The diseases of thinness are scrofula in children, consumption in grown people, poverty of blood in either. They thrive on leanness. Fat is the best means of overcoming them. Everybody knows cod-liver oil makes the healthiest fat. The diseases of thinness

hidden, the oil is digested, vinces of Alsace and Lorraine it is ready to make fat.

When you ask for Scott's Emulsion and your druggest gives you a package in a salmon-colored wrapper with the picture of the man and fish on it—you can

A SERMON IN RHYME.

If you have a friend worth loving, Love him-yes, and let him know That you love him e'er life's evening Tinge his brow with sunset glow. Why should good words ne'er be said
Of a friend till he is dead?

If you hear a song that thrills you,

Sung by any child of song, Praise it-do not let the singer Wait deserved praises long. Why should one who thrills your hear Lack the joy you may impart? If you hear a prayer that moves you

By its humble, pleading tone, Join it-do not let the seeker Bow before his God alone, Why should not your brother share The strength of two or three prayer?

If you see hot tears falling, Falling from a brother's eyes, Share them-and thus by the sharing Own your kinship with the skies, Why should anyone be glad When a brother's heart is sad?

If a silvery laugh is rippling Through the sanshine of his face, Share it-'tis the wise man's saying, For both grief and joy and place. There's health and goodness in mirth.

In which an honest laugh has birth If your work is made more easy By a friendly, helping hand, Say so-speak out brave and truly Ere the darkness veil the land, Should a brother workman dear, Falter for a word of cheer?

Scatter thus your seeds of kindness, All enriching as you go; Leave them ; trust the Harvest Giver He will make each seed to grow. So until life's happy end, You shall never lack a friend.

Fall Jackets and Fur Goods.

Weeks & Co. show best stocks in the city.

See Weeks & Co's Jackets, Furs and Dress Goods.

1,867, the vicariate of Pontise with 719, Quebec with 706, St. Albert with 624, Montreal with 511, and

The Propagation of the Faith.

The annual reports of the Association for the Propagation of the Faith are always full of interest to Faith are always full of interest to Catholice, inasmuch as they furnish us with detailed information of the manner wherein the different portions of the Catholic world are aiding the missionaries of the Church to earry out the injunction which its divine Founder imposed upon it when he bade his disciples go forth and teach all nations. The association renders its reports in such a manner that an examination of them shows not only the amounts them shows not only the amounts which the several countries of the which the several countries of the world contribute for the work of the propagation of the faith, but also the sums which individual dioceses in those countries give; and the statements here subjoined are based upon facts and figures contained in last year's report, which has recently been published. The association reports a falling off in its total receipts for 1895 of £9,324, in round figures, from the contributions of the preceding year, the total receipts for 1895 being £272,806. Here, as elsewhere in this article, we leave out of consideration, for brevity's sake, all menworld contribute for the work of eration, for brevity's sake, all mention made in the report of sbillings and pence, when the sums are computed in British money, and of centimes, when they are reckoned in French coin. The association states that various reasons have combined to cause this diminution of its receipts, such as the multitude of new works urdertaken by the Catholics of nearly every European land for the local defence of the faith, the commercial and industrial stagnation that has prevailed in many countries, and similar causes. It points out that last year's contributions were almost identical in amount to those received in 1882; the number of missionaries to proside for that it then had; and its in which this Association for the

Catholic France leads all other largest contributions as she invariably has done in past years—in her contributions during 1895 to the work of the propagation of the faith. Her several diocesses sent in the sum of 4,136,825 francs. This is equivalent to £165. The Annals of the Propagation of the Faith," in which the annual Erench Catholics gave considerably more than half the whole amount which the association received during the period this report covers. The diocese of Lyons, the headquarters of the association, was the largest contributor of the French episcopates, its donations being 506,628 francs; Paris comes second of the propagation is engaged, and the association itself, are was near the mouth of the river Caystrus. Its earliest history is enveloped in myths and fables. It was hence they were heard with great population and it is is believed to have been founded by Androclus, the son of Codrus. It never amounted in its regarded as a sacred city from the very beginning, so to speak, of its extended to their respective residences.

