pechondria, Melancholia.

IDON'T DRINK TO-NIGHT.

I left my mother at the door. My sister at her side;
My sister at her side;
Their clasped hands and loving looks
Forbade their hopes to hide. I left, and met with comrades gay, When the moon brought out her light,]
And my loving mother whispered me,
"Don't drink, my boy, to-night,"

Long years have rolled away since then;
My jetty curls are gray;
But oh! those words are with me yet, And will not pass away. I see my mother's loving face, With goodness radiant bright,

And hear her words ring in my ears, "Don't drink, my boy, to-night." My mother now is resting sweet In the graveyard on the hill; But mother's words come back to me. And haunt my memory still.

I've often passed the tempting cup; O! then my heart is right. Because I heard the warning words.
"Don't drink my boy, to-night."

I've now passed down the road of life, And soon my race is run. A mother's warning listened to, An immortal crown is won.
Oh, mothers, with your blessed smile,
Look on your boy so bright,
And say as you alone can say,
"My boy, don't drink to night."

These words will prove a warning when In the thorny paths of life The boy is in the tempter's wiles And yielding to the strife. These words will stop the morning cup, And the revelry at night, By whispering back a mother's voice,
"Don't drink, my boy, to-night,"

IRELAND'S CAUSE IN ROME.

A Clear, Cold Statement of the Facts.

The Pope Strictly Neutral—Sir John Simmons' Mission Concerns the Isle of Man and Malta-Discussion on the Boycott.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.1 Rume, Dicember 27th.

It is curious to see how long the newspapers have kept up the superstition of the pressure of the Eiglish Government on the Pops to induce him to "pacify Ireland." To English Government has no channel of official communication with the Vatican, and has had none slace the Jabiles mission of the Dake of Norfolk; and I know from the lips of His Grace that he had never any negotiations on the subject of Ireland with anybody at the Vatican, that political topics were never discussed in his interviews either with the Pope or the Secretary of State. With the censation of his mission ceased all official intercourse between the Pope and the English Government, only to be renewed with the coming, a few weeks ago, of the mission of General Sir John Lintuora Simmons to arrange the relation of evclesiastical and civil affairs in the Island of Malta. The Ambassador Extraordinary is a soldier, former Governor of Malta, and I have his personal assurance that his mission has no relation to any part of the English dominions except that island. Between these two there has been no attempt to carry on diplomatic intercourse between the English Government and the Vitlean.

NOT A PERMANENT PLENIPOTENTIARY.

This statement is as positive as enything which can be said in opposition to it, because the presence of any person for the purpose of such intercourse in Rome could not escape the habitual observers of affairs which are watched with so much 18alousy, nor the negotlations long escape discovery. Being in more or less familiar intercourse with leading and influential Catholic residents in Rome, as well as English Catholics temporarily here, I am able to assert, with a positiveness purpose of rendering the last honors to the which does not fear denial, that the English son of old farmer Gangelbauer. The entire Government has never in a direct or an indirect manner applied any pressure or urgency, officially or officiously, at the Vatican to induce the Pope to "pacify Ireland." If the metropolis were tolling throughout the men had not their minds heated by partisan entire ceremeny, and added to the solemnity excitement, so as to be unable to see clearly, they would understand that the English Government, being a Protestant Government, besides being dependent on public opinion for existence, could not permit the Pope to interpose his authority between itself and the aubjects of the Queen without incurring a danger greater than it has now to meet. rich, stained glass windows, falling upon the Nothing in the entire history of England is reverently bent heads of the Monarch and of clearer than that, since the day of Henry VIII., every ruler of the Kingdom has respected, bon gre mal gre, the jealousy of the English people of any foreign intervention in the affairs of the country, and that to day Church. The latter is still, to this day, a the Pops, were he ever so much disposed, would not be permitted to mediate between the Government and what it regards in the it did in the days when the poor Auglo-Saxon light of domestic insurrection. I am convinced that any person competent to judge the position will agree with me that this is certain. There is not a Conserative in England, unless he be more Catholic than Eng. lishman, who would not abandon a Government guilty of such weakness.

