The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1895. Vol. XXIV. No. 14

Calendar for April, 1895.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 2nd day, 5h. 15.4m. p. m
Full Moon, 14th day, 9h 30.9m. a. m.
Last Quarter, 21st day, 7h 9 8m. p m.
New Moon, 28th day, 8h. 58.6m. p. m.

D M	Day of Week.	Sun rises	Sun Sets	The Moon. Rises	The Moon. Sets	High Water Ch'town
		h m	h m	morn	morn	morn
1	Mon	5 43	6 24	8 37	0 46	3 1
2	Tues	42	25	9 45	1 55	4 22
3	Wed	40	27	11 0	2 50	5 56
4	Thur	38	28	aft 29	3 24	1 19
5	Fri	36	29	1 52	3 59	8 21
6	Sat	34	31	3 17	4 24	9 9
7	Sun	32	32	4 37	4 42	9 51
8	Mon	30	33	5 47	5 1	10 30
9	Tues	28	35	7 17	5 20	11 6
10	Wed	26	36	8 38	5 40	11 45
11	Thur	25	37	9 57	6 3	aft 24
12	Fri	23	39	11 12	6 31	1 5
13	Sat	21	40	morn	7 7	1 53
14	Sun	19	41	0 17	7 55	2 55
15	Mon	17	42	1 11	8 51	3 46
16	Tues	15	44	1 51	9 52	4 59
17	Wed	14	45	2 22	11 1	6 6
18	Thur	12	46	2 47	aft 8	7 13
19	Fri	10	48	3 8	1 12	8 2
20	Sat	8	49	3 23	2 19	8 44
21	Sun	7	50	3 38	3 23	9 20
22	Mon	5	52	3 51	4 32	9 54
23	Tues	3	53	4 11	5 35	10 28
24	Wed	2	54	4 22	6 51	11 4
25	Thur	0	56	4 42	8 8	12 40
26	Fri	4 58	57	5 15	9 21	morn
27	Sat	57	58	5 44	10 39	0 21
28	Sun	55	59	6 33	11 58	1 7
29	Mon	54	7 1	7 38	morn	1 59
30	Tues	4 52	7 2	5 53	0 44	2 57

D'FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURES COLIC CHOLERA CHOLERA-MORBUS DIARRHOEA DYSENTERY AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS OF CHILDREN OR ADULTS Price 35 CTS BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Boots & Shoes

REMEMBER THE OLD RELIABLE SHOE STORE

when you want a pair of Shoes.

Our Prices are the lowest in town.

A. E. McEACHEN,

THE SHOE MAN,

Queen Street.

A Quiet Little Woman is an Accomplishment in the Home Circle.

NEXT TO HER

Is an opportunity to get those CHOICE FRESH GROCERIES which are selling so cheap at the OLD TEA STORE

Give us a trial order for a package of Pekoe, Ceylon, Syrune or Blended Tea. You'll not regret it. To please in price and quality is our sincere aim.

JAS. KELLY & CO.

QUEEN STREET.

Charlottetown, Nov. 28, 1894. 3m

COAL. - COAL.

—FROM—

DOMINION COAL CO'S MINES IN C. B.

Round, Run of Mine and Slack Coal.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE.

WE ARE LEADING ALL THE TIME not mis leading and are gaining new customers every day. Town and country alike appreciate our style of business and are taking advantage of our reduced prices, knowing that we give them best value and fully from 25 cts. to 35 cts. per ton less than they formerly paid.

The coal we sell includes all the mines in SYDNEY PROPER and OTHER MINES IN CAPE BRETON, viz:

Victoria, International, Reserve, Dominion No. 1, Cow Bay, Gowrie. Old Bridgeport, Glace Bay, Caledonia,

ALL GENUINE COAL.

We have sold thousands of tons during the past and present year which has given every satisfaction. Some of our competitors handle coal from the mines we represent and are glad to get the GENUINE ARTICLE.

When we accepted the agency of the above Company we made a rule to make QUICK SALES SMALL PROFITS, and GIVE GOOD VALUE TO THE PUBLIC which is our MOTTO.

PEAKE BROTHERS & CO.

Ch'town, Feb. 13th, 1895.

North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

—OF—

EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

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

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

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

FRED. W. HYNDMAN. Agent.

Watson's Building, Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Jan. 21, 1893.—1y

FOR SALE.

