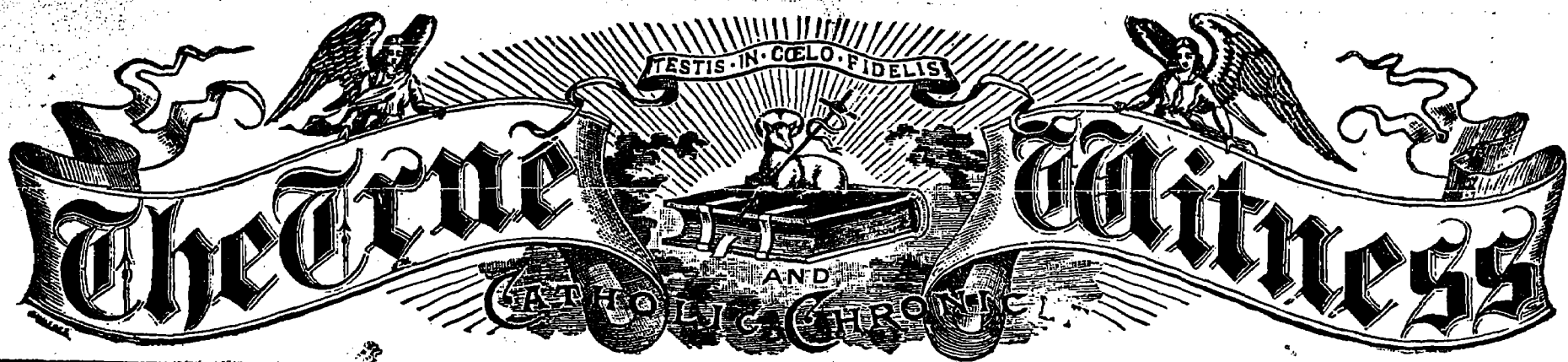


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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SIR WILLIAM HINGSTON

ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION FOR MONTREAL CENTRE.

A LARGELY SIGNED REQUISITION PRESENTED—A NON-PARTIZAN REPLY OF ACCEPTANCE—THE CANDIDATE'S PATRIOTIC STAND.

During the past few weeks it has been a matter of conjecture for the public as to whether Sir William Hingston would accept or decline the candidature for Montreal Centre at this very important juncture in the history of our political affairs. On Saturday evening last a large and influential deputation waited upon Sir William, at his residence, and presented him with a requisition that certainly indicates, by the names upon it, that the request is anything but a mere ordinary party effort to secure a candidate. Although the ministry was largely represented, still the presentation of the requisition did not take the form of an exclusively party demonstration.

Sir William received the deputation with that great courtesy so characteristic of Montreal's leading physician.

Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., was the spokesman of the occasion. He said it was his pleasant duty, on behalf of the electors of Montreal Centre, to present him with this great requisition which would show Sir William that it was the evident desire of the people of Montreal Centre that he should present himself as a candidate. He desired to speak more especially for St. Ann's Ward, which they all knew was the largest ward in the division and in which the Irish Catholics were very numerous. It was not because of the dearth of candidates that they came to him, but because they felt that affairs had reached a crisis and that some one was required as a candidate who by his high position and character would command the respect of the electors. They felt certain that if he (Sir William Hingston) would consent to be a candidate he would be conferring an honor upon the Irish people of Montreal. If he would accept there could be no doubt about his election. It would be a foregone conclusion, and in presenting this requisition he would ask him not only to accept the nomination, but also the election (applause).

Senator Drummond, who made a few very appropriate remarks, said that he believed the arrangement by which an Irish Catholic should represent the Centre Division, an English Protestant the West Division, and a French-Canadian the East Division, was a wise and prudent arrangement. Sir William Hingston must, therefore, be regarded first and foremost as the representative of the Irish Catholics. All races and creeds in this country should work together. He deprecated questions of race and religion being introduced into public affairs. They should first of all be Canadians, and, he believed, that Canadians of all races and creeds had reason to congratulate the Irish Catholics that they could in the person of Sir William Hingston furnish a candidate of whom they could all be proud. The situation was an extremely portentous one. The English Protestants in Quebec, as a minority, enjoyed certain rights, and as Protestants they should be prepared to do justice to all parties. The question that was now paramount, and that overshadowed all other issues, was undoubtedly the Manitoba school question. It would take fearless and manly handling to settle that question in a manner satisfactory to the people of Quebec. What would be thought then if the chief constituency in the province of Quebec were to give a verdict adverse to a Government that had staked its very existence on rendering justice to all? The English Protestants must put their shoulders to the wheel and unite with the other races. He therefore believed that Sir William Hingston owed it as a duty, both to his country, his people and his church, that he should have a voice in the settlement of such a question.