THE POPE NOT AGAINST IBELAND.

And the facts of the case accord with this a priori view of it. Not only has the Government never desired the intervention of the Pope to "pacify" Ireland, but the Pope has never proposed to take any action which was open to the implication of meddling in Irlah politics. It is my opinion that it the Irish people had risen in insurrection, or if they limited his action to advice. But no rescript would or could have been issued, because the set of rebellion, as such, is a political act, and etipend as Archbishop of Vienna, a sum which could not have been condemned as immoral by amounted to \$80,000, to the relier of the poor receiving increased encouragement from the Church, as boycotting and the Plan of

I am not going to enter into a discussion of Irish affairs on their merits-I am only statnature of the disturbances to Ireland which made this rescript necessary the English Goverament had no part; nor did it present, directly nor indirectly, any case, which is in-deed implied in my saying that it did not recognize the political character of the Pope. The Roman ecclesiastics have never taken a leading interest in the Irish affair. The English Government had nothing to offer the Pops or the Church, and the Caurch had nothing to ask of England. In the time here I asked a leading Cardinal what the Oharch wanted which England could give, the most magnificent and powerful of all and he replied, "Nothing." There was, and the Princes of the Church is the son of a communication with the English Governan independent covereign has always been the spicular of her son's surroundings. If in exercise of his discreation he makes mission to the heart of the Pure to but this is.

The Hungarian aristocracy are the proper takes now and then, it is better that he est in the world, and, yet, when the cobbler's should commit an eccasional error than that the leading Facility and through fear he continually rethe leading English statesmen of both parties, sonenters the House of Peers, at Buda Peath, he should through fear be continually re-

favor of it. The Church has, therefore, no standing with heads bowed low, until the interest in the relitical side of the Irish questionerable Prelate has taken his seat. He has tion, or, if they have any, it would be due to the Irish ecclesiastics, who are mostly in favor of Home Rale.

MONSIGNOR PERSICO'S MISSION.

To clear up the doubts of the authorities of the Church, called on to judge in such a confliot of interests, the Pops sent Moneignor Persico to examine on the spot all the elaments of the problem. He heard everybody interested, and his report, made by letter and continuous, not embodied in an ecclesiastical blue book, settled the question; and the decision of the College of Cardinals was the end of the discussion. Save certain letters of amplifications of the rescript this ended the Pope's interference in the matter, and there has been no change in the attitude of either his Holinean or of the College of Cardinals since. The Bishops and the priests have been left to their own consciences. The jealousy of the clargy of other countries is based on the belief that the Vatican is exerted with too little regard for other nations than the Italian, and is strengthened by the hope of getting a larger part of that inflaence. I remember hearing a Stotch Prelate, who stands very high in the esteem of the Pope, say one day that the Italian Cardinals did not allow the English Prelates to know much of what was going on at the Vaticao, and this was precisely in relation to the Irish question, then at its orisis.

Out of Rome the greater part of the world seems to think that the Pope settles the questions brought before him in much the same manner that the Czar of Russia follows, and that the decisions he appounces are the outcome of his individual cogitations; while the fact is that in no constitutional government now existing is there such profound and prolonged study of the questions to be answered; and so far from any problem being solved by the opinions of one, however important, ecclesiastic, it employs the united thought and application of the Sacred College in its solution. There is not probably in the entire world another such case of grave and multiplex deliberation on moral questions; and the most solemn form for it was that in which the questions of boycotting and the cian of campaign were answered. The Irish Bishops were here to urge all the considerations on their side; they were sided by all the in-fluence of Cardinal Manning, the primate of the English Catholic Church, and against thom were the greater part of the English Catholics and prelates resident in Rome, though of the former there were some tofinential individuals, each as Lords Ripon and Bute on the side of the Home Rulers. Under these circumstances the Pope decided to send to Ireland a confidential representative, and through him learn the truth. The report of this emissary, an Italian, was the question was decided by their unanimous

verdict. I have not treated the question as a Oatholic, as any good Catholic will see, but as an observer who has long lived under the influence of the Papacy, and studied its workings without prejudice or hostility, as without any sympathy with its doctrines or

THE TRUE REPUBLIC.

