The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1894 Vol. XXIII. No.21

The Charlottetown Herald
—IS PUBLISHED—
Every Wednesday
—BY—
Moran & Sullivan, Editors and Proprietors,
FROM THE "HERALD" OFFICE,
CONNOLLY'S BUILDING,
Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Subscription: One Year, in Advance, $1.00

ADVERTISING RATES.—50 cents per inch for first insertion, and 20 cents for each continuation. Special notices 10 cents per line for each insertion. Marriage notices 50 cts. deaths free.

Contracts made for Monthly, Quarterly, Half-yearly, or Yearly Advertisements, on application.

Remittances may be made by Draft, P. O. Order, or Registered Letter.

Correspondence should be addressed to the proprietors as above or to the HERALD.

E. E. MORAN J. M. SULLIVAN.

Calendar for March, 1894.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 7th day, 10h. 8 0m. a m, N.
First Quarter, 14th day, 2h 15.6m p m. S.E
Full Moon, 21st day, 9h 59.7m. a m, N.W
Last Quarter, 29th day, 4h 15 1m. a m, S.

M	Day of Week.	Sun rises	Sun Sets	Time Moon Rises	Moon Sets	High Water Ch'town
1	Thur	6 43	5 46	3 56	11 24	6 21
2	Fri	41	47	4 31	aft 30	7 31
3	Sat	39	48	5 6	1 25	8 28
4	Sun	38	49	5 50	2 22	9 12
5	Mon	36	50	6 39	3 20	9 53
6	Tues	34	52	7 34	4 51	10 27
7	Wed	32	53	8 37	6 7	11 0
8	Thur	30	54	9 52	7 12	11 31
9	Fri	28	55	7 6	8 24	morn
10	Sat	26	56	7 21	9 41	0 3
11	Sun	24	58	7 44	10 59	0 37
12	Mon	22	57	8 10	morn	1 16
13	Tues	20	59	8 45	0 21	2 1
14	Wed	18	6 0	9 36	1 42	3 3
15	Thur	16	1	10 41	2 54	4 19
16	Fri	14	3	11 55	3 55	5 57
17	Sat	13	4	aft 1 23	4 41	7 26
18	Sun	11	5	2 47	5 13	8 31
19	Mon	9	6	4 8	5 38	9 20
20	Tues	7	8	5 25	6 00	10 2
21	Wed	5	9	6 40	6 18	10 37
22	Thur	3	11	7 54	6 31	11 11
23	Fri	1	12	9 9	6 46	11 45
24	Sat	5 59	13	10 18	7 4	aft 18
25	Sun	57	15	11 29	7 29	0 53
26	Mon	55	16	morn	7 56	1 33
27	Tues	53	17	0 36	8 31	2 29
28	Wed	51	19	1 34	8 56	3 12
29	Thur	49	20	2 25	10 5	4 22
30	Fri	47	21	3 7	11 7	5 41
31	Sat	5 45	0 22	3 39	aft 15	6 51

SIMPLE WAY TO HELP POOR CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

Save all cancelled postage stamps of every kind and country and send them to Rev. F. X. Harrel, Hammonton, New Jersey, U. S. Write your address, and you will receive with the necessary explanation a nice souvenir of Hammonton Missions.

mar 18,1890—1yr.

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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 last thirty years.

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Agent
Stamper's Block, Upstairs, Victoria Row, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Jan. 21, 1 893.—1y

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Rec. Secy.—John A. Keefe.

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CAN'T afford a large space. We sell at such small profits we can't squander time, space or money. But we sell the cheapest custom made clothing on P. E. I Cal and see us, for Hats, Ties, Shirts and Suits overcoats or pants.

JOHN McLEOD & CO
Merchant Tailors

Bargains in Dry Goods

CASH SALE
—AT THE—
LONDON HOUSE, KENSINGTON.

During this month, preparatory to stock-taking, the balance of our winter stock of Dry Goods will be sold at reduced prices to clear.