A FARM containing 93 acres of land in good state of cultivation, well watered and beautifully situated, fronting on Colville Bay, and within ten minutes walk of the thriving village of Souris. There is a fair size cottage, a large barn and carpenter's workshop on the premises. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

J. B. MACDONALD & CO.

Charlottetown

Feb 27, 1895.—2m.

Short & Penmanship.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY the undersigned will give to those taking up his shorthand course by mail (costing only $6 in advance, including text book, etc.) a free course in Penmanship by mail according to the "Muscular Movement" by means of which a rapid and beautiful hand-writing can be acquired. Fee refunded in 3 month's time, if progress is not satisfactory. Write to

W. H. CROSKILL,

Stenographer, Charlottetown.

June 4th, 1894—tf

ÆNEAS A. MACDONALD,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Agent for Credit Froncier Franco-Canadien,

Office, Great George St.

Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown

Nov 9, 1892—1y

Dominion Coal Company, Ltd.

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

PEAKE BROS. & CO.,

Selling Agent.

Ch'town, May30—1y

Anæmic Women

with pale or sallow complexions, or suffering from skin eruptions or scrofulous blood, will find quick relief in Scott's Emulsion. All of the stages of Emaciation, and a general decline of health, are speedily cured.

Scott's Emulsion

takes away the pale, haggard look that comes with General Debility. It enriches the blood, stimulates the appetite, creates healthy flesh and brings back strength and vitality. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption and Wasting Diseases of Children.

Send for our pamphlet. Mailed FREE.

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

Young and Old

Can be properly suited at our establishment. We never had a greater variety of superior cloths than we are showing to-day. The man who can't find exactly what he wants must be very hard to please. By the way, do you know why the clothing made by us looks so well and wears so well? It is because we employ none but the best skilled workmen, who have orders to slight nothing. An inferior workman, or one found putting inferior work on a garment, does not stay long at work for us.

D. A. BRUCE.

BUY YOUR

Drugs & Medicines

—FROM—

HUGHES

THE PEOPLE'S DRUGGIST.

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

Remedies for Horses & Cattle.

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

Apothecaries Hall,

Charlottetown, P. E. I

sept 5 --3m

Mortgage Sale.

TO be sold by Public Auction on Wednesday the twenty-fourth day of April A. D., 1895, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the sixth day of August A. D., 1886, made between Mark McDonald of Grove Pine in Township Number Fifty-six in King's County farmer and Eugenie his wife and Elizabeth McDonald of the same place of the one part and Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien of the other part.

All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Township Number fifty-six in King's County Prince Edward Island bounded and described as follows: that is to say Commencing on the eastern boundary of 302 acres of land purchased from the late Thomas Heath Haviland by the late James McDonald father of the said Mark McDonald and conveyed to the said James McDonald by deed from T. H. Haviland and wife and George Wastie DeBlois and wife at a stake set ten chains north from the southern boundary thereof, and running thence west parallel with the said southern boundary one hundred chains to the western boundary of the aforesaid 302 acres of land, thence north along said boundary five chains thence east parallel with the aforesaid line to the aforesaid eastern boundary and thence south along the said boundary five chains to the place of commencement containing fifty acres of land a little more or less, and is the fifty acres of land conveyed by the said late James McDonald of Grove Pine Township number fifty-six farmer and his wife Elizabeth McDonald to the said Mark McDonald, by deed dated the seventeenth day of February A. D., 1883, and registered in King's County, Conveyance Book number 8 page 881. Also all that other tract, piece or parcel of land situate on said Township number fifty-six commencing at the north east angle of the said block of 302 acres and running thence west along the northern boundary of the said 302 acres of land one hundred chains to the western boundary thereof thence south along said boundary five chains thence east, parallel with the said northern boundary to the aforesaid eastern boundary thence north along said boundary five chains to the place of commencement containing fifty acres of land a little more or less and being the fifty acres conveyed by the said late James McDonald and Elizabeth his wife to Peter Daniel McDonald by deed dated the seventeenth day of February A. D., 1888, and by the said Peter Daniel McDonald, conveyed to the said Mark McDonald.

Also all the interest of the said Mark McDonald in and to all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate on said Township number fifty-six bounded as follows that is to say commencing at the eastern boundary of the said 302 acres of land five chains south from the northern boundary thereof and running thence west to the Main Road called Grove Pine Road thence southwardly along said Road three chains thence west ten chains, thence north three chains, thence west to the western boundary of the said 302 acres of land thence south ten chains and fifty links, thence east one hundred chains to the eastern boundary of the said 302 acres of land, and thence north along said boundary ten chains and fifty links to the place of commencement containing one hundred acres of land a little more or less.