Nestorius did not yield without a struggle, though. He induced John of Antioch, who appeared to have very day; and it is sufficient, under whose sway it flourished and fables. It was held by the goal in myths and fables. It was held by the people of Ropheaus, who illuminated the town and organized a torellight procession to escort the output of commercially, though it was regarded as a sacred city from the very beginning, so to speak, of its extincted by the purpose of assisting, by prayers and one world has been established for the largest contributor of the French episcopates, its donations being 506,628 francs; Paris comes second

with 337,866 francs, and other generous givers were the diocese of Cambray, St. Briene, Nantes, Rennes and Quimper, all of which sent in more than 130,000 france each. oil makes the healthiest fat.

In Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil the taste is Florence and Naples. The pro-

which are reported separately from Germany, obtain the fourth place in the association's report, their in the association's report, their contributions amounting to 325,579 francs. This sum represents the donations of the two dioceses of Metz and Strasburg, of which the former gave the larger amount, 168,081 tranes. The fifth place in the general list goes to Germany, whose offerings are 323,522 francs, or about two thousand francs less than Alsace and Lorraine. The diocese of Cologne, which sent in about a third of this sum, 100,479 francs, heads the German episco-pates, and is followed by Treves and Rottemburg, each of which con-tributed about half as much as Cartributed about half as much as Cardinal Krementz' flock. Next in order in the general list comes North America, with 310,886 fraucs, the British Isles gave 247,839 francs, thus securing seventh place; Spain gets the eighth location, with 127,215, and after her follow in order. Halland Springeland Ametric der: Holland, Switzerland, Austria, South America, Africa, Portugal and the Levant. The smallest contributions, 252 francs, reported in the general list are accredited to "different dioceses in the North." An examination of the Irish contributions shows that the diocese of Armagh gave the largest sum, 106,-524 france, Dublin coming second with 70,452, and Limerick, Cloyne, Kildare and Leighlin, Cork, Clogher and Ross following in the order named. Westminister leads the English dioceses, with 7,790 francs to the credit, and Liverpool, Ports mouth, Clifton and Birmingham

follow. The largest Scotch offerings came from the diocese of Bois-l.-Duc, 33,760 francs; the Swiss diocese of Basle leads that land, with 26,722 france; the most generous Austrain diocese was Vienna; 14,278 francs; Santiago in Chili, with 12,804, heads the South American episcopates; the diocese of Algiers gave more than any other African district, 9,230 france, and in Portugal the first place goes to the diocese of Brags, which sent in 10,314 francs. American Catholics will be more interested in learning sixth place in the general list; but the contributions of Canada and Mexico are reckoned with those of The total North American offerings one of the largest and that sum the Mexican dioces a conbest stocks in the city.
Ladies buying should patronize them.

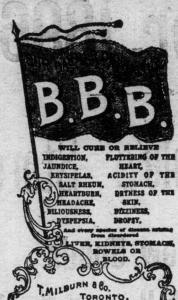
See Weeks & Co's Jack
New Westminister is credited with

St. John and the prefecture-aposto-lic of St. Pierre and Miquelon with

Coming now to our own country eration, for brevity's sake, all men-tion made in the report of shillings fifth, with 8,265; Portland sixth, with

amount to those received in 1882; world, many of them blessed with an but it adds that it now has double abundance of fortune's gitts, and re-

in order that its next report may contribution as that for the propaga-make a better showing. Catholic France leads all other work in which this association is en-



Fall Jackets and Fur Goods.

best stocks in the city.

See Weeks & Co's Jackets, Furs and Dress Goods.

