

A PARABLE.

I walked, as ever, by the ocean,
The crowd of people passing near,
But I seemed on a lonely shore,
With feelings akin to fear.
The day was dying westward,
In a glory of crimson and gold,
And the flush of the sky and water
Was a poem of God untold.

I looked at the high waves rushing,
All created, upon the shore;
I heard, far out on the billows,
The ocean's muffled roar.
I thought of the silent thousands
Under the water's screen,
And I seemed to hear them moaning,
Like phantoms in a dream.

My soul went out to help them
In painful, earnest prayer,
As I pictured those who, all jangled
With the treasures lying there—
When a rush of the billows brought me,
And laid at my frightened feet,
A half-dead, broken, and weak,
Helpless and drenched and sweet.

It lay there mute and broken,
But I fancied it seemed to say:
"For the sake of the sweet Christ, lift me
Ere the next wave bears me away!"
Quickly I stooped, and from the foam
I carried it home and placed it
In a slender vase of mice.

I poured in crystal water,
I braced up the fragile form,
And saw, indeed, it was lovely
Before I had met the storm.
But I feared as I turned and left it,
And thought, had I passed it by,
A poor, wrecked flower on the sea-shore,
I might not see it die.

Time passed. The days were slowly
Ere back to my room I went,
I stopped on the very threshold,
Wondering what it meant.
There in its vase of crystal
Stood the lily, erect and fair,
And a fragrance sweet as heaven
Was floating out on the air.

I gazed and gazed in my gladness
At the pure bloom lifted high,
When the sunlight touched its glory
And lingered in passing by.
The tears arose to my eyelids,
I held them in no control—
Need I say it?—my storm-bossed flower
Was a beautiful human soul.

And ye who read between the lines
Of the parable written here,
Ah! learn that the touch of gentleness
To the Saviour is most dear;
That a soul thus won to the Sacred Heart
Rejoices the choir above,
And the angels bring and spoils to the King
In a rapturous burst of love.

MARCEDES, in Ave Maria.

YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

A LAUGHING PLANT.

While the Stanley expedition was crossing a portion of the southern extremity of the Sahara Desert, they were made acquainted with the peculiar properties of a plant known only to that region, called by the Arabs kulla, or the laughing plant. Prof. Salibi, attached to the expedition, was fortunate enough to procure several fine specimens of this peculiar plant, which he is at present cultivating with a view to practical experiments. The production of laughter by artificial means, it is thought, can be reduced to a science now that the discovery of a plant, the properties of which are a direct incentive to laughter, has been made. Any amount of merriment can be produced by simply increasing or diminishing the laugh-producing dose. There was a time when the somewhat effects produced by the poppy were not generally known, but the poppy's properties of this plant are now beyond cavil and in a short time it is expected that Prof. Salibi will have a crop of the laugh-producing plants large enough for practical experiments. The new almost unknown plant will soon become a staple article of commerce and the principal cereal cultivated in many a vast garden will be the laugh-producing plant. As opium is certain to produce sleep, so the laugh-producing plant be at all times relied upon to produce laughter in all uninitiated creatures, from the micro-organisms of the oscillator up to the genus homo. This strange plant grows in the arid deserts of Arabia and on the vast sea of the white sand known as the Desert of Sahara, in Africa. The plant is of moderate size with bright yellow flowers and soft, velvety seed pods, each of which contains two or three seeds resembling small black beans. The natives of the district where the strange plant grows dry the seeds in the sun and reduce them to a fine impalpable powder by a process of maceration between two stones. A small dose of this powder has similar effects arising from the inhalation of laughing gas. It causes the most sober person to dance, shout and laugh with the boldest excitement of a madman, and to rush about cutting to most ridiculous capers for about an hour. At the expiration of this time exhaustion sets in, and the excited person falls all up, to wake up after an hour or more with a more or less vivid recollection of having been in the seventh heaven of enjoyment.

PREACHING AND PRACTISING.

