## THE NEW MINISTRY.

A LARGE MEETING AT ST. THERESE.

Mr. Nantel Makes Some Remarkable Statements Concerning the Late Administration of the Public Works Department.

St. Therese, Jan. 2. — Notwithstanding the rain and the bad roads a good ing the rain and the bad roads a good attendance was present to-day at the meeting called by the Hon. Mr. Nantel. The Hon. Mr. Chapleau, though still suffering from the effects of his recent illness, was present, as also were the Hon. J. A. Ouimet, Senator Tasse, Mr. Bergeron, M.P., Deputy Speaker; Mr. Leblanc, Mr. Frederick Villeneuve, Ald. Lamarche and Ald. Savignae. of Mont-Lamarche and Ald. Savignac, of Montreal, and a number of representative men from St. Jerome and other places in the county. Mayor Germain, of Ste. Therese, presided, and introduced the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, who made a stirring and cloquent speech in the support of the new cabinet. In the course of his remarks he said: "If I were asked my opinion about the exercise of the Lieut.-Governor's prerogative, I should say, and I have already told the papers, that it I have already told the papers, that it was excessively dangerous; but the people only are judges of this. You are men of intelligence; your fathers have worked for responsible Government. Responsible ministers having the confidence of the people shall advise the Governor, but they must have the people's confidence. If you see a man robbing your neighbor's shop you would great him without a warrant. Mr. Angers was in this out a warrant. Mr. Angers was in this case right to dismiss his ministers, if he was convinced that the public Treasury was plundered. Should he remain surrounded by men in whom he had no con-tidence? Why was responsible Govern-ment domanded? Why was the Magna Charta established in England. As you know it was mainly because the people wanted the people's money, the taxes colwanted the people's money, the taxes col-lected, to be spent with the assent of the people, or their representatives. No one dreams of denying to the people of this country the other great rights secured by the Magn Charta, trial by jury and the Habeus Corpus act. When the late Mr. Lafontaine, by whom you had the honor of being repre-sented for eighteen years, obtained from Lord Metcalfe the consecration of the principle of responsible Government, the main object was to prevent an autocratic Government from spending the people's money without the proper authorization of the people's representatives. That is the fundamental principle of popular Government. The treasury must be protected. Now you are to say whether your money was properly spent or not, whether it went into the pockets of public robbers, or whether it was spent in useful enterprizes. Mr. Angers says the public funds have been squandered, and now he leaves it to you to judge. With reference to the complaint that Mr. Angers acted on the reportof two judges, irresponsible parties, and that this could not happen in England, that is a mistake Royal Commissions have been appointed in England, and when a Royal Commission is named disinterested parties must be chosen. Judges are independent of the public and of popular favors. Therefore, they are the best persons to act on a Royal Commission. Mr. De Boucherville has taken upon lanself the responsible for the dismissal of Mr. Mercier, but Mr. Mercier himself is responsible for the Royal Commission. He chose it himself by the order-in-council which created it. I know many men, gentlemen, who, if in Mr. Mercier's position, would have resigned. If Mr. Mercier had the spirit of a statesman and the pride of a gentle-man, he would have said, when Mr. Angers sent him his first letter: 'You have no longer confidence in me; take my portfolio. I shall go to the people.' Instead of doing this, he writes a ridiculous, impudent, impertment letter to the Lieut. Governor. He sees he has lost the con-tidence of the Governor, and yet chooses idence of the Governor, and yet chooses to remain a minister, and goes so far as to consent to be tried by a Commission instead of the throwing himself into the hands of the people. Mr. Mercier says that the report of two judges out of a Commission of three would not be accepted in England. This point will be settled when the report of the full Commission becomes rublic. the full Commission becomes public; but, as has been said elsewhere, the verdict of public opinion in such cases is dict of public opinion in such cases is amount of about \$100,000, were coming not so much taken from the report of the Commission as it is from the facts elicited before such Commission. This has been proved both in this country and in the mother country, and it is right it should be so, because, after all, the peo-ple's appreciation of the acts of Minis-pocket of their factotum, Pacaud. The report of commission does not and cannot decide the guilt of the ministry. It is the people who must pronounce upon that. Remember one thing. The King, like the Governor-General, like the Lieutenant-Governor, is obliged to refer to the people, and the late ministers as well as the present are now before you. Mr. De Boucherville is now lirst minister. He is no special friend of mine. He was against me in 1879, why I dont know yet; but that is forgiven if not forgotten. It is not an agreeable task that he has undertaken. He is not there for his

