# THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

Premier Mercier's Broad and Liberal Views Eloquently Expressed.

HE IS ACCOUNTY OF THANKS

The French Canadians Impartial in Their Treatment of Protestant and Catholic-The Other Papers Read Before the Close of the Congress \_Great Enthusiasm Manifested on all Sides.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 12 -The Catholic Gengrees recenvened at 10 e'clock this morning. The first paper read was by Hon. Honore Marcler, Premier of Quebec. Upon rising he was accorded an ovation, and during the delivery of his able and eloquent address he was repeatedly interrupted by loud and hearty applause. He said :-

I censider myself particularly honored in being called upon to speak on an eccasien which has brought together so many illustrious men. We have had assembled in this historic city to de honour to a great prelate, men distinguished in every walk of life. whose names are henoured throughout the dvilland world, great church men and great statesmen, whose wisdom in governing a mighty people is unequalled, warriors where renews will go down to posterity, speakers and writers whose words are treasured up far beyond the confines of their own country, all alike eminent in their several apheres, many of them coming from foreign lands, but united together by the bond of their own genius and by their admiration for a great cause and a great name.

That I should be so honoured as to be invited to say a few words in such a concourse I regard as an honour paid, not to myself, but to the neighbouring country from which I come, and especially to the Province of Quebec, which I represent.

it will not therefore seem strange to you, that appearing as I do for a great province in the Dominion of Canada, a province vast in the extent of its fertile land and destined to support a population greater than some of the largest of European kingdoms, I should regard the career of Archbishop Carroll in his relations to the State rather than in his relations to the Church.

Archbishop Carroll was indeed a great churchman, he was also a great states-

His labors for the church which he leved and their fruits have been told to you in magnificent language; the church which he erected on the free soil of America is to-day one of the greatest churches in the world, counting its members by millions, breathing the air of freedom to its fullest extent and teaching by precept and example that newhere is God's work better done and man's happiness better secured than where liberty. grand and universal liberty is most respected.

Freedom and authority, law and order, the duties of the citizen as well as his rights, that the fullest liberty can exist without license, that liberty brings order and not disorder, that the duty of government is to foster liberty and not restrain it, that well ordered liberty is the surest prop and pillar of authority. These were the lessons of your revolutionary fathers taught and sealed with their bload.

To support them in their magnificent conception of self-government they had no stauncher ally, no more powerful friend than the great Archbishop Carroll.

These, indeed, were perlious times. The fate of liberty, the fate of humanity were held in the balance. Had Washington, Franklin, Carroll and their illustrious brothen falled in the work which God had laid out for them. It would have been a dire calamity to America, even to humanity itself.

In Europe, absolutism had triumphed wars of religion, dynastic wars, wars of conquest and ambition had orushed popular aspirations and populari rights. Italy was divided among a few princely houses; German sovereigns sold their subjects as gladiators of eld to fight in the quarrels of neighbouring States; Russia was yet steeped in barbarlem; Northern Europe was governed by a hand of iron; in every State kingly power subjects; and these thinkers unfortunately were inspired by utopian, theoretical ideas, and alas ! in teo many cases by irreligious principles, ideas and principle not founded on real life and experience, taking man not in his nature as he was, but with imaginary qualities and imaginary faculties, a man of their own conception and creation, and founding thereon theories of government which were to end in the fearful cataclysm of the French Revolution.

In England there was indeed a struggle founded upon trust principless, but it was s faint struggle, more of a struggle among the higher classes against kingly prerogatives than of people for population rights. The House of Commons was not a popular re-presentative body; it was formed and ruled by the privileged orders, the nobility and the nded gentry ; penal laws were still in force, the right of popular assembly were denied, combinations of laborers and tradesmen were severely repressed, the right to vote was restricted to a small minority of the population, and it was half a century afterwards and more before the House of Commons was to be transferred into a popular assembly, and following the example of America, the Government was to become the Government of the masses and not of the classes,

Even the statesmen who then in the House of Commons contended for a small measure of popular rights, were inspired mainly by their own interests and would have imposed upon America laws and burdens which they rejected for themselves. If George III. desired to govern America by autocratic decrees, he had in the Ministry and Commens of England a newerful majority to support him

In the methods and measures of tyranny. It was, indeed, a great orisis for America and the world ! had the ideas which then inspired kings and princess, statesmen and legislators of the eld world prevailed in the new. had your forefathers misunderstood their duty, had they faltered in its performance, tyranny like a pall would have spread over the world, and not America alone, but Europe and the civilized world would to-day be struggling to break the chains, to rise out of he slough of despond, to see the sun of freedom, which, on this day, because of their herotam, illumines your continent and sheds its rays wide and far beyond the sceams which mpass your lands.

