The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1887 VOL. XVII. NO. 5

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 November, 1887

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 8th day, 6h., 49.5m., p.m., W.
New Moon 15th day, 4h., 55.9m., a.m., N.W.
First Quarter 22nd day, 6h., 30.5m., a. m., N.
Full Moon 30th day, 11h., 7.6m., a. m., S.

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	Tues	6 47	4 41	5 34	6 57	10 44
2	Wed	48	39	6 4	8 1	11 29
3	Thur	50	38	6 43	9 11	11 55
4	Fri	51	36	7 27	10 1	aft. 30
5	Sat	53	35	8 17	10 58	1 0
6	Sun	54	34	9 15	11 51	1 41
7	Mon	56	33	10 19	aft 28	2 41
8	Tues	57	31	11 27	1 20	3 42
9	Wed	6 59	29	morn	2 57	4 39
10	Thur	7 0	28	0 34	2 30	6 23
11	Fri	1	27	1 38	3 3	7 36
12	Sat	3	26	2 9	3 33	8 34
13	Sun	4	25	4 27	4 4	9 34
14	Mon	6	24	5 45	4 36	10 9
15	Tues	7	22	7 2	5 17	10 53
16	Wed	8	21	8 17	6 1	11 36
17	Thur	10	20	9 25	6 49	morn
18	Fri	11	19	10 28	7 48	0 18
19	Sat	13	18	11 17	8 46	1 2
20	Sun	14	18	11 55	9 50	1 46
21	Mon	16	17	aft 35	10 49	2 42
22	Tues	17	16	1 6	11 49	3 39
23	Wed	18	15	1 33	m'rn	4 36
24	Thur	20	14	1 57	0 50	5 45
25	Fri	21	13	2 22	1 51	6 52
26	Sat	23	13	2 44	2 48	7 45
27	Sun	24	12	3 9	3 45	8 30
28	Mon	25	11	3 39	4 40	9 10
29	Tues	26	11	4 6	5 52	9 47
30	Wed	27	9	4 41	6 54	10 33

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 the
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.

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.

Public Lands.

THE Commissioner of Public Lands hereby notifies all persons interested, that, as in a large number of cases the term of credit expires this year, substantial payments are expected. Those largely in arrears are once more reminded that unless they come forward and make reasonable payments, Precepts will have to be issued against them.

The Assistant Commissioner will attend at the places hereinafter mentioned to afford those resident in Prince County, the Western part of Queen's County, and many in King's County an opportunity of transacting business with this department, and making the payments solicited:—

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 7th, 8th and 9th November, at Capt. F. Gallant's, Tignish.

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 10th, 11th and 12th November, at D. Hunter's, Alberton.

On Monday and Tuesday, the 14th and 15th November, at R. Ellis', O'Leary Station.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 16th and 17th November, at A. McKinnon's, Brae Station.

On Friday, Saturday and part of Monday, the 18th, 19th and 21st November, at Mr. Folland's, Northam Station.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 22nd and 23rd November, at J. Barlow's, Wellington Station.

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 24th, 25th and 26th November, at the Court House, Summerside.

On Monday, Tuesday and part Wednesday, the 28th, 29th and 30th November, at Leslie's, Kensington.

On Thursday and Friday, December 1st and 2nd, at or near Kinkora Station.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 7th and 8th December, at C. McLure's, Murray River.

On Friday and Saturday, the 9th and 10th December, at Mrs. Emery's, Montague Bridge.

On Monday, the 12th December, at R. Plummer's, Cardigan Station.

On Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th December, at or near B. Cox's Hotel, Souris.

On Monday, the 19th December, at Mrs. McLean's, Head of St. Peter's Bay.

