The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1895. Vol. XXIV. No. 36

Calendar for Sept., 1895.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 4th day, 1h 42.8m., a. m.
Last Quarter, 12th day, 0h. 37 4m. a. m.
New Moon, 18th day, 4h. 42.9m. p. m.
First Quarter, 25th day, 2h. 10.2m, p. m.

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

BUY YOUR

COLLEGE BOOKS

—AT—

Haszard

—AND—

Moore's

BOOKSTORE.

VICTORIA ROW - - CHARLOTTETOWN.

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

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

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

JAMES H. REDDIN,
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CAMERON BLOCK,
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☞Special attention given to Collections

MONEY TO LOAN.

ÆNEAS A. MACDONALD,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Agent for Credit Froncier Franco-Canadien,
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Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown
Nov 9, 1892—1y

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,
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sept 5—3m

John T Mellish, M. A., LL. B
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND
OFFICE—London House Building.

Collecting, Conveyancing, and all kinds of Legal Business promply attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to loan. mar1—2e.

Final Notice.

MESSRS. CAIRNS & McLEAN having disposed of their Stock-in-trade and retired from business, hereby notify their debtors that all debts due or to become due to them must be paid to Mr. Henry Smith, Clerk of the County Court, Charlottetown, who is authorized to receive and grant discharges for the same.

MALCOLM McLEAN,
ANNIE CAIRNS.
August 21, 1895—1m

Business Flourishing.

WE HAVE HAD A

SPLENDID SUMMER TRADE

And we are feeling good over it. But we have some Goods left that we will sell very cheap. Good chance to get the

BEST CHEAP SUITS,

Hats, Underclothing.

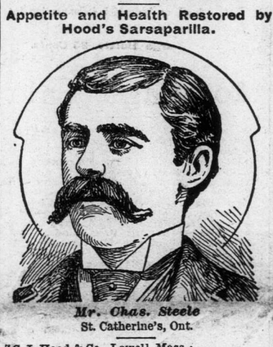
Everything in our line in SUMMER GOODS marked down fine.

John MacLeod & Co.,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
Charlottetown, August 7, 1895.

Broken in Health

That Tired Feeling, Constipation and Pain in the Back

Appetite and Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Mr. Chas. Steele
St. Catherine's, Ont.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"For a number of years I have been troubled with a general tired feeling, shortness of breath, pain in the back, and constipation. I could get only little rest at night on account of the pain and had no appetite whatever. I was that tired in my limbs that I gave out before half the day was gone. I tried a great number of medicines but did not get any permanent relief from any

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

source until, upon recommendation of a friend, I purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which made me feel better at once. I have continued its use, having taken three bottles, and

I Feel Like a New Man.

I have a good appetite, feel as strong as ever I did, and enjoy perfect rest at night. I have much pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla." CHARLES STEELE, with Erie Preserving Co., St. Catherine's, Ontario.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

Take care of your eyes, or you will perhaps be unable to take care of yourself. If the eyes become impaired, not to say deprived of sight altogether, the unfortunate sufferer of such a calamity will find himself hopelessly crippled for the struggle of life. Relieve your eyes in every possible way and use spectacles as soon as you perceive that any benefit may be derived from their aid. We have the largest stock of glasses for every eye and anything we haven't got, or cannot procure, isn't to be had anywhere. We also keep the great German Eye Water.

E W TAYLOR,
CAMERON BLOCK

Grateful—Comforting.

Epps's Cocoa

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus:

P. E. Island Railway.

On and after MONDAY, 24th June, 1895, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Trains outward. Read down. P M	A M		Trains Inward. Read up. P M	A M
4 00	6 45	Charlottetown	12 25	10 15
4 22	6 59	Royalty Junction	12 03	10 01
5 12	7 38	North Wiltshire	11 13	9 26
5 28	7 43	Hunter River	10 58	9 81
6 04	8 07	Bradalbane	10 21	8 54
6 14	8 13	Emerald	10 12	8 48
6 29	8 23	Freetown	9 56	8 33
6 50	8 37	Kensington	9 35	8 28
7 25	9 00 Ar		Lv 9 00	8 00
		Summerside	A M	A M
8 10	11 40 Lv		Ar 8 25	2 55
8 25	12 03	Miscouche	8 10	2 30
8 45	12 31	Wellington	7 51	2 03
9 15	1 17	Port Hill	7 20	1 17
10 10	2 39	O'Leary	6 25	11 56
10 28	3 05	Bloomfield	6 09	11 30
10 54	3 55	Alberton	5 41	10 50
1 35	4 55	Tignish	5 00	9 40
P M	P M		A M	A M

