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The Charlottetown Herald

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Every Wednesday

—BY—

Jas. McIsaac, Editor & Proprietor

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THE EDITOR OF THE "HERALD."

Calendar for December, 1891.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 1st day, 7 hr., 32.5m.a.m.S.E.
First Quarter, 8th day, 1 hr., 0.8m., p.m. E.
Full Moon, 15th day, 8hr., 40.4m., a.m., S.W
Third Qtr., 23rd day, 1h., 26.6m., a.m., N.E.
New Moon, 30th day, 11h, 7.4m., p.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	morn	afternoon	after'n
1	Tues	7 28	4 10	7 34	4 22	11 24 morn
2	Wed	29	10	8.42	5 3	
3	Thur	30	9	9 44	5 53	0 6
4	Fri	32	9	10.40	6 42	0 53
5	Sat	32	9	11 24	8 2	1 33
6	Sun	34	9	11 59	9 16	2 23
7	Mon	35	9	aft 27	10 33	3 18
8	Tues	36	8	0 50	11 50	4 15
9	Wed	37	8	1 11	morn	5 43
10	Thur	38	8	1 32	1 7	6 57
11	Fri	39	8	1 51	2 25	8 0
12	Sat	40	8	2 16	3 44	8 51
13	Sun	40	8	2 44	5 5	9 40
14	Mon	41	8	3 21	6 27	10 26
15	Tues	42	8	4 9	7 46	11 9
16	Wed	43	9	5 7	8 58	11 53
17	Thur	43	9	6 18	10 0	aft'n 23
18	Fri	44	9	7 23	10 35	1 15
19	Sat	45	10	8 36	11 15	1 55
20	Sun	45	10	9 40	11 42	2 25
21	Mon	46	11	10 45	af 2	3 21
22	Tues	46	11	11 39	0 21	4 16
23	Wed	47	12	morn	0 38	5 18
24	Thur	47	12	0 53	0 52	6 18
25	Fri	48	13	1 55	1 10	7 29
26	Sat	48	13	3 0	1 30	8 13
27	Sun	48	14	4 7	1 53	9 0
28	Mon	49	14	5 16	2 21	9 44
29	Tues	49	16	6 25	2 58	10 29
30	Wed	49	16	7 40	3 36	11 11
31	Thur	7 49	7 17	8 39	4 54	11 56

Nrth British and Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY!

—OF—

EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Total Assets, 1886, - - $50,376,064.

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.

Old Merchants Bank of P. D. I., Water st., Ch'town, Jan. 21, 1891. } 1y

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Farm, formerly owned by Mr. Peter McBourke, at Mill View, in Queen's County, consisting of about

815 Acres of Land,

With the Dwelling House, Barns, Cloth, Carding and Saw Mills thereon. This property is situated in a fine farming settlement, convenient to Churches, Schools, &c. It will be sold *en bloc*, or in lots to suit purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to C. R. MacKinnon, Solicitor, Charlottetown
July 22, 1890.—tf

NERVE BEANS

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the system; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Flutterings of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility; all these and many other kindred complaints yield to the heavy hand of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Local and Special News.

Fret not your life away; because your hair is gray, while young, as you can stop all grayness and beautify the hair with Hall's Hair Renewer and be happy.

Hinard's Liniment cures Diptheria.

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

Hinard's Liniment cures Colds, &c.

From 25,000 to 30,000 letters are posted every year in England without addresses.

Derangement of the liver, with constipation, injures the complexion, induces pimples, sallow skin. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Try them.

Hinard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

White mules are in great demand in the south on account of their docility.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

Hinard's Liniment for Sale everywhere.

Taught at sea—Ropes.

GOOD ADVICE.—Dear Sirs,—I have been troubled with headache for over 40 years, and had it so bad about once a week that I was sometimes not expected to live. I was advised to use B B B., and have used 3 bottles. I now have an attack only once in four or five months, and feel that if I continue using it I will be entirely cured. Therefore I recommend it highly.