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

Dated this nineteenth day of March, A. D., 1895.

CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIEN, Mortgagees.

March 20, 1895—51.

Dr. Murray,

DENTIST

Office, 145 Queen St.

Interesting European Items.

(Culled from Paris correspondence of the Philadelphia Catholic Times.)

The appointment of Prince Lobanoff as Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs will undoubtedly have a happy effect on the relations between Russia and the Holy See. Whilst Ambassador at Vienna Prince Lobanoff acted as a judicious and wise intermediary between Alexander III. and Leo XIII., the consequence of which was the creation of the Post which M. Iswolski worthily fills as Russian Official Agent at the Vatican. Curiously enough the recent appointment was gazetted as "Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs," which seems to indicate that Nicholas II. would test the capabilities of Prince Lobanoff before making him Chancellor of the Russian Empire. It is to be hoped that the statesman will pass through his "novitiate" satisfactorily, for he is a good friend of the Holy See and is much esteemed by the Holy Father. With the extensive powers of an Imperial Chancellor, Prince Lobanoff would successfully frustrate any designs of a persecuting character which the inscrutable Procurator of the *Holy Synod* might have in reserve for the Catholics scattered over the vast mighty Empire of the Romans. In any case his accession as Foreign Minister seems to point out that M. Iswolski's stay in Rome will be permanent. With regard to the vacant embassy at the Court of Vienna, I hear that Prince George Cantacuzene, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, will be transferred there.

The first batch of soldiers left Paris, during the week ending March 16th, for Madagascar. As they marched through the streets considerable emotion was displayed by the people. Tobacco, money, flowers and little presents of every description were forced on the men by enthusiastic citizens, whilst incessant cries of "Vive la France" and "Vive l'Armee" were kept up. The French Protectorate over Madagascar is now only a question of time. There is a determination on the part of the republican government to assert supreme control over that distant and beautiful island. In the meanwhile the Catholic missions there may suffer somewhat, although from a letter just received from Mgr. Cazot, the Vicar Apostolic, I learn that so far the Catholic religion has not suffered on account of the approaching French invasion. The expedition, indeed, from the Catholic point of view is most desirable. The Protestant sects have had their own way there far too long. The time is approaching when our missions will receive a substantial support from that European power, which, whatever the faults at home, has never failed to protect Catholic interests abroad. It is the fashion to speak of French policy in Madagascar as a check to England, It is nearer the truth to regard it as a check given to British Protestantism.

The heavy tax which the French government proposes to put on the property of all religious communities still continue to excite the warm protests of the bishops. Seven prelates have addressed themselves directly to the President of the republic; others have written to members of the Cabinet, to Deputies and to the public press. It is felt that if the proposed measure be accepted by Parliament, the communities will gradually become extinct. Such an outlook naturally creates a feeling of something like dismay among the bishops and clergy, who count upon the assistance of the religious congregations of men and women in carrying out the work of Christian education, not to mention the countless works of charity in which they are engaged. In his letter to the Minister of Public Worship, the Bishop of Angers, for example points out that the Congregation of the Good Shepherd in the Angers establishment alone provides almost gratuitously for 736 poor children. Already the taxation is most grievous and heavier than is borne by any one else in the city. Should this be increased, it is difficult to see how the good work can be continued. The Bishop of Saint-Die puts the question into a nutshell. The General Assurance Company possesses a gross capital of 572,000,000 francs. It pays 250,000 francs imposts. The government appraises the goods of the congregations at 500,000,000 gross value. They have to pay 3,000,000 imposts. That is to say, where the Rothschilds and other financial millionaires pay one the religions pay twelve. The shame of it all is that the government qualifies as taxable property hospitals, orphanages, poor asylums, poor schools, night shelters, beds and bedding, clothing and stores for the destitute, and exacts a tax twelve times heavier than that imposed upon the luxurious dwelling of the rich or the establishments, of vice privately kept up by rich Bourse speculators. Those communities only escape which keep quiet and do no work, whilst investing their capital in English funds. Those suffer most who, like the Sisters of Charity and the Little Sisters of the Poor, provide temporal succor for the destitute members of the community. Well might M. Reinach, the Jew Deputy, cry aloud: "Shame on the government which could introduce so mean and despicable a project to prop up a failing budget."

