STRUZZE ZHT DNA NROL RIZ

of Common Sense to a Metho-Gathering.

He Justifies the Action of Partiament on the Jesuits' Estates' Act and Hitustrates the Power of a Province to dispese of its

BROCKVILLE, October 9.—Sir John Mandorald and Hon. Mr. Haggart attended a Methodist plonio at Westport yesterday in aid of the building fund of the new Methodist church, when the Fremier delivered a most important speech, referring at some length to the Jesuital estates question. After speeches by the chairman, Mr. Taylor, M. P., Ron John Heggart, Mr. W. H. Fredenburgh and Wood, M. P., one Premier was presensod with a congratulatory address by the trustees of the church. Sir John, in reply paid a high tribute to the Methodist Church which, he said, he often attende with his parents in its early days to Canada. Taking up the Jesuit question he proceeded then as follow

One subject has excited a good deal of autentica throughout the country labely. It cannot be called a party question, although in is a political one, and I shall, therefore, ven-ture to make a new remarks upon it because It le a subject of great importance. I mean the disaltowing of the act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec respecting the January estates. It is not a party question because, as you know, both Conservatives and Reformers to the Parlinment of Canada, with the exception of thirtuen, joined in a vote caying that the Govorganest was right in not dimiliowing that act of the previoce of Quobec. The

tion, that is occasionally made which I who ! to ropol with indignation, and I do it on behalf of political fore an well as these who not with me in Parliament, and that is that the mojority in the vote or that occasion were neturied by the fear of off inding the French Canadians, by the fear of effending the Roman Catholic population.

Why, Mr. Casirman, do you think that the opposite parry, counting in its rac a Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Bicke, were accusted by any other feeling than the patriotic desire to do their ducy when they voted with the Government? If that vote had been oursied against the Government it would have been a gue to the Governor-General and said. Your Expellency, Parilament has declare against the Government. Here is my conminkion; send for year successors." was because Mr. Laurier, Mr. Blaite and Mr. Mackenzie, and those who followed them, thought it was according to the law, seconding to the constitution, according to the prineiples upon which our constitution is founded, that they and the majority in Parliament seld that the Government could not take any

UPHELD THE GOVERNMENT.

They said the Government was right and that we could not have dens anyting else without causing bitter war and dissusion batween the two great races, Brouch and Hagfish. Do you impose that Alexander Mac-kerzis, that eld Asformer, belonging to one of the strictest sects in Protestantiam, the Raptist denomination, was truckling to the French-Canadians or the Roman Catholics ; was he looking for office? No, he has ratired from the spesion before, out of regard for the state | traceroy our country and make it what it from your temb by the crumbling rottes of office for ever. During the last session and of his health, he never carra to the House of tought to be. Then, you must remember, thus,—Catholic Columbian.

Commons after air o'clock in the evolute, there is no feeling of irritation so great as but as anxious was he to show his respect for that caused by a sense of oppossion, and our first agreement. but so anxious was he to show his respect for the comstitution, soldesirous washe to provent a quarrel, which might cause the most diesetrons results, and possibly and In bledshed between the two races, the he, an old man a confirmed invalid, trembling in every john, aft his warm bed at 2 o'clook in the mountage and came to the Hous of Commons to register his vote in lave. of the constitution

which he had helped to formulate. (Cheers) Ladies and gentlemen, the Politiment of Canada did not pass the Josuits' Betard Acc. The Parliament of Oaasda had no more to do with it than the Congresse of the United States. It was an act passed by the Lagie lature of the Province of QRDe. Bo it right or belt wrong that was up affair of ourse. Is was within the limits of their constitution. and they had the right to pass It if ther What is the meaning of free govern ment? It means a government where his recple have the right to rule or mi rule them-selves, as they one o. We had bething to do with the wisdom or the anartsion of that law. The only question for us was whether the Legislature of Quebec care acting within their powers—powers given to them by the at an entropy were too from here Parliament of Great British when it give no early they will take the \$60,000 from hir. That was the only Moreler with a "the k you." question and, mind you, we who are Minh-ters, or have been Ministers, take a reform oath that we will give true connect to the Governor General, the representative of our sovereign, to the ness of car indgment. We took that cath, and when the Cablest came to the couplisies that the not wes wifited the competency of the Logislature we were bound.

