The Charlottetown Herald.

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The Charlottetown Herald

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JAMES McISAAC,
Editor and Manager

Calendar for August, 1890.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Qtr., 7th day, 10h., 6.3m., a.m., W.
New Moon, 15th day, 0h., 7.2m, p.m, S.
FirstQtr., 23rd day, 9h., 7.2m., a.m., N.
Full Moon, 30th day, 0h., 22.6m., a.m., S.

D M	Day of Week.	Sun rises	Sun sets	The Moon. Rises	The Moon. Sets	High Watern Ch'tow
	Fri	h m	h m			
1	Sat	4 47	7 25	8 28	5 7	11 7
2	Sun	49	24	9 2	6 30	11 50
3	Mon	49	22	9 25	7 48	aft 32
4	Tues	51	21	9 49	9 9	1 12
5	Wed	52	19	10 11	10 24	1 53
6	Thur	53	18	10 35	11 38	2 28
7	Fri	55	17	11 1	af 49	3 33
8	Sat	56	15	11 30	1 58	4 40
9	Sun	57	14	morn	3 5	5 57
10	Mon	58	12	0 6	4 9	7 10
11	Tues	59	10	0 48	5 1	8 10
12	Wed	5 0	9	1 38	5 57	8 58
13	Thur	2	8	2 33	6 40	9 41
14	Fri	3	6	3 34	7 15	10 19
15	Sat	4	4	38	7 44	10 53
16	Sun	6	3	5 40	8 8	11 26
17	Mon	7	1	6 45	8 30	11 57
18	Tues	8	0	7 49	8 50	morn
19	Wed	9	6 58	8 53	9 9	0 28
20	Thur	10	56	9 58	9 30	0 59
21	Fri	12	54	11 5	9 52	1 34
22	Sat	13	52	aft 14	10 17	2 14
23	Sun	14	50	1 25	10 49	2 56
24	Mon	16	49	2 37	11 28	4 7
25	Tues	17	47	3 45	morn	5 33
26	Wed	18	45	4 41	0 20	7 3
27	Thur	19	43	5 39	1 23	8 18
28	Fri	21	42	6 21	2 37	9 17
29	Sat	22	40	6 55	3 59	10 9
30	Sun	23	38	7 23	5 21	10 51
31	Mon	5 24	6 36	7 48	6 42	11 33

North British and Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY!

—OF—

EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Total Assets, 1886, - - $29,371,980.79

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

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

FRED. W. HYNDMAN.
Agent.

Corner Queen and Water Streets, Charlottetown, Jan. 19, 1888. 1y

Liebig Company's

EXTRACT OF MEAT.

For improved and economic cookery, use it for Soups, Sauces, and Made Dishes. In favor—inexpensive, and dissolves perfectly clear in water. Makes delicious Beef Tea and keeps in all climates for any length of time. 1 lb equal to 40 lbs of lean beef. Only genuine guaranteed by Justus von Liebig and bears his signature in blue, thus: J. v. Liebig

BEST AND SAFEST.

The Dominion Government Analyst reported ...

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER

compounded of ingredients, the BEST and SAFEST for manufacturing Baking Powder.

Handbills printed at the shortest notice, at the Herald Office.

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

Watches. Watches.

SOLID GOLD Ladies' and Gents' Open or Hunting Case, Gold filled do., do., warranted to stand and wear better than a cheap gold case.

Silver and Silveroid, in key or stem-wind, with work thoroughly tested and warranted, from $5.00 up to $40.00. Cheaper can be supplied, but not warranted as reliable time-keepers.

The watches we keep in stock have received the highest award for general excellence and time-keeping qualities.

Good value in every department.

G. H. TAYLOR.

Aug. 21, 1889. North Side Queen Square.

Grocery & Tea House!

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—IMPORTER AND DEALER IN—

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Confectionery, Flour, Molasses, Pork Ham, Lard and Choice Groceries.

ALL THE ABOVE ARE CHOICE AND VERY CHEAP.

TEAS A SPECIALTY.

Try our 20c Tea. Nothing like it for the price.

Next to Miller Bros., Upper Queen Street.

Charlottetown, January 19, 1890.—1 yr.