A M	P M		A M	P M
6 45	3 00	Charlottetown	9 20	5 40
6 45	3 15	Royalty Junction	9 05	5 25
7 20	3 40	Bedford	8 40	4 49
7 55	4 05	Ar / M Stewart / Lv	8 15	4 15
		Lv / M Stewart / Ar		
8 15	4 10		8 10	4 00
8 55	4 38	Morell	7 42	3 20
9 24	5 00	St Peter's	7 20	2 50
10 11	5 31	Bear River	6 46	2 08
10 55	6 05	Souris	6 15	1 20
A M	P M			P M

A M			P M
8 25	4 10	Mount Stewart	8 10 3 50
9 37	5 03	Cardigan	7 17 2 38
10 00	6 20	Georgetown	7 00 2 15
A M			P M

P M		A M
8 50	Emerald	8 15
9 40	Cape Traverse	7 25
P M		A M

Trains are run by Eastern Standard time

D. POTTINGER,
Gen Man Can Gov Rys,
Moncton, N. B

A McDONALD,
Superintendent,
Ch'town.

July 3rd, 1895.—6i

From the Mother Country.

[Interesting items gleaned from exchanges.[

ENGLAND.

In the course of a pastoral read on Sunday, the 28th July, his Lordship the Bishop of Portsmouth said: There is no part of a Bishop's responsibilities that presses upon him with greater force than the training and education of the young children of his flock. . . . Hence from the first days of our episcopate we have not ceased to struggle and to pray for increase in the number of schools in the diocese which thirteen years ago God entrusted to our feeble hands. He has blessed our efforts and has enabled us to relieve to some extent the great and overwhelming anxiety we long felt in having no place to shelter the orphans of our diocese. As you know, it is to help the larger home for girls at Nazareth House that we ask your alms to-day. . . . There has arisen in England of late years a party hostile to religious education. Their endeavor to starve Catholic schools until they have to capitulate to universal Board schools. No language is too strong to condemn such tactics as these, and no one whose heart is in his religion can aid and abet these deadly enemies of our children's dearest interests. There is no concealment nor ambiguity in the pronouncement of these men. It was lately declared by them that their aim was to place all public elementary schools under popular control. Nor was this as a condition for giving increased help to voluntary, and, so far as we are concerned, Catholic schools, but, if it meant anything, it meant the subjection of our schools as they are to the domination of the school board, and, if we declined this, the suppression of all grants hitherto allowed to our schools. . . . . As we have already said, we ask to-day your generous alms for those indefatigable and noble-hearted sisters who have renounced the world and all its delights and interests to give themselves so devotedly to the care of our orphans, as well as the aged and infirm. What we give is out of our superfluity—a small, perhaps a very small part of what God has given to us. The sisters have taken the vow of poverty, and hence have none of this world's goods to give. But they give themselves their liberty, their memory, their understanding and will, and the only return they seek is the grace of God and His love. Let us, then, give all that we can in order that we may deserve to share in their reward.

