The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1887 VOL. XVII. NO. 7

The Charlottetown Herald

—IS ISSUED—

EVERY WEDNESDAY

—BY—

The Herald Printing Company,

FROM THEIR OFFICE:

CORNER OF QUEEN & RICHMOND STREETS,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

Subscription: One Year, in Advance, $1.00

ADVERTISING AT MODERATE RATES.

Contracts made for Monthly, Quarterly, Half-yearly, or Yearly Advertisements, on application.

Remittances may be made by Draft, P. O. Order, or Registered Letter.

All Correspondence should be addressed to

The Herald Printing Company, Charlottetown.

Calendar for December, 1887

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 7th day, 10h., 58.3m., p.m., N.W
New Moon 15th day, 3h., 9.0m., p. m., W.
First Quarter 22nd day, 2h., 48.7m., a.m., N.W
Full Moon 30th day, 4h., 1.8m., a. m., S.W.

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

A Grand Chance

FOR Children and Ladies to have perfect-fitting Clothes. Send Twenty-five Cents and the age of any boy under fifteen years, and I will send, by return mail, the pattern of a suit and directions how to make it, so that any woman can make it just as nobby as a tailor. Ladies who desire a nice-fitting Ulster, Redingote, Sacque, Dolman, or Basque pattern, send for circular with direction for measure. The measures are so simple that any young lady can take her own measure, so that I can send a pattern that will please everyone. I will also teach the most improved system of Ladies' Garment Cutting ever invented by the skill of man. I got it from the inventor, and will give it as I was taught. For particulars, etc., apply to

P. J. FORAN,

Oct, 19, 1887—tf Box 178, Charlottetown.

SEWING

MACHINES,

AT A BARGAIN.

ONE first class RAYMOND SEWING MACHINE, new, and also one second-hand for sale very cheap. Apply at

HERALD OFFICE.

Charlottetown, May 25, 1887

North British and Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY!

—OF—

EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Total Assets, 1886, - - $29,371,980.79

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 twenty-two years.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Agent.

Corner Queen and Water Streets, Charlottetown, Jan. 19, 1887. } 1y

We Want Potatoes.

WE handled 80,000 bushels Potatoes this season and made money for our shippers; having decided to sell in small lots from store, to get outside prices, we want a few more good shippers. Write us and ship to

HATHEWAY & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION DEALERS,

22 Central Wharf, Boston.

Members Chamber of Commerce. Established 1872. ou

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the HERALD Printing Company are hereby required to pay the amounts so due by them forthwith, otherwise legal proceedings will be immediately instituted to recover the same.

January 19, 1887.

Credit Foncier Franco Canadien

LOANS on Mortgage for periods not exceeding 10 years without sinking fund, and from 10 to 50 years with sinking fund.

The borrower is privileged to pay off his loan in whole or in part at any time.

Circulars giving detailed information can be obtained on application at the offices of Messrs. Sullivan & McNeill, Solicitors Charlottetown,

W. W. SULLIVAN, Agent for the Company.

Jan. 2 1885.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

WITH the November, 1887, issue THE CENTURY commences its thirty-fifth volume with a regular circulation of almost 250,000. The War Papers, and the Life of Lincoln increased its monthly edition by 100,000. The latter history having recounted the events of Lincoln's early years, and given the necessary survey of the political condition of the country, reaches a new period, with which his secretaries were most intimately acquainted. Under the caption

Lincoln in the War,

the writers now enter on the most important part of their narrative, viz.: the early years of the War and President Lincoln's part therein.

Supplementary War Papers,

following the "battle series" by distinguished generals, will describe interesting features of army life, tunnelling from Libby Prison, narratives of personal adventure, etc. General Sherman will write on "The Grand Strategy of the War."

Kennan on Siberia.

