The Charlottetown Herald.

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The Charlottetown Herald

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JAMES McISAAC,
Editor and Manager.

Calendar for October, 1889.

MOON'S CHANGES.

1st Quarter, 1st day, 9h. 20.6m., p.m., S. W.
Full Moon, 8th day, 9h. 13.3m., p. m., S. E.
Last Qtr., 16th day, 8h. 25.0m., p.m., N. E.
New Moon, 24th day, 10h. 13.4m., a.m., SE
First Qtr., 31st day, 4h. 18.1m., a.m., N.

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

NOTICE!

HAVING resigned the onerous position of Express Agent, I am now prepared to devote my whole time to business; and in order to still further extend its proportions, I purpose giving attention to a

Wholesale Department,

In conjunction with my retail trade. Country dealers will find the stock of

Miscellaneous Works, School Stationery, School Supplies, School Books,

Cheapest on P. E. Island.

With additional room and increased facilities for trade, I am determined to give even

Better Value than Ever.

Give Me a Call.

THEO. L. CHAPPELLE,

Diamond Bookstore, Queen St., Queen Sq.

Charlottetown, July 24, 1889.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having dealings with Stallion "Rollo," will please pay their amounts due to J. J. Trainor, as the authorized person to collect.

J. J. TRAINOR,
THOMAS DOYLE,
Owners.

Ch'town, Oct. 9, 1889.—3i

BEST ON EARTH

SURPRISE SOAP

THE GREAT SELF WASHER TRY IT

The St. Croix Soap Mf'g Co., St. Stephen, N. B.

JAMES H. REDDIN,
Barrister-at-Law,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
OFFICE, CAMERON BLOCK
(Head of Stairway),
Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Collections carefully attended to. Money to loan at lowest rate of interest.

Nov. 21, 1888—1y

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

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BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

and every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

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FOR SALE, at a Bargain, the Freehold Farm of 113½ acres of Land, situate at Hope River, Lot 23, with Farm Buildings, formerly owned by Patrick Mahoney. The whole of the above Farm will be sold, or a portion of it, to suit purchasers. Possession given immediately. Terms easy.

For further particulars apply to

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL.
Charlottetown, June 5, 1889—tf

THE LATE PROF. PHELPS

The above is a portrait of the late Prof Edward E. Phelps, M.D., LL.D., of Dartmouth College, He was a strong, able man, who stood high in the literary and scientific worlds. It is not generally known, but it is, nevertheless, the truth, that Prof. Phelps was the discoverer of what is known to the Medical Profession and Chemists universally as Paine's Celery Compound, unquestionably one of the most valuable discoveries of this century. This remarkable compound is not a nervine, an essence, a sarsaparilla or any devised article, but a *discovery*, and it marks a distinct step in medical practice and the treatment of nervous complications. It has been freely admitted by the best medical talent in the land, and also by the leading chemists and scientists, that for nerve troubles, nervous exhaustion, insomnia, debility, senility and even the dreaded and terrible Paresis, nothing has ever been discovered which reaches the disorder and restores health equal to this discovery of Prof. Phelps

Paine's Celery Compound is now being prepared in quantities, and can be procured at any reputable druggist. An attractive bunch of celery is to be found on every wrapper. It has become specially popular among professional men, mind workers, ladies burdened with exciting social duties and frequenters of the leading clubs.

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for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

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STAPLE & FANCY

Dry Goods

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LOWEST PRICES

—AT—

STANLEY BROS.,

BROWN'S BLOCK.

NEW FALL GOODS.

PERKINS & STERNS.

24 Cases and Bales

MANCHESTER GOODS,

9 Cases and Bales Glasgow Goods.

Have Bought Cheap. | Shawls, Flannels, Tweeds, Linens, Carpets, Dress Goods, Prints, Hessians, Knitted Wool Goods and Small Wares, Berlin Wools and Knitting Yarns. | Will Sell Cheap.

4,500	Yards	Grey Flannels,
2,250	"	Fleecy Cottons,
24,000	"	Grey Cottons,
7,000	"	White Cottons,
10,000	"	Ginghams and Shirtings.

Canadian Made Good and Cheap, —AT— PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, September 11, 1889,

Here We Are Again!

McLEOD & McKENZIE,

Merchant Tailors. Merchant Tailors.

For years it has been well known to the people of this city and Province that we are

THE PEERLESS ARTISTS OF OUR DAY.

We have, therefore, no hesitation in saying that we are prepared to guarantee the highest satisfaction to all who favor us with their custom.