Mgr. Rahmani, well known in France, writes an account of his reception at Aleppo, to which archdiocese he has been transferred to Baghdad. The Archbishop's journey across the desert of Mesopotamia lasted some twenty days, the nights being spent in the open air. Notwithstanding the cold wintry weather, he arrived in good health. The parish priest of the Cathedral, accompanied by the archiepiscopal Janissary, came a journey of six days to meet their chief pastor. Aleppo was en fete and nearly all the population, even the schismatics turned out to greet Mgr. Rahmani as he approached the city. On arriving at the church the Archbishop caused the Papal bulls appointing him over the diocese to be read and then delivered an address to his new flock, begging them "to pray for the prolongation of the precious days of our Holy Father Leo XIII. and for His Majesty our Sultan, the glorious Abdul-Hamid." After the religious function the day was spent in receiving complimentary visits, the Archbishop expressing himself greatly contented at the general concord and good will prevailing amongst the various classes he has been called upon to rule.

The death of M. Worth, the world-famous dressmaker, removes a celebrated figure from Paris life. Up to the last the clever "contourier" personally superintended his business, although he had for some years handed it over to his two sons Jean and Gaston. For forty years Worth was the undisputed king of fashion, and no society lady felt herself well dressed unless robed in one of this extraordinary man's "creations." The curious part of it all is that he was an Englishman, a native of Bourne, Lincolnshire. His father was a solicitor, and the lad drifted to London, where he entered a big drapery establishment as an apprentice. Being of a restless and artistic turn of mind, he made up his mind at the end of his seven years to study Paris fashions. For some time he battled with poverty but after many vicissitudes he set up for himself in the Rue de la Paix The turn of the tide came in 1850. The Empress Eugenie, Princess Metternich, the Empress Elizabeth of Austria and ahost of royal princesses and high-born ladies consulted Worth as if he were an oracle and were obedient to his autocratic rule. It is due to him that the hideous crinoline was abolished. Fashions were created at the Tuileries and new colors or tints were given to an expectant feminine world. The Empress received M. Worth almost daily, just as the Emperor received his first Ministers of State. In the consultations with his royal patroness Worth always held his own and gained his point. It is said that he did about twenty millions francs business per annum. Interviewed some time ago, M. Worth said: "I am often amused to see how eager women are to have a dress of mine upon their backs. They seem to think that it confers a cachet of good breeding upon them. Sometimes an idea comes to me which proves to be just the very thing. At other times I have to work out a scheme for a costume like an artist would a picture or an architect a plan. My charges are high, of course, but then my modes are exclusive. A Worth costume is a Worth costume. If my fees were lower, I should be simply unable to execute the orders; as it is, it is often most difficult to do so, I can assure you. My usual charge for an ordinary silk evening dress is from £50 to £75, but, of course, this sum may be considerably augumented by special trimming. I once made a court gown the train of which alone cost £1,000. This was largely owing to its being covered with superb silk embroidery. One of the most expensive dresses I have ever made came to nearly £5,000. But of this sum all but £300 went for the lace with which it was trimmed. The Americans are among my best customers. I often have carte blanche to dress an American heiress and a good many of my most beautiful creations find their way to the States." M. Worth built himself a luxurious residence at Suresnes, besides living in great state in the Champs Elysees. He is believed to have died immensely rich. The funeral took place on March 8 at the French Protestant temple in the Avenue de la Grande Armee, about fifteen hundred person, mostly deceased's employes, following in procession.

Mgr. Doulcet, the recently consecrated Passionist Bishop for Bulgaris, remained in Paris for a short time in order to gather funds for his distant mission. According to the annual report of the Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul for 1894, the subscriptions in France and her colonies amounted to 2,198,566 francs, the expenses being 2,221,039 francs. During the same year the conferences all over the world expended in charity the sum of 9,509,724 francs. A terrible incident has just occurred in a French lunatic asylum. Father Helie, the chaplain was beaten to death with a shovel by one of the infuriated inmates. The deceased priest was much esteemed.

Catholic Greenland.

