

China's Old Cathedral.

Late mails received from China bring details of the contemplated removal of the ancient Catholic cathedral of Peking, and the bestowal of high rank on the bishop and abbe of the diocese. The San Francisco *Chronicle* says that since 1702 this edifice has stood within the imperial city of China, and its lofty bell-tower, overlooking the imperial palace grounds, has been regarded as an obstacle to the good influences of the spirits that haunt the Chinese imaginations. Years passed, but all efforts to remove the building were fruitless until, during the last year, the arts of diplomacy prevailed, and the old cathedral is to be deserted. Its past history is full of interest, and through the kindness of Rev. Father Barbi, of St. Ignace College, a reporter obtained access to rare volumes in the library which give a history of the Cathedral from its inception. In 1672 Father Gerbillon, a native of Belgium, who by means of his mathematical attainments had become so necessary to the service of the Chinese emperor, Kang Hi, that he had become necessary to the Council, obtained a decree authorizing the freedom of Christian worship throughout the country. In 1702 Kang Hi was afflicted with fever, and the native doctors were unable to cure him. Father Gerbillon had a small quantity of quinine which the Jesuit fathers had obtained in Peru, and by the aid of the drug cured the imperial patient. As a reward for this action Kang Hi permitted the erection of a cathedral in a corner of the palace grounds.

The mandarins then, as now, were bitterly opposed to the erection of the building, alleging the evil influences which would ensue if the construction was proceeded with. In reply to their objections the emperor said: "These strangers have rendered me infinite services; they refuse money, honors, and office; they take delight in their religion, and in granting them a house for worship I can only give them gratification." Kang Hi also gave the fathers gold valued at 200,000 francs, which they invested in the stock of the British and East India Company, and until the dissolution of that Corporation, in 1857, the interest on this sum was paid to the Propaganda for the maintenance of missions in China and the East. As a further mark of honor the emperor wrote three inscriptions, which were carved on stone and placed in prominent positions in the Church. One, placed upon a column, read as follows: "To the Creator of every thing." The others inscribed on tablets, were: "He is infinitely good and just; He enlightens, upholds and rules everything with supreme authority and with sovereign justice." "He had no beginning and will have no end: He has made all things from the earliest time. He is the Governor and the true Lord of them."

These inscriptions will doubtless be removed to the cathedral, their value being inestimable, not only in the eyes of the fathers, but also in the estimation of the Chinese.

The building itself was about 125 feet long and some 30 feet wide. Bricks and plaster were used in its construction. For nearly two centuries the cathedral has stood undisturbed. Buildings have been added in the shape of a hospital and dispensary, a museum of science, and a room where a splendid collection of the flora and fauna of North China, made by Pere Davie, is arranged.

Attempts by the Chinese to remove the Cathedral have been ineffectual, although every emperor and empress since Kang Hi's time have used their endeavors by threats and persuasion. In 1886 the empress dowager, who has made the removal of this building an object, sought the aid of foreigners in the employ of Chinese customs, and by dint of mission to the Pope, aided by the influence of the French minister,

under whose government the fathers have enjoyed protection for many years, accomplished her desires. The fathers have received a piece of land on the northwest corner of the imperial palace grounds, whereon they will build a new cathedral. Bishop Pagnabue was decorated with the insignia of a mandarin of the first class, second grade, and Abbe Favier received a blue button, entitling him to the rank of an official of the second class, first grade. In addition to the land, 320,000 taels (equal to \$300,000) is to be paid as the cost of erecting a new cathedral. The only restrictions placed upon the fathers is that the new Cathedral shall not be built any higher than the Chinese buildings, as the occult wind and water influence which any tower would be likely to occasion will be thus avoided. It may be noted that the Jesuit fathers transferred their religious buildings and converts in China to the Lazarists many years ago, and it was with the principals of that mission that the Chinese government dealt in their negotiations concerning the removal of the cathedral.

The singular conduct of the emperor, granting honors and recognition of the Catholic fathers, marks a new era in the history of Christianity. It recalls the golden days of the Catholic Church in China, when its missionaries were advisers and counsellors of the emperor.

The Great Composer Verdi.

Verdi, although he has passed his eightieth birthday, is one of the hardest workers living. He has left for awhile the field of his latest operatic triumphs, and is devoting himself to sacred compositions. He is busy on a series of hymns to Our Blessed Lady, for which the poet Boito is writing the words. A more ambitious work is the High Mass he is composing for the eighth centenary of St. Anthony, which is to be celebrated next year at Padua. Verdi is a devout, practical Catholic, well-known for his charity to the poor and his assiduous observance of practices of devotion to the Blessed Virgin.

His musical career may be said to have begun as long ago as 1823, when, at the age of ten years, he was installed organist of the little church of his native village, with the magnificent salary of less than thirty shillings per annum. It is curious to note that when six friends found money for him to go to Milan to study in its great musical academy, he did so badly at the entrance examination that the directors declared he had no musical talent and declined to admit him. Yet the young student thus rejected now stands at the very head of the musicians of Italy. The incident is worth noting as a set-off against the implicit faith in the examination test held by so many of our modern educationists.

The Tables Turned.