Mrs. E. A. Storey,
Shetland, Ont.

There are thirteen regiments of heavy cavalry in the British army.

EDITORIAL EVIDENCE.—Gentlemen,—Your Hagyard's Yellow Oil is worth is weight in gold for both internal and external use. During the late La Grippe epidemic we found it a most excellent preventive, and for sprained limbs, etc. there is nothing to equal it.

Wm. Pemberton,
Editor REPORTER, Delhi, Ont.

A London notion is to insure houses against burglars.

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER Sirs,—I have taken 3 bottles of B B B., and find it a splendid medicine for constipation and poor appetite. I will continue taking it as it is a great blessing and I feel a great change in my health since taking it.

Mrs. J. V. Green,
5 Sydenham St., Toronto, Ont.

About the only force some people have is the force of habit.

FOR PAIN OR COLDS.—Gentlemen,—Fifteen months ago I had a bealing breast. I tried a number of remedies but got no relief. I then tried Hagyard's Yeliow Oil, which gave me instant relief. It is the best thing I ever used for all kinds of pain or cold.

Mrs. John Corbett,
St. Marys, Ont.

Acrimonious food—Tarts.

NEW SARUM NOTES.—Dear Sirs,—I have used 6 bottles of. B B. B. I took it for liver complaint. Before I took it I hod headache and felt stupid all the time, but now I am healthy and intirely well. In addition I have a good appetite, which I did not have previously.

Libbie Pound,
New Sarum, Ont.,

Ends in liquor—Deco-rum.

"The World Gone Mad!" Wanted, the world to regain its reason and dyspeptics the use of their stomachs by the use of K. D. C.

Don't trifle with the barber; he is generally able to hold his hone.

Be a well man, a free man, a happy man, by taking K. D. C.—the great restorative for all stomach troubles.

Just a line—Fishing.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.,

I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT successfully in a serious case of croup in my family. I consider it a remedy no house should be without.

J. F. Cunningham,
Cape Island.

That string on my finger means "Bring home a bottle of MINARDS LINIMENT."

IT SELDOM FAILS.—Dear Sirs,—I took two bottles of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, and it cured me of hoarseness and tightness of the chest after things had failed. I have also tried B. B. B., it works splendidly for weakness and headache.

Samuel Maddock,
Beamsville, Ont.

A Good Suit for your Boy from 10c. to Prices ranging every 5c. Jas. Paton & Co. Come and see the above Goods. E

Get your friend the Farmer & Fisherman to read James Paton's offer in this week's Herald. E.

The same men's very latest style Soft Hats, just opened at J. F. MacDonald's.

CHEAPEST YET!

PERKINS & STERNS

are now showing the contents of over

100 Cases and Bales

—OF—

Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices. Everything New, Good and Cheap, and worthy the inspection of every buyer.

McLeod & McKenzie

Star Tailoring Establishment.

We always keep on hand a large and varied assortment of the best cloths to be procured in the market. At present we have a large stock of the best Summer Goods and warrant that we can please all our customers. Of our abilities as cutters and fitters we shall say nothing; our work speaks for us We invite you to call and examine our workmanship, and be convinced that we can cut a suit of clothes in a style to please the most fastidious.

McLEOD & McKENZIE,
QUEEN STREFT

Mark Wright AND Co

(LIMITED,)

—ARE GIVING—

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

FURNITURE.

Prince Edward Island Railway.