"The Land of Desolaton," by Dr. Hayes, contains much that is of interest to Catholic readers, Greenland is said to have been discovered and colonized in 987 by Eric the Red, who was banished in turn from Norway and Iceland, and sailed to Greenland from the latter place; he was a pagan, but in 1002 Lief, son of Eric, joined him in Greenland and brought over a priest, and the colonists became Christian and flourished for some centuries, keeping up their Catholicity and their communion with Rome until their final extinction by savages. This date cannot be determined exactly but, the last Bishop was consecrated in 1406. In 1548 Pope Nicholas V. wrote to the Bishop of Iceland ordering him to appoint and send out to Greenland a Bishop, if "the distance between you and them permit," but it seems it did not permit, and this is the last written record of the "lost colonies," as Denmark calls them. They sent out frequent expeditions to try and find them but failed. The following extracts bear witness to the Catholic history of this lone land. "Beneath this window was the chencel, and the church was constructed with singular exactness as to orientation. This could scarcely be by accident for the same accuracy is to be observed in all the other sacred buildings that have been discovered in the neighborhood." A single inscription on a tombstone carved in Runic characters is all the record that remains besides the crumbled walls. This inscription reads:

"Vigils, daughter of M—, rests here.
May God rejoice her soul."

"According to Baron Haliberg, in his 'History of Denmark,' seventeen successive Bishops administered the ordinances of the Church in Greenland, the list terminating with Andreas, who was consecrated in 1406." Then comes Pope Nicholas V's letter to the Bishop of Iceland, mentioned in my letter, and finally Dr. Hayes quotes the Dublin "Review" of twenty years ago (this was written in 1871), in which comes the following: "To the Catholic they must be doubly interesting when he learns, that here, as in his own land, the traces of his faith—of that faith which is everywhere the same—yet are distinctly to be found, that the sacred temples of his worship may be identified. Nay that in at least one instance the Church itself, with its burial grounds its aurobies, its holy-water stoup, and its tombstones bearing the pious petitions for the prayers of the surviving faithful, still remain to attest that here once dwelt a people who were our brethern in the Church of God. It was not, as in our land, that these churches, these fair establishments of the true faith, were ruined by the lust and avarice of a tyrant. No change of religion marked the history of the Church of Greenland; the colonies had been lost before the fearful religious calamities of the sixteen century. How or when they were swept away we scarcely know, save from a few scattered notices and from the traditions of wondering Equimaux, a heathen people that burst in upon the old colonists of Greenland and laid waste their sanctuaries and their homes, "till not one man was left alive."

At a period when the authority of the Popes was felt even in Iceland and Greenland, one can realise how puerile is the attempt to question its recognition in the history of countries nearer home.—*London Tablet.*

READING FOR LENT.

THE RULING PASSION.

(Faber.)

It seems an exaggeration to say that every man in the world has a decidedly ruling passion, and the best writers do not go so far. It is, however, undeniably true that almost all men have such a passion-

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

on the fact of its being hidden from them is no proof to the contrary: for it is its nature to conceal itself. While it exists in the soul dominant and unattacked, its influence may be called universal. It forms the motive for apparently contradicting actions, and gives a tone and color to the whole life. It is the cause of at least two-thirds of a man's sins. The other passions are obliged to acknowledge its empire; and, as domination, not mere sin, is the object of its ambition, it will actually help us in combatting our other passions; by so doing, it extends its tyranny, and moreover creates an inversion in favor of itself. Our passions blind us to our sins. It goes so far as to make our vices look like virtues. Hence it is a direct road to final impenitence. It is this which gives the fearful character to the ruling passion.

Moreover, this passion is found to have an extraordinary power of instantaneously kindling our other passions, and of strangely making its appearance in almost all our thoughts and plans, as self-love perceptibly does with at least half mankind. While it makes a livelier impression upon our interior life than any other passion, it also causes the greater number of the disorders which disgrace our external conduct. The majority of our falls, and all our greatest falls are attributable to it, while it habitually exposes us to the greatest dangers and the most frequent occasion of sin, and thus has more lasting and troublesome consequences than any other of our passions, bad and ruinous as they may be. It takes sometime to find out all this. But we may be sure that any passion of which all or the greater number of these things are true, it is in reality, our ruling passion, a principal of spiritual death within our souls.

The treachery of our own hearts, willing to acknowlege any passion to be our ruling passion rather than the one which really is so, is a domestic enemy that must be strictly watched, lest in the very heat of the assault it play us false. But I have seen many overcome these difficulties with a little manly effort. They have got so far without a check, and without a wound. The difficulty I fear still remains to be considered, the difficulty which has been so fatal to many, and continues to be fatal to numbers of souls daily. It is the cowardice and pusillanimity which lead us to believe that we never shall really overcome our ruling passion. At first men try to persuade themselves that there is a great deal of unreality and exaggeration in what is said on this subject, and that far too much stress is laid upon its importance and success.