Sir William Hingston's Reply.

Sir Wm. Hingston, in reply, said: "Gentlemen, I would require to be made of different stuff if I did not feel deeply the honor you have conferred upon me in coming here this evening and asking me to be your representative. You all know my tastes and habits. You all know, or most of you know, at least, that, before all, I am a medical man. I have always loved my profession, and, loving it as I do, I have always jealously resented anything tending to interfere with the conscientious and free discharge of the duties attached to that profession. During a practice extending over 43 years, I have never neglected a sick call, or refused to rise from my bed, especially when the patient was in danger, or that person rich or poor. I did this, as I have already said, because I loved my profession, and because it was a duty I owed to humanity. My old friend, Dr. Clark, in his address, has alluded to the sacrifices which the acceptance of this candidature would entail upon me, and I am glad he has done so, as it gives me an occasion to speak of them. Some time ago, five or six gentlemen spoke to me on the subject, and I said it was simply impossible to accede to their request. Two or three days later, letters reached me from all parts of the Dominion, asking me to accept nomination, but my answer was always in the negative. However, the delegation of the delegation followed, and I think, some fifteen or sixteen different deputations, some small in number, some very influential, pressed me to make a sacrifice, and become the representative of Montreal Centre. I may say, gentlemen, that I still hold out, I hoped against hope that something might occur whereby I might not be asked to assume such a grave responsibility, for I am obliged to tell you that public life has very little relish for me, and more especially at my time of life, when I should naturally be looking for leisure and repose. In the meantime, a movement had been going on, and now I find that a requisition had been signed, the size of which, I must confess, astonishes me. I again asked to be relieved, but was told that things had gone too far, and now what am I to do amid all these kind and overwhelming expressions of popular good will? Hitherto I felt that it was my duty to say no, but, gentlemen, in the face of the new order of things, I hesitate, and I am afraid that, as in the case of a woman wooed, who hesitates in lost. Gentlemen, I have not listened to the call of any party, and I desire this fact to be clearly understood. If I thought that party, above everything else, prompted this call to duty, I would unhesitatingly decline nomination on the spot. I must say, however, that I believe there are periods, in the history of nations and peoples, when partyism should be set aside and that patriotism should take its place. I do not want to see Protestants arrayed against Catholics and Catholics against Protestants, neither do I desire

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SIR WILLIAM H. HINGSTON.

to see such race and religious cries, as have been heard within the walls of the House of Commons, transferred for an indefinite period to the arena of every electoral discussion. (Cheers.) It seems to me, that a course can be followed, and should be followed, consistent with our loyalty, patriotism and duty, for the settlement of the Manitoba school question, and that we should put aside party feeling, and strengthen the hands of whoever may render justice to all, and to work for the general good. Again, it is patriotism alone, and not party, that prompts me in the direction of acquiescence.

This statement was received with loud cheers, which were heartily repeated when Sir William Hingston said: "At this hour to say no would be to show the white feather, and I beg to assure you that this is a quality with which I am not familiar. You have come to my home and you are very welcome, although, let me say to you that I would rather have taken each of you in detail to my adjoining room."

Sir William concluded by saying: "There are certain conditions which should here be imposed upon you, and upon those whom you represent. You must not expect me to go into personal canvass. I have the old-fashioned notion, of reading rather than of observation, that a servant of the people should be the invited of the people, rather than the self-chosen champion of its interests. In ancient days, to seek any public position, of honor or of usefulness, was to forfeit it. Would that those days were revived in this respect, and men of higher character would again be more readily found to fill positions which their fellow-citizens would desire them to occupy."

The candidate's manly and frank address created the best possible impression, and, Mr. Quinn, having warmly thanked Sir William, the deputation withdrew, resolving to spare no legitimate effort to secure the triumphal return of Sir William Hingston as federal member for Montreal Centre.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B.

Annual Religious Demonstration at St. Patrick's Church.

