#### THE DELEGATE APOSTOLIC.

ANSWER OF HIS EXCELLENCY, THE RIGHT REVEREND J. CONROY, BISHOP OF ARDAGE AND APOSTOLIC DELEGATE IN CANADA, TO AX ADDRESS PEESENTED TO HIM LAST WEEK IN THE FRENCH PARISH CHURCH MONTREAL.

I receive with pleasure the address you have presented to me in the name of the Catholic parishioners of Notre Dame.

Standing here beneath the portals of the church that has been the Mother of Catholicism in Moutreal, I am reminded of the glorious part the venerable Seminary of Montreal has taken for centuries in propagating and maintaining Our Holy Beligion in this portion of Canada. But, the household of the Faith, keeping pace in its growth with the growing prosperity of your heautiful city. at length became too large even for this most spacious edifice. To-day, Notre Dame stands surrounded by a group of younger parishes, each of which has become, in its turn, a new centre of Catholic life and energy.

Everywhere throughout your city, I have found monuments of Catholic charity which I would fain praise as they deserve. But, what higher praise can I bestow on them than this, that to me they seem not unworthy to shelter Christ Our Lord in the person of His suffering poor.

I know how much of this, Montreal owes to the exertions of the illustrious Prelate who so long governed this diocese, and whose zeal, unwearied during the length of his truitful episcopate, has envarious and so large in the range of their benefi-cent action, that they furnish a remedy for every form of human pain, and comfort for human sorrow in its every shape, I know also with what paternal solicitude and success your present distinguished and amiable Bishop endeavors to preserve and develope their efficiency, and how he has especially identified his life with the noble work of Catholic education and the care of Catholic youth.

I ascribe it to the action of charitable institutions like these, that your City and your Province generally are remarkably free from that scourge of official pauperism, which too often follows close upon our modern civilisation. I cannot but admire and praise the wise political economy which leads your Government to employ for the general advantage of a christion people the healing power which belongs only to Religion. In other countries I have seen statesmen devoured by the passion of excluding from the institutions under their control the beneficent influences of Religion, and I have witnessed with pity and grief the sad consequences of the un-natural and un-christian attempt. An ever increasing expenditure; the utter demoralisation of the poor; the creation of pauperism as a distinct and degraded caste, cut off from all the tender influence of family affection, these are among the results of the cold, official charity of the State.

I congratulate the people of this Province that their legislature has preserved so many of the invaluable traditions of Christian Policy, and I pray that the three great social forces of Religion, Law and Education may never be separated from each other, but rather, may ever continue to work together for the common good of Society.

I entertain no doubt but that this handy result will be secured; as long as the Catholics of Canada, whatever be the political party followed by them, will obey the wise counsels recently addressed to them by their Bishops, speaking with one voice, in their Pastoral letter of 11th of October last. In that document, your Bishops set before you, as becomes Bishops, the true doctrine as pro-fessed by the Catholic Church, but, following the example of the Holy See they abstain from designating individuals or political parties. Correcting a mistake that some had fallen into with regard to a document published by them some time ago, they go on to say :

"Our intention was to set before you the true doctrine concerning the constitution and the rights of the Church, the rights and duties of the Clergy in society, the obligations of the Catholic press, and the sanctity that surrounds an oath; this only was our purpose then, and this only is our purpose now. Herein we do but follow the example of the Holy See, which while it condemns the errors of Catholic-Liberalism, abstains from pointing out persons or political parties. There does not exist any Pontifical document containing the condemnation of any political party whatsoever; all the con-demnations that have hitherto been issued by that venerable authority, are directed solely against Catholic-Liberals and their principles; and it is in this sense that the Brief addressed by the Holy Father to one of Our Body in September 1876, is to be understood by all. Wherefore, following the example of the Sovereign Pontiff, and the wise rule of Our Fourth Synod, we leave it to each man to decide for himself, in conscience and in the sight of God, who the individuals are who are liable to these condemnations no matter what the political party may be to which they belong."

These are noble words, and truly worthy of being addressed by Catholic Bishops to a Catholic people, citizens of a constitutional State. They are words precious to Catholic Canada. They contain the secret of her peace; for they affirm the truth against two errors that seek to trouble her quiet. Against these errors it behoves you to be on your guard. Be not carried away, therefore, either by those who openly or covertly seek to turn you from the doctrines taught you by your Prelates; or, on the other hand, by those who through an excess of religious or political zeal would urge against individuals or political parties condemnations that have never been pronounced.