D. FERGUSON,
Commissioner of Public Lands.
Public Lands Department, Ch'town, Oct. 11, 1887. oct. 12—wp wex gua rg sj po 10 w

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 Isaac Ston. 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

Ask Your Grocer for
MRS. ROSS'S
MAGIC HEALER SALVE,
Which is Warranted to Cleanse and Cure

Mutilated flesh,
Accidents from fire,
Galled or bruised skin,
Inflammation of all kinds,
Chilblains of all kinds,

Hands chapped or cracked,
Eye-lashes inflamed,
Any frost or cold sores,
Lips or nipples cracked,
Eruptions of the body,
Rough or dry skin,

Skin rash and ringworm,
All boils and pimples,
Lacerated or broken skin,
Various cuts and wounds,
Every kind of surface sore.

Sold at 25 cents per box, in Drug and country stores, and by the proprietors,
JOHN ROSS & CO.,
276 King Street.
P. O. Box 467. Charlottetown. oct 5 3m

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 STORE.

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.

OPP. POST OFFICE — CAMERON BLOCK

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, Mattrasses, Pillows. All kinds of Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, Sideboards, Chiffoniers, 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 Chorn Green 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.

Day and Night

During an acute attack of Bronchitis, a ceaseless tickling in the throat, and an exhausting, dry, hacking cough, afflict the sufferer. Sleep is banished, and utter prostration follows. This disease is also attended with Hoarseness, and sometimes Loss of Voice. It is liable to become chronic, involve the lungs, and terminate fatally. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral affords speedy relief and cure in cases of Bronchitis. It controls the disposition to cough, and induces refreshing sleep.

I have been a practicing physician for twenty-four years, and, for the past twelve, have suffered from annual attacks of Bronchitis. After exhausting all the usual remedies

Without Relief,

I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It helped me immediately, and effected a speedy cure.—G. Stoveall, M. D., Carrollton, Miss.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is decidedly the best remedy, within my knowledge, for chronic Bronchitis, and all lung diseases.—M. A. Rust, M. D., South Paris, Me.

I was attacked, last winter, with a severe Cold, which, from exposure, grew worse and finally settled on my Lungs. By night sweats I was reduced almost to a skeleton. My Cough was incessant, and I frequently spit blood. My physician told me to give up business, or I would not live a month. After taking various remedies without relief, I was finally

Cured By Using

two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I am now in perfect health, and able to resume business, after having been pronounced incurable with Consumption.—S. P. Henderson, Sauisburgh, Penn.

For years I was in a decline. I had weak lungs, and suffered from Bronchitis and Catarrh. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral restored me to health, and I have been for a long time comparatively vigorous. In case of a sudden cold I always resort to the Pectoral, and find speedy relief.—Edward E. Curtis, Rutland, Vt.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Bronchitis. The physician attending me became fearful that the disease would terminate in Pneumonia. After trying various medicines, without benefit, he finally prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved me at once. I continued to take this medicine a short time, and was cured.—Ernest Colton, Logansport, Ind.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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

W. R. Watson, Charlottetown, Wholesale Agent.

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER

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 YEAST CAKES.

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

A Vision of November.

It is early morn after a night of frost. The grass underfoot is bitten and burned on the tip and along the edges, and the white rim is not yet melting from the dark green of the blades. Overhead are the outstretched branches of a huge maple, with here and there a curled up leaf of brilliant red now fading into yellow. At each little gust of wind a leaf or two slowly sails down by the great rough-barked trunk of the tree to the gnarled roots below. Others brown and dry, rustle lightly as they are blown about the ground.

Everywhere is the autumnal fragrance of decaying leaves, and a mournful, sighing stillness in the air and the chill dampness that tells of the slow but sure approach of wintry snows. The hillside slopes down from the foot of the tree to where a few gaunt cows are grazing in the field below. Still beyond are farm-houses and meadows, and then the windings of the little river. But its stream is hidden by the wreaths of mist that start up in the pale sunrise now lifting and then falling again where the river holds its course through the wide landscape. Far away the grey hills are still in deep shadow against the sun rising behind them.