1891-92 WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1891-92

On and after Tuesday, December 1st, 1891, Trains will run as follows:—

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.
	A. M.	
Charlottetown ....dp	7 15	1 50
Royalty Junction.....	7 34	2 12
North Wiltshire.....	8 17	3 05
Hunter River.....	8 30	3 20
Bradalbane	9 00	3 57
Emerald Junction....	9 08	4 07
Freetown.....	9 24	4 22
Kensington	9 46	4 45
Summerside ..... ar	10 20	5 20
Summerside ..... dp	P. M. 12 40	
Miscouche	1 00	
Wellington	1 27	
Port Hill.....	2 10	
O'Leary.....	2 30	
Bloomfield	3 55	
Alberton.....	4 35	
Tignish.....ar	5 25	

TRAINS FROM THE WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 4.
	P. M.	
Tignish.....dp	6 00	
Alberton	6 55	
Bloomfield	7 04	
O'Leary.....	8 00	
Port Hill.....	9 20	
Wellington.....	10 03	
Miscouche	10 29	
Summerside ..... dp	10 50	
	11 35	A. M.
Kensington.....	P. M	6 20
Freetown	12 05	7 05
Emerald Junction...	12 23	7 28
Bradalbane.....	12 36	7 43
Hunter River.....	12 45	7 53
North Wiltshire.....	1 15	8 20
Royalty Junction....	1 29	8 45
Charlottetown.....ar	2 12	9 37
	2 30	10 00

STATIONS.	No. 5.
	P. M.
Emerald Junction...dp	4 10
Cape Traverse.....ar	5 00

STATIONS.	No. 6.
	A. M.
Cape Traverse....dp	6 20
Emerald Junc....ar	7 20

TRAINS FOR THE EAST.

STATIONS	No 7.	No 11
	P. M.	A. M.
Charlot.etown .....dp	2 30	6 10
Royalty Junction.....	2 50	6 30
Bedford.....	3 23	7 02
Mount Stewart Junc. ..... ar	3.55	ar7 33
Mount Stewart Junc. ..... dp	4 10	
Cardigan.....	5 22	
Georgetown..... ar.	6 45	

STATIONS.	No. 8.	No. 12
	A. M.	P. M.
Georgetown.....dp	7 10	
Cardigan.....	7 25	
Mount Stewart Junc. ..... ar	8 00	
Mount Stewart Junc. ..... dp	9 05	dp2 45
	9 27	ar3 17
Bedford.....	10 10	dp3 23
Royalty Junction.....	10 30	3 55
Charlottetown..... ar		4 15

STATIONS.	No. 9.	No. 10
	P. M.	A. M.
Mount June ....dp	4 05	7 40
Morell.....	4 42	8 17
St. Peter's.....	5 12	8 48
Bear River.....	5 27	9 03
Souris.....ar	6 40	10 10

STATIONS.	No. 10	
	A. M.	P. M.
Souris.....dp	6 20	12 10
Bear River.....	7 03	12 49
St. Peter's.....	7 48	1 35
Morell.....	8 12	2 04
Mount Stewart Junction..ar	8 50	2 40

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.
Trains Nos. 11 & 12 will be discontinued after December 31st, 1891.

J. UNSWORTH,
Superintendent.

Railway Office, Ch'town, Dec. 2, 1891.—6i

Scottish News.