In that grand and glorious work Arch-Was not warped by old lime beliefs and tradi. Its

tions; breed and expansive, his genius under-stood thatman's inballect and will, being free in conception and aspirations, should also be free in their expression and exercise, and that the only restraint to be put upon them was that imposed by God's law, and required by the condition of man, living in community with his fellowmen, where all would be free to act in the pursuit of happiness, limited only by the rights of

Such were the ideas held by Carroll and the illustrious founders of your Constitution. Your Declaration of Independence was a revelation to mankind. Acknowledging that the rights which it preclaimed came from God, as the source of all Government and of all authority, it laid down in no uncertain language the principles upon which the greatest amount of liberty should be exercised by the puople with the amplest guarantees for order, peace and security of life and property.

Perhaps no man in that day did more for the American cause, than Franklin, and Franklin was an intimate friend of Carroll; in America, in England, in France, Franklin, by voice and pen, was one of the noblest champions of the rights of your country; his diplomatic skill was such that he met and overcame the trained statesmen of Europe, and his genius grasped with unerring judg-ment the true principles of Government; how far the sound learning of Archbishop Carroll, his logical mind, his sense of justice contributed to instil into the mind of Franklin and his contemporaries those true and grand principles no pen can tell, but we have it proven that he was the trusted counsellor of the fathers of your country, and if his brother Charles in signing the Declaration of Independence risked in the service of his country. his immense possessions, no less generous was the great archbishep in devoting his great talents, his immense influence and ceaseless labor for the benefit of his fellowcountrymen.

To members of the Reman Cathelle Church it was in truth a dispensation of Providence. that Archbishop Carroll did in that day such good service for his country; and that his in-fluence was commensurate with his services; and I might add. equally providential was it for all creeds and faith in America that his

voice was heard.

These were still days of religious persecution; the batred roused in Europe by long years of religious dissensions and warfare were not yet allayed; the statutes of every country yet contained laws directed against the liberty of worship; men who denied infallibility to the Roman Catholic Cnurch, claimed for themselves the right to control the faith of others, and the world saw the strange spectacle of Governments, founded for temporal purposes, making laws for the apiritual wants of the people; not during to claim that they were inspired by God, yet promulgating dootrines and creeds denying to others the privilege of doing as they were doing themselves in forming their own systems of religious worship.

America was not yet free from these pre-

judices, and before Carroll's influence had been felt, before his genius had imprinted upon the public acts of his countrymen the stamp of his liberality, the Congress of Philadelphia protested against the Quehec Act, passed by the House of Commons of England, which granted freedom of worship to the Reman Catholics of Canada.

This imprudent protest was not without its effect upon the struggle for American independence, and upon Archbishop Carroll himself; when he with Franklin, Chase and Charles Carroll were deputed to Cauada to arcuse the sympathies of its people in favour of the revolted colonies, they found everywhere that this protest of the Philadelphia Congress had indisposed the people and the French-Canadians remained neutral in the struggle, there being only 150 in Burgogne's army, and did not jelo, as might have been expected, in a war which was to be so fatal to their hereditary enemies.

But this mistake was nobly repaired when the time came to affirm the true principles, to lay down the foundations of your government, the broadest, the largest liberty wa proclaimed, and te-day we see in your republic the magnificent spectacle of sincere men, differing in religious belief and practice, united as brothern in their love of country, in their devotion to the principles of civil and religious liberty.

