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## MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1892,

### THE OLD CAUSE.

#### BY T. D. SULLIVAN.

Ifere's to the old Green Land once more! Here's to the der old cursonalin ! Good men have pledged the toast before In deeper floods of relder rain. Their fight is fought, their duty done; But, fill the flashing wine-cup high ! We'll hear the grand old banner on Some distance yet before we die ! Hurn a! hurna ! Perhaps it may lie our blest fortune to behold That banner bright, In Freedom's light, Display the Harp of Goid !

Display the Harpot coold: Ha ! --ivten, irlends and comrades brave,--They thought our Naton's soul had flown; They laid her in a marrow grave, Beneath another heavy stone;-we've seen her on the height; We've met her in the valley green; She whispers to our hearts to -night, With harp tones gusting oft between ! Hurra ! hurra ! She wakes the lay, That nerved the arm of Brian bold,--That famed to fire Flizgerald's fre Upon the Harp of Gold.

A vel-let the same old strain arise. The land they loved to us remains; We have the same soft, cloudy skies, The purple hills, the verdant plains. We have a dearer cause than theirs, For time has brought us down, since then. The dowing blood of other men. Hurra 1 hurra! God speed the day So long expected and forcfold, When tones that tell Of joy shall swell Of joy shall swell From out that Harp of Gold.

# THE ANCIENT DRUIDS.

AN INTERESTING ESSAY, BY HENRY COYLE.

Ine History of These Ancient Priests-The Origin and Peculiarities of Druidism.

The Druids were a remarkable race of puests who came into Europe with the Coles, the first settlers of that part of the which the whole was set on fire and conclobe, and who seem to have exercised abust unlimited sway in civil and religious matters. Of their origin and insteady very little is known; but the only writers have given such accounts of them as to make it evident that their infactore among the Gauls and Britons was very great.

At the time they flourished, Christianaly had not penetrated into these countries, and the religion of the Druids was exercised there without check or control. The best account of them is given by Julius Clesar, who conquered Gaul and a part of Britain about tifty years before Christ; but these countries were so wild and uncultivated, and the manners of the people so barbarous, that all the intelligence he could collect respecting this singular race of men, is far from satisfying our curiosity.

The Druids appear to have exercised the office of civil magistrates, as well as that of ministers of religion. Neither their laws nor precepts of religion were committed to writing, but were pre-served in poems which were learned by heart, and recited on special occasions. They had the power of life and death over the multitude; and such was the superstitions terror with which they inspired the people that their orders were beved.

might be credited, these mystic groves were frequently shaken by some unearthly influence, and dreadful sounds issued from the caveros and hollows which

abounded in them. Some times, we are told, the woods would be wrapped in a flame of fire without being consumed, and sometimes the oaks would be twined round with monstrons dragons. At the hours of noon and midnight the priests entered these gloomy places to celebrate their mysteries with trembling and terror. Such appalling accounts of these services doubtless originated with the Druids, themselves, who wished to deter the people. by such means, from penetrating into the secrets of their superstitious prac-

tices Plutarch has informed us that a Roman commander named Deuretrius was sent by one of the emperors to an island of the Druids for the purpose of making discoveries, but that the Roman adventurers were repulsed by a strong phenomenon. Immediately on their arrival the heavens grew black; the winds began to blow a hurricane ; strange ,apparitions were seen in the sky; a dreadful tempest raged, and the heavens were filled with fiery clouds and whirlwinds. The Romans desisted from their attempt in the dread of being destroyed for their sacriligious invasion of a consecrated spot. Probably all this was nothing more han an ordinary thunderstorm, which the fright and ignorance of the Romans magnified into a supernatural occurrence. The Druids were also addicted to the practice of sacrificing human victims. These were sometimes criminals who had offended either the laws or the religious prejudices of the Druids. It often happened that when a man's life was in danger, from sickness or any other cause, the Druids undertook to secure his safety by a human sacrifice to their false deities. When criminals could

not be found, innocent persons were taken for victims. Hugh hollow piles of osier twigs, bark or hay were erected. and filled with these poor people ; after sumed.

Under the guidance of the Druids, the people at their funerals burnt the bodies of their dead, and threw into the blazing pile all their most valuable property. sometimes even including their servants and slaves. Often the near relatives of the deceased burnt themselves with their friends in the manner practised by the Hindoo widows.