I look off at the familiar scene, and the great bell in the village church round the turn of the valley begins tolling funeral notes. It is like a voice from the dead of other years. And the years themselves are dead, passed away after seed-time and harvest, garnered in and gathered, like men, to their fathers. Are dead men, too, like their years of life when past—things that were, with only the echo of their works to follow them, now that they exist no more? We know it is not so. Those who would have us believe it are those whose days are evil. They dread the eternity which is to come; they would fain lose themselves in that which is forever past and gone.

O, dear Christ, hast Thou not assured us that men shall go into the house of his eternity? To each the house of his own eternity! May it be one of the many mansions in Thy Father's house!

Yonder is the grave of the little child who died after baptism. In the springtime yellow Solomon's seal and pale blue violets, and dark purple trilliums with bowed and mourning head, blossom above the place where his body lies. Now all is bare, and the dead leaves are blown over the graves of childhood and age alike. This one has entered into his mansion. Nothing defiled shall enter there. But the white robe of his baptism and innocence was fresh and unspotted by the stains of life. My soul sighs to think how many have grown to the years of wisdom and gone forth more foolishly than this unreasoning one—this flower in Christ's garden of love.

Beyond, in the little grove where the crosses over the mounds of the dead stand out in the November morning, how many others have laid their weary bones—to rest in peace! At last it is marked above them. Yet in what regions may they not now be waiting, until the stubble and the dry grass and the wood which they had heaped around their lives be burnt away in purifying flames, and so at least they may enter into the house of their own eternity.

To each one his own! As the bell tolls with hallowed voice, I turn my thoughts from those who are cast into the outer darkness, because during life they chose sin and time and resolutely set their faces away from God and His eternity. The solemn call is—Pray for the dead! For the dead who have known God and loved Him, though faintly, weakly, making many a turn in their way toward Him, still striving to have this world with the other, even to the last not entire in His charity. So they must know how hope that is deferred afflicteth the soul, and those flames must burn out the least habits of self-love which is Divine remains supreme. Then they, too, shall enter into the heavenly mansions. St. Paul has said—they are saved, yet so as by fire.

It is one of the great consolations and comforts of the Catholic religion of Christ that we may pray for them, that our bond of brotherhood is not severed by death. Before the Most High, who is the Father of all, and Jesus Christ His Son, our eldest Brother our poor cries in their behalf avail and satisfy, because all Christians have their common satisfaction in the merits of the crucified Saviour, and need but to reach out their hands with good will to take of them. The dead can do this no more for themselves. But we still have time and our free will to do good works and pray and merit for them the remission of the sins still clinging about them like the chill November air.

But hark! now the bell rings out, solemnly still but more joyously than before, for the Holy Mass Now the sun breaks through the mists, and, though palely yet with some warmth, shows that the summer of the Saints—of St. Martin in France, of St. Bridget in Sweden, of St. Teresa in Canada, our own Indian summer—is at hand. So, with the sweet solemn sacrifices of Masses for the dead, with Communion of Christ's Body wounded for them, with many prayers to the Blessed Mother of our common Lord, and with good works on the part of their brethren in the Sacred Heart, the dead shall rest in peace!

General Intention for November, 1887.

Designated by His Eminence the Cardinal Protector of the League of the Sacred Heart, called the Apostleship of Prayer (the Prefect of the Propaganda), and confirmed with his special blessing by His Holiness Leo XIII.

SOULS IN THEIR LAST AGONY.

Every day, it is reckoned, one hundred thousand human beings pass from this world into the next. Soon our own turn will come; for as for all others, our Lord has said: In what place soever the tree shall fall, there it shall be.

Think how many souls are now in the state of mortal sin. What chances they will fall as they now are, and so for all eternity be in the prison-house of torment and separation from God! Yet what is needed to save them? Not anything on the part of God; He has himself died on the Cross, shedding His blood to wash them from their sins. Not the Church which is appointed by Him to carry on His work; her ministers are ever waiting to bestow on these souls the strong enlivening graces of Christ's Sacraments. No; there is most of all need of new and extraordinary graces, which they have not deserved, from which even now their evil will may turn, but which may at the last gain their hearts as did the supernatural light which overthrew Saul on his way to Damascus. These plentiful, and even miraculous, graces the Heart of Jesus has merited on Calvary for all men. They are for these poor souls now at the point of death. But their bestowal depends in large measure on others, because as God has told us—He hath given to every one of us commandment concerning our neighbor. That is to say, sufficient grace will always be given; but extraordinary and superabundant grace may be secured by our prayers.

