

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1894.

Vol. XXIII. No. 52

Calendar for October, 1894.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter, 8th day, 2h 53.8m p. m. E.
Full Moon, 14th day, 2h 28.3m p. m. E.
Last Quarter, 21st day, 2h 43.2m p. m. E.
New Moon, 28th day, 1h 44.7m p. m. E.

Day	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	High Water
1	6	4	5	3	8	5	7	6
2	5	3	10	10	6	3	0	4
3	4	2	11	22	7	3	0	3
4	3	1	22	30	8	1	4	2
5	2	1	30	37	9	2	8	2
6	1	2	1	10	1	1	1	2
7	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	2
8	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	2
9	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	2
10	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	2
11	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	2
12	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	2
13	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	2
14	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	2
15	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	2
16	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	2
17	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	2
18	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	2
19	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	2
20	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	2
21	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	2
22	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	2
23	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	2
24	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	2
25	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	2
26	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	2
27	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	2
28	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	2
29	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	2
30	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	2
31	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	2

C. M. B. A. DIRECTORY.

Branch 214, Alberton.
Meets every 1st and 3rd (Thursday) evening.
President—Rev. A. E. Burke.
Rec. Secretary—John B. Strong.

Branch 215, Summerside.
Meets at Compton's Hall every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.
President—Rev. D. J. G. Macdonald.
Rec. Secy.—John B. Strong.

Branch 216, Charlottetown.
Meets at the Lyceum every alternate Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.
President—J. B. Macdonald.
Rec. Secy.—J. B. Macdonald.

Interesting to the Public.

It will interest the public to know that Matthew & McLean are now selling goods at lower prices than have ever been seen in Souris, and that they carry a full line in everything required by the FARMER, FISHERMAN and OTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED:

450 Barrels Flour, 300 Eggs Nails—Prices away down
10 Tons Iron, all sizes.
2000 Mackerel Barrels,
1000 Bags Salt,
1000 Bushels Packing Salt,
50 Barrels Sugar,
25 Pouches Molasses,
Canning & Herring for Salt.

A full line of English and Canadian Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Shaft Hardware, Agricultural Implements and Haying Tools.

Call and get prices and satisfy yourselves that we sell good goods at lower prices than you can buy elsewhere. Highest prices paid in cash for mack and wool.

MATTHEW & McLEAN,
Souris, July 25th, 1894.

TE Owen Electric Belt.

DR. A. OWEN
The only scientific and electrical Electric Belt for general use, producing a genuine current of electricity for the cure of disease.

Our Illustrated Catalogue contains fullest information, list of diseases cured, testimonials and portraits of people who have been cured. Published in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian languages. This valuable catalogue or treatise is sent free of charge to any address.

THE OWEN Electric Belt & Appliance Co.,
49 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.
201 to 211 State Street (Chicago), Ill.

"The World's Fair" got a certificate of merit for this belt.

Bald-Headed Facts.

SOME people have the idea we have no Mill and cannot manufacture their wool. It might be interesting to them to say we are interested in 2 Mills and manufacture everything in Fancy Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, etc., etc. We are also agents for custom Carding Mill, making the best rolls on P. E. Island and also agent for dyeing and pressing mills.

What more would you require?
We keep a large variety of cloth to pick from, made from Island wool. Also Imported Tweed, Fancy Panting and Worsted.

Come and see us this Fall and see if we don't do better for you than any one in the Woollen business.

The old shop and the same hands that have been waiting on you for years are there, and the only place to find us and trade is at the old stand, North Side Queen Square, Walker's Corner.

CHAS. J. PATTON & CO.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 9th, 1894—3m

Fire Insurance.

Your patronage of the following great Fire Companies is respectfully solicited.

The Royal Ins. Co. of Liverpool,
The London & Lancashire Ins. Co. of Liverpool,
The United Fire Ins. Co. of Manchester,
The Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.

These Companies command enormous monetary strength and are noted for their prompt and liberal settlement of losses.

JOHN MACEACHERN,
March 7, 1894—1f Agent for P. E. I.

CONSUMPTION

is averted, or if too late to avert it is often cured and always relieved by

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, Cures Coughs, Colds and Weak Lungs. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!
Scott & Bown, Baltimore. All Druggists, etc. & C.