STRUGGLES AND TRIUMPHS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

The Church of St. Aloysius, Glasgow, was crowded on Sunday evening on the occasion of the Rev. Father Campbell, S. J., delivering the second of a special course of sermons relating to the Catholic Church in Ireland and Scotland. His subject was "The Struggles and Triumphs of the Catholic Church in Scotland." Most countries, he said, rejoiced in one or other, or both, of two characteristic signs—viz, picturesque scenery or chivalric instinct. No one could deny Scotland the truth of both these assertions in her regard. Beautiful as she was undoubtedly by nature, she was once more beautiful in religion. Witness the many ruined churches, the many Lady-chapels which were to be found throughout the land. The beauty of Jesus and Mary were of Scotland then. Here reigned peace, charity, heroism in those days because of Scotland's Catholicity. She was, then, the "special daughter of the Holy See;" then, too, was she truly prosperous. An examination of ancient records revealed Scotland's glory. The universities and seats of learning owed their origin to Catholicity. Oh, glorious in their isolation stood Scotlanc's proud ruins, her stately abbeys, and grand and venerable piles! What charity they read of in those days! There were no poor and no harsh laws to grind them down. The poor were the treasure of the Church, and the Church their guardian. They were told that Scotland was "buried in darkness, was priest-ridden, and its people sunk in ignorance. Let them examine the charge and prove its utter falsity. The Edinburgh University was founded by a Catholic Bishop, and not only were churches and universities, grammar and public schools founded, but they were edowed by Catholics. Rich and poor benefited by such endowments. Bishops, unhampered by wive-, devoted their incomes to education, which was entirely in the hands of ecclesiastics; there was no State interference. Each cathedral had its schools, and in the monasteries many lads graduated till they rose to high ecclesiastical dignity. Such were the so-called Dark Ages. It was no figment of the imagination but history that there had been nothing since the Reformation to equal the heroism of the Scottish people. Let them remember that England had at all times been most ambitious to subdue Scotland and quench the flame of Catholicity that burned so brightly. The Scots used to kneel in prayer in the face of the enemy before they engaged in battle. Religion steeled the heart and nerved the brave man to go forth in the defence of God and country. Then darkness emerged from the depths of hell and spread itself like a mist over the people. It arose on the banks of the Rhine, travelled to Scandinavia, to Norway and Sweden, and finally crossed the Channel and reached this country. Henry VIII., finding his impious designs checked by the Pope, rebelled against the Church, and appropriated the monastic revenues. Scotland was tried and James was sought to be cajoled by many artifices, but to no purpose. When James died his child was protected by Cardinal Beaton. He did not deny that there were abuses in the Church, but these were magnified and distorted by Knox and his scoundrelly following. Gradually the Scots wavered and fell away from the faith; but even at the Reformation there were many eminent prelates and brilliant scholars, but English gold proved all-powerful. During the last three hundred years Christ's promise to His Church had been literally fulfilled—"The gates of hell shall not prevail against it." The preacher then proceeded to quote at length the penal laws then in force to stifle Catholicity. No Catholic could live in the land;

JESUIT AND SECULAR PRIESTS WERE TO BE APPREHENDED,

and incurred the penalty of death. Those who received them suffered imprisonment and the loss of all their possessions. All who refused to attend the Kirk suffered imprisonment and the loss of their possessions. Any Protestant could claim the custody of Catholic children to rear them in the Protestant religion, etc. Various substantial rewards were held out as inducements to hunt down Catholic priests and people. The men who tried foolishly to exterminate Catholicity upheld the Bible, but the Bible says, 'Upon this rock I will build My Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." The Catholic Church had triumphantly emerged from the brunt of the battle, and it was strange that practical men could not perceive with the eyes of their souls the futility of persecuting it. Father Campbell then proved the absurdity of the Calvanistic tenets concerning predestination and the foolishness of private interpretation.

FOR THREE HUNDRED YEARS SCOTLAND HAD SUFFERED UNTOLD PERSECUTION,

but its foundations were too deep down not to last, and to-day they witnessed the mighty strides it had made. Even now they could penetrate places where the Protestant religion had never been known where the Catholics had their own School Boards, and religion flourished. In that city Catholicity counted a larger number of adherents than any other sect, so that they had reason to glory in the struggles and triumphs of the Catholic Church in Scotland.

While making a bolt in the steel works at Homestead recently a workman turned off a shaving 265 feet in length. A shaving 171 feet in length is exhibited as a great curiosity in the Woolwich Arsenal, England.

Miscellanies.

A check for £5,333,650 sterling, paid for the Kimberley diamond mines, is said to be the largest check ever drawn.

The City of Little Rock, Ark., is said to have about the best streets and sidewalks of any city in the world. The material used is vitrified brick, which is agreeable to both man and beast, and is said to be very enduring.