Hardware, Hardware

CARRIAGE HARDWARE, in Iron and Steel Shoeing, Tire Steel, Spokes, Rims, Hubs, Axles and Varnishes.

CARPENTERS' HARDWARE A SPECIALTY.

NAILS, GLASS PAINTS, LOCKS, and everything they require in our line.

For Blacksmiths we have an immense stock of Horse Nails, Horse Shoe Iron, Steel, Files, Rasps, &c.

FARMERS GET EVERYTHING THEY REQUIRE.

Splendid Steel MUD SHOVELS, English and American.

STOCK NOW COMPLETE.

SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES.

DODD & ROGERS.

Charlottetown, Dec. 24, 1888. QUEEN SQUARE

General Hardware!

Barb Wire Fencing, Bar Iron, Cut Nails, Roofing Material, Builders' and Painters' Supplies, Carriage Goods, Wholesale and Retail.

NORTON & FENNELL,

May 28, 1890

"Why don't you buy your clothing at Prowse Bros. Didn't I tell you you could buy a suit for yourself and a Dress for me for the price you pay for a suit any place else?"

"Let me down and I will always trade there in future. Prowse Bros. are always the cheapest."

PROWSE BROS.,

The Wonderful Cheap Men, 144 Queen Street.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is an effective remedy, as numerous testimonials conclusively prove. "For two years I was a constant sufferer from dyspepsia and liver complaint. I doctored a long time and the medicines prescribed, in nearly every case, only aggravated the disease. An apothecary advised me to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and was cured at a cost of $5. Since that time it has been my family medicine, and sickness has become a stranger to our household. I believe it to be the best medicine on earth."—F. F. McNulty, Hackman, 39 Summer st., Lowell, Mass.

FOR DEBILITY,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is a certain cure, when the complaint originates in impoverished blood. "I was a great sufferer from a low condition of the blood and general debility, becoming finally, so reduced that I was unfit for work. Nothing that I did for the complaint helped me so much as Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a few bottles of which restored me to health and strength. I take every opportunity to recommend this medicine in similar cases."—C. Evick, 14 E. Main st., Chillicothe, Ohio.

FOR ERUPTIONS

And all disorders originating in impurity of the blood, such as boils, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, salt-rheum, scald-head, scrofulous sores, and the like, take only

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY

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

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

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

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

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

Johnson's Stomachic Aperient,

—OR—

EVERYBODY'S PILLS,

—FOR—

Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness and the many Ailments consequent upon the sluggish action of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Sent by mail on receipt of price. Sample free on application. Prepared only by

Arthur S. Johnson,

Corner Kent and Prince Streets, CHARLOTTETOWN.

For sale by J. A. Gourlie, Summerside; G. H. Aitken, Tignish; W. A. Dyer, Alberton; D. Darrach, Kensington: J. C. Ferguson, Victoria; J. T. Robinson, Montague Bridge; J. H. Hooper, Souris; John Muirhead, Summerside.

A Rare Opportunity,

THAT desirable block of ground situate and being in the front and centre of the City of Charlottetown, and known as the "REVERE HOUSE" property, and comprising nearly one acre of land, and a most magnificent site for a Railway Passenger Station or first-class Hotel, is now offered for sale by tender.

Tenders will be received by the Lady Superioress of the City Hospital for the purchase of the whole block only up till the 31st of December, 1890, reserving the right to accept or reject any tender.

Further information respecting bounds and conditions can be had on application to Lady Superioress at the City Hospital, or to

M. P. HOGAN, Agent,
City of Charlottetown.

Aug. 13, 1890.—tf

Get your business cards printed at the Herald Office.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Farm, formerly owned by Mr. Peter McBourke, at Mill View, in Queen's County, consisting of about

315 Acres of Land,

With the Dwelling House, Barns, Cloth, Carding and Saw Mills thereon. This property is situated in a fine farming settlement, convenient to Churches, Schools, &c. It will be sold *en bloc*, or in lots to suit purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to C. B. MacNeill, Solicitor, Charlottetown.

July 23, 1890.—tf

Dublin Letter.

II.

