

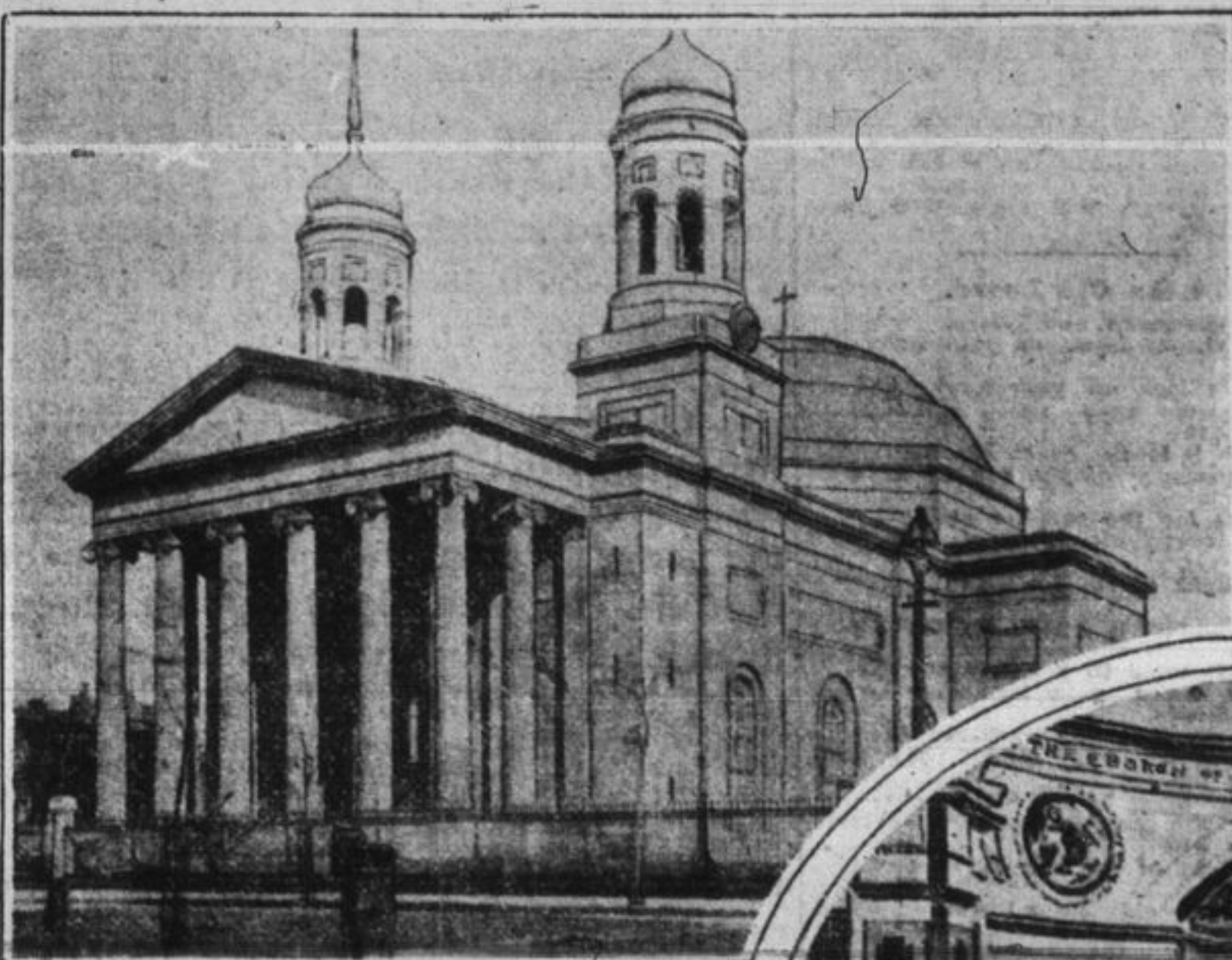
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