Steele relates, in one of his essays, how the people of Athens had assembled one night to see a play which was given in honor of the commonwealth. An old man entered, and stood hesitating and embarrassed as he found that all the seats were occupied. Some of the young noblemen mentioned to him to have a seat among them; and he, taking them at their word, pushed forward and sat down upon which they began to make some sport of him, crying, "See the old fellow! He thinks he is fine enough for the best seats." At this everyone laughed, and the old man hastily fled from his tormentors, taking refuge with the Laomedonians, who were sitting on the benches set apart for foreigners. They received him with great respect, rising and proffering him the very best seat. At that the Athenians, being heartily ashamed of themselves, gave thunders of applause; and the old man called out: "The Athenians understand what is right, but it is the Laomedonians who practise it."

WOLVES OF THE SEA.

The "wolves of the sea" are not sharks as might, perhaps, be fancied. The shark is, indeed, ravenous and voracious; but in ferocity and destructiveness it is far inferior to the orca, another inhabitant of the world of waters, and yet not a fish. The orca, or grampus, as this sometimes called, is a member of the whale family—a sort of third cousin to the whale and a first cousin to the porpoise. It is usually from eighteen to thirty feet in length, and has a large mouth, well supplied with strong, conical, curved teeth. In color it is black above and white below, with a white patch over each little eye. It is easily distinguished from the whale by the dorsal fin, which is sometimes six feet long, and rises abruptly from the back. To call this

creature the "wolf of the sea" does not tell half the story of its savage nature. The wolf seems a puny creature compared to the orca. For there are animals on land which the wolf dare not attack, even when hard driven by hunger; but there is nothing inhibiting the water which the orca will not assail. Moreover, the wolf is almost cowardly, except when made dangerous by famine, but the orca is always dangerous, or cannot satisfy its hunger. That its appetite is insatiable seems likely, for an orca was once found choked to death by a seal which it had tried to swallow whole. An examination showed that the gluttonous monster had already swallowed a number of porpoises, besides several seals. As if not satisfied with the harm it can do alone, the orca seizes the aid of two or three of its fellows, and the little pack of monsters starts out on an expedition. Everything is game to them. If a school of dolphins come in sight, away go the fierce wolves in hot haste. The frightened dolphins dash madly through the waves, urged to their swiftest speed by terror, but grimly the ravenous pursuers close upon the fleeing quarry. Perhaps a great Greenland whale may cross the path of the marauders. Huge as it is—the largest of created things—it has no terrors for the bloodthirsty pack. They dart about the giant with lightning velocity—now in front, now underneath, now on all sides—until the bewildered monster, with a lash of his ponderous tail, turns his mighty head downward and seeks the ocean's bed. Vain effort! His tormentors follow him apparently with ferocious glee. Up, up again, rage and agony lending added strength, till the surface is reached, and all that bulk of fish shoots out of the water and then falls with a ponderous crash, dashing the boiling waves asunder. Still the agile foes are there. They leap over his head, high in the air, and dive under him. They rush at him—here, there and everywhere. He opens his huge mouth to engulf them. They only mock at the danger, and soon wounded in a hundred places, weakened and powerless, the whale succumbs. Even the fierce walrus armed with enormous tusks which it well knows how to use, is no match for the orca. It is only the young walrus, however, for which the orca cares, and it will not hesitate to pursue one into the very midst of a herd of walrus, trusting to its superior swiftness to enable it to carry off its prey in safety. The young walrus is well aware of its danger, and the moment an orca comes in sight the peering climber frantically upon its mother's back and clings there in agony of fear. The wily orca is not to be fooled so easily, however. It dives down, and then comes up with a sudden surge, striking the mother walrus such a blow that the little one is knocked from her back into the water, and is seized in a twinkling. So rapid a swimmer is the orca that it easily overtakes the salmon, and often pursues them into the rivers. Its swiftness, ferocity and rapacity makes the orca the terror of the ocean.

GLADSTONE SPEAKS

At Edinburgh on Irish Affairs—He Condemns the Government Programme.

LONDON, October 21.—Mr. Gladstone addressed 5,000 persons in the Corn Exchange at Edinburgh this evening. Ireland, he said, continued to eclipse all other subjects. The country now fully recognized that the Irish question must be settled before others. The opponents of home rule had hitherto misled themselves against coercion, promising local government and expressing themselves against granting large advances of British money to buy out landlords. Yet, their first favorite measure after gaining power was coercion. Local government was vanishing in thin air and there was a proposal before Parliament granting £40,000,000 to buy out the landlords. The Conservative took credit for setting Ireland right by firm and resolute government. The administration of the law was worse than the law itself. The state of things was such that the Irish ought to hate the law, though he would not say they ought to break it. The government itself was a perfect pattern of illegality. Its methods tended to provoke the people. Mr. Gladstone then referred to the Tipperary affair. It was grossly illegal, he said, to close the doors of the court house against the people. The appointment of Magistrate Shannon to try the case was a gross scandal, not merely because he was an executive officer, but also because he had been involved in a serious personal altercation with Mr. Dillon. If such tricks were played in England by wantonness of power a very short way would be found to remedy such abuse. After the examples of police misconduct at Mitchelstown and Tipperary it was.