In no cause was Archblehop Carroll more salous than in the cause of education. True, knowledge in itself will not elevate mankind above the frailities and passions of humanity, but knowledge will tend to make him more refined, more intelligent, more capable of knowing his duties and rights as well as the duties and rights of others. If to knewledge be joined virtue and religion, was supreme, unfettered by law, unrestrained we will have the perfect man, the man in by opinion. Outside of France the people whem all the faculties, moral and intellectually dared to murmur; in France itself it will have been cultivated. In him will was only certain classes which seemed to we find the good citizen, the brave soldier, think of the duties of power and the rights of the honest statesman. Under no form of government are virtue and intelligence more nacessary tha under the Republican; there the citizen becomes a statesman, for to his judgment is submitted as a final issue the decision of all questions of government; by his vote he participates in legislation, and, as he will have understood his duty and performed it, so will the government be which he and his fellow-citizens will have given to the common-wealth,

No grander service could be rendered to your country than that which the Roman Catholic Oburch is rendering to the United States on his auspicious occasion in laying broad and deep the foundations of a grand Oatholic University; no greater monument could be erected to the memory of Archbishop Carroll; no more splendid celebration to his centenary could be imagined.

In the city hallowed by the name of Washington, in the capital of the freest people on earth, where the interest of sixty millions of neonle, of hundred millions of neonle, are to he decided by the wisest and beet of your land, the Roman Catholic Church, in this year of grace, makes to your country the magnificent gift of a great university, where science and art, where religion and morality will ever find a home and where your people will learn the grand lesson that loyalty to God means loyalty to the State.

As in old Catholic times the church had established in England and France, Germany and Italy, universities where the students were counted by thousands, and where all the science of the times were taught by the most learned and most skillful of prefessors that the age produced, so here in the nineteenth century, in free America, the church continues her old policy, ever the same, ef cultivating in mankind the highest faculties in their grandest development, and gives te | question the Catholic has to do with the the students of America a seat of learning, where the work of your colleges will be completed, where will be prepared for the future the men who, in the professions, in public life and private life, pulpit and senate, in conjunction with honorable and honest men of other preeds, are to form the public opinion of your country, who are to educate your fellow countrymen in the highest and noblest principles of freedom, equality and justice.

We on our part, in our Province of Qua-bec, are determined to be guided in public matters by justice, we believe in justice en all occasions and under all conditions, jusbishop Carroll had no small share. His mind tice with all its responsibilities and all consequences; justice not simply

for the present and the future, Hundred Years," was the subject of the pabut justice for the past, and where its pre-cepts have been overlooked or forgetten, we believe in going back and and repairing in-juries done and discharging debts unpaid; we understand justice as St. Thomas understood it: Virtue moralis disponens voluntatem ad perpetuo unicuique reddendum jus tuma secundum aqualitatem : A moral virtue dispesing the will always to render to others

their rights according to equity. Thus when the Protestant minority of Lower Canada naturally and rightly demanded the right of educating their children, in their own schools, according to their methods and religious ideas, the French-Canadian and Roman Catholic people, my own countrymen, I am proud to say, hesitated not one mement. but fully and freely granted unto the Protestant minority their separate schools and the absolute right of governing as in their opinion it might seem best to them for the moral and religious welfare of the Protestant population of the country.

In the same spirit, with no intention of undue favoritism, with no notion of overriding the rights of others, but for justice sake and justice alone, "unicuique reddendum jus · suum secundum aqaulitatem," we gave back to the Roman Catnel .c Church, through the Order of the Jesuits, the property of which they had been despoiled by the same George III. who would have despoiled your fathers of their liberties and rights.

The Jesuits' Estate had been taken from the Order, no compensation had been given in return ; we therefore considered that we had no true right, no moral right, to retain possession of these Estates : true the law was there; we had a legal right to sustain us, no court could force ue to return the property; but there is a law, a higher law flowing from nature and nature's God, which told us that we had no moral right to these estates; our title before the courts might be good, but was It right before the Supreme law of equity? We thought not : we disdained to accept the doctrine of "faits accomplia," we considered ourselves released by no statute of limitation, by no prescription; finding we had no claim before God. we would not avail ourselves of our claim before man, and of our own free will we made an act of restitution of which we are proud and which I am confident history will not condemu.

We in Canada have done much for education; we are proud of our colleges and our universities; when in years gone by you had not the facilities which you now possess, how many of your young men sought in Canada the blessing of a christian education? How many priests and laymon have been sent forth among you by the Seminaire St. Salpice, how many have left the Halls of St. Mary's Callege at Montreal to spread among your people the blessed knowledge which they had soquired in my Canadian home, in my Alma Mater, with which so many dear associations are entwiced in my heart; and if we can hope to found in our northern clime such a university as you are now establishing, we can boast that many years ago, as far back as 1863, our bishop and our statesmen had built in the grand old city of Quebec the Laval University, which has done and is doing in our midst a work by which we all prefit and of which we are all proud.