At Holywell the fame of St. Winefride's Well continues to attract pilgrims in undiminished numbers, and the town was on a recent Saturday filled to its utmost capacity, visitors having arrived by excursion trains during the day from Manchester, and the large manufacturing northern towns. To these, of course, the now famous well is the centre of attraction. Many of the pilgrims suffer from painful bodily ailments, others are crippled, and these approach the shrine in the hope of having their suffering alleviated or cured. The chief act of devotion each day is the midday service, which is held within the shrine itself, and on Saturday the attendance was so large that the place became overfilled, and hundreds occupied coigns of vantage on the steps and approaches. The service was conducted by the Rev. Father Beauclerc, who delivered an address to the pilgrims, mounted on a stool placed in the front of the statute of St. Winefride, in front of which were grouped flowers and lighted candles, with a prie dieu underneath for the accommodation of the devout pilgrims appealing for the saint's intercession. Father Beauclerc's first words were of admonition to those who approach the well in a spirit of levity and indulged in indiscriminate talking. He pointed out that the spot was a hallowed one, and those poor crippled pilgrims who came there in the hope of obtaining relief had their prayers and meditations interfered with by those who talked and walked about the place as sightseers. Of course they did not wish or desire to prevent their Protestant friends from visiting the well, but he asked them to remember the associations of the spot. He asked their contributions that day in aid of the Little Sisters of the Poor at Birkenhead, who were following in the footsteps of one of their glorious saints—St. Vincent de Paul—whose feast they celebrated a few days ago. The noble sisters were doing a grand work, and devoting their lives to succouring the poor and helpless. Father Beauclerc then referred to the appointment of Father Mostyn as Vicar-Apostolic of Wales. He said this part of the country still formed part of the diocese of Shrewsbury, of which Winefride was the patroness, and any contributions given in the direction which he had indicated would be blessed with her approval.

SCOTLAND.

Mr. Jacob Primmer, with an insatiable thirst for notoriety, caused a very unpleasant scene at the monthly meeting of the Dunferline School Board held recently. After some minor objections and interruptions he raised a storm in asking "By whose authority were emblems of Popery exhibited at the closing of the high school?" The chairman said he was not aware that any such emblems were there, and the Rev. Father George Mullan (of St. Margaret's church) entered his protest against any such terms being used. Shortly afterwards Mr. Primmer proposed a motion calling for the report of H. M. Inspector on the "Popish school." His speech in support of it, just begun, was stopped by the Rev. Father Mullan, who rose successfully to a point of order. The rev. gentleman added that the motion contained a clause which was opprobrious and was meant as contumely. He had a right to object to it, he thought the members would support him, and he asked that the motion be ruled out of order. The chairman said they were met there as gentlemen, and expected to be treated as gentlemen. If the motion was to be admitted the school must receive its proper name—St. Margaret's Roman Catholic School. He thought Father Mullan's objection was valid to the extent that the term was meant to be opprobrious. The rev. gentleman said he was not afraid of his religion, but he objected to this term, and Mr. Primmer said he would never get anything else from him, and refused to give the school its official name. The motion was declared out of order. Father Mullan subsequently stated that personally he had no objection to the board obtaining the report, but he had every objection to the form in which it had been asked.

The Right Rev. Dr. Turner, Bishop of Galloway, was present with several priests at the annual distribution of prizes in the Benedictine Convent, Dumfries. Fabiola, a drama arranged by the late Very Rev. F. Oakley, M. A., was produced with success. The bishop, in an appropriate address, in the name of all present, thanked the pupils for the very enjoyable entertainment they had prepared, and congratulated them on the ability displayed by them. Supper was afterwards served to the guests by the good nuns in the large study-hall. The feast of St. Ignatius of Loyola, the blessed founder of the Jesuit Order, was marked by special and attractive ceremonial in the Jesuit churches throughout Scotland on the Sunday following the feast. This was in a special manner the case in Edinburgh and Glasgow. The choirs, too, rose to the occasion, and the music was a feature of the functions. In the church of St. Joseph, North Woodside Road, Glasgow, High Mass was sung in the morning, the panegyrist being the Rev. Father Galton, S. J., and in the evening the Rev. Father Lund, S. J. It is pleasant indeed to be able to record that Catholic charities in the West of Scotland are being gradually recognized in the disbursement of public funds. The latest instance is afforded by the Glasgow Junior Football Association Committee, which, in allocating £40—the result of charity football matches played under its auspices—has granted £2 2s. to the St. Vincent de Paul Society and £1 1s. to the Little Sisters of the Poor. The establishment of the Chapter of the Dunkeld diocese has been announced. The Chapter consists of Right Rev. Mgr. Clapperton, Provost; the Very Rev. Canons A. McDermott, Wellburn (Canon theologian), J. A. Holder (St. Joseph's, Dundee, Canon Penitentiary), P. L. Butti, St. Patrick's, Dundee), Thomas Crumley (Crieff), A. Van de Rydt (Lochie), M. Phelan, St. Mary's, Dundee), and J. Turner, (Perth). It may be stated that since the Reformation there were no Chapters attached to the Sees in Scotland until January, 1883, when the Glasgow Chapter was established. In the following year that of St. Andrews and Edinburgh was created, and in July, 1892, the establishment of the Aberdeen Chapter took place. The work of the Chapter has hitherto been discharged in this diocese by a Council composed of four priests, all of whom are included in the new chapter. It is expected that the installation of the Canons will take place in September. The choir habit, permission for which has been obtained from the Holy See, is the same as that granted to the Aberdeen Chapter, and consists of black cassock with red trimmings, a rochet, and purple mozzette with fur borders. By special permission each Canon may wear the choir habit in his own church officiating on ordinary occasions. The meetings of the Chapter will take place monthly in the Pro-Cathedral, Dundee.

