

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1898.

Vol. XXVII No. 19

## Calendar for May, 1898.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
Full Moon, 6d 1h 34m m.  
Last Quarter, 12d 4h 36m m.  
New Moon, 20d 7h 58m m.  
First Quarter, 28d 0h 14m m.

| D  | Day of Week | Sun       | Sun   | Moon |
|----|-------------|-----------|-------|------|
| M  | Week        | rise      | sets  | sets |
| 1  | Sunday      | 4 48' 07" | 2 15  |      |
| 2  | Monday      | 4 47' 08" | 2 35  |      |
| 3  | Tuesday     | 4 46' 09" | 2 55  |      |
| 4  | Wednesday   | 4 44' 11" | 3 15  |      |
| 5  | Thursday    | 4 42' 12" | 3 34  |      |
| 6  | Friday      | 4 39' 14" | 3 54  |      |
| 7  | Saturday    | 4 36' 16" | 4 12  |      |
| 8  | Sunday      | 4 33' 18" | 4 30  |      |
| 9  | Monday      | 4 30' 20" | 4 48  |      |
| 10 | Tuesday     | 4 27' 22" | 5 06  |      |
| 11 | Wednesday   | 4 24' 24" | 5 24  |      |
| 12 | Thursday    | 4 21' 26" | 5 42  |      |
| 13 | Friday      | 4 18' 28" | 6 00  |      |
| 14 | Saturday    | 4 15' 30" | 6 18  |      |
| 15 | Sunday      | 4 12' 32" | 6 36  |      |
| 16 | Monday      | 4 09' 34" | 6 54  |      |
| 17 | Tuesday     | 4 06' 36" | 7 12  |      |
| 18 | Wednesday   | 4 03' 38" | 7 30  |      |
| 19 | Thursday    | 4 00' 40" | 7 48  |      |
| 20 | Friday      | 3 57' 42" | 8 06  |      |
| 21 | Saturday    | 3 54' 44" | 8 24  |      |
| 22 | Sunday      | 3 51' 46" | 8 42  |      |
| 23 | Monday      | 3 48' 48" | 9 00  |      |
| 24 | Tuesday     | 3 45' 50" | 9 18  |      |
| 25 | Wednesday   | 3 42' 52" | 9 36  |      |
| 26 | Thursday    | 3 39' 54" | 9 54  |      |
| 27 | Friday      | 3 36' 56" | 10 12 |      |
| 28 | Saturday    | 3 33' 58" | 10 30 |      |
| 29 | Sunday      | 3 30' 60" | 10 48 |      |
| 30 | Monday      | 3 27' 02" | 11 06 |      |
| 31 | Tuesday     | 3 24' 04" | 11 24 |      |

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Jan. 21, 1898.—17

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All Watches, except the cheapest, are fully guaranteed by us. If desired, your initials can be nicely engraved on case without extra charge.

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Specialties in CHRONIC DISEASES by the Salubrious method of perspiration, self-help in removing causes from the blood. Continues, intelligent treatment in person or by letter. Issues Minimum of suffering and Maximum of cure, possible in each case.

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FROM THE TEA PLANT TO THE TEA CUP IN ITS NATIVE PURITY.

"Monsoon" Tea is produced under the supervision of the Tea growers, and is advertised and sold by them as a superior quality of Indian tea. It is very fresh leaves go into Monsoon packages.

This is why "Monsoon" the perfect Tea, can be sold at the same price as inferior tea.

It is put up in sealed tins of 1 lb., 1/2 lb., and 1/4 lb. and sold in three flavours at 40c., 50c., and 60c. per tin. If your grocer does not keep it, send him to write to HAYTER, HAYTER & CO., 11 and 13 Front St. East, Toronto.

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We have made great preparations. We are bound that our values in all our lines shall not be equalled on P. E. Island. We have the goods. We bought them right. We are going to sell them right.

OUR LINES ARE Ready-to-wear Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises, Dress Goods, Staple Dry Goods, Cloths, imported and home-made.

Our stock of Ready-to-Wear Clothing is the largest and best on the Island, and we are ready and willing to have you test the truth of our words when we say we give the best for the money.

We take Wool in exchange for any goods in the store, and always pay the very highest figure for it.

Remember our values this spring are better than ever.

## W. D. McKAY,

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## Nobby Suits,

## Fashionable Suits,

Perfect-fitting Suits, GOOD - WEARING SUITS,

This is the kind we sell.