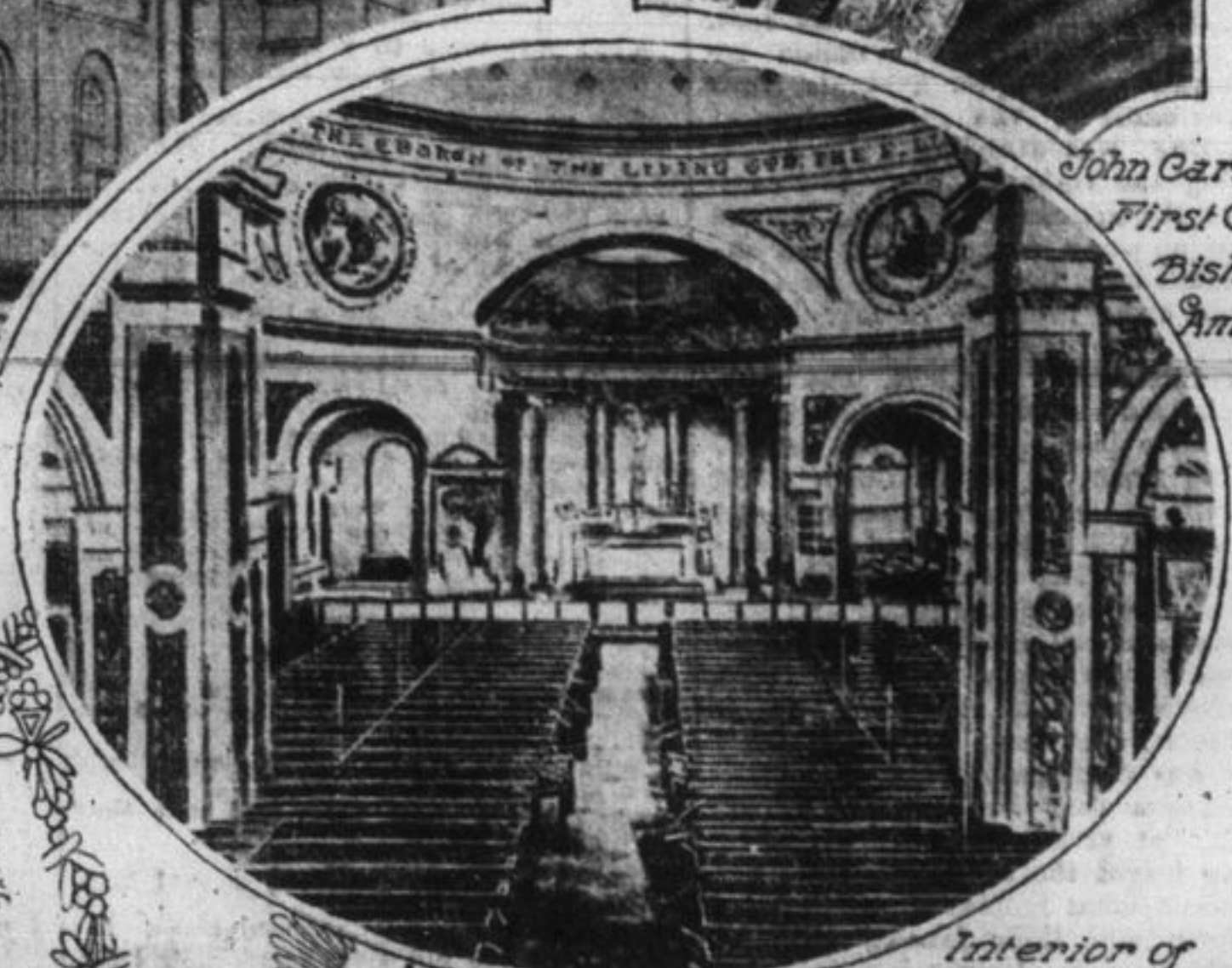
Baltimore Cathedral, Centre of Catholicism in America, 100 Years Old Next Month