Princes of the Church Raised from Peasant Paverty to Royal Magnificence.

The most remarkable feature of the splen-

did funeral of the late Cardinal Princs Archbishop of Vienna, December 19th, was the presence, beside the Emperor, at the head of the bler, of the dead Prelate's brothers, cisters and nephews, all of them peasants of Upper Austria, whose humble attire contrasted strangely with the glittering uniforms of the Arondukes, Princes Generals, Cabinet Ministers and Ambassadors who surrounded an acffin. Seldom has a grander spectacl been witnessed in the ancient Cathedral of St. Stephen. Military and ecclesiastical pomp were combined with the magnificent ceremonial of the Austrian Court, for the son of old farmer Gangelbauer. The entire Vienna garrison was under arms, and lived the streets through which the funeral procassion passed. The belie of all the churches of the occasion. The stately Papal Nuncie performed the funeral service in the most impressive manner, and when, standing on the stops of the high alter, he raised his hands aloft to pronounce the A solution, the whole of the vast assemblage bowed dewn, the Wintry sunlight streamed through the the peasant mourners who steed beside him. There were but few of those present at the Cathedral who can have failed to be struck with the very democratic nature of the great Republic, in which personal merit may vin even as high a place for its possessor as serf, Nicholas Brakespere, became Pope under the name of Adrian IV. Just as, ac-cording to Napoleon, every French soldier carries a Marshal's baton in his knapsack, in the same manner every faithful son of the Church entering the priesthood may be said to bear the red hat of a Cardinal in his cowl. Coleatin Gangelbauer, the Prince Archbishop of Vienna and Primate of the Austrian Empire, was born some seventy-five years ago. the son of a poor peasant of Upper Austria. Entering, when still quite young, into the Order of the Benedictines at Krememunster, be rose step by step from the position of an humble monk to become in turn Abbot of his monastery, Bishop, Archbishop, Cardinal and Primate. He was beloved and honored by d proposed to rise, the Pope would have all with whom he came into contact. His breadth of mind was as great as his charity.

of the metropolis. The fortune which he leaves amounts to barely \$15,000. A large number of the Princes of the Caurch are of an origin quite as humble as ing facts of history. In the discussion of the that of Cardinal Gangelbauar. Thus Monsignor Krementz, the Prince Archblahop of Cologne is the son of a butcher at Coblentz, on the Rhine. One of his brothers still keeps the father's shop, and a second brother deals in, or rather peddles, hides. Monsignor Dinder, the Prince Archbishop of Posen, is the son of a shoemaker, in a small way business, at Rossel, and his brother is a tailor, "a flick-encider," at Elbing. Monsigner Kopp, the Prince Archbishop of Breslau, is the son of a weaver employed in the mills at when the matter was under consideration Duderstadt, in Hangver. Cardinal Simor, the Primate of the King of Hungary, and always is, a desire for some method of efficial poor cobbler, who eked out a scanty subsistence in the little town of Stuhlweissenment on account of occasional pregularities in burg. Until the day of his mother's death,

a vast retinue of Monsigneri, chamberlain's, gentlemen-in waiting and equerries, all persons of neble birth. Travelers from Visuua to Peath pass in view of his palace at Grau. Gran is a picturesque eld city, perched en the top of the range of hills which slope down to the shore of the Danube. Half-way down the hill one catches sight of a magnificent cathedral, which is almost an exact copy of St. Peter's at Rome. Still lewer dewn ward the river bank lies the palace of the Primate, in an immense park, and surrounded by splendid gardens. The marble terraces of the palace overbang the mighty river, and the view is one of indescribable beauty.