IMPOSSIBLE TO RESPECT the police or the administration of law by the police. Their brutality and harshness constituted the crowned insult of absenteeism, the great sin that could be inflicted on the people at such a time. Mr. Balfour appeared to feel that it was not a part of the business of the minister for Ireland to reside there. Besides, how many of those present knew whether there was a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland or not? (Laughter.) Nobody heard of him. Absenteeism, which was among the lowest signs of degradation in the last century, seemed now a constant habit.

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MONTREAL.

the Irish minister flouting his absence in the face of the people. The Government wanted itself on peace in Ireland, yet kept six times more policemen there than in England and Scotland. British taxpayers paid £1,000,000 yearly to the Irish police simply to assist in collecting rents for the landlords. English and Scotch landlords met their tenants fairly and had not found it necessary to appeal for the help of the policemen to collect their rents. Yet British landlords had lost more on rents than Irish landlords had. If the Government would grant a general election the state of public opinion would prove that the country was won over to home rule. On this great question of Ireland, Mr. Gladstone concluded, the last of the fortresses of bigotry and oppression would go down before the Liberal attack. Justice to Ireland would rid the empire of an intolerable nuisance and deep disgrace, and would glid with a glow brighter than that of any former period the closing years of a glorious reign.

The speech was received with enthusiastic cheers.

A NEW CATHEDRAL

To be Built at Victoria B.C.—Laying the Foundation Stone—A Pioneer Bishop.

The corner stone of the new cathedral at Victoria, B.C., was laid on the 5th October by the Right Rev. Dr. Loontjens. The partly completed building was decorated by Young Men's Institute No. 85. Hundreds of flags and streamers floated from the walls and evergreens were entwined in the railing around the massive granite block which was suspended from a decorated derrick. The Dominion flag, side by side with St. Andrew's flag, floated above the derrick, while the green flag of B.C. waved over the assembled multitude. Precisely at three o'clock the members of Y.M.I., No. 82, marched from their rooms to the entrance of the pro-cathedral. They formed a guard of honor for the prelates and clergy and assisted materially in the success of the ceremony. Shortly after 3 o'clock Bishop Loontjens and Loontjens, with Fathers Van Nessel, Nicolays, Durand, Donckels, Sobry, and Heyman, left the pro-cathedral and proceeded to the new building. The procession was headed by a military band. After the consecration of the stone it was placed in position by Bishop Loontjens. It is a mass of fine granite, weighing in its present condition five and one half tons. Its dimensions are 55x33 feet, one corner being hewn in the shape termed by stonemasons "the bishop's mitre." It is from Keelor's quarry, Burrard Inlet. There are two polished surfaces to the stone, facing respectively on View and Blanchard streets. On the Blanchard street side it varied the words:

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL

ERECTED A.D., 1890.

UNDER

RT. REV. BISHOP LOONTJENS

In the top is a cavity about a foot square to hold the copper receptacle in which will be placed manuscripts bearing the names of the reigning Pope, H.M. the Queen, and the Governor-General, a list of the subscribers' names and the amount subscribed up to the present date, specimens of the coinage of the Dominion, papers, etc. It is expected that the church will be completed about August 1st, 1891, and it will cost when completed in the neighborhood of \$80,000. Already \$50,000 have been subscribed. The material used in its construction is brick, with out stone trimmings, and about one third of the brick work is finished. The corner stone is laid at the base of the proposed tower, and faces both View and Blanchard streets. His Lordship Bishop Loontjens, in which he referred to the presence of the venerable Bishop Loontjens, saying: "The Rev. Bishop Loontjens is the pioneer missionary of this province. It is he who opened the list of the clergy of Vancouver Island, he being the first priest that was ever ordained for this diocese. His Lordship is the oldest clergyman of any denomination, in point of residence, in this country. It is now thirty-eight years ago when His Lordship first arrived here, in an Indian canoe, from the American continent. After several years of missionary labor, Father Loontjens was called to higher duties in other parts; but evidently his heart remained with this land of his adoption, for he has at last returned to us to spend the remainder of his valued life amid the scenes that recall the labors of his youth and early priesthood. And it must be joy to his heart to be enabled, this day, to link the past to the future by inaugurating the erection of a new cathedral in which future generations are to worship. For such is, as you are well aware, the purpose to which the projected edifice is to be dedicated."

