

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPEAKS ON HEALTH.

In his able and timely remarks at the opening of the International Congress at Hygiene, at St James's Hall, London, August 10th, 1891, the president, the Prince of Wales, said:—"The highest possible prosperity is when rich and poor alike can do such useful work as they are fit for, and to this end it is essential that they should enjoy the best possible health and vigour."

Very true, but how can the public health be best promoted? Clearly by such preventive measures as the Congress meets to consider, and by reliable remedies so long as certain diseases continue to prevail.

We submit an example of the later necessity in the form of a statement which cannot fail to convince the minds of all who may read it.

[COPY]

I, Margaret Morland, of Throstle Nest Farm, Haya Park, near Knareboro', Yorkshire, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

"I have suffered all my life from a weak stomach, indigestion, and liver complaint. I was never properly well, but always ailing and never seemed to gain strength. I had a bad taste in the mouth and a strange sickening feeling at the pit of my stomach. I had always pain after eating, no matter how simple the food was. My appetite was poor and what little I ate did not seem to give me strength. I had pain at the chest and sides and felt as if I was held or bound round my waist. I was much troubled with sickness and very often found no ease until I vomited all the food I had taken. I felt low weak and depressed, as if something was hanging over me. I could not sleep at night, and got so bad that I even dreaded going to bed, for I would lie awake for hours together, and on rising in the morning I felt worse tired than when I went to bed. As years went on I became a bad colour, my skin and particularly the whites of my eyes were tinged of a yellowish colour, and at times I was as yellow as a sovereign. In August, 1880, my stomach became very irritable and everything that I took turned sour on my stomach, and I was constantly vomiting a foul bitter fluid or gas. I took little or no nourishment, and after each morsel of even liquid food I strained and vomited as if my poor inside would come out. The pain at my heart now became so severe that I became alarmed and sent for our doctor, who attended me for ten or twelve weeks, but all the medicine he gave me did no good. The doctor seemed puzzled with my complaint and changed the medicine over and over again, but still I got worse instead of better. At last I lost all faith in physic and gave up taking it. Now better, now worse, I continued until July, 1888, when my kidneys became affected. I had dreadful pain in the back and could not void my water. My skin was dry and hot, my lips parched and feverish. After a time the water lodged so bad that I thought I should have died. I grew weaker and weaker every day, and felt that if a change did not soon take place my condition would be critical, for the pain was more than I could bear. I could not even bide to lie in bed, and had to get out of bed and walk about the room. I took all kinds of medicines but nothing gave me more than temporary relief, and I dragged on in this miserable state until December, 1888, when Mr Day, the chemist, at Knareboro', sent me a book telling of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and I read of a case similar to mine having been cured by this medicine. I determined to try it, and sent to Mr Day and procured a large bottle of the Syrup and commenced taking it. I soon began to find relief, my food digested better and gave me strength, all pains in my back and sides left me. I could now sleep better and gradually gained strength every day, and by the time I had taken a 6d bottle I was better than ever I was in my life, and by taking an occasional dose I have since kept in good health. I may mention that I paid over six pounds to one doctor and did not receive any benefit whatever. I feel very grateful for the great benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup, and I wish others to know it. I have recommended the medicine to many people in this district with great benefit. My daughter, Mrs Ware, living at York, was cured of severe dyspepsia after every other means had failed. If by publishing this statement others may be benefited I shall be glad, and I hereby give permission to the proprietors of Seigel's Syrup to make any use they may think fit of this testimonial, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true. By virtue of the Provisions of the Statutory Declaration Act, 1835 (William IV. c. 62).

Declared before me at Leeds, in the county of }
York, by the said Margaret Morland, on Mon- }
day, the 10th of August, 1891. } (Signed)
(Signed) ALF COOK, } Margaret Morland.
Mayor of Leeds.

Mr William Morland, the husband of this lady, is a farmer, well known and highly respected. He has lived on his present farm at Throstle Nest, Haya Park, seventeen years, and in the district all his life. He was present at Leeds when the foregoing declaration by his wife was read, and vouched for its accuracy and truth. Mrs Morland's malady, indigestion and dyspepsia, is sufficiently common and fatal to make it a duty to give the widest publicity to any remedy that will cure it. Hence our mention of the above case in connection with the work of the society of which his Royal Highness is President.

FONSECA'S BRIEF REIGN.

(From the *Irish World*.)