again; if he does not, I shall say to him: "Mr. De Boucherville, you have not done your duty," and the country would say the same, because Mr. De Boucherville has had carte blanche form his Governl of the Conservative party. A great task has been imposed upon them, the task of saving the Province from the effects of the misgovernment of the last five years. I am glad to learn that Mr. Masson, a man who has been suc-cessively member, minister, gover-nor and senator, is going to be sworn in shortly as a colleague of Mr. De Boucherville. His name is a high recommendation to the public and his experience will be invaluable in the new Cabinet. Terrebonne has been highly complimented in this selection of ministers. Besides those I have mentioned there is the Hon. Mr. Taillon, also a child of this country, one who has refused judgeships and portfolios; but who has volunteered to give his great share of work and experience to the country. I work and experience to the country. I done what was necessary, but had waited shall not sing the personal praises of my till an immense amount of damage was friend Mr. Nantel. You know him too done. At the conclusion of the inter-well. done. At the conclusion of the inter-view he said: "During my whole adminis-

Hon. Mr. Nantel spoke, dealing with the policy of the new Government, and the circumstances that led to its establishment. He referred to a number of works carried out by his predecessors. Among other things spoken of was the Quelec Court House. He read the following letter from Mr. Lesage, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, addressed to Mr. Mercier, immediately after Mr. McShane's retirement from his office as Commissioner of Public Works.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, 28th March, 1888.

(PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

28th March, 1888.

Sir.,—in reply to the question which you put me yesterday, as to the works now in course of excertion in the Parliament building, and on the ground which surrounds it. I have the honor to inform you that, excepting orders to finish two rooms in the attic, an order to repair Messrs. Simoneau and Simard's rooms, I can fine no trace of written authorization for the building of two clevators, of the staircase to the central tower; mellier for the works now going on in the attics of the Parliament buildings, excepting the two rooms first mentioned. There exists no written order for the stone, or for the cutting of the coping around the Parliament building grounds, and none for the tunnel which is now being completed. The same can be said for all works which have been done in Montreal since the 1st of 12st July on account of this department.

1 have the honor, etc.

2 LESAGE.

Deputy Commissioner.

To Hon. Honor Mercier Prime Minister.

(nucher:

To Han. Honor Mercier Prime Minister.

(neber: | Note,—Mr. Charlobols was nutherized to execute these works by letters from the Hon. J. McShaue, which letters were only known to the Department of Public Works on the 15th of August, 1888, there being no copies in the said department before that date.

(Signed) E. G., Scoretary.

The cost of public works ordered by the Minister (Mr. McShane) without asking tenders, and by a simple letter, was as follows:-

Mr. Nantel also, spoke of the contract given to Mr. Valliere for furniture for Government buildings, the particulars of which are set out in the following official

DEFARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Quebec, February 18, 1891.
P. Valliere, Esq., furniture dealer, Quebec: F. Valliere, Esq., furniture stater, Quebec:
Sir,—As the Government will be in want of
a certain quantity of furniture and utensits
for the Montreal Court House, to which we are
in own adding another story; for the new gao! for
the district of Montreal; for the McGill and
Laval Normal Schools at Quebec and Montreal;
the construction of which we are about to commence. I am authorized by my colleagues to
inform you that the manufacture of this furniture and the purchase of these utensits is
confided to you, conjointly with Mr. James
Walker, inerchant of Montreal; and that you
will receive from time to time precise and detailed instructions to this effect. The furniture
is to be aquality which will be indicated to you tailed instructions to this effect. The furniture is to be aquality which will be indicated to you by the Department of Public Works and the prices will be the current market prices, subject to the approbation of the department, or that of experts, if necessary.

I have also to inform you that a reasonable sum, according to circumstances, will be paid to you as soon as the estimates are voted at the next session.

to you as soon as the estimates and the rest session.

I have the donor, etc.,
P. GARNEAU,
Commissioner of Public Works.
(Ordered by the Executive Council.—P. G.)
This letter was given to me on the 17th December, 1891.
(Signed)
S. Lasage,
Deputy Commissioner. S. Lasage, Deputy Commissioner.

Although not a piece of furniture has been delivered an advance of \$60,000 has been made to Mr. P. Valliere. Mr. Nantel added that he was in a position to say that about the time this \$60,000 was paid to Valliere notes bearing the due.

Mr. Nantel also gave some interesting figures about the Montreal Court House works, showing that they were on a fair way of repeating the story of the Quebec edifice, which cost about four times the contract price to complete, and some of the Mercierite boodling in

Thus a work that was to cost only \$200,000 has, so far, cost \$246,535, and is

very far from being complete.
He closed with an appeal to the electors to give their support to a Government that could put a stop to a policy of extravagance and corruption, ruinous to the Province of Quebec and humiliating to its people.—Guzette.

