The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 19, 1894 Vol. XXIII. No. 59

Calendar for December, 1894.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 5th day, 8h 2.8m a. m.
Full Moon, 12th day, 3h 33.3m. p. m., E.
Last Quarter, 19th day, 7h 3 1m. a m, S. E.
New Moon, 26th day, 10h. 7.6m. p. m. N.

D M	Day of Week.	Sun rises	Sun Sets	The Moon Rises	The Moon Sets	High Water Ch'town
		h m	h m	n	after'n	morn
1	Sat	7 29	4 10	11 14	7 44	1 21
2	Sun	30	10	11 40	8 51	2 1
3	Mon	31	9	aft 2	9 56	2 43
4	Tues	32	9	0 18	11 3	3 30
5	Wed	33	9	0 33	morn	4 28
6	Thur	34	8	0 48	0 9	5 30
7	Fri	35	8	1 7	1 15	6 34
8	Sat	36	8	1 19	2 20	7 36
9	Sun	37	8	1 38	3 38	8 30
10	Mon	38	8	2 13	4 56	9 19
11	Tues	39	8	2 42	6 28	10 9
12	Wed	40	8	3 50	7 42	10 51
13	Thur	41	8	4 47	8 52	11 46
14	Fri	42	8	6 10	9 57	aft 33
15	Sat	42	9	7 38	10 36	1 19
16	Sun	43	9	9 4	11 14	2 8
17	Mon	44	9	10 25	11 37	2 55
18	Tues	45	9	11 42	11 56	3 53
19	Wed	45	10	morn	aft 13	4 59
20	Thur	46	10	0 56	0 30	6 12
21	Fri	47	11	2 9	0 48	7 20
22	Sat	47	11	3 23	1 7	8 16
23	Sun	47	12	4 34	1 33	9 4
24	Mon	48	13	5 46	2 3	9 49
25	Tues	48	13	6 52	2 42	10 31
26	Wed	48	14	7 49	3 31	11 9
27	Thur	48	15	8 36	4 30	11 46
28	Fri	48	15	9 15	5 31	mern
29	Sat	49	16	9 42	6 39	0 21
30	Sun	49	17	10 5	7 45	0 54
31	Mon	7 49	4 18	10 23	8 51	1 28

Rings

Gold Rings, plain,
Gold Rings, fancy,
Diamond Rings,
Pearl Rings,
Turpuoise Rings,
Opal Rings,
Garnet Rings, and Rings with Combination Settings. Also Children's Rings.

Any of the above would make a nice Xmas Gift.

G. H. TAYLOR
North Side Queen Square.

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FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY!
—OF—
EDINBURGH AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

Total Assets, 1891, - - $60,032,727.

TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Business on the most favorable terms.

This Company has been well and favorably known for its prompt payment of losses in this Island during the past thirty years.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN. Agent.
Watson's Building, Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Jan. 21, 1893.—1y

Money is Scarce,
Don't Waste It.
BUY YOUR
Drugs & Medicines
—FROM—
HUGHES
THE PEOPLE'S DRUGGIST.

He can select remedies for you in a great many cases. Hughes prepares the best

Remedies for Horses & Cattle.

Advice free. It will pay you to deal with Hughes, at the

Apothecaries Hall,
Charlottetown, P. E. I
sept5--3m

Babies

and rapidly growing children derive more benefit from Scott's Emulsion, than all the rest of the food they eat. Its nourishing powers are felt almost immediately. Babies and children thrive on Scott's Emulsion when no other form of food is assimilated.

Scott's
Emulsion

stimulates the appetite, enriches the blood, overcomes wasting and gives strength to all who take it.

For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Emaciation, Consumption, Blood Diseases and all Forms of Wasting. *Send for pamphlet. Free.*
Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

Now Is the Time

If you want anything in the Grocery line.

THE OLD TEA STORE

is giving more honest value for a dollar than any other house in the trade. Come to see us.

JAS. KELLY & CO.
Charlottetown, Nov. 28, 1894. -3m QUEEN STREET.

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

Good Coffee.