FIFTY years ago the boy, Dom Pedro, was made Emperor of Brazil. He reigned for forty-eight years, an ideal ruler, loved by his subjects and respected by the governments of the world. He devoted his best energies to developing the resources of his vast country and advancing the civilisation of its people. He solved the problem of the peaceful abolition of slavery. He travelled every section of his coun-

try and studied every opportunity to develop its resources. During his long reign Brazil took the lead of the South American continent in diversified industry, and the introduction of steamships, railways, telegraphs, and manufactories. By the magnetism of his personal virtues he retained the allegiance of his people, when all the States around him were being torn by revolution. He noted the rising tide of popular feeling in favour of a republican form of government, and instead of offering resistance he publicly announced his readiness to acquiesce in the national demand when expressed by the people.

The National Assembly was about to be called, and the will of the people made known through their representatives, but ambitious men were seized with the temptation to seize the sceptre in transit, and so was born the conspiracy organised by General da Fonseca to seize the person of the unsuspecting Emperor and transport him across the Atlantic before the people would have time to protest or call a halt and then proclaim a Republic, with the conspirators as rulers. The conspiracy succeeded. Fonseca held the reins of Government till a few days ago, when he was forced ignominiously to resign by the people to whom he had made himself intolerable.

Dom Pedro reigned for forty-eight years as Emperor; Fonseca, who surprised, deposed, and banished him, reigned for nine months as President of the Republic. It seems like a merited retribution. They who proclaim "Liberty" the loudest are not always the most deserving to be entitled liberators or entrusted by the people with continued possession of the powers which they usurp.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

(From the *Liverpool Catholic Times*.)

THERE are 17,000 Scandinavians in Brooklyn, most of them Catholics. A new parish under the pastoral care of Rev. Claudius Hypolite Dumahut, a French priest, is being created for them, and a new church being built.

A Catholic Congress was held at Lille week ending Nov. 21. The situation of the Church in France was carefully considered, and Catholic action, independent of all parties, determined upon.

The recent religious census of Vienna gives the following results:—There are in the city 1,195,107 Catholics, 41,943 Protestants, 118,495 Jews, and 8,943 members of other denominations.

The death is announced in the Carmelite Convent, Notting-hill of Sister St. Philip, in the world, Teresa Hope, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. R. Hope Scott and Lady Victoria, eldest sister of the Duke of Norfolk.

The German Catholic *Afrika Verein*, or association for promoting Catholic missions in the German colonies in Africa, has only been two years and a half in existence, but in that short time it has collected and expended a sum equivalent to £120,000 sterling.

On the occasion of a recent pilgrimage to Rome a priest presented to the Pope a grand nephew of Pere Lacordaire, O.P., who took part in it. On hearing the name, Leo XIII., who gave him his blessing, took him by the hand and then carressing his head, said: "Lacordaire! a great name, a saint! It is a great honour for a family. My dear child, always be true to such a great memory.

Eleven students are now preparing for the priesthood in St. Joseph's Seminary, Baltimore, Md. Their work is to be exclusively among the coloured people in the United States. Plans have been drawn for a new seminary to accommodate sixty students. The Epiphany Apostolic College, also in charge of the Josephite Fathers, Baltimore, reports fifty-two students.

The Supreme Court of Ottawa has rendered judgment unanimously, holding that the Catholics of Manitoba can maintain their separate schools. The decision is to the effect that the Public School Act passed by the Manitoba legislature prejudicially affected the rights and privileges of Catholics in respect to their system of denominational schools, and therefore violated the Act admitting Manitoba into the union.

The *Année Dominicaine* for November relates the cure of a lay-sister, Sister Julienne, at the Dominican Convent at La Châtre (Indre) by means of the *Salve Regina* and the Rosary, after a fall downstairs which was followed by the gravest consequences, tuberculosis having supervened. The patient was almost at the point of death, and the cure, described by Father Xavier Faucher, O.P., was instantaneous at the moment the word "Maria" of the anthem was chanted on Sunday, September 13th, the Feast of the Holy Name of Mary.

Over thirty-two French Bishops have expressed their determination to support Mgr. Gouthe-Soulard, Archbishop of Aix, in his attitude towards the Government. All the French Cardinals, with the exception of Mgr. Bernadou, Archbishop of Sens, have also written to him congratulating him upon his recent action.

The Rev. Aug. Muller, S.J., has appealed in behalf of the Leper Asylum established by him at Mangalore, in which there are at present some forty lepers. Father Muller is pursuing an interesting experiment. The patients are subjected to what is known as the Mattei treatment, and it is claimed by some visitors who have seen the results at Mangalore, that it is a valuable specific for leprosy. Father Muller's present appeal is for funds to enlarge the hospital,