

horses as set to-day fully verify his predictions. His next and most absorbing object of anxiety was the founding of a Catholic college, the only hope of securing for Catholics representative positions in the professional ranks and a native priesthood for the Diocese. He at once opened communications with the Basilian Fathers at Ammonay in France—under whom he had received his early training—and in less than two years had succeeded beyond his fondest anticipations. St. Michael's College on Clover Hill with its venerable President and competent staff of learned and experienced professors was the crowning of all his administrative efforts. Its alumni are counted to-day by the hundred and among them are reckoned able lawyers, noted physicians, zealous priests, and even prelates and Bishops.

Bishop DeCharbonnel having secured the college then squared himself out for a tilt with the Legislature in favour of Catholic Separate Schools. Under the Cartier-Macdonald administration Parliamentary sessions were held alternately every four years in the cities of Toronto and Quebec. While in Toronto all the Catholic members, ministers of State and officials of French Canadian origin had a sermon in French preached to them at 8 o'clock Mass every Sunday. This was no difficult matter for the Bishop, nor for his priests, who all spoke French fluently. His influence among them was in consequence very great indeed. At the opening of the Parliamentary session of 1854, the Bishop waited personally on the Cabinet ministers, and made a formal demand for an extension of the same privileges to the Catholic Separate Schools of Upper Canada as were enjoyed by the Protestant minority in Lower Canada. The petition seemed reasonable enough to the Catholic representatives of the Lower Province, and a solemn promise was obtained from the Cartier-Macdonald administration that a bill to that effect would be introduced before the end of the session. The opposition however of the Protestant element was formidable, and Mr. George Brown, its powerful leader, made use of his organ, the *Globe*, to excite public animosity against what was termed Romish influence of any kind. The whole Province was aroused by its Protestant-Horse editorials, and the administration fearing defeat on a motion that would be negatived by a solid Protestant vote allowed the session to pass by without even a hint at an amendment of the Catholic Separate School law as it then stood. The Bishop fearless of consequences then issued the celebrated pastoral letter in which he denounces the Government for its broken promises, and declared that the Catholic members of the Cabinet, George Etienne Cartier, included, were unworthy of public confidence, and that it would be an injury to religion if they were again re-elected by their French Canadian constituencies. This bold action on the part of the Bishop and his firm attitude caused a great uproar in both Provinces. But at the next general elections all his people stood by the Pastoral, and the political parties were so evenly divided that few candidates even in Ontario stood a ghost of a chance of being returned to Parliament, unless they promised on the hustings to support the new Catholic Separate School Bill. It was carried almost unanimously in 1864 on a motion of Mr. Richard Scott in the Parliament, then sitting in Quebec during the Sandfield Macdonald and Sicotte administration. Bishop De Charbonnel however, was not in Canada to enjoy his triumph, the fruit of his many labours and personal sacrifices. Having obtained from the Holy See the coadjutorship of Bishop Lynch, he resigned all authority and jurisdiction in Canada and entered the order of Capuchins in Lyons France. He was made

titular Bishop of Tozopolis in 1869, Archbishop in 1881 and died in the odour of sanctity in the same order in France, March 25th, 1891. DUBAUS.

#### The Football Banquet.

The complimentary banquet tendered to the football champions of Ottawa University in the Russell last night was attended by many prominent representative citizens. The dinner itself was quite an elaborate affair. The speeches, toasts and songs which followed kept the goodly company in right good humor until early midnight. In the chair was Sir James Grant, M. P., in the vice-chair Mr. J. D. Grace, upon whom devolved many of the honors of the evening. The champions were all there, surrounded by friends and supporters of the organization in good force, among them Hon. John Oostigan, Hon. J. J. Curran, M. P., Baskerville, Mr. James Isbester, Ald. Cook, Capt. Rogers, Capt. Scott, Messrs Belleau, Smith, Slattry, P. J. Lally, T. Troy, I. Rouelle, J. Terrance, J. Obisholm and James Barrett.