The Druids extended their worship over the greater part of modern France which was then named Gaul, the southern part of England, and the whole of Ireland. Their most celebrated resi-dence was the island of Mona, now called Anglessy, on the coast of Wales. On this island there are still remains of the Druidical superstition, consisting of immense blocks of stone, supposed to have been altars. The famous structure in the South of England known as Stoneberge is also believed to be a remnant of their architecture, though we are not po-sitive that the Druids ever performed their ceremonies in temples.

From all the accounts' transmitted to us by the ancient poets and scribes, it is very evident that the Druids were possessed of considerable knowledge for so barbarous an age, and that they made all possible use of this knowledge to perpetuate their authority and keep the rest of the people in ignorance of the religious worship was their veneration true character of their religious mystcries. Their influence, wherever they prevailed, was very great. When the Romans invaded Britain they found the inhabitants almost entirely subject to the control of the priests. The Druids offered an obstinate resistance to the invaders and incited the people on many occasions, to revolt against them. The Romans perceived at length that the subjugation of the island would never be effected until the Druids were extirputed. They therefore waged a war of extirmination against them; put them to death in every quarter, and the last of the race having fled for shelter to Anglessy, the Romans crossed over to that Island, destroyed their dols, cut down their groves, and burnt the priests to death, as they had been accusomed in the past to burn their victims. Such was the end of the race and religion of the Druids.

some 400 or 500 extra seats have been carried into the church, and at the night services standing room is at a premium.

By Easter Sunday night, when the oring men's mission will close, the Missionaries expect that nearly 10,000 people will have approached the Sacraments. The congregational singing that has een introduced at the young women's mission is already an assured success It is a spectacle rarely witnessed in any of our churches to see 3000 women in one grand chorus singing the devotional hymns of the Church.

## THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

The river at Belleville is clear of ice. Seeding is progressing in Alberta N.W T.

Secretary Blaine has resumed his official duties.

Sir William Bowman, Bart., M.D., is lead in London. Ottawa is threatened with a Sunday

street car agitation. The Ottawa Citizen has locked out all

ts union employees. Fifty persons have been expelled from

Afghanistan as British spics. Cotto, an Italian murderer, was elec-

trocuted at Sing Sing last week. The Hudson river is free of ice at

Albany and tugs are on the move.

A state of anarchy is said to prevail in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. The United States Senate has ratified the Behring Sea treaty unconditionally. All hope for the recovery of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie has been abandoned.

The Czar has had a serious quarrel with his brother, the Grand Duke Vladimir.

Many Anarchists have been ordered to eave France by the Government of that country.

The press of London, England makes ching references to the death of Walt Whetman.

The first vessel for this season sailed from Toronto haroor for Charlotte on Thursday.

The capital of the Bell Telephone Commuy is to be increased from \$15,000,000 to \$17,500,000.

Nearly 5,000 immigrants arrived in Winnipeg this month, against 1,800 in March last year.

The Macdonald Memorial Committee in Hamilton has raised subscriptions amounting to \$5,000.

Belleville will have an electric street railway. The work of construction will commence this week.

The funeral of the late H. E. Clarke M.P.P., took place on the 30th, and was very largely attended.

It is said that ex-Gov. Porter of In diana will return to Rome as United States Minister to Italy.

The German Reichstag has decided to declare a state of siege in Alsace-Lor-raine in the event of war. The steamer City of Paris made the

run from Queenstown to New York in 5 days 2 hours and 3 minutes. Minnesota Democrats are almost

# MONASTIC MANORS.

# EXTRACTS FROM ANCIENT ENGLISH

How the Abbots of Peterborough Managed Their Members of That Domain -Peculiar Laws and Odd Restrictions Placed Upon the

at once filled up they became pools of water in which the cattle on the common were in great danger of being drowned. At the same time, a man named Patyton, who was prohably a stranger, was ordered to leave the town because he Our ancient manorial records after having been permitted to sleep for cenhad sold furze and turves to persons outturies, are at length attracting the at-tention of historic students. Our experside the manor. In those simple days this was a dire offense. In the 16th cenience leads us to think that as investigatury coal was almost unknown in Lintion becomes more thorough and complete, a marked difference is seen to colnshire. If used at all it was only a luxury reserved for the rich. To sell turves which were required for the household fires, and furze which was have existed between those belonging to ay lords and those which were in the hands of monastic or other religious cor-porations, says the London "Tablet." Sectter is a manor which from Saxon

wanted for the bakers' ovens was a great injury to the community at large. An order was made at the same time that times belonged to the great Abbey of Peterborough. It lies in Lincolnshire, some three miles north of Northorpe no two families should live in the same house. This was directed against the practice of taking in lodgers.

