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## MYSTERIOUS WILLIAM.

A Strange Policy Attributed to the Young Emperor.

The Czar and His Troubles-Socialism-English Politics-New Tipperary -- Indian

wheat Grop-An Old Admiral-Bridging the Bosphorus.

LONDON, April 12. - The new European drams, upon which popular attention is fas-tened, unfolds its actions slowly, so that no man may tell as yet what it will bring forth. This week only a few novelties have been in-troduced upon the stage in the proper percon, but there are increasing numbers of hints of strange things to come. William, the Emperor, moves about as the most prominent person in the play, and, though still preserving a romantic air of mystery, manages to throw off such a multiform mass of suggestions, epeculations, and visions all around him that the interest in watching him becomes more and more absorb-

ing. Any attempt to establish fixed points for one's guidance in understanding this big pano-rams of revolution is made next to impossible by observing clouds of rumors, guesses, and falseboods. Most amazing things are told with an air of truth about the young Kaiser's new attitude towards Fruce. He is said now to have set his heart on so behaving that before a year elapses he may be received in Paris as the guest of President Carnot with wild, popular acclamation.

There seems to be no doubb that he has really given expression to his ambitton To have such dream as this in his mind he must be revolving great projects of generous and pacific overlarly busy. There are hundreds of different versions of what he intends to do in this direc-

Perhaps the most interesting of these is that which ascribes to h im the theory of making Switzerland, Alsace Lorraine, Luxembourg and Belgium into a sort of federated block of neutral territory, the inviolability of which all the rest of Europe should solemnly pledge itself to accept. I have good reason to believe that such a scheme actual y exists in a more or less em-bryonic state, and it is certain that France just now is in such an expansive mood toward the young Kaiser that a proposal of this nature would stand a very good chance of being accept.

The French are indeed rapidly becoming enamored of William as they imagine him, and this puts into his hands enormous prasibilities for international good. Such an arrangement as that above suggested would involve the unspeakable boon of large disarmament to both nd undoubtedly the subject of providing for a reduction in all the standing armies of Western Europe is going to come very shortly to the front. From the date of William's famous labor re-script the Vatican has shown an almost trambling eagerness to thrust itself into the Kaiser's plans and induce him to associate himself with he Pope in a big scheme of Christian socialism. There are stories that under pressure of this intrigue William has written a letter to the Pope inviting him to issue an encylical unging disarmament. I doubt the truth of this, but it is certain that Vatican politicians a e already making plans contingent upon co-operation with the Kaiser.

under which he claims the monopoly and demands that the market in the new town be closed by law. This attempt of a man whose tenants in a body have left his estates and built houses for themselves elsewhere to follow them and prevent themselves elsewhere to reliev them and prevent their trading with me another is simply monstrous; and it is quite taken for granted by everybody that the Irish courts will support him in it. This helps one to under-shind the attitude of the Irish people towards what is ironically termed law and order in their country. country.

#### INDIA WHEAT CHOPS.

I have obtained an advance copy of a supple mentary report by the Revenue and Agricul-tural department of India which, when circulated here, will open English eyes to the truth of the situation. This second report deals with the wheat erop of 1889-90, and says that it suf-fered considerably from drought, with added mischief from pest in the lowlands. Its present condition in seven of the biggest districts is thus averaged, 100 meaning a good crop-Meerutard Ropilkund, 60 ; Agra and Kthanei, 66 ; Allahabad and Benares, 75; Oudh, 65. In the onmen-clature prescribed by the Government of India, in which 20 annas represent a bumper crop and 16 an average one, the report describes the crop expected this year to be probably between 12 and 14.

A CENTENABIAN ADMIRAL.

There is a great deal in the papers to day on the fact that Sir Provo Wallis enters the hun-dredth year of his life. He entered the British navy as a middy eighty six years ago, and had retired from service as a post captain before the navy contained a single steam vessel. He has a unique distinction here as the sole survivor of the navel life of the time of Nelson, but the venerable man has American interest as well. He was born in Nova Scotia, and as senior officer commanded the Shanon when she sailed out of Boston harber after the historic fight with with Lawrence's body, to Halfax. He was made commander for his share in that memorable battle fought seventy eight years ago, yet he still lives in fair health and in possession of his faculties.

THE UNEASY WORKINGMEN.