J. J. JOHNSTON, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR

NOTARY PUBLIC, & C.
INSURANCE AGENT REAL ESTATE AGENT
Stampers Block Victoria Row
Charlottetown, P. E. Island

McKillop's Legal and Commercial Record.

The American Bank Reporter & Attorney List, Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Co., etc., etc.

Money to Loan, Money Invested.
Sept. 6, 1893—1y

TWENTY DOLLARS

have been paid to travelling peddlers for Watches now lying at our Store for repairs and not worth five, and never more.

Two or Three Dollars

added to the amount given for these brass timers, will secure a Solid Gold Watch guaranteed in every respect.

MORAL—Be careful when purchasing that you buy of a reliable dealer.

G. H. TAYLOR

North Side Queen Square.
Oct. 10—1894.

IF YOU FEEL TIRED EASILY OR SUFFER FROM NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE, GENERAL DEBILITY, NERVOUSNESS, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA, OR ANY NERVOUS DISORDER; TAKE HAWKER'S NERVE & STOMACH TONIC. IT WILL CURE YOU. IT SUPPLIES TO THE SYSTEM THE NECESSARY CONSTITUENTS TO FORM NEW RICH BLOOD, AND TO REINFORCE THE WEAKENED NERVE FIBRES. IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE WEAK, NERVOUS AND DELICATE CONSTITUTION OF FEMALES, AND TO THE EXHAUSTION PRODUCED BY CONSTANT BRAIN WORK. IT HAS MOST WONDERFUL RESTORATIVE POWERS, AND MAKES THE WEAK AND NERVOUS STRONG AND VIGOROUS. TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED.

HAWKER'S NERVE & STOMACH TONIC.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

PATENTS

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a full and complete information, apply to the Patent Office, Ottawa, or to the undersigned, who will give you a full and complete information, and will also prepare and prosecute your application for a patent. Address: JOHN MACEACHERN, 125 W. Willow St., Philadelphia, Pa.

\$ WANTED \$

A full settlement of Accounts, Notes of Hand, &c., before 15th of November. Last year's accounts must be paid at once.

JAS. KELLY & CO.
Oct. 24, 1894—3f

Dominion Coal Company, Ltd.

The undersigned having been appointed sole selling Agents in the Province of Prince Edward Island for the above Company's mines in Cape Breton, are now prepared to issue orders for Round, Slack and Run of Mines, and will keep a stock of each kind of Coal on hand to supply customers at lowest prices.

PEAKE BROS. & CO.,
Selling Agents
Charlottetown, May 30—1f

Patriarchs in Rome.

(Correspondence of the Catholic Times.)
ROME, Oct. 3.

The deliberations of the Oriental Patriarchs will take place at Rome from the 15th to the 20th inst. His Holiness will personally preside at each meeting, being assisted by his Eminence Cardinal Langenieux, Archbishop of Rheims, as representing the Latin rite. The three Patriarchs who will sit in council are: Gregorio, of the Melchite rite; Azar, of the Armenian rite; and Benini, of the Syriac rite. Although much has been announced of the subjects to be discussed in this venerable assembly is distinctly premature there is no doubt that the affairs of the very greatest moment will be dealt with. It is the first time that the Pope has directly and personally presided over such a gathering, and it is in order that happy results may be arrived at that the Holy Father has appealed to the faithful to pray for the churches of the East during Rosary month.

CHURCH AND STATE IN ITALY.

The question of the relations between Church and State in Italy has begun to assume a calmer but more permanent form. It is assumed permanent interest, and from its vital character this is not surprising. Men have begun to make up their minds as to what the final phase of the question is to be, and I am glad to say that their judgment is more favorable than might have been expected, bearing in mind the extreme nature of anti-clericalism for all that concerns the Church. No important concessions are looked for on either side, but many minor concessions are regarded as possible and probable. Whether they will be realized depends entirely upon the initiative and willingness of Signor Crispi. I know for a fact that the Vatican is disposed to make such concessions in return for similar concessions on his part, but the concessions must be made by him, both as the offending party and as the one upon whom such measures depend in the nature of things. Nobody in the Vatican thinks of making considerable concessions, and of course a surrender of the abstract maintenance of the right to independence in the Holy See is quite out of the question. Still a great gain could be obtained by the Church if it were not harassed in the performance of its ordinary duties, and if the Prime Minister is willing to take such steps as to secure the freedom, the Vatican will make useful concessions. Evidently it is merely a question of modus vivendi. There is, however, not a shadow of truth in the statement that Signor Crispi paid a visit to the fathers of the *Concilio Cattolico*.

