The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1895. Vol. XXIV. No. 13

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

DR 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.

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—tf

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 misleading 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.

Don't Forget

that when you buy Scott's Emulsion you are not getting a secret mixture containing worthless or harmful drugs.

Scott's Emulsion *cannot* be secret for an analysis reveals all there is in it. Consequently the endorsement of the medical world *means something*.

Scott's Emulsion

overcomes *Wasting*, promotes the making of *Solid Flesh*, and gives *Vital Strength*. It has no equal as a cure for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Scrofula, Anaemia, Emaciation, and Wasting Diseases of Children. 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., 1883, 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.

BURDOCK PILLS do not gripe or sicken. They cure Constipation and Sick Headache.

NORWAY PINE SYRUP cures coughs, colds, and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25 50 c.

Interesting European Items.

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

The February number of the *Revue de Paris* is interesting for a paper on "Le Futur Conclave," contributed by Mgr. Boeglin, who it will be remembered was formerly editor of the Moniteur de Rome, in which capacity he was disgracefully expelled from Italy by the Crispi government. The subject is a delicate one for so devoted an admirer of Pope Leo to treat. That the present glorious Pontiff may live for many years to come is the ardent prayer of all as well as of the Monsignor, who has suffered so much in proof of his attachment to the Holy Father. But inasmuch as the future conclave is already being made a frequent subject in newspaper articles, thus giving rise to all sorts of absurd rumours and opinions, Mgr. Boeglin has thought it necessary to clear the issue. He is of opinion that there is a plot to choose a Pope who shall be antagonistic to French interests and a powerful supporter of the Triple Alliance. An effort will also be made to destroy the French protectorate over the East. But France is aware of the danger and will be on her guard. The writer concludes with the belief that God wil probably assign to His first minister on earth a higher human and social role in order to be in harmony with living realities. "The Sacred College will soon contain more foreigners than Italians. I know that certain 'patriots' protest against the invasion of the 'straniero.,' But it must come. It is in the nature of things, following as it does the pacific conquests made by the gospel. Canada, the United States, South America, Africa, the East, Australia have or will have their Cardinals. The current will break through all lines, overturn all barricades. Colonial politics, the evangelization of far-off continents, the opening out of India and Africa, the events in the far East, all will help it on, and finally make it absolutely necessary. What becomes in presence of some magnificent perspectives, of the miserable and petty intrigues of back-stair politicians? How vain and frivolous after all are the designs of the local power, which thinks to place the cross of Savoy over the tiara of St. Peter! The Cardinals, whom it is thought to intimidate, carry in their Catholic soul, in the sanctuary of an incorruptible conscience, in their intelligence penetrated with light and goodness, the secret of the future."

The following sad story is going the round of the press. About twenty-five miles distance from Wilna (Russian-Poland) is the little town of Podbrzek. The inhabitants are Catholics. Persecuted by the government and deprived since 1864 of the succors of religion, they have kept the faith and handed it down to their children. In order to avoid all contact with the schismatic clergy they baptized their children themselves, buried their dead and in the cases of marriage the parents gave the nuptial benediction. In this primitive fashion the good people stood true to their religion despite the brutal attempts at coercion on the part of the Russian authorities. When Nicholas II. ascended the throne they were to take the oath of allegiance before schmatic priests. They refused to do so unless it was before a Catholic priest. Then came the threat that they would all be transported to Siberia. But the response was firm and clear. Men and women, old and young, declared that they were ready to do everything to show themselves faithful subjects of his Majesty, but that, being Catholics, they simply begged the favor of recording their oaths in presence of a priest of their own religion, adding that an act so solemn done by them before a priest of the Russian orthodox religion, might be construed as an abjuration of their faith. Neither persuasion nor threats could change this view of the simple peasants. Finally the police selected two hundred of the people to be brought before the Governor-General of Wilna, but this personage, having failed to make any impression, sent them all to the Archimandrite. After long interviews, in which the people of Podbrzek sowed themselves inflexible, the Archimandrite decided to forward a detailed report of the case to the Holy Synod of St Petersburg. The question now is: What will the Czar do? The world, rightly or wrongly, has accredited him with the spirit of justice and toleration. Will he respond to public expectation or is there reserved for us a continuance of the hateful persecuting policy of his predecessors?