The annual religious demonstration of the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society was held, at St. Patrick's Church, last Sunday evening, the sacred edifice being filled. The officers and members of the St. Ann's and St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Societies attended in a body, with full regalia. The societies entered the church, headed by Marshal Milroy, and were greeted by a voluntary, on the new organ, by Prof. Fowler. The seats of honor, in front of the altar rails, were occupied by Hon. Senator Murphy, president St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society; Mr. Sharkey, vice-president; Mr. John D. Quinn, president St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society; Mr. John Lynch, president St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society; Mr. J. J. Costigan, general secretary, and other office-bearers. The ceremonies were opened by the Rev. Father McCallin, Rev. President of the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society, who recited the Holy Rosary, and made a few brief announcements. The congregation sang, "Gloria, Saviour of My Soul," which the Rev.

Father Heffernan, of St. Gabriel's Church, ascended the pulpit and preached a forcible sermon from the text: "Woe to you that rise up early in the morning to follow drunkenness and to drink till the evening to be inflamed with wine." He described the evils of intemperance in a most graphic manner, and contrasted the same with the good derived from the leading of a temperate life.

Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament followed, Rev. Father Quinlivan officiating, with Rev. Father Toppin as deacon, and Rev. Father McCullen as sub-deacon. The seats in the sanctuary were occupied by the Rev. clergy of St. Patrick's, Rev. Father Brady and others.

The singing of the choir, during the Benediction, was most admirable.

IRISH UNIVERSITIES.

An Important Pronouncement by the Bishop of Down and Connor.

In reply to an address from the post students of St. Malachi's Catholic College, Belfast, Most Rev. Dr. Henry, the recently consecrated bishop of Down and Connor, made an important pronouncement on the subject of Irish university education, a settlement of which is now supposed to be within the range of practical politics. He said: "No settlement of the Irish Catholic university question ever will be satisfactory or ever successful that is based on the principle of centralization. In a poor country like ours if there is to be centralization of Catholic higher education in one great college in Dublin, there should be centralization all round. Let the Presbyterians and Protestants of the entire country remove their institutions to the capital. I that is impracticable, why force the Catholic students of Ireland to live in Dublin at great expense, away from their parents and friends?"

Why should we Catholics, who are the vast majority of the population, not have a Catholic university endowed by the state, with its four colleges, one in the capital of each province—Dublin, Belfast, Cork and Galway? By this system higher education would be brought home to the doors of our people, and our talented young men would be encouraged to devote their abilities to the public good. Why should we be grafted on to Trinity College, which was established and maintained to rob us of our faith? How could we benefit by its prestige? Surely not by its heterodox teaching. No matter what plan may be adopted for the settlement of our educational grievances, one thing is certain, that the bishops of Ireland will never be satisfied until all traces of inequality in educational matters shall have been removed.—The Republic.

ST. MARY'S PARISH.

The Forty Hours Devotion will open on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 9 o'clock a.m., and close Monday, the 9th, with a Solemn High Mass, which will be celebrated at 9.30 o'clock.

His Lordship Bishop McDonald, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., accompanied by the Rev. Father McGrath, paid a visit to Rev. Father O'Donnell on Monday. While there he visited the Academy of Our Lady of Good Counsel and was happy to meet a number of Sisters who had formerly labored in his diocese. His Lordship left for Quebec yesterday.

ST. GABRIEL'S PARISH.

St. Gabriel Church Choir semi-annual supper took place in the basement hall of that church, on the feast of St. Catherine, Monday, 25th of November. Fifty covers were set and a most enjoyable evening spent. Speeches were made by the Rev. Father O'Meara, P.P., and Rev. Father Hoff man, also by Mr. J. S. Shea, leader, and Mr. Jas. Ellis. At the close of the evening the organist, Miss O'Byrne, was presented with a very beautiful bouquet of flowers by the members of the choir. After a toast to the reverend pastor's health, the choir sang a cheerful glee song and all left highly delighted with the spread.

Rev. M. B. Curry, of Nenagh, Tipperary, Ireland, officiated at High Mass last Sunday, and in the evening at 7 o'clock preached a very impressive sermon from the Epistle, Rom. xiii., verses 11, 14. There was a large congregation present and devout attention given to the preacher. Rev. Father O'Meara officiated at the Benediction, which followed. The choir, under the leadership of Mr. J. S. Shea, rendered the hymns very creditably.