It has been said of the early Bishops of France that by their teaching they made the civilization of their country as the bees make the bive. I am convinced that the teaching of the venerable Canadian Episcopate, in like manner will establish and maintain in peace the civilization whose benefits you now enjoy. Guided by that teaching the Catholic population of this country, devoted to their Religion, loyal to their Sovereign, and peacefully exercising their full share of constitutional liberty, will undoubtedly continue to be not the least among the elements of that strength which is making of this young Dominion of Canada one of the great powers of the Western World.

# THE DELEGATE APOSTOLIC.

HIS VISIT AND RECENTION AT THE CONVENT OF MOUNT ST. MARIE.

Last week Rev. Dr. Conroy visited the convent of Mount St. Mary, at the corner of Guy and Dor-chester streets. The hall in which the reception took place was very beautifully decorated, the walls pillars and stage were actually covered with flowers and evergreens. Over the front of the stage was the following Latin inscription: "Ecce Sacerdos Magnus qui, in Diebue Placuit Deo," and on one side "Deus Dedit Gratiam et Sapientiam," and on the other, "Cead Mille Failte.". The young ladies, numbering over 400, presented a very fine appear-ance, they being all dressed alike—that is, in black with the exception of about 15 little misses, who were dressed in white. All of the young ladies held bouquets of flowers in their hands, and the contrast was very pleasing. There were present beside the Apostolic Delegate, Rev. Father Reddy, his secretary, Rev. Canon Morreau, Vicar-General, then always added the superstructure of science. And when Pope Gregory VII. found that despite Rev. Canon Dufresne, and Rev. Fathers Rielly, All the great Universities of Euorope were founded all his warnings he was incorrigible, he deposed Callaghan, Larue, Lorin, Lenoir, Thibault, and Rev by the Popes, and the Papacy gave them their him from his throne, and absolved his subjects

Father Pierre Rousseau. At about half-past two Rev. Dr. Conroy took his seat, and a selection from Figaro was played on six planos and three harps. The execution was very brilliant, and the young ladies, as well as their kind teachers, deserve great praise for the able manner in which it was performed.

A presentation of several beautiful bouquets of flowers to their honored visitor by several of the very young ladies then took place, after which a song was sung by Misses. Michon and Migneault, for which they received well merited applause. They were accompanied by Miss Lamontagne and the two Misses Hebert on three harps.

An address of welcome to Rev. Dr. Conroy was then read in French by Miss Louisa Powell, after which Tara's Hall was played on three planes and three harps. The pianos were presided over by Misses Victoria DeBlois, Marie Louise Bourgoin and Georgina Perrault, and the harps by the three Misses Hebert. The English address of welcome to the Delegate Apostolic was then read by Miss McFerrin, and which is as follows :-

Homage to His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate, Right Rev. Dr. Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh, &c., &c.

Oft have we heard since to our hemisphere Thou camest Legate, from our Pontiff dear, That privileg'd Convents have their portals ope'd T' admit your Lordship, and we fervent hop'd, That 'twould be ours to see thee also come, A gracious guest to our fair Convent home. At length, our hopes fulfilled, with heart and voice We bid thee welcome, while our hearts rejoice! Yes, welcome to the Mount of Mary blest, Ne'er have we greeted more desir'd guest, And ne'er hast thou met greetings more sincerc-More grateful hearts than those now beating here. In thee, our Pontiff King we venerate, His saintly Majesty and virtue great; And in thee, too, a son of Erin fair. That land of lofty souls and genuis rare. And even more-may we the title tell? A friend of this dear home, we love so well! Ah I yes, the Congregation Notre Dame, Thou'lt suffer in thee—Patron—friend to claim, Who'd help to realize our dearest vow, By hastening on our Mother Bourgeoys' brow, To place the crown Rome only can bestow, That all may venerate her name below. Her crown we crave-another favor still, Thy blessing-'twill or cup of rapture fill, Thy blessing in our sainted Pontiff's name, The richest gift we for ourselves can claim.