person. In 1553 an order was made

which we think will be unintelligible to

many of our readers. A small fine was

In 1553 we encounter a noteworthy entry relating to a person who may have been an adherent of one of the new forms of religion. However this may have been, he was not a loyal subject, for he was fined "the large sum of ten shillings, because on various occasions he had cursed our lady the Queen." Well was it for him that his violence occurred in the reign of Mary ; had he used such language of her father, there is not much doubt but that he would have paid the penalty with his life.

The health and comfort of the people was provided for in some cases more efficiently than it is even now. William Ellis killed a dog and flung the body into the highway to the annoyance of the neighbors; he was promptly fined. Many other entries might be quoted, which tend to show that the well-being of the townsmen was strictly guarded. The last entry we shall notice is of the year | indicated an unusual feast day ; the ban-1562, when it was ordered that a certain Thomas Young should either give up keeping a house of entertainment, or hang up a sign or "ale wyspe" at his door. A bush of ivy or other evergreen has been for ages the sign of a tavern both in London and on the Continent. They are mentioned by Chaucer; and in Cutte's Scenes and Characters of the Middle Ages, 543, there is an engraving of a mediaval inn with a bash hanging up for a sign. Some of our readers may call to mind that these bushes or wreaths are referred to in Heine's Suttler's Song, in words that have been thus rendered :.

"The garland green before my tent In the evening sun shines gally, And I drink deep my Maimesey wine From a tap new opened dally."

#### From "La Semaine Religieuse."

The members of the St. Vincent de aul Society of Montreal (St. Antoine Branch), organized for the benefit of the oor a tine concert, given on 30th March ast. It was a very great success. The branch in question visited and supported during last winter twenty poor families. \* \* \*

A week ago, last Sunday, at the Mile lev. Father

**ARCHBISHOP** FABRE.

NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS CONSECRATION.

PRICE 5 CENTS,

Mount Saint Louis Institute the Scene of a Magnificent Celebration.

No more fitting place in Montreal could have been chosen for the splendid celebration of the nineteenth anniversary of the consecration of Archuishop Fabre than the beautiful chapel of the Mount St. Louis Christian Brothers' College. On Friday, the first of April, His Grace, assisted by the Rev. Vicar General Marechal, with Canons Racicot and Archambault, as deacon and sub-deacon of honor, and the Reverend Mesers. Laforce and Viau, as deacon and sub-deacon of office, celebrated Pontifical High Mass for an audience of over a thousand paople. Haydn's Second Mass was rendered in grand style by the Mount St. Louis choir under the direction of Brother Symphorien. Present in the sanctuary were noticed Rev. Father Jean-Marie, mitred abbot of Bellefontaine; Rev.Father Antoine, the newly-elected Trappist abbot of the Lake of Two Mountains; the Rev. Messrs. Piche of Lachine; Le-claire, of St. Joseph; Adam of the Sacred Heart; Deguire of St. James; Lesage of Mile-End ; Carriere, of Point St. Charles; Larocque of St. Louis; Auclair of St. Jean-Baptiste; Therien of the Institute; Reid of the Deaf and Dumb Institute; Charpentier, Latulippe, and Dugas; the Rev. Fathers Jodoin, Estevenon, Sorin, Bedard, and Chevrier; Rev. Messrs. Dupras, Mounier, Bourassa, Raynard, Charrier, and a host of others. All of these gentlemen, be it here remarked, dined

with His Grace after the ceremonies. To describe the chapel would be no easy task. The crimson and gold canopy, on the gospel side, told at once that a prince of the church presided at the cere-monics; the organ and the full orchestra ners that flapped and shivered as the waves of sound undulated up the vaulted roof, spoke jubilation and congratulation. No better language can we command. to picture the scene, than those words of Denis Florence McCarthy in his "Bell Founder."

"Now we enter; and now more divinely The Saints' painted effigies smile; Now the acceptes, bearing it tapers, Move solemnly down through the able; Now the thurfer swings the rich censer, And the while curling vapour up-floats, And hangs 'round the deep-pealing organ, And blends with the tremulous notes."