Except the Life of Lincoln and the War Articles, no more important series has ever been undertaken by THE CENTURY than this of Mr. Kennan's. With the previous preparation of four years' travel and study in Russia and Siberia, the author undertook a journey of 15,000 miles for the special investigation here required. An introduction from the Russian Minister of the Interior admitted him to the principal mines and prisons, where he became acquainted with some three hundred State exiles,—Liberals, Nihilists, and others,—and the series will be a startling as well as accurate revelation of the exile system. The many illustrations by the artist and photographer, Mr. George A. Frost, who accompanied the author, will add greatly to the value of the articles.

A Novel by Eggleston,

with illustrations, will run through the year. Shorter novels will follow by Cable and Stockton. Shorter fictions will appear every month.

Miscellaneous Features

will comprise several illustrated articles on Ireland, by Charles De Kay; papers touching the field of the Sunday-school Lessons, illustrated by E. L. Wilson; wild Western life, by Theodore Roosevelt; the English Cathedrals, by Mrs. van Rensselaer, with illustrations by Pennell; Dr. Buckley's valuable papers on Dreams, Spiritualism, and Clairvoyance; essays in criticism, art, travel and biography; poems, cartoons, etc.

By a special offer the numbers for the past year (containing the Lincoln history) may be secured with the year's subscription from November, 1887, twenty-four issues in all, for $6.00, or, with the last year's numbers hand-omely bound, $7.50.

Published by THE CENTURY CO., 33 East 17th Street, New York.

Freehold Farms

FOR SALE,

THE Subscriber offers for sale the whole of his Property situated between Norwood and Union Roads, in the Royalty of Charlottetown, three miles from the City, containing Two Hundred Acres of Land, known as BEECH HILL FARM, and formerly owned by Hon. J. C. Pope.

This Farm is well watered, having a clear stream running through it, which makes it very desirable for Pasturage. There is also a new and comfortable Dwelling House on the premises, besides stabling for fifty head of horned cattle and four horses, and also houses sufficient to contain all the grain and hay that can possibly grow on the whole property. There are over forty acres of land ploughed on the premises, and mostly cross-ploughed, manure being ploughed in it. There is also in the barn yard sufficient stable manure to cover fifteen acres. All this preparation now ready for present crop. Immediate possession given if required.

Also that other Farm known as STONE PARK FARM, formerly occupied by Jas. Heaton, George Coles, containing Two Hundred Acres of Land, and is situated less than two miles from the City. A large portion of it joins the Government Model Farm. There are on it for present crop Forty-eight acres ploughed, cross-ploughed and manured, and in the barn yard sufficient manure to cover sixteen acres, available for present crop. On this farm there is sufficient stable room for fifty head horned cattle and ten horses; also a large Barn, Granary and other buildings, sufficient to hold all the grain and hay grown on the farm. Immediate possession given if required.

OWEN CONNOLLY.

Charlottetown, April 6, 1887—tf

COAL. COAL.

ARRIVING DAILY from Sydney:

Cargoes Old Sydney Mine,
Cargoes Victoria Mine,
Cargoes Reserve Mine.

FROM PICTOU:

Acadia Nut,
Acadia Round,
Intercolonial Nut,
Intercolonial Round,
Old Albion Small,
(for Smith's use.)

Also a large quantity of Slack Coal, suitable for house use.

All of which will be sold at the lowest market rates.

C. LYONS,

Acadia Coal Depot, Peake's No. 2 Wharf Charlottetown, Sept. 21, 1887—tf

Dominion Boot and Shoe Store.

TREMENDOUS STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES.

The best quality and lowest prices ever offered on P. E. I.

Do not buy anywhere until you see this grand stock. For quality and cheapness cannot be surpassed.

J. B. MACDONALD, PROPRIETOR.

Charlottetown, Nov. 16, 1887—yr

WANTED!

5 Coat Makers, 3 Pant Makers, and 3 Vest Makers.

None but first-class hands need apply.

J. A. MACDONALD, Queen Street.

Charlottetown, Oct. 26, 1887—tf

J. W. MULLALLY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

OFFICE—Next Door to Diamond Book Store, Queen Square.

Charlottetown, Nov. 30, 1887—6i

1887. FALL. 1887.

CONNOLLY BROS.