It is asserted by men of high professional standing that when the system needs a stimulant, nothing equals a cup of good coffee. It is also affirmed by eminent physicians that Ayers Sarasparilla braces up the system quickens flagging energies, increases the appetite, promotes digestion, and for all the purposes of a blood purifier is the most reliable, the most powerful as well as the cheapest medicine ever edvised.

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Stenographer, Charlottetown.
June 4th, 1894—tf

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NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
CAMERON BLOCK,
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Special attention given to Collections
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Interesting to the Public.

It will interest the public to know that Matthew & McLean are now selling goods at Lower prices than have ever been seen in Souris, and that they carry a full line in everything required by the FARMER, FISHERMAN and OTHERS

JUST RECEIVED:

450 Barrels Flour,
200 Kegs Nails—*Prices away down*
10 Tons Iron, all sizes.
2000 Mackerel Barrels,
1000 Bags Salt,
1000 bushels packing salt,
50 Barrels Sugar,
25 Puncheons Molasses,
Capling & Herring for Bait.

A full line of English and Canadian Dry Goods, Readymade Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Shelf Hardware, Agricultural Implements and Haying Tools.

Call and get prices and satisfy yourselves that we sell *good goods* at lower prices than you can buy elsewhere.

Highest price paid in cash for mackerel.

MATTHEW & McLEAN.
Souris, July 25th, 1894.

Dominion Coal Company, Ltd.

The undersigned having been appointed sole selling Agents in the Province of Prince Edward Island for the above Company's mines in Cape Breton, are now prepared to issue orders for Round, Slack and Run of Mines, and will keep a stock of each kind of Coal on hand to supply customers at lowest prices.

PEAKE BROS. & CO.,
Selling Agents.
Ch'town, May30—tf

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

The Best Spot on Earth

—TO BUY—

Clothing & all kinds of Dry Goods,
KEPT BY PROWSE BROS.

REEFERS. OVERCOATS SUITS.
REEFERS. OVERCOATS SUITS.
REEFERS. OVERCOATS SUITS.

MONEY WANTED. Kindly call and pay your account & oblige Prowse Bros.

PROWSE BROS. PROWSE BROS. PROWSE BROS. PROWSE BROS.

Farmers you can save money by getting your Overcoats at Prowse Bros.

MANTLES and SACQUES SACQUES SACQUES

STOP. Where will you buy. At Prowse Bros. of Course.

DRESS GOODS. DRESS GOODS. DRESS GFODS. DRESS GOODS.

Our trade is largely made up of customers who come back to do their trading with us year after year.

So this year to push the Goods out of our establishment, we have pushed the Prices down, down to rock bottom.

You can see lots of Blowing, but Oh My, if you can find Goods the Quality and Price we offer you, you would have to push a life time, and then we question it very much if you would find them. Fifteen thousand dollars worth of Clothing must be sold within the next 6 weeks. Are you going to help to do it? You will do yourself a good act and save yourself lots of bother and money.

Our Prices are Guaranteed the LOWEST.

No doubt about it, we have the finest stock of Clothing ever offered in this country. Save 25 per cent. Save 25 per cent when you buy at

PROWSE BROS
The Farmer's Boys and Wonderful Cheap Men.

Fire Insurance.

Your patronage of the following great Fire Companies is respectfully solicited.

The Royal Ins. Co. of Liverpool,
The London & Lancashire Ins. Co. of Liverpool,
The United Fire Ins. Co. of Manchester,
The Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.

These Companies command enormous monetary strength and are noted for their prompt and liberal settlement of losses.

JOHN MACEACHERN,
March 7, 1894—tf Agent for P. E. I.

Boots & Shoes

REMEMBER THE
OLD
RELIABLE
SHOE
STORE

when you want a pair of Shoes.

Our Prices are the lowest in town.

A. E. McEACHEN,
THE SHOE MAN,
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Look to the Lambs.

The number of young men in our large cities who, though born and brought up Catholics neglect the practice of their religion is deplorably great, and we are assured that in some places their ranks are swelling year by year, Doubtless there are many reasons that might be assigned for this sad defection or indifference. Let us take one. Parents are disposed to leave entirely to Sunday-school teachers the religious instruction of their children; thinking it quite enough to set them the example of a good Christian life, without clinching it with moral teaching. Considering the environment of young people in our country, the need of a thorough religious education is all the more imperative; and we are convinced that irreligion among young men is attributable in great measure to the obtuseness of parents, particularly fathers.