Dress Goods worth from 15 to 20 cts for 10 cts.
Dress Goods worth from 20 to 25 cts. for 15 cts.
Dress Goods worth from 30 to 40 cts. for 25 cts.
Dress Goods worth from 50 to 60 cts. for 40 cts.
Dress Goods worth from 75 to 90 cts. for 60 cts.
Mantle Cloths, 15 to 25 per cent. reduction.
Millinery, from 30 to 50 per cent. reduction.
Other lines in proportion.

This is a rare chance to get the best values ever offered in P. E. Island.

Reuben Tuplin & Co.

Kensington, Feb 21, 1894.

LOW PRICES!

Shovels, Forks, Axes, Handles, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Bar Iron, Sleigh-shoe Steel, Disston's Cross Cut Saws, Disston's Files and Rasps, Cart and Truck-wagon stock, Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Axles, Galvanized Iron Well Buckets.

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FENNELL & CHANDLER
CHARLOTTETOWN.

Scrofula

is Disease Germs living in the Blood and feeding upon its Life. Overcome these germs with

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, and make your blood healthy, skin pure and system strong. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!
Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

Mortgage Sale.

TO be sold by public auction at the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 26th day of March instant, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot 24, bounded as follows, that is to say: commencing on the south shore of Winter River at the northwest angle of a farm now or formerly in possession of Joseph Doucet (Moses Rose) thence (according to the magnetic meridian of the year 1764) running south two degrees east for the distance of 30 chains; thence west two degrees south, five chains or until it meets the east boundary line of a farm now in possession of Joseph Doucette (Michael Rose) thence following the course of the same north two degrees west to the said shore; thence following the course of the said shore eastwardly to the place of commencement, containing 8 acres of land a little more or less. Also all that other tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot number 51 in King's County in the said Island, bounded as follows, that is to say: commencing on the west side of Burke's Road in the southeast angle of land formerly in possession of James B. D. Cox now in possession of Maurice Gallant; thence running west along said Maurice Gallants south boundary line 80 chains or to the division line between Lots 48 and 49, thence south along said boundary line 25 chains; thence east and parallel to first-mentioned line to the Burke's Road aforesaid; and thence north along said Road 25 chains to the place of commencement, containing 200 acres of land a little more or less.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage dated the 24th day of December 1892, and made between Theophilus Gallant of the one part, and Edward Bayfield of the other part, and on account of default in the payment of the interest secured thereby.

Dated this 3rd day of March, A. D. 1894.

EDWARD BAYFIELD,
Mortgagee.

March 7, 41

[At the request of the Mortgagee the above sale is postponed until TUESDAY, the 10th Day of APRIL next, then to be held at the hour of twelve, noon, at the same place.]

EDWARD BAYFIELD,
Mortgagee.

Dated 22nd March, 1894.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public auction on Tuesday, the Tenth day of April, A. D. 1894, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, all that piece or parcel of land situate lying or being on Lot or Township Number Sixty-one, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: commencing on the shore of St. Mary's Bay and at the northeast angle of a freehold farm now or formerly in possession of Alexander McKenzie; thence along the east boundary line thereof southerly to the north boundary of a tract of thirty-nine acres of land leased to D. Ferguson; thence east to the west boundary line of land now or formerly in the occupation of Samuel Hickens; thence northerly along the said boundary line to the aforesaid shore; thence along the same to the place of commencement, containing fifty-seven acres of land a little more or less, and is thus described in a deed from the Commissioner of Public Lands to Andrew O'Connor, bearing date the Fifteenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-eight.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Sixth Day of November, A. D. 1887, and made between Andrew O'Connor, of Gaspereaux, 2 Lot or Township Number Sixty-one, in King's County, farmer, and Sarah Ouellette, his wife, of the one part, and Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian of the other part.

For further particulars apply at the office of Angus A. Macdonald, Charlottetown Solicitor.

Dated this Six day of March, A. D. 1894.

CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIAN,
Mortgagees.

March 7, 1894. 81

HEART FAILURE, FAINTNESS, ACUTE DYSPEPSIA,
with
Complete Nervous Prostration,
Cured by Using
HAWKER'S NERVE & STOMACH TONIC.

A LADY'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Wm. Thompson of Musquash, N. B., says: "For 2 years past my wife has suffered with *Acute Dyspepsia* accompanied with complete *nervous prostration* and *constipation*, the *acutities* about the *heart* which frequently produced an attack of faintness. She became weak and nervous, lost all energy, and complained *feeling of dread*. She suffered with intense pain in the stomach after eating, which was usually followed by a distressing sensation about the heart. *Palpitating spells*. She tried a great many remedies and was treated by the doctors for some time, but obtained no relief. She became so reduced that she gave up all hope of ever getting better, when one day we noticed that she try HAWKER'S NERVE AND STOMACH TONIC and LIVER PILLS which had produced remarkable cures in several cases he knew of. We did so and the change immediate none of the symptoms after taking the second dose, and has continued to improve ever since until today she is as well as ever, and can enjoy her food without fear of suffering. I cannot speak too highly of these valuable medicines which have restored my wife to health and strength and saved much suffering and expense."

Rev. Henry M. Spike, Rector of Musquash, N. B., says: "I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Thompson's case, and am greatly pleased that the medicine which I recommended to her produced such remarkable results."

Sold by all druggists and general dealers.
TONIC 50 cts. PILLS 25 cts.
Manufactured by the
HAWKER MEDICINE CO., Ltd.
St. John, N. B.

A Cup of Bouillon Palatable, pure, Refreshing & stimulating.

can be made in three minutes, thus; take a cup of boiling hot, water, stir in a quarter teaspoon (not more) of

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef,

Then add an egg—and some sherry if liked—season carefully

CLEARING OUT SALE.

A. CURRIE, SOURIS,

having decided shortly to go out of business we will sell off our entire stock, collect all debts due us, and will buy for cash or farm produce. We would get all our friends to call for bargains, and those who owe to pay up. This is a genuine clearing out sale.

ARCH. CURRIE,
Souris, Feb. 21, 1894—6i.

Dismitted Christianity.

REV. DR. MORRISON'S FIFTH LETTER.

SIR,—According to promise I intend dealing with the early British Church in its relation to the See of Rome. Before beginning, it may be well to recall the issue before us as far as the present letter is concerned. Rev. Mr. Simpson having denied that the English Church was ever Roman Catholic even in name, endeavored to insinuate, by a mere play upon words, that it was much less so in fact. The falsity of this inference I have already shown. Apparently it was intended to pave the way for the assertion that the Church of England in repudiating the supremacy of the Pope "simply returned to the primitive form of Church government." He admits that for a time it was subject to the Pope of Rome, viz, from about the beginning of the sixth century till the sixteenth. But without attending to the consequences of the English Church being subject, on his own admission, to that of Rome for about a thousand years, we are glibly told that, at any rate, prior to 596 the Church of England was independent of Rome, and consequently corresponded to his idea of primitive Church government. I have already shown in what the primitive government of the Church consisted, and indeed the earliest and most authentic documents of ecclesiastical history proved that from the time St. Peter fixed his see at Rome, that Church was always regarded as the centre of ecclesiastical authority. But as I have already cleared up that point I will not now enter into a further explanation or proof of its veracity. I will now show that in its relation to the ancient British Church the See of Rome possessed the same prerogative of supreme juridical head, and that consequently the English Church in repudiating the supremacy of the Roman Pontiff did not "return to the primitive form of Church government"—even as practiced by the early British Church.