The above instances will show that humhis hirth constitutes no har to high preferment in the Church, which views the rank of persants and princes alike. Among the latter now living who have been created members of the Sacred College are Prince Gustave Ho-henlobe, Prince Lucien Bonaparte, Prince Frederick Furstonburg, the Archbishop of Olmutz, with revenues amounting to \$300,000 per annum ; and Prince de Rendee ; while Uardinals Howard, Rampolis, Theodoli, and Schoenbron all four belong to families of the most ancient and powerful nobility in their respective countries. It is Cardinal Count Schoenbron, the youngest member of the Sacred College who has been nominated for the office of Primate in succession to the late Cardinal Gangelbauer. Although the revenues of the Archbishop of Prague, which amount to \$200,000, are not far superior to those of the See of Vienna, which do not yield mote than \$30,000, yet it is probable that the Count will accept the offer of translation. Cardinal Count Schosobron, is like, Cardinal Howard, an exefficer of cavalry, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Sadowa.

Catholic Journalism.

[From the Liverpool Catholic Times]

"Mgr. Doppelbaner, Bishop of Linz. has published a pastoral letter on the importance of the press. Citing the declarations of Mgr. Katteler, Pins IX and Leo XIII. the eminent prelate appeals to all Catholics to support Catholic journals." So runs a paragraph which we find in one of our foreign exchanges. Now that we have come to the end of the old year and are entering upon the new, at a time when secular journalists are engaged in glancing over the past, and counting up the losses and gains in public affairs, It will not be inappropriate for Catholic journalists to dwell a moment on this themethe importance of Catholic journalism. No student of ecolesiastical history can fail to observe, in examining the causes of the rise and comparative success of Protestantism, that if it were not for the Protestant press Protestantism would never have attained the power it succeeded in acquiring. In pulpit oratory Protestantism has always been vastly inferior to the Catholie Church. Great preachers, no doubt, there have been in Protestant pulpits, but when we contrast their discourses with the deliver-ances of the master minds of the Catholic Unurch-of men like Bossue's and Massillen and Bourdaloue-the comparison is, to use Tennyson's phrase, 'as of water unto wine.' Again, in the weighty theological publications, the Protestant combatants have been overmatched. Not an argument have they advanced that has not been met and convincingly refuted by Catholic divines. Take the works of any of the great theologians of the Oathelic Church, and see the wealth of welldigested learning which they con-tain. And of these ponderous tomes the number is well nigh endend-How, then, is it that Protestantism gained its strength? We believe that in a ability and skill with which it has exercised which, until quite recently, has proved so cindid, Protestantism is to-day in pessession of the best press in the world. In all that constitutes excellence, the newspapers of

Great Britain and America are decidedly at

the head of all the journals in the world, and

these are for the most part in the hands of

non Oatholics. There are various causes why Catholic ionrnalism has not in the past been properly developed. One reason, no doubt, is the hesitation felt lest the action and doctrines of the Church should be compromised by journalists wanting in knowledge or discretion. The Protestant pressman has in this matter little responsibility. Whatever his individual views may be, he is qualified, according to the common Protestant quetom, to become a teacher in Israel, and his opinions are certain to coincide with some phase or other of Protestantism. Not so in the case of the Catholic journalist. He must not only have a sound knowledge of Catholic doctrine and be well posted on all the leading questions of the day from the Catholic point of view, but he must be cautious and prudent to an extreme degree for fear of initiating any policy which, however well intended, may be regarded by the authorities of the Church as inopportune or likely to create dissension or division. He is in this way pretty well shut out from the field even of what may be called legitimate sensationalism. It is true that in doing what we are expressly authorized by sensationalism, however mild, is not one of the best features of journalism, but it must Government is sworn to protect and defend not be forgotten that it plays an important us in doing. We have dens it by God's blesspart in securing readers for newspapers, and often attracts to what is more solid and more worthy of attention those who would not otherwise be drawn to subjects requiring serious reflection. Notwithstanding this and other drawbacks, Catholic journalism has for some years, we are happy to say, been makthe highest dignitaries of the Church. His Holiness Leo XIII. has spoken in no uncertain terms of the necessity of supporting the Catholic press, urging the faithful to ald and fester by every means in their power this invaluable medium for extending the empire of Cathelio truth. On the European continent various prelates have like the Bishop of Linz, lent to the same cause the influence of their powerful advocacy; and in that home of freedom—the United States of America—the heads of the Church have on all occasions sought to strengthen and defend the Catholic press and to extend the aphere of its usefulness. Such men as Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ryan, and Archbishop Ireland have in their writings and public addresses assigned the broadest possible limits to the liberty of the Catholic journalist. They have said in effect: "Lat us recognize that his aim and his work are,on the whole, most advantageous to Cathelic interests; and let us encourage him in the dis-charge of his ardnous duties without being Catholic provinces under English rule, and four years ago, the old lady lived with him, charge of his arduous duties without being even because the idea of being treated with retaining her present garb among all hypercritical or captious as to details. Even if in exercise of his discreation he makes mis-