TAKE this opportunity of thanking their numerous customers, and the public in general, for their liberal patronage during the past year, and also beg leave to inform them that their fall stock of Groceries is now complete, which they are prepared to sell as cheap as any firm in the trade, being bought in the best English, American and Canadian markets at the lowest cash price.

TEAS—A large and varied stock of Teas, in chests and half-chests; also in caddies of 5 and 10 lbs., all warranted. Our 24 cent Tea excells any in the city at the price. Very choice Teas at 28, 32 and 36 cents per lb.

FLOUR—A large stock of Flour, kept constantly on hand in Kent, New City, and other choice brands.

Also a full line of Groceries, Sundries, Molasses, Kerosene Oil (in 5 gallon tins), Brushes, Brooms, Soaps, Raisins, Currants, Dates, Figs, and a full line of Christie Brown's celebrated Biscuits. Also a full line of Confectionery, in English and Canadian Goods.

P. S.—All orders sent by mail will receive our prompt attention. Goods despatched free of charge to any part of the city.

CONNOLLY BROS.,

Charlottetown, Nov. 9, 1887—3m Cor. Dorchester and Queen Sts.

REDDIN'S DRUG STROE.

OPP. POST OFFICE. CAMERON BLOCK

Always to the Front

With the Freshest and Most Reliable Stock of Goods

IN THE MARKET.

FRESH DYES, PATENT MEDICINES, CONDITION POWDERS

FELLOWS' SYRUP, BURDOCK BITTERS, MILK FOODS.

Prescriptions Carefully Dispensed,

HAVANA CIGARS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

D. O'M. REDDIN, Jr.

Charlottetown, Oct. 19, 1887.

Mark Wright & Co

New Factory, New Labor-Saving Machines, New Designs, New Methods, New Prices.

While our prices are less, we claim that our goods for

DESIGN, MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP,

ARE SECOND TO NONE.

We do not make a practice of running down or trying to depreciate other people's goods—OURS SELL ON THEIR MERITS.

Charlottetown, Sept. 21, 1887.

18 FALL OPENING. 87.

Reuben Tuplin & Co., Kensington,

ARE OFFERING THE

Largest & Best Selected Stock of General Merchandize

EVER SHOWN BY US, IN

Ladies Dress Goods, all new and fashionable; Mantle Cloths, Sacques, Shawls, Scarfs, &c.; Tweeds, Worsteds, Overcoatings, Trimmings; Underwear, heavy, all wool, at very low prices; Top Shirts, Blankets, Quilts, Ticking; Millinery and Trimmings, latest styles, very cheap, satisfaction guaranteed.

Our Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Kerosene Oil, and General Groceries, are the Best.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Hardware, all kinds; Horse Rugs, R. Wraps; Crockery and Glassware, beautiful stock, and low in price; Lamps, &c.; the Best Stock of Boots and Shoes to be found anywhere.

All our Goods are marked as low as the lowest, and this with their good quality commends them to all careful buyers.

☞ Oats, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Hides, Pelts, Wool, &c, bought at highest market prices.

REUBEN TUPLIN & CO

Kensington, Sept. 21, 1887.

JOHN NEWSON.

Furniture.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

—IN—

Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, &c.,

and in all kinds of Household Furniture, such as Parlor, Dining-room and Bed-room. All kinds of Bedsteads, Beds, Mattresses Pillows. All kinds of Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, Sideboards, Cheffoniers, Book-cases, Tables, Washstands, Sinks, Cradles, Cots, Cribs, &c., &c.

Picture Frames and Picture Frame Moulding,

LATEST STYLES AND FINEST QUALITY—CHEAP.

Looking Glasses and Mirrors very low. All kinds of Window Furniture, such as Chona Guen Blinds and Shades, Cornices, Poles, Rings, Holders, Bands, Chains, Hooks, Blind Rollers, &c. Also—The Grand-daddy Chairs, Wire Mattresses, Children's Sleighs, Carts and Wagons—cheap, cheap, at

JOHN NEWSON'S,

QUEEN SQUARE, OPPOSITE NEW POST OFFICE.