DUTY SOTED TO DO AS THE OID.

I would have committed moral perjury ti, ba-Heving as a correstationalist that the Gusboa Legitlabure had the right to sees the set, I ! self as a man. I would have sank in my own that the Legislature was noting within their powers, I had advised His Excellency officerwise. (Obcore.) I might or might not have voted ugaines the bill if I bad been a member of the Legislature of Quebec, but another my referred to the Pops. The Jasuita demanded colleagues and I had a right to say at them, the whole \$400,000, but the Pops decided "You have no right to legislate for your lagainst there and said: "You shall only get colleagues ung I had a right to say at them "You have no right to legislate for your salves; you must let us legislate for you." If the bill was within the jurisdiction of the Lightelature the only growed on which we faut that the Pope is a fevelge notestate has could have discllowed it was that it would be ling to do with it. ture the rest of the Bernaico. That is to I am address his a meeting here interested may, by giving the Jesuita \$160,000 we are in the building of a Methodaet church. Way, going to injure the Bouninion as a whole, I am old enough to remember when the burt the rest of the Demision. That is to You are a portion of the Dominion and can | Mathelist body in Canada was governed by any man, woman or child in this meeting or i foreign conference. I am old snough to be in any position of the province be burt if a member that the conference met in the Ungrant of that kind were made ofther to States. I am old enough to remember Jesuite Jews, Medammedons or Mormons? that the Methodres will be Canada seen their (Lengites and cheers.) That grant will not delegates to the entermose in the United hurs say of us. We shall enjoy one rights all the same whether they get the morray or whether they spend it.

Dass is not lesis somesping like a genic to salous of era is age. add semmed beratel \$160,000, a sum of warry that one of your

put it out at interest. If they spend it, it is gene and they can de no further injury, and if they byest it at interest, well, the interest n \$160,600 amounts to just about the salary you pay me for my invaluable services The Premier Administers a Dose (this and laughter), nothing more than this, and this enormous sure of money is the cause of this panio, of this exsitement and agitation. (Renowed laughter.) It would be almost indicrens if it worn not dang srous.

THEFT AND WITH US AND OF US.

The French Canadian people are British subjects and the, are proud of it. They say they look to the Orewn of England, to the flag of England, and not to their old connection with France. They are as good subjects of the Queen as we are. They weknowledge the great advantage: which they gained by being severed from France and becoming portion of the great British Empire, which Mr. Haggart has dilated upon so forcibly and elequently. (Cheers.) They are with us and of us. They pursess the same rights as we do. They have their own provir a and their own Legislature, and they have, through that Logislature, a right to deal with their own property, their own money, without question of autelders. Had the act been disallowed the people of Quebec would have deeply asserted the interference. They would say, and rightly. "This property belong to as in mountains, good achools, churches, con and we shows to devote it in the manner of have ine." They would feel that they had been trampled upon, that their rights had proved the powers of the street them, that the powers of the powers of the street them, that the powers of them. given by the Parliament of England to their Legislature had been disreguled from the vague fear that comething nodefined would, in some unexplained manuer, lajure the Dominion by the opposition of this amali auw.

I have only a few minutes left in which to address you, but there is recather point to which I desire to refer. One of the ohis ocjections to the measure has been preuted of the idea that in this act there has been on in: 15 to the Queen's supremacy. This is one act of the prevince of Quobec. The any of the chief causes of the prescut gitation, with bis usual versatility, he turned anico and talk sense when you get there. Oh, for with bis usual versatility, he turned anico and talk sense when you get there. Oh, for with bis usual versatility, he turned anico and talk sense when you get there. Oh, for with bis usual versatility, he turned anico and talk sense when you get there. Oh, for with bis usual versatility, he turned anico and talk sense when you get there. Oh, for with bis usual versatility, he turned anico a the royal supremary assailed by this measure. Newmon's "Collista," a classic of floor flore. It he had thought so he would have said so, and more delicute etermines abstraction in Ho, on the advice of his ministers, allowed the act we go into operation, but in somequence of the agitatien he soked the law officers of the Crown, Bir Richard Wobster and Sir Riward Clark, whether the cot was within the confidence of the Provincial Legis lature, and they replied in the affirmative. He asked if to should have disallowed the act and they said "No." They could not, as somed lawyers, have given any other opinion. So clear Aid they consider the points raised that they say that there was really no case to go before the judicial commistee of the Privy Council, which, you know, is the court of the lest resort in colonial matters.