We made mention, in speaking last week of the historic places in College Green, of the beautiful building which is now the head quarters of the Bank of Ireland, but which, from the date of its erection until the passing of the Act of Union, was the Irish House of Parliament. It is the building which, of all others in Dublin,—of all others in Ireland—has the deepest interest for Irishmen, by reason of the historic associations, and the forensic memories that attach to it. Within its walls the legislative independence of Ireland was born, and, after a few years of hopeful and vigorous existance, foully slain. It is a site which more than any other calls up, to the Irish mind, memories at once the saddest and the most gladsome; and scenes at once the most glorious and the most tragic. The place is burdened with great memories—memories of great men of great talents, and of great virtues; of rare patriotism, and of extraordinary perfidy; the recollections of a great right won, shaded by the dark, sinister incidents surrounding the commission of a large historic wrong. It recalls in short, the most brilliant and eventful period in Irish history, that, namely, between 1778 1800, which saw the rise and fall of the Parliament of Flood and Grattan. From the date of the entrance of these men into the public life of Ireland the Irish Parliament advanced steadily in self respect and public spirit. In 1775 it effected the first relaxation of the penal laws by enabling Catholics to leases for a term of 999 years. In 1792 it passed a further measure of relief, which "opened to the Irish Catholics the bar, the professions, the grand juries, the corporations, and permitting them to establish public schools." But in the same year a petition from the Catholics of Dublin for admission to the elective franchise, was rejected by a vote of 208 against 25; and the House remained, to the last exclusively Protestant. "Religious Equality" was unknown and unheard of in those days, but the principle of national independence, the sense of resistance to oppression, and a feeling of impatience under unjust and vexatious laws, took root, and day by day became more extended. It was at this time that the English Parliament began the work of crushing out the trade of Ireland by the operation of special and prohibitory legislative acts. Direct trade from Irish ports to foreign countries or to the colonies was forbidden, the natural consequence of which was the impoverishment of the trading and manufacturing interest of Ireland, and growth of discontent amonst all classes of the people. The struggle against this alien and oppressive legislation grew stonger every day, and was brought to a crisis by the ascendancy of Flood and Grattan in the Parliament, and by the entrance of the Volunteers upon the scene. Flood and Grattan became the leaders of the movement for commercial and legislative freedom. One or two of the incidents of this political period are worth relating. On the 12th of October, 1779, an address from the Crown having been read, in which the complaints of the Irish people were utterly ignored, the House, on the motion of Prince Sergeant Hussey Burgh, unanimously resolved; "That we beg leave humbly to represent to his Majesty that it is not by temporary expedients but by a free trade alone that this nation is now to be saved from impending ruin." "This address" writes M. Gilbert "was carried to the Lord Lieutenant at the Castle by the entire House of Commons; the Volunteers, under the command of the Duke of Leinster, lined the streets and presented arms to the Speaker and the Members, as they passed through their ranks, amidst the applause of an assembled multitude." The Government continuing to palter with this question, the House of Commons took strong measures to bring them into a more compliant frame of mind. In a famous speech Hussey Burgh said: "The usurped authority of a foreign Parliament has kept up the most wicked laws that a jealous, monopolising, ungrateful spirit could devise to restrain the bounty of Providence, and enslave a nation whose inhabitants are recorded to be brave, loyal, and generous people; by the code of English laws to answer the most sordid views, they have been treated with a savage cruelty: the words penalty, punishment, and Ireland are synonymous they are marked in blood on the margin of their statues; and though time may have softened the calamities of the nation, the baneful and destructive influences of those laws, have borne her down to a state of Egybtain bondage. The English have sown their laws like dragon's teeth, and they have sprung up in armed men." The Government saw that further resistance to the national demands would be dangerous, and that concession had become an imperative necessity. Soon afterwards the ruinous restrictions on Irish trade were abolished, and Ireland recovered her commercial freedom.