Our Cloths are the best in the market; our styles are the very latest; our Mechanics are unsurpassed, and our Cutters are unequalled in this Province, consequently we are in a position to furnish a suit of Clothes superior in material, style and workmanship to any other Clothing House in the Island. In order to be convinced of this fact you have only to call and leave your measure with us.

Hats and Gents' Furnishings in the very latest styles.

McLEOD & McKENZIE,

Ch'town, May 8, 1889. FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORS

JOHN S. MACDONALD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
OFFICE:
Newson's Building, Opposite New Post Office.
Charlottetown, Oct. 7, 1886—1y

FITS STOPPED FREE
Insane Patients Restored.
DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
For all Brain & Nerve Diseases. Only one dose for fested. Approved. Sent FREE on receipt of postal to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS PERIOD.

The Anglican Parson Brought to Book by His Bishop.

Some few weeks ago, as we have already noted, Brighton and two neighboring English towns were visited by the notorious American "Dr." Fulton, who, under the auspices of the local branches of the Protestant Alliance, gave some lectures on Ritualism and Rome. At one of these lectures (at which the Rev. J. G. Gregory, incumbent of Emanuel church, Brighton, presided), Fulton, in the course of his remarks, made use of some blasphemous language regarding the blessed Virgin. The Protestant bishop of Chichester, having seen a report of the lecture, has administered the following creditable reprimand to Mr. Gregory, who allowed Fulton's remarks to pass uncondemned. The bishop says:

"On reading this profane utterance I was shocked, but I hoped that the lecturer might have been misunderstood or misrepresented. But at a meeting at Fishersgate on August 21, Dr. Fulton admitted the accuracy of the report of his address as to this particular point, and proceeded to justify it by a process of illustration even worse than the original statement.

"Now, I do not presume to interfere with your freedom of action, or to question your right to attend or preside over any meeting, and though I may widely differ from your controversial statements and arguments, and still more from the tone and spirit of the lecturer's addresses, I should not think it my duty to offer any observations on the course you have thought fit to pursue.

* * * * *

"But when a fundamental doctrine of the Christian faith is openly assailed in your presence, I hold it to be your duty to stand up for the faith as it is in Jesus and to rebuke the gainsayer. Now, the lecturer in attacking, and, I must say, vilifying the Virgin Mary, did, in fact, attack the Incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ as Holy Scripture presents it. The whole scheme of man's redemption rests on the Incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ, and of the Incarnation, the greatest of all mysteries, the Virgin Mary was the pure and holy channel. God sent forth His Son made of a woman, but that woman, according to prophecy, a virgin. The Word was made flesh, but in a new and strange way in the womb of the Virgin Mary by the operation of the Holy Ghost.

"The history of the Annunciation is most precise. The creeds and formularies of the church, of which you are an ordained minister, and to which you have solemnly given your assent and consent, repeat the language and teaching of Holy Writ. It is a lamentable thing that * * * the lecturer (Dr. Fulton) should speak in terms which contradict the very letter of Scripture, and not by interference only, but directly impugn the vital doctrine of the Incarnation. But it is also deeply to be regretted that you should have allowed such statements to pass without rebuke or protest.

"I hope you will take some opportunity of publicly repudiating the lecturer's revolting statements, which must give offence to all pious believers. It is amazing that they should have been received on one occasion with laughter, on another with applause, by an audience professing and calling themselves Christians."

Commenting on the Bishop's letter, the *Western Daily Mercury*, Plymouth, September 7, says:—"Few people will quarrel with the rebuke which the Bishop of Chichester has addressed to the Rev. J. G. Gregory. Mr. Gregory presided at a meeting of the Protestant Alliance at Brighton recently, on which occasion a certain person who calls himself 'Dr.' Fulton delivered a lecture. As 'Dr.' Fulton is an American, and as America swarms with titles of very dubious origin, it would be rather injudicious to assume that this intinerant lecturer's claim to be a doctor of divinity has any serious foundation. At all events, one thing is clear: 'Dr.' Fulton is one of those vulgar persons who think that the interests of religion are served by throwing odium and ridicule on the religious susceptibilities of others. How recklessly this is done is shown by the particular point to which the Bishop of Chichester calls Mr. Cregory's attention. The lecturer made a remark about the Virgin Mary which provoked laughter. It was too disgusting to be repeated even for the purpose of quotation. and as the Bishop says, it is amazing that this should have been received with laughter and applause by an audience professing and calling themselves Christains. The truth is that the enjoyment of a jest supposed to have been made at the expense of the Roman Catholics quite supersedes, in the minds of some members of the Protestant Alliance, anything like reverence of the sacred mysteries of Christian religion. Such is the deplorable effect of controversy carried on by such instruments as this Fulton. He belongs to the class which we had hoped was dying out, the class in which sectarian bitterness has destroyed all sense of taste, reverence, and good-feeling, and in which men are not ashamed to accept money for playing on some of the worst passions of human nature. It was to this category that the notorious Murphy belonged. The 'escaped nuns' who stump the country with rediculous fables are little better. The publishers who sell filthy books for what they have the impudence to call the wholesome purpose of exposing the confessional, are perhaps the worst of the tribe We should be glad to think that the Bishop of Chichester's letter has opened the eyes of some people who have been taught that one of the chief duties of religion is to make dirty jokes about the Roman Catholic faith. But we are very much afraid that the occupation of 'Dr.' Fulton will not be very seriously curtailed."