As our colleges have in times pastfully and generously given to your people the benefits of education, let me express the hope that you will be equally generous and that in the annals of the University of Washington Canadians will not be strangers; and that sa pupils and professors they will ever find a ready welcome, and that the two peoples, united by so many ties already, may find a still closer bond of union, in seeing their children studying the same sciences, in the same halls, under the same masters, for love of God and love of country.

Among the many beautiful poems with which he has enriched your literature, your great poet Longfellow has produced one which to me seems most appropriate on this occasion. He applies his addresses to the ship of the state : I would extend its meaning and apply it to your University likewise. It seems to me that the prosperity of your University is so bound up with the prosperity of your glorious union, that your leve of country is so mingled with your love of religion, that the prayer uttered for the one must of

necessity apply to the other.
And to your country as well as to your University, to their Union, I would say:

Sail on, O Union, strong and great ! Humanity, with all its fears, With all its hopes of further years, Is hanging breathless on thy fate; We know what master laid the keel, Whas workman wrought thy ribs of steel, Who made each mass, and sail, and rope. What anvils rang, what ham ners beat, In what a fo: ge and what a heat, Were shaped the anchors of thy hope ! Fear not each sadden sound and shock. Tie of the wave and not the rock ! 'Tis but the flapping of the sail, And not a rent made by the gale ! In spite of rock and tempest's roar, In spite of false lights on the shore. Sail on, por fear to breast the sea Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee, Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our team Our faith triumphant o'er our Are all with thee, -are all with thee !

On motion of Ed. F Fagan, of New York, vote was passed acknowledging the grateful feelings of the Congress at the sentiments expressed by Canada's noble son. Mr. Mercies was loudly cheered and applended, the dele gates rising to their feet.

Monsignor Gadd, of Eugland, the special representative of Cardinal Manning, briefly congratulated the congress on its success, and following him came a long paper on "Philanthropy," by Peter L. Foy, of St. Louis.

"Religion in Education" was treated at length by the paper of William L. Kelly, of St. Paul. He took the ground that the reasone why questions relating to this subject had no solution absolutely satisfactory to the Christian people of the country as a whole, and one tending to the good of the nation. were the absence of fairness on each side on this discussion, the prejudice against the Oatholio Ohurch still honestly entertained by many Protestants, and the activity of infidels in using that prejudice to create division among the great Uhristian church, Catholic and Protestant.

The paper of H. J. Spaunhorst, of St. Louis, dealt with the subject of "Scoleties." The bulk of the paper was devoted to crganizations which are charitable and bene-

volent in character.

The paper of C. B. Pallin, of St. Louis, was on "Catholic American Literature." "Sunday Observance" was the title of a paper by Manly B. Tetlo, of Cleveland. He took the ground that in dealing with the rights of others and has to take into practical consideration the state of American society in which he lives.

The next paper was "Labor and Capital," by Wm. Richards, of Washington. He referred to the judicious, sarnest and sympa-thizing efforts of Cardinal Gibbons at Rome in behalf of the Knights of Labor and the cause of freedom in our glorious country, and the magnificent triumph of Cardinal Manning in his recent grand work of reconciling the sentative of the Pope.

rich and haughty employers and the poor Secretary Biains, response. laborers in London.

Geo. D. Wolff, of Philadelphia, had for a topic "The Catholic Press," What Catholics Have Done in the Last partizen sense, nor is connection with any Arch St., Phila. Pa.

per by Richard H. Clark, LLD., of New York city.

Prof. Heman Allen, of Chicage, had a paper on "Church Music," advecating the Gregorian and the exclusion of all figured music that did not conferm to the plain chant

prototype.

John H. Campbell, of Philadelphia, had
the task of discussing "Temperance." The
bright idea expressed by Mr. Campbell was that Catholics ought not to commit them selves exclusively to any particular form of agitation. He said drunkenness should be made odious as far as possible by the action of the Congress. Catholics should favor the passage and enforcement of laws forbidding the sale of liquors to minors and intexicated persons and should favor the rigid closing of ealoons on Sunday.

Edmund L. Danne, of Florida, treated extemporaneously his subject: "The Right of the State in Education." His hamerous asides and digressions, the first laughter-prewoking element introduced in the proceedings, so caught the delegates that his time was extended by general consent, Recent events in Boston were particularly the target of his sarcasm. Mr. Dunne was heartly applauded. After recess a committee on future congresses was appointed.

