The Charlottetown Herald.

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The Charlottetown Herald

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—BY—

Jas. McIsaac, Editor & Proprietor

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☞ Correspondence should be addressed to

THE EDITOR OF THE "HERALD."

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale his freehold farm of 150 acres situated at Corraville, Lot 53. There is a good house and barn on the premises. About 50 acres are cleared and in good state of cultivation, the remainder being partly covered with hard and soft wood. The land is 6 miles from Cardigan Bridge, 3 miles from Grand River Bridge and 6 miles from St. Peter's Bay. It will be sold at a reasonable figure.

PETER SHARKEY.

Corraville, Lot 53, Dec. 16—3 mos.

North British and Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY!

—OF—

EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Total Assets, 1886, - - $5,376,064.

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

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

FRED. W. HYNDMAN.

Agent.

Old Merchants Bank of P. D. I., Water St., Ch'town, Jan. 21, 1891. 1 1y

NOTICE.

ESTATE S. H. BROWN & Co., Stanley Bridge.

ALL persons indebted to the above estate, by note of hand, Book account or otherwise, are required to make immediate payment to **HUGH B. McKAY,** Clerk of County Court at Clifton, who is duly authorized to grant receipts for same.

BENJAMIN ROGERS,
Assignee

nov. 3—tf

BURDOCK

Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all impurities from a Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

BLOOD

CURES

DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, HEART BURN, SOUR STOMACH, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES

BITTERS

CHEAPEST YET!

PERKINS & STERNS

are now showing the contents of over

100 Cases and Bales

—OF—

Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices. Everything New, Good and Cheap, and worthy the inspection of every buyer.

CHEAP GROCERIES

If you want to buy cheap Groceries during the Festive Season, the place to buy them is

At Kelly & McKenna's,

Their Stock is now complete, consisting of Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Flour, Meal, Beans, Rice, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Nuts, &c.; and also a fine Selection of choice Fruits, Confectionery, Canned Goods, Spices and everything to be had in a first-class Grocery. Remember the place,

Connolly's Old Stand,

Queen Street.

Mark Wright AND Co

(LIMITED,)

—ARE GIVING—

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

FURNITURE.

Prince Edward Island Railway.

1891-92 WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1891-92

On and after Tuesday, December 1st, 1891, Trains will run as follows:—

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.
	A. 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 24	4 22
Kensington.....	9 46	4 45
Summerside.....ar	10 20	5 20
Summerside.....dp	P. M 12 40	
Miscouche.....	1 00	
Wellington.....	1 27	
Port Hill.....	2 10	
O'Leary.....	3 30	
Bloomfield.....	3 55	
Alberton.....	4 35	
Tignish.....ar	5 25	

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

TRAINS FROM THE WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 4.
	P. M.	
Tignish.....dp	6 00	
Alberton.....	6 55	
Bloomfield.....	7 04	
O'Leary.....	8 00	
Port Hill.....	9 20	
Wellington.....	10 03	
Miscouche.....	10 29	
Summerside.....	10 50	
Summerside.....dp	11 35	A. M.
	P. M	6 30
Kensington.....	12 05	7 05
Freetown.....	12 23	7 28
Emerald Junction.....	12 36	7 43
Bradalbane.....	12 45	7 53
Hunter River.....	1 15	8 30
North Wiltshire.....	1 29	8 45
Royalty Junction.....	2 12	9 37
Charlottetown.....ar	2 30	10 00

STATIONS.	No. 6.
	A. M.
Cape Traverse.....dp	6 30
Emerald Junc.....ar	7 20

TRAINS FOR THE EAST.