-after which the Kev. Dr. Conroy responded, and said that he wished that the garden of his heart was as rich in terms of expressing his thanks as their garden had been rich with so many rare and beautiful flowers as had been given him. He also said that he was very happy to see them all, and was glad to know they were all doing well. He concluded by telling them that to-day they were to have a grand playday, as was asked at the beginning of the entertainment by one of the very young ladies.

### THE PAPACY IN HISTORY.

LECTURE BY REV. JOSEPH HENNING, C.S.S.R.

Rev. Joseph Henning, C.SS.R., Superior of the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Patrick's Church in this city, delivered his long anticipated lecture last week, in the Music Hall, Quebec, upon "The Papacy in History,' under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Charitable Society of St. Patricks Congregation. The interesting nature of the subject, and the well-known eloquence of the lecturer drew to the Hall a very large and respectable audience. The galleries were very crowded and the body of the Hall was well filled.

Mr. Maurice O'Leary, President of the Irish Council of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, presided, and upon the stage were also the Rev. Fathers Burke, O'Connor, Wynn, Walsh and Three of the Lay Brothers.

The band of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society was present, and provided music for the o casion.

The Rev. lecturer on coming forward to address the audience, was loudly applauded, and after a few introductory remarks entered at once into the subject matter of the lecture, which, as it will be seen by the brief synopsis given below, bears evidence of a well-read mind and strong reasoning powers. He said in substance:---

Eighteen hundred and some fifty years ago, you might have seen a weary wanderer wending his way toward the capital of the world,-the godless city of Rome. He enters, and everywhere beholds gorgeous palaces, temples on every side, dedicated to as many false gods as nations have trodden Rome, triumphal arches, &c. He passes warriors and statesmen, merchants and senators, philosophers, effeminate men and lewd women. He passes all races of people, and all kinds of luxury alongside of cruelty. The fisherman of Galilee was that lowly wanderer. How his heart must have beat as he witnessed the death throes of the gladiator, the cruelty that everywhere abounded. Here was his work. He had come to lay the foundations of the New Rome, which was to bring freedom to the people instead of thraldrom and slavery, and peace instead of bloodshed And how did he accomplish this work? For 25 years he labored and sighed, and at the end of that period he imitated the Saviour by giving up his life. And what was the result? There remained after his martyrdom, a congregation of Christians to whom St. Paul could write,-"I thank my God that your faith is spoken of in the whole world." After many centuries, pagen Rome has become the Rome of the Fathers. Seventyseven Popes are reckoned by the Church amongst her saints, and twenty-seven in imitation of St. Peter, have sealed their faith with their blood. The world cried for light, and the light shone into darkness by the teachings of the Popes. How did they accomplish this enlightenment? By sending missionaries into the world, men full of love and zeal, who preached the Gospel and laid the foundations of civilization. If England to-day knows anything of God and of Christ, to whom does she owe her knowledge? To Gregory the Great, who sent Augustin to convert her people. If Ireland has laid aside her Druidism and become the Isle of the Saints, to whom does Ireland owe her Christianity The Pope Celestin, who sent St. Patrick to teach the truth, which her children have ever since held so firmly to. If the Germans have cast aside the worship of Thor and Frigs, and call themselves Christians, they owe their Christianity to Gregory the Second, who sent missonaries to teach them. And many other nations owe their Christianity to to the Papacy. When the Popes were driven from one country, they sought foothold in another. They did not despair when persecuted in Europe but sent out teachers to the East Indies, to bear with them the precious truths of Christianity, and with them the precious triums of consequently of civilization. And when in the 16th and not the people for the rulers; and century, Europe was led active by the siren voice of when the king has exercised tyranny, the heresy, did the Popes sit down in despair? No Papacy has laid its hand upon him and said "My century, Europe was ledastray by the siren voice of heresy, did the Popes sit down in despair? No they sent out missionaries to the New World, and what the Church lost in Europe she gained tenfold history. Henry IV., of Germany, treated the peo-in America. The most effectual instruments in the ple of Saxony as if they were all his own property, hands of the Popes were the religious orders. The No woman in the land was safe from the brute's hands of the Popes were the religious orders. The Monks first laid a solid foundation of faith, and lust, no man of riches was secure against his greed. then always added the superstructure of science. And when Pope Gregory VII. found that despite