HYACINTHE WANTED TO BE A BISHOP.

Now come my revelations. In order to arrive at the truth I have interviewed the parties. The Rev. M. Volet, the pastor in charge, has furnished me with some very interesting details as to the history of the transfer of the church. The reverend gentlemen says that Father Hyacinthe formed the alliance with the "Old Catholic" Archbishop of Utrecht, and gave his church up to him in the fond hope of being made a bishop. His idea was to renounce the burden of a parish work and to bid forth as the first Primate of the Gallican Catholic Church! But the Archbishop did not see it for the following among other reasons. Apart from the somewhat eccentric character of the "Father," the rules of the Dutch Old Catholic body would not permit a married priest to have charge of souls. If a priest wish to take a wife he may, and the "church" will even bestow the nuptial benediction, but from that moment he becomes incapable of having charge of souls. He may attend the services as a simple worshipper, but not more than that. Now Father Hyacinthe was not only a married man, but he had married a "widow," a thing which, in the eyes of the Archbishop of Utrecht, as I am informed by pastor Volet, was an unpardonable abomination. Not only was it impossible to consecrate M. Loysen, but it was also out of the question to permit him henceforth to occupy the pulpit or stand at the altar. Another difficulty was Madame Loysen, who, according to Pastor Volet, actually told the Archbishop that she felt in marrying M. Loysen that "a portion of the sacerdotal grace and character was thereby transfused into her." On which account she took a predominant part in the ordering of the church, and in fact, short of preaching and administering sacraments, acted as the real pastor.

HYACINTHE WAS TAKEN IN.

I have before me a written statement of M. Volet's, which he declares he will stand by and has permitted me to use. It is as follows: First of all, it is as well to observe that if, the Archbishop of Utrecht had not taken the direction of the Gallican Catholic Church, M. Hyacinthe Loysen had decided to shut up the building in the Rue d'Arras. He has many times publicly declared that if he were an obstacle to the work he would bid himself apart. To use his own words, he said: "I am not worth more than the prophet Jonas." On March 3rd, 1893, M. Loysen wrote to Archbishop Gul, of Utrecht, handing over the direction of the Gallican Catholic Church and at the same time resigning all his offices without condition, promising however, to use all his interest to assist the work. The Archbishop at once gave a favorable reply and sent to Paris Pastor Van Thiel, president of the Seminary of Amersfoort, and Pastor Delder, canon and archpriest of Utrecht, who took the services on Low Sunday, and were afterwards presented by

Sick and Nervous HEADACHE PAYER'S PILLS

You may be easily and quickly cured by taking

AYER'S PILLS

"I have been a victim of terrible headaches, and have never found relief until I took Ayer's Pills. Since I began taking this medicine, the attacks have become less frequent, until, at present, months have passed since I have had one."—C. F. NEWMAN, DUG SWAY.

"Having used Ayer's Pills with great success for dyspepsia, from which I suffered for years, I resolved to try them without them in my household. They are indeed effective."—Mrs. SALLIE MORRIS, 125 W. Willow St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"I always use Ayer's Pills, and think them excellent."—Mrs. G. W. WATSON, JACKSON, Fla.

Ayer's Pills
Received Highest Awards
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

Interesting News from the Old World.

(Paris Correspondence of the Philadelphia Catholic Times, Oct. 6.)

By a fortunate chance I have this week come into the possession of important information which enables me to prick the Pore Hyacinthe bubble to some good effect. The day when, many years since, the once distinguished Carmelite orator presented himself before Pius IX. to announce that he had that morning, at San Luigi de Francesi, received a young, beautiful and accomplished American widow into the church, that illustrious and witty Pontiff replied: "Good; but take care she does not receive you into her church!" Those words were prophetic and Pore Hyacinthe some time afterwards forgot his vows as priest and monk and married the widow. Years passed away and the Rev. Mr. Loysen established what he called the "Gallican Catholic Church," the services being held in the well-known convent in the Rue d'Arras, Paris. The doctrines or anti-doctrines taught were a married clergy, worship in the vernacular, voluntary articles of confession and repudiation of the Papal primacy and infallibility. Special stress was laid on attacking the Immaculate Conception and Catholic devotion to the Blessed Virgin. Last year M. Loysen handed over his church to the Dutch "Old Catholics" on the understanding, as Madame Loysen tells me, that he should be asked to preach sometimes. As a matter of fact his successors have carefully excluded him from the pulpit and will have no ministerial connection with the former pastor. Bad blood has consequently arisen, and at the present moment M. Loysen and the Dutch clergy are at "daggers drawn."