A Big Rome Meeting Kept in Order By

Sabres and Bayonets. NEW YORK, April 14 .- The Herald's special from Rome says : Rome treated ber uneasy workingmen to the sigut of naked sabres and fixed bayonets yesterday, when an attempt to get up a bread riot was vigorously quelled. The Government consented to a mass meeting of idle men, but insisted it should be held in the court yard of the military barracks, an uncomfortable place in which to get up a revolution. The court yard was crowded with excited workingmen and the neighboring streets were filled with carbineers, infantry and arbillery. A force of cavarly was also on hand.

The entire preparations were directed by Prime Minister Griepi. A police inspector stout close to the president of the meeting and warned the speakers when they handled the Govern-ment too roughly. The nobility, clergy and middle classes were d-nounce<sup>4</sup>, and finally a workingman named De Sanchis declared the Government had reduced the toilers to a condition of slavery and would give them neither work nor bread. The ministry had adopted a barbarous system of treating the masses and their condition was unendurable.

MADE DESPERATE BY SUFFERING.

Hard the inspector warned the speaker, whereup in De Sanctis shireked, "Take me to prison; I am tired of sulfaring." A terrific scene of confusion followed, during which the orator shouted, "Our only hope is to take up arms." Then the workingmen were ordered to disperse. They roard angredy as the troops advanced with fixed bayonets and the carbineers

cleared the court yard. It was feared the mob was about to attack the office of the Finance Minister, and the building was closed and propared for defence. Some of the mob fell upon the carbineers with sticks, and several arrests were made. Later on the crowd tried to organize in the Piaza Dante, but was disp-r-ed by the cavalry. All the prisoners were released except De Sanctis The workingmen aunounce that they will hold a meeting with or without permission. A serious riot is feared.

EASTER MORN.

"The Minstrel Boy" with great feeling and artistic taste. Mr. Arthur Steytler as a comic singer was particularly good.

Mr. Wr. Phelan, a most promising musician on the violin, displayed a technique which in bine may rank them among the virtued. Mr. McGuirk, of St. Anthony's choir, sang with baste and feeling, and Mr. Foley, whose fine presence was much admired, was not less happy in his efforts.

Master Kennedy was deservedly applauded for his concerting solo, which gave one an idea that he might handle a more perfect instrument with success. Altogether the Rev. Fathers deserve great credit for the efforts they made to provide pure, healthful ammusement and all who took part for their kindly assistance. St. Mary's parish is doing well.

# **CANADIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS**

Speech of J. J. Curran, M.P., in Committee of Ways and Means-The Tariff.

(Hansard Rsport.) House again resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means.

(In the Committee.)

5. Animals living, namely, cattle, sheep and hogs, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. MULOCK-When we were in Committee of Ways and Means before, I called the atten-tion of the Minister of Finance to some rather indiscrees or extreme language he had made use of in the course of his remarks, and I expressed the hope that he would see fit to withdraw the remarks he made in regard to members on this sine of the House. He hesitated to do so on that occasion, but I trust, having thought the matter over and having slept on 1t, he has now their orators have spoken it, and their statesmen are laying their plans for it, and all this talk of unrestricted reciprocity returned to his equ-nimity and good judgment, and is prepared so do so.

Mr. CURRAN. The observations that have fellen trom hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House cannot have been made in seriousness. The Minister of Finance stated that it was criminal, in his estimation, to pursue a certain course, and no doubt in using that ex-pression he meant to say that, whatever the at their national destiny, and not to be engulfed in the neighboring republic, nor to lose their selfintentions of the party might be, the effect would be injurioue, and swroasly injurious, to the people of Canala. The fact of the matter is, that the mare we consider the course pursued by certain hon gentlemen opposite, and the speeches delivered by them, the more we are convinced, even they do not see it themselves, that they are inflicting very serious injury on the country, and the more we listen to those speeches and see them reported abroad, the more we must be convinced that the people of the United States, reading those

reports of spaeches delivered here by the hon. gentlemen in high positions, must come to the conclusion that there is something in the charge made, that the policy of the Minister of Finance and those associated with him in the conduct of the Governmene is inimical to the p-ople of the neighbouring republic. We all know that such is not the case, that there is no such intention.

Mr. LANDERKIN.-It is inimical to our own interests.