charters and nurtured them. Side by side with the from their allegiance. Henry humbled himself Universities, the Monks established colleges and schools and there they taught the rudiments of him as a Father would a child. He conjured him schools and there they taught the radiments of science. These Monks, so much belied, so often calledlazy, how did they spend their time? They copied first of all the Scriptures, the Word of God, and then the works of Cicero, Demosthenes and the other classic writers. The Monks created such an emulation for learning as the world never knew before, and laid the foundation of the system upon which all the educational institutions of the world, even in the 19th century, are conducted. Thus the the sword and destruction wherever he went, once decided to take the city of Rome, and marched his army into Italy. There were then no platorean guards, but there was a Pope and that Pope was of God would follow him; and the dreaded King his army to retreat. Thus Rome was saved, and King of the Vandals entered Rome, Leo obtained monuments would be saved from destruction. To Leo may be added the names of Paul III, Leo X., Benedict XIV., and the host of the other Popes, who saved Europe from barbarism at various times the ancients, and to their preservation of science should not live another hour. They have all passed may be added that of art. It there is music, sculpture, painting anywhere is it not in the city of Rome? When the student of art seeks to perevil, the ignorance of the mind. The human will their own heads and not that rock that will be is more or less depraved which is shown in broken. its desire to cast away all restraint. To this may be ascribed all the licentiousness which has so cursed society. Its three-fold curse may be said to be slavery, divorce and tyranny. Passion knows no law, and only pretends that might is right. The Papacy has taken away this triple curse, it has abolished slavery, done away with divorce, and overcome civil tyranny. Pope Gregory the Great, once said: "Since the Saviour and Creator of the world wished to become man in order to break the chains of our slavery, it is necessary to confer upon men who have become enslaved, the blessing of their original liberty." The Popes and the Church have always taught that we come from one original stock, and that one man, Adam, is the father of all Among the ancient pagans and also amongst modern pagans, the principle of the unity of our race, and therefore of the equality or man is acknowledged. The consequence is that slavery flourishes in all pagan states, and in the Roman Empire, two-thirds uf the people were at one time slaves. A slave was looked upon as an animated chattel who could be killed or used as his master desired. No man can read the history of Rome without feeling a shudder at the treatment accorded by Roman masters to their slaves. Subsequently, slavery was introduced in a mitigated degree, but the Popes took this serfdom in hand and liberated the bondsmen. By this abolition of serfdom, the Popes have gained immortal fame and not less so in their method of attaining this end. England abolished slavery, and so did the United States, but in the latter case, at what a fearful cost! Thousands of lives were sacrificed, a debt of millions was contracted which no man now living will see paid, the land was filled with cripples, widowed wives and fatherless children, and after all an opinion of right was violated because the slaves were liberated without the consent of their owners. Not so the Popes, who first taught the masters that their slaves were not mere chattels; that they were children of the same incalculable benefit it Father and worshipped the same God. They first in the United States. taught them to lighten the burdens of the slaves, A grateful tradition and in time the masters, from a feeling of justice, made them freemen. Another slavery worse than this was the slavery of women. Did not the Popes teach the indissolubility and unity of Christian arriaga? King Lothai who cast and espoused another woman, sought a divorce from the Pope, and when Pope Nicholas I. refused sent his brother Louis of Germany with an army to Rome to intimidate the Pope. Though the city was all but destroyed the Pontiff remained firm, and casting himself upon the tomb of St Peter, where he remained for two days and two night's without food and sleep, declared that he would die rather than consent to the impious wish of the King. Louis withdrew his army and returned to his brother telling him that the Pope was inflexible and that he must yield. He did so, The same battle was fought again between Pope Urbain II and a King of Spain with the same result. King Philip Augustus of France also induced a Council of weak Bishops to grant him a divorce from his wife, but the heart-broken woman appealed to Rome, and a Legate was sent to right the Queen, the King rcfused to appear before the Legate, and the latter placed the country under interdict. The king's

