

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

Presented with an Address by St. Patrick's Society.

Rarely has a meeting of St. Patrick's Society been more largely attended than the one held in St. Patrick's Hall, McGill street, Friday evening.

The meeting was a special one called for the purpose of presenting a congratulatory address to Mr. J. J. Curran, on his appointment to the position of Solicitor-General of Canada. The members of the society, irrespective of their political leanings, turned out in full force to honor their president.

The illumination of the address prepared for the occasion, as carried out by Mr. Edwin Cox, was a triumph of the illuminator's art and bore beautifully executed drawings of Ireland's patron saint and emblems of the Irish nationality in gold and colors.

The meeting was called to order shortly after 8 o'clock by Mr. P. Wright, the first vice-president, who, in a few well chosen remarks, stated the purpose for which the members had assembled, closing by inviting Mr. Curran to a seat on the platform.

Mr. Curran's appearance was the signal for hearty applause, and after he had bowed his acknowledgements, Mr. S. Cross, recording secretary of the society, read the address as follows:

To the Honorable John Joseph Curran, Q. C., M. P., Solicitor-General of Canada—from the officers and members of St. Patrick's Society of Montreal.

HON. AND DEAR SIR.—Ever since your reelection for a second term, to the position of President of St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, the officers and members of this, the oldest Irish organization in Canada—have been anxiously awaiting an opportunity of expressing to you their mingled sentiments of gratitude, esteem and confidence. As "brevity is the soul of wit," and as no one can better appreciate the truth of that saying than yourself—one of the most genuine "souls of wit," of patriotic devotion and of conspicuous ability—we purpose in a few words, taking advantage of the recent well earned and richly merited honors conferred upon you to convey to you the assurance of the threefold sentiment just mentioned.

Like the emblem of our nationality is general, and of St. Patrick's Society in particular, the three leaves spread out from one stalk; the plant itself represents our society, the seed of which you helped to sow in a generous and fruitful soil, and on each leaf we find a word impressed, gratitude, esteem, confidence.

We are grateful, Hon. and dear sir, to you for all you have done for St. Patrick's Society, and for your fellow-countrymen, irrespective of rank or political stripe, since your first step upon the arena of public life. When yet a young man you were one of the organizers, and afterwards a charter member of this present Irish association. From that day forward you grew in vigor, in experience and wisdom, keeping pace with the society as it augmented in numbers, in influence and prestige. You struggled for its success while in the ranks; you put forth all your powerful energies in its behalf since we had the happiness of electing you to the position of president. No small share of credit is due to your untiring work in the cause of your country and the interests of your fellow-countrymen. To recall every act of yours which instances that sentiment of gratitude would be both untimely and impracticable. Your voice has constantly been raised in the halls of the Legislature and throughout the land in pleading for justice to the home of your ancestors, in asserting the privileges and defending the rights of Irishmen in Canada. Without mentioning any other sources, are these not enough to give birth to undying gratitude in the hearts of all true Irishmen at home, in Canada, and especially amongst the members of St. Patrick's Society.

Naturally, Hon. and dear sir, from that sentiment springs another, sincere and undying esteem. It is not possible for those who know you in private or in public to fall in admiration for your brilliant talents, your wonderful energy, your great good-heartedness, your happy and unostentatious manner, your generous Celtic heart. From that admiration comes the true esteem, and from the latter springs a deep and abiding confidence. That confidence the St. Patrick's Society reposed in you years ago, and step by step, as you ascended the hill of life, and the horizon of influence broadened out before you, each succeeding year only added another stone to the fabric that your words and deeds are building in the hearts of your co-religionists and fellow-countrymen, and which will be the most lasting and glorious monument that your whole life could receive.

As a Catholic, as an Irishman and as a Canadian you have been faithful to every trust reposed in you, and if you have not invariably succeeded in doing all you would wish to do for the good of faith and country, it was simply, because you were not omnipotent, nor could you perform the impossible.

To-day you occupy an exalted position in this country, like all true Irishmen of talent and an honest purpose. You have become one more of the many men whose lives are the rays that illuminate the great standard of Irish honor and worth. A credit to the race, to this country and to all who are connected with you, the pedestal upon which you now stand places you more conspicuously before the eyes of the people; and, looking up to you to-night, the members of St. Patrick's Society can sincerely and unhesitatingly say: "We have still greater confidence in you than ever."

May God grant you many long years of life, with health and strength to occupy a foremost place as leader of your people, to hold such position as will enable you to display your fine qualities of heart and brain, to do still greater honor to the Irish Catholics of Canada and above all to your own society of St. Patrick.

With this sincere wish and fervent prayer we will once more ask you, Hon. and dear Sir, to accept this expression of our sentiments towards you and on the threshold of your new career, we wish you God speed.

Signed on behalf of the St. Patrick's Society,
P. WRIGHT, 1st. Vice-President,
S. CROSS, Secretary.
Montreal, January 6, 1893.