Charlottetown, Sept. 14, 1887. ☞ Mention this paper.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

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.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

A Common Cold

Is often the beginning of serious affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs. Therefore, the importance of early and effective treatment cannot be overestimated. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral may always be relied on for the speedy cure of a Cold or Cough.

Last January I was attacked with a severe Cold, which, by neglect and frequent exposures, became worse, finally settling on my lungs. A terrible cough soon followed, accompanied by pains in the chest, from which I suffered intensely. After trying various remedies, without obtaining relief, I commenced taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was

Speedily Cured.

I am satisfied that this remedy saved my life.—Jno. Webster, Pawtucket, R. I.

I contracted a severe cold, which suddenly developed into Pneumonia, presenting dangerous and obstinate symptoms. My physician at once ordered the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. His instructions were followed, and the result was a rapid and permanent cure.—H. E. Simpson, Rogers Prairie, Texas.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Cold which settled on my lungs. I consulted various physicians, and took the medicines they prescribed, but received only temporary relief. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking two bottles of this medicine I was cured. Since then I have given the Pectoral to my children, and consider it

The Best Remedy

for Colds, Coughs, and all Throat and Lung diseases, ever used in my family.—Robert Vanderpool, Meadville, Pa.

Some time ago I took a slight Cold, which, being neglected, grew worse, and settled on my lungs. I had a hacking cough, and was very weak. Those who knew me feel considered my life to be in great danger. I continued to suffer until I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Less than one bottle of this valuable medicine cured me, and I feel that I owe the preservation of my life to its curative powers.—Mrs. Ann Lockwood, Akron, New York.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is considered, here, the one great remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs, and is more in demand than any other medicine of its class.—J. F. Roberts, Magnolia, Ark.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

W. R. Watson, Charlottetown, Wholesale Agent.

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER

TRADE MARK

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST, CONTAINS NO ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES, or any injurious materials.

E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT. CHICAGO, ILL. Manf'r's of the CELEBRATED ROYAL TEAS.

LOOK OUT FOR

O'NEILL'S EXPRESS.

HO! FOR BELFAST.

THE Subscriber having received the contract for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between Charlottetown and Belfast, is fully equipped to carry parcels and accommodate passengers between these points, at the lowest possible rates. All orders left with the Postmaster, Eldon; at Norton & Fennell's Store, Charlottetown, or at the Subscriber's residence, Vernon River, will receive prompt attention.

All parcels must be prepaid.

N. B.—An Order Book will be kept at the Osborne House, Charlottetown.

GEORGE O'NEILL.

Vernon River, Sept. 28, 1887—3m

TOBACCO.

Smoking and Chewing Tobacco

OF THE FINEST QUALITY,

Manufactured from Pure Virginia Leaf, at

Riley's Tobacco Factory, Water Street, Charlottetown.

Special Wholesale Rates. See my prices and inspect my Goods before making purchases.

T. B. RILEY.

March 23 1887—1y

The Shrine of St. Edward.

(*Liverpool Times, October 21*)

The pilgrimage to Westminster Abbey, on October 13th, is now one of the fixed events in the Catholic world of London. Many thoughts and emotions are awakened by this event, of a character at once in contrast to and agreement with the present bustling time in which our lot is cast. "*In memoria æterna erint justi.*" Here is a saint remembered, venerated, visited, eight hundred years after his death, while the modern monuments and tombs around him in the old abbey are forgotten and neglected, or, at the best, gazed at with a proud and regretful curiosity. St. Edward, in his dim and dusty shrine, draws to himself hundreds of visitors who brave ridicule and kneel down by his side, before an unbelieving generation, imploring him to be to our England what he was to the Saxon England, of which he was the glory and the crown. This annual visit has come to be known and talked of in all London. It is as well known as Primrose Day. It is rightly called the Pilgrimage, and finds a record in the daily papers as a usual and accustomed thing.