IRELAND.

An excellent article appears in the Lamp giving an historical sketch of the Order of the Passionists and their work in Belfast during the past quarter of a century. The Passionists was the first religious order in Belfast (and it is at present the only one) since the Reformation. The Marist Brothers, Athlone, whose parent house is in Lyons (France), have finally decided to erect at some £3,000 cost, an intermediate school for the use of the Catholic youths of Athlone County, Meath, and at the meeting of the Commissioners on the 6th an application for a selected site in their charge was made on behalf of the Brothers. It is also in contemplation to build in connection with the schools a residence for junior members of the Marist Order, and to establish a centre house and Novitiate. His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly, Archbishop of Tuam, recently visited Inishboffin and Clare Islands, where he was engaged administering the Sacrament of Confirmation. The Tir-nan-oge Fete, which has been promoted with the view of clearing off the debt resting on St. Joseph's Church, Galway, was opened on the 7th Aug. in Eyre square. The project of erecting the church was entered upon several years ago by the zealous pastor, the Very Rev. P. J. Lally, P. P. It was intended to supply a much felt need. Previous to its erection there was no parochial church in the upper part of the city, and the faithful were accustomed to attend the small oratory of the Presentation Convent, which the Sisters kindly placed at the disposal of the public for that purpose. Recognizing the want which existed, Father Lally set himself with characteristic energy to the task of supplying it, and as a result one of the most beautiful specimens of Gothic architecture in the country has been raised up in the Citie of the Tribes. The church was designed by Mr. William Hague, of Dublin, and the work of its construction was carried on under the immediate supervision of Father Lally.

On Aug. 5th, Rev. Mother Mary Anne Collins, Superior of the Faithful Companions of Laurel Hill, Limerick, died at Bruff, County of Limerick. Mother Mary Anne had been an invalid for three years, suffering from heart disease, and it was only by great care that her life was so long preserved. It is strange that she and a lay sister who attended her were the only inmates at Laurel Hill who escaped the recent disastrous poisoning, but there can be little doubt that the terrible sorrow and anxiety of that awful calamity hastened the fatal termination of the disease from which she suffered. About a fortnight previously the members of the community went to their convent of Bruff for change of air after their fearful experience, and it was thought that Mother Mary Anne was well enough to accompany them. It soon, however, became apparent that her illness was taking a serious turn, and within the last few days the end was seen to be approaching. It came on Monday evening, and Mother Mary Anne passed peacefully away, surrounded by the members of her communities of Laurel Hill and Bruff, while the Bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, who arrived from Limerick just in time to give her a last blessing, recited for her the prayers for the dead.

