

CANADA'S NEW MINISTRY.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CABINET.

Hon. Mr. Bowell and Hon. Mr. Angers Will Sit in the Senate—Hon. Mr. Curran, Solicitor-General of Canada.

The task entrusted to Sir John Thompson by the Governor-General a week ago has been completed, and yesterday Sir John submitted to His Excellency the following list of the new ministry, the members of which will be sworn in to-day:

Sir John S. D. Thompson, Premier and first Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada.

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Sir Adolphe P. Caron, Postmaster-General.

Hon. John Costigan, Secretary of State.

Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Finance.

Hon. J. G. Haggart, Minister of Railways.

Hon. J. A. Ouimet, Minister of Public Works.

Hon. J. C. Patterson, Minister of Militia and Defence.

Hon. Thomas M. Daly, Minister of the Interior.

Hon. R. Angers, Minister of Agriculture.

Hon. W. B. Ives, President of the Privy Council.

Hon. Frank Smith, Minister without Portfolio.

Hon. John Carling, Minister without Portfolio.

Hon. J. J. Curran, Solicitor General.

Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, Comptroller of Customs.

Hon. J. F. Wood, Comptroller of Inland Revenue.

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell will sit in the Senate in place of the late Senator Alexander, and Hon. Mr. Angers will represent Layalliere division in the same House.

DECEMBER ANNIVERSARIES.

HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, born Dec. 29, 1809. The close of the year, or to speak more definitely, the 29th of December, will be also the close of Mr. Gladstone's 83rd year, a length of life not often allowed to the sons of Adam.

Mr. Gladstone is, by universal consent, one of the most remarkable men of the age. Remarkable, not only in his marvellous intellectual and physical vigor, sustained and employed in full activity at a period of life when most men are anxiously seeking quiet and rest; but also, in the political progressiveness, and broad liberality, which are the grandest characteristics of this truly Grand Old Man, as he approaches nearer to the hour when the inevitable debt of nature must be paid.

Gladstone began public life a half century ago, parliamentary stripling of twenty-five years though he was, an adherent of the old Tory school of British politics. English Toryism of those days (it is not much better now), was typical of everything that was narrow, autocratic, and unprogressive. Doubt of, and contempt for, the masses of the people, marked the Tory's every public utterance and act, while a pampered aristocracy was his political idol, and the dearest object of his fond solicitude.

To-day, Gladstone is the acknowledged leader of the most advanced, nay more, revolutionary, political party that ever sat upon the Benches of the British House of Commons. Truly a great change of opinion in a single life time, but what an honorable, what a noble change!

Somebody once said that manly acknowledgment of error is an infallible sign of intellectual greatness. Judged by such a standard, few living men are more entitled to be called great than William Ewart Gladstone.

Clad at any periods of his eventful life with serious and weighty responsibilities, entrusted frequently with public offices, the occupancy of which involved immense political patronage and social prominence and power, Gladstone has erred and erred grievously. But even his errors were honorable, for they bore the impress of honesty and conviction, and those who were the sufferers thereby were often forced to look beyond the passing blunder, and admire the man.

In a speech in an election campaign in the city of Liverpool, some years ago,

Mr. Gladstone gave vent to an utterance, which may be said to form the key to his whole character, and explain the almost continuous advancement in political thought which has so strongly marked his career. "While I have been in public life," said the great Englishman, "I have always tried to make the command of the police officer on his beat, my political watch word: I have always tried to Move On." He can make the claim with truth. He has moved on, and moved on with amazing rapidity, when one looks back along the long lane of political progress he has traversed, since the first day he "caught the speaker's eye" in the House of Commons.

But it is not alone in political character that Mr. Gladstone is great. He is, happily, great also in the grand simplicity of his Christian life, and his belief in God. It is so fashionable in later years for men of intellect and prominence to indulge in lofty sneers at religion, and

and relatives of Branch 26 C. M. B. A. The Branch was largely represented and the church was most appropriately decorated for the occasion.

DEATH OF CARDINAL LAVIGERIE.

The Great Apostle of Africa Gone to His Rest.

(From the Philadelphia Catholic Standard.)

By the death of the illustrious French Cardinal Lavigerie, Archbishop of Carthage and Algeria, and Primate of Africa, Rome loses one of her most devoted sons and Christian civilization an intrepid and fearless apostle.

Cardinal Lavigerie was one of those great men who are raised up once in a generation or a century to do a special work for the glory of God and his fellow-men. From the time he left the parental roof to take up his studies side by side with the notorious Renan, in



HON. J. J. CURRAN, Solicitor-General of Canada.

reject it altogether, as something too utterly old womanish for men of "great minds" to accept; that it is indeed consoling to find a man of Gladstone's mental calibre bowing his giant intellect submissively and reverently, to the teachings of Christ, and practising, so far as his lights permit him, with a childlike simplicity that is delightful, the lessons which that teaching conveys.

In his long life of public usefulness, Mr. Gladstone has accomplished much for down-trodden humanity, whenever his political influence was potent. Greece, Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria, Egypt, have at some time, all been made debtors of the great English statesman; and for his own countrymen he has done enough to merit a place in their undying affections.

But he tarries awhile, to let Fame place another laurel upon an already nobly bedecked brow. Standing almost in sight of the portals of the tomb, he utters a call to his countrymen, to do Justice to Ireland, and thus wipe from England's escutcheon a dark and crimson stain. His countrymen may heed the call, or hearing, may disregard it. The greatest task of Gladstone's life may never be completed, but he will have Ireland's gratitude.