Father Damien's Last Moments.

Mr. E. Clifford has received the following letter from Molokai, which he forwarded to the London "Spectator," and which was published in a recent issue of that journal:

KALAWAO, Molokai, July 24, 1889.

Esteemed friend—I received your two letters of May and June, and also the photographs from your drawings of dear Father Damien. It was a welcome and agreeable surprise to find our dear leper priest so faithfully portrayed. At your request I will mention some additional circumstances relating to his last sickness and death. After your departure from the settlement the tubercles on his face and neck became much enlarged, and his sight was greatly affected, so that he could scarcely read. The light caused him extreme pain. His voice also failed, and he could no longer speak except in a whisper, nor swallow anything substantial. His hands were covered with ulcers, from which he suffered a burning pain; and to complete his cross, his feet began to break out in terrible sores, which had to be kept poulticed as well as his hands. In the midst of all this suffering he persisted in working as if nothing was the matter, and he celebrated Mass until the condition of his hands prevented it. I send you a photograph of him on his death-bed. He called our attention to the remarkable fact that the first joints of his fingers (which so often touched the sacrament) remained as sound as on the day when he was first ordained priest.

As an instance of his devotion to the duties of the priesthood, he wrote to his bishop entreating not to be dispensed from the obligation of the breviary, which he continued faithfully to recite until his final prostration. At least three weeks before his death he often repeated: "Oh, how happy I am to know that I will celebrate Easter in Heaven;" which prediction came to pass. A few days before his death the sores began to dry up, when he remarked: "Now, indeed, I know that my end is near," and so it proved. It is usual before death for the disease to leave the exterior and concentrate on some internal, vital part. As you surmised, in our dear Father Damien's case, it settled on the lungs, which caused him great difficulty in breathing and taking nourishment.

At the risk of trespassing on your time and patience, I will mention a remarkable incident which happened the day before his death. Being in his full and perfect senses, he said to me: "There are two persons who are constantly with me; one is there," pointing to the head of his bed; "and the other is there," pointing to the foot. I regret very much not having asked who they were. I shall never forget the midnight scene which every night took place from his first being confined to his bed till his death. A little after he heard the clock strike eleven he would remind me that it was time to commence the prayers preparatory to Holy Communion, which he followed with the fervor of the saint that he was. At about a quarter to twelve I was accustomed to call Father Conrardy, who proceeded to the church for the Blessed Sacrament, I going before with a lighted lantern, until we reached Father Damien's bedside. He received it with the fervor of a seraph. This solemn and impressive scene was witnessed nightly by us two poor mortals and myriads of angels, until that last midnight on April 15, when his heroic soul, a few short hours after receiving the sacrament, was borne on angel wings to the Throne of the Most High, to hear from lips Divine that welcome: "Well done thou good and faithful servant; because thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will place thee over many; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." He had full consciousness up to within a few hours of his death, and even then, as I held the candle in his hand, I could perceive that he was inwardly conscious.

It was truly affecting to see how attached the people and children were towards him; they besieged his house night and day, and could with difficulty be kept from the sick room. The evening before his death he took leave of all, imparting his blessing especially to the children. At his request we buried him under his old Puhalla tree, which sheltered him sixteen years ago, when as yet he had no other shelter. He charged me especially with the care of his grave, which I have decorated with flowers and evergreens from my own little garden.

Scarcely was our dear Father Damien buried than another affliction came upon us in the sickness of Father Conrardy, who became so ill that his life was despaired of; he rallied so far as to be able to be sent to Honolulu, where he remained two months. His complaint is a chronic dysentery, but it is somewhat complicated; he expects that in a short time he may be obliged to leave the settlement for ever. Father Wendelin is Superior spiritually of the Catholic mission among the lepers. The Government has taken entire charge of the boys' establishment, to be, when a house is built for them, managed by the Sisters. Mr. Dutton and a leper are at present in charge of the boys. I regret to say that there has been an outbreak of intemperance among the lepers. The salutary fear of a Damien kept wrong-doers in check, but illicit distilling has begun again now; and, as I write, three men well-armed are barricaded in their house, refusing to submit to a sentence of three months' hard labor for distilling *

I remain your humble and devoted friend,

JAMES.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The University Building.