Santa Fe, N. M., is the oldest capital in the United States, it having been established by the Spaniards more than two hundred and fifty years ago; but it is also the smallest, Commissioner Porter's census giving it only 6,185 inhabitants.

In the centre of a sawing 32 inches in diameter that was found at Moore, Mich., was an Indian tomahawk. It is six inches in length, and has a blade of rough forged iron, about two and a half inches long. The solid timber over the head of the tomahawk was ten inches in thickness. It is estimated that it had been in the tree two centuries.

The great secret society of China, the Ke-lo-ho, is both political and patriotic, and its membership reaches into the millions. Its watchword is "China for the Chinese," and it aims not only at the expulsion of all foreigners from the Flowery Kingdom, but the overthrow of the present Tartar Emperor, and the restoration of the ancient Ming dynasty.

It is said that the late Henry W. Grady, of Atlanta, received the largest amount per word ever paid to an American writer. Mr. Grady wrote to a New York paper five letters on the condition of the South. They averaged 1,000 words each and were paid for at the rate of 20 cents a word. Mr. Grady dictated the first letter to his stenographer in 20 minutes, thereby earning $10 a minute, and the letter was pronounced to be the best of the series.

The stowaway's lot is never very bright, one, and the laws pretaining to him which it appears are in force in the United States will not tend to ameliorate it. According to a report from Her Majesty's Council at Galveston these enactments provide that stowaways landed there are vagrants, and that the captain of the vessel who brings them to the port is liable to a fine of $250 for each one escaping from his vessel. A stowaway discovered on board ship by a captain who had just been fined for the escape of another such such unfortunate would probably have a particularly bad time of it.

Natural gas is now to be surpassedby natural electricity. A farmer nsned Charles J. Hollywell, of Redwing, Minn., was digging for water recently, when he struck electricity—r, perhaps, to be more exact, eletricity struck the men who were digging. He had two professional wd-diggers drilling his well. They ha bored about 150 feet down, whn their tools dropped to nowhere an a great force of air came from th hole. The men said the hole ws bottomless, but after a while bean to fish for their rod and drill. Fsh rods dropped into the hole wre violently shaken, and one man wo took hold of a rod was knocked dcn. Hollywell thinks the hole ishe entrance of "a great natural strehouse of electricity."

London Tid-Bits recently offered a prize of two guineas for the best definition of a kiss. Seven thousand answers were received, and the prze was awarded to Benjamin J. Greenwood, whose definition was, "An insipid and tasteless morsel which becomes delicious and delectable in proportion as it is flavored with love." We think, however, that the author of the following definition, which is published with a number of others, is deserving of at least "Honourable Mention;" "The atomical juxtaposition of two orbular oris muscles in a state of attraction."

It is not at all certain that the white race has a prior claim even on the invention of the cigar. In parts of New Guinea, the largest land in the world, that haveyet been visited tobacco is cultivated, and in some of these districts the humble pipe contributes nothing to the enjoyment of the weed and is not even known. Dr. MaRay saw natives with crude looking cigars in their mouths who had never seen a white man before and thought he had dropped from the sky. Dr. Finsch, who some years later explored the coast for hundreds of miles, says the natives of the whole north east coast of New Guinea, though inveterate smokers, had never heard of a pipe, and returned those which he gave them as articles for which they had no use. He says they roll the partly dried leaves into a rude cigar, and, not being blessed with Havana wrappers they tie around their cigar a large green leaf from a tree. Doubtless the vilest weeds sold on the Bowery are superior to those products of Papuan ingenuity, which hold fire so poorly that a live coal is always kept on hand to revivify them. But they suit the native taste, and the people seem to regard those who draw tobacco smoke through a pipe stem as belonging to an inferior race of human beings.