victions as to what is beneficial for our Catholic people," Such a liberal and bread-Oatholic pressman on the part of Catholic prelates is the surest guarantee of the growth f the power of the Catholic press.

PARNELL'S BIG VICTORY.

Comments and Suggestions of the Loudon Press on the "Times" Backdown.

LONDON, February 4 .- The Daily News states that the Parnell case was settled Saturday. Counsel for the Times suggested the course adopted.

The Post says -- While it was not deubted that the Times would lose its case, yet the array of counsel had raised hopes that some extenuating circumstances would be brought out As this course was not taken we are compelled to admit that the result is a shock to public confidence.

The News understands that Parnell will receive not only the cents legally recevorable, but the reimbursement of the whole expense he has incurred in the matter. conclusion, it says, is as satisfactory as it is startling. The public now only awaits a startling. The public now only awaits a ministerial apology, the making of which common courteey should dictate.

The Chronicle says the acceptance of smaller damages than a jury would have awarded is a proof of genuine moderation for which Parnell is entitled to predit.

The Telegraph says it is impossible not to condemn the negligence of the Times in becoming the dupe of a disreputable rescal. The settlement is satisfactory and should be taken to heart by both parties, and the coming session might afford a dignified discussion of a great question without a descent to personalities,

Mr. Soames, solicitor for the Times, says that the Times will only pay the ordinary be a costs to Mr. Parnell and that Mr. Parnell is ver not released from the payment of the interlocutory costs, which were awarded to the Times, nor from the costs of the abortive Scotch and Irlsh actions. He says the statement that the Times proposed compromise is inaccurate.

AN APPRAL TO AMERICANS COMING. CHICAGO, February 4 -" It simply shows how our enemies have been working," said John Fitzgerald, of Nebraska, president of the Irish National League of America, when informed here last evening of the result of the Parnell trial. "There is much more it is one than personal vindication of Parnell in it, greatest railway sys-for it is a justification of the movement for tems of this country; Ireland's independence, It will cause a for the same reasons it great revival of interest in the cause of Ire- is the traveler's favorland in America, because the settlement of the case and its conditions will attract the attention of the world. Our friends in Ireland are working harmonicusly. Here we have had discouragements, but the League is by no means in such bad financial shape is by no means in such bad financial shape as has been represented. I am glad to hear the report, but this result, or one similar to it, must have been anticipated by all who knew Parnell."

Upon his return to his home at Lincoln, Neb., Mr. Fitzgerald will issue an appeal to Irish Americans in the interest of Parnell, as determined upon at Detroit.