Mr. CUBRAN.-I will allow the hon, member for Grey (Mr. Landerkin) to speak all the afternoon when I shall have finished, and I do not intend to occupy more than a few moments. is most unfortunate that the expressions should have been used that have been used by hon, gentlemen opposite. There is not one single vulnerable point in Canadian affairs that has not been pointed out. We have heard, time and sgain, statements uttered that, on certain coints, it was competent for the people on the other side of the line to strike a blow at our interests ; and all those points have been an often indicated that really it looks as though it was an invitation to them to do so. On the other hand, there was repeated, the other night, a statement which was refitted on a former occasion in this House. It was stated by one of those hon. gentlemen who spoke that night, that a freling of antip thy and basility to the American Union was manifested by the Canadian people during the civil war. That was stated by my hen, friend the leader of the Opposition last year, and re HAZELTON DIANOO FISCHER DOMINION L. E. N. PRATTE.

during the present debate, attempting to

irritate the people of the United States. to make them feel that there was a

malignant sentiment in Canada towards them at that time, and that we were inimical to their

institutions and to their consolidation as a no-tion. Is it supposed that such a course can be

pursued, that people can be wounded in their tenderest sensibilities, that these things can be

hurled broadcast all over the land, and be re peated, and reiterated, and printed and reprint.

ed, and that these utterances will be considered as being made in a friendly spirit towords Cana

da, while we know that we are dealing with a

their policy all along. The poets have sung it,

as merely the one tendency in that direction If we wish to be a great people; if we wish to be a nation; if we wish our people to continue

on in the path they are treading, and to arrive

out his\_object-for mere electioneering pur

sity Treaty, which was to have brought Canada as a suitor for admission into the Union. That

sttempt at national bulldozing had a contrary

(first; 15 proved, indeed, a blessing in disguise, for it put Canadians on their metile, and de-monstrated what a people could do when

thrown upon their own resources. The attempt

made now will inevitably end with the same

I am glad to be able to quote these sentiments from a paper such as the Irish Canadian. It

people, but in the entire p-ople of Canada, there is determination that Canada shall exist

and a nation, and a determination to develop it to its greatest extent. While I am satisfied that hon, gentlemen on the other side of the

House, especially the hon. gentleman who some

time ago proposed a resolution of which we all

approved, expressive of our loyalty to the So-versign of this Empire, are truly and genuinely

show that not merely smong one section of

proposed tariff?

result.

No, 1676 Notre Dame Street. Montreal,

Brilliant Ocremonies in the Eternal Oity.

EASTER IN ROME.

Rome, April 6, 1890 - The E ster ceremonies to day are more splendid than Rome has witnessed for many years pass. At 8 o'clock a m. the Cardinals, robed in scarlet cassock, rochet trimmed with lace, matsletts, moz-tts, red shoes and hat assemble at S: Peter's. In the chap-l each Oardinal d ffs his scarlet robes and dons vestments according to his rank of cardinal bishop, priest or deacon The Pope there meets them, accompanied by the principal officers of a white cassock, a sash will golden tassels, rochet trimmed with lace, besides the mozetta of white silk, insignia of authority and jurisdic tion, white silk stole embroidered in gold. He is received at the grand envrance of the church by the chapter of the basilics in canonical costume.

people who are a great commercial nation, a peo-ple who are the most sensitive in the worln; and if these sensibilities are to be offended in Having removed the ordinary dress of the this manner, and if it is to be pointed out day, two Cardinal deacons, assistants, attend him, who, in turn, hand him the falds or white that we are unfriendly to them what can we expect but retaliation at their hands. silk skirt, the rochet or long surplice, the alb, Yet that is the course pursued by hon, gentle men opposite; it is the course they aunounced on the floor of this House the other night and as is recorded in Hansard. We feel, and I the cord, white stole, the core of white silk em-broidered in gold, clasped upon the treast with a p-ctoral-a small breast plate like that worn as is recorded in *Humanna*. believe the people of Canada feel, that we have just one policy to pursue in connection with the present state of affairs. We khow that it has been in the past, that it is now, and that it will likely be in the future, the desire of the will likely be in the future, the desire of the tiara as sovereign. The foreit was given by Napoleon I, to Ping VII. by the Jewish high priest-of gold glittering

and weighs eighty pounds, and is valued at \$46,984. The emerald which surmounts it is dates from Gregory XVI, and is estimated to be be worth \$2,000. The third, the gift of the Palatine Guard to the late Pins IX., cost \$4,200. Richest and most beautiful of all is the fourth, the gift of the Queen of Spain, Isabella 11. Is contains 1,800 diamonds, and is valued at \$167,000.