In dealing with this, as with similar questions, we must keep in view the following very important principle of historical criticism: In investigating the authenticity of ancient facts, *other things being equal*, the authority of writers who were living witnesses of such facts, or who lived near about the time of such events, must be taken in preference to the authority of one who has lived at a much later period, and especially so when no contemporaneous or proximate writer is found to have challenged his statements. Consequently, when treating of facts connected with the early British Church, or any ancient institution; it is pure nonsense to lay aside the ancient writers, and in their stead, quote from such men as Barnett, or any other of those comparatively modern historians. What knowledge had they of ancient facts unless what they obtained from ancient written or unwritten documents? And if we find in these more recent histories the bare narrative of an ancient event, the authenticity of which is not vindicated, or perhaps denied, by coeval writers, does not our common sense tell us we should accept the statement of the early writer in preference to that of the more recent.

Acting on this principle we will now examine the proceedings of those early councils of the Church, in whose deliberations history tells us the early British Bishops took part. The first to which reference may be made is that held A. D. 314, in the city of Arles in France. That at least three British bishops assisted at this council is an admitted fact, and therefore requires no proof. That it was held in communion with Rome is equally certain. This appears first, from the fact that among the signatures to the canons and decrees of that council, we read the following: "Claudianus and Vitus, priests; Eugene and Cyriac, deacons; delegated from Rome by Sylvester." (See Can. Conc. Arlet.) From this we conclude that in the same council the representatives of Rome and those of the ancient British Church deliberated together, and in mutual harmony with the other bishops affixed their signature to its regulations. This fact of itself would be sufficient to show that the British bishops were in communion with Rome. There are, however, more prominent facts connected with this council, which show that not only were they in communion with Rome, but that they also acknowledged the supremacy of the Roman Pontiff and not by reason of the political greatness of Rome, but because by that council the Pontiff was regarded as the successor of St. Peter the Prince of the Apostles. This synod having performed the duties for which it was expressly called, composed several regulations pertaining to matters of Church discipline. But before taking any action as to the enforcement of these regulations, they had them forwarded to the Roman Pontiff together with a synodal letter, still extant, in which they render an account of the proceedings of the council, and ask for a confirmation and promulgation of the canons composed by them. This letter is indeed an excellent proof of the submissive affection with which the bishops of Britain, as well as the other prelates assembled, regarded the Roman Pontiff. It begins in the following truly Christian manner: "To the well-beloved Pope Sylvester, eternal greeting in the Lord. United together in the bonds of charity, in the unity of our holy mother the Catholic Church, assembled in the city of Arles, we salute you most glorious Pope with that veneration which is your due." Here then is a specimen of what the primitive Church taught about the Roman Pontiff. Either we may be safe in saying that such words are not the utterances of those who would endeavor to impress on our minds that the Bishops of Rome was a spiritual usurper, and in this respect they differ from the Rev. Mr. Simpson's views.

A further perusal of this synodal letter brings us more to the point. Having given an account of the proceedings of the synod, and how they had agreed in the condemnation of the Donatist schism they continue in the following manner: "And would to God, beloved brother, you had judged proper to be present at this grand scene. Their condemnation would have been more efficacious and our joy more entire. But you cannot quit those places where the Apostles constantly preside, and where their blood constantly gives glory to God." Now it is impossible that the whole council would have so ardently desired the personal attendance of Pope Sylvester for the sake of having a mere addition of one name to the signatures, if that name did not bear with it the impress of an authority superior to that of ordinary episcopal jurisdiction. There is indeed no reason why they should have been so anxious for his personal presence any more than for that of many other bishops who were not present at that synod, unless because they regarded his authority as superior to all the others. This is why the condemnation of the Donatists "would have been more efficacious."