Hon. Mr. Curran, on rising to reply, was warmly greeted. He said:—The address you have just placed in my hands has been most beautifully engrossed, but the artistic work is not more beautiful than the kindly sentiments you have expressed towards me. (Applause.) I am not vain enough to believe that I am deserving of all the compliments you have showered upon me, but I know that they come from your warm hearts. You have referred to my thirty years of service to the people and to the fact that I was some years ago selected as the representative of my native city. Looking at the meeting to-night, where I am happy to recognize many who differ from me in politics, I should have been unworthy of the kindness I have experienced in the past if I did not acknowledge that the overwhelming majorities by which I have been, time and again, sent to Parliament were not party majorities, but in hundreds of instances by the votes of men who differ from me politically, and who gave their confidence and their support on the grounds of personal friendship, believing that I would, as I have striven to, do justice to all, regardless of political distinction.

A voice—"So you did." (Loud applause.)

There is one little particular in which the address may be cavilled with. You speak of me as one of the founders of the society. True, I joined it over thirty years ago. As a boy of eighteen, I was assistant recording secretary, and I filled many of its offices from time to time. I was one of its charter members when it became incorporated in 1863, prior to Canadian confederation. Yet St. Patrick's society had a glorious record long prior to that date. The original St. Patrick's comprising Catholics and Protestants, had its origin away back in the thirties. Some of the brightest names in Canadian history graced its membership—the Workmans, the Holmes', the Drummonds, (Applause.) It is a great misfortune to my mind that there ever was a division in the society, and that we should have an Irish Protestant as well as an Irish Catholic society. However, the two associations are truly sister societies. (Applause.) We wished our Protestant friends God-speed. (Applause.) The St. Patrick's society under its new charter can also point to names amongst its past presidents who have reflected honor on the old land and a benefit to Canada—the late Mr. B. Devlin—(applause)—Hon. Ex-Judge Doherty, Hon. Senator Murphy—(great applause)—and many others I might mention. The society has been doing good work all along, and doing it unostentatiously. Your charitable committee has done its duty nobly. Your immigration committee has been hard at work. Some people say we should not encourage these national associations. Let me ask you, what is more grateful to the ear of the poor immigrant landing on our shores than to hear the familiar accent of his native land. (Applause.) The man who can forget the land of his forefathers will not be any great acquisition to the land of his adoption. (Applause.) We love Ireland, but we are true to Canada. (Applause.) We hope to see the virtues of the races from which Canadians spring transplanted on Canadian soil, and amongst no class is there greater devotion to this land and to its institutions than amongst Irish-Canadians, who take pride in the past and are satisfied with the present, and who have the most ardent hopes for the future of Canada. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Curran concluded an eloquent reply by referring to his political career. He had been honored by his chief with an important trust and would endeavor to justify the choice. Sir John Thompson (prolonged applause), undoubtedly as able a lawyer as could be found anywhere, had selected him for his Solicitor-General. He hoped to deserve as much commendation from him as he had met with from his constituents and friends. He had sought to do his part honestly, conscientiously, in the past. He could say his financial condition was not more prosperous to-day than when he had entered public life. (Loud applause.) He hoped to do something to cement all good Canadians into one brotherhood and expressed the hope that the old St. Patrick's society would be able to point to as noble deeds in the future as in the past. (Great applause.)

Mr. W. E. Doran next made a brief address. He said he had been known as a Liberal in politics, but he had faith in Mr. Curran. (Applause.) He said that gentleman had made many sacrifices in

battling for the rights of his people, and they would not forget it. Had he been a self-seeker he might have had a seat on the Bench, or an office of ease and emolument. He had labored until he had achieved, at least in part, the breaking down of the barriers that had existed against Irish Catholics in this province since Confederation. He hoped Mr. Curran would go on and prosper, and achieve still greater successes. (Applause.)

The meeting terminated with a general hand-shaking, which the Solicitor General is likely to remember for a long time.

UNIVERSITY OF LAVAL.

Figures Given by La Semaine Religieuse.

In view of the project on foot to build a Catholic University in Montreal as a branch of the University of Laval in Quebec, and with the object of replying to certain charges that the mother house was benefiting unduly from exemptions from taxation, and otherwise, La Semaine Religieuse publishes an article this week giving several interesting facts and figures in connection with the institution. In 1663 Mgr. de Laval, who was related to the Royal family of France, founded the Seminary of Quebec, and endowed it with the revenue arising from the Seigniories of Beauport and Isle de Jesus, the fief of Sault au Matelot, a house at Chateau Richer, and the Seigniorie of La Petite Nation, near Montreal. These properties had belonged to the prelate himself, and had been acquired by him at his own expense. They were not very valuable at the time, the country being but thinly populated. The article traces the growth of the Seminary from

ITS FIRST ESTABLISHMENT

in a little wooden house, built in the garden of the presbytery, up to the present day, when the priests occupy a series of edifices, which, together with the University of Laval, founded in 1852 as an offshoot of the Seminary, extend to a length of 1530 feet.