The minds of young people are as different as their faces. Some are quick to comprehend, others slow, though not perhaps dull. Certain children seem to require individual teaching: general instruction is lost on them. Others are incapable of centering their minds at will, and are often least attentive when attention is most demanded. Young people's understanding of much of what is taught to them is often so imperfect as to astonish and discourage their teachers. It is plain, therefore, that instruction in the Sunday-school ought to be supplemented by more direct and particular teaching at home. A mother's knee is the best place to learn to pray. A conscientious teacher may do his best to inculcate that lying, for instance, is sinful; but if a truthful father only tells his boy that God hates liars, the child at once conceives a horror for the vice of slaves that will endure throughout life. Parents get nearer to the child-mind than it is possible for others to get, and their instruction is always more effective.

The chief result of much preaching on grown-up people is to inspire good dispositions. They may return from hearing a sermon with a practical resolution to amend their lives, though they cannot tell what was the subject of the discourse, or quote one sentence from it. With children the case is altogether different. They do not understand the obligations of the Christian life, the malice of sin, etc. They are fatigued, puzzled, dispirited by sermons, which always seem long to them, and which are generally over their heads. So with catechetical instructions, which, whatever they may be in reality, seem cold, dry and harsh to the average child. To his unfledged faculties they are like the bewildering rules and exceptions of his grammar.

The infinite tenderness of the Good Shepherd provided meat for men and "milk for babes," and surely it is for those who have the first responsibility towards children to see that their spiritual food is digestible and digested. No priest, however priestly, no teacher however religious, can take the place of a parent; and no mother, however good, can supply for the negligence of a father. Only from well-ordered Christian families can we expect a generation of practical Catholics. Look to it! The lambs of Christ's flock are neglected; no wonder that the sheep go astray.—Ave Maris.

DON'T WAIT
For a Cold to Run into Bronchitis or Pneumonia.
Check It at Once
—WITH—
AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral.

"Early in the Winter, I took a severe cold which developed into an obstinate, hacking cough, very painful to endure and troubling me day and night, for nine weeks, in spite of numerous remedies. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral being recommended me, I began to take it, and inside of 24 hours, I was relieved of the tickling in my throat. Before I finished the bottle, my cough was nearly gone. I cannot speak too highly of its excellence."—Mrs. E. Bosch, Eaton, Ohio.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Received Highest Awards
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

From the Old World.

(Paris Correspondence oft he Philadelphia Catholic Times. Nov. 28)

In 1872 a benevolent gentleman, named de Montyon, bequeathed a sum of money to the French Academy for the purpose of awarding annual prizes to a select number of persons who were distinguished for acts of courage, charity or filial piety. The members of the Academy were to undertake the selection, and the praises of the prize-winners were to be pronounced by an Academician in full meeting, the eulogy not to last longer than fifteen minutes. Yesterday afternoon the annual meeting took place, M. Ludovic Halevy acting as both president and orator. Needless to say, a brilliant assembly met at the institute to take part in the proceedings.

The peculiar interest this year lies in the fact that the de Montyon prize has been awarded to a priest the Abbe Theure, pastor of the little village of Loigny, in the Loire department. M. Halevy, with more than his customary eloquence, related how this priest, during the war of 1870, passed backwards and forwards on the field of battle, under a perfect hurricane of bullets, and by his intrepidity and coolness saved the lives of more than 500 French and German wounded, who undoubtedly would have been crushed and mangled during the engagement which followed during the night. The following morning church and presbytery were crowded with wounded soldiers, the devoted priest renouncing everything, even his bed, taking his repose on some straw in a cellar. By the testimony of general officers, Abbe Theure behaved with absolute heroism. Since that dreadful period it has been the work of the priest's life to build a handsome memorial church, in which should repose the remains of the officers and men slain on the the plains of Loigny. He succeeded in raising 240,000 francs for the purpose, and a decree of the government gave him authority to take charge of the remains. At the grand manœvres this year, military honers were rendered by the troops in front of the church, which is now regarded as a national mausoleum. M. Halevy spoke of Abbe Theure as a splendid type of virtue and heroism, and announced that the first prize of 2,500 francs were unanimously awarded him.