THERE WAS NO OTHER COURSE.

Y a see, therefore, that the G verminent apprelimas many thomeands of dollars.

way women inconvenience transelves. A mea could have taker no other course; that, in What good does this parade of riches has planty of pockets. He can carry keys, fact, we should have been guitty of a breach do the doad? A simple stone would A woman is always wondering where she left of the constitution if we had done so and we mark the resting place of the departed or hid here. When the exigences of the would have sown the seeds of dissection behas buel tilgion notices which might load and would land to the mont unbappy consequences. other course, and as honest men they voted it is only by our country being at peace, only according to their consideres.

by our being contented and satisfied with each other, that we can go ou with our work of development, building our railroads, consernating our canals, caucuraging argiculture, without a breach of the ucratitation and | encouraging manufactures : it is only by peace and order among ourselves that this country can have hopes of a prospersor future. If it in found that race is set against race, As in 1937; If it is seen in Europe that the two ling a vocation for the priesthood with the races are hostile to each other, that this mr conterp is going to be convuled with civil st disconsions, we shall have jeopardized our future and destroyed our credit—the means which we require to build our railways and to French Canadian brethren will say, "We are the minority, and, therefold, we are not oflowed to spend our mency as we please."

> fore why but owed my old colleague, wir George Certier, and who how follow my collosgues, Sir Beeser Langevin, Sir A Owen ! and Mr. Chaplean, are the majority in Quethe nut Mr. Meroler, naturally, would extra of wronging her betreth in the opt to like to get under support and he would have a triffing idea of the most selumn obligation got every man of them is the sol flone. Are you ergaged? Be faithful to lad been disallowed. The Legislature vould your gledger, for whole an ergagement is not Cand them all the prespense of peace, with no prospect of prosperity and development. would have gone for the cale of this little not allowing \$160 000 to the Jesuits. Mind | you, goldieroen, the Protestant miserity in year, gold somen, the Protectant measurity in the about three months. It is very satisfactory. Quality did not discover any cojections to it. Our audience coon is 50x80 ft., with ceiling 30 at all till they were told from Toronto that it. Your 60 lauh Reflector lights it admirably. Quebes ald not discover any conscitors to it eny they will take the \$60,000 from bir. Morolog wish a "the k you."

WHAT THE POPE HAD TO DO WITH IT.

One thing mere before ! close.' It was said it was wrong to leave this matter to the Pape; that the Pope is a foreign pares. Bat, fall and grationen, you will see that is was not left to the Pope to say veether the actobould be massed or not. The levislature and the Government of Quebra had resolved to apply the decuite estatos in a particular may. The Jesuice ciclaidic the whole, out Mr. Mareins would not give them the whole, un-Legitlature had the right to the set, I came other Cathello bedies disimed their had not said so. I would have degraded my labore. To a bodies out to the describs: 'After your suppression and and you were opinion forever it, believing and knowing revived we usered on the education of the panpie of Quebec and we have the right to get our chare of these estates." Therefore the median a ore as to how the money should be divided, and, accordingly, the matter was \$160,000, the remaining and larger portion going to the other Catholic colleges." The

States. Then was a loreign body. That conference gove and the Mutadia bedy is much as the general conference in Canada governs to now, but no one said or could say say that the people of Canada, nurbering in these days that the Mcchollets in Canada upwards of 5,000,000 people, are going to be were disleyed. But they were no more loyal never they extallished their conference in \$160,000, a sum of man'ny that one of your Canada shou they were before. They were townships could easily vote to the indirect lake, and autof as this anijects thee, an now.

arose they would, I presume, apply to the head of their religion at Censtantinople, Sheikh Ul Islam, and yet there is nobedy in India more loyal to the British Crown than there same Mehammedans.