The cause of legislative freedom remained, however, to be won. It is around this struggle that the greatest and most enduring memories of the Irish Parliament hang. An Act of George I. placed the Irish Parliament in subordination, and in a state of vassalage, to that of England, enabling the English Parliament to ignore the Irish legislature, and make laws, at their pleasure, for the Irish People. On the 19th of April, 1780, Grattan moved, as against this Act, his famous Declaration of rights, in a speech of great force and brilliancy, the peroration of which is familiar to every Irishman; "I do call upon you by the laws of the land, and their violation, by the instruction of eighteen centuries, by the arms, inspiration, and providence of the present moment, tell us the rule by which we shall go—assert the law of Ireland, declare the liberty of the land. I will not be answered by a public lie, in the shape of an amendment; neither, speaking for the subjects' freedom, am I to hear of faction, I will never be satisfied so long as the meanest cottager in Ireland has a link of the British chain clanking to his rags: he may be naked—he shall not be in irons; and I do see the time is at hand, the spirit is gone forth, the declaration is planted; and though great men should apostatize, yet the cause will live; and though the public speaker should die, yet the immortal fire shall outlast the organ which conveyed it, and the breath of liberty, like the word of the Holy man, will not die with the prospect, but survive him."

Grattan's Declaration of Rights was not adopted by the house until the 16th of April, 1782, the house assembling for the special purpose of passing it triumphantly. The government had resolved to give way, and before Grattan rose from his seat their intention was announced by one of the ministers. He read a message from the king recommending the house to consider the causes of the existing discontent, with a view to such a final adjustment as might give satisfaction to both kingdoms. This was, in fact, a declaration of surrender to the Irish parliament. Grattan rose slowly from his seat, and spoke to the subject in a strain of eloquence never surpassed in any age or country, sung, as it has been termed, "the morning song of Irish freedom. "I am now," he said, in beginning, "to address a free people. Ages have passed away, and this is the first moment in which you could be distinguished by that appellation. I found Ireland on her knees, I have watched over her with a paternal solicitude; I have traced her progress from injuries to arms, and from arms to liberty. Spirit of Swift! Spirit of Molyneux! your genius has prevailed! Ireland is now a nation. In that new character I hail her; and, bowing to her august presence, I say, *Esto perpetua!*"

Grattan closed his speech by moving the adoption of an address which set forth a series of complaints against the assumed domination of the English parliament in Irish affairs; and declared that—

"The crown of Ireland is an imperial crown, inseparably annexed to the crown of Great Britain, on which connection the interest and happiness of both nations essentially depend; but the kingdom of Ireland is a distinct kingdom, with a parliament of her own, the sole legislature thereof. That there is no body of men competent to make laws to bind this nation, except the king, lords and commons of Ireland, nor any other parliament which hath any authority or power of any sort whatsoever in this country, save only the parliament of Ireland."

The address was carried triumphantly. The resolutions which embodied it were laid before the English parliament by the prime minister, Mr. Fox, who counselled compliance with the Irish demand, and who added that he would rather see Ireland wholly separated from England than kept in subjection by brute force—a declaration which sounds strangely in these later coercion days. Mr. Flood, however, went farther than Grattan. He contended that the single repeal of the Act of George I. was insufficient for the safety of Ireland, inasmuch as England had not expressly renounced her assumed right of passing laws to bind Ireland. Grattan held that no such renunciation was necessary, but Flood's arguments prevailed with the house and the people and with the English legislature. From the latter came the desired Act of renunciation. This Act declared that—

"The said right claimed by the people of Ireland to be bound only by laws enacted by his majesty and the parliament of that kingdom, in all cases whatever, shall be, and is hereby declared to be, established and ascertained for ever, and shall at no time hereafter be questioned or questionable."

The passing of this Act was the culminating point of Ireland's struggle for legislative independence. Ireland was then a nation.

What followed is too-well known to be repeated here. Soon England resorted to her old practice in such matters, and the old houses of parliament, like the Treaty Stone of Limerick, stand as a silent memorial to this day of her perfidy, and her broken faith. Bloodshed and bribery were the two weapons by which the legislative life of the Irish nation was ended, and it was a sarcastic saying of John Mitchell's that if bribery on as proportionately prodigal a scale were resorted to in the English house of commons of to-day, a majority of that body could be got to vote for the handing over to the United States of the British empire itself. On the 26th of May, 1800, with the second reading of the union bill, the curtain dropped in the old house of parliament in College Green. The dramatic character of that closing scene has been often described, but by none better than Barrington in his "Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation." On this occasion, Grattan, who had been carried from his bed of sickness to record his last words in the parliament of his country, and who, unable to stand upright, was accorded permission to address the house without rising from his seat, spoke his last speech against the union measure, closing his peroration with this pathetic and imperishable sentence—

"Yet I do not give up the country. I see her in a swoon, but she is not dead; though in her tomb she lies helpless and motionless, still there is on her lips a spirit of life, and on her cheeks a glow of beauty.