At the opening of the magnificent service, over forty boys, mostly children of parents present, and all students of the Institute received from His Grace the Sacrament of Confirmation. After that beautiful c. remony the High Mass commenced. And what a Mass ! Hay in's menced. And what a Mass: Hawin's Second; swelling organ, harmonious orchestra, trained voices, and deep de-votional tones at one end of the gem-like chapel; at the other extremity the Church of Christ, in all its pomp and all its its humility, all its glory and all its sacrifices, represented in the gorgeousness of the pontifical vestments, the ceremonies of an Archiepiscopal Mass, and in the

brown robes and white cords of the Capuchin and the Trappist. When Mass was over, the procession from the sanctuary wound its way down the main aisle, out into the long corridors, and on to the College Hall, where appropriste addresses were read in French and in English, by students of the House, to His Grace the Archbishop. The French address was read by Mr. J. Pellerin, and the English one by Mr. H. Walker. The dinning-hall was draped for the occasion in red, white and blue and decorated on all sides with Union Jacks, Tricolors, Stars and Stripes and Papal colors. After the dinner His Grace spoke in both languages. He thanked the teachers and students for the kind sentiments expressed in the addresses, and exhorted those who received Confirmation on that day to remain worthy of the great blessings they had received. We have now a three-fold, and pleasant duty to perform : to congratulate His Grace Archbishop Fabre, then the students whose happiness it was to be conhrmed by him on so auspicious an oc-casion, and finally Brother Stephen, the worthy Superior, and all the zealous Brothers of Mount St. Louis Institute. If, according to Dr. Brownson, "the Catholic press is the exponent of the Catholic sentiment of a Country," as the Catholic organ of this Province and Montreal, in particular, THE TRUE WITNESS desires to convey to His Grace the sincere felicitations of his faithful children upon the occasion of the nineteenth anniversary of his Episcopate, and to wish him long years of life, strength and happiness to carry on the noble work of God's Church in this Archdiocese. To the young boys we can but say : preserve the Faith in which you have been confirmed and you will find in it a light to guide you safely through all the perils of a world that is before you, and securely to the promised glories of the next life. To the Brothers-whose noble institution is so rapidly raising, its head amongst the many educational homes of the land—we can but say: go on, persevere to the end, your mission is holy and will be blessed, your work is noble and cannot fail to receive due encouragement in this world and a well merited reward in that land where every cross is rewarded with a crown.

Station on the Manchester, Sheffield & Lincolnshire Railway. We cannot now enter upon the history of the growth of our ancieut manorial system, so like and yet so different from what we know to have existed in the neighboring contin-ental lands. Much requires to be done ere we have a clear notion of the devolution of our ancient tenures, but already we know enough to be quite sure that much of that which the old law books tell us is hopelessly wrong.

Scotter is but a small village. The parish is cut into two portions by the little river Eau or Ea. The monastic Grange stood near the Church on its northern side. It was pulled down in the ast century, and its place occupied by a compact farmhouse of red brick.

It would be very interesting could we ascertain how the earlier Abbots of Peterborough managed this outlining member of their vast domain, but few materials bearing on the subject have yet come to light. It seems probable that the lands which were not occupied by the manorial tenants were managed by a bailiff. This, however, in the later days, succeeding the Black Death, was found to be by no means a profitable method of procedure, so the estate was at least as early as the time of Richard 111, leased to a tenant who farmed the demesnes and received the rents of the tenants. He was to account for the profits of the windmill, of the shops in the market place, the profits of fairs, markets and courts waits, estrays, an all goods of felons forfeited to the lord, as well as the rights of fishing in the river, Ea. The Abbot and Convent reserve to themselves the advowson of the Church, and the marriage fines called mercheates, and there is a special provision in favor of the manorial tenants, that this new leaseholder should not see any of them elsewhere than in the Abbot's Court. This fact is remarkable as