Missionary Census Enumerators.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Empire, writing on the 29th. inst., transmits the following:

There were two notable arrivals at the Priests' farm, Ottawa East, on Thursday last. Bronzed and bearded, tired-looking, but withal pictures of good health and wearing but a semblance of their customary priestly garb, two of the Oblat fathers who for months past have been traversing the barren, inhospitable regions lying to the north of the Height of Land, and skirting the shores of James bay, joined the fratres who make their domicile in the stone edifice on the banks of the Rideau river. This journey has often been made by members of the Oblat Order and others without exciting special comment, but there was something out of the ordinary in the trip which the priests referred to have just safely concluded. It is the custom of the Oblat fathers to send two or more members of their order annually on a missionary tour through the section of country lying between the head-waters of the Lievre or the Gatineau, and the Albany rivers, north to James bay, and at three census periods—1877, 1881 and 1891—the Department of Agriculture has availed itself of the service of the members of the orders to enumerate the people living in the territory mentioned. The two priests mentioned have been engaged during the summer on this special work, and therefore it is that the public has an interest in their mission. The arrangements for the census-taking on these northern regions have on each occasion been made by Father Brevost, of Hull, and the work faithfully carried out. This year's trip was made via the Lievre, a tributary of the Ottawa, which empties into it at Buckingham, about 30 miles from the capital. From the head waters of this stream the enumerators journeyed to Abbittabee, thence to Moose Factory on James Bay, visiting all the Hudson bay posts en route; then skirting the shores of James bay westerly to the Albany river, up the Albany for a considerable distance by a devious route to lake Temiscamingue, from which point homeward travelling was comparatively easier. Their census books have now been duly deposited at the department. The cost for this particular work to the country is $500. Were the department to specially commission enumerators to travel through this northern wilderness the cost would reach five times that amount.

The growth of the Catholic Church in the Protestant countries of Europe is very remarkable. In Holland no reckoning was kept of the religion of the population until 1835. It was a general impression that the Catholics formed but an insignificant minority, and great was the surprise when it was found that the Catholics constituted one-third of the population. Since then the Catholic population has been on a constant increase, as the following numbers go to show: In 1835, 857,951 Catholics, 2,503,424 population; in 1860, 1,230,325 Catholics, 3,594,116 population; in 1880, 1,439,137 Catholics, 4,012,693 population; in 1889, 1,499,803 Catholics, 4,138,352 population. In Denmark, Sweden and Norway all prohibitory laws have recently been repealed; and that sixty-three missionaries are freely attending to the spiritual wants of several thousand Catholics. In Germany the yearly conversions from Protestantism go from 1,200 to 1,500. Among the converts are many learned men and others high in social position. In Switzerland many conversions have taken place in the chief Protestant cities. At the beginning of this century there were only two hundred Catholics in Geneva; now they constitute the majority. According to the last census there are 1,169,906 Catholics in Switzerland on a total population of 2,285,226. A few years more and the Catholics will be in the majority in the Helvetic Republic.

DONAHOE'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for January, 1892, is an issue that must please its numerous patrons. We can mention but a few of the leading articles: "Father" Hall and his troubles in the Episcopal Church; Canon Mortara, abducted by Pius IX., (with a portrait); Irish Celebrities of New York, John D. Crimmins; Washington Crosses the Delaware Christmas night; Rosa Mulholland talks of Cork; Angel: A Life Sketch, by the author of "Bonnie Dunraven;" The second Canto of the Clan-na Loughlan; Universal expectation of the Virgin and the Messias; full particulars of the conversion of Rev. James Field Spalding, D. D., with his address at the church he formerly occupied in Cambridge, Mass. More space is given to the Juveniles. Now is the time to subscribe, $2 00 a year, $1,00 for six months. Address Donahoe's Magazine, Boston, Mass.

A New Canadian Monthly.