Don't throw away your money purchasing trashy stuff advertised now a-days as bargains, but come to us and get the genuine article.

Remember, we sell you substantial goods all guaranteed by us or your money refunded.

Every Suit that Leaves our Establishment is its own Best Advertisement.

Still purchasers might have a hard time to know where to go, if we are not candid to advise them properly.

We will give you anything, everything in gentlemen's furnishings. Quality and price bound to please you, for nothing.

In this Line we are taking the lead.

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Gives the greatest satisfaction wherever used at much lower prices than ever before. Give us a call for anything you want in Steel, Iron, Brass or Wood.

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## Items of Interest to Catholic Readers

In the Magazines.

### Ward's Life of Wiseman.

(From the Sacred Heart Review)

Mr. Charles A. L. Morse contributes to the April Catholic World an interesting and intelligent review, brief though it is, of Wilfrid Ward's recently published "Life and Times of Cardinal Wiseman." In the account which that work gives us of his attitude towards the Oxford movement from its very inception, Cardinal Wiseman, as Mr. Morse points out, shows in a different light from that in which he has been represented by certain other writers who have attempted to delineate his character. Although at the time that the Tractarian movement began Wiseman was resident at Rome, he followed its progress closely, and he was one of the very first to recognize the sincerity of the leaders in that new Anglican departure, and to cherish the hope, which was at least partially realized, that the outcome of the movement would be a Roman procedure on the part of many of its participants. Nor did Wiseman limit his sympathies with the Tractarians to mere observations of their course and good wishes for the best results therefrom. A close student himself of the Tractarian literature, his keen scholarship showed to him where lay the chief obstacles in the path of those Anglicans who were groping for clearer light; and Mr. Morse tells us that it was an article which Wiseman contributed, in July, 1839, to the Dublin Review on St. Augustine and the Donatists that aroused in Newman his earliest doubts concerning the Anglican church; doubts which were not dispelled until the light of Catholic truth illuminated Newman's mind. Furthermore, as this writer also asserts, during all those critical years when Newman and Ward, St. John and Dalgairns and a host of other Anglicans were slowly finding their way out of the darkness of religious uncertainty and doubt into the brightness of Catholic faith and teachings, Wiseman's attitude towards the Tractarians in general and those leaders of the movement in particular was admirable from whatever point of view it be regarded, and can not be praised too highly by his biographers. Mr. Morse credits Wiseman's Roman training and his long residence in the Papal city with no small share of the consummate skill which the Cardinal displayed in his treatment of the Tractarians, for that training and residence, he remarks, had endowed him with that most distinguishing trait of Rome's spirit, a large and broad tolerance.

### England's Anti-Catholic Excitement.

To the Catholics of this country, who, within the past few years, have had a somewhat similar experience of their own, the anti-Catholic excitement which ran through England like wildfire when it was announced from Rome that Wiseman had been created a cardinal, and the Catholic hierarchy had been restored, has a peculiar interest. When that excitement was at its height the Cardinal, says Mr. Morse, arrived in London from Rome, and, realising at once the exact situation, his command of it was superb. He quickly perceived that, apart from the blatant utterances of the professional agitators, the storm of anti-prejudice then sweeping through the country was largely due to popular misapprehension of that famous papal which, before he quitted Rome, he addressed to the English Catholics "from out of the Plinian Gate of Rome," and which, our reviewer asserts, was composed in the somewhat bouncing style into which his author not infrequently lapsed in writing, and contained certain expressions, easily enough understood rightly by Catholics, but liable to be misunderstood by Protestants. No sooner was he convinced of the fact that his pastoral had, in a measure more or less large, caused the anti-Catholic crusade, than the Cardinal took steps to counteract its influence. Within a week after his arrival in London he issued his "Appeal to the English People," which, written with that admirable tact and skill whereof he was absolute master whenever he chose to be, at once allayed the popular tumult and made John Bull, to use Wendell Phillips's phrase, listen. Once he had gained a hearing, Wiseman made the best use of his opportunity. By spoken and written word, he encouraged the Catholics and appealed to his Protestant fellow citizens; and before long, thanks to his wisdom, England's anti-Catholic madness passed away, without leaving behind it any worse result than showing to what folly religious bigotry and prejudice, if yielded to, can carry an otherwise intelligent people.