MISSION IN A PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Such then are the inner workings of heresy on the continent of Europe. Every word I have said above is the literal truth. As for the present state of mind of Father Hyacinthe, I can only say this—his friends believe that he is yearning to return to his old mother, the Catholic church. I know for a fact that he recently made a three weeks retreat in a famous French monastery. He is now supposed to be in Geneva, but I have good reason for stating that he is making another retreat. There is one great difficulty in the way of his reconciliation—his wife. The poor man is very much married, and Madame Loysen is furious at any suggestion that the "Father" is about to retrace his steps. She is a clever, masterful woman, of a restless activity, seeking the lead in all things and expressing herself in sacred matters with appalling freedom. It is a hopeless case unless God provide.

A WASTED CAREER.

Hyacinthe Loysen is advanced in years now, and thinks of the future day when he must give an account of himself to his Maker. He has lived to see his idols shattered. Worse still, he has lived to see himself ousted from the pulpit he erected—a pulpit based on non-celibacy, because in having married a wife, and she a widow, he was, in the estimation of his successors, unfitted for the cure of souls and the preaching of the Word of God. Sin is but Dead Sea fruit after all!

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Very Rev. Padre Michele di Carbonera Capuchin, has been accepted by the Pope to be the first Prefect Apostolic of Erythrea, embracing the Italian possessions in East Africa. Father Michele was formerly a secular priest at Torion, Piedmont, but four years ago he joined the Capuchins.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The alleged convent scandal at Naples, the revolting details of which have been spread broadcast over the Continental and British press this week, is, I learn, grossly exaggerated. The scandal in no way affects the Mother Superior or any member of her community. Signorina Farranto, the young lady in question, so far from being deprived of her liberty, was allowed out, accompanied by an elderly woman, who did messages and errands for the convent. The plan to elope was fortunately discovered in time by the mother assistant. The fortune left to the community by the young lady's aunt, who was one of the nuns, has been much over-stated, nor is there any thing remarkable or unusual in such a bequest. The congregation of Bishops and Regulars have, I hear, taken the matter in hand and will send instructions to Cardinal Sapiega, Archbishop of Naples, to proceed against the *Nonne*, the papers which invented the shameful story have commenced.

A REMARKABLE DISCUSSION TOOK PLACE BETWEEN PROFESSOR WILLIAM O. ROBERTSON, OF THE YALE LAW SCHOOL, AND JUSTICE SIMON E. RADWIN, OF THE CONNECTICUT SUPREME COURT, ON SUNDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 14, IN THE CHURCH OF THE SACRAMENTS, NEW HAVEN, CT.

A remarkable discussion took place between Professor William O. Robertson, of the Yale Law School, and Justice Simon E. Radwin, of the Connecticut Supreme Court, on Sunday evening, October 14, in the Church of the Sacraments, New Haven, Ct. The Mutual Reconcilers of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches. The edifice was crowded. Professor Robertson delivered a spirited argument in favor of the recognition of the Catholic Church as the one, infallible, authoritative Church of Christ. Justice Baldwin dwelt briefly upon the points on which the churches differed from the time of Henry VIII. to the present day, and in closing said: "Our enemies are its enemies. The great danger to Republican government in America now comes from two sources the spread of anarchy and the incorporation into our society of masses of new-comers foreign, unfamiliar with our institutions and ignorant of the necessary limits of liberty. Against both these forces the Roman Catholics are our best allies. It is full time for all Christian men to fall together in warfare with the bad in the world. Our differences are as nothing compared to the points on which we agree, and it will be the fault of the American Protestant if he does not welcome and solicit the support of Catholic churches on every question of ethics and morality." If instead of unwise antagonisms, there was co-operation against anarchy, against the excess of liquor traffic, against corporate pervasions of law, against bribery, in elections, and against evils, how much more effective for good citizenship would be all who call themselves disciples of Christ?