once for all, to offer for this intention the Pater and Ave of their morning and night prayers, adding each time the aspiration: "St. Francis Xavier, pray for us." The subscription is one-half penny per week (or two shillings two pence a year). One subscriber in ten acts as collector, and pays in the amount to another member of the association who has ten such collections-in other words one hundred subscriptions-to receive. Donations are likewise thankfully received from the subscribers and from others not members of the society. Two separate councils, one established at Lyons and the other at Paris, distribute the funds among the different missions. A report in full of the sums received, and of their distribution, is inserted every year in the 'Annals of the Propagation of the Faith." This publication is sent free of charge to the members for their perusal, and gives six times a year the news received from the missions. One copy is supplied to every circle of subscribers bringing in £1, 18. 8d. Such is the Association for the Propagation of the Faith, which has been blessed in its work by every Pope who has filled St. Peter's Chair since it came into what their own country and the existence, in 1822, at Lyons; ap-lands adjacent to us contributed to proved by the bishops of every land, light of the Gospel and the blessings of the true faith to more than a million of souls during the three-quarters the United States in that grouping. of a century that it has been in oper-

ation. The association publishes every second month the "Annals of the Propagation of the Faith," a magazine of some seventy or seventy five pages, the average issue of which is close upon 275,000, editions being published in French, Breton, English, German, Spanish, Flemish, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Basque and Polish, at an annual cost of about 225,000 francs. It may be stated in conclusion that whereas the association received from the United States in 1895 the sum of 173,565 francs, it distributed the previous year among our needy missions 84,000 francs, thus sending back to this country about half the amount it receive from it .- S. H. Review.

Fall Jackets and Fur Goods.

· Weeks & Co. show one of the largest and best stocks in the city. Ladies buying should and notably by Theodore, the Bishop patronize them.

See Weeks & Co's Jackets, Furs and Dress Goods.

The See of Ephesus.

(Catholic Standard and Times.) Mgr. Martinelli, the new Apostolic Delegate, comes to us with the title of Archbishop of Ephesus, in partibus, which was last held by lamented Irish ecclesiastic and fellow-student of Leo XIII., Mgr. Kirby, for many years the rector of the Irish College at Rome. The Roman Correspondent of the Catholic Standard and Times, of Philadelphia, in speaking of this title in one of his recent letters to that paper, said that it began with St. John the Evangelist. This is not the case, though, says a writer in the Boston Republic. St. Timothy, whom St. Paul advised to use a little wine for his stomach's sake, is always spoken of as having been the first Bishop of Ephesus, and St. Paul left him there in the year 64, before St. John arrived at the place. In fact, it is not certain that St. John ever held the title of Bishop of Ephesus; there can be no question of his residence there, regret at the lessened receipts is all the greater because the Holy Father has asked it to assist him in his grand projects for the recall of the Oriental churches to their former Koman allegiance. It looks hopefully to the future, however, and urges renewed efforts on the part of its members—especially in the line of establishment of Oircles of Ten—in order that its next report may is sociation for the past year, which is interested, the total receipts of the past year, which in round figures were but a little more than \$1,300,000, seem to the date of his martyrdom, in the year 97, and, according to the constitutions Apostolic, he was succeeded in the see by John I., who was consecrated by St. John, and he may have many domestic works to its members—especially in the line of establishment of Oircles of Ten—in order that its next report may contribution as that for the propaganor of the fact that he exercised an his episcopal title was one of the twelve Ionic cities of Asia Minor, and its situation—it is now in ruins was near the mouth of the river Cay-

became, as one authority attests, "the greatest place of trade of all the cities of Asia west of the Taurus."

The destruction of Diana's Tem-

ole by the Goths in the middle of the

third century gave it a blow from

downward course continued until it

which it never recovered, and its

s now but a group of miserable villages, chief among which is Ayasa-luk. In its day the Temple of Diana was reckoned one of the wonders of the world. This structure mea sured 425 by 225 feet and had 127 superb columns, each of which was the gift of a King-royalty being not a scarce article in Asia in those days. The statue of Diana was of ebony, and legend had it that Jupiter sen it direct from Olympus to the Ephesians. An innumerable host of workmen was drafted for the building of this temple, which was fired by a outh desirous of fame, in the year 356 B. C. Then, too, at Ephesus, great theatre, which seated 60,000 people and into which Demetrius, with his fellow-craftsmen, drew Gaius Weeks & Co. show and Aristarchus—St. Paul's companions—shouting, 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians!' Here also are the ruins of the school of Tyranbous, the Agora or market place, the Odeum but they existed de facto from the and the Stadium, which scated 75. Ladies buying should patronize them.