The University will consist of a group of colleges ranged around a central park. The grand Hall of Science and Letters will be in the centre; the laboratories will be on either side; the library will be to the front; and a beautiful knoll, to the right and rear, will be reserved for the astronomical observatory. A handsome church will be between the park and the divinity building, connected with the latter by an arcade enclosing, and, to a certain extent, isolating the divinity grounds from the other departments. * * *

The structure already finished is of blue gneiss rock from the Georgetown quarries, with trimmings of Ohio sandstone. The central portion, fifty-six front by seventy deep, is five stories high; the wings, one hundred and five feet by forty-five, are four stories high. The grand front, two hundred and sixty-six feet in length, faces the Soldiers' Home on the west.

The style of architecture is the Romanesque, and is at once massive and ornamental, giving at a glance the idea of beauty and solidity perfectly combined, bringing to mind the beauty and durability of the doctrines to be taught within those privileged walls. The niche over the grand entrance will be occupied by a superb Munich statue of our Blessed Saviour. The finials of the pinnacles over the centre and wings will be ornamented by six ideal figures of philosophers. The view from the upper windows is enchanting, especially that from the south, where the eye takes in at one rapid sweep the whole of Washington, the capitol, the monument, the public buildings, the symmetrical plan of the streets, the wide avenues, the countless parks dotted like emeralds over the surface of the city, and, beyond them all, a winding silver thread of water, the historic Potomac on its ceaseless journey to the sea.

A survey of the interior, now rapidly nearing completion, will amply repay the curiosity of the visitor. Running north and south, the entire length of the building, is an arcaded corridor. On either side of the entrance are parlors. To the south are classrooms, and further on, the public lecture-hall. On the same floor is the prayer-hall, used for devotional exercises. In the north wing are pantries, kitchen and dining-rooms. The chapel, which occupies the rear of the centre, will be beautifully finished. At its entrance will be placed a marble statue of our Blessed Lady; this is the gift of Madame Roux, of Paris, and is now being executed in Munich, at a cost of five thousand francs. A grand marble altar for the east end of the chapel, and six smaller ones for the north and south sides, are also being constructed in Munich.

The second floor contains the apartments of the rector, vice-rector and other professors: also the guest-chambers and a fire-proof room for the preservation of the archives. The third floor is likewise divided into suites of rooms for the professors and students, consisting of a sitting-room and bedroom for each. The fifth floor, extending over the centre building only, will be used as a general recreation room, a kind of gymnasium. Here, surrounded by grand and imposing scenery, far from the bustle and turmoil of the world, and blessed with a plentiful supply of healty-giving fresh air, the wearied student may enjoy the exercise and relaxation so essential to those engaged in mental toil The reading-room, library and quiet recreation rooms are on the floor below the chapel.

In each wing is a brick shaft enclosing the elevator and ventilating flues; around these shafts are stairways, in addition to the grand stairway in the centre building, and there are two steam boilers under each wing to supply the heating apparatus The time-keeping will be pneumatic, twenty clocks on this system being now in course of construction by Lenman, of Baltimore. Everything is as near fire-proof as possible, the lathing being of wire, the division walls of brick, and terra-cotta lining on the outer walls. The floors, of Carolina pine, are double, to muffle sound. The interior finishing and furnishing is of oak.—*Agnes Hampton in Donahoe's Magazine for October.*

Unfounded Offence.

We published recently, among the accounts of the meeting of German Catholics at Bochum, one which exemplified their present attitude to Cardinal Lavigerie's anti-slavery movement. That attitude was indeed one which, for the particularized form of the Cardinal's idea as distinguished from general principles of humanity, was of scarcely disguised hostility. Sympathizing earnestly, as the Congressists did, with a movement to restrain the barbarities of the Arab slave-traders, they considered that they had a heavy grievance accruing to them from the (apparently) exclusively national interests which had impelled the Cardinal to postpone the Anti-Slavery Congress arranged to take place at Lucerne last August. Since the date of that postponement, the Prelate was said to have permitted interviews to representatives of the French press in which he further aggravated the grievances of Germans by putting France in the first place among nations aspiring to destroy slavery—in a word, by assuming to France an Olympian judicial power, and by banishing the other nations to the humilities of the minor gods. It was not surprising, therefore, that in the excitement engendered by public oratory, the speakers before the Congress should even have taken a violent tone in their remarks upon the Cardinal's later connection with the movement. Instead of an amalgamated committee they demanded national committees, each independent in its action, and they loudly protested against submission to the doings of an authoritative Congress, whose influence would not only be avowedly French in being ruled by a French President, but whose very action was postponed until it should be found possible to assemble the most influential French supporters of the work to enable them to throw in the weight of their numbers and authority. To these counts, Cardinal Lavigerie has replied.