governing power, we must carry on a truly na-All being ready, the Pope enters the Sedin tional policy for ourselves. The policy adopted on the other side is not one likely to conciliate Gestatoria, or chair of the human family, which is covered with red velvet trimmed with the people of Cauada. The United States have been threatening all kinds of things, not merely on the stump, but in Presidential Mesgold fringe and partly embroidered in gold bearers dexterously raise it about a foot when the Pope enters it, and then it is fitted to their shoulders. The procession—comprising all the efficients of the Papal Household, the Swiss Court (all in gigh restments and builling usin sages, as we saw during the last Presidential election, when, through no fault of Canada, Mr. President Cleveland having failed to carry Guard (all in rich vestments and brilliant uniforms-then moves towards the baldschino, or Pope's altar. The staff of the Noble Guard and poses, I presume-sought to have retaliation inflicted upon Canada. We have read the re-Swiss Guard in full uniform precede the Holy Father, carried in the Sedia Gastatoria between cent proposition in the United States, in the resolution introduced a few days ago in Contwo large fans of ostrich feathers. The tassels plained by my hon. friends on the other side. Now, what is the expression of the Irish Canaof the sedia are held by eight referendary Pre-lates. His Holiness blesses the people kneel-ing as he passes. As soon as the Pope appears above the spectators the procession begins to dian newspaper of Toronto with regard to that movo and the choir executes this authem in " Is it intended, by this latest tariff shuffle, to starve Canadians? If that be the object, it will fail, as did the abrogation of the Reciprother tribune :

"Tu es Petrue, et super hanc petram ædifi-"abo ecclesiam meam; et per a inferno non prevalebant adversus cam" ("Toeu art Peter, and upon this rock," etc.) The noble Guard, when this ended, make an exquisite flourish of trumpets.

Half way up the nave the procession halts before the Chapel of the Blessed Sustainent, Every one uncovers and kneels down. The Cardinals tak : their place ontside of the chapel and lean upon forms covered with carnet. The Pape descends from the sedis, receives the tinra, kneeds down mon a priordien covered with crims in velvet, to ador, the Sucramont, which is exposed on the illuminated altar of the chapel. Having prayed for a few moments he returns to the sedies, puts on the tinns and is carried to the Altar of the Confession. Therhe descends again and kneels, prays a short time, with his elbow recting upon a faldstool, and walks to the Trone de Tirree, the throne at the end of the apsis, in front of the main altar under the grand canopy or baldecchino beneath the centre of "the glorious dome " of St. Peter.

The grand altar is magnificently decorated from the designs of Jerome Mariana with the arms of Clement N111. Upon it on a level

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from boyhood and have a fixed selary and a rank and dignity not far below that of a Monsignore. After the palms the Pope ro-moves the mitre, and turn ng towards the alter, says "Dominus Vobiscum," to which the choir responds, "Et com spiritu tuo." Then follows a proyer and the bringing out of the Pontifical ornam-nts.

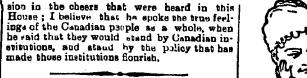
The Pope is seated wearing the mitre. One of the constructeurs of Rome gost to the Pontifical sideboart ac companied by two maces bears, an Auditor of R to and a chaptain of the homschold. The conservateur-nev of a cred univers or butler-places upon his should rs a veil of white silk frieged with gald, the flips of which fall before bin. He is headed as lear-g-brewer, which he covers with the veil. The Auditor of Rote receives an apron, the greenial, and the chaplain a hand towel in a golden basin.

They are preceded by the mace-bearers toincy and pressure by the mace bearers to-wards the the ne. The Aution of Roto girdles the apron up in the Pop, the concerva-bear or noble civilian nonice water upon the Pope's hands and the Cordinal assistant takes the towel from the charlen and presents it to the Pontoff. This done all return to the sideb and

The Partiff stands up The Cardinal Deacon who is to cloud the Gospel temoves from his person the mitre, the cope, the stale and girdle. The Probassy votant of the signature and other officers remove from the allar, where they were but e riy in the norming, the Pointhead vest-ments and orname to and hard their to the ments and ornane is and over each to be eacristan, who app are in black casecock, don't suplice and plain white cone, and who c needs them to the deacon of the Mass, who is turn observes the same coremony and over who ho

hands then to the Pope. This is the order :  $\square$ , the girdle of gold, from which has a similar of white sill, embroidered in gold : 2, the pertoral cross-adorest with precions stones, either rock-crystel or emeral is an t damonds : 3, the faron which has the shape of a couble-cape pelerine and is made of shot shuff streak-