## Mr. McShane Speaks.

Hon. James McShane on being asked for a statement regarding the charges made by Hon. G. A. Nantel and the pleasure, but rather as an act of penance. It was he who in a great measure let Mercier into power in the first place. He must prevent him from getting in only in conformity with the contract Sea Moses and the children of Israel sang.

Him thanks by song and psalmody for publication of the letters from the Dealli particular favors conferred upon them. When the Lord overthrew the like to think that she will be called an old witch when she is sixty.

given by the previous Government, and there was argent necessity for the work The same remark would apply to the stone fence. Touching the iron stair-case, &c., it was necessary that the work ment. The Government is one that should be completed under the superintendence of their own engineer. The all the heretofore divided forces of the Compounting positive Compounting and the compounting positive contract for which are the compounting positive contract for which are the compounting positive contract for the compounting positive contract for which are the compounting positive contract for which are the contract for the compounting positive contract for the compounting positive contract for the compount of the tendence of their own engineer. The iron gate matter was also a contract for which the previous Government was answerable. As a matter of fact, however, no iron gates have been put up. The work in the rooms in the Parliament buildings was, according to Mr. McShane, done at the request of the Speaker, under the superintendence of the engineer. These rooms were most necessary to provide accommodation for the various departmental clerks. "The letter," said Mr. McShane, "speaks for itself." As to the elevators: In every public building elevators are used and the citizens of Quebec and Montreal have thanked me

for putting them up.

With reference to his order for the
water pipes, Mr. McShane wonders what
his political opponent would have said, if when the water pipe burst, he had not tration I endeavored to give work to the people. At that time there was a great deal of distress in Quebec, during both winters. Appeal after appeal was made to me by both sides in the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly and by the people all over the province. Therefore I felt it my bounden duty in those distressing times to give the people work and I do not work and I do work, and I do not regret ever having done so, and I would do so again under similar circumstance. Hundreds and hundreds of the poor in Quebec, both Conservative and Liberal, for I never made any distinction, have again and again thanked me. Their families have thanked me and I could be elected to any office in the city of Ouebec, where any office in the city of Quebec, where the people have the vote. I accept the responsibility of anything that I have done. I court the fullest enquiry into my official acts. I may say that I am more than astonished at Mr. Nantel using my name in this way, because he will remember that I have not been unfriendly to him."

### THE CHURCH'S MUSIC.

Its Objects and Origin-Why Christians Use it in Their Public Worship.

That vocal music was employed in the divine services of the Church in the days of the Apostles is evident from those words of St. Paul to the Ephesians: "Speaking to yourselves in psalms and spiritual canticles, singing and making melody in your hearts to the Lord."—

For the cultivation and preservation of Church music we are first of all indebted to St. Ambrose, Archbishop of Milan, who flourished in the fourth century, and later on to Pope St. Gelasius I., but above all to the great Pope St. Gregory. Calvin and many of the so-called reform-ers abolished all Church music, both vocal and instrumental. But as the soul of Protestantism, like that of Saul, was cold and melan choly, they soon found it necessary to introduce it again into their conven-ticles to give life and feeling to their de-votions. That music, both vocal and instrumental should be employed in the service of God, is both natural and reasonable; since man is composed of a body and soul it is true that solid devotion has it home first in the heart : "The Kingdom of God," says Christ, "is within you." Yet nevertheless, as man is entirely created for God it is only just that he should praise Him with his lips as well as with his heart. Hence the prophet says: "My heart and my flesh have exalteth in the Lord." When introduced sacred song and music into her services, she well knew their helps to devotion and piety. The first duty of every Christian to God is prayer. The sacred chants of the Church helps to make it more efficacious and opens a way for God to the soul. After grace nothing more forcibly moves the powers and affections of the soul than music. Nothing more clearly in-terprets its sorrows and joys.

"Music old how faint, how weak, Language sides before thy spell, Why should feeling ever speak, When thou canst breathe her soul, so well."