After these few remarks, which I would have extended if time had permitted, I will say once more on that question that we acted according to the law and with a desire to retain peace and good fellowship between French and English, between Catholic and Protestant, and, whatever may be the feeling now, we are satisfied that the future happiness and presperity of this country have been preserved by our act and that there would have been discension, lose of credit, less of prestige and probably bloodshed if we had attempted to trumple on the French-Canadians er their rights guaranteed to them by the constitution of 1867. (Cheers.)

I thank yea, ladies and gentlomen, for the patient hearing which you have given me." (Fignewer pheers.)

THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN REGION. Thorsands of acres of choice free government land, now open for settlers, in the Turtle Mountain region o Dakota. Here was alsoi the where that took first premium at New Orleans Exposition. Bith soil, timber

Catholic Novels.

The distinctively Cashelle nevel is of re-cens growth on English soil. Cardinal Wise-mes saw in "The Last Days of Pompeti" the aicided of en lide witch, extrict out, night prove must fraitful to bringing before the n da of the people a vivid ploture of the Christian Churen passing through the various by the dissemination throughout the country atages of her struggles and her triumphs. His fertile health acroadingly projected a series of novele intended to ablahilitate the past, and whather Her Mujesty has seen insulted or managed interest. Thru fellowed Cordinal and more delicate "trustore, abstading to artitle traits of the easter, and percetrated with that keep some of the beautiful or perunitar to the Gracian mind. I is a book that grows upon me with every at acessive perusal. Other works of morth were made led on these, and though the list it short, it is Belect.

Better Than a Monument.

Some persons are unxious to have a gestlimarble or grapite monument at their on a grave or over the remains of their loved and net. And, out of pride, to make a display of their wealth or to "get ahead" of some relative or neighbor who has had erected a less tion of his dress for his own wants that is expansive memorial, they lavish on their

mark the resting place of the departed or hid here. When the exigencies of the and ack the prayers of the passerby, equally

Bettor than any rock that was ever chieslled is a part of sucreted for the holy whistry with the maney that would subarries have been trasted in a grand monument, and who will stand at the alter of God ressing in file annointed hands the hely Hostas a Secrifice for the living and the dead, and as s peaceoffering for the soul that produced for him the grace of ordination.

bound a sonelarsorp for pare students hav that you are inclined to invest it.

s. Light a human sanctuscy lump bethe tabernacie of the Lord. A sobolar-

ip in a seminary will keep your memory reen long after your name would be offaced

Ergagements.

Engagements to marry are serious contracts. They are neet in sacreduesa to the There is succiner taken that I ought to seeding itself. Every other itsy the secular mention. No doubt, Mr. Mercler would newspapers report the elements of illuting have given anything to have the ... dies! | girls, who have fersaken affirmed lovers to forced and why? Start one is going marry first distracts for their hand, and they to have the description of these pretty soon glost over the remarks. Sectores of these like Fronch Caradian likes, the Concerns violations of tieth. But simal coperants generally end a unitage march master the wester that the wester that will break her sugaroment you will hardly be true to her marrings promites, and the man who can percusie ber to the have reparted the act and would have a real a marriage, it is the door to that hely Saurarued to reputs it as often as no disallowed | ment, and it must be respected accordingly.

> Sr. Louis, Mo., March 23, 1889. Parter Repleotos Company.
>
> Gentlemen: - Vo dave non used your Reflec

Very mapacinity.
J. H. Holmes,
Cim. Ridg. Com. 34 Cong'l Church. (Letter from the Pastor.)

Hear Sire:—The Tailey Reflector which you clauded in our church gives entire satisfaction. It is organized and gives a brilliand light. It is really a macyal of cheapness, neutron and Very sincerely yours, G. R. GBANNIA.

Pastor of 8d Orog'l Church, of St. Louis, Mo

------A CREAT TRUTH PRESHLY STATED. Lemmond I tell you man may prate as they will about wemen's extravagance, but abo can dress well on a sum that would keep a man looking shabby." Simore (dryly) "That's true. Now, the area that my wife dresses on keeps me less a shabby year in and year out."-Tims

STOCK RAISING AND GRAIN RAIS-ING.