ed with aramanths in g ld-h fore public g on the Pope knees the cruss embroidered in gold upon the fanon and stole ; 1, the stale, of white sitk embroidered in gold ; 5, the small turne, of plain white sills: 6, the dahna ic, of white silk : 7, the gloves of white alk embeddered in gald : 7, the glowes of while dik embeddered in gold : 8, the chashele, of white which is in trained in gold, which is covered he the human at the back of the neck: 9, the pallium, of backs good bespingled with black crosses and fostened by three golden pins, sounded with genus; 10, the matrix of cloth of gold; 11, the Pontifical ring, with a cat's eye stone. The celebrant now proceeds to put incenso into the new conser, which the senior prelate of the votants of the signature holds and blesses. The Pope descends from the throne of Theree. to which he will no more return. Preceded by the thurifer seven Prelates, carrying wax candles, the Pontifical cross upbeld by the subdeacon, auditor of rote, a Latin subdiacon and a Greek subdeacon, three Cardinal descons and the Cardinal-Bishop assistant; he is followed by two secret chamberlains who hold no the falda, the dean of the rote, a d of the Patri arche, Archbehops and B shors assistant to the Pontifical throne. As he advances towards the alter steps he bleases the persons on either hand until he arrives at the end of the bonches in the Cardinal private who approach him, one after the other, to embrace him to give the double it + B The three Cardinals return to their places. The Pops moves to the foot of the altar steps, The Cardinal D acon removes from his head the mitre, the Pontiti m key the sign of the oross and commences the verse "Introibo and ad alt-re Den" ("I will go unto the altar of God"), and the Muss is begun. It is full of ceremony at every point, and the signing is marvellous. The scene that meets the eye when ing 350 feet above the altar, and at the Ele-ivation the Swiss and Palestine Guards, on one knee, present arms.



#### THE CZAR AND HIS TROUBLES.

Preliminary rumors of the discovery of a new Nibilistic plot are comicg in from St. Peters burg, and, from what is already known, they seem more important than the others. Ther have now been three within a month, and the peculiar circumstances of each suggest tha they have been purposely put in the way of police discovery in order to divert attention from a central conspiracy. Gruesome reports continue to be spread of a connection between high officials and youths of noble families and this present Nihilist activity. For the moment there is a lull in the turbu'ent students' demon strations, but this only intensifies the approxen-sions of a catastrophe. The Czar has addenly changed his mind. He has again decided to go to Gatechina on Tuesday, where, inside vast cordons of police and troops, he will endeavor to prover health and arbits by an onen recover health and spirits by an open air life. He is described as having lost a g eat deal of flesh and is looking wretchedly wan and haggard.

#### THE SOCIALISTS AT WORK.

Paris has been reading accounts of labor riots in Vienna with a good deal of nervousness, be cause, whatever central power it is that is managing these new concerted demonstrations it is apparently back of the big advertise socialist procession to be held in Paris on May 1. Its organizers say it will be composed of 200,000 men in line, and that the ministry dare not interfere. This number is ridiculously exaggerated, and M. Constants will certainly not lack the nerve to carry out whatever measures are agreed on in handling the mob; but recent events have stirred the ferment of unres through all the labor unions in Europ, and there is a decided uneasiness concerning this effort publicly to link the strike movement up with political socialism in Parisian streets.

#### POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

English politicians, who work ten times as hard as American politicans, are busy filling up the Easter vacation with speeches to their constituents, none of which is worth much. the Tories have shown precious little disposition to culogize Mr. Balfour's Irish Land Transfer bill, and Irish landlords are declaiming fiercely against it. It is still, however, too early to guess what shape discussion and acting upon it

Meanwhile the Liberals have taken a seat for Carnatyon borough by a narrow but sufficient majority, so that they now stand as having made a neb gain of twelve seats previously theirs, which they lost in 1886

#### THE NEW TIPPERABY.

Attention in Ireland to-day is centered upon the establishment of the new town of Tipperary, which has been built outside the ancient and now deserted city which Smith Barry owns. The most prominent building is to be called the William O'Brien Arcade, and that gentlemen is the principal figure in to day's or lebration and the evening banquet. There will come later an Obstinate and rather curious contest in the courts over Smith Barry's claim to exclusive rights to hold a market in that section of the

connety of Tipperary. These alleged rights come down to him by the patents obtained from the last two Stuarts, lever, mention Mr. J. Murray, who rendered

For THE TRUE WITNESS.

### Thou hast dawned on us at last,

On ! Glorious Easter mara. The sad and sorrowful days are past, When the cross for us was borne; Though rough and thorny was the way, The cross He bore brought perfect day.