So it is with sacred music. It expands the soul, gives it a holy enthusiasm which renders its prayer like the soul of the "cheerful giver,"

MORE ACCEPTABLE to God. Was it not at the sound of the minstrels' harp that the hand of the Lord came "upon the prophet Eliseus to prophecy those things that were true?" (4 Kings, 3). As the songs of his native land cheers the exile and makes him think of home and friends, so does the songs and psulmody of God's Church inspire the Christian of God's Church inspire the Christian with the thoughts of heaven, his true home and country. "How I wept," says St. Augustine in his confessions when speaking of the sacred chants of the Church, "when I heard thy hymns and canticles, being greatly moved at the delightful harmony of the Church." The correction of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church. The correction is the smallest bactilus of influenza is the smalles Church on earth should imitate the Church on earth should imitate the Church triumphant in heaven. What is the occupation of the blessed in heaven: is it not to sing forever the praises of God? "And they cried one to another, and said: 'Holy, holy, holy, the Lord God of Hosts, all the earth is full of His glory." (Is., c. 6). And again, St. John the Evangelist tells us that he saw the saints when there was opened to him the vision of heaven, having golden harps and sing-ing a new canticle. "Thou art worthy, O Lord to take the book and to open the seals thereof: because Thou wastslain, and have redeemed us to God, in Thy blood, out of every tribe, and tongue, and people, and nation." (Apos. v). Why should not we, then, who are the follow-servants of the saints, sing on earth the praises of God, since we are destined to sing them forever in the kingdom of Heaven? Does not the harp, though played by the waters of Babylon, recall the joys of Sion, though the minstrel be in a strange land? It has been customary at all times for the children of God to return Him thanks by song and psalmody for

RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO UTS NATURAL COLLOR STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIEYS THE HAIR CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALE KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY

IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING, FOR LADIES HALP

RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET. IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR

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this canticle; "Let us sing to the Lord, for He is gloriously magnified, the horse and the rider be bath thrown into the sea," Ex. vvii. When Judith slew Holofernes she called upon her people in a canticle to give glory to God, "because He is good, because His mercy ENDURETH FOREVER.

In the New Testament we have the most magnificent of all the Scriptural canticles, called the Magnificat, or canticles, called the Magnificat, or canticle of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in praise to God for the mighty things done for her. Thus she sang inspired by the Holy Ghost: "My soul doth magnify the Lord. And my spirit hath rejoiced in God my Saviour. Because He that is Almighty both done great things for my and hath done great things for me, and holy is His name," etc. Lake I. If the Jew then who lived under the law of Moses praised Jehovah by hath done great things for me, and holy is His name," etc. lake 1. If the Jew then who lived under the law of Moses praised Jehovah by song and psalmody for the many favors conferred upon him and his fathers why not the Christians living under the law of Christ do as much ? Nay, do more; for no work, no favor done in behalf of sinful man can ever equal the half of sinful man can ever equal the or 11c mail. Also cheap elitions of the Incarnation of Jesus Christ by which famous Canadian composer's pieces, viz., grace and salvation were brought to mankind, the justification and sanctification of one soul by the grace of Jesus Christ, acquired by His Blood, is a greater work than the creation of ten thousand worlds. Why then should not music and from 50c to \$2.50 each in the U.S. W. song be employed in the divine ser- STREET, 29 Bleury. vice of God to extol His praises and sing His mercies forever? If David played and sang before the Ark, why should not the Christian chart his song of praise pefore Jesus Christ, who continually offers Himself upon our altars as a vic-tim of propitation for our sins? his father an aged and blind man, was buned to death. The house and every-thing in it was destroyed; origin of the there was nothing sacred except fire not known.
the Art, there were singers and
musicians to praise the Lord, why should
THE CHURCH not those also be found in the Christian Church, where resides the Man-God Jesus Christ? Let us chant His praises with reverence and love, for His mercies endureth forever "to those who fear Him." While we chant the praises of Him." While we chant the praises of the Lord below our lives should ever be in harmony with those pious feelings and sentiments, which they are called bowd.

The young go by with the thoughtful mien, The old with heads low bow'd; All sad at the thought that ne'er again will they hear their tow'd priest—Father Dowd. and sentiments which they are calculated to inspire. Little will it profit us to sing the praises of our God and Saviour if our lives are in contradiction to His teaching. The prophet foretells the evil fate of all those who do so. "The harp and the lyre, and the timbrel, and the pipe and the wine are in your feasts; and the work of the Lord your regard not. Therefore both Lord you regard not. Therefore hath hell enlarged her soul and opened her

## St. Mary's Church.

Catholic Review.

The course of sermons at St. Mary's Church by the Rev. Father Nichol, was closed with a brilliant discourse upon the Priesthood in its bearings on Church and State.

The Behring Sea Dispute.

Sir George Baden-Powell, of the British Behring Sea commission, announced at Liverpool on Tucsday that at Lord Salis-bury's request he will start for Washington on Saturday next, and that the two Governments have agreed to a basis of arbitration on the scal question.