ZOLA CHECKMATED BY A PHYSICIAN.

The Catholic Students' Club in Latin quarter, Paris, presented a singular spectacle yesterday More than 1,200 persons assembled to hear an orignal reputation of Emile Zola by Dr, Boissiare, head of the medicial faculty of Lourdes. On the platform were noticed at least a dozen "samples" of cures worked at Lourdes. The learned physician exposed what he termed the "credible frivolity" of Zola, and of the extraordinary carelessness he displayed in narrating his "facts." As an example, Dr. Boissaire said that he had a two hours' interview with the novelist, who never so much as took a note of the lengthy and intricate narration of cures which was given him. It was a case of "in at one ear and out at the other." As a result the statements made in "Lourdes" were absolutely unreliable. Dr. Boissaire then presented to the meeting the persons on the platform who had been cured, and whose cures were certified as supernatural by the medical committee at Lourdes. The cases were explained one by one. The condition of the sufferers beforehand, the manner of cure and their present state of health. The lecture became thereby of absorbing interest. Cheer after cheer arose from the excited meeting, and when the doctor had finished he was greeted with frantic applause. A resolution that Lourdes was entirely miraculous, and, therefore, not a proper object for science, was put to the meeting and carried by acclamation.

VENICE'S WELCOME TO PATRIARCH SARTO.

All Venice is looking forward to the solemn entry of the Cardinal Patriarch, who to-morrow will take formal possession of the City of Canals. Splendid gifts are in store for his Eminence, among them being a handsome state gondola. Owing to the reduction of the Church revenues and the increase of poverty, the patriarchal gondola was sold by Mgr. Agostini, Cardinal Sarto's predecessor, but the Catholic inhabitants could not bear the thought that their long-awaited Patriarch should be without that traditional Venetian conveyance. The Cardinal will be conveyed to his gondola at St. Mark's Cathedral and will be followed by a procession of all the gondolas of Venice, passing the Piazzetta, the Ducal Palace, the Palace of the Doges, until his Eminence reaches his future residence, the Palace of the Patriarchs. The city is enfete and crowded with visitors.

GENERAL ITEMS.

His Eminence Cardinal Richard has appointed Abby Gardey, cure of St. Clothilde, Vicar-General of Paris in place of the venerable Abbe Le-Grand, cure of St. German l'Auxerrois, who died last January. Abbey Gardey was born in the diocese of Tarbes, 1836.

The Most Rev. Father Bernard von Andermatt, general of the Capuchins, is making a visitation of his order in Spain.

The first number of a new publication will appear in Paris next month, entitled "Revue du Clerge Francais." This production will be of a very high-class character, and will be published twice a month. Amongst the contributors will be many of the most learned and distinguished priests and professors of France. The subjects will embrace dogms, apologetics, moral theology, holy scripture, church history, canon law, liturgy, parish administration, preaching, catechisms, ecclesiastical conferences, philosophy, literature, science and bibliography. The directors propose to exclude only two things—politics and anything that savors of money! For the sake of the clergy, I may mention that the Review is published by Messrs. Letowzey et Ane, 17 Rue du Vieux Colombier, Paris. Subscriptions for one year, 23 francs; for six months, 12 f 50 c.

The diamond wedding of Sir Edward and Lady Blount was kept last week in the Passionist Church for English-speaking Catholics in Paris. Father Alphonsus O'Neil preached in honor of the occasion. Sir Edward Blount is an Octogenerian, distinguished for many years past on account of his fidelity to the Church and her institutions, and charity for the poor.

A Protestant Opinion.