Baltimore Cathedral, Centre of Catholicism in America



John Carroll, First Bishop in America



Interior of the Cathedral



Cardinal Gibbons, Only Cardinal in the United States

With imposing ceremonies, the 100th anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the Baltimore cathedral, the centre of Catholicism in America, will be celebrated next month. This fine old building, is the pride of American Catholics, and is known to the churchmen of that faith the world over. Beneath its altar rests the bones of nearly all the primate archbishops of a century. Within its walls three cardinals have received the red hat of their office. "What Mecca is to the Mohammedans, what the Temple of Jerusalem is to the Israelites, what St. Peter's Basilica is in Rome to the faithful of the Church Universal, this cathedral is to the American Catholic," said Cardinal Gibbons in a recent address. For that reason the centennial of the mother church will be celebrated with services of extraordinary splendor. All the archbishops, bishops and

monsignors of the United States have been invited to attend. President Roosevelt is expected to be present at one of the celebration services. On Sunday, April 29th, the religious celebration of the centennial will take place in the cathedral. The next day a reception to visiting prelates and clergy will be held in the Lyric, one of the largest halls in the city. Cardinal Gibbons will pontificate at the religious ceremony, and the sermon will be delivered by Archbishop J. J. Keane, of Dubuque, the first rector of the Catholic University at Washington and one of the most eloquent church orators in the country. Cardinal Gibbons, who has presided over the archdiocese of Baltimore, the primate see in the United States, for more than a quarter of a century, has invited all the archbishops, bishops and monsignors of the United States to be present at the celebration. Monsignor Falconio, the apostolic delegate to the United States, will represent Pope Pius.

At the reception on the second day addresses will be delivered by a number of prominent laymen. One of these will probably be Secretary of the Navy Charles J. Bonaparte, who is a member of the Catholic congregation. It is expected that President Roosevelt will also deliver an address. The celebration will be one of the most interesting occasions in the history of Catholicism in America, and will serve as an object lesson of the progress of the Catholic church in this country since the event which the celebration will commemorate.

Then there was but one bishop, with about sixty priests, ministering to about 40,000 Catholics, in all of that vast area lying south of the St. Lawrence river, and the Great Lakes, and extending from Michigan to Florida and from Maine to Missouri. Now there are fourteen provinces, with seventy-seven suffragan sees, and about 13,000 priests ministering to a Catholic population of about 12,000,000. The cathedral congregation was not the first Catholic organization in Baltimore, but its inception was due to the selection by Pope Pius VI, of John Carroll, as the first bishop of Baltimore, in November, 1789. Before the Revolutionary war, priests from Southern Maryland, where the church had existed from the days of the Catholic landing under the Calverts, came to Baltimore, as it was then called, and celebrated mass for the few Catholics in private houses. About the time of the outbreak of hostilities with the mother country, St. Peter's parish was organized, and the erection of a church on Saratoga street, near Charles, was begun. When the edifice was nearing completion, the builder found the small congregation unable to meet the financial obligations. He locked the church door, and the few Catholics were still without a public building in which to worship. How long this state of affairs would have continued it is difficult to conjecture, had it not been for the intervention of a regiment of soldiers in which there were many Catholics.

These soldiers were entangled in the immediate vicinity of the little church, and when Sunday came around, they wished to attend mass. The church was locked against the congregation, the soldiers marched to the scene in a body, and the door was battered in. The builder, hearing of this incident, and fearing lest the soldiers might go to further limits, became frightened, and delivered up the keys. The builder was finally paid and the edifice was used until the cathedral was ready for occupancy. The cathedral parish was incorporated under the laws of Maryland in 1795, the incorporators being headed by the Right Rev. John Carroll. In colonial days the standard of value was a pound of tobacco, and contracts and acts of that period were made an enacted on that basis. About the close of the eighteenth century this standard was changed to that of a bushel of wheat. Accordingly, in providing for those who should have a right to vote for lay trustees of the cathedral, the act says: "That all male members of the Society of Roman Catholics, being at least twenty-one years old, and holding a pew in the church of said town, or contributing to the support of divine service therein not less than the value of three bushels of wheat every year, nor being in arrears for said contribution, more than six months, shall have the right to vote on the first Monday after Whitsunday." The trustees purchased about two acres of ground which is now Mulberry and Cathedral streets from Gen. John Edgar Howard, of revolutionary fame, and arrangements were at once begun to erect the edifice which is of classic design, and which was constructed of Howard county (Maryland) granite. The corner stone was laid on July 7th, 1806. As the number of Catholics were comparatively small and their financial resources limited, funds were soon exhausted, and work on the structure had to be stopped. In 1811 the trustees introduced in the Maryland legislature a bill asking the privilege of holding a lottery to raise the money to continue the work. This method of securing money for church purposes at that time was common. Three years later the vestry of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal church, in Frederick county, asked the same privilege of the state. An act authorizing the lottery was passed, Archbishop Carroll, several