STATIONS	No 7.	No. 11
	P. M.	A. M.
Charlottetown.....dp	2 30	6 10
Royalty Junction.....	2 50	6 30
Bedford.....	3 23	7 02
Mount Stewart Junc.....ar	3 55	ar7 33
Mount Stewart Junc.....dp	4 10	
Cardigan.....	5 22	
Georgetown.....	5 45	
	No. 9.	
	P. M.	
Mount Stewart Junc.....dp	4 05	7 40
Morell.....	4 43	8 17
St. Peter's.....	5 12	8 46
Bear River.....	5 27	9 32
Souris.....ar	6 40	10 10

TRAINS FROM THE EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 8.	
	A. M.	P. M
Georgetown.....dp	7 10	
Cardigan.....	7 35	
Mount Stewart Junc.....ar	8 50	
Mount Stewart Junc.....dp	9 05	dp2 45 ar3 17
Bedford.....	9 37	dp3 23
Royalty Junction.....	10 10	3 55
Charlottetown.....ar	10 30	4 15
	No. 10	
	A. M.	P. M.
Souris.....dp	6 20	12 10
Bear River.....	7 03	12 49
St. Peter's.....	7 48	1 3[illegible]
Morell.....	8 17	2 0[illegible]
Mount Stewart Junction..ar	8 55	2 44

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

Trains. Nos. 11 & 12 will be discontinued after December 31st, 1891.

J. UNSWORTH,
Superintendent

Railway Office, Ch'town, Dec., 2, 1891.—6i

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Local and Special News.

Minard's Liniment for Sale everywhere.

No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given when taken for dyspepsia, dizziness, pain in the side, constipation, and disordered stomach.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Why dont you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

Minard's Liniment cures Colds, &c.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

To grow old gracefully, one must live temperately, calmly, methodically; be interested in all that is going on in the world; be cheerful, happy, and contented, and above all, keep the blood pure and vigorous by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get Ayer's.

Everything depends on early training. A rope gets tight because that's the way it it taut.

You can never tell what a slight cold may lead it; it is best, therefore, to give yourself the benefit of the doubt, and cure it as soon as possible with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. A day's delay, sometimes an hour's delay, may result in serious consequences.

Once in a while people go around the world, but most of us are content to go through it.

If afflicted with scalp diseases, hair falling out, and permature baldness, do not use grease or alcholic preparations, but apply Hall's Hair Renewer.

FIVE TO ONE.—Dear Sirs,—Last winter I had five large boils on my neck and was advised to use B. B. B. Before I had finished the first bottle I was completely well and think B. B. B. cannot be excelled as a blood purifier.

John Wood,
Round Plains, Ont

The reason most poets think to no purpose is that their thoughts are idyl thoughts.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.—The Knights of Labor aim to protect their members against finacial difficulties, etc., Hagyard's Yellow Oil protects all who use it from the effects of cold and exposure, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, sore throat and all inflammatory pain. Nothing compares with it as a handy pain cure for man and beast.

If words always meant what they said, articles would be dear when trade is stagnant.

A GENERAL OVERCOME.—Dear Sirs,—I suffered from general weakness and debility and my system was completely run down and I found B. B. B. the best medicine I ever tried. I would not be without it for a great deal.

Miss Nellie Armstrong,
Dublane P.O., Ont.

"And, Alphonse, do you think you can love me a little when I am old?" "Yes very."

EASILY CAUGHT.—Croup, colds, sore throat and many painful ailments are easily caught in this changeable climate. The never-failing remedy is just as easily obtained in Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which is undoubtly the best of all the many remedies offered for the cure of colds or pains.

Professor—Charles, in extinguishing a fire what is indispensible? Charles—Fire.

ATTACKED BY AN ENEMY.—Dear Sirs,—About a year ago I had a very bad attack of dyspepsia. For nearly four months I never ate a meal without suffering pain after. I had got so weak I could scarcely walk, when one day I saw an advertisement for B. B. B. and thought I would try a bottle. Four bottles cured me completely, and I am now strong and healthy.

Miss Janet Stuart,
Muskoka Falls, Ont.

Why is the letter "C" like a disorderly home?—Because it is always in Confusion.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Gents,—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for a number of years for various cases of sickness, and more particular in a severe attack of lagrippe which I contracted last winter, and I firmly believe that it was the means of saving my life.

C. I. LAGUE,

Sydney, C. B.

BAD, WORSE, WORST.—Cold, cough, consumption, to cure the first and second and prevent the third use Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the never-failing family medicine for all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest. A marvel of healing in pulmonary complaints.

Turf Matters.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR HORSES.