'Thou art not conquered; beauty's ensign yet
Is crimson on thy lips, and in thy cheeks,
And death's pale flag is not advanced there.'

While a plank of the vessel sticks together I will not leave her; let the courtier present his flimsy sail and carry the light bark of his faith with every new breath of wind, I will remain anchored here, with fidelity to my country, faithful to her freedom, faithful to her fall."

Thus fell the Irish parliament, by treachery and corruption, and every evil art that could be brought to bear for the destruction of the rights and liberties of a nation. The Act which gave the form of legality to its extinction, is wholly without, as Chief Justice Saurin well said, any moral or legal sanction. To this day it is maintained only by Coercion Acts, the frequent suspension of Habeas Corpus, and the continual presence of 30,000 British troops. The Government, after the union, sold the house to the bank of Ireland for a sum of £40,000. It was Curran, we think, who said that it would have been wiser for them to have expended that money in razing it to the ground, and casting its materials into the sea. "As it stands," Mr. T. D. Sullivan has written, "it is a perpetual memento of Ireland's days of national independence; echoes of the eloquence of Grattan, Flood, Plunkett, Bushe and Saurin, seem to hang about its walls. It is a memorial of the treacherous and fatal measures by which a hateful deed was accomplished.

"Fair and graceful as it is to the eye, it does not brighten, but throws a gloom upon College Green. The heart of every Irishman saddens as he passes it; with all that, its mute and lonely aspect gives a stimulus to patriotic feeling. Every one longs for the day when from that temple of Irish nationality, the money-changers who desecrate it will be ejected. Nearly every patriotic organization that arises in Ireland places, as a sign of its hope and faith, a representation of the "Parliament House" on its medals and cards of membership. Prints and photographs of it are in Irish homes all over the world. And this is not merely because of the historic associations attaching to it, but because of the expectation and resolve, lying deep in the Irish heart, that what it was it shall be again, the meeting house of a free and independent Irish legislature."

The interior arrangements of the building have been greatly altered to meet the necessities of its present possessors. The common's portion of the building has been cut up into several offices. The house of lords, though, has been allowed to remain in its original condition, and is now used as the board-room of the bank directors. The porters in attendance at the bank show visitors through the interesting portions of the building. There are some relics of the old parliament to be met with in other parts of the city. The chandelier of the house of commons is suspended in the Examination Hall of Trinity College; the chair of the speaker of the house of lords is possessed by the Royal Irish Academy; and that of the speaker of the commons stands in the board-room of the Royal Dublin Society. After the union, the government demanded the mace from Foster, the late speaker of the commons, which the latter declined to surrender, saying that until the body that had entrusted it to his keeping demanded it, he would decline to surrender it. It is now in the possession of his grandson, Lord Massereene.—*Shanid Aboo, in Toronto Catholic Review.*

Sublime Devotion.

A SOLDIER'S FAITH ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Just before one of the great battles of the late civil war—relates one who himself took part in it—when all was hurry and bustle preparing for the morrow's work of death and destruction, those who were practical Catholics were gathered in great numbers around the tent of their good and devoted chaplain, confessing their sins and preparing themselves as best they could for the probable death and judgement that awaited them in a few hours. Among the number of penitents who pressed eagerly and reverently around the confessional was the hero of our story. With downcast eyes he was patiently awaiting his turn when he was called for picket duty, feeling that his chance in the regular way had gone by the board he called out: "Reverend Father! come to the door." The priest stepped out, and was immediately greeted with: "Reverend Father, I must go to the front in fifteen minutes; and I might be killed before morning, and I want to make my confession."

"But, my good man, you see all the others ahead of you. It may be, though, they will waive their right to oblige you."

"Sure I can make my confession from where I am."

"Yes, but I think it would not be prudent; they will hear you."

"Never mind, Father; with respect to your reverence, they will have enough of their own to bother them."