THE COLORED PRIEST HONORED.

Mayor Latrobe tendered the delegates a reception Thursday at the City Hall. The tender was accepted. Father Tolten, the colored priest, who was sitting in the body of the hall, was asked by Governor Carroll to a seat on the platform. The dark-visaged oleric received a roar of applause as he

mounted to a place of honor.

The committee on platform reported.

Owing to the late hour, and the desire of the dulegates to witness the great terchlight precession, further reading of papers was suspended with erders that the remaining ones be printed in the proceedings. Mr. Oashan, of Cilcago, moved that an international Cathelic congress be held, not later than 1892, in Chicago. Mr. Campbell, of Philadelphia, moved an ameadment that the convention be held wherever the World's fair is located. Mr. Gnahau accepted the amendment, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

ARCHBISHOP IRRLAND'S VALEDICTORY,

As Arobbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, had opened the Congress, it was desired that he close it. He said with fiery emphasis : "Go to your homes filled with enthusiasm of this convention and spread it through the Union that there is a new departure for Catholics in this country. A mission for Catholic laymen. The day has come, thank God, when old Catholics will rise up and say we are worthy of our religion. The country to be conquered is Heaven. Don't go home to sleep, but to work. Go back true Catholics. The Congress then adjourned sine dis. The platform concludes as follows :

cannot conclude without recording our selemn conviction that the absolute freedom of the Holy See is equally indispensable to the prace of the church and the welfare of mankind. We demand in the name of humanity and justice that this freedom be scrupulously respected by all secular governments. We protest against the assumption by any such government of a right to affect the interests or control the situation of our Holy Father by any form of legislation or puble act to which his full apprehation has not been previously given, and we pledge to Lee XIII., the worthy pontiff to whose hands Almighty God has committed the helm of Peter's barque amid the tempests of this stormy age, the loval sympathy and unstinted aid of all his spiritual children in vindicating that perfect linerty which he justly claims as his sacred and inalieuable right."

Storms of applause marked the reading et the platform, which was unanimously adopt-

THE GREAT TOROHLIGHT PROCESSION.

Forty thousand torches were carried through the streets by the Catholic marchers | cardinal. here to-night. Sweeping past the Cardinal's louse, they formed a magnificent spectac solid masses of humanity packing the streets and sidewalks and windows as far as the eye could reach. At 11.30 p.m. the great pro cession was still in progress, though the start was made hours provious and the marchers averaged eight abreast. Representatives from a dozen cities had the post of honor. Temperance societies and parish sodalities followed each other in bewildering variety. Scattered all through the parade were bands of colored Catholics in gay regalls and these captured the applause everywhere by their proud appearance and accurate manceuvres. Not the least interesting leature was the turnout of hundreds of school boys, both white and colored. The watchword of the night, juging by the constant repetition in transparencies was religious liberty, Cardinal Gibbous standing in his doorway with the Pope's de-legates beside him on one hand, and Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, on the other, beamed on them and divided his time doffing his beretta to oft-repeated salutes and ex plaining to Archbishop Satolli the signifi-cance of the mottees and the identity of the societies. When, at nearly midnight, the Pope's representative gazed after the last of the parade, he warmly congratulated the Cardinal.

AN ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT HARRISON.

WASHINGTON, November 12 .- A committee from the Catholic Congress waited on the President this morning by appointment and presented him with an address. The President received them cordially and listened carefully to the reading of the address and made a hearty reply.

The Catholic University Opened by Cardi-nal Gibbons.

WASHINGTON, November 13 .- The dedication of the Catholic university took place in a pouring rain. The ceremony began at 10 30 o'clock, with a short address by Cardinal Gibbons. This was followed by the chanting of the Veni Oreator Spiritus by 350 students of St. Mary's seminary and St. Charles college, of Baltimore. The building was then blessed by Cardinal Gibbons while the choir chanted the Missrere. At 11 o'clock Pontifi cal Mass of the Holy Ghost was celebrated in the university chapel by Most Rav. Monsignor Satolli. The music of the Mass was sung by e picked choir of male voices. Right Rev. R. Gilmour, bishop of Cleveland, preached the sermon.