The Girls' Sacred Heart Society, under the direction of Rev. Father O'Meara, is rapidly swelling in numbers. At present there are 100 names on the list. They will receive Holy Communion on the first Friday of every month and hold their regular monthly meetings in the church.

The Boys' Branch of the Sacred Heart Society, numbering 110, held a very good meeting on Sunday last. The moderator, Rev. Father Heffernan, is taking special pride in this society. They are about to procure an elegant regalia which they will wear on Communion days and at all their church meetings.

A Gallop at St. Gabriel's.

On Tuesday, November 26th, St. Gabriel's Church was gaily decorated. The occasion was the marriage of Miss Julia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shelly, one of St. Gabriel's most generous families, to Mr. Thomas Cogan, the well-known upholsterer of New York city. Never in the annals of the parish was such a festal given on a similar occasion, which clearly proves the high esteem in which the bride was held by all the parishioners. The ladies' choir, of which the bride was a member, under the direction of the talented organist, Miss O'Byrne, assisted on the occasion, and the latter performed a march specially written in honor of the event. The marriage ceremony was performed by the pastor, Rev. W. O'Meara. Mr. and Mrs. Cogan will take up their residence in New York.

among the congregation and a general rush was made for the doors, but it was promptly checked by the calmness of the officiating priest, who went on uninterruptedly with the service as if nothing had happened. It was subsequently found that one of the boilers in the basement used for heating the building had burst. Fortunately, no one was hurt and the damage to the sacred edifice was inconsiderable.

A FAVORITE WRITER.

The name of Patrick John Leitch is well and widely known by readers of Catholic literature both in Canada and the United States. For many years Mr. Leitch has devoted his talents to the cause of Catholic truth, both as a writer and as a teacher of youth, holding at present the position of professor at the well-known Plateau Academy of this city, where his methods have won for him the reputation of being one of the most successful teachers in Canada.

Readers of the Sun, the Post and the True Witness, have had many opportunities of acquainting themselves with Mr. Leitch's easy, flowing and persuasive style. His articles are imbued with a thoroughly Catholic spirit, and while avoiding any approach to "lay preaching" a fault that too many Catholic writers fall into—he invariably manages to convey a salutary lesson. It is not alone in prose that our author has distinguished himself. He has also published a number of poems instinct with grace, cleverness, elegance and the true poetic spirit—poems that appeal to our highest and most refined sentiments. Had he written nothing else, Mr. Leitch's poetry would suffice to give him a prominent position in the temple of Christian literature.

It may not be generally known that our Calendar has frequently been the medium through which Mr. Leitch's work has reached the public. The non-descriptive "Fidelitas" is familiar to every reader of our parish journals, but few perhaps are aware that it has been substituted for the more widely known and admired Patrick John Leitch. Like the famous author of the Waverley novels, Mr. Leitch has frequently been content to delight the public without claiming the meed of praise that was his due.—St. Mary's Calendar.

C. M. B. A. Annual Banquet.

The first annual banquet of Branch No. 3, C.M.B.A., took place last Wednesday night at their rooms at 382 Lagache street. Among those present were: Messrs. J. A. U. Beaudry, the founder of the Branch; P. Demers, the president; F. V. Hainault, vice-president; W. G. E. Beaudry, financial secretary; Dr. Ricard, secretary; P. O'Reilly, grand president of C.M.B.A., Province of Quebec; Father Bernado, representing the Italian colony; D. Merrill, C. E. Leclair, Joseph Ange, A. J. Lerne, L. N. Dumouchel, J. P. McGoldrick, School Inspector McGowan, L. Crenn, P. Ferraro. There were about 150 members present. The toasts were: "The Pope," proposed by Father Bernado, replied to by the president; "The Queen," proposed by the president; "Supreme Council and Grand President," proposed by the president and responded to by P. O'Reilly; recitation, "The Soldiers of God," by Mr. McGowan; "Our Friends," proposed by Dr. Ricard and replied to by Dr. Morrill. Mr. C. E. Leclair gave a song. There were also a number of other addresses. Ratto's orchestra contributed the music for the occasion.

Requiem High Mass.

The officers and members of Branch No. 1, C. M. B. A., had their annual Requiem Mass, for departed brethren, at St. Patrick's church, on Friday, the 29th November. The Rev. Father Quinlivan, P.P., celebrated the Mass, and the attendance was large. This is one of the admirable and truly Catholic practices of the Association.