This is the true Apostleship of Prayer, truly Catholic, belonging to the Communion of Saints. None of us can escape death, and all Christians are obliged to hold each other in charity, it is the condition of our remaining in the charity of God. Again, the souls of those now—day after day—in their agony, are infinitely dear to the Heart of Jesus. Finally, such prayer is an act of the highest charity toward ourselves. It assures to us a good and holy death; the Sacred Heart will not abandon in that dread moment those who have thought during life of the souls of others.—*Western Watchman.*

The Cost of Canonization.

London Weekly Register, October 22.

It is often asked why so large a sum as £5,000 is required for the expenses of a Canonization—why the simple decision of the Holy See, on which it rests, cannot be given without money and without price? A few moments devoted to the study of the processes made necessary by the decree of Urban VIII. would, says the *Xaverian*, lead inquirers to wonder rather that such long and laborious work could be obtained from so many and such divers officials at so cheap a rate. Lawyers of every age have had to sustain the charges of procrastination and rapacity, but did they need an answer they might point triumphantly to the work of their Roman colleagues when engaged on a Process of Canonization. Let us suppose a decree of beatification has already been issued, and the clients of a servant of God are working their best on the cause of his canonization. The first necessity is to produce evidence of two miracles wrought by his intercession, and for the nonce the promoter of the cause might imagine that the Sacred Congregation was composed of infidels, so sceptical are they of receiving anything but hard facts. Have the miracles taken place at a distance, a commission is issued to the bishop of the place, and his court is held to receive evidence. He is assisted by learned jurists; and that there may be no shadow of doubt thrown on the thoroughness of the inquiry, every tittle of the evidence is taken down, under oath, and sent to Rome, where an extended summary of it is printed and placed in the hands of the Cardinals and Theologians of the Congregation of Rites, and of the Promoter of the Faith. When we remember that sometimes over one hundred witnesses are called to speak as to the facts of a single miracle; that though ostensibly two miracles only are required, in reality these are selected from many—sometimes hundreds—of attested instances of the interposition of the saint; that this mass of evidence may only be printed by the Papal press; that the opinions of canon lawyers, auditors of the rota, are, like the Promoter of the Faith, pledged to expose every shadow of fault in reasoning, or fact; that any such opposition, however trifling, is the occasion of answers, consultations, references, and possibly new judicial inquiries—when we remember this, we may truly say that the major part of the work must be, as it always is, a labor of love. But there is still another item in the expenses, which, though it may be caviled at by cynical opponents and objected to by so-called utilitarians, is one which no lover of the saints, that is, no true-hearted Catholic, will grudge. We refer to the cost of the actual ceremony at St. Peter's. On the day appointed the whole of the vast basilica is hung with rich silken hangings, while scenes from the life of the beatified, painted by the first artists of Rome, are placed in prominent positions, and from the roof are suspended crystal chandeliers, holding hundreds of wax candles. For every nail driven into the wall for these decorations a fine of one crown is imposed, and this money goes to a fund instituted for the permanent repair of the fabric. Then the choirs and grand orchestra, the illuminations at night—all have to be paid for. From this bare enumeration it will be seen that the sum required can be no small one, and that in reality it must be only by the exercise of the most rigid economy that the few thousand subscribed can be made sufficient for the purpose. Those who have ever had any part in a process, or who have had the good fortune to be present at the last grand scene which closes the years of anxious waiting, will say that it is money well spent. When we remember that the mere erection of the unsightly structures for the Jubilee in Westminster Abbey cost the nation £7,000, it is surely not difficult to appraise the splendid decorations of a Canonization alone at a much higher price. On the beatification of Blessed Alphonsus in 1825, the late Father Glover, then Assistant and Secretary at the Gesu, Rome, writing home, says: "On the beatification of Blessed Alphonsus above a ton weight of wax was employed, and above eleven hundred candles were lighted, the smallest of which weighed a pound and a half. Others weighed eight or ten pounds. The candle ends are the perquisities of the Canons. Every Canon received a copy of the Life, bound in green morocco; every Cardinal a like one in red morocco; Chaplains and others a Life in calf; and so on, down to stable boys in the Pope's service. Above two thousand copies were distributed, besides innumerable copper plates of various description; a fine silver chalice to the prelate who said Mass, and a magnificent picture to be presented to the Pope."