Even if no further account of the transactions of this synod were handed down to posterity, the above would be sufficient to show the sentiments of Christian affection and submission which those bishops entertained towards the Roman Pontiff. However, as the latter in question precedes, it furnishes us with still more pointed evidence of that submission. Having acknowledged that the Roman Pontiff could not conveniently absent himself from those places "where the Apostles constantly preside," their epistle goes on to say: "Nevertheless it appeared opportune to us that we should transact some other business, besides that for which we were called together. In the presence of the Holy Ghost, and of His angels, and according to His inspirations, we have passed certain regulations, and according to the ancient custom, we believe that you, having the chief government of the Church, have the power to confirm and promulgate them to the faithful." Here we have conclusive evidence that the council of Arles acknowledged in the most explicit terms the supremacy of the Roman Pontiff. In the first place they acknowledged that to the Pope of Rome belongs the right to sanction or reject the proceedings of the council, thus proclaiming that the pontifical power was above their own, even when assembled in council. In the second place they attribute to him not merely an honorary preeminence but one of real jurisdiction; for they express their assurance that to him belongs the chief government of the Church, in virtue of which the regulations were submitted for his decision. Moreover, the tenor of their letter makes it evident that the prerogative of supreme jurisdiction in the Roman Pontiff was not regarded as an innovation, nor was it attributed to any vain pretention on the part of Rome. On the contrary they profess that, in subjecting their regulations to the judgment of the Roman Pontiff, they were following the ancient usage of the Church. Therefore even in the year 314 A. D., the supremacy of the Roman Pontiff was regarded as an ancient prerogative. Consequently the profession of those prelates, both British and Continental, is far from being in accordance with the accusation that the Roman Pontiffs usurped the power they exercised.

There is yet another consideration connected with this council which goes to show how erroneous was Mr. Simpson's statement that Rome enjoyed mere honorary pre-eminence because it was the chief city of the Roman Empire. When expressing their sorrow that the Roman Pontiff could not personally assist at the council, they did not give as a reason that he could not quit the city rendered famous by the achievements of its temporal rulers, but because it was the place "where the apostles constantly preside." From this it is evident that the council of Arles acknowledged the supremacy of the Roman Pontiff because they regarded him as the legitimate successor to the apostolic power. Now as the Bishops of the ancient British Church—Restitutus of London and his brethern of the British episcopate—were present at this council, took part in its deliberations, and agreed to its proceedings, the natural conclusion is that they publicly and solemnly endorsed their belief that they were subject to the Roman Pontiff.

A no less conclusive argument for the Supremacy of the Roman Pontiff over the bishops of the early British Church is obtained from the proceedings in the council of Sardica. This synod was celebrated A. D. 346, and was attended by 375 orthodox bishops representing the Church of both the East and West. Among the assembled prelates were numbered those of the early British Church. Of this fact there can be no doubt; for St. Athanasius who was present at this council expressly mentions (2 Apol) that they took part in its deliberations, and makes particular reference to Restitutus, Bishop of London, who thirty-three years previously attended the council of Arles. Among the first acts of this synod was a confirmation of the council of Nice held twenty-two years previously. As the bishops of Britain signed this act of ratification, it follows that, whether they did, or did not, assist at Nice, they showed themselves to be in harmony with the decrees of that council (see Ast. Con. Sard. 347). But among the decrees of the Council of Nice we read the following (Con. 6): "The Primacy always resided in the Church of Rome. Let the ancient custom, then, be vigorously maintained." The canon goes on to prescribe the limits of patriarchal jurisdiction, keeping in view that the full primacy of the Church belonged to the See of Rome. Therefore, the British bishops, in subscribing to this act of the Council, openly professed that the supreme power of the Church was vested in the Roman Pontiff, and consequently considered themselves as subject to his pontifical jurisdiction. It must here be borne in mind that in this canon there was no question of mere honorary precedence, but of jurisdiction pure and simple; and as they affirm that it always resided in the Roman Church, we have more than sufficient evidence to show that the primitive Church, British or otherwise, acknowledged the primacy of jurisdiction as belonging to the See of Rome. This primacy of jurisdiction was exercised by the Roman Pontiff not only over the West but also over the patriarchs of Alexandria, Antioch and Constantinople; and by contemporaneous historians, even though unfriendly towards the Latin Church, this exercise of pontifical jurisdiction was recognized as belonging by right to the Roman See. One instance of the exercise of this pontifical power will suffice for our purpose. When St. Athanasius, patriarch of Alexandria, was unjustly deposed by the Arians, he appealed to Pope Julius, who in reply summoned those Arians to appear before him at Rome, reversed their judgment of deposition, and restored the patriarch to his see. In commenting upon this event no contemporary historian regarded the action of the Pope as beyond the limit of his jurisdiction. "In doing so" says Socrates (Lib. I. c. 2.) "he acted according to the right of his see." Theodoret speaking of the same fact says (Lib II. c. 4) "In acting thus he followed the law of the church," and Sozomen (Lib III. c. 7) assigning the reason for this procedure says that the Pope of Rome "by reason of the pre-eminence of his see should have the government of the universal Church." The historians referred to lived about the same time that these events took place, and were in a position to know in what light those canons were regarded. And as they distinctly tell us that those acts of the Roman Pontiff were in accordance with the ancient law of the Church we can easily see that the Nicene canon was intended to confirm the ancient law that the primacy of jurisdiction belonged to the Roman Pontiff. Now since the British bishops assented to this decree as proposed in the council of Sardica, it is sufficiently clear, even were there no other evidence, that it was their firm conviction that the Roman Pontiff held the primacy of jurisdiction over the whole Church.