In replying to the toast of the "Parliament of Canada" the Secretary of State delivered a neat speech, full of encouragement to the footballers and of congratulation upon the success of their season's play. There were speeches also, in response to the customary toasts by Sir James Grant, Messrs. Isbester, Sydney Smith, Baskerville and Barrett, Capt. Rogers, Capt. Scott, Ald. Cook, Messrs. Grace, Slattry, Guillet, Murphy and others, and songs by Messrs. Belleau, Clark, Cook and Mea.

On the whole the dinner to the team was a fitting compliment to their prowess in winning back champion honors for the Capital. — *Ottawa Citizen*

#### Mgr. Satolli's Personality.

That the Pope finally selected Mgr. Satolli from a group of brilliant and willing diplomatists made clear the difficulties and hindrances Leo XIII. looked for in the American mission. Dr. Satolli lacked in some points and had much to contend with in others. He does not speak English and his personal appearance is almost commonplace. His figure is spare but graceful, his face is sallow, his mouth too wide; but these defects are compensated by vivacious expression, strength of will in the chin, and a head whose lines of beauty and power would distinguish him among a thousand leaders. He is a scholar of the highest reputation, and an author known to the experts in questions of philosophy and theology, and the history of modern thought. In fact, his tastes are entirely those of the student and the professor. He has passed his whole life in the professor's chair, and the chances are that he would exchange any position of trust and power, for the library and the lecture hall. In spite of himself, Pope Leo took him from his books and his classes to aid in the development of a church policy which has not too many friends, and a fine crowd of enemies in Europe and America.—*Rev. John Talbot Smith in December Donahoe's*

Those who never retract their opinions love themselves more than they do truth.—*Joubert*.

The brain is the palest of all internal organs, the heart is the reddest. Whatever comes from the brain carries the hue of the place it came from, and whatever comes from the heart carries the heat and color of its birthplace.

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION regarding the popular internal and external remedy, DR. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL—do not, so far as known, exist. The testimony is positive and concurrent that the article relieves physical pain, cures lameness, checks a cough, is an excellent remedy for pains and rheumatic complaints, and it has no nauseating or other unpleasant effect when taken internally.

#### CATHOLIC ALMANAC FOR ONTARIO.

Extracts From the Initial Number.

We have before referred to the character of this excellent publication which has been undertaken by the Sisters of the Precious Blood, and have indicated the vast amount of information concerning the Church in Canada which is to be had from a perusal of its pages. Archbishop Walsh in a preface to the Almanac speaks in terms of high praise of the work and its usefulness.

"This almanac," says his Grace, "is intended for the instruction and edification of our faithful people, and will, it is to be hoped, be a welcome visitor to every Catholic home in the land. It contains much information on a variety of subjects that have a special interest for the Catholics of Ontario, whilst the reflections written for each month will be found attractive and instructive reading for Catholic families. It is therefore a useful, though unpretentious publication, and deserves generous encouragement and widespread patronage. Cheap publications of this sort are a great want in the homes of our people. Frequently a few costly books will be seen that are seldom or never opened, and are kept for show rather than for use, whilst cheap Catholic publications that would be within easy reach of our people, and that would be at once interesting and instructive, especially to the young, are rarely to be found. This Almanac is gotten up to help in its own way in supplying this want, and we therefore bespeak for it the active interest, sympathy and encouragement of the clergy and the generous support and patronage of the laity. A good book is a blessing to a family; it is a silent but effective friend and benefactor; it teaches and admonishes, it counsels and consoles, it points out the narrow way of duty that should be followed and the broad road of sin that should be shunned; it nourishes the mind with good and holy thoughts, and stimulates to meritorious deeds and to good, virtuous lives. It sows the seed of truth and virtue in the soil of the soul, which eventually grows and ripens into a rich harvest of Christian virtues and good works."

The historical sketch of the Sisters Adorers of the Precious Blood is one of the most interesting features of the work. We extract a description of discipline and salutary simplicity which it would be difficult to conceive existent were it not that it is a tale of simple truth.