The sale of the 3-year-old trotter Arion (2.10¾) to J. Malcolm Forbes, of Boston, for $150,000, makes a new record for high prices, displacing the $105,000 paid for Axtell at Terre Haute, Ind., in 1889. A table of the highest prices paid for trotters and thoroughbreds in America and in Europe will be of value at this time. Here it is:

Trotters. Horse.	Price.	*Thoroughbreds.* Horse.	Price.
Arion.....	$150,000	St. Blaise..	$100,000
Axtell.....	105,000	*Common..	75,000
Anteo.....	55,000	*Ormonde..	70,000
Bell Boy..	51,000	*Doncaster.	70,000
Stamboul.	50,000	*Blair Athol.	62,000
Nancy Hanks	45,000	*Kangaroo.	60,000
Sunol.....	41,000	*Melton...	50,000
Acolyte...	40,000	*Prince....	50,000
Maud S...	40,000	*Friar's Balsam.....	50,000
Smuggler..	40,000	*Iconoclast..	45,000
Pocahontas	40,000	*Janette...	44,000
Rarus.....	36,000	*Busy Body	44,000
Antevolo..	35,000	*Harvester.	43,000
Dexter....	33,000	*Galopin...	40,000
Goldsm'h M'd	32,000	*Scot' Chief	40,000
The King.	31,000	*Petrarch..	40,000
Jay Gould	30,000	*Robt. the Devil....	40,000
Lady Thorne	30,000	Kentucky..	40,000
Blackwood	30,000	Vernon....	39,000
Prince Wilkes	30,000	King Thomas	38,000
Pancoast..	28,000	*Hampton.	36,000
Gov. Sprague	27,500	*Maccaroni	35,500
Patron....	27,500	*Beaudesert	35,000
Mascot....	26,000	*The Palmer	35 000
Alcazar...	25,800	Bolero.....	35,000
Happy Medium.....	25,000	*Gladiator.	35,000
Jerome Eddy	25,000	Iroquois...	34,000
Wedgewood	25,000	Tournament	33,500
Geo M. Patchen.....	25,000	Rayon d'Or	33,000
Fearnaught	25,000	*Hobbie Noble	31,500
Macey....	25,000	The Earl..	30,500
Woodford..	24,000	*King Lud.	30,000
Sam Purdy	22,000	Lady Primrose colt.....	30,000
Nutwood..	22,000	*Rosicrucian	30,000
Edward...	20,000	Galore.....	30,000
Rosalind..	20,000	Bonnie Scotland....	30,000
St. Julian.	20,000	Kingston..	30,000
Lulu.....	20,000	Dew Drop.	29,500
Clingstone	20,000	*Spinaway.	27,400
Startle...	20,000	*Blue Iowa	26,000
St. Vincent	20,000	*Gallinule..	25,500
Lady Maud	20,000	*Julius Cæsar	25,000
Edw. Everett	20,000	Potomac..	25,000
Socrates...	20,000	Virgil.....	25,000
Constantine	20,000	*Wheel of Fortune..	25,000
Russia....	18,000	Cantiniere..	20,500
Oliver K..	17,000	Lake Blackburn....	20,000
Darby....	17,000	Duke of Magenta.....	20,000
Lucy.....	17,000	Hurtemer..	20,000
Parma....	16,600	Ben Fox...	20,000
Edgemark	16,000	Louisburg..	20,000
Edwin Forest	16,000	*Priam....	20,000
Palo Alto Bell	15,000	Falsetto...	18,000
Prospect M'd	15,000	Drake Carter	17,500
Warlock..	15,000	Pontiac...	17,500
Alma Mater	15,000	Raceland..	17,500
Grafton...	15,000	Sir Dixon..	17,500
Zoraya...	13,100	Proctor Knott	17,500
Electric Bell	12,500	Terra Cotta	17,000
Jack.....	12,500	Glencoe....	16,000
Chimes...	12,500	Magnetiser.	16,000
Electioneer	12,500	Hanover...	15,500
Lancelot..	12,500	Norfolk....	15,000
Houri....	12,500	Lexington..	15,000
Scales....	10,050	Kingfisher..	15, 00
Sultan...	10,000	Leamington.	15,000
Guy.....	10,000	Hindoo....	15,000
Reverie..	10,000	Spendthrift	15,000
Midnight	10,000	*Alanderby.	15,000
Ansel....	10,000	*Consul....	15 000
		*Glenlyon..	15 000
		Darebin...	15,000
		Reclare....	15,000
		*Loughborough....	15,000
		Baden Baden	15,000

*English prices

The English thoroughbred record is not given below $25,000 or the American below $15,000. The trotting price record runs down to $10,000.