### Boston's Catholic Life.

To Catholics resident in this city and to their brethren in the faith throughout the whole country, in all sections of which this Hub of the Universe is regarded with special interest, the paper which A. A. McGINLEY has in this issue of the Catholic World on "The Catholic Life of Boston" is certain to prove entertaining reading. While by no means as full and comprehensive a description of its subject as it might be, this account of Boston's Catholic life touches upon some of the peculiarities of the city's Catholic history, and mentions, in a fitting manner, a few of the triumphs which our faith has achieved here, without overlooking the obstacles it had to conquer. "Catholic influence in Boston," says the article, after briefly describing the uncongenial surroundings of the early Church here, "has worked its way silently, but surely. Against the unchristianizing influence of its Emersons and its Parkers, the unwearying spirit of Catholic faith has kept on its way, no less unyielding and uncompromising before the fine philosophy of intellects that influenced whole systems of belief by a single sentence, than it was in the days when enmity to it was open and violent. Its only argument has been to live and prosper and be known by its fruits." The story of our Catholic progress, this paper says, is too long to be told in a magazine article; so the descriptions are confined to certain one of our Catholic institutions and churches. Prominent among our churches is placed the Immaculate Conception, whose exquisite interior, it is said, symbolizes, as far as wood and stone and form and coloring can do it, the homage which the Church renders the Mother of God in the transcending glory of her Immaculate Conception; and the Mission Church of the Redeemerist Fathers, of whose congregation it is declared that the faith of the people has singularly retained that quality of loyalty and devotion to Church and priest which was so strong a characteristic of their forefathers in the earlier generations. Brief mention is also made of the Carmelite monastery; and the work of the diocesan clergy is not overlooked. The Review takes a pardonable pride in the fact that the "group of pioneers" which forms one of the illustrations of this article on Boston's Catholic life shows, in its four portraits, the very reverend president of its corporation, one of its vice-presidents and two of its incorporators; which circumstance is tantamount to a declaration that the Review is itself no small part of the Catholic life of Boston.

### A Married Rebnke.

Rev. George McDermot, C. S. P., who has a paper in this magazine on "The Hugenotes," tells the reader that this article was called forth by an extraordinary document dealing with the Hugenotes in France that lately appeared in a New York paper over the signature of a rear-admiral of the United States navy. That document, Father McDermot adds, professes to be a statement put forward by the Hugenote Society of America to influence public opinion in view of a Hugenote gathering that is being held at New York this month; and its character may be judged from the Paulist's declaration that he read it with amazement; "not because anything written in the interests of men of Hugenote descent should surprise me, but because the writer abused his position as an officer of the government to insult more than twelve millions of American Catholics. If a similar document," he continues, "appeared over the name of a British officer, I have no doubt whatever but that the writer would be compelled to retire by the good feeling of the navy and the sentiment of the nation, or at least that he should make an ample apology for the outrage." This rear-admiral's offence, grievous as it is, however, seems small compared to the continuous insult which that other government official, Captain Pratt of the Carlisle Indian school, almost weekly inflicts upon the American Catholic body by the outrageous calumnies upon their Church and its clergy which he prints in the paper that is published at the institution of which he is the head. We believe that this military zealot was mildly called to order some time ago for his scandalous actions; but the regiment, if any was then administered, appears to have had no effect; and it is certainly high time that individuals like him and this rear-admiral should be told, in unmistakable words, that if they wish to insult the twelve millions of Catholic citizens in this country publicly, they must quit the United States service in order to do so. Father McDermot has done well in directing public attention to the

## scandalous conduct of rear-admiral, the untruthfulness of whose statements and the designing nature of whose appeals he exposes; and so very justly holds the American Hugenote Society, under whose auspices the naval officers' document appears, responsible for its publication. The Paulist's article contains such valuable information regarding the French Hugenotes, and in view of the gathering that is being held at New York this month, and which the praises of those individuals will undoubtedly be loudly sung and widely published by the daily press, his paper is a timely one and well worth a perusal.

### Bibles in Stone.

One of the leading features of the April number of the New England Magazine is a handsomely illustrated paper on the above subject from the pen of Barr Ferree, who describes the character and significance of the beautifully sculptured fronts that adorn so many of the principal churches of France. It was during the twelfth and the following centuries, according to this writer, that the practice of ornamenting the porches and fronts of churches with sculptures illustrating Biblical events was most generally followed in France. He is not altogether correct when speaking of those centuries, he says that "the people of those bygone days had nothing but the Church, its history, its saints, its legends, its buildings and their adornment, to occupy their minds." Doubtless they paid more attention, in those ages of faith, when Protestantism was as yet unborn, to such things; but the people of the twelfth and thirteenth century had many other things to think of than the Church and its history. They had their daily duties to attend to, their different works to perform; their several callings to pursue; and they were in their way employed very much in the same pursuits as we of today are. Our writer is not astray, however, when he says that the Church, in those earlier centuries, provided not alone for the spiritual but also for the temporal needs of the people, who looked to it, consequently, for both; and who found in the sculptured ornamentations of their churches the truths and lessons of the Church, together with accounts of important events in Biblical history, set forth in a manner that instructed the mind while it charmed and delighted the gaze. It is rather a sorry reflection upon the modern traveller that this writer makes when he says that, so little acquainted is the average tourist with the significance of those sculptured sculptures that he needs a guide-book to tell him what they represent.

### Very Rev. Edward Douglas, C. S. R.

Very Rev. Edward Douglas, C. S. R., whose name has been familiar to English-speaking visitors to Rome for more than forty years, is dead. He belonged to the great Scotch family of Douglas, and was a near relation of the house of Queensbury. He was born December 1, 1819, and by the death of his father, of whom he was the only son, he was left in possession of a large income. He was educated at Christchurch, Oxford. In 1842, while on a visit to Rome, he had the grace of conversion to the Catholic faith. In 1855 he was elected consultant to the general of the Redeemerist, which office he retained for nearly forty years. He was also for some years provincial of the Roman province, and was rector of the House of St. Alfonso until his death. In 1891 he printed in Italian a considerable volume called "The Most Holy Redeemer and His Church," in which he sketches the history of religion from the creation to the present day, and gives a graphic abridgement of our Lord's life. By urgent request he rewrote this book in English, and having printed it at his own expense, allowed it to be sold under cost price by the Catholic Truth Society and the art and Book Company. His last years were full of suffering, which caused him in appearance to resemble St. Alphonsus in his old age.

It now transpires that in the allocation which the Holy Father pronounced in the recent secret consistory he made known to the members of the Sacred College that the two Cardinals whom he had created and reserved in pectore in June, 1896, were now both dead. Many conjectures have been abroad as to their identity, the greatest probability indicating Mgr. Ballerin, Patriarch of Alexandria, and Father Tosti, the famous Bonedignine abbot. But it must be remembered after all that these are mere conjectures. The numerical condition of the Sacred College is accordingly at present the following: There are fifty-nine Cardinals of whom five were created by Pius IX, and the remainder

## by the reigning Pontiff. Eleven vacancies therefore exist, the possible number being seventy, a number which is hardly ever attained. It is believed in ecclesiastical circles that another consistory for the nomination chiefly of Cardinals resident in Rome will be held before long.

### The Cause of beatification of Christopher Columbus has been resumed, the certificate of his marriage with Peletrita Monis having been discovered. The process was suspended whilst a search was being made for this.

The formal beatification of the holy Dominican Pope Innocent V., who has always been looked upon in his own order as a saint, and often popularly styled blessed, is now asked for, and in order to ensure the success of this petition a solemn exposition of the Blessed Sacrament has taken place in all the churches of the Dominican Order. Innocent V., better known as the learned Peter of Tarentais, in his short reign of five months succeeded in recalling the long-standing feuds of the Guelphs and Ghibellines of Tuscany, and left behind him a name most dear and venerable and a reputation for marvelous virtue and holiness.

About a year ago the Rev. Father Maszel, a French missionary in China, was massacred. The French Legation took steps to obtain reparation, and M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, writes to the press that the murderers have been punished and that an indemnity of 15,000 taels (about \$21,000) will be paid by China. This sum will be divided between the Society of Foreign Missions, to which the victim belonged, and the personal relatives of Father Maszel.

The Norwich and Norfolk Protestant defense Brigade have been greatly disturbed by the conversion to the Catholic Church of the Rev. James Spurgeon Green, who has been vicar of Brundall and Wilton, in Norfolk, for forty-four years. They have just been striving to stir up "a thoroughly Protestant feeling" in the district.

Rev. W. Evans, late of Cardiff, has been received into the Catholic Church in Rome, where it is his intention to remain for the next two or three months.

A very deserving object has lately been strenuously collected for all over France and in connection with which the French Catholic press have appealed—that is the relief of the Armenians. This is a most worthy object, many of the poor sufferers in Armenia—Catholics, as ourselves, have never recovered from the terrible shocks of the last series of massacres in 1896. Many of the men, full-bodied men in the prime of life, are entirely unable to work, owing to the horrible tortures to which they have been subjected, and the Turks are past masters in the art of cruelty. Besides, their possessions are confiscated, their homes destroyed, their wives and children have been murdered. Un-Univers, good paper as it is, has opened a subscription list for them and has already gotten nearly 20,000 francs.

## More

Medicinal value in a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other preparation. More skill is required, more care taken, more expense incurred in its manufacture. It costs the proprietor and the dealer but it costs the consumer less, as he gets more done for his money. More curative power is secured by its peculiar combination, proportion and process, which make it peculiar to itself. More people are employed and more space occupied in its Laboratory than any other. More wonderful cures effected and more testimonials received than by any other. More sales and more increase year by year are reported by druggists. More people are taking Hood's Sarsaparilla today than any other, and more are taking it today than ever before. More and still more reasons might be given why—We should take

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. 21 per bottle. Hood's Pills stick Headache. 21 cent.





Nature makes the cures after all. Now and then she gets into a tight place and needs helping out.

Things get started in the wrong direction.

Something is needed to check disease and start the system in the right direction toward health.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with hypophosphites can do just this.

It strengthens the nerves, feeds furnished tissues, and makes rich blood.

It is a solemn sight as the long procession traversed the draped streets, the clergy reciting aloud the Litany and the bells of the city tolling.

Arrived at the Basilica of St. John, the Cardinal Gibbons, assisted by Fathers Rankin and Rosebush. The casket was placed on a catafalque in the sanctuary to await the final ceremonies.

It was a most impressive and solemn service that was performed in the Basilica on the 19th, over the remains of the late Cardinal Taschereau. The sacred edifice was crowded, though the admission was only by ticket.

The same bishop who took part in the translation ceremony yesterday was in attendance, and the vast church was unable to hold all the priests present, many of whom had to stand in the body of the church.

Cardinal Gibbons sat upon the throne specially erected for him, immediately behind the reliquary of the deceased.

Representing the Governor-General, Lieutenant-Governor Jetté, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Senator Scott, Hon. R. R. Dobbell and Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick of the Federal Government.

Bishop Dunn of the Anglican diocese of Quebec was represented by his son and chaplain, Rev. D. E. A. Lunn. The consistory, members of the Diocese of the Province, the press and learned professions, the Mayor and City Council, and the military staff were all provided with reserved seats.

Mass was celebrated by Mgr. Bégin and Cardinal Gibbons sang the Libera. Cardinal Gibbons presided at the first absolution, Archbishop O'Brien at the second, Archbishop Duhameil at the third, Archbishop Langevin at the fourth, and Archbishop Brochu at the fifth.

The funeral oration was delivered by Mgr. Labrecque, Bishop of Oshonim, who took his text, "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life." His Lordship first drew a comparison between the death of the deceased and the death of the Lord Jesus Christ.

He then recalled in the same church, a few years ago, sacred eloquence echoed the universal joy at the glory bestowed upon a prince of the Church. From his throne the august old man, his forehead enfolded with the gladden of the Pontiff, and his hands filled with favors, scattered the overflowing treasures of his tenderness upon the grateful throngs of people kneeling at his feet.

To-day, instead of the throne, it is a bier, which we see draped before our eyes. The purple is changed into funeral violet. Instead of prince of the Church, our glance, penetrating the mysterious folds of the winding sheet, search in vain the face where the goodness, holiness, majesty and grace had depicted themselves in the same light.

They see only, alas! cold remains, flesh without life, a body marked with the irrefragable seal of death. The fatal angel has passed upon the Church of Quebec. He has struck it in his chief, in its most illustrious pastor, and this rupture of one ribcage paying the common tribute, has been placed at rest, to sleep like so many others upon the bed of eternal rest.

The preacher proceeded in glowing language to pay a eloquent tribute to the works and virtues of the deceased, and made the following reference to the late Cardinal: "A citizen, and to the part taken by him in the matter of religious education: We mourn not only a great Christian, not only a great Bishop, but also a great citizen, faithful until death in his province and to his country. Cardinal Taschereau, walking in the footsteps of his predecessors, professed for Canada a religious love. He loved it; he was proud of it; he had faith in its future and in the destinies that Divine Providence seemed to have specially marked for it on this part of the American continent. Judging, and with reason, of the greatness of a people, not by dominion of number, but by the extent of their efforts, intelligence, and by its religious, intellectual, and moral progress, he believed that French Canada was called to form a select force, a moderating power, a beneficent abode of religion and spirituality destined to counterbalance the object materialism into which other people are plunged. With what regrets, too, did he see the rising tide of Canadian emigration reaching each year to other shores and depositing there in other lands the richest of our work. What zeal did he not show to develop the soil

of the inhabited lands of this province in founding new parishes, new dioceses, and in favoring by all his power the vital cause of civilization. Placed high above political parties, keeping in the ministerial areas, he sought above all the triumph of the great social principles on which rest essentially the happiness of nations. Taking the special conditions of race and religion, suited to mixed communities, and without pretending to exact what is impossible to obtain, except in countries exclusively Catholic, he desired nevertheless that a religious inspiration should animate our legislation, protecting and safeguarding all our rights, and that the spirit of justice and general equity should preside over the government of this country. So history, in exalting his prudence, will be not less eulogistic for his righteousness and firmness, associating his name to that of the venerable Archbishop of St. Boniface, lately descended into the tomb. It will also recall with gratitude his courageous accents in favor of religious education. It will say that one of his last acts was that noble reversion made with all his colleagues in the name of what is most holy, of the rights of Catholicism, trampled under foot by a narrow and blind fanaticism, and this act of courage inspired by the purest patriotism, increased force in the simultaneous expression of a loyalty which never betrays itself, and holds ever in horror all dangerous or pernicious political transformations. He concluded by a flattering reference to Mgr. Bégin, saying that the Cardinal had left him as a second Moses, to be the prudent and enlightened guide of his people, even as the old Saint Moses seeing his end approaching brought down from Heaven a last benediction on his cherished people and confided them full of hope to the hands of another like himself, Judas Maccabees, his son.

The following objects were placed in the tomb of His Eminence: Certificate of baptism, 17th February, 1820; certificate of the tonsure, 30th May, 1837; certificate of minor orders, 14th December, 1839; certificate of sub-deacon, 20th September, 1841; certificate of deacon, 17th March, 1844; and certificate of priest, on the 10th September, 1843; Archbishop of Montreal, 24th December, 1870; certificate of episcopal consecration, 19th March, 1871; cardinalate bull, 15th March, 1866; mandement on his elevation to the archbishop, March 19, 1874; mandement in favor of the Church of St. Anne de Beaupre, 12th May, 1872; mandement in favor of the Hospital of the Sacre Coeur de Jesus, 1st December, 1872; biographical notes of His Eminence in Latin strophes on parchment; four medals representing respectively Pius IX., who appointed him archbishop; Leo XIII., who elevated him to cardinal, and Mgr. Laval, first Archbishop of Quebec; also His Eminence himself. The last medal represents His Eminence on his elevation as a prince of the Church.

A Blind Archbishop.

The Kolnische Volkzeitung calls attention to the career of a Catholic prelate who ought to be better known to Irish and English Catholics than he seems to be: Robert Vauchon, known as Dr. Scelus, Archbishop of Armagh, and Papal Nuncio. In 1539, on the falling away of George Cromer, he was appointed in his place by Pope Paul III. to the See of Armagh. The interesting point about Vauchon is that, at least in his later years, he was blind, so that in 1543 the Pope called him a man remarkable not only for his learning and purity of life, but also on account of his blindness. Between 1540 and 1543 he was highly engaged as theologian to Cardinals Gauguier and Contarini, and also in company with the Savorard Father Claud' J'rus, S. J., in the cause of the Catholics in South Germany, particularly in Worms, Spire, Nuremberg, Ratisbon, Ingolstadt, and Munich. Twice he went to Rome to report to Paul III. on the progress of affairs. He assisted at the Sessions of the Council of Trent in that city, 1545-7, and at Bologna, 1547-9. From the beginning of 1550 he was Papal Nuncio in Ireland, where Henry VIII. had, in 1534, set up a schismatical Archbishop against him in the person of George Dowdall—who, however, made his peace with and was recognised by Rome in 1553. In Ireland he worked hard restoring peace among the Irish chiefs of Septis. In May he went to Paris whence he wrote to the Pope's secretary, Cardinal Bernardino Maffei. In November of the same year Julius III. renewed his powers as Papal Legate for Ireland, but on the 11th of the following November the blind Archbishop died of "Feverishness" or "stroke" as Cardinal de Bellis had styled him in 1548 in a letter to Henry II. of France) died in Paris. "The memory of the blind Irish Archbishop," concludes the Rhenish organ, "ought to be held in honor by German Catholics, for during troublous times he fought and suffered manfully for the oppressed Church in Germany."

A COMPLETE MEDICINE CHEST.

Take immediately of applied externally Yellow Oil is equally efficacious. It cures Croup, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Caked Breasts, Stiff Joints, and dozens of other complaints. No household should be without it. It costs only 25c., and is a whole medicine chest in itself.

MILBURN'S COB LIVER OIL EMULSION. If you've tried other Emulsions and find they don't agree with you, just get a bottle of MILBURN'S. It is pleasant to take, and won't turn the weakest stomach. It has combined with it Wild Cherry Bark and the Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, and Manganese, and has wonderful restorative and flesh forming properties. For Bronchitis, Consumption, Scrofula, Rickets and similar diseases it has no equal. Price 50c. and \$1.00 a bottle at all dealers.

A Persian Catholic Chief.

A Persian chief is at present in England collecting funds for the relief of his Catholic fellow countrymen. He gives the following account of himself in a letter to the press: "I, Malik Pera, a chief authorized by his majesty the Shah, expressly for the Catholics. I received much kindness from his majesty when we were at Teheran with his excellency the Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. Montele. He has given me a faramon, or official paper, appointing me to the position I hold. Never have I spoken against our government. In foreign countries the ambassadors and counsils of Persia protect me. His excellency the Persian ambassador in London gave me a letter for his Excellence Cardinal Vaughan. For all the years I have been working in good relations with the Persian authorities. I shall not speak of people who do harm to Catholics, but of those who have done wrong, and in general the authorities have been kind to all the Christians in Persia, especially the Catholics. The question I have referred to arose, not because of any dispute with the Persian authorities, but because of differences between the Catholics and Protestants and Nestorians. In these matters the authorities have been very favorable to us Catholics. I have been defending Catholic interests all my life as a Catholic chief and my father spent his life in fighting for the same cause. I have the hearty approbation of my Archbishop, Mgr. Auds, Father Malaw, Superior Salomon and Mgr. Isaac Koudabash."

The Catholics of Ireland have good reason to be proud of their continental school. According to the statistics published by the National Education Board, 77.9 per cent. of the pupils examined in ordinary schools, 88.2 per cent. of those examined in the model schools, and 89.1 per cent. of those examined in the convent and monastery schools passed the Results Examination. This should be answer enough for the men who so constantly assert that the Irish clergy are afraid of popular education.

W. P. COLWILL, the renowned Crocker and Glaswear, has removed his business to the store on Upper Queen Street, formerly occupied by Miller Bros., where he will be pleased to see all his old customers, as well as new ones. He has a tremendous assortment of the choicest Crocker and Glaswear, which he sells at rock-bottom prices. There is nothing in his line that he is not prepared to supply of the best quality and at a price that must be satisfactory. Call and see him if you want any bargains in his line.

The "Cabinet Member's Wife."

The authorship of the much-discussed "Inner Experiences of a Cabinet Member's Wife," printed in the Ladies' Home Journal, will be revealed in the June issue of that magazine, when the name of Anna Farquhar will appear as the author. It is surmised that these domestic experiences described in these letters were those of Mrs. W. H. E. Miller, wife of the Attorney-General in President Harrison's Cabinet, whose name Farquhar is known to be a personal friend of the Miller family, and to have spent considerable time with them in Washington during their official duties there. The author of these letters was born and raised in Indianapolis, in neighborhood relations with the Harrison and Miller families, but for ten years past she has lived a studious professional life in New York, London and Boston. She is now connected with the editorial staff of the Boston Transcript. In addition to her "Cabinet Member's Wife" letters she has published one novel—"A Singer's Heart"—and another one is about to be issued. She is a young woman, exceedingly clever, and only her closest friends have known her connection with the Washington letters which have attracted such wide attention.

Magistrate—The address you gave as your place of residence is a vacant space.

Tramp—Yes, your honour. That's where I've been sleeping of late.

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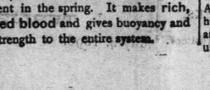
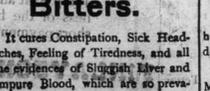
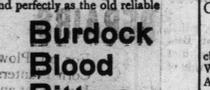
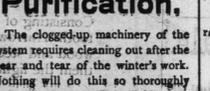
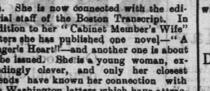
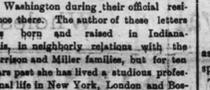
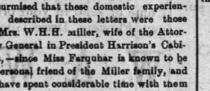
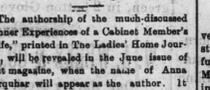
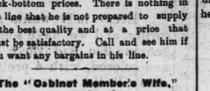
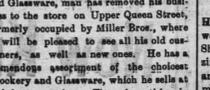
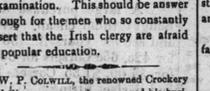
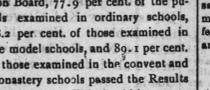
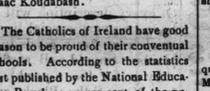
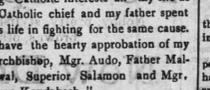
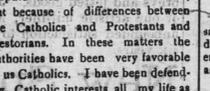
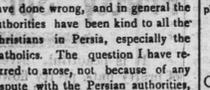
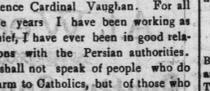
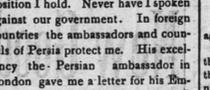
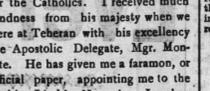
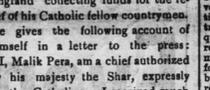
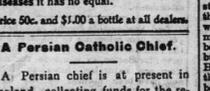
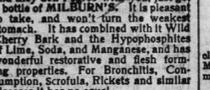
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"THOUGHT MY HEAD WOULD BURST." A Frederician Lady's Terrible Suffering.

Mrs. Geo. Downer tells the following remarkable story of relief from suffering and restoration to health, which should

clear away all doubts as to the efficacy of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills from the minds of the most skeptical.

"For several years I have been a constant sufferer from nervous headache, and the pain was so intense that sometimes I was almost crazy. I really thought that my head would burst. I consulted a number of physicians and took many remedies, but without effect. I noticed Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills advertised, and as they seemed to suit my case, I got a box and began their use. Before taking them I was very weak and debilitated, and would sometimes wake out of my sleep with a distressed, smothering feeling, and I was frequently seized with agonizing pain in the region of the heart, and often could scarcely muster up courage to keep up the struggle for life. In this wretched condition Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills came to the rescue, and to-day I state, with gratitude, that I am vigorous and strong, and all this improvement is due to this wonderful remedy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UP WITH THE LARK.

Country Father—When I was your age I got up with the lark.

Cliffed Son (home on a visit)—Oh, that's nothing, father. Us fellows in the city generally keep the lark up all night.

ERYSIPELAS CURED.

"I wish to state that I used Burdock Blood Bitters for Erysipelas in my face and a general run down state of health. The use of a few bottles cured me completely."

MRS. CHAS. COOK, Belleville, Ont.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

LIVER TROUBLES, biliousness, sallow complexion, yellow eyes, jaundice, etc., yield to the curative powers of LAXA-LIVER PILLS. They are sure to cure.

"Have you anything to say?" asked the sheriff, as he strapped the murderer in the electric chair.

"I want to point out what fools those people were who said I was born to be hanged," replied the criminal, with a smile of triumph.

CRICK IN THE BACK.

Doan's Kidney Pills will take it out quicker than anything you know of. Mr. George Durand, Hamilton, Ont., says:—Doan's Kidney Pills have made me stronger, removing the tired feeling and cured my weak kidneys and aching back."

Teacher—Of course, you understand the difference between liking and loving?"

Pupil—Yes, marn; I like my father and mother, but I love pie.

NEWS FROM PORT HOPE.

Word has been received from Port Hope, Ont. that Mr. W. A. Carson, the well-known grocer, has been cured of Shortness of Breath, Nervousness, Disinclination and debility by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Mr. Carson recommends this remedy to all troubled with heart or nerve weakness.

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