Blook raising and grain raising are equally speceseful in Dakota and Minnesota. Plenty of government land. Cheap ratiroad land. Good markets, rich soil, excellent schools and churches. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minr.

A NATURAL RESULT.

(list k-"I understand, doctor, that two contists in your neighborhood have arranged a match in their art?" Doctor-"Yes,I have heard so." Clark-" What do you think the result will be?" Doctor-" A drsw."-Portland Advertiser

TU THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and v ises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of the first to any person who applies to Nicholson, 50 St. John streat, Montreal.

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND

CRUCIFIXION.

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE ORUCIFIXION scene is a marvellous work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the OITY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION.

The grand PANORAMA to be seen at the OYCLORAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain and St. Wrotzer Congruence of the control of the contr st ws, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.i... Sireet cars pass the door.

THIS FOR GIRLS.

Plain, Straight, Grandfatherly Talk With Lots of Sense in It,

"What about the girls," says a friend. Let the girls quit their feelishness, as Sam Jones says. If they can't make money, let them cuit spending it. I know young ladies in this town whose fathers are on a strain, and yet they won't make their own dresses. They have them made by the milliner. They prance all over the town ann gad a bout and read novels, and don't do a blessed thing to help their father maintain the family. A girl The fath ir is on a strain ought to make her own cicthes and some more besides. If she doesn't know how she should learn. Every member of the family should at least carn their salt and pepper and pickles and chewing gum, A girl of 18 who can't make her own cicties is not fit to be a wife, much less a mother. Ried or poor, they ought to do something useful. Get up early and fly round and sweep and dust and look after the diningroom and the lamps. After breakfast go to that sawing machine and make it hum and pane like your grandmothers did the spinning-wheel. In the afternoon put on your nice her emade dress and go to see somebody yeu wants to see, somebody w'to wants to see you, a young girl who is too proud or too lary to make her own clother. Young lady, don't you marry a man who drinks or who spends all that he makes. It following this advice atops the breed, los it stop.—Bill Arp. in Atlantic Constitution.

A Fair Sample of the Way Women Hamper Themse vos in Little Things.

Way don't worden have peckets? They carry their purse in their hands and them han Therebiefe in their bediesagud they carry a little bag shout no big as a pint cup on the:: arms, think xnot upo of which has nover been defined. There is a liberal wholesaleness about accually refreshing in comparison with the weather cause him to have recourse to his "wipe" he puts a hand into his breast pecket and hault out a liberal square or cambric. A weman under like circumstances suffe, and

continues to aniff. When a man sits down in a street car ho weits till the goale of the ball punch and re-gleter stands in front of him, then he puts his bromb and fore finger in a tiny pocket in his overcost and hauls out his ticket or his nickle, says a Chicago Journa! writer. The women begins to get her change ready when the conductor is at the other end of the car. She pulls her bay off her mem, draws it open, sakes out the purse, pulls off her ellk mittene, opena her pursa, uncleaga an inner compartment, takes out a nickle, buts it between her lips-faugh !-- snaps sho compartment, shuts the pures, opens her bag and puts away the purie, and pulls on the mitten again. And this is a fair semple of the way women ham-per themselves in all the little tuber--and life is made up of them—and then complem of the disadvantages of the sex. There is nothing on earth to prevent any individual moman from sujeying tennmenable pockets, lesse slacves, bifurcated anderskirts, short hair, te., and all other medern feminine improvemente. - Fort Wort' Gazette.

She May Find it.

She had e-lied upon a real estate man to see if he had a house to suit her, and had wone over the fist and found fault with every strong. A firthe out of patronce he finally asked "What kind of house do you want, anyhow?" "It was the nouse so much as the neighborshe replied : "I want a location where ins reighbors will be neighborly. If I want so give a party and went to borrow a piono, aria, a few chairs, three or four pictures and come statuary I want to feel that my neighbore will lead me with cheerfulness.

A Bad Memory.

Jeanny (who was been kept in the honse all the day for bad conduct)-"Mother, what a had memory you have got. You have got the worst memory I ever saw." Mather "Bad memory, Johnny? I am sure I have a very good memory. Why do you call it ead?" "Presuse you remember everything bud that I de."