In my next letter I will refer to the canons of the council of Sardica, and especially those which regulate appeals from any bishop to the Roman Pontiff, as the supreme visible head of the Church, from which can be produced still more conclusive evidence that the British bishops recognized in the Bishop of Rome the supreme power due to the successor of St. Peter.

JAMES MORRISON.

The Veterans of the Senate.

St. John Sun.

Of the seventy-two original senators of the dominion there are now living only eleven. Four of these are in Ontario, three in Quebec, two in Nova Scotia. It is a somewhat singular circumstance that previous to the death of Senator Botsford three of the twelve surviving charter members of the senate were from New Brunswick, and a fourth was from the border county of Cumberland, the four having been called to the senate from adjoining counties. Senator Dickey has always resided in Amherst, Senator Botsford's home was at Sackville, Senator McClelan lives near the shire town of Albert county, and Senator Wark was formerly, though he is not now a resident of the county of Kent. Two other New Brunswicker's, Mr. Glasier and Mr. Dever, were called to the senate in 1868. As no others now living were called from any province previous to 1870, and none but Senator Macfarlane of Cumberland previous to 1861, it will be seen that the two provinces have more than their share of the veterans. Out of thirteen who before Senator Botsford's death had seen a quarter of a century of service, five hailed from New Brunswick, and of the fourteen who had been twenty-four years in the senate no less than five were from the group of counties about the isthmus of Chignecto. Senator Botsford is dead at ninety; Senator Wark is living at the same age; Senator Glasier is eighty-five, Senator Dickey eighty-two, and Senator Macfarlane, seventy-six.

Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot is dead, aged 93 years.

W. G. Murdoch, a Toronto criminal lawyer, has been retained to assist in the defence of Erastus Wiman.

The Earl of Rosebery is the most extensive milk dealer in London. He does not, however, have his name on his milk wagons, as Lord Rayleigh does, but carries on the business under the names of his managers.

Headless and minus legs or arms, the shrivelled trunk of a little child's body was found in a coal bin in the cellar in one of the most dilapidated rookeries in that unsavory locality known as "Hell's Kitchen," Thirty-ninth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenue New York, one night last week. Wrapped around it were several articles of clothing such as a girl in her teens wears, and this led to the identification of the body as that of the twelve year old Susie Martin, daughter of John Martin, who lives at 656 Eleventh avenue. Who committed the foul murder the police are yet unable to ascertain. The cause is also a mystery. The little girl was kidnapped.

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

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Catholic Notes.

Mgr. Combe, Archbishop of Carthage and Primate of Africa, has, according to a continental contemporary, convoked the Bishops of Algeria to arrange for the erection of a mausoleum to Cardinal Lavigerie in his cathedral at Carthage.