It cannot be denied that such a fact is a very striking one. Surely it is something out of the common. No one visits, in this way, the tomb of Pitt, the statue of Palmerston. The nearest approach to it is the tribute offered to the Beaconsfield statue, but there are manifold differences between the two. These need not be dwelt upon. It suffices to mention the features which make the pilgrimage to St. Edward unique and singular. It may be doubted whether such an annual concourse ever took place under the same circumstances in any part of Christendom. The body of St. Edward is in the keeping of heretics, whose indifference to the precious treasure is but too manifest. It remains where it was first placed, in a position of high honor, simply because they dare not profane the dead. The tomb is old and worn with time. It looks poor and obscure beside the glittering marbles raised to men who have professed Protestantism and adorned heresy. Nevertheless, it has remained there, untouched and untroubled, retaining possession by its own authority and peaceful inheritance. All has gone out from the old abbey for which it was built, but St. Edward has remained. He is there because it is his own. He has confronted the rising and surging tide and flood of wickedness and error till now he lies solitary, with his companion saints gone, and with unholy dust around him. Kingelike, he has not swerved from his high guardianship, nor has he turned away from his great and holy trust. To this tomb approach the lineal descendants of Catholic England, to whom is due the inspiration and erection of Westminster Abbey. They come as to an exile in a foreign land, bearing no gift but the sixpence wrung from them by his keepers, but offering the best treasure of art—the undying love and devotion handed down from St. Edward's days even to our own. It is a singular thing, this pilgrimage — Catholics visiting a saint in a Protestant and unsanctified church, unable to show the warmth of their love, or to offer even a tribute of a flower upon his tomb. Gratitude may be in a measure due to those who could, perhaps, prevent the pilgrimage, even as it is, but we must look forward to brighter days and a wider expression of united prayer.

I will briefly narrate what I saw. After waiting for the conclusion of the Protestant service we approached the gates leading to the chapels. There were about 150 or 200 pilgrims present in the afternoon at this time, 4 o'clock. These were admitted in batches, each person paying the sum of sixpence. We then mounted the stairs and knelt at the venerable shrine, noble in its proportions, regal in its solitary and majestic dignity. All kinds of persons were present. I observed priests, religious and nuns, ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls, and all knelt and said a silent prayer with a devotion that was most striking. Many touched the shrine with their rosaries. It can not be kissed now, for a rail has been placed round it, but it can be just reached with the hand. Thus a succession of pilgrims came and departed, carrying with them the memory of a sight touching and edifying to a degree that has assuredly no parallel in a Protestant temple. I asked the verger present how many had been in up to that time. He replied about 500. Altogether, then, we may say that 700 pilgrims visited St. Edward's shrine, some coming several miles on, and the day was raw and cold, and made the journey somewhat of a trial to the most fervent. The 18th of October is the day most fitting for such a pilgrimage. It was then that took place the solemn translation of the saint's body, in the year 1163, by King Henry II., St. Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, assisting, with the bishops of London, Winchester, Lincoln, Norwich, Salisbury, Rochester, Chichester, Chester, Exeter, and a multitude of others, abbots and peers of the realm. The pilgrims kneeling round were the true representatives of that far-away concourse, glowing on the page of history with the splendors of the highest dignitary in Church and State. Such is the aspect of the great contrast between Catholic and Protestant England, between our country in its firm, imperishable foundations, and the flimsy and crumbling superstructure raised by pride. And where is the point of harmony and agreement with the present century? It is to be found in the resurrection of St. Edward's name and the rising up of a vague, yet deep aspiration in the soul of our present England. There is a something wanting and a something demanded. Show us what St. Edward can do for us—how his cause and principles can be of service to us, seems to be the suppressed appeal of a time-tossed nation on the waves of unrestrained and ungoverned error. "Who can show us any good?" Thus do our countrymen interrogate the past, and surely in the firm, clear answer will sound the presage and augury of England's return to the path of truth. The feeble and disgraceful, not to say rude and unfeeling protest raised by Mr. McClure, an emissary of the society animated with the coarsest bigotry, only brings into clearer relief the respectful toleranee, and almost welcome extended to the pilgrimage by the abbey authorities, and the public at large. Not less evident was the courtesy of the ordinary officers and vergers. No great stress need be laid on this fact, but it signifies a change for the better, and shows some kind of inclination to look back without disfavor upon the times of the sainted Edward. A comparison between his wise and gentle laws, and the pseudo Reformation, must suggest itself to observant minds. The English people for generations appealed to the "laws of the good King Edward," and now, when the long line of spiritual marauders have, for so long, had their way, judgment must be passed upon their work, and the spirit of the just king will animate those who condemn them.