From a report recently issued by the Protestant missionary societies operating in the East Indies, we quote the following generous tribute paid to the zeal of the Catholic missionaries: "It cannot be denied that Rome is making alarming progress in India. Knitted together like a Macedonian phalanx, the Catholics are pushing forward and gaining victory upon victory. As a Church, the Roman Church makes a favorable impression, she at least offers the spectacle of a Church that is really one. She has only one confession of faith; her priests and followers do not openly contradict one another; what one professes as an article of faith another does not deny. In her organization she is far ahead of us. The superior of our ecclesiastical establishment is appointed by the Government, and is usually some State official. At the head of the Roman mission is a Bishop, who is named by the head of the Catholic Church and recognized by the Government. The Bishop is generally one that has grown grey in the country, and he commands as one having such authority. The unselfishness of the priests of Rome is truly admirable. We see them fraternally dividing the salaries allowed them by the Government. The missions have schools in all the cities; their institutions are splendid in more than one respect; everybody prizes them, and many a Protestant does not hetitate to have their children receive their education in a convent. The nuns train the girls entrusted to them with rare tact, and one seldom meets a pupil of theirs that does not speak of the Sisters with great affection. The zeal with which the Roman priests visited hospitals and prisons deserves all praise. The poor unanimously express appreciation of their cordiality and self-sacrificing spirit. Hence comes also the favorable opinion of the public and the Government. These everywhere show themselves to be men full of courage and conviction."—Exchange.

Veni Creator.

It will be news to a great many church goers to learn that the "Veni Creator" before the sermon at High Mass is not allowable. Right Rev. J Janssen, Bishop of Belleville, Ill., lately sent the following question to the Sacred Congregation of Rites in Rome: "Protesne tolerari usus canendi unum vel duas strophas hymni 'Veni Creator' ante homiliam in Missa Solemni?" (Can the singing of one or two verses of the hymn "Veni Creator" before the sermon at High Mass be allowed?" The Prefect of the Sacred Congregation, Cardinal Ledowchowski, sent the following answer: "Negative, homilia enim tantummoda permititur." (No, for the sermon alone is permitted.)

The reason for this is that the break in the continuity of the Holy Sacrafice is permitted only for the sermon, and a further delay for the singing of the hymn before the sermon could not be recognized. There is no objection to the singing of the hymn in the vernacular before the canon of the Mass.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Priest Addresses Presbyterians.

For the first time in the history of the Union Theological Seminary, New York,, and probably for the first time in the history of any Protestant divinity school in this country, the lecture platform was occupied on Monday evening the 3rd inst, by a priest of the Catholic Church It has been the custom during the past few years for the members of the Homiletical Society, an association of students of the senior class of the Seminary, to invite clergymen of various denominations to address them at certain periods on subjects appertaining to the work of the ministry, to which the most prominent pulpit orators and thinkers of all shades of Protestant belief have responded. It was left, however, for this season's course of lectures to include one from a representative of the Catholic Church, the Rev. Alexander P. Doyle, of the Paulist Fathers. The subject was "Methods of Preaching."

When it had been determined to ask Father Doyle to address the students the Rev. Dr. Briggs, Professor of Biblical Theology, was requested to extend the invitation to the Paulist, and did so. With the hearty assent of Archbishop Corrigan the Rev. Father Doyle accepted.

Prof. Briggs presided and introduced the lecturer in these words: "I take pleasure in introducing to you the Rev. Father Doyle. He represents the great preaching Order of the Paulist Fathers. I knew the Rev. Father Hecker, the founder of the Order, slightly. I have watched its progress with much interest. In my own mind it has done more to elevate the character of preaching in the Roman Catholic Church than any other. I am glad to welcome Father Doyle here as the representative of the great Mother Church of Christendom, whose head recently issued a touching appeal for the reunion of the Church. It breathed a spirit like that of the Master Himself."

Father Doyle said: "When the invitation came to me to address the Homiletical Society of the Union Theological Seminary, through my highly esteemed friend Dr. Briggs, I felt it would not only be an error of judgment on my part to refuse it, but I would be guilty of neglect in my devotion to one of the great principles of my life, for it would be casting aside one of those rare opportunities of healing the breach of religious dissension and securing Christian unity, I have always made it a settled purpose to sit on the same platform with my brethren of other denominations whenever it was possible without sacrificing any principle of dogmatic faith. I felt constrained, therefore, to accept the invitation so generously accorded me, because I knew that the coming of a Catholic priest among you would be one more span added to that magnificent bridge that is being built in this age across the dark and muddy stream of religious intolerance.