The teaching staff of the University of Laval consists of twelve priests, called *agreges*, and sixteen *auxiliaires*, at a salary of \$120 per annum each. These are assisted by fifteen *ecclésiastiques* at a salary of \$55 per annum each, so that the total amount paid in salaries is \$1185, or "less than the amount received by one bank manager." Further, each of the twelve *agreges* receives his board at the expense of the establishment. Estimating this at \$120 per annum each, the total amount paid the twelve *agreges* in salary and board would be \$2880, or about half the salary of a Judge of the Superior Court." These men work fourteen or fifteen hours a day, and are allowed only two hours and a half for recreation. The Rector of the University of Laval, who is at the same time Superior of the Seminary, received the same salary as the other *agreges*, \$120 per annum; the Rector of the University of Toronto receives \$4000 per annum. The University of Toronto is endowed by Government; the University of Laval is supported by the Seminary of Quebec. The number of pupils in the Seminary and the University of Laval is 590. Poor externs pay nothing; those who pay, pay \$1.80 per month, while students of the High School at Quebec, are charged \$50 per annum, or nearly three times as much. Since 1852, the total deficit of the University is \$840,509.45. This has had to be met

by the Seminary, which has had to postpone many projected improvements on that account. The Seminary has certainly large revenues from the properties already mentioned; but large portions of these can only be used for certain specific purposes. "The consequence is," concludes the article, "that the Seminary is obliged to have recourse to external sources of revenue in order to meet the yearly expenses; and also to reduce these latter to a minimum, so that its principal work (that of maintaining the *Grand et Petit Séminaires*) suffers deplorably."

ST. ANN'S Y. M. S.

On Wednesday evening last the members of this admirable association held a meeting, at which 23 new members were balloted for. A plan for the enlargement of the hall, at a cost of \$5,000, was accepted. It was also unanimously decided to join the Catholic Union of the United States. On Sherove Monday and Sherove Tuesday a "Negro Minstrel" concert will be given and repeated. There were 172 present at the meeting. To-day the annual meeting for the election of officers takes place.

St. Ann's Retreat.

On Sunday, the 8th January, a grand four week's retreat commenced at St. Ann's church. The Rev. Father Strubbe, C.S.S.R., and the Rev. Father Caron are the preachers. The first week is for the married ladies; the second for the married men; the third for the young ladies; and the fourth for the young men. It is to be hoped that the church will be thronged during this month. It is a salutary way of commencing the year, and certainly if the retreat be well attended it cannot fail to be a source of wonderful graces for the whole of 1893.

Lenten Sermons.

The Rev. Father Plessis is to preach during the Lenten season at Notre Dame in place of the Rev. Father Gaffre, who has been called to France, owing to the illness of his sister.

The Jubilee of the Pope.

The Archbishop of Montreal has issued a pastoral on the approaching jubilee of the Pope, which occurs on February 19 next. His Grace remarks that it has been noticed that, as a rule, when the Church was passing through peaceable times, the reign of the Popes averaged from eight to nine years. The contrary occurred during troublous times, as shown by the long reigns of Pius VI, Pius VII, Gregory XVI. and Pius IX. When the present Pope ascended the throne it was not thought that he could live long. His health was bad, but notwithstanding this he had now filled Peter's chair for fifteen years and reached his eighty-second year. Leo XIII had shown himself to be an indefatigable defender of truth and justice. He had especially defended the working classes and the poor and oppressed. He had more especially defended the sanctity of married life and upheld the family as the basis upon which Christian society must rest. For that purpose devotion to the Holy Family was strongly recommended by His Holiness, and His Grace recommends the establishment of the branches of the Universal Association of the Holy Family. His Grace also orders that until March 3 next, the anniversary of the coronation of Leo XIII. the oration *Pro Papa* be said at all masses. On February 16, 17 and 18 next there is to be a Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in all the churches and chapels of the archdiocese, and on Sunday, February 19, the anniversary of the Episcopal consecration, the *Te Deum* is to be chanted. The Rev. Superior of St. Peter's Church is appointed director of the Association of the Holy Family.

Subscriber: "What the dickens do you print so many of those blood medicine advertisements in your newspaper for?" Country Editor: "To improve the circulation, of course, What do you suppose?"

"Do you really want to see Jones elected?" said a solemn-faced old man. "I do, indeed. I'd do anything to see him elected" answered the bore. "Then never let anybody know he saved your life."

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers, and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness. One is a dose. Try them.



WRINKLES, and hollow cheeks, and dull, sunken eyes, don't always mean that a woman's old. Half the time, they only show that she's overworked or suffering. To such women, to every woman who is tired or afflicted, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription safely and certainly brings back health and strength. It's a legitimate medicine that corrects and cures; a tonic that invigorates and builds up; a nerve that soothes and strengthens. For all the derangements, irregularities and weaknesses peculiar to women, it is the only guaranteed remedy. If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back.

It won't do to experiment with Carrh. There's the constant danger of driving it to the lungs. You can have a perfect and permanent cure with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.