Agora or market place, the Odeum and the Stadium, which seated 75.000 people; the gymnasium, the old aqueduct, forty columns of which still remain, and on the tops of several remains. eral we saw storks standing guard over their curious nests; the cemetery, with numbers of stone sarco-phagi; the prison of St. Paul on an the tombs of St. Luke and St. John and the baptismal font of the latter. In the side of the hill or Prion is the cave of the sever sleepers, where the seven young men slept for over 200 years. Near Ephesus flows the River Meander, from whose tortuous course is derived the word 'meander.' It was in this city that Apollo and his sister Diana were born; here Syrinx was changed into a reed, and here the god Pan also dwelt in the caves of the hill of Coressus. Here roamed the Amacons and held their contests with Baccus and Hercules, and here also is claimed the nativity of Homer Ephesus was visited by successiv celebrities of the different eras-Al. cibiades, Lysander, Agesilaus, Alexander the Great, Hannibal, Antiochius, Scipio, Lucullus, Sul'a, Pom-pey, Brutus, Cassius, Cicero and Augustus. Here Anthony administered justice and leaving his seat in the court followed Cleopatra as she passed the door. Later he sailed with her from this port in a galley orna-mented with gold and silken sails, rowed by black slaves and filled with beautiful dancing girls and winged cupids, while they made love in the midst of perfumed breezes to the sound of voluptuous strains of music in partibus is, of course, as much a

> the past glory and greatness. Ephesus, always held in the high the progress of truth in the diocese est regard by the Church because of the fact that St. John the Evangelist resided there and St. Timothy was its first bishop, was chosen for the place of gathering for the third Ecu-menical Council, the one which condemned the heresy of Nestorius and declared that the Blessed Virgin was the Mother of God, This heresiarch was born at Germanica, a Syrian John dwelt for many years. town, and educated at Antioch where he entered a monatsery, sul sequently became a priest attached to the Cathedral and won renown by his eloquence in the pulpit. In 428 he was appointed and consecrated Bishop of Constantinople, but he was hardly installed in his see before he began to preach his false doctrines regarding the maternity of the Blessed Virgin. In fact, those doctrines were not original with him, for they had been advocated by others before him of Mopsuestia, who refused to accord to Mary the title of Mother of God. St. Oyril of Alexandria entered the lists in defense of Our Lady's prero gative and wrote a number of letter to Nestorius, beseeching him to accept the teaching of the fathers of the Church and cease his heretical oreaching. His efforts to recall the eresiarch were fruitless, however and both prelates then appealed to the Pope. Celestine I., who then oc cupied the Papal chair, answered the appeal by ordering Nestorius to re-cant his errors within ten days and

ficence of their own that serves to at-

upon the thoughts which the site of Ephesus awakens in all who know of

instructing St. Cyril to depose him if he failed to do that. Nestorius did refuse, and the Alexandria prelate, in obedience to Rome's orders, anathemized him. Nestorius then pronounced anathemas upon Cyril, and the upshot was that the Emperor Cheodosius II., in the hope of pu ting an end to the strife, ordered council held at Ephesus, informing the Pope of that fact and obtaining from him a promise to send legates to the gathering. One gets some idea of the strength and flourishing condition of the Eastern Church in those days from this council of Ephesus. The council was held in the Cathedral which was dedicated to the Virgin under the very title which Nestorius would deny to her. It opened on June 22, 431, and 160 bishops were present at its first session, their number ad-

vancing to 168. Cyril of Alexanby De Thulstrup from a photograph dria, as Papal Delegate, presided. Nestorius, though summoned, did not put in an appearance, alleging that the Patriarch of Antioch was not present. Bishop Memnor then held the title which Monsignor Martinelli now possesses. The coun cil was unanimous in condemning Nestorius and his teachings, and sentence to that effect was passed and subscribed to by all the prelates in attendance. The news of the coun

and all other prelates who had sided with them in condemning Nestorius. In the meantime the Holy See, after confirming the sentence of the council, ordered that it be carried out. To do this it was necessary to enlist the assistance of the Emperor Theodosius, but so skilfully had the Nestorians guarded all the approaches to that potentate the Ephesine fathers found it impossible to reach him until a messenger, disguised as a beggar, made his way into his presence and acquainted him with the decrees of the council. Then Theodosius ordered Nestorius to give up his patri-archate and betake himself to a monastery at Antioch. The beresiarch was obliged to obey, but as he still continued to preach his beresies, he was sent to Upper Egypt, where he