priests and a number of laymen were named to conduct it. The scheme contemplated a plan for raising \$50,000, and the trustees gave bond in the sum of \$100,000. It seems, however, that the privilege was not availed of at the time, owing no doubt, to the outbreak of the war of 1812; for in 1818 the trustees asked the legislature to authorize them to carry out the provisions of the act of 1811. The request was granted. During the following two years work on the edifice was pushed forward, and on May 21st, 1821, it was dedicated by Archbishop Marbach. The same year the trustees again went before the legislature, asking for authority to issue six per cent. stock certificates to the extent of \$50,000 to pay outstanding debts. From 1795 to 1845 twelve acts were enacted by the Maryland legislature in the interest of the cathedral. Additions to the building have been made from time to time, or, to be nearer correct, the full plans have been carried out since the dedication. About fifty years ago the massive portico was constructed under the administration of Archbishop Kenrick; and in 1876 the structure was solemnly consecrated by Archbishop Bayley. Catholic law cannot be consecrated until they are free from debt. Three years later the society was added, and other alterations were made. The sanctuary was enlarged and other improvements made in 1888, the year before the celebration of the centenary of the establishment of the American hierarchy was celebrated within its walls. The Baltimore cathedral has been the scene of many conspicuous and historical gatherings. The three plenary or national councils of the church that have been held in the United States, have assembled within its walls. First of these was held in 1852, when there were six archbishops, twenty-three bishops, and a Catholic population of about 1,000,000. The second was held in 1866, at which seven archbishops and thirty-seven bishops were present. The Catholic population was then about 5,000,000. At the third, held in 1884, there were fourteen archbishops and sixty bishops present, and the Catholic population was then about 8,000,000. No church structure in the United States has witnessed so many consecrations of bishops and ordinations of priests as have taken place in this venerable cathedral in Baltimore. Twenty-six bishops have been consecrated and about 1,500 priests have been ordained before its altars. Three cardinals have received there the red biretta or insignia of office—a record unique in America. These cardinals have been Gibbons, Satolli and Martinelli. The edifice is not only a temple of worship for the living, but is a mausoleum of the sacred custody of the dead, as the remains of former archbishops of Baltimore are interred beneath its sanctuary. It is the last resting place of the Patriarch of the American Church—Archbishop Carroll. Cardinal Gibbons whose life's history is so closely allied with the ven-

erable temple—having been baptized, ordained a priest, consecrated a bishop, and having received the red biretta there—in speaking of the cathedral said: "You will find other sanctuaries more spacious than this, but you will find none that has held at one time so many illustrious prelates of the Church of America. You will find other cathedrals more rich and ornate than this, but none in which have been set so many precious jewels of faith. There are other cathedrals more ample; many daughters there are, who have outstripped this mother church in majesty and size, in the number of their progeny, and the accumulation of wealth. But you will find none equal to the mother in the splendor of ecclesiastical traditions." The approaching celebration at the Baltimore cathedral will equal in point of attendance and interest the gathering of the Third Plenary Council in 1884, and the centenary of the American hierarchy in 1889. It will be the first general gathering of Catholic prelates since that time, and, for that reason, will be one of the most important ecclesiastical happenings of this generation.

