camps and barracks. And all this to gratify human pride and ambition.

It remains to be seen whether Bismarck has not paid too high a price to secure the promise of assistance from the Government of Italy, and whether the Emperor of Austria has not greatly weakened his position by acceding to Bismarck's suggestions. The German empire is not so well consolidated that it can afford to alienate the German Catholics who make up fully one-third of the population of Germany. Nor have the supporters of the German Government's policy such strength in the imperial parliament that they can afford to do without the co-operation of the central or Catholic party. So, too, in Austria it is the loyalty of the Catholic party that constitutes the firmest support of the imperial dynasty and is its strongest bulwark against red-handed revolution.

Amidst all this uncertainty and suspense, of one thing we are well assured. It is this: that out of whatever convulsions and confusion into which the jealousies and intrigues and probable wars of their secular governments may plunge the nations of Europe, the church will come forth stronger and more prosperous for the trials she endures.

So it was in the days of Napoleon Bonaparte. Every one remembers the trials and humiliations suffered by Popes Pius VI and Pius VII. The situation seemed almost hopeless. Yet in a few years Napoleon's star had set in gloom, and even the church's pronounced enemies combined to restore the temporal power and independence of the Holy See. So it has ever been. So it will be again.—*Catholic Standard.*

Catholic Ireland.

Before England was born into the family of nations, Ireland was an autonomy, recognized as such by contemporary races. When Albion was inhabited by barbarous and savage people, Ireland was in the height of prosperity. When the Anglo-Saxons were tearing each other to pieces, Ireland was possessed of a settled government, and was administered by wise laws, so ancient, that no one knows precisely the period of their first promulgation. When this country was remarkable for its ignorance and brutality, Ireland was celebrated for her culture and civilization. When St. Augustine was preaching to the heathen, when Ethelbert was receiving baptism, when Alfred was a wanderer, Ireland was sending forth her missionaries all over the world, spreading everywhere the gospel and civilization. When the foundations of the universities of Cambridge and Oxford were laid, the colleges of Ireland had long been flourishing seats of learning, imparting to all who came to her schools knowledge and truth. Ireland can assert, what no other existing kingdom or state can say, that her history is lost in the mazes of antiquity, and that her era of barbarism belongs to pre-historic times.

About the eighth century the troubles of Ireland began, by the invasion of the Danes, and the subsequent wars that raged within the Island. Taking advantage of this state of things, the Norman-English invaded Ireland under Henry II, and annexed it as part of his dominions.

It would appear that after so much early prosperity Ireland was to enter the school of suffering, in order that, by severe trial, she might become again the great witness of truth, when darkness should once more cover the earth.

The dark hour is approaching, the twilight of civilization is long passed, and the midnight of Satanic barbarism is at hand, under the evil influence of which many shall fall to rise no more. The boasted civilization of this latter half of the nineteenth century is a delusion; it is barbarism veiled by a cloud illuminated by a light, the source of which is neither in heaven nor in the church. When men care no longer for the truth for its own sake, then a shadow has fallen upon the soul. When people in high places regard the truth and untruth as a matter of indifference, darkness has enveloped the soul, so that it can no longer distinguish between right and wrong When scepticism and infidelity have taken hold of the mind, then indeed has the light become darkness. And when indifference to the dictates of the moral law, when impurity and sensuality are openly tolerated by society, when the conscience has become smeared; and when murder,—brutal murder and infanticide, flagrant dishonesty in business, and the first principles of socialism and communism prevail, then the era of barbarism has indeed commenced.

Let England look to herself, and reform her ways before it is too late. The cloud is upon her now; it is even ready to burst, and to pour down upon her calamities too appalling for adequate expression. I am not prophesying, I am only stating that which every thinker knows, but does not dare plainly to express. In England faith is gone, morality at a very low point, and crime in the ascendant. Of all the nations constituting the British empire, there is one, and only one, wherein the luminary of faith and truth, notwithstanding all the suffering of that poor oppressed land, still shines resplendent, and wherein the silver light of personal and domestic purity still glitters with unsullied excellence and glory.