fury knew no bounds; he persecuted the Church and banished the Bishops, but was forced after all to give way to Rome, and take back his lawful wife. Theree is another instance that the Popes are always protectors of injured innocence. Henry VIII of England was lawfully married to Katherine of Arragon, but wished to divorce and marry an attendant of his court—Anne Boleyn. His Bishops granted him the divorce, bur Katherine appealed ta Rome. A Legate was sent to England, but Henry refused to take his wife, and threatened to withdraw the Peter's Pence. He also dragged England from Rome, and Moore and Fisher and other venerable men were sent to the scaffold. Scotland with her heather-clad hills and beautiful valleys was lost to the Church. Ireland with her green fields and romantic scenery, to this day suffers from tha consequences. Her trade and commerce have been paralyzed, and her very nationality ostracised. Yet still Pope Clement VII would not yield, and when he saw the consequences of his firmness, he shed bitter tears and said; "I pray to God that England will not suffer for the sins of Henry VIII." And God has heard his prayer. England is slowly but surely coming back to the bosom of the Church. If the curse of polygamy has not obtained the footing in that country that it has on this continent, it is due to the fact that in Europe the influence of the Papacy has had its effect. (The lecturer illustrated this portion of his lecture, by reading from Protestant historians, their opinion of the benefit received by the world from the uncompromising hostility of the Church of Rome to Divorce.) Tyranny has always been opposed by the Church, who in accordance with the Gospel, teaches subjection to lawful authority. The Popes have always condemned secret societies, such as freemasons, oddfellows, the secret

societies of Belgium and Italy, and all others or-ganized for revolutionary purposes. The Popes

have also taught that rulers are for the people

son that will not do." We have an instance in

to an amendment of life and better treatment of his people. Henry, however, fell back on his old courses and drove the Pope into exile, who exclamed when dying in a foreign land, "I have hated iniquity and I have loved justice, therefore I must die in exile." The Popes have therefore not only The Popes have therefore not only preserved civilization, but overcome the threefold course of society, slavery, divorce and tyranny, And how has the world freated the Popes? Just Popes civilized the world; by giving it the light of as it did the Popes' Master. After they have done truth. Attila, the King of the Hune, who carried all that is possible for the good of the human race, the world would crucify them as it did Peter and Paul. But the Pope can never die. Peter died, Clement died, Benedict died, Gregory died, Pius IX. will die, but the Pope will die,-Leo III. He went out to meet Attila, with no never. Heresy rises again and again, recedes weapon but that of the Papacy. He warned him and is forgotton, but the Papacy will endure that if he entered the City of Rome the vengeance till the end of the world. Empires pass away, but there is one throne that can never cease of the Huns became meek as a lamb, and ordered to exist, and that is the chair of St. Peter. Is it any wonder that Catholics are ready to with it the civilization of Europe. And when the shed their blood to defend the Pope? When Victor Emmanuel took Rome from the Papacy, volunteers this from him, that the lives and honor of the offered to fight for the Pope, and America, discitizens would be spared, and that the city's tinguished herself by sending a brave little band of soldiers to Rome. Some people seem now to think that the Papacy is on its last legs, tottering to pieces. Never was there such a mistake. In the 16th century the most determined attacks were by saving the monuments of science and civi- made upon the Church; reformers and philosophers lization. The Popes, preserved the writings of combined and were determined that the Papacy away and the Papacy survives in youthful vigor, A French statesman, lately deceased, once said:-"Let no man try to swallow the Pope, for whoever fect himself in any of these accomplishments does tries to swallow the Pope will surely die of indigeshe repair to London, to Paris, to Constantinople? | tion." Perhaps this is the reason why there are so Is it not to Rome, and does he not return thence many dyspeptic people amongst the great ones of to his native land, where his memory will the world to-day, but let those people beware, for be preserved for all time to come? Thus the Papacy never dies. Let them beware of the the Papacy has removed the first root of all rock, upon which the Papacy is built, or it may be

The lecturer concluded amid deafening applause. The President in a few well chosen remarks prefaced a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which had been placed in his hands, and which was carried by acclamation.

### ARCHBISHOP BAYLEY.

How the News of His Death Was Received in ROME-GREAT GRIEF OF THE STUDENTS OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE-REQUIEM SERVICES.

AMERICAN COLLEGE, ALBANO, Oct. 8.

To the Editor of the Catholic Review:

Sin: -The intelligence of the death of the venerable Archbishop of Baltimore, though not unexpected, was received with sentiments of the most profound sorrow by the students of the American College at Rome. In his death they mourn one of their most self-denying and generous supporters, and his memory will be ever held in grateful rememcrance both by them and all who, in a great measure, owe to his earnest endeavors the benefit of their education in the Elernal city.