ORDER OF THE HOLY CROSS.—Father Corby, the head in this country of the Order of the Holy Cross, whose chief establishment is the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, and Dr. Zahm, Director-General of studies for all the colleges of the Order, were in Washington recently for the purpose of arranging a connection with the Catholic University in that city. The young candidates for the Order of the Holy Cross who are to be the future professors in their colleges in the United States and Canada will be trained here and will follow the courses of the divinity and science faculties. They will be located in the neighborhood of the University, while living in buildings of their own by the first of September. This is the third religious order that has settled around the University, the first two being the Paulists and Marists. This latter acquisition from the renowned University of Notre Dame is an acknowledgment of the high standing of the Catholic University of Washington, and assures the coming in the near future of the scholasticates of all the religious orders of the country. The movement is in accord with the wishes of the Pope.

NORWAY PINE SYRUP cures coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma, bronchitis, etc.

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

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Tribute to the Papacy

The article on the Papacy in the current number of the "Fortnightly Review" is the more interesting inasmuch as its writer, Captain Gambler, R. N., so far from being a Catholic, holds the remarkable, and we believe, singular, creed that Christianity was invented by St. Paul. This attitude of detachment towards dogmatic theology in general makes any testimony he bears in favor of the Church which is its supreme embodiment more especially valuable, as that of a thoroughly impartial and unsuspected witness. It is, therefore, with sincere interest and pleasure that we note his acknowledgment of the 'unmistakable renewal in the strength and vitality of the Papacy" exhibite at the present day, a fact which he justly characterizes as the more striking because the visible foundation on which its authority, in his view, apparently rested, had been so completely swept away as to render such a resurrection at least highly improbable. The non-Catholic world is, in fact, now assisting with undisguised wonder at the spectacle always confidently looked for by the subjects of the Holy See, of that fulfilment of the promise that "the gates of hell should not prevail against it," which has been the perpetual miracle of Christendom since its foundation.

The constitution of the Kingdom of Italy was chiefly hailed with such a chorus of acclamation in the liberal camp throughout Europe because of the belief that with the overthrow of the Temporal Power the spiritual authority of Rome would also be annihilated, and there was a very general expectation that with the death of Pius IX. an institution which has survived nearly eighteen centuries of persecution would at last come to an end. To see the Church, though still in temporal captivity, attain under his successor to such a position of moral power and influence as it certainly has not held since the "Reformation," has been the greatest historical surprise of this skeptical generation. The effect produced by the personality of Leo XIII. himself in that venerable age which is rather a transfiguration than a decline, is expressed as follows by the writer of the article: "The frequenter of the Vatican instinctively learns that no one within those walls differs from that wonderful old man; that the mind lingering within that frail tenement of flesh and blood is keen, alert and self-reliant; that to the Pope assertion of unlimited authority is no effort, that it is part and parcel of his nature, enabling him to set aside a pompous Cardinal more easily than the Archbisop of Canterbury can a beadle. For this Pope is a greater power—a far greater potentate than the king who sits in his palace on the other side of the Tiber—and, if the supposed visitor be a Catholic, to him a divine personage, divinely inspired, borne up in his counsels by the Almighty, and guarded from error by his Omniscience. To him the delicate life hanging by a thread in the attenuated frame is nothing but a miracle, as indeed it is to others who only take a material view of the fact, whilst that the mind of this aged man is still capable of bearing the strain of incessant labor fills many with amazement. This is no fancy portrait of Leo XIII. That his life is being miraculously prolonged is now very generally accepted by the faithful, and even by medical men it is looked on as phenomenal that so slight a spark should not have been extinguished twelve or fifteen years ago."