In Ireland you see a people true to their faith, holy in their lives, and virtuous in their conduct. From whence these fruits? Not from the reformation, not from the late established church, not from the dissenters, but from the Catholic church, to which, notwithstanding the iron policy of persecuting England, she has remained true and faithful even unto death. Ireland, renowned in her ancient history, glorious during centuries of suffering, has, without doubt, a splendid future. She has not decayed by time, nor has she demoralized by suffering; she is like the church, still young and vigorous, possessing that within her a soul which no human power can break. Even now she has a vast moral empire, for her people are spreading everywhere, carrying with them their religion, their morality, and their virtues.

She is furnishing witnesses of the truth of God in every city of England and Scotland, in the great cities of American and Australian civilization, and even on the continent she is not unrepresented. When the apostacy of Europe is consumated, the children of St. Patrick will be lights shining in dark places, cheering the faithful remnants, encouraging the disconsolate, attracting to themselves the weary wayfarer and the benighted travelers, who had for a long time lost themselves in the labyrinths of doubt and unbelief, struggling in the mire of abomination and wickedness. It seems, then, that in these last days, Ireland and the Irish are the people specially chosen by God to fight the good fight of faith against the internal powers of hell; and let them take courage at the thought that their fidelity to the faith is a pledge of their future glory, and that their patience in the school of suffering, through which they have now nearly passed, has been their earthly purgatory, to fit them for the work for which Ireland seems destined by almighty God.—*The Hon. Colin Lindsay, de ecclesia et cathedra.*

The Influence of Catholicism on the Intellectual Faculties.

If it be asked, how is it that when the means of secular training were so great an extent torn from the Catholic body by the persecution of the law, there yet remained to them any such powerful instrument for preventing the entire stagnation of the natural faculties; I reply, that taken as a mere means for cultivating the intellect, the Catholic religion stands pre-eminent among all the branches of human knowledge. Bind and fetter the Catholic as you may; tread him under foot; trample upon him; rob him of every earthly good; drive him from all intelligent society; burn his books; shut up his schools; denounce him as a slave, till you have done your utmost to make him one; still, so long as he retains his religion, he has that within him which feeds the intellectual flame, and suffers it never to be wholly extinguished, and preserves in every faculty of his soul a marvellous elasticity, which will make it spring forth into life and action the moment that the repressing power is withdrawn, and he enters the lists with his fellow countrymen a free and unpersecuted man.

The source of this intellectual discipline is to be found in the nature of those subjects of thought to which the Catholic religion directs the minds of its followers. While every division of Protestantism is of so vague, inconsistent, varying and depressing a character, that minds of a high order, free, energetic spirits, find pleasure and training for their powers only in criticising its statements, destroying its foundations, and detecting its absurdities, Catholicism calls forth the energies of the mind by a directly opposite process. It is by contemplation of the perfection of Catholicism, by repeated examinations into the strength of its basis, by the study of its wondrous scientific completeness, that the Catholic intelligence is disciplined. The Protestant exults in the destruction of the follies which he sees to have enthralled his Protestant brethren of less keen penetration than himself. The more he searches into his own belief, the more inconsistencies he discovers, the more he is startled at the intellectual imposture to which mankind have been giving credence. Protestant theological science consists in a systematizing of unbelief, in the gradual erection and completion of a system of philosophy which, while it assumes the name of christianity, is virtually a denial of everything positive and distinctive in christianity as a revelation, and is nothing more than deism, pantheism, or atheism, under a new name.

With us, the reverse is the fact. Every fresh addition to the philosophy, the poetry, the moral or dogmatic science of the church, is an addition to the strength and durability of her entire system. We destroy nothing. We develop, we add, we expound, we illustrate, we enforce, we adapt, but we never take away or deny what was once held. And thus it is that the employment of the faculties of the mind in the contemplation of the theology and practices of Catholicism, even when every means of education is rent away, is sufficient to communicate a certain measure of intellectual vigor and keenness. The mind is perpetually directed to the examination of a vast, far-stretching body of truths, relating to the profoundest possible subjects of thought, arranged, defined, analyzed, and connected by the labors of centuries; expounded in books in every language, embodied in devotions of every kind, illustrated by innumerable ceremonies and customs, and accompanied with the practice of a system of morals in comparison of whose scientific completeness it is not too much to say, that the ordinary moral and physical sciences of secular life are but as the guess-work of a speculator or the crotchets of an empiric. Under the influence of this extaordinary system, the pure reasoning powers, the imagination, the taste, with the whole of our moral being, romantic, self-sacrificing, shrewd and practical, undergoes a degree of drilling, so to say, which I believe to be utterly incomprehensible to those who judge of the effect of theological science upon the intellect by the results which they see produced by the positive creeds of Protestantism, such as they are.—*J. M. Capes, four years experience in the Catholic religion.*

Devoted to Our Lady.