Kingston, February 6. -- Archbishop Cleary, in addressing a meeting of his church dream of the home-seeker, the people at Tweed, a few days ago, referred to gold-seeker, the toiler, or the the separate school question. He directed capitalist, visit the country the attention of his people to the supreme reached by the St Paul, importance of Catholic education for the Minneapolis & Maniyouth of the parish, declaring that in the present day the everlasting contest between Jesus Christ and Satan, between the king-dom of God and the "spirits of wickedness Paul, Minn., for wery large measure it gained it through the Jesus Christ and Satan, between the king-ability and skill with which it has exercised dom of God and the "spirits of wickedness" ability and skill with which it has exercised its influence through the press. It cannot be in high places," is waged in the school room disputed that Protestantism has used the press to the greatest advantage to diffuse its doorlines, and especially to inspire a hatred souls of the little ones. All the Infidels and write for the and horror of everything Catholic. It has Atheists of France and Italy in Europe and of "Great Roman and the greatest advantage to the nearly state of the greatest advantage to diffuse its and the state ground chosen by the agents of Satan against the Saviour of the wite for the and horror of everything Catholic. It has Atheists of France and Italy in Europe and of "Great Roman and the state of the school room guides. If you wants freefarm in a lovely land write for the greatest advantage to diffuse its and the state ground chosen by the agents of Satan against the Saviour of the winter and suited in high places, it is waged in the school room guides. If you wants freefarm in a lovely land write for the agents of Satan against the Saviour of the wants freefarm in a lovely land write for the greatest advantage to diffuse its and the state ground chosen by the agents of Satan against the Saviour of the wants freefarm in a lovely land write for the greatest advantage to diffuse its and the state ground chosen by wants freefarm. thus perverted the minds of the people, and the gangreened republics of South America servation, filled them with that anti-Catholic bigotry and in any whatsoever country the standard of Satan has been erected in opposition to prejudicial to Catholic interests. Let us be Christianity, have sworn by the evil God never to lay down their arms or to forego any device of inquity till they shall have banished from God's earth the teaching of God's truth, God's law, God's love, God's Impression upon the youthful hearts of the

children of the church. During their course of intellect and moral preparation for the battle of life in the school room, the diabolical spirit of hatred of reigious education has found its way, unfortunately, into the province of Ontario. Satan has raised his standard here and has sent forth from the gates of hell his army of demona to propagate his wicked angels through the cities and towns of this province. Yelid ing to his influence the Conservative leader has formed his policy and has announced in his hapless London speech that he will run the sword through the Catholic church and sever the sacred cord of duty and affection and mutual confidence between the bishops, the chief pastors of the flock of Christ, and the faithful people committed to their

energe.
In concluding, His Grace said :- "What is to be thought of the political leader who, in addressing his followers in London denounced the Provincial Geverament for having per mitted the separate schools to increase in number within the last ten years. That is, for having omitted to obstruct and thwart us the constitution to do and the Provincial ing in this diccess of Kingston and in all the other dioceses of Ontario, and shall continue to do it."

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A CHILD OF MARY.

minded interpretation of the functions of the | The Indicence of His Wife on an eld Soldier. An old American general was once asked by a friend hew it was that, after so many years spent in the camp, he had come to be so "frequent a communicant, receiving several times a week. "My friend," answered the old soldier, "the strongest part of it is that my change of life was brought about be fore I ever listened to the word of a priest and before I had set my foot in a church. After my campaigns God bestowed on me a pleus wife, whose Faith I respected though I did not share is. Before I married her she was a member of all the pleus confraternities of her parish, and she never falled to add to her signature 'Child of Mary,' She never took it upon herself to lecture me about God, but I could read her thoughts in her counten-ance. When she prayed, every morning and

night, her countenance beamed with falth and charity; when she returned from the church, where she had received, with a calmness, a sweetness and a patience which had in them something of the serenity of heaven, she seemed an angel, when she dressed my wounds I found her like a Sister of Charity. "Suddenly I myself was taken with the desire to love the God whom my wife loved so well and who inspired her with those virtues which formed the joy of my life. day I, who hitherto was without Faith, who was such a complete stranger to the practices of religion, so far from the Sacraments, said to her: 'Take me to your confessor.'

"Through the ministry of this man of God, and by the divine grace I have become what I am and what I rejoice to be.

HOW CAN THE LONG

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THE BENEDIOTINES' GIFT.

The Holy Father Secures a Valuable Work from Them.