showing that even at a time when monastic discipline was relaxed and Abbots are popularly thought to have lived lives like those of the great secular nobles, they still had a sincere regard for the welfare of their retainers. Another fact must not go unmentioned, as it shows that the manor was not regarded as a mere source of revenue, but that it was from time to time inspected by the Abbot in person. The leaseholder binds himself to find board and lodging for the Abbot and his attendants with food, and litter for their horses, when he comes twice a year for "keeping of the greate courtes." We are sorry to say that the early court rolls of the manor are not known to be in existence. The oldest we have seen is eated 1519. From that time the set is pretty complete. Fines for bad language and a-saults are of common occurrence, and brewers and bakers are not infrequently in trouble for selling inferior bread and ale. The herbage of the pastures belonged to the townsmen but the thorns which grew thereon were the property of the loid, for on one occasion a certain William Grey was lined because he "cutted ligna vocata gwyckwood." This strange mixture of English and Latin is by no means unusual in these records down to a far more recent time. At the same court Henry Peke was ordered to repair the house wherein he lived. Such injunctions are frequent in succeeding rolls. They show that it is by no means a modern thing for public authorities to compel possess ors of house property to make their abodes fit for human dwelling, and point to a state of feeling when the duty of regard for the community was thought more important than abstract rights of property. The most important entry on the roll is the payment of a merchet or marriage fine of a non-free woman. It is the only one in these records, and is one of the latest we have ever met with. The passage informs us that Alice Overye, daughter of William Overye, a bondman (nativus), came to the manon court and sought a license se spontanie et voluntarie naritari. The Abbot, through his steward, granted the young request. So much rubbish, Iady's learned as well as ignorant, has been written concerning the marcheta mulierum, that it is not important to bring forward examples which show that it was merely a fee paid to the lord by his vassel when he gave his daughter in mar-riage, or by the woman herself when not in her father's custody to compensate the ord for the loss of her menial labor. When the religious houses fell, the Abbey of Peterborough was made a Bishopric, and the Scotter estate passed on to the new prelates. As far as the manor was concerned, very few changes seem to have taken place, except that it is probable that the new lords never visited their Lincolnshire domains in it."-Cloak Review.

imposed on every one who did not fill up his "furstowk holes." Scotter Common, RECORDS. like those in many parts of Lincolnshire, was in a great measure composed of peat moss, in which fir trees are buried in great numbers. These it was the pracice to dig up for making into gate posts and for firewood. If the holes were not People.

The most characteristic part of their rest for the oak tree and the mistletoe, which is a plant that grows on the trunk of the oak. No ceremony was performed by the Druids without some part of this tree being used to consecrate it. They wore garlands of oak-leaves upon their heads, for they believed that everything which grew upon this tree came direct from heaven.

The ceremony of gathering the mistletoe was always performed with much solemnity, and in such a manner as to strike the multitude with awe and fear. This plant is very rare, and when any of it was discovered, the Druids went with great pomp to secure it. This was al-ways done on the sixth day of the moon, a day which they deemed of special sanctury. When they arrived at the oak on which the mistletoe grew a great banquet and a sacrifice were prepared under the tree. Two white buils were tiol by their horns to the trunk of the bak, and one of the priests, c ad in a white garment, then mounted the tree, and with a knife made of gold cut off the mistletoe which was received by another priest who wore a long, white cloak, They then offered up their prayers and sacrifices. The mistletoe, besides being an object of religious veneration, was considered an antidote for poison, and to possess many other virtues.

The Druids performed their worship in the deepest recesses of the woods, far from human dwellings; a circumstance which added to the superstitious awe with which the common people regard them. One of these places is described by the ancient poet, Lucan. This wood, according to his account, had never been touched by the axe since the creation. The trees grew so thick and were so in-terwoven that the rays of the sun could not penetrate through the branches, and a damp and chilling durkness was the result. Nothing was to be seen in the neighborhood except a mulitude of altars on which human victims had been sacrificed, and their blood had stained the surrounding trees with the dreadful and suggestive color of crimson. Ancient traditions affirmed that no bird ever perched upon their branches, no beast ever walked under them, no wind ever whispered to them, and no lightening ever struck them.

rule and shapeless trunks, having some made by the single women to the invi-

#### NOTES OF THE MISSION.

#### The Number of Communicants-Expectations of the Fathers-Great

#### Success.

During the past two weeks 3918 persons have received the Sacraments in St Patrick's Church, where the Paulists are conducting their monster mission, and nearly 2000 married men and women have enrolled themseves under the banner of Total Abstinence. These numbers are not arrived at by guess work or by making estimates, but by actual and careful count, and the results are very gratitying to the Fathers in charge of the parish. The dispositions manifested by the people, and the earnestness with which the married folks have attended the services, have been editying and encouraging to the Missionaries.

It is a sight calculated to make a man stop and think to witness the immense Church of St. Patrick filled from altar to door at 5 o'clock every morning with devout worshipers. It must make a thoughtful man realize that there is no influence that has such power over the uman heart and mind as the true religion.