Everyone knows something about Columbus, but comparatively few are aware of his fervent devotion to the Blessed Virgin, writes a contributor to the Irish Catholic. It is easy to prove that the great discoverer was one of the most enthusiastic servants of Mary—in fact, devotion to Our Blessed Lady marks every epoch of his life. Let us examine. It was to the Monastery of Our Lady of Rabida that he was providentially conducted when he first reached Spain. His first ship was called Santa Maria. It was in a chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin that he and his crew received Holy Communion before embarking for the New World. Every evening during that memorable voyage a hymn to Mary was sung on the three ships.

When land was discovered, the Admiral's devotion was expressed in the names he gave to the different islands, capes and gulfs. The beautiful archipelago of the small Lucayas, he called Our Lady of the Sea, bestowing the title of Holy Mary of the Immaculate Conception on the largest of the islands. When he discovered Hayti, he gave the sweet name of Mary to a beautiful gulf. Later on a prommontory was called Star of the Sea, and it is still known as Cape Star. On the northwest coast another remarkable gulf was named Port Conception. A feast of Our Lady very popular in Spain, Our Lady of the O, occurring about the time of these discoveries. Columbus had it observed with all the solemnity possible. While returning to Spain he delighted to teach the Indians that accompanied him the Ave Maria and other prayers to the Mother of God. It was at St. Mary's, the most Southern island of the Azores, that he sought safety from a dreadful storm. There, too, he made a vow to Our Lady of Loretto, and another to visit the first church to be met on land dedicated to her.

On his famous second voyage, Columbus placed himself under the protection of the Immaculate Conception, and changed the name of the Admiral's ship to Gracious Mary. To new discoveries he gave the names of Our Lady of Guadaloupe, Our Lady of Montserrat, and Holy Mary of the Rotunda. Although his third voyage was undertaken in honor of the Holy Trinity, he called the first island he met Conception and Assumption. When preparing for a forth voyage of discovery he placed at the feet of Our Lady of the Grotto his titles, letters patent, and all his honors.

And after death, as if he willed it, the great discoverer was still under the sheltering mantle of Mary. His funeral took place in the Church of Our Lady of Valladolid. Seven years after his remains were transferred to Seville and laid to rest in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto. Later on they were conveyed to San Domingo, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till, at the close of the last century, they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havanna. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her keeping, for they are interred in the Chapel of the Immaculate Conception. Have I not proved that the saintly discoverer of the New World was a faithful knight of the Blessed Virgin?—*Catholic News*

What is a Drunkard?

What is a drunkard? I have gone through the whole creation that lives, and I find nothing in it like the drunkard. There is no other thing in nature to which he can be likened. The drunkard is a self-made wretch who has depraved and has gratified the depraved cravings of the throat of his body until he has sunk his soul so far that it is lost in his flesh, and has sunk his flesh lower down beyond comparison than that of the animals which serve him. He is a self degraded creature whose degradation is made manifest to everyone but himself; a self-made miserable being who, while he is insensible to his own misery, afflicts everyone around him or belonging to him with misery. The drunkard is let loose upon mankind like some foul, ill-boding and noxious animal to pester, torment and disgust everything that reasons or feels, while the curse of God hangs over his place and the gates of heaven are closed against him. Drunkenness is never unaccompanied by some horrid crimes, if not by a wicked crowd of them. Go to the house of the drunkard, consider his family, look at his affairs, listen to the sounds that proceed from the house of drunkenness and the house of infamy as you pass. Survey the insecurity of the public ways, and of the night streets. Go to the hospital, to the house of charity and the bed of wretchedness. Enter the courts of justice, the prison, and the condemned cell. Look at the haggard features of the ironed criminal. Ask all these why they exist to distress you, and you will everywhere be answered by tales and recitals of the effects of drunkenness. And the miseries and the vices and the sorrows, and the scenes of suffering that have harrowed up your soul, were almost without exception either prepared by drinking, or were under-gone for procuring the means of satisfying this vice, and the vices which spring from it. —*Archbishop Ullathorne.*

The Holy Bible.