Some Catholic workingmen of Nantes having recently presented a petition to the Pope to bless an association they were forming, Cardinal Rampolla wrote to the Bishop of Nantes as follows: "The august Pontiff who has so much at heart the welfare of workingmen, and who desires so ardently that this welfare may be first of all connected with sound religious principles, has received with particular pleasure the declarations of these honest laborers. Consequently his Holiness requests me to charge you with the mission of assuring those who signed the address of his paternal affection, as a pledge of which he bestows upon them the Apostolic Benediction." The new Bishop of Roustchouk, Mgr. Doulcet, Passionist, was consecrated at Rome Feb'y 27 by Archbishop Schonborg, assisted by Archbishop Stonor and Mgr. Costa, Passionists, and formerly Bishop of Bucharest. The Roumanian Ministry was present at the ceremony, as were also representatives of the Austrian and French Embassies. Although the German Reichstag has again voted for the return of the Jesuits, there is very little probability of the measure being accepted by the Federal Council. An equestrian statue erected to a saint is rather an unusual event nowadays. Very soon, however, the the good people of Prague will see that of their patron saint, Wenceslas, placed in the central square of the capital of Bohemia. The Jesuit fathers at Liege are making preparations for the erection of a university at Amsterdam, analogous to those at Louvain and Fribourg. On May 16 a grand triduum will be celebrated at Clermont in commemoration of the eight centenary of the preaching of the first crusade by Peter the Hermit. Many of the French Bishops have expressed their intention of taking part in the fetes. Cardinal Langenieux will preside. Among the preachers is the celebrated Pere Monsabre.

On March 7th a disgraceful scene occured in the Church of Notre Dame de Clignancourt, where the Abbe Garnier is preaching during Lent. In response to the expressed desire of Cardinal Richard the Lenten preachers of Paris are this year strictly confining themselves to religious subjects, and Abbe Garnier in particular, in addressing the large congregration of working people assembled to listen to his eloquent discourses, has been careful to obey the Archbishop's directions. The unruly socialists, however, would not be deprived of their sport. They wanted to create a scene of disorder in the sacred building, and they succeeded. About one hundred of them, scattered among the vast audience, were present, and the cue for rioting was given by a young man named Louis Bargogne, belonging to the group known as "La Jeunesse Revoluntionnaire," who cried out as soon as the preacher had terminated his discourse, "All that Citizen Garnier has been saying is tainted and corrupt." Immediately there was a great hubbub. Chairs were both flung in the air and used as weapons. Some serious wounds were caused by heavy blows from fists and sticks. Most of the congregation clustered together in fear and consternation, but there happened to be a powerful contingent of Catholic young men who gave a sturdy resistance to the ruffianly assailants, and finally drove them from the church with ignominy. Several arrests were made, but the prisoners were afterwards liberated. Unfortunately a repetition of such scandalous scenes is not at all unlikely. A rumor to that effect led to the Church of St. Leu, where Father Forbes, S. J., was preaching, being surrounded by police agents on March 8. Although the mob outside sang songs, and occasionally knocked or threw stones at the door in the Rue Saint Denis, the service passed off quietly. There was a little pushing and hooting when the vast congregation left the church, and one or two arrests were made. The London *Daily Chronicle*, in an article on these unseemly incidents, speaks words of truth; "Vulgarity and violence appears to be the characteristic note of a certain section of revolutionary French socialists, who never open their lips or take any action whatever without being offensive. Some of these gentry have taken it into their heads to do what is with them an unusual thing, viz, to go to church. The church to which they adjourned was in Montmartre, and the preacher was the Abbe Garnier, a Christian socialist. He was not preaching on political matters, but that was of no importance to the revolutionists, who merely desired to engage in the despicable entertainment of insulting a good and earnest man. They came to scoff and they remained to scoff in such a manner as to disturb the whole congregation, until finally the police knocked them on the head and put them out. The incident is significant as indicating the character and temper of some of the wold-be regenerators of society."

The famous palace of Avignon, in which the Popes resided during the fourteenth century, is now occupied by a regiment of dragoons. The admirable paintings and frescoes, it is said, are being much injured by the building being turned into a barracks. Happily this state of things will not be permitted to go on. Some distinguished French artists have formed themselves into a committee, with a view to prevent the utter destruction of these national memorials. The idea is to open a subscription, so as to build new barracks and present them to the War Department. The palace of the Popes thus evacuated would then be restored and turned into a huge museum of ancient art. It is to be hoped that the scheme will be successful.