The Church Sociable.

Preparing suppor for the church sociable.

Mrs. Brown-We've get an oyster left;
when that I do with it?' Secret Coding-Put it in he boug.

Mrs. Bown-Arc you addressing me in the language of slang, or do you really mean that this soup shall contain two uysters.

FITS All Fits stoppe free by Dr. Kline s Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Troatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

A PLEASANT PROSPECT.

Blinks (who has moved into the suburbs)-Here's an idea. The paper says one of the handsomest residences on the Hudson has the flower neds laid off with old beer potties.

Mrs. Blinks (doubtingly)-"Well, at a distance thr effect of the glass borderings might be prot**ty.**"

"Yes, indeed. I'll order a gross or two from Swicher & Co., and when the bottles are empty you can have them,"

The disagreeable sick headache, and foul stomach, so frequently complained of, can be apsedily relieved by a single dose of McGare's Butternut Pilis.

AN OPINION.

She-"It must have been an as ful storm to No portion of the Dominion will in any may be Lagguet one referred to the greatness She—"You must never let father see you put blow away the lighthouse." Cholly—"Terrible, your arm around my waist." He—"Why waster, be findly. Her Majorty's subjects there are your arm around my waist." He—"Why my dear; but to dear, but he carelessness that there was a lighthouse in such Lauppose, and they will either spend it or question respecting their religion of faith; would try to borrow some money from you."

Ireland's Ancient Parliament-1790

The Great Parliament of Ireland, elected 1790, is the title of a remarkably handsome engraving, 24 x 30 inches, and published by Mr. A. E. Costello, 10 Union Square, N. Y. This engraving is an entirely new production, and is taken from the original picture in College Green, Dublin, and painted by the cele-brated artists, H. Barraud and J. Hayter. This fine engraving represents the last Parliament of Ireland, prior to the fateful Union of 1800. This is truly the representative period of the golden age of cratory and great statesmen. All the patriotic celebrities of the period are here delineated,—Grattan, Flood, Curran, Ponsonby,—but inaemuch as there are over 200 life-like portraits in all, anything like an enumeration of the names would be out of place. John Philpot Curran, the renowned patriot and advocate, is seen addressing the spell-bound assemblage. Conspleuous among the throng of calebrities are the figures of the two rivals, Grattan and Flood, wearing the uniform of the volunteers. They shand side by side to the foreground, attentively taking note of the scene, all jestonsies thrown saids at this happy period of their career. The structure of the Irleh House of Commons, at the period of these debates, was particularly adapted to convey to the people on impression of dignity and spiendor in their legislative ascembly. The interior of the Commons House was a retunds of great orchitectural magnificence. An imposite the head three times with the mease gallery, supported by Tusoun piliars, but and of the revolver, inflicting three surrounded the inner base of a grand and icicy dome. In that gallery on every impor-tant debate, nearly seven hundred auditors beard the sentiments and loarned the characters of their Irich representatives. The frent rows of this gallery were generally (as seen all became frightened and escaped, but in his in engraving) occupied by ladies of the high-basts drapped life hat in which his name was est rank and fashion, where presence gave an written. Ho was arrested that night, and, on est rank and lastion, where presence gave an unimating and brilliant splendor to the cultre being charged with the crime, said, "I will seem. The Parliamentary independence of Ireland was short-lived. By means the most coandalous, infamous and corrupt, the Union affair. From 11 o'clock on the night of the reared was short-ived. By means the Union affair. From 11 o'clock on the night of the was accomplished in 1800; and on New Year's Day, 1801, it was proclaimed to the heard the pistol shot. He recollected people of Ireland that they no longer had a Parliament; that the noble building which had resonnded to elequent appeals of justice and right was now only a monument to treachery and corruption. An independent country was thus degraded into a province. Ireland, as a nation, was extinguished. "Ro- jury returned its verdict as above. Too surgam!" The engraving sells for the low biggest sensation, however, is yet to come. Sum of \$1.50; with a fine three-inch poliched. Twitchell is out on \$6,000 ball and is now on oak, gilt moulding, frame, \$6 00. This picure should be in every Irish home.