From the grave our Lord had risen. From the sad and silent tomb And this morn from out their prison, Rise our souls from sin and gloom ; Safely o'er life's storiny sea, May we rise and follow Thee.

Hearts now sing with joyful gladness, Putified from dress of earth, Notes of joy and not of sadness To our Father's heavenly worth ; Higher still they rise, and higher, Till they join the Aug-l's choir.

Brilliantly the sun is shining, O'er the waters foamy crest ; Gladdening hearts that were repining, For a home of blissful rest ; For a peace this world can never Give, for hearts now joined must sever.

Blessed morn with joy we greet thee, Nevermore will dark despair Enter hearts who long to meet Thee, In a land so bright and tair : May we meet to part, ah ! never, Where Easter joys will last forever.

MARGUERITE A, MASSAM. Kensington, April 6th 1850.

#### Discounting Machinery

BERLIN April 14.-The hand weavers of Potsdam, Prussia, have forwarded a petition to Empero William praying for permission to manufacture the gar-ments of the German army, now made by machinery, claiming that for the same money they can pr duce articles of a much higher grade.

#### St. Mary's.

Easter Tnesday was fittingly celebrated in St. Mary's parish, this city, by a musical evening. The event was gotten up for the benefit of the poor and was a gratifying success.

Rev. Fasher Salmon, whose big Irish hears and earnest devotion to the cause to which he has dedicated his life is well known to all Montrealers, presided, and with the graceful tact for which he is famous helped imthe mensely to make the occasion enjoyable to all. The orchestra performed its part admirably throughout the evening. But the gem of the occasion was the adress by Father P. F. Dunnell on his "Wanderings in Ireland."

The Rev. Fasher recently returned from a trip to the old land, and gave his hearers a perfeet breat in the wealth of his observations and the kindly spirit in which he made them known. A man may bravel with his eyes open and his mind shot

But Father O'Donnell had both eyes and mind wide open. He also had a good, kind heart open also to impressions which only an Irish heart can take on visiting the "Isle of To say that his audience was delight-Saints. ed would but puorly express the truth. They were charmed, and another endearing link is added to those which had already bound him to the parishioners of St. Mary's

It would not be right to pass over the several singers who lent their aid to ensure the success of the evening. Where all did so well it would seem invidious to particularise. We may, how-

plied to by the leader of the Government, who uninted nut only to the number of young men from Canada who had been enrolled under the bauner of the North in that great war, but who pointed out, moreover, that the Canadian Government had received from S-cretary Seward the thanks of the American Govera-ment for the course they had pursued But there is something more than that. We have evidence, not merely in official docu-menow, but we have evidence of utberances of public men in Carada during the time that great war was being waged ; we have words which, I think, are worthy of being repeated here to day, showing exactly what were the sentiments of the Canadian people at that time I shall take the liberty of quoting a brief passage from a speech delivered by a gentleman who accupted a position as Minister of the Grown in Cauada, and delivered upon the subject of "Canadians' interests in the American civil war." I refer to the lamented Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee. He said :

"We can afford to speak of the American yetem in this hour of its agony, in the glowing language of their finest post :

'Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State Sail on, O Union, strong and great ! Humanity with all its fears, Is hanging breathless on thy fate ! W. know what Master laid the keel, What Wirkmen wrought thy ribi of steel, Who made each mast, and sail, and rove : What anvils rang, what hammers beat Where shaped the anchors of thy hope."

"We do not-to continue the poet's image while the ship is driving on the rocks, her signal gun pealing for aid above the din of the temgut peaking for and above the other the terms  $p_{\rm est}$ , we do not lurk along the shore, gloating over her danger, in hope of enriching ourselves by the wreck. No, God forbid ! Such is not the feeling of the people in Canada. On the contrary, so far as the public opinion can be heard throughout the British Empire or the United States, their wish would be that the republic, as it was twelve months ago, might live to celebrate in concord, in 1876, the centenary of its independence. We prefer our own inabitutions to theirs; but our preference is ra tional, not rancorous; we may think and we do think, it would have been well for them to have retained more than they (lid retain of the long-tried wisdom of their ancestors; we may think, and we do think, that their overthrow of ancient precedents and venerable safeguards was too sweeping in 1776 : but as between continental peace and cronic war, as between natural right and oligarchical oppression ; as between the constitutional majority and the lawless minority ; as between free intercourse and armed frontiers; as between negro emanoipation and a revival of the slave trade; as between the golden rule and the cotton crop of 1861; as between the reveal-ed unity of the race and the hardess hereey of African bestiality; as between the North and South in this deplorable contest, I rest firmly in the belief, that all is most liberal, most in telligent, and most magnanimous in Canada and Empire is for the continental peace, for ube constitutional arbitrament, for universal, i gradual emancipation, for free intercourse, for justice, mercy, civilization and the North."