The DOMINION ILLUSTRATED announces an important departure, and one that will mark a new era in the high class journalism of Canada. The publishers of that splendid weekly have decided to convert it into a monthly with the beginning of the year. It will be a 64-page magazine, different in a shape from the present one, handsomely illustrated throughout, and its pages will be graced with the writings of the most gifted Canadian authors. It will be called the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY, and the subscription, $1.50 per annum, will place it within the reach of all. Address the Sabiston Litho. & Pub. Co., Montreal.

Recently the Rev. J. B. Camma, Dorsetshire, England, minister, joined the Church. One of his sons followed his father's footsteps and became a Catholic. This young man is now a Benedictine in Belgium. It is now stated that still another son, an Oxford undergraduate, has been received into the Church.

His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, sent a magnificent present to the Queen-Regent of Spain—an album prepared in commemoration of the third centenary of St. Aloysius. It contains the first poems written by the Holy Father in the seminary of Umbria: together with autograph manuscripts of forty illustrious Catholic poets and prose-writers, especially historians. Amongst them are Cardinals Parrochi, Capecelatro, Meruillod, and Alimonda. All the documents have reference in some way to the life of St. Aloysius Gonzaga

Subscriptions to the Cardinal Newman Memorial Fund continue to be made—sums amounting to £200 having been received during the last month. The total amount stands between £5,000 and £6,000, of which sum £1,400 will be absorbed by the statue of Oxford. It is disappointing to think that the building of a new church for the Oratory at Birmingham may have to remain over as the work of a new generation. Meanwhile a Memorial Chapel may possibly be added to the present building from the funds already in hand.

The Pall Mall Gazette recalls a story told of a certain well-known priest at Bray, near Dublin, the parent of many a Hibernian bon mot. It appears that a polemical Protestant tackled him once in a railway carriage on the subject of Purgatory. After the controversy had gone on for some time, the Protestant asked the priest which he would rather find himself in, Hell or Purgatory? "The latter," said Father H——, "on account of the climate, but the former on account of the company; for," he added, handsomely, "I delight in the society of Protestants."

A correspondent of the Weekly Register tells of a novel scene recently witnessed in the two Catholic churches of Barra, in the diocese of Argyll and the Isles. After a vigorous Gaelic discourse on temperance, the pastor of each church called on the adult male members present to take the total abstinence pledge for twelve months. With scarcely an exception, the men, to the number of eight hundred, approached the altar and in turn solemnly repeated the pledge. A similar scene was witnessed in the same churches about a year ago; and although the men are fishermen, who are exposed to much temptation when freed from the restraints of home influences, the number of defections among them is said to be insignificant. We congratulate the zealous pastors of Barra, Fathers Chisholm and McDonald.

A notable event in the history of the Church in the United States was the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of Archbishop Kenrick in St. Louis on November 30. It is but seldom that a Bishop lives to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his consecration; and as this was the first occasion in the United States, it is no wonder that the celebration was on a grand scale. Fourteen archbishops and forty bishops were present. Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, the most renowned pulpit orator of America, preached the sermon at Mass. Many eloquent speeches were made at the banquet that evening. On the preceding evening Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, delivered a powerful lecture on the Pope's latest encyclical. The venerable Archbishop Kenrick is eighty-five years of age, and was consecrated Coadjutor Bishop of St. Louis in 1841. The progress of the Church in the United States since that date has been wonderful indeed.

The *Figaro* has invited answers from the French clergy—priests, not Bishops—to questions as to their attitude towards the Republican Government. More than four hundred have written, from all parts of France; and the *Figaro* (which is itself anti-Republican) gauges a general political indifference among the younger clergy. The elders are apt to look back with regret to an administration under which they had fewer restrictions and disabilities than they have now. But even these are willing to adhere to the Republic provided that it will but abandon its "principle of worry." Most of them tolerate even the military service for Seminarists as removing a cause of envy, and therefore of dislike, towards the privileged. The only point of legislation which the four hundred priests agree to protest against entirely is the unjust taxation (which the Government has promised to revise) and the only point of administration equally hateful is the local tyranny of mayors and prefects.

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