THE IGNORED RACES.

Stories and records of the trotters and runners fill up the pages of turf history and journalism, and the plebeian pacer is given but little space, says the clever and indefatigable Cook in The Detroit Free Press. Direct and Hal Pointer called the attention of the horse world to the wonders of the lateral gait during the past summer, and their races attracted as much attention as any harness events of the season. Very few have noticed the records of the champion pacers, and the best performance since 1845 are given that people may see how fast the side-wheelers have always gone:

James K. Polk, ch.g., Union course, L. I., August 12, 1845, 2 27.

Pet, rn.g., Union course, L. I., September 9, 1852, 2.18¾.

Yankee Sam, dn.g., Uhrichsville, O., October 21, 1869, 2 16¼.

Rowdy Boy, blk.g., by Bull Pup, Rochester, August 14, 1874, 2.13¾.

Sleepy Tom, ch.g., by Tom Rolfe, Chicago, July 23, 1879, 2.12¼.

Little Brown Jug, br.g., by Tom Hal, Hartford, August 23, 1881, 2.11¾.

Johnston, b.g., by Joe Bassett, Chicago, October 9, 1883, 2 10.

Johnston, b.g., by Joe Bassett, Chicago, October 3, 1880, 2.0¼.

Direct, blk.h., by Director, Independence, September 4, 1891, 2.06.

The records of the fastest consecutive heats by trotters and pacers since 1876 are as follows:

Year.	Trotters.	Heats.		
1876	Goldsmith Maid	2.16	2.15¼	2,15
1884	Phallas	2.15¾	2.16¾	2.13¾
1890	Palo Alto	2.18¼	2.15	2 13
1891	Nancy Hanks	2.12	2 12¼	2.12
	Pacers.			
1877	Sweetzer	2.16	2 16	2.16¾
1879	Sleepy Tom	2 16	2.16	2.12¼
1879	Sleepy Tom	2.14	2.14¼	2.15¼
1881	Little Brown Jug	2.12¼	2.14¼	2.14¼
1881	Little Brown Jug	2.11¾	2.11¾	2.12¼
1890	Hal Pointer	2.09¾	2 12¾	2,13
1891	Hal Pointer	2.10¾	2.10¼	2.10¼
1891	Direct	2.10	2.09¼	2.11
1891	Direct	2.09	2.08	2.08¾

Mr. J. Malcolm Forbes, who bought Arion for the reputed price between $125,000 and $150,000, is a Boston millionarie with a fondness for the legitimate sports. He owns some of the fleetest yachts, and in addition to Arion, 2.10¾, such renowned trotters as Nancy Hanks, 2.09, Jack, 2.12¼, and others are at his stables near the Hub. Like Mr. Bonner he does not let money stop him when he wants anything in the horse line. He is said to have paid $40,000 for Nancy Hanks and he is now in a fair way to become as noted as Mr. Robert Bonner in the matter of ownership of great trotters.

A Free Sample Package of the Wonder-Working K. D. C. mailed to any address. K. D. C. Company, New Glasgow, N. S.

Catholic Tradition and Protestantism.

It is a fundamental principle of Protestantism to reject tradition in theory, though it cannot escape from it in fact. As for *Catholic* tradition, the very mention of it is too consistent adherents of this principle of Protestantism, like a "red rag to a bull." "To the law and the testimony," they exclaim; "and the only law we acknowledge and testimony we will receive, are the law and testimony of the Bible." Yet they are themselves divided and opposed to each other about every part and particle of that Bible which they profess to venerate as divinely infallible and authoritative. "We are referred," they exclaim in their controversies with Catholics, "to the tradition of the Roman Church" And just here the question comes in—why should they not be thus referred? Why should tradition be thus despised, condemned and rejected? And above all why should Catholic tradition be thus treated?