Secretaries Tracy, Noble and Windom, and Attorney General Miller arrived in time to participate in the banquet, which took place after one o'clock. Covers were laid for about 250 guests. Cardinal Gibbons occupied the seat at the head of the table and on his right were Uardinal Taschereau and Arabblehops Swelli and Fabre. Cardinal Gibbone' vis-avie was Secretary Blaine, who was finked by Archbishops Ryan, Williams and Dahamel on the left and Secretaries Tracy, Noble and Rusk on the right. Bishep Keans acted as toastmaster. His first toast, " His Heliness Peps Leo XIII," was responded to in Latin by Most Rev. Monseigneur Satolli, the repre-

Secretary Biains, responding to the toast FITS. All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Onr country and her President," said:

"I came to represent the United States, not in any political sense, much lass in any political sense. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 in any political sense, much less in any

church er sect, but to speak for all and the great feedem which we enjoy. I have made the statement in Protestant assemblies, and I am glad to make in Catholic enes." He referred to the administration as one which had produced good results, and, continuing, said:—"I am glad of every college that is endewed, no matter who endews it. Every institution of learning increases the culture which I believe will build up the Government of this country of ours, under which all are free and equal."

Cardins I Taccherous, of Canada, was re-spending to the steast, "Our Sister Univer-sities," when the Marine hand struck up " Hall to the Chief," and President Harrison entered the hall. The entire assemblage rose to their feet and applanded until the President took the sext reserved for him on the left of Cardinai Gibbens. As succe we the President was scated Bishop Keans proposed his health, which was drunk stand-ing. The President returned thanks for the friendly greeting, and just as he concluded Vice President Morton and his wife entered the hall. The next teast," The Hierarchy of the United States," was responded to by Cardinal Gibbons,

The speechmaking concluded with a humoreus address by Archbishop Ryan and a response by Jehn Boyle O'Reilly to the toust, The Press." The next ceremony, the presentation of

the bust of St. Thomas Aquinas, the gift of the Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland resident in Rome. Archbishop Satolli, in the name of the Governors, turned the bust over to the directors of the university and read an address expressing the deep interest felt by the givers in the success of the university.

The day's colebration closed with the inaugural exercises in the lecture room. Cardinal Gibbons opened the meeting with prayer, Bishop O'Farrell, of Trenton, delivered an oration and Very Rev. Mgr. Schroeder, professor of dogmatic theology in the university, read a Latin oration. The choir sang "Oremus pro Pontifico nostro Leone," and the audience was dismissed with a benediction.

#### End of the Centennial. BALTIMOBE, November 14.—Baltimore Day,

for the close of the Catholic centennial, was as bright and beautiful as could be desired. It was intended to show the visitors something of Baltimore, but a large majority of them, on ac count of the unpleasant weather yesterday, had started for their homes. The visitors were invited to the Concordia Opera house at 9 o'clock this morning, where conveyances were in readiness to take them for a drive. Accommodation was provided for 800, but not more than 600 were on hand. This number included prelates, priests and delegates. A start was made at 9.15 o'clock, but it was 10.30 o'clock before the tally ho, with the committee for Boltimore Day, left the Concordia after all the guests were off on the trip. Monsignor McColgan, with Archbishop Cleary, of Kingston, and Bushop Hawley, of Newfoundland, were among the first to leave. Among the prelates were Bahop Twigg, of Pittsburg; Hennessy, of Dubuque; Hogan, of Kansas City; O'Connur, of Omaha and others. The tally ho, drawn by four spirited iron grays, contained the committee. The carrisges all took the same route and went first to Druid Hill park,

After a drive through the park the carriages proceeded to the Epiphanie college at Highland park, and after inspecting that institution for the education of priests for the colored missions the visitors were taken to St. Mary's industrial school. They reached the school at 1 o'clock and were welcomed by Monsignor McColgan and Brother Alexius president of the institution, An entertainment was given by the boys and music was furnished by the Industrial school band. At 2 o'clock a banquet was tendered the visitors and a number of speeches were made, in which the institution and Baltimore, its clergy and people, came in for a large share of commendation. The reception to the Cardinal and the members of the Catholic congress will begin at the city hall at 40 clock this afternoon. About 1,500 invitations have been issued to various persons, including governors, mayors of cities in this and other states and prominent citizens. This will not, however, debar anyone who pre-sents himself at the city hall from getting admission and being presented to the mayors and

[WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.] AN IRISHMAN'S EPITAPH.