The tables were never perhaps more effectually turned on Lord Coleridge than by an Irish nun. Cross examining, in the Saurin v. Starr case, Mrs. Kennedy, a lady who held the office of Mistress of Novices, and who had mentioned that on one occasion she had found Miss Saurin in the pantry eating strawberries when she ought to have been attending to a class of poor children, or some such duty, Mr. Coleridge said—Eating strawberries, really? Mrs. Kennedy: Yes, sir, she was eating strawberries. Mr. Coleridge: How shocking. Mrs. Kennedy: It was forbidden, sir. Mr. Coleridge: And did you, Mrs. Kennedy, really consider there was any harm in that? Mrs. Kennedy: No, sir, not in itself, any more than there was any harm eating an apple; but you know, sir, the mischief that came from that.

To remove the constipated habit, the only safe treatment is a course of Ayer's Pills, followed by a laxative diet. Most other cathartics do more harm than good, therefore leading physicians recommend Ayer's Pills, especially as a family physic.

THE NEW STORE.

SUPREMACY.

You may talk as much as you please about supremacy in Silks, in Dress Goods, in Gloves, in Hosiery, in Underwear, but the fact always remains that supremacy in general merchandise is vested in the NEW STORE. It is the only absolutely comprehensive house in Toronto. It does business for cash only, and therefore is in a condition to sell better goods for the same money, or the same goods for less money, than other houses. When you pay 75c for dress goods at The New Store you can always be sure that the same goods would have cost you elsewhere 85c to \$1, sometimes \$1.25. You are absolutely safe at The New Store. You can trade here with confidence, for we guarantee everything we sell, and your money will always be cheerfully refunded if your purchase is not satisfactory.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

We question whether you can find a brighter or a fresher stock elsewhere. Not only is the assortment new and highly desirable, but our prices are the smallest. A few hints:—

- 35 pieces of Colored Failla, \$1 quality, for 49c.
- 21 pieces of Colored Gros Grains, \$1 quality, for 49c.
- 10 pieces of Changeable Satin Duchoss, \$1 quality, for 49c.
- 5 pieces of special—very special Black Satin Duchoss, regular prices \$1 25, for 79c.
- 8 pieces of Black Peau-de-Soie, regular price \$1 25, for 79c.
- 4 pieces of Black Gros Grains, regular price \$1 25, for 79c.

DRESS GOODS.

Have you seen our line of Dress-goods—wonderful creations—things of beauty. You can't keep from admiring, and you'll wonder at the endless variety of texture and design. A few special items in Dress Goods:—

- 10 pieces of New Scotch Tweed, 1½ yards wide, value \$1 50, for 75c.
- 12 pieces of Covert Clothes, 49c.
- 10 pieces of Silk and Wool Mixtures, 49c.
- 15 pieces of Excelsior Styles in new Fall Novelty Dress Goods, value \$1, for 75c.
- 30 New Parisian Dress Patterns—the noblest and most fascinating assortment ever shown in Toronto, from \$6 up to \$12 50.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

A profuse variety—nothing old—nothing store-worn or out of date in this wide-awake department. The newest of the new. A full and complete assortment of B. Priestley & Son's well-known goods, ranging in price from 50c up to \$2 50 per yard.

Another Quick Turn in Underwear.

- 50 doz. Ladies' All-wool Ribbed Hose at 25c.
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- Ladies' Wool Ribbed Vests, high neck, long sleeves, real value 75c. for 37 1 2c.
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- Men's Heavy All-Wool Double-breasted Shirts, 60c.
- Men's Heavy All wool Drawers, 60c.

EXTRA SPECIAL.

Men's fine and Heavy All wool Shirts and Drawers, in solid colors and stripes, shown everywhere at \$1 25, for 89c.

Mail orders promptly attended to. Send for samples.

C. S. HERBERT,

219 and 221 Yonge St., Corner Shuter.

Plight, Fright, Flight.

"I took my laundry to a newly-opened place on the West Side in Chicago," said G. L. Cramer. "It was a nice looking place and the proprietor, a very young man, confidently informed me that he had only opened a week before and it was his first business venture. When I returned for my clothes I found an excited crowd. The laundry was closed and the proprietor could not be found. We broke in the door finally, as they said he had been gone for two days. There was an immense pile of laundried clothes, but not a mark of any kind to identify them. The proprietor had forgotten this important feature and when he viewed the great pile without any possibility of separating them he fled. After an hour's search I found my own linen, but I have never seen the laundryman since."—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

The cornerstone of the new Roman Catholic Church of St. Joseph's parish on East 87th street, New York, was laid on Sunday. Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by a large number of priests, officiated. While the ceremonies were in progress a sensation was

caused by the throwing of a missile from one of the tenement houses on East 86th street. The Archbishop sat near Father Schwenninger while the latter was speaking. The missile just grazed the mitre of the Archbishop and fell on the platform at his feet. It is looked upon as an outrage committed by a member of the disreputable A.P.A.

A MAN MADE HAPPY.—GENTLEMEN—For five years I had been a great sufferer with Dyspepsia; the pain in the pit of my stomach was almost unbearable and life only seemed a drag to me. When I would go to sleep I would have horrible dreams, and my life became very miserable, as there was no rest neither day or night. But with the use of only two bottles of Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY this unhappy state has all been changed and I am a well man. I can assure you, my case was a bad one, and I send you this that it may be the means of convincing others of the wonderful curative qualities possessed by this medicine, that are specially adapted for the cure of Dyspepsia. A lady customer of mine had the Dyspepsia very bad; she could scarcely eat anything, and was troubled with pains similar to those I suffered with; and she cured herself with two bottles of Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY. I wish you success with your medicine, as I am fully convinced that it will do all you claim for it. Signed, MELVILLE B. MARSH, Abereorn, P. Q. General Merchant.