Whatever be the outcome of the present struggle, be Ireland's future gloomy, or be it bright, it can never be forgotten the first English statesman who was great enough, and courageous enough, to tell his countrymen the true story of Ireland, the true story of their misgovernment of her, the first to ask for the undoing of a great and heinous wrong, was he whose name will be on every one's lip, wherever the English language is spoken, as the year draws near its close—William Ewart Gladstone.—In Catholic School and Home Magazine.

Requiem Mass.

As was announced on Sunday, in St. Patrick's Church, Monday morning, at 7.30 o'clock, a solemn Requiem Mass was chanted for the repose of the souls of the deceased members and departed friends

of the Little Seminary of St. Nicholas, thence through his brilliant career in the various theological institutions to which he became attached, until called by his countrymen to be the almoner of their charity among the survivors of the Christian martyrs in the East in 1859-60; and all through his subsequent career, whether in the Episcopal chair of Nancy, or as Archbishop of Algiers for upwards of twenty-six years, by his devotion to duty, his steadfastness of purpose and the beauty and simplicity of his daily life, he gave evidence to the world that he was a holy and courageous man "sent" by his Master to execute a divine command.

His visit to a foreign land in response to the appeal of charity probably first opened to his gaze the field of duty to which he had been assigned by Divine Providence, and fixed in his ardent and resolute soul the determination to labor without ceasing among and in behalf of his unfortunate brethren in the East.

The success of Cardinal Lavigerie's labors in behalf of the spiritual and temporal welfare of his flock is now a matter of history. The sympathy he ever felt for the African slave, and his efforts to destroy the traffic in human flesh, have excited the admiration of the world and endeared him to every friend of human liberty.

We can conclude this brief notice of his death in no more fitting manner than by quoting the epitaph written by himself and inscribed on the wall of the Cathedral of Carthage, which is to be his tomb:

Here Rests in Peace, In the Hope of the Infinite Mercy, He Who Was CHARLES MARTIAL ALLEMAND-LAVIGERIE, Cardinal, Priest of the Holy Roman Church, Archbishop of Carthage and Algeria, Primate of Africa, And Who Now is Dust. Pray for Him.

BIRTH.

DOONAN—At West Shefford, November 25, the wife of Mr. Frank H. Doonan of a daughter.

C. M. B. A.

Mr. O. K. Fraser, Grand President, in Town.

On Saturday last the Grand President of the C.M.B.A., was in Montreal. He called on Mr. Curran, Q.C., M.P., and states that the latter gentleman has consented to take charge of the Bill in reference to the Dominion Act of incorporation. Mr. Fraser says that he fancied everything, regarding permanent harmony in the C.M.B.A., far more promising than he had anticipated, and that a large majority of the Quebec Province branches have notified the Grand Council of Canada of their intention to remain as they are, and have already applied for new Beneficiary certificates. The indications from all quarters are that the C.M.B.A. will have an unprecedented boom in Canada this year.

SAINTS OF THE MONTH.

(From the Catholic School and Home Magazine.)

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER, Dec. 3, 1505-1552. This Apostle of the Indies was born in Spain, in 1505. He became the associate of St. Ignatius of Loyola, while at the University of Paris, when he felt himself impelled to give his life to God in religion. He was one of the seven who assisted St. Ignatius in the formation of the Society of Jesus. He went into India and Japan and preached the Gospel for twelve years in those countries. He died on the island of Sancian while laboring to bring the faith of China. His body was carried to Goa, in Hindoostan, where it was buried among the people to whom he preached the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

ST. BARBARA, V. M., 303, Dec. 5. Born in Nicomedia, of parents who were idolaters, this young woman studied the Christian religion and unknown to her parents was baptized. As soon as her father heard of it, he became enraged and led her before the Governor who ordered her to be tortured and her head to be cut off. Her last prayer was that all who loved her name and remembered her death might obtain the grace of the last sacraments, and a heavenly voice replied, "My daughter, your prayer is heard." It is for this reason that St. Barbara is specially invoked by all who desire to be saved from a sudden and unprepared death.

ST. NICHOLAS, C., 342, Dec. 6. This great patron of children and sailors, familiarly known as the "Good St. Nick," was a native of Lycia, in Asia, and was remarkable for his sanctity, preserving through his life the simple virtues of a child. He became a monk, and then Archbishop of Myra, where he died in 342. One of his most important duties was the instruction of little children, and his devotion to them won their affection. St. Nicholas is the special patron of the Russian nation, and was always popular in England, as may be judged from the many Churches dedicated in his honor. His charity to the poor was so great that it is thought that this trait is the origin of gifts which have been supposed to have been given by "Good St. Nick."

ST. AMBROSE, B., and D., 340-397, Dec. 7.—This great Doctor of the early Christian Church was born at Treve, in 340. After his studies in Rome, he was appointed prefect of Armlia, and resided in Milan. He was chosen Bishop of Milan and showed great courage in rebuking the Emperor Theodosius for his crime, on account of which he forbade him to enter the Church until he had done penance, which he humbly did. St. Ambrose instructed and baptized the great St. Augustine, and on that occasion composed the famous hymn *Te Deum*. St. Ambrose died April 4, 397.

ST. LUCY, V. M., 304, Dec. 13. Born in the city of Syracuse, in Sicily, St. Lucy was instructed by her Christian mother in the faith of Christ. In her childhood she had vowed herself to God in holy purity. At fourteen years of age she was sought after by a rich pagan youth, who asked her to marry him. When he found she was a Christian, he denounced her to the governor, who commanded her to be placed among bad people in order to be corrupted; but God protected her so that it was impossible to carry her to the place chosen for her. The Governor, in a rage, ordered a servant to pierce her throat with the point of his sword, and this youthful maiden gave her pure life for the faith.