**MORE AUTOMOBILES**  
Will Be Used in Kingston Next Summer. While automobilism has not reached the proportions in Canada that it has in the United States, it is by no means inconsiderable. Last year there were manufactured and marketed in Canada over 300 cars, and it is believed that there are over 1,500 cars owned in the dominion. Experts say that another year will increase the output of Canadian factories to over 600 cars, furnishing employment to many men and being an important factor in the commercial prosperity of the country. Kingston, too, can send up her quota, if it is but a half dozen cars and it is likely two or three new local autos will be turning about town, this year, as contemplated purchasers are in the air (like the gasoline smell). The fact that an auto race is to be a feature of the Victoria day celebration, on the afternoon of May 24th, at the fair grounds, should give the enthusiasts an impetus. If one tourist's opinion speaks for aught, it is not the lack of good country roads which keeps the good people of Ontario from automobilism. Speaking of an experience of 3,000 miles travel in United States and Canada, C. A. Clark of Jacksonville, Fla., who was in the city while on a tour last fall, said Ontario roads were far and away ahead of those of New York state and equal to the fine highways of Pennsylvania. This speaks volumes.

**NOTABLE EARTHQUAKES.**  
Many Lives Lost in Recent Years. Notable earthquakes of recent years were: That in Spain, 1884, when 2,000 were killed; that in Italy, three years later, resulting in about the same number of fatalities, and the one in India, eleven months ago, when the first figures of 20,000 killed were later reduced to less than 500. Below are given the dates and fatality figures of twenty-three historic earthquakes. The volcanic outbursts of Krakatoa and St. Pierre are not included. About 30,000 lost their lives in each of these calamities.

Date	Deaths
Japan, 1868	100,000
Antioch, 520 A.D.	250,000
Antioch, 1067	30,000
Italy, 1085	82,000
Sicily, 1092	15,000
Naples, 1456	40,000
Lisbon, 1755	80,000
China, 1731	300,000
Sicily, 1693	100,000
Spain, 1755	100,000
Calcutta, 1757	40,000
Caracas, 1765	70,000
Guatemala, 1773	40,000
Italy, 1783	40,000
Western South America, 1797	40,000
Caracas, 1812	12,000
Mexico, 1840	10,000
Persia, Chile, Ecuador, 1868	40,000
Spain, 1863	2,000
Italy, 1867	2,000
Asia, Turkey, 1903	2,000
India, 1905	470
Total	1,181,470

**Nobody Knows.**  
Baltimore Sun. Only a kid on the baby's face. Only a kid with a mother's grace. So simple a thing that the sunbeams laughed. And the bees, he-hashed from where they quaffed. Only a kid, but the face was fair. And nobody knew what love was there. Nobody knew—but mother. Only a word to a mother's joy. Only a word to her parting boy. And the changing lights on the window pane. As her boy went out in the world alone. Only a word from a mother's grave. But nobody knows the love it gave. Nobody knew—but mother. Only a sigh for a wayward son. Only a sigh, but a hopeless one. And the lights burned dimly and shone with a blur. Could a mother's consolation? 'Tis human to err. Only a sigh as she took his part. But nobody knew what it cost her heart. Nobody knew—but mother. Only a sob as the tomb doors close. Only a sob, but it upward rose. And the lights in the window flickered dim. And with them her hope, her joy, her pride. Only a sob as she turned away. But nobody knew as she knelt to pray. Nobody knew—but mother.

The Japanese war office has decided to discard the use of balloons and carrier pigeons. This is the result of unsatisfactory experiments with them during the recent war. Many a man would be glad of an opportunity to decorate the crave of an enemy. Many a girl who has money to burn doesn't seem to care for a match.