These were the expressions of a gentleman who represented so worthily so large a section of the Uanadian people in the councils of the nation of that time. He spoke the sentiments not only of that section of the people, but he spoke the sentiments of all those who felt that popular institutions were on trial there, and who desired to see the triumph, as he said " of justice, mercy, civilization and the North," in that dreadful contest. But, Sir, whilst we have that evidence, whilst we have those words received with ringing cheers in one of the great centres of Oanada, we have genslemen upon the floor of this House,

patriotic, the course that have been pursuing for the purpee of upsetting bis Government is one that is doing us vash and incalculable injury, in the minds of those with whom they say we ought to have more extensive commercial relations. They tell us that the people of the United States will not give us any other treaty than one which is likely to wipe out our industries, and place our farming population in the depressed condition in which the farming population of the United States have been shown on both sides of the H use, bo be at the present time, and in the humorous speech of Bill Nys read the other night by the hon. gentleman from New Brunswick, we had a confirmation of the state ment that the condition of the farmers of the United States is infinitely worse than the con-dition of the farmers of Canada. That has been superabundan'ly proved. And these bon geutlemen wish us to go into parbnership with people in that section. But if such would be the condition of our farmers, what would be the condition of the manufac turers of this country ? It would be what it was in the days when the hon. gentlemen opposite occupied the Treasury benches of this country ; Canada would again become a slaughter market for the United States, and every sensible man knows that not one of our industries could exist for twelve months : g sinst the flooding of this country with the manufac-tures of the United States; and after our manufacturing industries would be destroyed and our farmers would be reduced to the condi tion of the farmers on the other side of the line --after ruin and desolation would be brought to every home in the Dominion-then what wou!d migho say to us,

we do? We might then turn to annexation, or if the Americans should lose their hope of bringing us to that, they might say to us, "Now that you have been migno say to us, thow that you have been dragged through this crisis, we will put an end to this treaty and let you shift for yourselves;" and then we would have to begin again and build up those industries which an insaue policy of unrestricted reciprocity had destroyed. If hon, gentlemen opposite entertain a Jesire for annexation, for my part I would like to see them come cut boldly and ask for it ; if they think that annexation would be for the materi al and moral benefit of this country, let then come out openly and say so. But I believe there is no desire among the people of Canada to in volve themselves in the problems which are staring the American people in the face, and which will not trouble this country for fifty years to come. I believe there is no desire on the part of the people of Canada to change their present position. They only desire to be left to develop their resources in their own way, whether it benefits one country or the other or reacts against the mother country. But it is only just and fair, that any who feel that greater advantages are to be derived from throwing in our lot with the people on the other side of the line, should not attempt to bring that about in any roundabout, sneaking way, but should come out boldly and say just what they mean. But I think I speak the minds of those who have sent me here, when I say that we are satisfied with Canada as it has been governed in the past, believing that there is a great and glorious foture for our country, which we may all labor to bring about, but which will be retarded if the enemy is to be placed in possession of every arm that can be used against us, whether wittingly or unwittingly, by gentlemen who pretend to speak here in a patriotic spirit for the people of Oanada, I believe that no man who is a patriot should show where the blow can be struck against his country, either agriculturally or industrial ly; I think the greatest mistake any public man can make is to point out the weakness of his own country to those with whom that country may have to deal; and I am satisfied that the patriotic words used by the hon. Finance Minister the other night, expressed the true

with a cross are statuettes of Sts. Peter and Paul and six silver candlesticks of nnequaled height. A seventh candlestick, behind the cross, is inlaid with lapis lazuli. Two of the candle sticks, incrusted and engraved, were ex-cured from the designs of Michael Angelo by Anthony Gentile. They cost \$14,000. Two magnificent cand-labra of gill dronza by Pol ain lo, from the tomb of Sixtus IV., are placed upon the highest step of the alter.

At the left three sideboards covered with white tablecloths contain several vessels for use

in the ceremonies. The Papal throne, Tierce, is set up in front of the altar; it is raised several steps, which are carpeted with red velvet, and sheltered by a campy of the same material, with silver ince and golden fring hearing the arms of the Pope, The back of the throne is of red velvet, covered in part with cloth of silver worked in gold and lowers. The same white cloth set off with thin plates of silver, covers the portificial seat. Hangings of crimson velvet garnished with red ilk, flowered in golden and enriched with rings of gold beneath, closes the basilica from the went to the apsis, so as not to give the palace uspless elu idiati. n. To the right and left are Pats for Patriarchs, Archbishops and Bishups, On the opposite side of the altar sit the Car dinals, and behind them other prelates.