The Benedictines of Monte Cassino, who, in the space of four years, published the entire Regesto of Clement V. in seven magnificent volumes, have recently presented the Boly Father with the first number of the "Appendict" to the same "Regeste." This work is due to the diligent researches of Padre Anselmo Caplet, whose vast erudition and critical science are of European fame. He now offers to the learned two manuscripts marked eight and ten amongst the "Avignonesi Regesti," which contain the accounts of the Apostolic Chamber's Income and expenditure. As for the income, there has only hitherto been discovered the "Liber receptorum, proventum et obven-tionum," which comprises the twelve menths from November 14, 1309, to November 13, 1310, that le, little beyond the year of Olement V., and it informs one what was then collected from the monasteries depending

upon the Hely See, from the promises and visits of prelates and abbots, from buils, tithes and similar sources. These sheets are only seven in number, and the information necessarily incomplete. But the decements are very much fuller as regards the expenditure, and furnish an abundance of material illustrating the manners and customs of the Curia Romana at that time, the ordering of the chamber, the Chancery, and the Papal offices, besides giving the names of the persons composing the Pontlical Court, especially those who accompanied the Pope in his journeys. Most interesting are the notices to be gathered as to the usages of that epoch so varied and rich in events; upon the clothes of the Pontill, the prices of various things, especially food, church furniture, and artistic work at Paris, Bordeaux, Tours, Rheims, and many Flemish cities. The attention is particularly attracted by descriptions of the King of England's funeral, and the honorable missions to the Bishop of Poltiers, and other distinguished personages. Best of all, these accounts and notes (little as one might think it) form a valuable addition to the apologetic studies upon the Roman Poniffs. The list of alms dispensed by Clement V. In one year is too long to give here; and while munificent toward others and charitsble to the needy, he was personally ascetic in the extreme. There is no record of delicate dishes or rare wines; but plain food, strict observance of Lenten rules where flash mest is never mentioned, and the days of abstinence strictly observed. This valuable histor-

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's face.
It is now in universal use, and c sts, including a box of ointment, only \$1.50. We have always on hand a preparation to dye the whiskers and to give to the hair its natural color. Also one of the best preparations for washing the mouth and gums and giving a sweet breath. Freckles and skin blomishes, as well as tooth-ache and corns, removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice Face nowders, which gives to the skin a freshness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Lung remedy which is infalible. Read the certificates which we publish every week.

MM. LACROIX, JR.,

Successor of MDME. DESMARAIS, No. 1263 Mig-

ical work is only another proof among many

of the unflagging industry of the Benedictine

Order, who excited even the astonishment of

Voltaire, as the never ceasing advantages con-

tributed by these quiet unpretending monks

to colence and literature.

nonne st., corner St. Elizabeth st.

How to be a Nobody.

It is easy to be a nobody, and the Watchman tells us how to do it. Go to the drinking saloon to spend your leisure time. You need not drink much now, just a little beer or some other drink. In the meantime play dominoes, checkers or something else to kill time, so that you will be sure not to read any useful books. If you read anything let it be the dime novel of the day; thus go en keeping year stomach full and your head empty, and yourself playing time-killing games, and in a few years you will be a nobody.

Personal.

John Kelly has been re-elected by acclamation mayor for the municipality of Carillon.

St. Louis Mo., March 23, 1889. Bailey Reflector Company. Gentlemen :- We have now used your Reflec-

tor about three months. It is very satisfactory. Our audience room is 50x60 fs., with ceiling 30 Our audience room is ruzed is., with centing of ft. Your 60 inch Reflector lights it admirably.

Very respectfully,

J. H. HOLMES,

Chn. Bidg. Com. 3d Cong'l Church.

Letter from the Pastor.)

Dear Sirs:-The Bailey Reflector which you placed in our church gives entire satisfaction.
It is ornamental and gives a brilliant light.
It is really a marvel of cheapness, neatness and brightness.

Very sincerely yours,
G. H. Grannis,
Pastor of 3d Cong'l Church, of St. Louis, Mo

Andrew Carnegie has offered to spen \$1,000,000 for a central free library and branches for Pittsburg, Pa., provided the city will maintain them. The free library for Alleghany City, on which Mr. Carnegie expended over \$300,000, will be opened by President Hatrison next week.