Far from the hills of his own native Ulster. Purple and gold with its heather and brocm; Far from the meadows where May-flower

cluster,
And vies with the cowslip in shedding perfame. Far from that graveyard sacred forever, Where the bones of his fathers in harmony rest, The patriot sleep -- To awaken? Ah never! Nor see his loved Erin, the pride of the west.

There's a lone dreary waste by the side of a mountain, Where the wild winds of winter incressantly raves,

Where the frost binds the lakes, and freezes each fountain, Shrouds with its mantle the moss-covered graves There - he is but one of the humble and lowly.

No marble or granite a pyramid forms, Such as encloses the off prings of folly, Denying a right to their kindred worms But his is a grave where no traitor reposes; His is a tomb which all slander delies;

Tho' no vault on the senses its grandeur imposes What it lacks in its splendor its honor supplies And his name—tho'untitled, unknown to many, Is fondly cherished and loved by a few; Of Milesian, 'tis the purest and proudest of any, The grace of old Castile its bearers endue.

No bright blooming flowers, no fresh budding Shed o'er his grave their richest perfume Nor in harmony is such with the dust that re

poses, For, sombre the shade that envelops the tomb. Tho' foreign to the soil as the patriot under, A shamrock from Erin is nestling there, And the traveller, stopping, gazes with wonder On a leaf so expressive, so mystic and rare.

Placed there by friends who know how he prized it, How hosty that heart now cold in the clay, Resented with scorn the knave who despised it, Or the faith it betokens would dare to betray. The symbol of Erin's unerring religion, What episaph grander her nobles can crave? It suggests to our souls of a holter region,

And brightens the gloom of the wanderer's MARGARET SCULLION, St. Gabriel's.

Five Men Blown to Death.

BUTTE, Mont., Novembr 14.-News was received here to day of a bad accident on the construction branch of the Northern Pacific, fifteen miles east of here, in Jefferson county Tuesday night. The men employed on Tewer's contract were in the cut blasting rock. A blast of giant powder was fired but failed to have the disired effect. It being close to quitting time and the men being anxious to complete the blast before they quit, they poured in black powder. Some sparks from the giant powder blast must have remained in the hole, for instantly an explosion followed. Con Sullivan, the foreman Jac. Dell, a Finn; A. W. Lawson, E. O'Lear and Ham Ross were killed and two others had their eyes blown out. The coroners' jury render-

Of all the evil spirits abroad at this hour in the world, insincerity is the most dangerous.

ed a verdict of accidental death, the men being

themselves to blame.

## TO PARENTS!

Never neglect the health of your Children during the Summer season. If they suffer from Colic, Diarrhose, or Teething Paine, use Dr. CODERRE'S INFARTS' STRUP, and you will give them immediate relief.

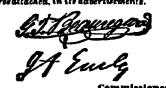
MAST ALL PRECEDENT! OVER TWO MILLIONS DISTRIBUTED



Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present fate Constitution, in 1879, by an over-whilming complay rate

ILLGRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING ILLUGIAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAN-HINGLE NUMBER DRAW-INGS take place in each of the other ten menths of the year, and are all draws in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise theary not-ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per-son manage and centrol the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our cignatures attached, in its advertisements.



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisio ta Nat'i Bh-PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orloans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

### MAMMOTH DRAWING At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, Becember 17, 1888.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$600,000

100,000 Tickets at \$40; Halves \$20; Quarters \$10; Eighths \$5; Twentieths \$2; Fortieths \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES. LIST OF FRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF \$600,000 is. \$600,000

1 PRIZE OF \$0,000 is. 200,000

1 PRIZE OF \$10,000 is. 200,000

1 PRIZE OF \$0,000 is. \$10,000

2 PRIZES OF \$0,000 is. \$40,000

5 PRIZES OF \$10,000 arc. \$40,000

10 PRIZES OF \$00 arc. \$50,000

25 PRIZES OF \$00 arc. \$50,000

25 PRIZES OF \$00 arc. \$00,000

20 PRIZES OF \$00 arc. \$00,000

20 PRIZES OF \$00 arc. \$00,000

200 PRIZES OF \$00 arc. \$00,000

200 PRIZES OF \$00 arc. \$200,000 APPROXIMATION PRISES. 

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