The Little Book that has Changed the World.

Long age, before the discovery of printing, the holy Besertion owned a tiny manuscript copy of the Gospela. Seeing an uncovered doad body one day, he threw over it his cloak; and sherely afterward meeting a poor man with ing. Millent raiment, he bestowed upon him the tunic which he were.

"What teaches you to be so unselfish?" was asked of him.

"This little book," he answered, Finally he sold the it is volume itself, "I can take no comfort in pe sessing it," he said to those who would learn his reasons. "It obeyed."--Ave Maria.

Anecdotes of the late Arbhbishop Lynch.

Many curious aneodotes are told in the life of the late Archbishop Lynch of Toronto, especially during his missionary espect to the South :-

Almost immediately on his arrival in Houstou, Texas, he was told of a Cetholic weman of some preminence there. He decided to pay bera vioit, and asked her at once if she had any chiuren not yel baptized. Mistaking Father Lynch for a Methodias minister, the taid her children were not yet baptized but that she was waiting for the advent of a Catholic priest. When Father Lyuch told her that he was one, her jay was unbounded. She told him that she has often been on the point of baptizing her out from when she thought them in danger of desth, but that they had all been pared to he. She called in her children to get the priest's blessing. He found that their mother had instructed them well in the Cate chism, so that he baptized them at once. He card the woman's confession and told her he would say mass in the morning, at which the poor woman heard mass for the first time in alghtoon years.

Though Father Lynch could not speak Spanish, he sought out the Mexicans, knowa man on horseback, who volunteered to bring him to where there were a few Cathoics. The woman at whose house he called first, eyed him with distrust, because he had been guided to her by a Methodist classleader. She persisted in believing him a Methodist preacher and refused to let him baptize the children, till he showed her a crucitix. At once the jumped up, and taking a horn from the wall blow it lustily. A few men and some women and children came running at the sound. So delighted were they to see a priest that they fell on their kness and kissed his hand. He remained a few days among them, after which to their regret he was forced to go on his way.

On one occasion, after having delivered a lecture in a Texan town, the chief men of the place, all of whom wore Methodiste, as wore most of the inhabitants, came to ask Father Lynch to be their preacher. They said they had been long without a minister and that they thought, from the priest's explanation. that his religion came near to their reading of the Bible. Father Lynch could not accept as his mission in the country was to go about in search of the scattered Catholics, but he promised to send them a priest. Again, when Father Lynch was about to

say mass at a certain town, he found there wes no one to serve it. The people with married man. Put a band of crape on you whom he was staying, advised him to await hat." the coming of the stage, for that the stagedriver, though a Methodist preacher, could and would serve mass. Father Lynch declined his services, and subsequently discovered that the fellow had been a Catholic, but had taken up preaching as a business. He explained to the priest that he never preached against the Catholic faith, confining himself to " moral lessons."

Once the good missionary inquired at hotel as to the religious denominations in keeping a dozen young men on her string."

that neighborhood. He was answered that

there were Methodists, Baptists and a few Church of England people.

Any Catholics? asked the priest.

"Oh, no," said the hotel keeper, with a laugh, "we're pretty bad round here, but we haven't come to that yet."

Exther Lynch observed the

haven't come to that you.

Father Lynch observed that Cathelles were usually as intelligent and industries as others, for which fact he could veuch from large experience."

"Oh well that's seme argument in their

favor," said the hotel-keeper. When he afterwards learned that Father Lynch was a Catholic priest he was deeply

mortified and made an humble apolegy to him, which needless to say was received in good part.
These of course are chosen from number.

less ancedotes of the same nature, and serve to show both the strange state of those countries and the active missionary spirit which characterized the late Archbishop of Teronto.

TWITCHELL HAS SKIPPED

Kingston's " Involuntary » Midnight Marander Safe over the Line.