I will conclude with a short account of the history attaching to the sacred relics of St. Edward. Innumerable miracles occurring at his tomb after his death, William the Conqueror adorned his resting place with a shrine of gold and silver, and placed the hold body within it, raised from the ground. This took place 36 years after the Confessor's death. Then the cause of his canonization began to be agitated before the Pope, and the supreme honor was decreed by Pope Alexander III., in the reign of Henry II., who, as above related, celebrated the solemn translation. It is touching and significant to recall that St. Thomas of Canterbury officiated at this feast, in perfect amity and concord with the king who was to persecute and slay him, and that this very king was so signally to betray and violate the traditions of the good King Edward, whom on that occasion he strove to honor before the whole kingdom. These are strange contrasts. We are reminded of Henry VIII. writing on the Seven Sacraments.

It is related that when the Bull of Canonization arrived, it was read publicly before an assemblage of bishops and abbots in the Abbey church of Westminster, and then Mass was solemnly celebrated *universis applaudentibus, assentientibus, et Deum magna voce laudantibus.* The translation, by desire of the King detained in Normandy, was deferred for two years, and then took place with great splendor, as above stated. Before this event, however, the Abbot made an examination of the shrine and sacred relics. It is narrated that, feeling his own unworthiness he more than once approached and retired from the shrine. At length, taking courage, the brethren after matins having retired, he closed the doors, and with the prior and a few of the monks, who had prepared themselves by fasting and prayers proceeded to the holy work, vested in white albs and with bare feet. Having sung the Litany and some psalms before the altar, the Abbot and Prior with two of the brethren, the rest remaining before the altar in prayer and tears, removed the stone over the coffin. Bringing the light near they beheld the body lying in a vesture of gold, "*calceatum castigis purpureis et calceamentis pretiosis caput et ora faciem corpestra mitra rotunda auro satis operose intexta; barben etiam nineam et protixam.*" The other brethren being called, great joy was shown between them all. Their pious devotion was wonderfully increased when they found on examination, that the body retained all its pristine integrity. They left all as they had found it, except the gold ring on the finger, which, we are told, "*Abbas propter devotionem retinuit et ad hujus memoriam satis provide reservare decrevit.*"

From that day to this St. Edward's body has rested in its noble shrine. Why it was spared at the time when all things sacred were profaned cannot be told, but the fact remains that alone among the great shrines of Catholic England, the present generation of English Catholics kneel before and venerate the very shrine of the Confessor, erected and raised by our fathers to the good King Edward, to the most just, merciful and popular of English Kings.

Give Them a Chance.

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very Wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them. When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well. Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption, or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.

A lawyer was arguing a case before a jury, being counsel for the prisoner. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty. Counsel moved for a new trial. The judge refused the motion, and remarked, "The court and jury think the prisoner a knave and a fool." The counsel promptly replied, "The prisoner wishes me to say he is fully satisfied—he has been tried by a court and jury of his peers."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Bishop Cleary's Speech.

WE copy the following letter from the Ottawa *Citizen* of the 30th November, anent the discussion which has of late been going on relative to Bishop Cleary of Kingston and the Public Schools of Ontario:

Editor of the Citizen.