Captain Kelly Married.

Last Tuesday evening the parlors of Clark's restaurant, on Craig street, were the scene of a great feast—the eve of the marriage of Chanceller P. Kelly, of Branch No. 232, C.M.B.A., to Mrs. G. H. Crossen. About one hundred members of Branch 232 and friends of Mr. Kelly were present to offer their congratulations. A beautifully illuminated and suitably engraved address was read to Mr. Kelly by Branch 232, and read by the President, Mr. J. J. Ryan.

The Derner Murder.

There is a five year convict at St. Vincent de Paul, who writes to the warden that, if the Government grants him his pardon, he will inform the Crown authorities who killed the wife of Napoleon Demers. The story appears to be improbable, but, of course, both the Crown and defence will be interested in making the necessary enquiries.

A Priest for Shortis.

When Mrs. Shortis was in town a few days ago she called at St. Patrick's presbytery, and requested that one of the priests of the large Irish parish be sent to minister to the spiritual needs of her unfortunate son, and was informed that one of the fathers would be sent to Beauharnois about a week before the date fixed for the execution, if the petition now before the Minister of Justice should not be entertained. The Superior has not yet decided which of the priests will go to the prisoner, but it is generally expected that Rev. Father Fahy will be selected for the mission.

Panic in a Church.

A Quebec despatch of the 25th says: Yesterday morning, as Mass was being said by one of the Oblat Fathers in the chapel of Notre Dame de Lourdes, St. Sauveur, a loud explosion was heard, which shook the building and completely blew out some of the windows. The candles on the altar were also extinguished. There was a momentary panic

among the congregation and a general rush was made for the doors, but it was promptly checked by the calmness of the officiating priest, who went on uninterruptedly with the service as if nothing had happened. It was subsequently found that one of the boilers in the basement used for heating the building had burst. Fortunately, no one was hurt and the damage to the sacred edifice was inconsiderable.

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RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS

Mgr. Mamari, Bishop of Ancona, is the Eccl. Italia states, to be raised to the dignity of a Cardinal. He is a native of Bologna, and was born in 1829.

Cardinal Benito Sanz y Fares, Archbishop of Seville, Spain, died in the first week of November. He was born in 1828 and created cardinal in 1893.

Rev. Father Althoff, Alaska's premier priest, has severed his connection with the Juneau church, and is to be assistant at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Victoria, B.C.

Rev. Alvin Brown Rowe, a Methodist minister for many years in Kansas, has become a Catholic and was recently baptized by Rev. Father Basil, of Kansas City.

Thirteen Sisters of the Holy Family of Bordeaux, left Southampton recently for various missions in Natal and the Transvaal. Most of these Sisters are either French or Irish.

In recognition of services rendered to the Church, Count de Bergoyck, Belgian Senator, has received from the Pope a full-sized painting of His Holiness, together with a letter of thanks from Cardinal Rampolla.

Rev. Father Morgan M. Sheedy, formerly pastor of St. Mary of Mercy church, Pittsburg, Pa., and now of Altoona, Pa., has been recommended to the see made vacant by the resignation of Bishop Matz, of the diocese of Denver, Col.

Miss Smith, assistant superior of the House of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, at Buffalo, N.Y., died recently. Miss Smith was born in England, was a convert to the faith, and for thirty years connected with the Ladies of the Sacred Heart.

From a letter addressed by the Bishop of Amey, in France, to his priests, October 15, we learn that the Bishop of Soissons has grouped around him a number of lay and clerical students of social questions to edit a great work on that subject.

Correspondenza, of Rome, says there are rumors in ministerial circles of new anti-ecclesiastical legislation in preparation, in which, among other items, the Law of Guarantees would be retouched, and would be considered binding on the Italian Government only in so far as it was accepted by the Pope; but this probably is only a *batton d'essai*.

The present Chinese minister in Paris is a Catholic. His family was converted two centuries ago, during the first missionary labors of the Company of Jesus in China. He is named minister for France alone. One minister has heretofore done the work for France, England, Belgium and Italy. This is the first time such a great charge has been conferred on a Catholic Chinese.