"It goes without saying that all our religious misunderstandings and most of our religious antipathies arise from the fact that we do not know each other well enough. Ignorance of each other's opinions and want of appreciation of each other's motives have often led us to impute false ideas and extravagant notions to each other, while a better knowledge and a broader charity would have united us as in a common brotherhood. There is much that is in common between us like the solid mother earth that unites these two cities on either side of the East River, but there has been a stream running between us as swift, as dark and, at times, as dangerous, as the river itself. It has had its shoals and hidden rocks of error and it has been poisoned by the sewerage of religious prejudice, and it has been running strong and swift with its currents of misconception, but the day of building a great bridge came and on the day that the bridge opened its wide avenues for the people to pass and repass, on that day we conceived the Greater New York that was born of the vote of the people in the late elections.

"These are the days of bridge-building over the streams of religious prejudice, and as I used to boast that I passed over the Brooklyn Bridge before there was any bridge there, when only one cable was laid and a little foothpath over it, so I rejoice to-night that mine is the pleasure to be the first to pass over the bridge of religious toleration and join hands with you in Christian unity."

In taking up the subject of his discourse, the "Methods of Preaching," the speaker told of the missions, known outside the Catholic Church as rivals, and how they are conducted so as to obtain the best results. He spoke of the hard work entailed on the priests while giving their missions and of the careful and long preparation required for the work.

"With us," he said, "to train a student for the life of a missionary a rigid discipline of six years is necessary. It means daily rising at five o'clock, with two half hours of meditation in silent prayer every day to make the truth of religion more vivid; constant examination of conscience, that the mirror of the soul may be kept bright; a yearly retreat of eight days in solitude without any conversation with any one, and three years of study of philosophy, dogmatic, theology, etc., to cultivate our practical judgment of sin and its remedies. With this training the missionary is well prepared to go out on the road.

"A painstaking scrutiny of the Catholic methods at certain periods," he continued, "would lead one to think that the Church relegated preaching to a secondary place. I admit that there were times when there was a great deal of display and very little preaching. But such methods have always in the long run, resulted in the decay of the faith.

"A priest is taught, since he is not so much an apostle to the gentiles as to the Gentile, to love the people as the surest and most direct way to their hearts. It is a fatal error to confine our ministry to the higher classes of society, and to think that the simple people ought to be satisfied with the crumbs that fall from the table provided for the educated classes.

"And, furthermore," said the priest, in conclusion, "would you acquire an unlimited sway over the people, would you be their idol, their uncrowned king? Then lay aside your love of riches and the luxuries of life and go down and live among them; be poor as they are poor; give your money to charities; take the coat from your back and give it to the tramp and ask for shelter; divide your last cent with your hungry neighbor. Do this, and then speak and act and you will be beloved, blessed and worshipped."

After the lecture the speaker was congratulated by the members of the faculty and students.—(Catholic Standard.)

Tomb of Columbus.

Generally the first thing a traveler does on landing at San Domingo is to visit the cathedral where Christopher Columbus lies buried. It occupies one side of the main plaza, and a picturesque pile it is, built just 373 years ago, with its dome and belfries and grand hall arched and groined, and numerous little chapels to the saints leading from it. The rusty bells, as old as the church itself, are rung by ropes that hang down on the outside of the building, and listening to their discordant clamor on the sleepy summer air, one fancies the long line of black-robed priests marching down through the centuries to their matin and vesper chimes. There is an old wooden cross in the Cathedral said to be the very one which the Franciscan monks set up over the chapel built at the river's mouth in 1494. The original cross was lent to the Columbian centennial in Spain and safely returned to its rightful place, but an accurate copy was made for the Chicago Exposition. Scores of fine old paintings, the work of famous Spanish masters, line the mouldy walls, and in all the dim alchoves and chapels the bones of hundreds of nobles, knights and courtiers who came over from Old Castile in the fifteenth century to help set the new world a-going are peacefully turning to dust.

Minard's Liniment is the Best.

A "TRUST" WHICH IS POPULAR.

There is a great deal of indignation felt against trusts. The Sugar Trust, the Standard of Oil Trust, the Welsh Tin Plate Trust, the English Salt Trust, and other combinations of the kind, are vigorously denounced, and it is a subject of controversy whether there are more trusts in England than in America, and whether protection or free trade fosters them. But there is one form of trust against which no one has anything to say. That is the trust the public reposes in Hood's Sarsaparilla.