No system of religion, except Protestantism, thus flippantly and foolishly rejects tradition. And Protestantism itself rejects it in theory yet follows it in fact. Professedly it discards and condemns tradition, yet in reality it follows its own modern, divided, antagonistic and self-contradictory traditions. In no sphere of thought, not even secular, is tradition contemned, except by Protestantism. No nation rejects and despises its national traditions. No civil government, no civil tribunal or court of justice. What are written national constitutions, civil legislation, or courts of law worth, except as they are connected with and supported by national or legal tradition? No nation ever despised and rejected its national traditions, except at the peril of its national unity, if not of its existence; no civil government, except to incur confusion in its administration; no court of justice, except to introduce self-contradiction into its decisions; no school or sect of philosophers or thinkers on any subject of human thought, has ever existed or can exist, without having its traditions. And the moment that one of its adherents opposed himself to its tradition and undertook to act independently of it, he inevitably introduced division. If he persisted, he separated himself from that school or sect; and, if he secured followers produced a schism and originated a new sect.

Our Divine Lord, who knew, and knows, the wants and needs of humanity, the conditions and laws which at the creation of man were divinely imposed upon human nature to guide and rule and govern its action, bore all this in mind in constituting His Church, intended to instruct and enlighten, and assist and guide mankind in the ways of salvation, and to dispense His grace. It was, therefore, with wise, divinely wise, regard for the divinely-implanted laws and conditions of human thought and feeling, that so little (comparatively speaking) of His doctrine is explicitly set forth and defined in the Sacred Scriptures, and that so much of explicit and definite teaching has been left to sacred tradition—the tradition of the Church. And His promise, that "the gates of hell should never prevail against it," would have proved vain and been falsified by consequential results, if He had not also promised (and *His* promise can never fail) that He "would be with" His Church in "all days to the consummation of the world,"—thus preserving its doctrine whether by formal official teaching or by sacred tradition, from all corruption or error.

Those, therefore, who decry tradition and pretend to discard it and act independently of it, speak ignorantly. Whatever they profess, they are influenced, and to a great extent ruled by it; if not consciously and intelligently, then unconsciously and blindly. Moreover, they contradict and antagonise the universal sense of mankind, and the conditions and laws of their own mental and moral action.

As regards Catholic tradition, they set up their own individual notions as authority against what (even humanly regarded and apart from its divine sanctions) is the most venerable, ancient, consistent and unchanging body of testimony that exists or ever has existed.—*Catholic Standard.*

The Grievances of the Vatican.

In the new number of the Forum there is an article on the future of the Papacy by Dr. F. H. Geffcken, whose book on the relations of Church and State has been widely read in Germany, but who is better known in this country through the persecution to which he was at one time subjected by Prince Bismark. What particularly strikes one in this article is the fact that the author, while intending to prove that the Pope is as well treated as could reasonably be expected, yet admits that he has serious grievances to complain of. These admissions, wrung from an unfriendly witness, fortify the case made in the remarkable letters of our Roman correspondent.

At the outbreak of the Franco German war, the Pope in his capacity of temporal ruler still retained what was called the Patrimonium Petri, about a third of his former possessions. Dr. Geffcken disclaims any thought of denying that the forcible annexation of this remnant did not square with the international obligations into which Italy had entered. He does not even try to explain away the fact that by the convention concluded with France in September, 1864, the Italian Government covenanted not to attack the Papal territory; and, moreover, as late as Aug. 4, 1870, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs declared, in a despatch to the French Ambassador, that Italy would continue to keep the pledge given six years before. Yet only a few weeks later the Italian Government repudiated its treaty obligations and took forcible possession of Rome under the pretext that the pressure of the people was irresistible. It was in order to palliate this glaring breach of international law, to allay the alarm and resentment of Catholics throughout the world, and to prove that the Italian Government had no wish to infringe on the free exercise of the Pope's spiritual authority, that the law of guarantees of May 13, 1871, was passed.