Deeply penetrated with a sense of the numberless advantages accruing from ecclesiastical training under the immediate watchful care of the Holy See, the lamented prelate always maintained an anxious solicitude for the welfare of the American College, especially at its foundation and early struggles for merited favor.

His generous heart ever throbbed responsive to every appeal made to him in its behalf, laboring incessantly to further its interests and render itsestablishment permanent, fully convinced of the incalculable benefit it would prove to the Church

A grateful tradition has kept alive among the students the memory of his unflagging zeal in its behalf and now that he has gone to his eternal home, manenteum civitatem, they keenly feel, and deeply deplore his loss.

Frue to the spirit of grateful remembrance their benefoctors, on the day subsequent to being apprised of his demise, which happened to be the first Friday of the month, they approached the Holy Table, earnestly beseeching the Sacred Heart of our dear Lord, which on that day is more especially honored in this College, to grant eternal rest to his soul; testifying in this the most acceptable manner, their heartfelt gratitude towards their dead bene-

The holy sacrifice was also offered up for his repose by the Rev. Vice-Rector, Dr. Hoslot and several of the students. Moreover, we learn that in all probability, on our return to the city in a few weeks, a grand requiem mass will be celebrated under advice of the reverend Vice-Rector; at which His Eminence, Cardinal Franchi, Prefect of the Propaganda, Mgr. Agnozzi, Secretary, and many other ecclesiastical dignitaries in Rome, ardent admirers of the eminent virtues of the lamented Archbishop, together with the American residents, will be invited to attend.

A STUDENT OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE.

# CEAD MILLE FAILTHE.

On Thursday afternoon last, the Religious Sisters of St. Bridget's Asylum, Quebec, received and entertained in their "grande salle," a large and pleasant company, composed of the ladies who had so generously taken upon themselves the responsibility of holding tables at the late successful bazaar in aid of the Institution, and the numerous energetic friends who assisted them in the laudable undertaking. The Reverend Fathers Henning, Burke and Wynn were among the guests, and their cheerful and happy presence contributed towards making the meeting a pleasant hour to be long and joyfully remembered.

When the assembled company was comfortably seated, the attention of all was arrested by the entrance of a poorly clad little girl who entered the room and advancing to the centre of it, basket in hand, and prompted by the soft tones of s harmonium, sang the following touching little

Please ma'am hear my prayerful pleadings, For my mother's very poor, I have come to ask a penny, Do not turn me from your door, Mother's sick, and wan and feeble, And she sent me on the street With my little empty basket, For we've nothing home to cat. Please, ma'am, won't you give me something? I'll not come here any more, God will bless you, wont you, please ma'am, Do not turn me from your door.

Please ma'am, wait and let me tell you That my father's drowned at sea, And my poor heart-broken mother 10, Has no children, ma'am but me. Do not spurn me, do not shun me, I'm a child, and nothing more, Give me something if but pity, Do not turn me from your door, Please, &c.

The sweet little singer was an orphan of St. Bridget's and had sung but a few lines of her sad attempts .- Journal of Commerce.

ditty when tears stopped her voice, and tears filled the eyes of all present; but the brave child mas-tered her emotion and sang on with trembling voice, pronouncing each word distinctly, while moving every compassionate heart with her womanly effort to forget herself and please others. Her performance proved to be the beginning of a short but spirited little drama, perfectly played and reflecting infinite credit on teacher and pupils. In the course of the drams an invisible singer delighted the audience with a pathetic and sweet rendering of "Forget not the Unhappy" and the conclusion was a cheerful address from one of the little orphan girls, followed by a solo and chorus suited to the occasion.

#### ADDRESS.

Revd. Pastor, Revd. Fathers, ladies and kinds friends :—

1st.

We poor little orphans now wish to express, Though feeble our best efforts are, Our true heartfelt gratitute for the success Of St. Bridget's Asylum Bazaar"

To you, Reverend Father, we owe a great delat. Which we feel that we never can pay, Your kindness to us, we shall never forget. And for you we will fervently pray."