An Important Discovery.

Dr. Pierre, son-in-law of Professor Koch, has discovered the influenza bacillus and has transplanted it in six calves with complete success. He has also discovered the original cause of infection. The bacillus of influenza is the smallest bacillus yet discovered.

A Floating Tomb. The steam tug Progress, of St. Pierre, while cruising off that port, picked up a vessel bottom up and towed her into the harbor. When she was sighted it was discovered that she was a banking schooner belonging to Lacroix, of St. Pierre, which had disappeared while at anchor on the banks during one of the heavy September gales. When she was dried on the dock the bodies of ten men were discovered in her. She hed ten men were discovered in her. She had a crew of 16 or 17. The others must have been on watch when the vessel turned over. It is a curious circumstance that she should have drifted from the Grand banks to St. Pierre.

A Dublin Castle Explosion.

The explosion at Dublin castle has brought out many theories to account for the affair. The Conservative organs have placed the responsibility upon the shoulder of the physical force party and this has had the effect of drawing from Michael Davitt a letter which he sent to the Times for publication. Mr. Davitt protests that it is cowardly for the Times to insimuate that the explosion might be traced to his friend Ford. Mr. Davitt says it is more probable, as the Times' friend Pigott is dead, that that paper has another agent to preach the gospel of dynamite, as Pigott did the gospel of forgery.

Majurette's L'Etoile Mazurka, difficult 20c; Farewell Meditation, moderate, 10c; La Tourterelle Valse Scherzo, moderate, 20; Una Memoria Valse Elegante. moderate, 10c. Mazurette's music costs

### Burned to Death.

Last Friday during the absence of Hugh Thompson, about four miles from Maxwell, Ont., his house took fire, and

THE CHURCH IN MOURNING CLAD.

To-day the Church is in mourning clad, No one asits his neighbor why? The tale is told in the faces sad, As the young and old go by.

The old were young when the Pastor came, And together their locks grow grey; The tale of the years is ever the same, And Pastor and people must part one day.

To-day comes the parting, the soggarth is dead, And the mourners in thousands are here; Mourners are they, the big tear is shed By young and old close by his bler.

To-day the sad parting—the lov'd Priest is dead And closely we press round his clay, For the spirit depart'd the prayer mist be said The prayer the good Priest taught us to say.

mouth without any bounds and their strong ones and their high and glorious ones shall go down to it."—Is. v.—

The spirit depart'd must ever live on. None more have we said in our time; The spirit depart'd must ever live on, The prayer wans her home to her clime.

Home bid her haste if detain'd on the way, She pants for the goal that's in sight; Homeward sho's bound, the children all pray And the faults that detain must be light.

Home bid him haste his work to resume And pray for his children once more; Twill be his care to sather them home, Where parting and sorrows are oer.

Henpec: "The doctor says it wouldn't take a breath to carry me off." Mrs. Henpec: "The breath you brought home last night was strong enough."

# Dyspepsia

Intense Suffering for 8 years - Restored to Perfect Health.

Few people have suffered more severely from dyspepsia than Mr. E. A. McMahon, a well known grocer of Staunton, Va. He says: Before 1878 I was in excellent health, weighing over 200 pounds. In that year an aliment developed into acute dyspepsin, and soon I was reduced to 162 pounds, suffering burning sensations in the stomach,

ntense paipitation of the heart, names, and indigestion. I could not sleep, lost all heart in my work, had flis of melancholis, and for days at a time I would have welcomed death. I became morose, sullen and irritable, and for eight years life was a burden. I tried many physicians and many remedies. One day a workman employed by me suggested that

a workman employed by the suggested and I take
Sarsapait had wife of
sla. I did so, and before taking the whole of
Shattle I began to fael like a new man. The a bottle I began to feel like a new man. The terrible pains to which I had been subjected, ceased, the palpitation of the heart subsided, my stomach became easier, nausea disappeared, and my entire system began to tone up. With returning strength came activity of mind and body. Before the fifth bettle was taken

I had regained my former weight and natural condition.

condition. I am today well and I ascribe it to taking Hood's Sarsaparilla."

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"Having been informed of the composition of a E "ORAL HALSAMIC ELIZIE, I in the moduly to recommend it as an excel-cit remails for julimonary effections in tenents." general, Murch 27th 1889. N. Papand, M. D. Professor of chemistry at Laval University.

"I have used PEUTORAL BALSAMIO"
"ELIXIR with success in the different cases"
for which it is advertused, and at as with
"pleasure that I recommend it to the public." Moutreal, March 27th 1888. Z. Laringur, M. D.

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