It is further acknowledged by Dr. Geffcken that this law of guarantees was fundamentally defective. It was obviously unsuited to answer the purpose which it purported to contemplate. Had it embodied a proposal previously made by Cavour, and allotted to the Pope certain landed estates, whose revenues would have sufficed for the maintenance of the Papal court, these might have been accepted by the Pope without any explicit acquiescence in the spoilation of his patrimony. But the law of 1871 simply made an annual appropriation of $645 000 in the Italian budget for the Holy See. This appropriation, as Dr. Geffcken admits, the Pope could not accept without becoming the pensioner of the State, a position entirely incompatible with his dignity. But Dr. Geffcken's admissions do not stop here. He acknowledges that the provisions of the law of guarantees, relating to the security of the Pontifical court and the inviolability of Papal property, have not been faithfully carried out by the Italian Government, as was shown by the insults of the populace at the funeral of Pius IX. and by several judgments of the Italian courts, as, for instance, in the case of the estates of the Propaganda, in which the Government upon a very doubtful title compelled that corporation to exchange its landed property for Italian Government bonds. Nor would he seemingly deny, though he does not in terms admit, that the law of guarantees, assuring, as it does, to foreign Catholics, free access to the person of the Pontiff, was flagrantly violated by the riotous demonstrations of the Roman populace against the French pilgrims. Dr. Geffcken points out, however, that the Italian Radicals, seeking to take advantage of their own wrong doing, have availed themselves of the incident just mentioned to provoke an agitation for abolishing even the inadequate law of guarantees on the ground that it is inconsistent with the national dignity.

Not only does Dr. Geffcken concede that there are such grounds as we have here set forth for the Pope's assertion that his present situation is untenable, but the German historian's conclusion is that a definite solution of the Papal question is impossible so long as the Holy Father continues to live in Rome. All that, in his opinion, can be done is to maintain the *modus vivendi* established by the law of guarantees, and to avoid as carefully as possible any infringement of it so the latent antagonism of the two irreconcilable powers may not become open and acute. To this, of course, Catholics will answer that the Pope on his part has never been accused of any act which would justify a violation of the law of guarantees, and that it is no fault of his if a *modus vivendi* has seemed of late out of the question. If the Pope himself leaves Rome, or orders the College of Cardinals to do so after his death, he will have been driven to this step by the failure of the Italian Government to protect him against the slanderous attacks of the Radical press and the tumultuous violence of the Roman mob.—*N. Y. Sun, Jan. 5*

High Church Converts.

(Sacred Heart Review.)

What Dr. Spalding's parishioners and his former associates in the Episcopal ministry find it hardest to forgive is, as they say, that he should have used his pulpit as a place from which to preach Catholic doctrine. Now, to any one who knows what is going on in their churches this sounds very odd. A man may call himself a Catholic, his church a Catholic church and his people Catholics. He may imitate the Catholic services as closely as he is able; say what he calls "Mass," hear confessions, and give "absolution" and so on through the entire gamut.

So long as he retains the name Episcopalian his people go with him, and his fellow clergymen merely shrug their shoulders and say that he is rather "high." But if, after a time, he becomes a Catholic, then it turns out that he has been wrong, unprincipled, and dishonest all along, and he is denounced and upbraided. Dr. Spalding was perfectly well known as a "high churchman," and no one found any fault. But when he felt unable to go on longer, and announced the fact, it was discovered that he had been sly, dishonest, and a Roman Catholic at heart.

There are dozens of Episcopal clergymen to-day in this country preaching and practicing the extreme of Catholic doctrine and ritual (except the Roman supremacy) who will live and die in honor and good repute, unless they should some day have the logical sense and courage to become Catholics in fact. Then it will appear that they have been hypocritical, inconsistent, designing, etc. By this singular method of judgment a man's attitude and action may have been all right or all wrong, according to what he does or does not do at the end. No system of morals can stand such a theory as this. Dr. Spalding's late friends of course feel chagrin, and some of them bitterness; but they should see to it that their complaints are valid, and upon logical grounds.

Sir Edward Arnold and Religious Restitution.