3rd. And you Reverend Fathers who all worked so.

hard, Our St. Bridget's Asylum to sid, Oh, may you receive, an eternal reward And a crown that shall never more fade."

· Kind Ladies, dear friends it is also to you. In our hearts we shall constantly feel " A gratitude great that is justly your due, Far beyond all that words can reveal."

5th

We pray our dear Lord, all your actions to bless, And to drive from you evils afar, "Kind ladies to you we must owe the success "Of St. Bridget's Asylum Bazaar."

The prayer of the widow and orphans shall rise, For each kind bonefactor and friend. May your home be in Heaven, beyond the bright

When your life, with its sorrows shall end."

Father Henning rose to speak when the silence of the singers showed that their agreeable little programme was ended; the little orphans remained respectfully standing to hear his expected address, but it proved to be but a few kind words exhorting them to keep their promise of praying for the happy homes of their temporal and spiritual benefactors. Then in the name of the Lady Superioress, he invited all present into an adjoining room to partake of some light refreshments. The different "salles" were then visited and every heart expanded and rejoiced at the evident progress and success of the good old Asylum of St. Bridget, proudly and gen. crously built by willing and often slender Irish purses. The handsome sum of \$3,500 was realized at the late bazaar spite of bad weather, bad times and many other obstacles incident to undertakings of that nature.

The "Shamrock" shall flourish the' nations decay, And the "Thistle" spring sharply and thick on its

The "White Star" shines grandly with ambitious

ray, And "St. Louis" of France mount his steed. The "Lone Star" exults in the Shamrock's array Of fair Irish flag and emblazonment gay. It shines o'er the Green Isla and approving will say,

It appreciates generous deeds. The hurricane's wrath and the wild ocean's spray, Have borne many fathers and sons far away, And taken from women and children their stay, And left them in grief and in need. But the boys of "Quebec," have lightened the day, So dark for the orphan. And widows shall pray Throughout the "Dominion" that God shall repa

The sons of the "Emerald" Isle who still lead Iu paths of religion, that sorrow ne'er may Embitter their lives. There's an end to my lay, Now when the " Lacrosse Clubs" again meet to play, Let them think of the bright orphan lads who will feed, With delight on account of that pride stirring day,

When the young men came forward, their ten cents to pay, (Without dreaming of trouble or raising a fray)

To keep the Asylum from need.

Many ladies and gentlemen have kindly consented to assist the concert to be given shortly in aid of St. Bridget's Organ fund. The Miriam Club and friends are organizing the entertainment, which no doubt will equal, if not surpass all other soirces of the season. Drama, tableaux and music will be varied and attractive, and several beautiful voices will make themselves heard that have never vet awakened the echoes of the Music Hall .-

### CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK It is creditable to the people of Canada, and

especially to the Canadian press, that instances are of rare occurrence in which attemps are made to injure the credit of our monied institutions, by circulating false and scandalous reports. A very extraordinary case is now under investigation by our judicial authorities, which in its present stage we can do little more than glance at. About a fortnight ago a sensational report was addressed from Ottawa to nearly all the Montreal newspapers calculated to injure the credit of the City and District Savings Bank. To the credit of the Montreal press, one and all declined to insert the report, which was, as has been proved by the giving up of the name, prepared and transmitted by a resident of Montreal. This was followed up by another report of a still more libelious character which was sent to the New York Times, and published by that journal without the least scruple, although, in addition to the attack on the creditofan institution of high standing, the report made an infamous charge against the Rev. Father Dowd, which no one acquainted with the character of that much estcomed ecclesiastic, would have believed even for a moment. The result of the enquiries which have been instituted by the Directors of the City and District Savings Bank has been to salisfy them that a regular conspiracy has been organized with the object of damaging the credit of the institution and the character of its directors and friends. One arrest has taken place, founded on an affidivate made by the manager of the City and District Savings Bank, Mr. E. J. Barbeau, that the statements in the message sent to the New York Times are utterly false. We deem it most proper in the present stage of the investigations not to publish names, but we have heard of no less than three individuals, all residents of Montreal, who are implicated in the alleged conspiracy, and we have been assured that two more at least are strongly suspected. Every effort will be made by Mr. Kerr, Q. C., who is acting for the Bank, to discover the authors of this conspiracy, and it may be hoped that some punishment will be inflicted on them that will deter others from making similar