DR. A. CONAN DOYLE, THE LONDON PHYSICIAN WHO ABANDONED MEDICINE FOR LITERATURE, AND WHO IS THE AUTHOR OF SOME WELL-KNOWN NOVELS, ARRIVED IN NEW YORK A FEW DAYS AGO TO DELIVER A SERIES OF LECTURES IN THE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Dr. Doyle is Irish by his father, English by his mother, and Scotch by birth, having first seen the light at Edinburgh. He was educated at Stonyhurst. Of course he was besieged by reporters on his arrival in New York, and the effort of the representative of one of the leading dailies to supply the demand for information concerning this literary celebrity forcibly recalls Max O'Reilly's memorable interview with the reporters on his first day on Jonathan's Continent, when the astonished Frenchman was gravely requested to inform the public through the press what he had for breakfast. Equally momentous information concerning the present visitor is given to the American literary public, who will be interested to know that—

"DR. DOYLE WAS DRESSED YESTERDAY IN A GRAY SUIT WITH DOUBLE-BREASTED SACK COAT. HIS NECK SCARF WAS BRIGHT SABLE. HE WORE PATENT LEATHER SHOES. IN HIS HAND HE CARRIED A SOFT BLACK ALPINE HAT AND GLOVES. HE WAS SMOKING A CIGAR."

The elections in Belgium for members of the Chamber of Deputies were held Sunday, 21st under the new Constitution. The Clericals came out ahead, followed by the Liberals, the Radicals and the Socialists. The new ministry, therefore, will be friendly to Christ and not be subject to secret and abhorrent forces.

SICILIA, THE FIXED STAR, NOW IN THE ASCENDANT, IS COMPUTED TO BE 100,000,000,000 MILES DISTANT FROM THE SUN.

An event which has been the talk of the town for some weeks is the cure of Mr. Edward White, whose sufferings from Salt Rheum (Eczema) were well known. Mr. White's statements are as follows:

"For 12 years previous to the last two months I have been a sufferer of the worst kind from Salt Rheum. I tried twelve different doctors, besides many patent medicines but received no benefit, but gradually became worse. Last January I was advised to try Dr. B. B. by the postmaster here. I soon perceived a decided change for the better, and it only took six bottles to make a complete cure."
E. W. WHITE, Victoria Corner, N. B.

A REMARKABLE EVENT.

The French war department has reported in favor of a new bucker made of aluminum and copper.

To Nursing Mothers!



A leading Ottawa Doctor writes: 'The strength of the mother is dependent on the secretion of milk...' WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT gives most gratifying results. It also improves the quality of the milk.

THE PHILOSOPHER'S SCALES.

A monk, when his rites sacerdotal were over, In the depth of his cell, with his stone-covered floor. Reaching to thought his chimerical brain, Once formed the contrivance we now shall explain.

But whether by magic's or alchemy's powers We know not; indeed, 'tis no business of ours. Perhaps it was only by patience and care, At last that he brought his invention to bear.

In youth 'twas projected, but years stole away, And ere 'twas complete he was wrinkled and gray. But success is secure unless energy fails; And, at length, he produced the philosopher's scales.

'What were they?' you ask; you shall presently see. These scales were not made to weigh sugar and tea; Oh, no; for their properties wondrous had they, That qualities, feelings, and thoughts they could weigh.

Together with articles small or immense, From mountains or planets to atoms of sense. Naught was there so bulky, but there it would weigh, And naught so ethereal but there it would weigh.

All which some examples more clearly will show. The first thing he weighed was the heart of Voltaire, Which retained all the wit that had ever been there.

As a weight, he threw in a torn scrap of a leaf, Containing the prayer of the penitent thief. When the scale rose aloft with so sudden a spell, That it bounded like a ball on the roof of the cell.

One time he put in Alexander the Great, With the garments that Doria had made for a weight. And, though clad in armour, from sandals to crown, The hero rose up, and the garment went down.

A long row of alms-houses, amply endowed, By a well-esteemed Pharisee, busy and proud. Next loaded one scale; while the other was pressed By those miles the poor widow dropped into the chest.

Up flew the enclosure, not weighing an ounce, And down, down the farthing worth came with a bounce. By further experiments (no matter how), He found that ten charities weighed less than one plough;

A sword with gilt trapping rose up in the scale, Though balanced by only a tenpenny nail; A shield and a helmet a buckler and spear, Weighed less than a widow's uncrystallized tear.