It is not at all probable that Mon signor Martinelli will ever visit the ruined Asian city from which he gets to quote from the description of a his archiepiscopal title. He is known modern tourist, "are the ruins of the now as a titular bishop, that is to say, a bishop consecrated for a see that formerly existed, but which has been lost to the Church by the devastations of infidelity. The practice of ap-pointing bishops to these sees, says an authority on the subject, "dates widowed by the attacks of a foreign enemy or the action of a hostile government." Gregory the Great pro-vided for several Illyrian bishops whom an inroad of the Arabs had driven from their sees, by appointing them to various sees in Italy, till they should be able to return home. The Moorish conquest of Spain widowed a great number of sees, the prelates of which fled to parts all unconquered chiefly settling at Oviedo, which thence had the name of the city of Burbzos. But it was the progress of Mohammedan arms in the East, devastating numberless churches in Asia Minor, Syria and Africa, which till then had been flourishing bishoprics, that caused a great and sudden rise in the number of titular bishops, attached to no special sphere of duty, but wandering from place to place, some hoping one day to return, others seeking for suitable work whenever it offered. Abuse followed this condition of things, and the Holy See was obliged to enact laws for the titular bishops to observe. Nowadays the titles of these extinct sees are generally given only to bishops who are appointed to the supervision of vicariates possessing sees. Rome, of course, has to bestow titles upon the many eminent ecclesiastics whom it employs in its diplomatic service and romotes to episcopal rank, like Mgr. Martinelli for instance, but it is more cautious in bestowing such titles now than was formerly the case in earlier times. A titular bishop or a bishop the association's funds. North Amerios, as stated above, holds the
instrumental in bringing the
instrumental in bringing the
every land,
and the dipping of silver oars." All
bishop as any other prelate of his
this grandeur is but ruins now, howrank possessing a see. He can attend from the obligation of making ad imina visits to the Holy See, for the tract many a traveller down from Smyrna to view them and to muse very good reason that the purpose of those visits is to report the condition of his diocese, and as a titular bishop has no diocese no report is expected of him. He is supposed, however, to take more than ordinary interest in

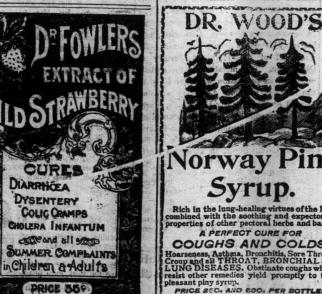
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The Great Jenny Lind Concert

Only a few remain who can recall the marvellous enthusiasm which attended Jenny Lind's first appearance in America, in the old Castle Garden, in 1850. When she arrived from England 50,000 people were at the dock to greet her. That night 30,000 people serenaded her in front of her hotel. Seats for her concert sold at fabulous prices. On the night of her first American concert over 5,000 people had gathered in the Battery before Castle Garden by six o'clock, although the concert did not begin until eight. When the doors were opened the crush was terrible, and within fifteen minutes every available inch of room, other than the reserved seats, was occupied, and 10,000 were outside unable to get in. Then every rowboat, sailboat and steamer which could be pressed into service was engaged to lay in the water by the old Garden Hall crowded with people who could only hear the strains of Jenny's voice as it floated through the opened windows. The whole scene has now been repictured by Hon. A. Oakey Hall, ex-Mayor of New York City, and he gives a wonderful graphic recital of the event in the November Ladies' Home Journal, The actual scene of Jenny Lind singing her first song to her wonderful audience of thousands is shown in a picture copied



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Fancy Goods Importrs.

whose titular he is, and to be ready to take advantage of any opportunity of promoting the cause of the faith therein. If Mgr. Martinelli is but a bishop in partibus he gets his title from a see that had an Apostle for its first incumbent, and from a city to the people of which St. Paul addressed one of his epistles, and in which St.

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