The growing importance of the Vatican as a factor in European politics, not alone in religious but in all social and moral questions, is then dwelt on, and the Pope in his austerely furnished room is declared to be "a greater power in shaping the destinies of the world than the Tsar, the Emperor William, or all the Foreign Secretaries who fret and fume through the length and breath of Europe." A rapid survey of the conditions of the principal countries of the world leads the writer to the conclusion that while influence of all religious beliefs is gaining ground, that of the Church of Rome is making such strides as to threaten to overshadow that of all other creeds. He sees that the absence of theological concord among the clergy of the Church of England places the latter at a disadvantage in regard to the Church of Rome, whose ecclesiastical discipline is perfect. "The Archbishop of Canterbury (he says with an amusing introduction of a metaphor drawn from his professional experiences), can no more compel the mildest curate to conform to his views than a bumboat woman along side of a man-of-war can cause the captain to swallow her fly blown pies." In this disorganization in the ranks of her rival Rome finds her opportunity, utilizing it to such an extent that "the ordinary Protestant has, in the opinion of the writer, no idea of the rapidity of the spread of Catholicism in London alone, fostered not alone by the activity of the priests, but by the energy and zeal of the Roman Catholic laity." Evidence to the same effect will doubtless be seen by many dispassionate lookers-on in the events of the other week, the inauguration of the enterprise which puts the seal on Catholic progress in recent years by the erection of a great Cathedral in the heart of London for the restoration of the worship of the Church with all the splendour of its ancient liturgy. But the most striking portion of Captain Gambler's article as a proof of the revolution effected in public opinion on the Roman question is its conclusion, in which he deals with the relations between the Papacy and the Kingdom of Italy. For here he bears emphatic and independent witness to the truth of the Catholic contentions on many controverted points, such as the reality of the imprisonment of the Pope, and the intolerable character of the situation created by it. The barrier bedging in the Apostolic Palace is not in his view, any more than in that of the Catholic world, an imaginary one; for he holds it as extremely doubtful whether the Italian Government, answerable for the peace of Rome and through it for that of the world, could, even it would, permit him to cross the Tiber. Since to all Italians, save a handful of Radicals and unbelievers, the Pope is not only priest but king, his appearance in the streets would be an event the consequence of which it would be impossible to foresee. Here, however, the writer falls into one of those errors inevitable in a non-Catholic in dealing with the subject, when he states that the acknowledgement of the royal status of the successor of St. Peter is made a condition of absolution, for we need scarcely say that uniformity of belief on this head is enforced by no such penalty as exclusion from the Sacraments. He is right on the other hand, when he asserts in the ensuing sentence that the captivity of the Pope, with all the consequences resulting from such an outrage on the faith the people, is a canker in the heart of Italy, eating its way into the vital mechanism of the body politic and corrupting all its functions with its maleficent poison.

That the policy of the Papacy is unalterably directed to the restoration of the Temporal Power is a consequence of the belief that its destiny is irrevocably bound up with the city in which it has its seat, or, in the words of the writer, that "Holy See is Rome, and Rome, hallowed for the Catholic faith, by the tradition of St. Peter, is the Holy See." Nor does he regard the recovery of the Temporalities as by any means so hopeless as it is assumed by most outsiders to be; on the contrary, he sees in the disintegrating processes at work in United Italy, in its misgovernment financial unsoundness, moral discredit, and fiscal oppression, cumulative evidence of the probability of such result. "A State (he says) bolstered up by international jealousies alone, ruled over by an alien who cannot even speak good Italian, whose father sold half his own kingdom to seat himself on the Pope's throne, Italy, the Italy of Umberto, Crispi, Rudini and Co, is tottering to destruction." He forecasts its destruction as likely to follow the next great war, after which Europe will resolve itself into its natural elements, with France extended along the Reviera to Genoa; Venice and Lombardy once more Austrian; as compensation for the loss of Bosnia and Herzogovina formed into a separate State with Hungary and Servia; the House of Savoy relegated to its hereditary dominions; and the rest of Italy forming a republic or federation, with Florence as its capital, leaving Rome and part of the Campagna with a radius of twenty or thirty miles of territory for the Pope. With its independence secured by the collective guarantee of Europe, the Holy See would here be able to exercise all the functions of sovereignty in a territory sufficiently large to confer the independence and dignity which are all that its partisans desire, and Rome, in the words of the writer, "would once more become what it had been for nearly seventeen hundred years (with a brief interval), the home of the head of the only True Church." These views are not new to Catholics, but their publication in a leading English periodical seems to us worthy of note as forming a landmark in the advance of public opinion on the question. A paper in which they were propounded would, ten years ago, have been flung into the waste paper-basket as the production of a fanatic or a lunatic, to-day they receive literary currency in the pages of one of the most widely circulated organs of English thought. —London Tablet.