The Christian Brothers in Paris have opened a restaurant for their former pupils and for workingmen, where good wholesome food may be bought at very moderate prices, and where young people will find themselves in none but honest and respectable company.

Twenty-three converts to the Catholic faith were received into the Church recently as a result of a mission of one week given to the men in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth avenue, New York. A still more remarkable result followed a recent mission in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth street, where the number of converts was over seventy.

Mrs. William Arnold, of New York, has been converted to the Catholic Faith by Father Van Rensselaer, S. J. The lady is extremely wealthy, $3,000,000 being a moderate estimate. Mrs. Arnold was formerly a member of the ritualistic Church of the Redeemer, the former rector of which, Rev. Henry A. Adams, entered the Catholic Church last summer.

Among the latest conversions that have taken place in England, are mentioned three Anglican ministers. They are: the Rev. Sutherland Mackley, of London; the Rev. H. C. Briggs, of Plymouth, and the Rev. R. Somerville Wood, late government chaplain in India. All these were Masters of Arts and Ritualists. These afford another instance of the ignorance and superstition imposed upon Catholics by the Church.

Catholic influence has been making itself felt at Harvard within the past decade; and more especially since the appearance of the Rt. Rev. John J. Keane, D. D., rector of the Catholic University of America, in the Dudlian lecture course, in October, 1890. The Rev. Peter J. O'Callaghan, Harvard, 1888, now a priest of the Paulists' Congregation, will preach at Appleton Chapel, Harvard, on Sunday, April 1. This will be the first time in the history of the University that a Catholic priest has preached at the regular service.

From all Quarters.

It is reported that Mrs. U. S. Grant has quite decided not to publish her memoirs of her husband, as it is her wish that this book shall not be published until after her death. Several publishers have had the opportunity to look it over, and it is said that one has offered $50,000 for the work.

Monsieur Blondin's name goes on the list of athletic chaps of middle age. On his seventieth birthday he walked the tight rope, carrying one of his children, a 150 pounder. Monsieur Blondin is enjoying his usual health, and doesn't expect to reach the end of his rope for thirty years yet.

One of the most cherished possessions of a gentleman in Chicago is a brief autograph letter written by President Abraham Lincoln, in October, 1861, which reads: "The lady—bearer of this—says she has two sons who want to work. Set them at it if possible. Wanting to work is so rare a merit that it should be encouraged."

Lidonia Chadwick is the name of a young English Protestant girl who was recently received into the Catholic Church at the Cathedral of San Marcos, in Madrid, Spain. The young King Alphonso XIII acted as her sponsor. The convert is to be educated at the expense of the young monarch, who presented her with a costly bracelet.

Marie Antoinette's lace shawl, which she gave on the scaffold to her father confessor, the Abbe de l'Orme, is still in existence. The abbe, who emigrated, left it at his death to the Prelate Strobach in Breslau; it has since passed through the hands of two or three clergymen and was finally presented to the church at Neuendorf by Pastor Heinrichs.

A public test of the hydraulic prison cells patented by P. Emerson Glasike, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, has shown the entire practicability of the invention. The cells are made wholly of iron or steel pipes, which are filled with water under pressure. Should there be any leak in the pipes the reduction of the pressure therein would at once be indicated by an electric alarm in the warden's office. The locks on the doors are also operated by hydraulic pressure. A number of prominent prison officials in the East have examined the plan of Mr. Glasike's cell and pronounced it a wonderful invention. With these cells it would be impossible for a prisoner to saw off a bolt or bar without causing a leak and sounding the alarm, as all the parts are made hollow and filled with water under pressure.

We All Have Seen Them.

People who are proud of their humility. People who talk all the time and never say much. People who never say much but say volumes. People who say a great deal and do very little. People who say a little and do a great deal. People who look like giants and behave like grasshoppers. People who look like grasshoppers and behave like giants. People who have good clothes but very ragged morals. People who have an idea they are religious because they feel bad. People who wouldn't kill a chicken with a hatchet, but who try their best to kill their neighbor with their tongues.