At this moment the good man fell upon his knees and make what might be called a good humble confession in the presence of hundreds of his companions in arms, who showed their respect by inclined heads and reverent attitude. When he had finished declaring his sins and the priest had pronounced the absolution, he arose from his kneeling position with a beaming countenance and a "Thank you, Father," and in a few moments was seen marching to the front.

The next day when the battle was raging and the good priest was in the midst of the carnage giving assistance and administering consolation to the dying, his attention was attracted by a soldier running towards him at full speed. On his nearer approach he recognized the hero of the night before, and was immediately greeted with: "Come quick, Reverend Father, there's a heathen beyond and he wants to be baptized. Come quick or he will be dead."

The priest made all possible haste, but was unable to keep pace with his zealous guide who still urged him to hurry.

When he arrived the priest saw the sands of life were fast ebbing. He immediately asked the dying soldier the necessary questions preparatory to the Sacrament of Baptism, but when he was about to administer the holy rite he perceived that he had no water. On looking around for his friend he saw him running towards him as fast as he could, carrying in his hat the necessary water, saying as he approached: "Your reverence, there is a hole in me hat; you say the words and I will let the water run out on him."

That manner of baptism would not do, but the priest took some of the water in the hollow of his hand, and in a few moments the man's soul was purified by the regenerating waters of baptism, and he gave it up peacefully to his Creator to the joy and delight of the priest and soldier. The latter gave vent to his feelings by saying: "Glory be to God, and His Blessed Mother, he is gone to heaven; I must run to the front—good-by Father."

Origin of Vespers

The word "Vespers" is from the Latin Vespera, which signifies the evening star. The Church commands Catholics to attend Mass, but attendance at Vespers is voluntary. It is by its nature an expression of gratitude to God.

It is a recognition of the command of God to Moses to "praise Him in the evening," and to Solomon to "offer sacrifices in the evening." In the evening the Lord called His disciples together. In the evening He was taken from the cross and buried. These are the reasons for, and the origin of, the service of Vespers. There are five divisions of Psalms sung, commemorative of the five wounds of our Saviour; also in realisation of the five senses of man which should all unite in praising God. St. Augustine, as Bishop of Hippo, while explaining to his people what was the nature and character of this service, said; "He who reads the Psalms and finds not Jesus Christ, reads not aright."

At the begining of the service the Priest comes to the front of the altar and recites the words of Jesus wherein He taught His disciples how to pray, and follows with the prayer the Hail Mary. He then utters the prayer "Oh Lord, come to my assistance," and the choir for the people responds "Oh Lord, make haste to help us." The first Psalm recites how "The Lord said unto my Lord sit thou upon My right hand until I make thine enemies thy footstool." Christ refers to this when surrounded by the Pharisees as told in the 22nd of St. Mathew, wherein he silenced His enemies and proved His own divinity. The Psalm closes with the prayer to the Blessed Trinity, "Glory be to the Father and to the Son and to the Holy Ghost." The second Psalm of the service tells why God should be glorified. The third calls upon "All ye children" to unite in praising Him. While the service of the Church is in Latin each worshiper has, or should have, his prayer book before him where he may follow the service word for word in his own native language. The fourth Psalm speaks of the mercies of God, while the fifth is a Psalm of personal thanksgiving.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT.

The business, hitherto carried on by the Dominion Illustrated Publishing Company (limited), has been purchased and will be continued by the Sabiston Lithographic and Publishing Company, of which Mr. Richard White is president and Mr. Alex. Sabiston is Managing-Director. It is hoped that in the interest and value of the paper, both from a pictorial and literary standpoint, and to extend and improve the business in its various departments. The business will be carried on in the meantime at the old premises, 73 St. James Street, Montreal, under the management of Mr. J. P. Edwards, to whom all communications in connection with accounts due the old company and new business should be addressed.

ONLY A SISTER.—"My sister and I each tried a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters with great success for bilious headache. We recommend it to all as a specific for headache." Miss Carrie Scharer, Ilsden, Ont.

The sphere of the sewing-girl is not contracted; it is often a hemmy-sphere.

HISTORY OF 15 YEARS.—For fifteen years we have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as a family medicine for summer complaints and diarrhoea, and we never had anything to equal it. We highly recommend it. Samuel Webb, Corbett, Ont.

A poem called "The Berthe Song" is out, but we want no mower like it.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE