



THE CHARLOTTETOWN HERALD

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER - 19 1894.

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JAMES McISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1894.



Death of Sir John Thompson.

On Wednesday last, the sad and shocking intelligence was flashed across the Atlantic, that the Right Hon. Sir John Thompson, K. C. M. G. Premier Canada, had on that day, died suddenly at Windsor Castle, a few minutes after he had been sworn in a member of the Imperial Privy Council. The position he occupied, his surroundings, when death came, and the awful suddenness of his taking away invest the occurrence with the most pathetic saddness. By his death Canada loses her most illustrious son; the Government of the Dominion is deprived of its able, patriotic, unselfish and stainless Leader; and the Liberal-Conservative Party suffers the loss of its loved and trusted Chief. While from a public and national point of view the loss of the great Leader seems almost irreparable, it is in the domestic circle, in the erstwhile happy home, the terrible blow is felt the keenest and the grief is most poignant. But this is a theme too sacred to be here discussed; it is only from behind the viel we may catch the sigh and "terrible undertone." To Lady Thompson and her children in their sore berevement, the heartfelt sympathy of the whole country goes The angel of death would seem to have chosen the moment and the scene of Sir John's greatest earthly triumph to summon him hence. He had just returned from Paris, where the success of his achievements on behalf of Canada were still distinctly remembered, and on his or in Parliament. To the conbrow were still fresh the honors received from the hand of his

the Supreme Court of Nova We did all that was possible. Scotia. He resigned his judge felt his pulse and was confident ship in 1885, accepted the port that no aid would have availed him. The doctor held the same olio of Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, and view, which unhappily proved to correct. As far as I could see, Si vas returned for his old consituency of Antigonish, on the John had been in good health up 16th of October. He was again to the first seizure. I believ returned for the same county, in he told Dr. Reid that he had had he general elections of 1886 and poins in his chast. The cause of death was undoubtedly a sudden 1891. From the time he entered the Dominion Parliament in 1885, failure of the heart's action. It is honors and responsibilities came stated that Dr. Reid gave a certifi-thick and fast upon him. In cate of death from syncope

1888, he was created K. C. M. G. Therefore, no inqust was made for his services in connection wit Telegraphic advices of the 12th the Bayard-Chamberlain fishery reaty, with the United States rom Ottawa to the Halifax When Sir John A. McDonald was Herald, give the 'following acstricken down, in 1891, he was count of how the news was resked by the Governor-General to ceived at the Capital: Search the form a Ministry, but declined in whole range of British history as favor of Sir John Abbott. Al- one may, it would be impossible though Sir John Abbott. Al- one may, it would be impossible though Sir John Abbott was to find record of a more tragic Premier till November 1892, it is ending to a brilliant career than well known the active duties that which to-day closed the life of the office were discharged by of Canada's premier, Sir John the Minister of Justice, who was Thompson. Words fail to adejuately express the gloom which eader in the House of Commons.

Upon the resignation of Premier is hanging over Ottawa to-nig Abbott Sir John Gnally consented as well as over the whole count to become in name what he al- Here, at the very centre s hanging over Ottawa to-night s well as over the whole country. ready had been for more than a thought and action, at the point year in reality, first minister of whence emanate those laws which the crown in Canada. In the are framed for the good or ill of spring of 1893 he went to Paris to a country, one is better able to sit with Lord Hannen, as joint realize the extent of the sad cala-arbitrator for the British Govern- mity than perhaps at any other ment, on the question of the Be-place in the Dominion. It was to nring Sea seal fisheries. In re-Ottawa that all Canada looked ward for his distinguished ser, this morning for confirmation of vices, he was nominated by the the sad intelligence from London. Home Government as one of Her and yet the capitolians had the Majesty's Imperial Privy Counter first intimation through the same cillors, and it was to be sworn in source as Halifax, St. John, or as such he crossed the Atlantic in Victoria. When the first press October last. A voyage from message came to hand the news which he was destined, as it ran through the city like a flame proved, never to return alive, and it must be confessed, scarcely

citizen believed it. The sad news was carried to the acting Sir John was naturally of a reiring disposition, and his public oremier, Hon. Mr. Bowell, by hi areeer was, comparatively speakessenger, John Charlton. ing, a brief one, embracing in all but seventeen years: yet in that space he had conferred upon him annot be true," was the startle reply. "It is only a newspape rumor." Sanford Fleming, wh was in the minister's office, at th he highest honors to which a Colonial statesman may aspire. Marvelous indeed must have been time, immediately left, saying that Marvelous indeed must have been he would wire to Mr. Hosmer, the ability and trancendent the Montreal, to have authority for nerits of the man, who, with but the despatch. After a long and ew advantages in early life, trying wait Hosmer sent this meswas at the age of fifty re-sage: "The report from London beived into Her Majesty's of Sir John Thompson's death has Privy Council. His rapid ad-been confirmed." Almost simul-Privy Council. His rapid ad aneously His Excellency sent this ancement must be attribuable wholly to his great talents, elegram to the acting premier : "Let me offer and exchange with you and other members of the government expression of deep grief and condolence a this irrepairable loss." his untiring industry and his un-swering integrity. "He touched nothing which he did not adorn." Meanwhile other messages began t pour in. Sir Charles Tupper cabled th acting premier as follows: "You will all be shocked to learn sha our dear friend, Sir John Thompson, die at Windsor cassle to day, where he wen Choroughness, force and elegance characterized all his utterances whether at the bar, on the bench

These great qualities which w

nave enumerated eminently fitte

he country. When in 1891, Sir

hysician, whom I had sent for

acclamation. In May 1882, upon ever was placed before him, I saw urdinary brilliance. With such ability the resignation of Hon. S. H. him suddenly lurch over and fall Holmes, he became Premier of almost into Dr. Reid's arms. At Nova Scotia. Shortly afterwards, the request of the doctor the ladies on the resignation of his Govern-ment, he was appointed judge of I and the servants alone remained. The Supreme Court of Nova We did all that was possible.

from mentioning his thorough con scientiousness in all the duties of life-public as well as private. He was the soul of honor, and generous and con siderate to all those around and about him. His courteous bearing to al those who came into contact with hin is well known, although in his manner he was naturally reserved. At times, however he would throw off this reserve when among infimate and congenial friends. It was then he was at once a most interesting and agreeable com-panion, whose society it was a pleasure to anion.

Judge Weatherbie : No Canadian in the whole range of his party so habit ually wore the flower of a blameless life, and no man so sincerely mourned anything like corruption in politica circles. He was incorruptible, and would always have remained so. He had a hard struggle, which few men could have encountered so cheerfully— and he died poor. He had the greates! and ne died poor. If had the greatest scorn for one who could in the public arena have attempted to do otherwise Judge Meagher: He was gealous, cau-tious, learned and dignified. Those who knew him as a lawyer will not consider it a revelation to be told he was never found unprepared upon any question of law, n matter how novel or intricate it was His devotion to his client's interests an His devotion to his client's interests and untiring industry, coupled with his love for the profession work, induced a thoroughness for re-search and preparation on his part for the trial and argument of his cases, enabling him to impart assis-tance and information of the greates value to the court and jury upon the points in controversy. He possessed a most keen, analytical mind amazingly quick to gather in and master the facts. Wilfred Laurier : Everyone is fami iar with the great youlities he displayed as a public man, and our political history offers no example of such a rapid rise as that which marked the career of Sir John Thompson.

Chompson. Archbishop O'Brien : At rest! No, the Aronomsnop O'Brien : At rest No, that cannot be, his pure soul is at rest after its short and well filled day the force of his example, the lessons of his life will live and act on the hearts and wills of future constraints. Some day a measurement of



should be done in order to make the funeral a sational event. The funeral cortege left Windsor Castle at 12.30. The procession passed through Henry VIII gate, where the guard which had been furned out presented arms. Sir Charles Tupper occupied a carriage next to the hears. Following in carriages were Sir Henry Ponsonby, the Queen's private secretary, Lord Pelham Clinton the groom in waiting, Dr. Reid, one of the Queen's physicians in ordinary, and all the members of Her Majesty's house-hold who could possibly be spared from the Castle.



FOR \$2.00 EACH.

Sovereign whom he loved and faithfully and loyally served. He was within the historic walls of Windsor, and was to have dined with her Majesty that evening and remain at the Castle all night but the King of Kings sent His messenger to bid him come and and appear before the great white Throne

John McDonald died, the loss to John Sparrow David Thompson was born at Halifax, N. S., on he country was regarded as very the 10th of November, 1844. He reat, as it certainly was; ye e had reached the allotted was the son of John Sparrow of human life, and the hand of Thompson, a native of Waterford, eath did not strike without Ireland, who was for a time iving warning. But in this case Queen's Printer and afterwards Superintendent of the moneyorder System of Nova Scotia. His mother's name was Pattinger, a native of Pictou, N. S., and of Scottish descent. He received his early education in the common schools of his native city and he eeply grieved over the loss, and a sudden taking away of her afterwards attended the Free Church Academy, in Halifax. In llustrious subject; and the Im-1861 he began the study of the erial Government have shown law, and was admitted to the bar in 1865. His commanding abiliheir appreciation of his worth y ordering one of Her Majesty's ties and his accurate knowledge hips to convey his honored reof the law, were at once recognized ains to his native land. and it is stated that not a single case of importance came before the Courts in Halifax, from the The following account, cable time of his admission to the bar rom London, on the 12th, seem to his appointment to the bench of contain, as near as may be, the the Supreme Court, upon which acts in connection with the he was not engaged in some remier's lamented death : The larguis of Breadalbane made thi capacity. He was as honestly conscientious in quoting the tatement: "I travelled from addington to Windsor with Sin law as he was accurate in its knowledge. The judges had such ohn Thompson. He appeared to confidence in him in this respect, e all right then and afterwards that when he stated what the at the meeting. After being law was on any particular issue, worn in he retired to the lunched they usually acquiesced in his version of it without further inoom. While we we sitting ther quiry. In 1870 he married Miss Annie E. Affleck, of Halifax, and two years later became a convert to the Catholic faith. In his conversion, as in everything else, he was profoundly sincere, and was most devout in the practice of his religion.

In 1877 he was counsel on behalf of the United States Government, in conjunction with the American lawyers, before the Fishery Commission sitting at Halifax, under the Washington him till he seemed completely re-Treaty. After serving some time in the Halifax City Council and overed. He rose to accompany as School Commissioner, he enterne back to the luncheon room. ed political life in December 1877, offered him my arm. He walke naided. He cheerfully remarked contesting, successfully, the County of Antigonish for a seat in the I am all right, thank you." In he meantime, Dr. Reid, the Queen's Local Legislature. The following year he was sworn of the Execurrived. Within two or three tive Council and appointed Attorney-General of his native Provninutes after Sir John's return to be luncheon room, and I believe On again appealing to his ince. before he tasted the cutlet or whatconstitutents he was elected by

on of all important que the Qneen's demand to be ions he brought a discrimnation he privy council. He and I both h he Queen's command to dine and sle nind that seldom or never faile o suggest the true solution, while here to-night. I am now going immedi-tely to make such arrangements as an equired by this terrible calamity dave requested Griffin to break the sa is honesty and moderation wen the dmiration of even his opponents

us intelligence which has just re s. May God be with you." we to Lady Thompson," Lord Rosebery to Mr. Bowell: "Please express to your Government ny deep regret at the grievous calamity which has deprived the Dominion of itz minent premier." HEN SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S CONFIRM. him to adorn the Premiership TION MESSAGE CAME the last vestige of hope was gone, and Mr. Bowell laid the despatch on the de which he filled with such honor o himself and such advantage to

the Imperial Government against the Canadian Act has assuredly led to man hours of anxiety for Sir John when i London. An intimate friend of the de mand. asid that Sir John

ndon. An intimate friend of the di ased said that Sir John, whi isessed of the faculty of suppression c otions, was of an intensely nervous di ition, and was doubtless affected b

motions, was was doubtless affected by position, and was doubtless affected by he events of the day. as few men in like stroumstances could hardly fail to be From a number of lengthy tributes to the memory of the illustrious dead published in the Halifax Herald, we

take the following extracts : Dr. Allison : To-day all units in de-ploring the extinction of a light of no

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Dec. 13. Mrs. Howlan joins with me in send ng you our heartfelt sympathy in you

Mr. Bowell laid the despatch on the desi he burst into tears. His two colleagues, Costigan and Foster, who were with him were also very much affected. Deuglas Stewart, the dead premier's private secre tary, entered the room. He had just lef Lady Thompson, and was sked to return with Mr. Bowell and Mr. Foster to break the sad news. Meanwhile som inking of the terrible calamity had reach ed Lady Thempson. A brainless idloth having heard the news up town, called up the premier's late residence by telephon GEORGE W. HOWLAN. HALIFAX, Dec. 13 .- Most heartily of sympathize with you and your fami your irreparable loss. May God who alone can, console and giving warning. But in this case shaving heard the news up town, called up the summons came, all at once, to a man in the prime of intellectual and physical manhood, apparently with long years of usefulness be-fore him, thus making the cala-mity all the sadder. Her Majesty, in whose own palace he died, was deeply grieved over the loss, and and affectionate chiefen. He was all the was a string to be stricken widow until the final inte igence came. The grief of Lady Thom son and her family, as the terrible trut finally dawned upon the trut finally dawned before the work whatever Sir John was to his country, h was infinitely more to his devoted wi deeply grieved over the loss, and and affectionate children. He was all the was infinitely to have a value of the was all the was infinitely to have a value of the was all the was infinitely to have a value of the was all the was infinitely the was all the was all the was all the was infinitely to have a value of the was all the was infinitely the was all t ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN. ou. From Bishop Cameron to Lad hompson :- Antigonish is dumbfound Thompson :-Antigonish is dumbfound ed at the sad news. May God help yo to bear the awful blow. It is hear nding to us all.

From Lady Wrixon, London, Eng -"Our deepest sympathy in you and :ad loss. From Chief Justice Sullivan, P. was infinitely note to his devoted where and affectionate children. He was all the world to them, and a veil must be drawn over the agony of their stricken hearts Sir John's sudden death has naturally led to many enquiries being made respecting the condition of his health before he left for England. Unquestionably the premier had suffered as a result of the arduous labors of the last seasion. Senator 's genial hospitality in Muskoka was much enjoyed by Sir John and his family, and undonbiedly the premier greatly benefited by the ohange. The only drawback to the holiday however, was that it was too short. Since his return to the Capital Sir John has no been feeling entirely well. There was an appearance of being fagged'out, and this been fast the premier was examined. -We have heard of Sir John death with the greatest sorrow an deeply sympathize with Lady Thomp son and family in their sad loss. From Archbishop Walsh, Toronto beg to tender heartfelt sympathy and condolence of myself and clergy in your irreparable loss.

son gratefully accepted the honor, an at on e, the Blenheim was ordered i proceed full speed, from Gibraltar Portsmouth. Here she will take o board the remains of the illustriou Premier Fielding, Halifax :--Thu tembers of the government of Nova cotia respectfully offer their heartfel Premier board the remains of the illustrious dead and proceed to Halifax. With one exception, no such homor has ever been paid to the memory of any person not a member of a reyal family. That exception was when the British govern-ment sent the remains of the great international philanthropist, George Peabody, to his native land on the ironclad Momerch. Mr. Feabody gave £3,000,000 for the benefit of the poor of London; and the appreciation of his imperial numificence was appropriately

Scotia respectfully offer their hea sympathy in your great affliction. From Archbishop Cleary, Kingston —Am profoundly grieved for the loss of good Sir John and your bereavemen Please accept my heartfelt sympath for yourself and all your family. Lient.-Governor Chapleau sent ollowing to Hon. Mr. Bowell:

September last the premier was examine by Dr H. P. Wright. Sir James Grant, o Uttawa, and 'Roddick, of Montreal, an the result of their examination was the "I can find no words to describe t hock I felt when the sad news cam

Poor Thompson ! the cup of his life was filled with mighty work, manfully done with universal admiration and respec SIE JOHN WAS TOLD THAT HE MUST RE AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE. Or Wright stated that the late Pr mier's organic trouble was a for from friend and foe, with well deserved of Bright's disease. He had probably royal recognition of his service, when been suffering from it all summer, but as cruel destiny dashed it broken into an there was no media hair associated with untimely grave. of Bright's disease. He had probably room. While we we sitting there he suddenly fainted. One of the servants and I got him inte the next room and placed him beside the window. I got water and sent the servant for brandy. In a short time he recovered somewhat. He seemed much distressed at a conic, and it was thought that travely and change would be a rest to his mind. He seemed much distressed at a scene, remarking, "It seems too weak, too foolish to faint like that." I replied: "One does not faint on purpose. Pray do not distress yourself about the matter." He begged me to return to my luncheon. Of course, I would not listen to this. I remained with him till he seemed completely re-covered He rose to accompany untimely grave. Canada mourns ov the loss of sons.'

The Bienheim was to leave Ports-mouth to-day, and it is expected she will cross the Atlantic in six days, arriving at Halifax on the 25th or 26th. The body will then be taken to the Legislative Concil Chamber, where it will lie in state for two days. The fungral procession will thereafter pro ceed to St. Mary's Cathedral, and thence to Holy Cross cemetery. The State funeral will be under the direc-tion of the Department of Public Works. Lord Ripon's tribute to the worth of Sir John Thompson was expressed in tones of deepest sorrow. He said orks.

Sir John Thompson was expressed in tones of deepest sorrow. He said : "My personal grief is great. I found Sir John Thompson a man after my own heart, quiet, Sterling, and solld." He was also a co-religionist." "All reports agree that the Queen was i deeply moved by Sir John Thompson's death. Sir Charles Tupper was sum-moned to Windsor by a special courier. He arrived at 7 in the evening and rode directly to the castle, where he was at once received by the Queen, and had a long andience. The remains of the dead Premier were removed to one of the principal rooms of the Clarence Tower in Windsor Castle. In the evening, Father Longinoto, Vicar of St. Edward's Church, at Windsor, perform-ad the service for the dead over the body. Sir Charles Tupper, the master of the gueen's household, and most of the clarence Tower. Before the departure if the body the Queen was wheeled into the room, where the remains lay, and she he new the or lillies Sir John had a family of five chil dren, two sons and three daughters The sons John and Joseph, are gradu ates of the famous Jesuit College, o Stoneyhurst England, and are both studying law in Forento. One daughter scommanied her father to Europe who accompanied her father to Europe, whe placed her in a convent in Paris. The two others are at home, one of them being an invalid.

the death of Sir John Thomy

By the death of Sir John Thompson the Government of Canada was *ipso faclo*, dissolved. The Governor-General ar-rived in Ottawa from Montreal on the 13th and sent for Hon McKenzie Bowell, Min-ister of trade and Commerce, and acting Premier. His Excellency oharged Mr. Bowell with the daty of forming a min-istry, and the latter accepted. A num-ber of the ministers were absent from Ottawa, when the sad intelligence of Sir John's death reached there. They were immediately telegraphed for and in a day or two all had returned with the exception it the body the Queen was wheeld into the room, where the remains lay, and she placed two wreaths of lillies and laurel leaves on the coffin. When the cortege left the casts all the blinds were down except that of the window

ed with prominent gentlemen in the three counties, asking their assistance in the collection and safe disposition of contribu-tions. The work has been nobly taken up to the process of the leven apon purple and gold carpet. The service which consisted of a solemn mass for the which consisted or a column mass for the dead with entiphonal chanting, wai very impressive. The wreath placed upon the coffin by the Queen was of bay and laurel leaves with white streamers. A by the people of the larger Provinces, a already large amounts have been subsor ed and we feel sure the generous peo of this Province will not be behind laurel leaves with white streamers. A wreath and cross composed of white flowers from Lady Tupper, and a wreath from the dead statesman's daughter were placed upon the coffin after the body was brought into the church. At the conclusion of the mass the mourners and friend passed around the coffin and looked upon the force of the dead premier. The coffi anifesting their appreciation of the dea remier, who sacrificed everything for his country, by contributing their mit towards the support of those who depend ed upon him Large subscriptions an not so much desired. as that the co he face of the dead premier. The coffi s of mahogany upon which is a heav prass shield with this inscription : utions be general.

Che Right Hon. Sir John S. D. Thompson P. C., K. C. M. G. M. P., Q. C. Died at Windsor Castle, December 12th, 1894, aged 50 years.

Requescat in Pace. The Imperial Government, apprecia-ing the sterling worth of the dead Statesman, and taking into accoun-he lofty position he occupied as

e lofty position he occupied a remier of the Dominion, ordered that

is remains be conveyed to Canada of bard the British man-of-war, Blen

neim. The offer was made subject to the approval of Lady Thompson, and the Canadian authorities. Lady Thomp

nperial munificence was appropriatel

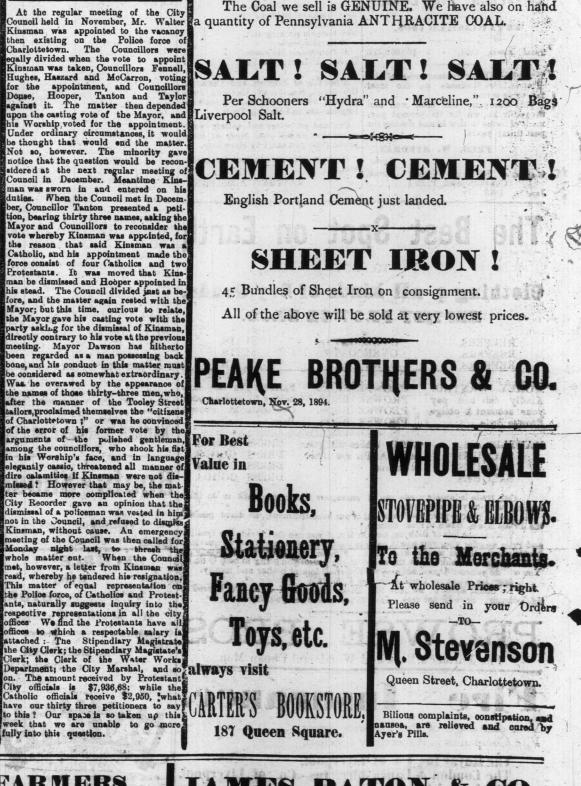
The Blenheim was to leave Ports

season, which has given great satisfaction,

We sell our customers just the kind of coal they require which includes Sydney and all the other Mines belonging o the Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., in C. B.

Since we accepted the Agency for the above Comyany he public have got their Coal much cheaper than heretofore and we wish to inform the public that we are not misleading nor do we handle "Joggins,' Kelly Cove or New Campbellon Mines Coal.

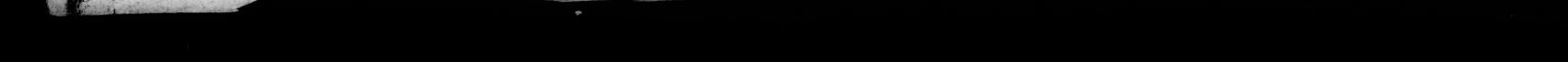
The Coal we sell is GENUINE. We have also on hand quantity of Pennsylvania ANTHRACITE COAL.











THE CHAREOTTETOWN HERALD

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19 1894.

GOFF BROS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Rubber Boots,

have spoken of St. Jerome with con- for so many ages, should be the Why not try tempt, in order to discredit the authentic version; but the want of a WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT? vindicated by other more just and tically as unsettled as before.

Who suffer from nervous exhaustion And to Nursing Mothers,

THREE ANGELS

BY KATHARINE HINKSON.

Thine Angel Life I praise, because He gave me health and peaceful days, And work and friends, and Thy sweet laws, And sojourn in the country ways.

Thine Angel Love I praise, that he Hath give me love of him I love; Hath made a place for him and me Sweet as the crooning of a dove.

Teach me to know Thine Angel Death, Whose vast wings overshadow us. I fear and feel his icy breath Through our sweet days and pitcous.

Lest he take me first, and leave My lonely love without me cold ; Lest that he leave me last, to grieve For my one lover sad and old.

Oh, but I fear the lonely dead And the dark graveyard lone and Set Thon a light about his head, That I may see and may not fear.

Teach Thou mine eyes and bid me see His face, an agel's even as theirs,-His face as one as looks on Thee, Light through my darkness unawa His face, the fairest angel of all,

To draw us up through grief and sin ; A star to shine at evenfall, And through Thy gates to win us in. -Are Mario

THANKFUL FOR COMMON MERCIES

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

Dear Lord, are we ever so thankful, As thankful as we should be of Thee, For Thine angels sent down to defend us From perils that lurk unsuspected, The powers of earth and of sir, The while we are heaven-protected And guarded from evil and snare?

Are we grateful as grateful we should be Are we grateful as grateful we should be For commonplace days of delight, When safe we fare forth to our labor And safe we fare homeward at night; For the weeks in which nothing has hap

pened Save commo Save commonplace toiling and play, When we've worked at the tasks of the And peace hushed the house day by day

Dear Lord, that the terror at midnight, The world of the wind and the flames,

The world of the wind and the flames, Hath passed by our dweiling, we praise Thee And lift up our hearts in Thy name; That the circle of darlings unbroken Yet gathers in bliss round the board, That commonplace love is our portion, We give the our praises, dear Lord.

Forgive us who live in Thy bounty That often ovr lives are so bare Of the garlands of praise that should

render All votive and fragrant each prayer. Dear Lord, in the sharpr**sof trouble We cry from the dept., ... the throne ! In the long days of gladness and beauty Take Thou the glad hearts as Thine own.

Doctors highly recommend it to those Who are run down: Who have lost appetite : Who have difficulty after eating ; as it increases quantity and Improves quality of milk. PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME VULGATE.

The name Vulgate (vulgata editio) has been used differently in various ages of the Church. The phrase was originally applied to the current edition of the Greek Scriptures. In this sense it is constantly used by St. Jerome. Now the old Latin. version which was translated from the Septuagint was regarded as sub-stantially identical with it, and thus it became easy and natural to transfer the name "vulgata editio" or vulgate from the Greek to the Latin text then in use. In later times, to give him the traditional interpretawhen St. Jerome's translation became tion. Living among the hills of the one which was in general use in the one which was in general use in the Church, the term Vulgate was applied to it.

applied to it.

THE EARLIEST LATIN VERSION. All his time to scholarly labors. The only thing that seems certain added extraordinary talent, and what bout the earliest Latin version of Carlyle defines as genius-"the bout the earliest Latin version of

the Scriptures is that it was made in ability to work eighteen hours a Africa. We would naturally look to day. Rome as the source of this version, but we must remember that the Church in Rome for the first two centuries was predominantly Greek. The earliest liturgy was Greek. Among the inscriptions of the second century taken from the catacombs here are scarcely any Latin ones. Of the Popes from St. Peter to the end of the second century only four had Latin names. The educated classes and the great mass of the early Obristians spoke Greek. So

that in Rome there was no need of a Latin version of the Septuagint. But the Church of North Africa was evidently Latin-speaking from the beginning. Tertullian speaks of a Latin version in the African Church, which even at his time had moulded the popular language. This version was characterized by a udeness and provincialism that ointed to the nature of its origin. rom several sources, it is almost certain that there was one popular

Latin version of the Bible current in Africa in the last quarter of the econd century. Once this transation had received a definite shape was jealously guarded and was reained long after St. Jerome's version was elsewhere received. But

while this early Latin version was clung to in Africa, it fared different. ly in Italy. There its rudeness gave offense.

THE ITALA.

As a result a definite rescension was made in Italy during the fourth century, by reference to the Greek; and this was called the Itala'. The

A very notable statement is the tollowing taken from the Missionary Vulgate. But he has been amply standard text left the matter prac- Review . "On the Gold Coast various persons have lately joined the

more scholarly Protestants. St. Jerome is justly regarded to-day as a prodigy. He had been in his youth well schooled by grammarians and is seemed slmost insuperable. rhetoricians. St. Augustine says of Preparations were begun for bringing safe. It is an accepted belief that him that he had read every Greek out an edition, but the work was Christianity 'extinguishes witchcraft.' had written before his time. He christian of the ear'y centuries and was called the Western Origen. He may not have had Origen's receptive capacity, but he had more critical chill and batter bate. He may have had nore critical but it contained so many faulty capacity, but he had more critical but it contained so many faulty capacity, but he had more critical but it contained so many faulty capacity, but he had more critical but it contained so many faulty capacity, but he had more critical but it contained so many faulty capacity, but he had more critical but it contained so many faulty capacity hou he had more critical chill and hetter bate. He may hou he had more critical context of the carty capacity hetter he death of chill and hetter bate and bate and hetter bate and bate and

skill and better taste. He was, be-sides, in a position to consult many very ancient MSS. - 1,000 years older, maybe, than any we now pos-sess. He says that he made his

version from very ancient MSS., corrected. Ballarmine in his pre- savages of Africa speedily recognize which must consequently have gone face says that the text, though not the power of Christ over the evil back almost to the time of Christ. absolutely perfect, is more correct spirits. Half of his life he spent in Palestine, than that of any previous edition. visiting every spot mentioned in the With this Clementine edition of visiting every spot mentioned in the Bible and leaving Bethlehem oc-the Vulgate, on which our English

authorized text concludes. Hexapla of Origen at Casarea. He had successively five famous Jewish rabbis to teach him the Hebrew and

Religious Intolarance.

ADDRESS BY GEORGE PARSON LATHROP, THE DISTIGUISHED AUTHOR.

> "Religious Intolerance" was the and its participants. ubject of a lecture delivered by deorge Parsons Lathrop, the dis-

tinguished author, who is a com-PROTESTANT TESTIMONY. Church, in New York City, a week or two ago. Mr. Lathrop stands high two ago. Here is the testimony of a few the Scriptures than Jerome because livered before the Catholic Club. of his learning and ability. The erudite Capzoy writes that Jerome has surpassed all the doctors of his many notable guests being present, and the speaker was introduced by Hon. Seth. Low, president of Co. time and has given undeniable proof umbia College. of his knowledge of Hebrew in his

Speaking of toleration in this councommentaries, various readings, prefaces and in all his Biblical works. try and Europe, Mr. Lathrop said:

Grotius, the most learned man of his times, says : "I have always held 'There is a good deal of sham persecution of Catholics. He de nounces the A. P. A. as unconstitu this version in esteem, both because near indifferentism .// In many be tional, un-Protestant and untrue. it contains nothing not in harmony questioned whether genuine tolerance with dogma, and because its author is as wide-spread here as in Europe. was full of erudition." Paulus Fagius In the greatest and most advanced says: "Whoever speaks disrespectcountries neither Protestants nor fully of this version shows that he is only half-learned and thoroughly im actionate on account of their pudent." Drusius praises the Coun-at each other on account of their cill of Trent for having given the religious beliefs, nor are Catholics looked down upon as inferiors by sanction of its authority to the Vulnature or by faith. gate, "because no new version is

better than the Vulgate and perhaps TRUE TOLEBATION IN IRELAND.

quarters of our era. The soil from

which civilization sprung was filled with fire by the Catholic Church, for

there was then no other Christianity.

The source and continuing force of

religion is the doctrine of universal

all our political or social toleration i

none so good." Horne, in his in-"The true, independent toleration troduction to the critical study of Scripture, speaks in the same lauda- is practically shown in Ireland, where tory strain. And Gesenius, who of constituencies wholly. Catholic have all modern Hebraists is facile prin- for fifty years past overwhelmingly ceps, in spite of his doctrinal pre- elected Protestants to represent judices and rationalistic tendencies, them in parliament, notwithstanding frequently rejects the meaning of the the wormwood memories of wrongs Hebrew words given by all other in the past and the still intolerant versions and commentators, in order hostility of some of their countrymen.

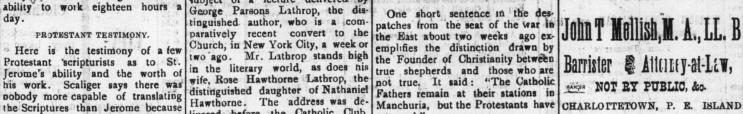
to maintain the sense given by St. Jerome, No critic, considering the "Political toleration of religion is difficult circumstances under which a fruit of civilization. To attribute the work was carried on, can look upon the Vulgate as other than a masterpiece. In the words of West-the history of our era. The soil from

Epps's Cocoa BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

"BRAAKTASI-SUFFIC. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a care-ful application of the fine properties of well-selected Coccos, Mr. Epps has provid-ed for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many doctors' bills. It is by the judicions use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up intil strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well forti-fied with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. The golden jubilee of the Apos toleship of Prayer was joyously dele casionally vto consult the great version is based, the history of the brated Monday 10th, in Saint Francis Xavier's Church, New York, under the auspices of the Central Direction of the League of the Sacred Heart. There was a Solemn High Mass, with Made simply with boiling water or milk Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled hus: a splendid sermon and fine music

followed by the blessing of a banner and crowned by the receiption of JAMES EPPS & Co., 1.td., Homeop thic Chemists, London, England. cablegram from Rome announcing the Papal Benediction on the feast

Oot. 41,1898.-9m



returned."

The Reverend E. L. Stoddard, o Saint John's Episcopal Church, Sum-

ARD

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no lard in it, that

the new shortening

is so wonderfully pop-

ular with housekeepers.

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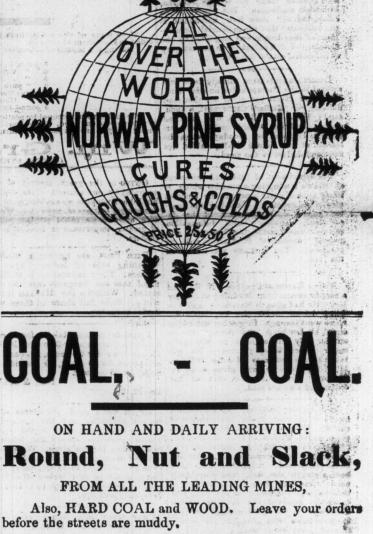
OTTOLENE

mit Avenue, Jersey Caty, is one of the distinguished band of Protestant ministers who are opposed to the persecution of Catholics. He de-



Did you ever make any; finding afterwards you might have been registered trade mark as such; and the public are cautioned better suited, perhaps against other Coals sold with the prefix "Sydney" that they are not the genuine "Sydney Coal." for less money.

If you needed a padlock, wouldn't 50 be better than 5 to select from? Suppose it were a stove or a pocket



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AND FELT BOOTS



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We have now our Sheds full of SCREENED RUN OF

-ALSO--

The following Schooners discharging and to arrive,

Lady Franklip.

Hope,

Advance,

Kate McKinnon,



knife, is not choice an IN SHEDS, LANDING, AND TO ARRIVE

O! common are sunshine and flowers, And common are raindrop and dew, And the gay little footsteps of shildren, And common the love that holds true, So, Lord, for our commonplace mergies, That straight from Thy hand are bestowed, We are fain to uplift our thanksgivings-Take, Lord, the long debt we have owed.

The Vulgate's History.

("Bibliophilus" in Philadelphia Cath olic Times.)

It was at one time the fashion for many outside the Church to laugh at the Vulgate. But the steady growth of the enlightenment and of a calmer judgment with regard to all

things Catholic has effected a general In the very crisis of danger the change, in opinion as to the merits Providence of God raised up a great of the Catholic version of the Scripscholar, who possessed the qualificatures. What was always recognized tions necessary for producing an by sound scholarship is now being original version of the Scriptures for or not at all. And on its merits it did met the persecution with Parliamen or not at all. And on its merits it did met the persecution with Parliamen tures. What was always recognized conceded on all sides It is no the use of the Latin churches. This longer the proper thing to sneer at a way weapons and constitutional agitation only, and for the first time the use of the Latin churches. This train out of use. St. Gregory the agitation only, and for the first time the close of the sixth center of the interval on the sixth center of the sixth cen version which a critical study has onymus. He was born in 329 A. shown to have had so strong an in-fluence not only on all subsequent at Bethlehem in 420. He was a man at Bethlehem in 420. He was a man of extraordinary ability and a life-long student. After long and severe tala ceased to be copied. The Latin Bible, which translations, but also on the development of the thought and language of Christendom.

The Vulgate should possess a very deep interest for every Christian, for with the exception of the Septuagint, no version of Scripture has played so important a part in the spread of Christianity as the Latin. For ages cording to the Greek original. St. erome began with what had sufferit was the only Bible in general use, ed most-the Gospels-and did the and directly or indirectly it is the work so well that St. Augustine parent of all the vernacular versions thought it a new translation. of Western Europe. It has a very close connection with the English

THE ROMAN AND CALLICAN PSALTERS. Testament are Jerome's careful trans-The earliest translations tongue. About the same time Jerome unmade from it were the books of the New Testament is from the Itala, redertook a revision of the Psalter by the help of the Greek, but the work vised according to the Greek origin-Venerable Bede and the glosses on the Psalms and Gospels of the eighth and ninth centuries. In the tenth was not thorough, as he himself, in his preface, says. This was called the Roman Psalter and is still recentury Aelfric translated several portions of the Old Testament. The tained in Milan, in the Vatican and in St. Mark's, Venice. In a short English version, at which Wycliffe spent his life is a word-for-word

translation of the Latin text. All more critical version, in which he simultaneous use of the old and new early Protestant Bibles were made in great part from the Vulstrove to represent as far as possible version nad led to an intermixture of the Greek text. It was introduced both texts. In the eighth century in the Catholic colony of Maryland Munster made his Hebrew into the public services in France, and the confusion became so great that as the very basis of the State, by from this it obtained the name of Charlemagne took it on himself to Lord Baltimore. In a short time dictionary by taking up the Hebrew text and then going to the Latin for the Gallican Psalter. It became commission Alcuin to restore Jero the Puritans, who had been welcome the corresponding word. Luther relied largely on the Vulgate. On Tyndale's version, completed by popular at once and is used in the me's criginal. The work was well

popular at once and is used in the
Church's liturgy to this day.me's criginal. The work was well the
done. From that date nothing of
tonsequence was done for the Vul-
gate till the invention of printing.
The first book issued from the press
was in middle life when he began the
study of this formidable tongue, but
be soon became so proficient that be
the soon became so proficient that be
study of this formidable tongue, but
be soon became so proficient that be
study of this formidable tongue, butme's criginal. The work was well the
done. From that date nothing of
consequence was done for the Vul-
gate till the invention of printing.
The first book issued from the press
mon text of the fifteenth century.
It of the followed in quick was the
other editions followed in quick was the
other editions followed in quick was the
other editions followed in quick was the
other so proficient that be
other so proficient that be<b Tyndale's version, completed by Coverdale, the Latin with Luther's translation, had a predominant in-fluence. And as the King James version purported to be a correction of existing versions as much as any thing else, even here, though unacknowledged, we find the power of he soon became so proficient that he succession. Printing brought into the Vulgate. And, indeed, it could claimed it interfered with his Latin- more striking evidence textual varianot have been otherwise, for the ity. He had already retired to tions, the importance of which was Bethlehem, where he gave himself up exaggerated by the Protestant confirst 'translators had been familiar with the Vulgate from their youth with the Vulgate from their youth and their scholarship did not war. He speaks of his translation as the was an absolute necessity for the rant their making frequent or exresult of constant revision. The Church to have a standard text—an whole was not completed till 404. authentic version. In looking at

tended excursions into the original The translation had employed him from his sixtieth to his seventy-sixth Latin versions the Council of Trent

Several Protestant writers

ing, use K. D. C.

The claims of the Vulgate to the attention of scholars rests on even done in great haste. A single day for so many ages had been tested in wider grounds. For not only is it the most important early witness to the interpretation of the whole Bible but it is also the connecting link berecovered from a severe illness, he there can be no doubt that the Coun-rose from his bed and finished the cil was right. There was no comtween classical and modern langu-The Scriptural idioms of our ages. three books of Solomon in as many parison instituted, as so many Protongue have come largely through days the Latin. It is the source of very many Latin derivatives and has HIS OUALIFICATIONS.

originated nearly a'l the doctrinal terms of Western Christendom: We may ask what qualifications did St. Jerome have for this huge work?

K D. C. the household remedy

for stomach troubles.

gate.

text.

de with so degree of authority, but gradually it got intercott, "The work remained for eight nixed with other revisions made for centuries the bulwark of Western Christianity, and as a monument of private use, so that at the end of the ourth century there was such conancient linguistic power the transusion and corruption in the text of lation of the Old Testament stands the Gospels as to demand immediate unrivaled and unique." and authoritative attention. St. Jerome tells us there were as many RECEPTION OF ST. JEROME'S WORK.

texts as copies. Mistakes had been St. Jerome's work was received introduced by transcription and careby the multitude with loud reproachless interpolation. The imminent danger of the ecclesiastical and polies. The people who, as he says, mistook tical separation of the East from the accused him of disturbing the peace West increased the evil, for it gave

of the Church and shaking the ground 'for the fear that false and foundations of the faith. Even St. conflicting Latin texts might be per-Augustine was carried away by the petuated. popular prejudices

ST. IEROME.

St. Jerome did nothing to smooth the way for the reception of his liberty, and unite her to the State as translation, for he was the most in- a slave. Thousands were exiled and dependent of the fathers. He would millions left without spiritual minis-have his work received on its merits tration. The German Catholics

THE TEXT UNTIL TRENT.

For immediate relief after eat- Is your digestion weakened by K. D. C Pills tone and regu

all-grippe?" Use K. D. C.

ignorance for holiness,

See. In the seventh century the power on earth.

long student. After long and severe studies in the East he went to Rome in 382, where he became attached to the service of Pope Damasus. In the following year the Pope applied to Jerome for a revision of the Latin version of the New. Testament acfrom the unrevised Itake, for St. but a universal institution; and there Jerome had not touched these; 2, fore it is a German institution for the Psalter is from the Itala com- German Catholics. This is the pared with the Greek; 3, Judith and most recent great persecution, closing Jobias are Jerome's free translation, only in 1893. and the remaining books of the Old

IN THE EARLY COLONIES. lation, all from the Hebrew; 4, the

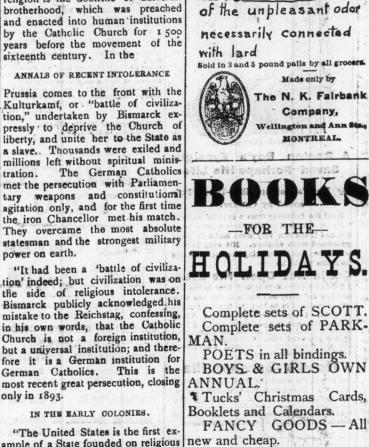
"The United States is the first ex mple of a State founded on religious oleration. But this example is not due to the Puritans, who cruelly per secuted all who differed from them nor to the Episcopalian settlers of Virginia, who adopted against the

The general acceptance of St ferome's translation did not put an Catholics the Penal Code of Old time Jerome commenced a new and end to corruption of the text. The England. Religious liberty and toleration were first set up thi glorious country of ours by Catholics there, got the upper hand and passed stringent laws against their Catholic hosts. Then the Anglicans came in, and imposed the cruel British Penal Code of disfranchiser nt an oppression on those Maryland Cath-olics who were the founders of religious liberty in this country. Then with the struggle against Grea Britain, came the Act of Emancipa tion for Catholics in 1774, and the principal thus recognized was after wards made firm in our Nationa Constitution.

ANTI-CATHOLIC BASHI BAZOUKS.

HAWKER'S "Yet, there have since been severattempts to strip Catholics of their year. A few parts, however, were determined to adhere to that which liberties again. In the 'thirties' and the 'forties' preposterously name was enough for Tobias, and for Judith one short effort (urba lucu-bratinucula) sufficed. After he had the oldest to any later Latin version the fine old foreign custom, and committed many murders. Then in 1853, came the Know-Nothin party, which left a trail of proscrip testants continue to assert, between tion; mobs, murders and destruction And now we have the A. P. A., the be Vulgate and the originals. Bellarmine insists on this fact. The Bashi Bazouks of a new anti-Catholi Council decided that the Vulgate, as raid. t had been received in the Courch

late the liver.



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