Sir George Powell's Mission.

OTTAWA, October 24.—Sir George Baden-Powell was in town to-day bidding good-bye to the Ministers before his departure for England. Sir George said he had a very pleasant trip to the Pacific coast, and could see that the Northwest country had made rapid strides even in the short time which had elapsed since his first visit. While in British Columbia he made inquiries into certain matters connected with the seal trade, and goes back with information that has not previously been accepted by the British Government. In the negotiations that have already taken place, he said, the United States made three or four concessions which it was thought best to acquire into. One was that the Bering sea belonged to the United States as a mere ocean. That contention had been bought by the British, and successfully. The Americans then entered the plea that the Canadian sealers were killing all the female and pup seal, and thereby depleting the sea of these animals. This point the Government had felt disposed to accept as true, but he was now in possession of facts which he would use upon his return to England to show that such was not the case. Upon one or two other points he had collected important information. As it had been resolved to submit the whole affair to arbitration, these facts would be of great value. The danger, he said, was that the British Government would appoint a man as their representative on the arbitration who would not stand up strongly enough for Canada's rights. In any event, he said, Canadians should insist that this matter be settled this winter. In regard to the Atlantic fast service, he was glad to know that there was a prospect of such a service being a reality at no distant date.



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CHANGE OF TIME.

Commencing Monday, October 27, trains will run as follows:

For Portland and Quebec, 10.15 p.m.; for Portland, Quebec, St. John and Halifax, 8.00 a.m.; for Island Pond, Point Levi and intermediate stations, 3.15 p.m.; for Actonville and intermediate stations, 5.40 p.m.; Mixed train for Island Pond, Point Levi, and intermediate stations, 6.00 a.m.

Suburban Trains for St. Lambert and Longueuil.

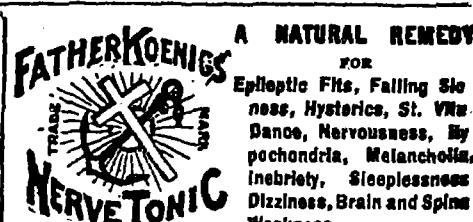
5.05 a.m., 6.45 a.m., 8.40 a.m., 12.10 p.m., 2.00 p.m. (Saturdays only), 5.00 p.m., 6.25 p.m. For Rouee's Point and Del. & Hudson, 7.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.; Mixed 5.05 a.m. For St. John and Central Vermont Railway—8.30 a.m., 4.20 p.m., 8.30 p.m. For Valleyfield, Hemmingford and Fort Covington, 3.45 p.m.; Mixed train for Valleyfield, Hemmingford and Massena Springs, 6.00 a.m.

For Toronto, Detroit, and Chicago, 9.25 a.m., 8.35 p.m., 11.50 p.m. For Cornwall and intermediate stations, 5.00 p.m. For Ottawa and Valleyfield—9.00 a.m., 6.15 p.m. Mixed train for Brockville and intermediate stations, 1.50 p.m. For Lachine (Wharf Station)—5.40 a.m., 6.40 a.m., 7.55 a.m., 9.05 a.m., 12.00 noon, 2.00 p.m. (Saturdays only), 3.30 p.m., 5.05 p.m., 6.20 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.15 p.m. (Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays).

For St. Lambert, 7.40 a.m., 5.25 p.m.

J. HICKSON, General Manager.

Montreal, October 22, 1890.



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18 5

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3 1/2 p.c.) for the current half year has been declared on the paid up Stock of this institution, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank in this city, on and after

MONDAY, the First December next

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to 29th November, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

U. GARAND, Cashier.

18 5

Montreal, Oct. 21, 1890.