No less than seventy editions of the entire Bible, as Catholics possess it, had been printed and published in the vernacular tongues before the "Reformation," and with the sanction of the Holy See. A full version in Latin was printed in Metz in 1445, seventy-seven years before Luther's Bible appeared. Latin versions of the entire Bible were rapidly published as follows: At Hamburg in 1461, at Rome in 1471, at Lyons in 1471, at Venice and Naples in 1477, in Bohemia in 1488, in England in 1535, in Iceland in 1551, in Portugal in 1533, and in Russia in 1581. The earliest versions in Italian were published simultaneously at Rome and Venice. These passed through no less than thirteen different editions during the next forty-two years. These were all published with the express approbation of the Holy Office. The earliest version in German was printed in Leipsic in 1466, some seventeen years before Luther was born; others followed so rapidly that there had been at least twenty different editions published in German before the heretic saw the light. The first complete translation into French was that of Des Moulins, published at Lyons and Paris in 1378. In the English language there is a complete translation dated 1220, and in the Flemish one written in 1210, and printed in 1575. Our present English version is a translation from the Latin Vulgate, which was rendered from the original Hebrew and Greek by St. Jerome towards the close of the fourth century. It is the best and most perfect of all versions now extant. The King James version, which is used by Protestants, is not only defective but abounds in gross perversions of the original text in matters affecting doctrine.

How Jesuits Teach Latin.

By these learned men of the Society of Jesus the student is saluted upon his first arrival at the school with "Good morning" in Latin. From this beginning he is taught to put phrase after phrase in actual use; the instruction in the classes is conducted in Latin, not in English; and the student, when sufficiently advanced, is required to take part in extemporaneous discussions in Latin, in which, as of course he does not know what point his antagonist is going to make, he is emphatically put to his stump, and no set phrases, studied up in advance, will serve. And yet, no doubt, there are Latinists who would find the Latin taught by these Jesuit fathers rather ecclesiastical and somewhat corrupted, and, moreover, would maintain that, as there is really no use for Latin as a spoken language, but plenty of use for it as a purely literary tongue, the instruction in it may properly be adapted to a literary rather than a conversational need.—*Exc.*

A FEW HENS FOR PROFIT.

One of the most successful men with a *few hens*, that we know, is Mr A. F. Hunter, who conducts a small but very profitable poultry farm near Boston. It has been well said of him "he writes nothing but sound common sense for his readers and he evidently knows what he is talking about." His long connection with the New England Farmer and contributions to the poultry columns of other papers have taught practical people to look upon him as an authority upon poultry raising topics. He is an easy, pleasant writer who has learned all he knows by hard earned experience. For this reason alone we believe he is especially fitted to edit a poultry paper. And we are more than gratified to receive a copy of a new poultry paper entitled FARM-POULTRY, wherein Bro. Hunter figures as having entire charge of the editorial columns. The paper is to be published monthly from the house of I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., and is to be devoted entirely to the interest of persons raising poultry, on farms and in the suburbs of towns. "How to make money with a few hens" is the motto of the new paper. If any one can give points on that motto, it is Mr. Hunter; for he has the faculty of making his hens lay when prices are highest. Last year 113 pullets and 12 year old hens paid him $157 in one hundred and fifty-four days, during the winter, a record not easily beaten. The publishers propose to give the readers of FARM-POULTRY from eight to twelve pages of new, fresh, live, interesting experiences of practical persons in each number, all for the small sum of 50 cents per year. A list of breeders and market men will be published monthly, worth many times the cost, to any one desiring to buy or sell poulty and eggs. On receipt of 50 cents in stamps, I. S. Johnson & Co will send to any address, one full year, or a sample copy for five cents. Address, FARM-POULTRY, 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass.

Notes of hand forms in good style printed at the Herald Office.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.