A lord and a lady went up at full sail, When a beam changed to light on the opposite scale; Ten doctors, ten lawyers, two courtiers, one earl, Ten counsellors' wigs full of power and curl.

All heaped in one balance and swinging from thence, Weighed less than a few grains of candor and sense; A weightless diamond, with brilliant beguile, Than one good potato just washed from the dirt;

Yet not mountains of silver or gold could suffice, One pearl to outweigh—'twas the pearl of great price. Last of all, the whole world was bowled in at the great, With the soul of a beggar to serve for a weight.

When the former sprang up with so strong a rebuff, That it made a vast rent and escaped at the roof! When balanced in air, it ascended on high, And called up aloft, a balloon in the sky; While the scale with the soul in it so mightily fell, That it jerked the philosopher out of his cell.

Palace of the Popes.

A great deal of interest has been aroused by the announcement on the 22nd of August of the decision of the French Government to appropriate a considerable amount of money, which is to be added to that already raised by private subscription, to be applied to the restoration of the Palace of the Popes at Avignon.

M. Leygues, Minister of Public Instruction and of the Arts, has given much attention to the matter of rescuing from its present critical condition this magnificent monument that every Catholic in the world must look upon with a certain degree of reverence as having been the home of nine Popes, and which has been the scene of so many events that stand out with prominence in the history of the Catholic Church.

STILL STRONG IN STRUCTURE. The palace is in an excellent state of preservation, so far as the actual construction is concerned; it is firm and its apartments are well preserved, but it is occupied by a detachment of French troops, and the beautiful mural decorations and the magnificent colored frescoes with which it was ornamented, and when an injury has been done to a window or plaster or other piece of the original structure, it has been repaired without any thought of the style that distinguished it in the beginning, so that to-day a Roman window, or a modern French Gothic one may be next to one of the original windows in the purest Renaissance. The top of one window may be square and another oval; there is no symmetry, no motive, no regularly preserved in the slightest degree. The court is 2,000 square yards in extent.

carved off portions of the door, the windows, the iron work, the tiles from the roof, and thus has, in one way and another, much of the original beauty been stripped from the building.

THE PROJECT A WELCOME ONE. It is gratifying that some decided step has finally been taken toward saving what is left of this once princely residence. It is the most vast and most imposing architectural remnant from the Middle Ages, and it should properly, as it now will undoubtedly, be guarded with jealous care. The picturesque quality of its position is familiar to every one who has ever approached the city, and there is satisfaction in the thought that, so far as possible, its original splendor will be revived and we shall again be able to look on it as did those contemporary with its earlier history.

Twenty-one councils of the church were held at Avignon from 1309 to 1377, and all the Popes from 1309 to 1377 (Clement V. to Gregory XI.) made their residence there.

A Duke's Brother. REMARKABLE STORY OF AN ENGLISH CONVERT WHO MAINTAINS A CHARITY SCHOOL IN KENTUCKY.

A correspondent of the Church Progress writing from Louisville, Ky., tells a remarkable story of the benefactions of a wealthy Englishman, a brother of the Duke of Beaufort, who for ten months has lived with the Trappist monks at Gethsemane, near Bardstown. Three years ago, the story runs, the ten years' old son of Darnley Beaufort, died in the magnificent ancestral home of the family in the north of England. The little fellow was heir to a fortune equal to a quarter of a million dollars, and in dying bequeathed his father, who had nursed him tenderly through a long illness, to go out and distribute his wealth 'to the poor little boys of the world.'

Two eyes closed upon the world, and a noble little soul had taken its flight. This was the second sorrow that had saddened the elder Darnley Beaufort. His wife was a member of the Church of England, and when he became a convert to CATHOLICITY their paths in life parted.