CARDINAL LAVIGERIE'S ANSWER TO FALSE CHARGES.

And in examining the letter which Cardinal Lavigerie has addressed to the Archbishop of Cologne, it should be premised that considerable misunderstanding appears to have existed on the ruling ideas of the Anti-Slavery Societies in connection with Cardinal Lavigerie. Every demand which the German Congressists have made appears to have already existed as a working principle in the Cardinal's project. He writes: "I am not less astonished, my lord, at the idea which appears to have been entertained by these writers and orators on the constitution of our work. They seem to have considered it as an association of amalgamated committees in mutual dependence, despite national differences. Nothing could be falser. Each one of them has an independent existence, purely national. They all directly command their own money, which they have collected for their respective works. And this has been particularly the case in regard to Germany, for it was formally decided that the collections made in Germany should, through the Cologne central committee, be used exclusively for German missions in Africa. And I myself furnished your committee with its first resources." And in answer to the other false apprehension of his work's scope, he continues: "The reunion of the Congress has no special gift of authority any more than is necessarily implied in such a Congress; it is merely the result of an agreement made, on my initiative, between the different national committees to meet for discussion. Briefly, this is the idea of the work—of national committees aiming to fulfil the same humanitarian idea, but absolutely independent of each other and each working for itself."

These remarks should certainly dispose, if they are interpreted fairly of the grievances advanced by Germany. We need not refer to the unnecessarily formal denial which Cardinal Lavigerie gives to the accusation that he prorogued the Congress through hostile motives to Germany. If such an accusation in a heated moment had been uttered, it was not probably meant otherwise than as an exaggerated deduction from the true motive, still acknowledged by the Cardinal—the necessary absence of French representatives in consequence of the French elections.—*London Tablet.*

A Day With the Pope.

In an article on the Papacy in the new number of the *Contemporary* we are given the following description of a day in the Pope's life:—"Imagine a pure, good and able man, of more than three scores of years and ten, rising at six o'clock on any given morning, after a sleep as untroubled as a child's. Every morning before addressing himself to the direction of the affairs of this planet, he offers the sacrifice of the Mass, and then for *gratiorum actio* attends a second Mass, at which his chaplain is the celebrant. With a mind thus attuned to divine things the Pope then begins his working day. A single glass of coffee, tea or milk suffices to break his fast. After going through his papers, he begins to receive about nine. From that hour till one in the afternoon the throng of visitors never slackens. Secretaries, Ambassadors, Cardinals from the Congregations, distinguished strangers, Bishops from afar, have audience in turn. There are 1,200 Bishops in the Catholic church, and with all of them the Pope is in more or less constant personal relations. Nothing can be more gracious, more animated, or more sympathetic than the manner of the Pope. His eye, which, when fixed in thought, is deep and piercing, beams with kindliness, and the severely rigid lines of his intellectual features relax with the pleasantantest of smiles as he talks, using, as the case may be, French, Latin (which he speaks with grate purity and felicity) or his own musical native tongue. After four or five hours spent in this way, he returns to his books and his papers until three, when he dines. His meal is frugal; a little soup, two courses of meat with vegetables, and dessert of fruit, with one glass of strong wine, suffice for his wants. After dinner he goes out for a drive or a walk in the garden of the Vatican. In the evening he resumes his papers, and at night, between nine and ten, all the Papal Household assemble for the Rosary, after which they retire to rest. But long after that hour the Cardinal State Secretary, Rampolla, or the Under State Secretary, Mocenni, is often summoned to the Papal apartments, where, by the light of the midnight lamp, Leo watches and thinks and prays for the welfare of the church.

Yet, who of us realizes continually the delightful thought that he has a guardian angel specially appointed to attend him, to aid, protect and guard him from evil; to suggest good thoughts to his mind and to help him continually amidst the temptations and snares of a wicked world? Who can even name the nine choirs of angels of which Holy Church teaches us the Hierarchy of Heaven is composed, much less describe the special offices of each?

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.