The Pope bring seated and wearing the mitre of cloth of gold, the choir sings this melodious anthem, "Haec dies quam fecit Dominus ; exultemus et lietemur et lietemur in es. Alle-

The Cardinals, conducted by a master of oremobies, come in succession, holding their mitres by the rear strips or fabous, and kiss the hand of the Pope hidden under the cripe; then they salute him. The Cartinal-Descons and the assistants do the same and return to their places, where they remain standing until all the members of the Sacred College have made their obcdience. When the Corginals return the their trumpets of the Swiss Guard are heard soundobedience When the Caroinals resume their seats the Patriarchs. Archbishops and Bishops, after a g nufl xion, kiss the Commander of the Holy Ghost; then the mitred abbots and the penitentiaries of the basilies, after a triple kneeling, kiss the foot or the silver cross upon the slipper of the Pontifi

One of the Cardinal Descons assistants nos removes the mitre from the Pope's head, and he stands up, facing the altar, and recites in a low voice a Paler Noster and Ave Maria He then makes the sign of the cross upon himself and intones in a loud voice the verse : " Dens adjuto

rium menm, ' to which the choir responds The missel from which the celebrant reads in a chy are assistants to the throne, and generalhighest office in the Church after that of Pou-tiff Maximus. The wax candle which always ccompanies the book is held in the hand by an main with you forever. Amen." assistant Bishop to the throne. It must not he placed in a candlesbick. The books used on this occasion—the missal, the Gospuls and Epistes were written by hand on vellum and are bound in heavy white silk embroidered in gold and trimmed with lace and golden fringe.

The Pope being seated takes the mitre and recites in a low voice alternately with the Cardinal Deacons who attend him, the prayers preparatory to the Mass, which consist of psalms and prayers. During this time the Augstolic Subdeacon, accompanied by two macebarers, who kneel at the foot of the throne, an aid of a chamberlain, carries to the Pope his red alippers and the stockings and sandals of white silk, embroidered in gold, which he holds upon a golden dish covered with a white veil. P alms sentiments of the Canadian people, and struck a cord that reverberated throughout the length are executed in Gregorian chast by the Pope's choir, all the members of which are trained and breadth of the land, and found its expres-

Then f llows the grand Benediction, com-monly called the bleaking urbi et orbi-of the city and world. Here is a transalation of it :

" May the holy Apostles Peter and Paul, in whose power and suthority we confide, inter-orde for us with the Lord. Amen. Through the prayers and merits of the Biessed Mary, ever Virgin, of the Blassed Michael the Arohangel, of the Bless d John the Baptiet, of the Holy Apostles Peter and P. ul and all the saints, may The missal from which the celebrant reads in a low tone is held before him by a Biblio file of the Omnipotent God have mercy upon you, and sistant to the throne. This office rarely falls to filed you to totraal life. Amen. Indulgence, the lot of the same man twice in his lifetime, absolution and remission of all your sins, space because almost all the Catholic Latin rite bier. (for the "and fault'in repentance, hearts and a chy are assistants to the throne, and general. contribution of the Fully Shifts the grace and the ty they only appear there once in a very decade. I a sublicition of the Fully Shifts and fault and the same and the by they only appear there once in every offence. Should the Pope sing the Mass this function servence in good works, may it summpore a should the Pope sing the Mass this function merciful God affect you. Amen. And may must be discharged by a Cardinal Bish p, the merciful God affect you. Amen. And may it should be discharged by a Cardinal Bish p, the merciful God affect you. Amen. And may it should be discharged by a Cardinal Bish p, the merciful God affect you. Amen. And may it should be discharged by a Cardinal Bish p, the merciful God affect you. Amen. And may it should be discharged by a Cardinal Bish p, the merciful God affect you. Amen. And may it should be discharged by a Cardinal Bish p, the merciful God affect you. Amen. And may it should be discharged by a Cardinal Bish p, the merciful God affect you. Amen. And may it should be discharged by a Cardinal Bish p, the merciful God affect you. Amen. And may it should be discharged by a Cardinal Bish p, the merciful God affect you. conscission of the Holy Spirit, and finally detail

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