M Joseph Reinach, Deputy for the Basses-Alps, has astonished everybody by publishing in the Paris *Matin* an article protesting against the government proposal to impose a special tax of thirty per cent. on the goods of religious communities. This fiscal measure is undoubtedly a grossly unjust step on the part of the Ribot Ministry, and will probably be rejected by the Chamber; but no one expected that the first to publicly protest against it would be Joseph Reinach, the friend of Gambetta and Jules Ferry, the two foes of "clericalism." M. Reinach's act is a courageous one. On the other hand, it was time for a Jewish voice to speak out in favor of the great majority of the population of France. In putting all their influence on the side of the adversaries of religion, the Jews of France have but themselves to blame if the Catholics look upon their race with disfavor if not hatred M Reinach regards the government proposal as a crime against "egalite" and boldly declares that it will be defeated. The following remarks are both instructive and admirable: 'Amongst the threatened congregations are those very foreign missions which, in the East and the far East, have been the precursors and most ardent apostles of French influence. Gambetta proclaimed it, and Paul Bert, scarcely had his foot touched Tonkin, made the same avowal. Nor are those truly worthy Little Sisters of the Poor who honor not only France, but humanity itself, to be exempt. Seriously, is there any necessity to reduce misery's budget at the very hour when misery is leading to a social revolution, at the hour when hatred and rivalries are doing their utmost to bar the route and erase the name of France all over the world?" M. Reinach considers it would be disgraceful to treat these good people as if they were the worst enemies of France, and concludes with the words: "We will refuse to vote this law."

Whether M Joseph Reinach is taking the first step to Canossa or not, his example is not the only instance of a greater regard for the Church on the part of public men than hitherto we have been accustomed to. The radical anti-clerical M. Brison has had his litile surprise for us. On the 6th inst the President of the Chamber gave an official dinner at the Palais Bourbon, at which two menus were prepared, one for those who took meat and the other for those who observed the Lenten regulations. Who would have believed this ten years ago of so intolerant an anti-clerical, a libre penseur of the first water? But age and responsibility have chastened the intemperate zeal of the statesman who even now has not changed his political opinion that the goods of religious orders ought to be confiscated, because religious communities had no right to existence. The event has not been allowed to pass, unnoticed by scoffing Parisians, but M. Brison, quite equal to the occasion, gave an explanation next day which is very creditable to him. He thinks that the time has come to display mutual tolerance. Whilst objecting to being coerced by the Catholics, he is of opinion that their feelings should also be studied. What the President of the Chamber wants is to see Frenchmen of all creeds and opinions working together for the good of the republic, a result which will never be attained whilst there is a lack of tolerance and forbearance towards each other. On this account he thought that it was only proper courtesy on his part to study the feelings of his guests whether Catholic or not.

The duel between Captain Le Chatelier and M. Percher, which ended fatally for the latter, excited great emotion in Paris. As a rule French duels are of the most harmless character, but there is always a possibility of a disaster—by mistake. The captain was probably sincere in declaring he had no intention of slaying his adversary, but the fact nevertheless, remains that by his act a young promising career has been cut short, a family bereaved and a republic deprived of a useful citizen. As "Harry Alis," of the *Journal des Debats*, Porcher's articles were always good reading, and few journalists in France knew more of the colonial policy of his country. The saddest part of it all was the wife's petition to the Archbishop of Paris to permit a religious burial, but Cardinal Richard could not go against the express law of the Church, which excommunicates those taking part in such encounters and forbids the clergy performing the ceremonies of religion over the coffin of the victim. Appeal was afterwards made to the Bishop of Versailles, but with the same result. Of course it is not assumed that the poor creature may not have had a moment before death in which to repent, but the ecclesiastical law must be observed in such a case for its social effect. The free-thinkers, illogically enough are quarreling with those two distinguished prelates for refusing those very last rites which they profess to regard as idle and superstitious. The Church, however, is admitted by the more respectable portion of the community to be right, and to deserve the thanks of all for covering with shame and ignominy so barbarous a practice.

Rev. Charles C. Starbuck, Congregationalist minister, and Professor in Andover Seminary, Mass., has the following to say of Father Young's book "Catholic and Protestant Countries compared." The Professor is a competent critic and at the same time, a staunch but candid Protestant. On that account his words are especially noteworthy; "The substance of this book consists in a tremendously effective array of quotations from Protestant writers, believers and unbelievers. They are quite sufficient to turn the coarse impudence and calumniousness, of popular libelers of Roman Catholicism to dispairing silence, if anything were capable of changing the nature or abating the effrontery of these ribalds.