"And now, still remaining within the cloister, we go up another flight of steps to the Nuns' cells. Here are wide and long corridors with doors on either side opening into the diminutive rooms termed cells. Many are glanced into; one attracts me very much; it is situate in one of the towers, and so of irregular shape, and perhaps a little larger than the others, high enough up to give the occupant a magnificent view. "What a view! How you must enjoy it!" There is an amused smile on the Sister's face. "You don't mean to say that mortification goes so far with you that you do not let yourself enjoy the world from this vantage point?" "That might be a distraction—we do not look out of the windows, neither would it be prudent in a large city." I silently turn to examine the furnishings of the room, which consist of a small cabinet, a bed—not O reader, what you and I would call a bed, for chancing to knock against it I satisfied myself as to its construction. Over the plain boards a sheet is spread and a hard pillow is at the head. A white counterpane covers this again—all looking so sweet and restful in its spotless white—but that chance examination of the condition of things below quenched all desire to test the hospitality of the austere cell. A prie-dieu before a crucifix completes the room.

As everyone knows, the Sisters chant the Divine Office, rising at midnight to sing matins and lauds. "How do you ever get into your elaborate costume in time?" I am rude and curious enough to ask. "That is not difficult—there is nothing elaborate about it. It is easier than your modern dress. See, one string fastens all this—veil and face linens come right off. Our scapular is buttoned over the shoulder. It is all very simple." "Are not your long flowing sleeves very awkward when working? How do you manage when washing, baking, or say blackleading a stove?" "The sleeves are turned back thus and kept in place by a tighter sleeve above; for work requiring further protection we wear over sleeves. We are not handicapped in any way. I can reach as far and as easily as a Delsarte devotee." So was proved to me the convenience of a costume I till then had thought of only as emblematic and picturesque."

Another important sketch is that of the late Archbishop Tache. Of the apostolic zeal which animated the early missionaries to the North West we get some idea from this passage: "Few could stand the rigors of the winters, the fatigue of the long journeys, the unpalatable food, for they had only pemmican, and, what was severest on the constitution, the want of shelter. Such difficulties try but do not overcome apostolic men. Father Tache counted these years as amongst the happiest of his life, and left a very interesting account of how his heart thrilled with joy when at the end of his journey he was welcomed by the untutored savage. Sometimes the picture was reversed. After travelling for hundreds of miles under the most trying difficulties, on arriving at the expected place of meeting he would find the tribe had left a few days before, and had gone further on. Thereupon his own guides would abandon him, seeing that his stock of provisions was low. In order to save his team of dogs he must starve himself for his safety depends upon them. He starts on his return and goes days at a time without food."

Several short stories of much interest, portraits of bishops and archbishops, a sketch of Sir Frank Smith with portrait and the vast amount of information about dioceses, parishes and societies make the Almanac altogether a volume for the like of which Canadian Catholics have long stood in need.

#### The Mosquito's Surgical Instrument.

The mosquito's bill, minutely delicate as that organ is, is simply a tool box in which are held six separate surgical instruments—miniature blood-letting apparatus of the most perfect pattern. Two of these instruments are said to be exact counterparts of a surgeon's lance; one is a spear with a double-barbed head; another a needle of exquisite fineness. A saw and a pump go to make up this wonderful complement of tools. The spear is the largest of the six, and is used in making the initial puncture; next the lances are brought into play, their work causing the blood to flow more freely. In case this last operation fails of having the desired effect, the saw and the needle are carefully inserted in a lateral direction in the victim's flesh. The pump, the most delicate instrument of the entire set is used in transferring the blood to the insect.

Emperor Francis Joseph has sanctioned the Ecclesiastical bills.

No family living in a bilious country should be without Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. A few doses taken now and then will keep the Liver active, cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious matter and prevent Ague. Mr. J. L. Price, Shoals, Martin Co., Ind., writes: "I have tried a box of Parmelee's Pills and find them the best medicine for Fever and Ague I have ever used."