**BLOOD WILL TELL.**  
Rich. Pure Blood Will Drive Out the Most Obstinate Case of Rheumatism. Growing pains, aching, stiffened muscles, tender, swollen limbs—that's rheumatism. Blood disease that causes needless agony and cripples thousands. It is acid in the blood that causes rheumatism. Liniments may ease the pain temporarily—but they never cure. To cure rheumatism you must remove the acid in the impure blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills positively cure rheumatism, acute or chronic. They act directly on the blood, driving the acid out. They make new, pure blood and send it throbbing through the heart, and lungs and limbs. This new blood banishes every ache and pain—brings good health and full activity. T. H. Smith, California, Ont., says: "I was badly troubled with rheumatism, and was so crippled up I could scarcely do any work. I tried quite a number of medicines, but they did not help me. Then I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised for this trouble, and I got a number of boxes. Before the third box was used, I found myself improving. I continued to use the pills throughout the winter and they have completely cured me. I can now do my work as well as the coldest day without a coat and not feel a twinge of the trouble. I have told quite a few of my neighbors about the pills, and they are a popular medicine here." It is because Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new, pure blood that they have such a great power to cure disease. They positively cure rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, partial paralysis, kidney and liver troubles, anaemia, and the ailments which women alone suffer from. The purchaser must be careful to see that the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is printed on the wrapper around each box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50c. a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**A Delayed Audience.**  
"It was in an Illinois town," said a well-known lecturer, "and a large audience had assembled in the hall to hear my lecture. I was almost in the act of stepping out and making my bow, when the head of my collar button flew off and the two ends of my collar flew wide apart. Of course, I couldn't go on in that shape, and for the moment I was stumped as to what to do. I hadn't a spare button and, as the best thing I could do, I called a small boy and sent him to the store. The only store where he could get such a thing was closed, and he had to hunt up the proprietor. It took him a full hour to get back, and meanwhile the audience was restive and impatient. When he did at last appear, I thought it best to state the cause of delay. I had no sooner stated it than at least seven men in the audience rose up, produced from one to three collar buttons from their vest pockets and shouted in chorus: "'Why in the devil didn't you let us know what you wanted?'"

**Healthy Blood Best Germicide**  
You Can Prevent as Well as Cure Disease By Keeping the Blood Pure and Rich With Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

"Healthy blood is the most powerful germicide extant," said Sir William Collins recently, in a lecture on "The Man vs. The Microbe." This well-known authority proceeds to show how much more successfully disease can be combated by keeping the blood pure and rich than by inoculating into the system one set of poisonous germs to fight the other germs and diseases. And this is what we have been claiming for Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and what we have been backing up by the testimony of worthy people in all parts of the country. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food prevents disease as well as cures it because it concentrates in condensed form the very ingredients which go to form new, rich blood and nerve force. Especially at this time of year when the system has become run down and the blood weakened the majority of people find it necessary to use some treatment in order to enrich and purify the blood and increase the vigor of the body. Neglect to assist Nature at this trying time means that you leave yourself liable to attack by all sorts of disease germs. It also means that, instead of accomplishing your work with pleasure and success and enjoying life, you drag yourself about, feel miserable and by your irritability bring unhappiness to all associated with you. Some of the most common indications of a run-down system are headache, sleeplessness, indigestion, and a general lack of energy and vitality. No treatment we know of so thoroughly overcomes these symptoms as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and you can prove its remarkable blood-forming, tissue-building qualities by noting you increase in weight while using it. If you would feel strong and well and avoid all the ills and weakness so common at this season, enrich your blood and revitalize your nerves by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. 50c. a box, 5 boxes \$2.50. All dealers or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Next Monday

We wish for next Monday, we think about 10 o'clock. For, let the weather be to save money on the purchase of Corset Cover Embroideries—look here—

Cover Embroidered and one-quarter very dainty. Fully all 15 inches at least from choice at 10 morning, each. Embroidered Nature's sample long and full 30 regularly be sold, but to clear time, our price 10 o'clock, per

Easter Bonnets, Too

we think they deserve and need as you. you did not know we had the prettiest assortment of Children's Head-? It's a fact—and it will take only a drive to you on Monday. Children's Lawn Bonnets, and Children's Silk Hats, and Boys' Silk Hats and Linen

White Silk Boys' Linen Hats

White Silk Boys' Linen Hats, with tinted crown, in pure white or linen shade, 75c. and 55c. and 35c.

Black Silk Skirt at 5.75

its general appearance, superb in the perfection in the class of workmanship. greater Kingston red be all the ideal section-inated. Gordon's lustrous accor- at top and at small sep dust 5.75

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We guarantee every pair of Gents' Burt & Packard's Patent Colt Shoes

There is some satisfaction to the purchasers when they know that the Shoes they paid \$5.00 for are not going to crack in two weeks, or if they do they get a new pair.

SHOE STORE

Free to Mothers

Every mother, who sends us her name and address, will receive a generous free sample—enough for eight meals—of

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