Sir Edwin Arnold has undertaken a great work. It seems that centuries ago the Buddhists began to erect a magnificent temple near Bangkok. Generation after generation contributed to make it an imposing pile, but in the vicissitudes of human affairs the grand temple came into the hands of the Brahmins. It does not appear that the Brahmins took it by violence, that they hung Buddhist priests and monks by hundreds, or proscribed the Buddhist faith. They seem to have entered on the temple at some period when it was abandoned, priest and worshipper driven away by war, pestilence or famine. Sir Edward Arnold thinks that it ought, in justice, to be restored to the religious body which built it, and which can use it with more consolation and effect than any other to whose use it is now adapted. This is a correct principle, and we trust that he will succeed. It may lead to grand results. Victoria is not only Empress of India but also Queen of England. Her island dominions have not one temple, but many cathedrals, churches, ruined abbeys, built by Catholics for Catholic worship, adapted really for Catholic worship alone. As piles of architecture breathing the soul of the religion which reared them they continue to excite the admiration of the world. Emerson, in cold and sterile New England, wrote of them:

"O'er England's abbeys bends the sky,
As on its friends with kindred eye;
For out of Thought's interior sphere,
These wonders rose to upper air:
And nature gladly gave them place,
Adopted them into her race,
And granted them an equal date
With Andes and with Ararat.
These temples grew as grow the grass,
Art might obey but not surpass.
The passive Master lent his hand
To the vast soul that o'er him planned."

They are the creations of Catholic devotion. Protestantism seized them, plundered them, in many cases endeavored to efface them. Every one of England's great cathedrals is sanctified by the blood of Catholic bishops, priest, monk and layman slain near the shrines of God. Protestantism cannot fill them, it can scarcely use edifices reared for another worship. The vast naves and aisles echo to the tread of solitary visitors which to once were thronged with Catholic worshippers, and were filled with the incense of devotion as the cloud of glory pervaded the temple of Solomon. What a grand movement it will be if Sir Edwin begins an agitation to repair the wrong of centuries, and arouses English public opinion to such a sense of justice, that English Protestants will restore to English, Irish and Scotch Catholics the shrines which their Catholic ancestors built and which they alone can invest with all the devotional powers they once exercised.—*Exchange.*

Protection in England.

We are often told by free-traders that protection would not really benefit the occupation of land in this country. It is, therefore, interesting to ascertain what the effect of protection on agriculture is when it is actually at work, and we have only to turn to a country in sight of our own shores to see this. France has adopted protection, not, perhaps, in quite so thorough a form as prevails in the United States, but with such a tariff as certainly tends, if protective tariffs do tend either way to develop the French industries. We have the French Agricultural Statistics before us for 1890, and they are the most interesting reading, for they show us, as nothing else can show us, the practical effect of protection on agriculture. The first and most striking result is the increase in the area of wheat crops. Taking the hectare at two acres—it is really more—there is an increase of between 180,000 and 200,000 acres over the average of ten years. Our returns show, for 1890, a falling off in the wheat area. What we venture to ask is, why is France daily adding to her wheat area, while ours is decreasing? The answer is protection. Wheat-growing in England does not pay; we therefore assume that wheat-growing abroad does not pay. This is, however, not so, and the case of France proves this. The more the question is studied the more one sees how admirably the Anti-Corn Law League did its work, how the fallacies of Cobden have been accepted as dogmas of political faith.—*Land and Water.*

THUCYDIDES ON THE GRIP.—E. W. Bishop, of Norwhich, who is a student in Amherst College has discovered by reading Thucydides, Book II., that the grip prevailed in Greece about 470 B. C., and it was by far more violent and more frequently fatal than it is to-day. In the book named there is an entire chapter on the disease and all its symptoms, which are minutely described, and are like those noted in these times. It is described as being a queer and troublesome malady, and the mental dejection of its victims was said to be the most distressing feature of the disorder.

The largest farm in the world is said to be in southwest Louisiana. It is a hundred miles long by twenty-five wide, and contains over a million and a half acres. The farm belongs to a northern syndicate. All the farming is done by steam power; and the crops raised are rice, sugar, cotton and corn.

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When does a horse enjoy his food most?—When he hasn't a bit in his mouth.