. . He (Father Young), succeeds abundantly, but by quotations, in showing that in many points of popular happiness, studly intimacy between the high and low, sexual morality, equal divisions of the land, devotion to the Christian ideals of character above possession and eternity above time, many Catholic countries stand decidedly above many or most Protestant lands. He urges with cogent force that our lack of authoritative power to bring home to the masses the decisions of Christian faith and morals induces a sad measure of spiritual impotence, which is felt more and more painfully in Protestant countries, as the lingering force, of ancient Christian tradition dies away. He bring facts and statistics and reminders enough for an ample justification of President Woolsep's half-expressed wish that in view of the lack of pedagogical power in Protestantism, it might be desirable that Catholic influence should increase among our masses, and save the Christian family in large regions, indeed the population itself, from the the danger of extinction. He shows that in many parts of Catholic Europe, if there is comparatively night, it is, as Carl Hase said of the century in Germany before the Reformation, "in many respects a sacred night.'"

The use of the word "gall" to denote the superlative degree of assurance may not be exactly justified by the usage of the best writers; but as has been said of another expression, "if it isn't good English, it ought to be." Without it the language would lack a term to express with nicety the quality manifested in such a colossal degree by the man John O'Donoghue, of Winnipeg, who appeared with Dalton McCarthy before the Dominion Cabinet last week and claimed to represent the Catholic laity of Manitoba in his opposition to Separate Schools What an unfortunate position for the Catholic body in that Province! Not one of their leading men, in public life or out of it, if we are to believe this individual, represents their views on the school question. Mr. Prendergast, the Catholic member of the Greenway Government who resigned his place when the Act of 1890 was proposed; Mr. Fisher, who broke with his party on the question—in one word all the Catholics in highest positions in public life in Manitoba, fail, we are told, to represent their co-religionists, who have only one man to speak for them; and he is—an agricultural implement agent and shaver of notes. And saddest of all, they were so ungrateful to their solitary champion as to call a mass-meeting and denounce him while he was on his way to Ottawa to plead for them. The tailors of Tooley Street have hitherto stood for the highest possible degree of assumption, but there were three of them. If the Manitoba Government could have got an equal number of nominal Catholics to play the part of Judas Iscariot before the Dominion Cabinet, they would not have relied upon one.—*Casket*

A learned Protestant professor and author has recently discovered that Julian the Apostate was a Jesuit. This is something wonderful. The discoveries of Galileo, Torrencelli, Newton, and even Ignatius Donnelly—each in his own sphere—fade before this exceptionally important one. Before long some learned ramsacker of history will find documentary evidence to prove that David was a Jesuit; otherwise there is no explanation of the fact that he slew the giant of the Phillistines with a pebble from his sling. In fact Moses must have been a Jesuit; was it not he who brought about the plagues? and was he not the law-giver of Israel?—True Witness.

Lady Thompson was the recipient the other day of a mark of most tender regard on the part of Queen Victoria, in the form of a letter written entirely in Her Majesty's hand, accompanying two photographs—one of the room in which Sir John was sworn in as a member of the Privy Council, and the other of the room, in which he died—which she had prepared for Lady Thompson. This act of womanly kindness, particularly when we consider the present state of Her Majesty's health, will necessarily endear her in an especial manner to Canadians.—Casket.

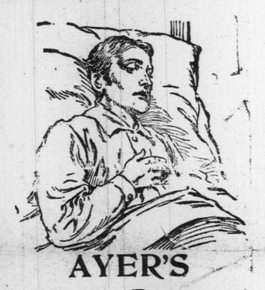
For a Catholic citizen or subject to be guilty of disloyalty or grave disobedience to the public law or order, is to commit a mortal sin, and imperil his soul's salvation. In these words the Rev. Alfred Young, in his recent book, states with accuracy and force the Catholic doctrine respecting the duty of allegiance to the civil authority.

Laetare Sunday bids us rejoice because Lent is half over, because suffering endured in union with Christ is sweet, and because Easter is coming unto view.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE



AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

SAVED HIS LIFE

So says Mr. T. M. Reed, a highly-respected Merchant of Middletown, Ill., of a Young Man who was supposed to be in Consumption.

"One of my customers, some years ago, had a son who had all the symptoms of consumption. The usual medicines afforded him no relief, and he steadily failed until he was unable to leave his bed. His mother applied to me for some remedy and I recommended Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. The young man took it according to directions, and soon began to improve until he became well and strong."—T. M. REED, Middletown, Ill.

"Some time ago, I caught a severe cold, my throat and lungs were badly inflamed, and I had a terrible cough. It was supposed that I was a victim of consumption, and my friends had little hope of recovery. But I bought a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, took it, and was entirely cured. No doubt, it saved my life."—I. JONES, Emerts Cove, Tenn.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Received Highest Awards AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

In place of that constantly tired out feeling, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will give you strength.