Presently a serious of defects and a complete check of their spiritual progress lead men to see that the matter was not exaggerated, indeed they feel that the difficulties of the work have been estimated too cheaply. They are then inclined to despair of the whole matter, and to abandon the task as useless. They fall into low spirits from being continually beaten, until they are as pusillanimous as cowed children. Every defeat is a loss of moral power and so leads to defeat again. The very means which we are urged to adopt look fearful to us, and we have not the heart to adopt them, and use them with that unshrinking firmness which is necessary.

The means which we must adopt are certainly of a painful kind. We could hardly expect it to be otherwise in expelling such an enemy. Cutting, burning, and lying wakeful, what else can do us any good? The first means is to repress instantaneously the very first movements of what we have now discovered to be our ruling passion. We must not wait till they gain strength, or bring detection with them and so become downright temptations. But we must cut them down at once; and this work is endless and continual. There is no resting over it or sleeping at it. Secondly, we must take great pains to forsee and avoid the occassions of this ruling passion. We must legislate for this, spend time upon it, and shape our daily life accordingly, so far as the relative duties of our station will permit us to do so Thirdly, our strictness with ourselves on this subject must be perserving and intermitting. An interval will let all go at once, and we shall almost have to begin over again. And fourthly, as I have said before we must do penance ourselves for each wilful carelessness and guilty fall, and our penances must be such as will make us feel them and fear them. They must go to the quick, if it be but for an instant

Visions and raptures, miracles and mortifications, and the bright lights of contemplation, will not succeed in moving us one step onwards, unless we are the while keeping up a tedious running fight with our ruling passion. I have seen many men who have brought their ruling passions into very tolerable subjection; I never saw one yet whose ruling passion was indolence, and who had made any satisfactory progress in bringing the incorrigible unresisting rebel beneath the sway of grace. Yet I do not say that even that enemy is invincible.

Le Rosier de Marie states that *La Gazette de France* lately published the following incident: Some days ago—we do not wish to be more accurat—in a city, which we will not name, two French Generals met privately to have a little confidential conversation on the war of 1870. It was the anniversary of a date which brought sorrow to their hearts but a glorious one in the terrible year. After recounting the events in detail around their cheerful fire the two generals spent the greater part of the evening reciting the Rosary of their companions in arms who had fallen on the field of honor. At four in the morning they assisted at Mass in a private chapel; they served the *Mass* on their knees and received holy Communion thus no doubt following the example of the great Sobieski on the morning when Vienna was freed from the enemy That is all. But the statement of this simple fact will perhaps cause to some of our readers the same emotion that we ourselves experienced when it was communicated to us in confidence.

A REMARKABLE conversion is announced from Paris in the person of M. Albin Valabregue, the dramatic author. Albin Valabregue, it should be stated, is a pseudonym which covers a family name of Israelitish descent on all sides and its bearer has been unfortunately, the author of numberless vaudevilles of the broad Palais Royal School. *He* lately applied to Monsignor d'Hulst to be received into the Church, but the wise prelate deputy advised M Valabregue to make a short retreat in a religious community first. A new book, "Philosophie du Vingtieme Siecle," is the outcome of an unexpected religious change. The dedication to friends heralds the triumph of Christ and His gospel of peace. The writer hopes that Jews and Christians may meet in grace and love at the foot of the Cross.

A MARTYR

—TO—

INDIGESTION

Cured by Using

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Words of Comfort to All who Suffer from Dyspepsia.

"For years, I was a martyr to indigestion, and had about given up all hope of ever finding relief, as the complaint only seemed to grow worse instead of better, under ordinary treatment. At last, I was induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and I hereby testify that after using only three bottles, I was cured. I can, therefore, confidently recommend this medicine to all similarly afflicted."—FRANKLIN BECK, Avoca, Ia.

"I am personally acquainted with Mr. Beck and believe any statement he may make to be true."—W. J. MAXWELL, Druggist and Pharmacist, Avoca, Ia.

"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for general debility and, as a blood-purifier, find it does exactly as is claimed for it."—S. J. ADAMS, Ezzell, Texas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla The Only

Admitted for Exhibition AT THE WORLD'S FAIR