When the little Darnley Beaufort died his father's heart was almost broken. The body had not long been cold in the grave when steps were taken to make effective his last request. The estates of father and son were in England, France and Ireland. They were yielding large revenues, and Mr. Beaufort placed them so that they would not be wasted by his absence. In a few months he was on board a ship coming to this country. Two years ago he landed in New York, remaining there until about ten months ago. The Trappist monastery of Gethsemane offered a field in which to begin his labors. Soon he was on the way to Nelson county, Ky. Having an education of a superior order he was

PLACED AT THE HEAD OF THE TRAPPIST SCHOOL. As soon as he had become acquainted he built a large house on a hill near Gethsemane and called it Mr. Olivet school; though the people of Nelson county call it the 'Charity School.' At the beginning of this session one hundred and twenty-four children and twenty-four daughters of poor parents were enrolled as pupils. Mr. Beaufort pays every expense. Their tuition is free, their meals are given them, and when little Johnny wears a hole in his trousers Mr. Beaufort repairs the garment. When the little Mary's bonnet is old and her shoe is torn, it is to Mr. Beaufort that she looks for assistance. The expense of conducting the school is very heavy. It does not bring him one cent of income, and then, besides supporting one hundred and twenty-four children, he otherwise dispenses charity with a lavish hand. The surplus of the large annuity is re-invested, so that his fortune is constantly increasing.

Mr. Beaufort says that nothing could have induced him to give up the home of his nativity, the pleasures that a large fortune and social standing could bring, and, in fact, nearly everything that the world offers, but the dying request of his boy, with the addition of one other circumstance—the recall of which his family became involved. He told a reporter he was

A BROTHER OF THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT. one of the best known sporting men in England. Several years ago the duke gained world wide notoriety by being involved in the Cleveland street scandals in London with the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Clarence and others. The Duke of Beaufort is a prominent turfman.

Mr. Beaufort is a man not only of striking appearance, but his sole object in life seems to be to make himself agreeable to everybody. He is fond of sports, and nothing seems to delight him more than to watch his one hundred and twenty-four little charges at play. Even on very warm days he wears a heavy white sweater, such as foot-ball players use. Though living in the country, his feet are usually incased in bright patent leather shoes, and these, with the nobby rough English cloth of which his clothes are made, and a handsome light overcoat, give him the appearance of a 'swell.'

Another, the people of Nelson county are very proud that they have such a man in their midst. Were you to travel from one end of the country to the other you would never find a more generous or more respectful man who, with estates in England, France and Ireland valued at half a million, or perhaps more, is

BURYING HIMSELF FROM THE WORLD and worldly pleasures in order 'to help poor little boys who have nothing.' Though a few, very few, persons take advantage of the rich Englishman's kindness of heart and designedly meet him on the roadside as he drives from Gethsemane to Bardstown or some other place, he often

slips a dollar, or sometimes five times that much, into the beggar's hand and drives on without a question. But he is a shrewd man, and, of course, would not let imposters go too far.

The poor shoemakers of the neighborhood are furnished with their leather by Mr. Beaufort, and many an indigent farmer is given the implements with which to till the soil and harvest its products.

A short time ago Mr. Beaufort was riding in his buggy from Bardstown to Gethsemane. On the road he met one of the boys of his school staggering like a confirmed inebriate. He reproved the lad, and was rewarded with an attack of abuse and profanity. Under this provocation Beaufort gave the little ruffian a gentle thrashing. The boy then went home and told his father. In a few days suit was brought against Mr. Beaufort for \$1,000 damages.

The case came to trial recently. Mr. Beaufort was not alone when he entered the court-room. A neatly-dressed man, with a short grey beard sat at his side during the trial and acted as the attorney for the defence. He was a stranger, and there was manifest surprise in the able manner in which he conducted the case. 'Who is the little man?' was asked here, and the reply through a spokesman was 'He is my father.'

No one had seen him come in on the train, so the question was, how did he get there? When the suit was brought against Mr. Beaufort it became quickly known in the Trappist Monastery, and among those there was Father Matthew. As soon as he heard of Mr. Beaufort's trouble he volunteered to defend him in court. Father Matthew had been a monk for two or three years. Previous to that time he was a lawyer of Louisiana, practicing a great deal in the courts of New Orleans and Vicksburg. His worldly name was Mat the Goodwin. Mr. Beaufort was glad to receive his services, and thus the monk left his seclusion to return for a few hours to the profession which he had abandoned.

There was a dozen or more witnesses on the stand, including the plaintiff, including his aunt, testified to the many kind acts of Mr. Beaufort, upholding him in the thrashing he gave the boy. But there was no getting round the strict letter of the law, so the jury was bound to grant some damages. What the verdict was returned it found the defendant guilty and gave the plaintiff one cent damages. But Mr. Beaufort will continue to feed, clothe and educate the

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