SIR,—It is no part of my intention to enter upon the merits or demerits of the alleged language of His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston on a recent occasion at Napanee. The correctness of the published report has been challenged by His Lordship, and he has even gone so far as to denounce it as "foul calumny concocted by desperate men." However this may be, I am disposed to, for once in a while, follow the example of the *Orange Sentinel*, which, in its issue of the 24th inst., says that, "pending a settlement of the matter," it is "for the present content with laying the newspaper report and the Bishop's denial before its readers without comment." But, with your permission, I merely propose to point a moral which may be fairly drawn from the discussion. From platform and pulpit and through the press, denunciation of all that Catholics hold dear has become of such frequent occurrence as to have long since ceased to be a novelty. Catholic doctrine has been so grossly misrepresented as to bear no likeness whatever to the genuine article. Catholic convents have been time and time again—through the mediums above mentioned—denounced as hot-beds of immorality, and the inmates of these institutions have been held up as leading lives of the most foul and infamous character. The long bead-roll of Achillis, Gavazzi's, Widdows, Chiniquys, Maria Monks and Edith O'Gormans, not to mention a host of other less celebrated, or rather less notorious "slingers of faith," bears witness to my assertions. Nor have they lacked encouragement at the hands and through the purses of tens of thousands of persons who apparently revelled in this wholesale denunciation of those ladies who, sacrificing every worldly pleasure, have spent, and are daily and hourly spending, their lives in their quiet homes in the love and service of their Divine Spouse. Granting, for argument sake, that the report of Dr. Cleary's speech is correct, what then? The worst charge in that puplished report is that the girls of Canada are somewhat boisterous in their manner, but no such charge of immorality as it has been the fashion to bring against Catholic religious. His (reported) denunciation of the Public Schools makes no approach to those levelled at the convents; for if the convents are of the kind which their vilifiers represent them to be, how could the young girls who are taught there escape contamination under such teachers, and with such examples before them? The indignation of the Protestant community against the Bishop's (reported) charges has been loudly voiced by Protestant clergymen and editors. But did it never strike these people to ask themselves what the feelings of their fellow countrymen of the Catholic religion must be when they hear and read of their daughters, sisters, and other female relatives being denounced, not only as lacking modesty, but, as being actually creatures of the vilest description. This is a point of view which I have not seen touched upon on either side of the discussion, and the moral I wish to draw will be fully understood when I advise Protestants whenever they hear one of those charlatans denouncing the daughters or the sisters of their Catholic friends and neighbors as vile harlots—"Put yourself in his place." By following this course the "occupation" of these vilifiers will be "gone."

Your obedient servant,

W.

Ottawa, Nov. 25th, 1887.

Father Bapst at Rest.

Father John Bapst, a widely known missionary priest, belonging to the Society of Jesus, was buried at Baltimore, Md., on Nov. 5th, near the Jesuit college of the Sacred Heart, Woodstock, Howard county. He was 70 years of age at the time of his death.

The old Jesuit had a history. Entering the novitiate of the Society of Jesus in early life, he graduated with high honors at the Roman college, and began his missionary work on the European missions.

During the revolution of 1848, he was compelled, with other Jesuits of Italy and Germany, to seek refuge in America. He remained for some time at the Maryland house of the society, and was then ordered by the Provincial to proceed to Portland, Me., where he was given the pastoral charge of one of the few Catholic churches in that section of the country.

One night in 1852, when Know Nothingism was rife in Maine, a gang of men ransacked Father Bapst's house, and made him strip off his clothing, and then tarred and feathered him. He was also terribly beaten.

Next day the respectable citizens apologized for the outrage and shortly afterwards presented Father Bapst with a gold watch as a testimonial of their esteem. It was in this way that Father Bapst came to be the only Jesuit priest wearing a gold watch. Such high toned jewelry is not permitted to be worn by Jesuits, and Father Bapst had permission from the Superior of the Order in Rome to accept the watch, and permission was granted because of the peculiar circumstances of the case.

Of late years Father Bapst had been stationed at the Jesuit Novitiate, Md., but about six months ago his mind gave way, and he died in Mount Hope insane asylum.—*New York Herald.*