Catholicity in Lithuania.

London Tablet, October 29.

The *Germania* has sad news to give of the Catholic Church in various parts of Russia. Regarding the Lithuanian Catholics, it writes:—

"The Catholic Church in Lithuania, on account of the arbitrary despotism of the Russian rulers and the terrible religious pressure brought to bear, is in a very sad and lamentable condition. The attempts at Russification, force their way even into the Church, and lead to alterations of Divine Service in several respects. The clergy, who do not possess enough energy to prevent such innovations, which deeply offend the religious sentiments of the people, are being made use of as tools for the drawing of the Catholics into schism. There have even been found priests so forgetful of their duty as not to refuse to undertake this pitiful *role*. The population is therefore in the greatest agitation, for it fears to be injured in its dearest possession—its religion. The excitement must already have reached a serious pitch, since, as the Polish papers learn from Wilna, the Governor-General of that place, Kochanoff, has directed all the communal authorities in Lithuania, by means of a circular, to endeavor to calm the Catholic rural population, who have been excited by "false" rumors, and to assure them that the Russian Government is by no means anxious to force them into the Russo-Orthodox Church, or to suppress the Catholic Church altogether. The Government, he adds, wish also to allow full religious freedom to the Protestants and Jews, only they must observe that Russian subjects, without exception, must make use of the Russian language agreeably to the laws of the State. Not for ecclesiastical, but for political reasons, the Government insists that the Catholic priests shall preach in the churches, not as heretofore in Lithuanian, but in Russian."

The last provision is instructive. Whilst the Prussians are striving to extinguish the native speech of Catholic Poland, the Russians are playing the same game in Catholic Lithuania. This ancient Lithuanian language is one of the most curious, as it is philologically one of the most valuable extant in Europe. It is far more archaic in form than the Slav languages, and indeed by its purity and fulness of phonetics and grammar, offers striking analogies with Sanskrit. In fact, if we believe Messrs. Pewka, Sayce, and their school, we may probably look to Lithuanian, rather than to Sanskrit, for the most primitive forms of the Ayran languages. Like Greek, it still possesses a dual number, whilst, like Latin, it has no less than six cases in its declensions. Professor Skete, in his *Etymological English Dictionary*, tells us that we possess just one Lithuanian word in English, but that, strange to say, is the extremely common verb to "talk," introduced to us, he informs us, through the Danes. It would be a pity to see so venerable and interesting a language squeezed out of existence by religious persecution. In Podlachia, too, the Catholic Church is hard pressed. The Uniate-Greek population has lately been the victim of extreme persecution on the part of the Russian authorities. Those who withstand the attempt to force them into the schismatic Russian Church are sent off with their families on all kinds of pretexts into exile at Orenburg, whilst their goods and chattels are sold at ridiculously low prices. In the Biala district all the Catholic churches are closed. Similar proceedings are reported from Studsianka and Rudno. At Lomazy, the Governor of Siedle called a mass meeting of the population and urgently advised them all to become converted to the "Orthodox Russian faith, inasmuch as the Government had determined to root out the last remnant of Catholicity." Such barbarous proceedings, of which so very little reaches the public ear of Europe, really deserve to be made widely known as specimens of the Russian system.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, Mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, Softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind.—Feb. 16 1887. 1 yr

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