Lippincott's For April.

The complete novel in the April number of Lippincott's is "The Flying Halcyon," by Colonel Richard Henry Savage, author of "My Official Wife." It deals with treasure hunting and the rescue of a political prisoner in Sonora, and has three dashing naval heroes, with heroines to match. Gilbert Parker's serial, "The Trespasser," reaches its twelfth chapter. Other stories are "Capt'n Patti," by Elia W. Peattie, who touches upon the Salvation Army, and "For Remembrance," by Elizabeth W. Bellamy. P. F. de Gournay supplies an interesting account of "The F. M. C.'s of Louisiana," a class which lost its distinctive existence by the war. Under the heading, "The Librarian among his Books," Julian Hawthorne describes the Library of Congress and its distinguished custodian. Chief Justice Abraham Fornander tells about "Hawaiian Traditions." H. C. Walsh explains an interesting experiment in "Co-operative House-keeping," now being made at Brookline, Mass., and George J. Varney writes learnedly of "Storage-Battery Cars." In "Heroines of the Human Comedy," Junius Henry Browne contributes a study of Balzac and his feminine characters. The poetry of the number, besides a thoughtful and beautiful Easter hymn by M. S. Paden, comes from Celia A. Hayward and Charles Calvin Zeigler.

Pius IX. and Leo XIII.

ROMAN ANECDOTES WHICH INDICATE A DIFFERENCE OF CHARACTER.

The Romans are fond of telling two anecdotes which show the difference in character between Pius IX. and Leo XIII. When people are admitted to an audience the Vatican etiquette obliges them, no matter what their religion may be, to kneel when the Pope draws near. If any one does not wish to kneel he need not go to the public audience. When tickets are given to an applicant he is asked whether he will observe this etiquette or not.

One day a young Englishman, a Protestant, was present at a public audience, and when Pius IX. approached him the man stood bolt upright. There was a sensation; but the gentle Pontiff only smiled and said: "Well, well, my child, if you will not kneel to the Pope, at least kneel and get an old man's blessing." He knelt.

Another young fellow, a tutor in the family of an English Duke, attempted the same trick in the presence of Pope Leo XIII. There are four gigantic Swiss that follow the Holy Father as he moves about during an audience. One of these men seems to be about six feet eight inches in height, and his helmet, with its upright plume, makes him as big as St. Christopher. The tutor stood there, defiant, asking with his eyes: "What do you intend to do about it?" If he really had any doubt as to what was to be done the doubt was soon dispelled. The Pope noticed the insult to his dignity and he whispered to the Swiss: "Remove him." The fellow was removed so thoroughly that when he reached the Vatican door he must have thanked heaven, if he had any gratitude in him, that the Swiss are not Irish. When the news reached the Duke's hotel the tutor's baggage was removed to the sidewalk. The Duke dismissed him from his service and the English colony sent an apology to the Pope.

After one of these public audiences Pius IX. would converse familiarly with his children, as St. John talked in his old age, and he would leave them all in tears. Leo XIII. tall and gaunt, flashes his great eyes over the people and his deep, resonant voice rings out, and your heart grows strong and you think of St. Paul. His eyes are very strange. When he passes a throng of people he gazes from side to side, right into the heart of every individual there and no one can return the gaze. There is a man! He is eighty-four years of age, doing the work of ten, keeping his worn body out of the grave by sheer force of soul. Surely the Church is great that can produce such men as these.—A. O' M., in Ave Maria.

Societies for the support of the Catholic press are being established in the various towns of Italy. The latest branch has been started at Asti.

WEAK WOMEN.

For all who need the life-giving powers of Beef, Iron and Wine, Hilburn's Beef, Iron and Wine can be strongly recommended as being superior in strengthening powers to all others.