Kingston, Ont., October 9.—The grand jury late last night returned a true bill for burglary and assault with intent to kill in the ourgiagy and assembly that the same in the case of Marshall C. Twitchell, son of United States Consul Twitchell, of this city. Young Twitchell broke into Mrs. Mertin's house on Wellington street, at about 12 o'clock on Wellington birees, as about 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 24th July last, effecting an entrance from the rear. Mrs. Martin's servant girl was awakened and accessed for help, when the burglar at once told her te keep quiet "or he'd kill her." The girl gare another scream, whereupen the burgler produced skate straps from his pocket and bound her limbs, afterwards gagging her mouth with a piece of bed ticking. Mrs. Martin was awakened by thegiri's screams, and, look. ing for the cause, was confronted by Twitchell who fired at her, the bullet luckly missing its mark. He then struck Mrs. Martin nasty wounds from which the blood flowed copiously. Mrs. Martin dropped the lamp, the burning oil from which set fire to the stair carpets, rushed past the burglar into the street, screaming loudly for help. Twitchwritten. Ho was arrested that night. and, on rupning across the Congregational church yard, and striking his head against a tree, and his memory then became a blank until a few minutes before his arrest.

The above evidence was re-hashed yesterday, and after much deliberation the grand the other side, where he will assuredly remain. His consul, ic an interview this morning, was reticent and refused to say anything definite, but one may safely conclude from his remarks that when Twircheli's case is called the accused will be non est. The defence, if any, set up by his conent will probably be that the young man, at the time be committed the crime, was laboring under a temporary attack of incenity. No other reasonable ex-planation can be given for the burglary.

Unreasonable Prayers.

A great many people seem to think that if they pray for what they want, the Lord is bound to grant their patitions. They do not always allow him the liberty of judgment which they would not think of denying to any human friend, and his failure or delay to respond as they wish amongs them. But a kuops saying, 'Seli nii thou hast and give to respond as they with anneys them. Data the poor.' The book was all I had, and I great many petitions do not merit the expected answer. Often no answer at all is deserved. Minny of our prayers are as unreasonable as the demand of a little child to be Howed a razor, or a dynamico cartridge, for a plaything. Still others pay no heed to the diving understanding of the fitness of things, and pleud for the immediate accomplishment of what requires a long time to bring to pass; as whom we pray for a change of character in a friend, and are discreased because no immediate transformation is wirresped. Many a petition is upreasonable, becaused offered in a wrong spirit. Such would have been those in the test case proposed a few years ago by s ramous acleatist in which-if we recall the scheme—the number of oures in a nospital where the patients were to be prayed for, was to be compared with that of cures in another hospital for whose inmates no prayers were to be offered. Petitions offered merely with purpose to test God meananically, and in a temper of rivalry, can not be expected to be heard, and the proposition very properly was refused. An unreasonable petition has no more reason to expect a favorable answer then when made to a fellow man, except possibly, in view of the fact that God's compassionate forbestance is unspeakably greater than that of any man. He who would receive the destrod response to his petitions must take care that they are ressurable and right, must draw near to God humbly and reverent ly, must appreciate the great privilege of holding converse with the Almignty at all, spart from possible benefits to be gained.

Mankato, Minacaota, Sept. 30th, '87. To whom it may concern :- I hereby certify that I have tried many great physicians, t"by reputation,") in the largest cities in the west, and for six years I sought for one skillful enough to cure my daughter of a nervous disease, but without success. I was then induced to try the Rev. E. Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., who was reported as being very successful in treating disease of this character, and I am pleased to say that by his skillful treatment my description. daughter was in a short time completely cuted, and he refused to accept any compensation for his services. I cheerfully recommend him to any paroies needing his services. All caughter and myself will ever hold the reversad gentle-

man in grateful remembrance.

JOHN LCHWEITZER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 50th day of September, A.D. 1882.

W. B. DAVIES,

Clark of Municipal Court, Mankato, Minn. A FIEND IN NEED.

Handsome Foreigner (anxious to marry)-" [never saw such absolutely cold blooded creatures as you American girls, Not one of them

deigns to look at me twice.

Handsome American—"My dear sir, your student life has given you the subdued air of a

Miss Quickwit-" You took Miss De Pink to the theatre last evening, I understand?"

when the the transfer of the t

money that way. Miss De Pink told me her self that times were so hard now that the only way she could see all the new plays was by