The Mission is but half over. The The idols which were scattered about Missionaries are engaged this week with these gloomy recesses were a species of the single women, and the response resemblance to the human figures, and tation of the Missionaries to attend the covered with a tawny, yellow moss. If services has more than filled the church. leading cricketers. The Governor-Gen-the superstitious belief of the people. It is impossible to get seats, although eral was elected honorary president.

unanimous in instructing delegates to support Cleveland's nomination.

A petition was presented to the Senate on Thursday from 1,200 women of British Columbia praying for enfranchisement. Russia has sent 10,000 disused rifles to Turkestan. The Turcomans intend to revolt against the Ameer of Afghanistan.

The Canadian Pacific SS. Empress of Japan sailed from Hong Kong on the 30th March for Yokohama and Vancouver.

Baron Rothschild and other leading bankers and prominent residents of Paris have received threatening letters from Anarchists.

A London despatch says it is semiofficially announced that the general elections in Great Britain will take place in June or July.

A prairie fire has burned over several thousand acres in Nebraska, and several farm houses have been destroyed, as well as some live stock.

The Pawnee Indians in Oklahoma have been indulging in the ghost dance and threaten to go on the warpath. Troops have been sent from Fort Reno.

The Chinese Government has garrison ed all the mission districts in China, and has promised to severely punish the perpetrators of any future outrages.

Hon. D. L. Hanington, leader of the Opposition in the New Brunswick Legislature, has been appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court of that Province.

Justice Falconbridge received a pair of white gloves at St. Thomas last week as did Justice MacMahon last fall. Elgin county don't seem to have many criminals.

While Bishop Jones, colored, was preaching at Allandale, Georgia, on Thursday, he was shot through the breast from a window by an assassin, who escaped.

Divorce seekers are turning to the State of Idaho, where proceedings may be begun after six months' residence. Fifteen cases are on the list for the next court in Boise City.

Lieut.-Col. Massy, of the Sixth Royal Fusiliers, Montreal, will command the Bisley team this year, with Major Mac donald, of the 48th Highlanders, Toronto, as adjutant.

A Canadian Cricket Association was formed last week at the Walker House, Toronto, at a representative meeting of a charity sermon for the benefit of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of that parish. The church was filled to the doors with a most attentive audience. His Grace the Archbishop assisted at the ceremony and gave the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

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On the 20th March last the city of Paris was solemnly consecrated to St. Joseph.

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His Grace Archbishop Smith, of the Catholic Archdiocese of St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Scotland, died on the 28th March, at the age of seventy-five years. He was appointed Archbishop in 1885. Deceased was a distinguished orientalist.

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Mr. Chartran, the French painter, who, in August, 1891, made a portrait of Leo XIII., presented it to the Pope on his birthday. His Holiness desired that the picture be placed in his room near his bed, and he could not hide the great pleasure such so faithful a reproduction gave him; more than that, the Holy Father thought proper to write at the bottom of the portrait a Latin verse that will be an immortal recompense and honor for the artist :

Effigiem subjectam oculis quis dicere falsam, Audeat? Huic similem vix tam pinxisset Audei Apelles. LEO XIII.

"Who would dare deny the resembance in this portrait set before my eyes? Scarcely could Apelles have done as well.

#### The Boston Pilot and the Paulists.

Speaking of the present mission going 

"A band of Paulist Fathers are giving a month's mission at St. Patrick's Church, Mon-treal. The director of the exercises is the Rev. A. P. Doyle. As a preacher he is said to re-semble somewhat his famous namesake, Dr. Doyle, of the Diocese of Kildare, Ireland. He has great dramatic power, and carries his audience with him in all his arguments. Other priests assisting are the famous preacher and author, Father Walter Elliott, Fathers Hopper and Hughes."

Mr. H. P. Dwight's appointment as president of the Great North-western Telegraph Company was confirmed at the quarterly meeting of the company in New York the other day.

Clara-"Do you see how the shape of this gown could be improved ?" Maud -"You might get some other girl to wear

During the last three days 2,172 im-migrants have entered Winnipeg for Manitoba and the North-West.

The Credit Lyonnaise, one of the largest banking houses in Paris, was shat tered by dynamiters last week, 1.11

والمعالم مساعيدة والمشكرة المسادر المسالي والمرار