Imperial British Exposition

The promoters of the exposition which will be held in Montreal next summer are hard at work at the thousand and one arrangements to be made. The exposition will be named the Imperial British Exposition. It will be opened on the Queen's Birthday, May 24, and will run until October 12. That the promoters are sanguine of its success goes without saying. They predict that it will excel any exposition held in a British colony.

NON-CATHOLIC HEARERS.

Some of the Curious Questions They Ask Pious Missionaries.

The missions to non-Catholics under the direction of the Paulist fathers continue to meet with the success they merit. In Cleveland, O., last week, Fathers Elliott, Kress and Graham conducted a mission, and as a result of their labors the Catholic population is considerably increased.

As our readers are aware, the "question box" is a unique feature of the Paulist missions. In the Cleveland lectures the box was liberally patronized. As the queries touched upon points most frequently misapprehended by Protestants and too little understood by many Catholics, the answers will be found of interest. We make a few selections from the questions, with the replies given by the Paulists:

SOME CURIOUS QUESTIONS.

By what authority does the Pope issue indulgences to commit sin?

By no authority, and he does not issue such indulgences. If God knew I was to be damned, why did He create me? God created no one to be damned. It is for each to decide whether he shall be damned or saved. All who want it to be saved can be saved. We are given free will, and if we do not exercise it for our own salvation, God will not interfere.

WHERE DID GOD COME FROM?

If God made the world in six days, where did God come from? From nowhere. He existed always. Had no beginning.

What difference is there between foreign and American Catholics?

In faith none. In habits, customs, language and minor matters many differences exist, but those do not change their doctrine.

Why do not priests marry?

Because they can do the work of their priestly office better by not marrying.

AN UNMARRIED CLERGY

dates back to the time of the apostles. Each candidate for the priesthood is selected after years of training and probation, and forbidden to enter such a life unless he can live singly. The burden of family would necessarily interfere with the effectiveness of a priest's work.

Why are nuns kept from relatives?

Some are and some are not. Some orders are more severe in their rules than others. It is a matter of discipline intended to meet certain religious temperaments. In the cloistered orders the greatest joy is found in contemplation and retirement from the world. Members of other orders prefer to serve God as teachers or as nurses of the sick. The prevailing motive is to serve God.

Did not Catholics commit persecutions?

Yes, and it was decidedly wrong and I regret them. So, also, did Protestants commit persecutions, and I am sure that it is now regretted.

PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC COUNTRIES.

Why are the inhabitants of Protestant countries better educated than those of Catholic countries, as England and Spain?

This is not generally true. Compare Belgium and Holland and the argument is in favor of the Catholics. The same is true of the Catholic and Protestant portions of Germany. Likewise of Ireland and Scotland.

A Catholic told me all Protestants go to hell. Is that Catholic doctrine?

No; that person was ignorant of Catholic teaching on this point.

Where does the Bible say that priests should not marry?

But I would have you without carelessness. He that is unmarried careth for things that belong to the Lord, how he may please the Lord. But he that is married careth for the things that there are of the world, he how may please his wife. (1 Cor. 7: 32 & 33).

For I would that all men even as I myself be. (1 Cor. 7: 7.)

ALL GI SISTERS TO THE POPE.

Can you prove a continuous line of P.P.s from Christ's time?

Yes; it is a matter of his original proof.

Can a Protestant go to confession to a Catholic priest?

Yes; but it will do him no good.

To whom do Protestants confess? Does the Pope confess? Is so, to whom?

Pope and priests must go to confession the same as the laity.

Does a Catholic owe absolute allegiance to the Pope in temporal as well as spiritual affairs? For example, if a Papal bull should conflict with a law in any country or operate against the interests of that country in any way, which law is a Catholic supposed to follow—the civil or the Papal?

The allegiance of Catholics to the Pope is in spiritual matters.—Catholic Citizen.

M. Dumas Dead.

PARIS, November 27.—Alex. Dumas died at 8 o'clock this evening. Early in the evening M. Dumas rallied enough to create a belief that he would live, at least, several hours. About 7 o'clock he asked for some tea, which was given to him. He then had sufficient strength to raise the cup to his lips without assistance. Shortly after he had a nervous convulsion, and died very suddenly. A number of relatives were present.

A soldier leaving barracks is stopped by the corporal of the guard. "You cannot go out without leave." "I have the verbal permission of the captain." "Show me that verbal permission."