

THE HERALD

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JAMES MCISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1895

"Our Friends, the Liberals"

The New York Sun seems to be the chief exponent in the United States of Canadian annexation. It keeps a watchful eye on matters political in the Dominion, carefully noting all changes in the personnel of the Federal Government and appears to regard the death of a Conservative Leader as a rift in the clouds of its disappointment. Curiously enough, every manifestation of hope in its annexation propaganda is coupled with the names of the Liberals in Canada, whom it calls "our friends."

When Sir John McDonald died the annexationists were as high and from "our friends," the Liberals, great things were expected. They were doomed to bitter disappointment; but the death of Sir John Thompson has again revived their hopes, as will be seen from the following from a recent issue of the Sun:

"Our friends, the Liberals of the Dominion of Canada, are justly encouraged by the patent fact that the death of Sir John Thompson has left the Conservatives without a Leader competent to reconcile the conflicting demands and preoccupations of the various provinces. We trust that events may justify Mr. Laurier in predicting that should the present Canadian Government venture to appeal to the country, the Liberal would sweep Quebec, and make so strong a demonstration in Ontario as to make sure of a majority in the Ottawa House of Commons. We should feel more certain of their success if the Canadian general elections were postponed until after our Congress had repealed those clauses of the new tariff which have gratuitously relieved Canadian products from a large part of the customs duties which formerly weighed upon them. We would warn, moreover, the Canadian advocates of close relations with this country, that while the plank of unrestricted reciprocity may be a good lever for impelling their countrymen part of the way toward the longed-for goal, it should be regarded strictly as a means and not an end; for the American people, now thoroughly alive to their own interests, will never give Canadian commodities free access to American markets, until Canadian provinces are ready to accept, with the commercial privileges, the political responsibilities of members of our Union."

From this plain statement, two things are quite evident. The first is that the hopes of the annexationists are based up in the success of "our friends the Liberals" at the next Dominion general election; and the second is that the dominant party in the United States Congress are prepared, in the hope of accomplishing their nefarious designs, to repeal every clause of the new United States tariff act that is any way favorable to Canada. It will now be in order for "our friends the Liberals" to state exactly where they stand regarding this matter. Have they entered into a compact with their friends in the United States to pave the way for annexation, if once they obtain the reins of government in Canada; and with this object in view have they been talking "Commercial Union," and "Continental Free Trade" simply for the purpose of veiling their treason from their fellow-countrymen? Or have Mr. Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, and the lesser lights of the party been trifling with the people of the United States by apparently playing into their hands for the purpose of obtaining help to carry the elections? Whichever horn of the dilemma they may wish to take, they cannot escape the odium of being deceivers. Let every lover of Canada ask himself this question: "are these men worthy of being entrusted with the government of our country?"

It is gratifying to observe that the revenue of the Dominion, for the month of December, is larger by \$80,000 than that of the same month in 1893. The total revenue for the first half of the current fiscal year was \$16,899,486, and the expenditure for the same period amounted to \$14,129,418.

It is satisfactory to learn that the train between this city and Summerside is to be restored at an early date, thanks to the efforts of Hon. Mr. Ferguson. It will thus be seen that the advantage to the Province of having a representative in the Cabinet has at once been made manifest. We trust it will not be long till Hon. Mr. Ferguson will have a portfolio, and then we may reasonably hope to have accorded us many other privileges to which we are justly entitled.

Dominion Public Accounts.

The Public Accounts of the Dominion, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894, have come to hand. They are not as satisfactory as we might wish, somewhat less so, indeed, than for some time past. During the year the revenue declined \$1,794,000; while the expenditure increased \$771,000, leaving instead of a surplus of \$1,354,000, as in the year 1893, a deficit of \$1,210,000. The Montreal Gazette contains a very good review of the financial situation, as set forth in the accounts, from which we quote as follows: "The falling off in income was anticipated to some extent, it having occurred practically wholly in customs receipts, which dropped from \$20,954,003 to \$19,198,114, a loss of \$1,755,889. The quiet state of trade, the reduced volume of imports, and especially the reduction of duties made at the revision of the tariff last March, account for the smaller collection of customs duties, but it is satisfactory to observe that the other sources of revenue were well maintained. None the less, the existing deficit is a serious one, and of so considerable a nature in connection with the fact that a still larger shortage will occur during the current fiscal year, imposed upon the Government the necessity of practicing the most rigid economy in order to maintain the exceptionally high credit which Canada has attained under its administration. Happily deficits are not of frequent occurrence in the public accounts of the Dominion; the only continuous existence of balances on the wrong side having been during the term of office of the Liberal party, and as against aggregate deficits of \$18,065,000 since Confederation there can be placed the fact that the yearly surpluses amount up to no less than \$39,073,000.

Turning to the revenue statements, it will be convenient for comparative purposes to select the year of highest income under Liberal rule, of highest income under Conservative rule, and the last fiscal year, the figures being as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Year, Revenue, Expenditure. 1893: \$20,954,003, \$19,600,000. 1894: \$19,198,114, \$20,969,114. 1895: \$18,400,000, \$19,600,000.

In treating of the public revenue it is the fashion of opponents of the Government to represent the whole increase in receipts during recent years as so much additional taxation. No fallacy could well be greater. Not even the figures set forth above as the collection from taxation fairly exhibit the real measure of the imposts upon the people, because they include receipts from excise as well as from customs, and the former is a purely voluntary taxation. The customs duties yielded \$15,851,011 in 1875, \$23,963,953 in 1890, and \$19,198,114 in 1894. Since 1890 about three millions arises from the removal of the duty on sugar. The actual amount of customs taxation levied last year was just 25 per cent higher than in 1875, and in that period the population of the Dominion has increased in as large a ratio, so that the per capita taxation is no greater now than when the old revenue system was in operation. The gain in miscellaneous revenue is continuous, amounting in the last twenty years to more than 100 per cent, and this increment, it is important to note, has been made without any addition to actual or relative taxation. The major portion of this income is derived from the postal service and from public works, including Government railways. In 1875 the post office and public works produced a revenue of \$2,587,692, while in 1894 they yielded \$6,512,086, a gain of nearly four millions of dollars in the public revenue due entirely to the growth of population, the development of resources and the enlargement of the trade of the Dominion. From customs taxation the Government is not collecting one cent more per head than it was twenty years ago, and the whole increment in the revenue has arisen from sources which involve no taxation properly so called.

Turning to the expenditure side of the accounts we have this statement:—

Table with 3 columns: Year, Revenue, Expenditure. 1887: \$23,657,680, \$23,657,680. 1888: \$23,718,494, \$23,718,494. 1889: \$23,817,834, \$23,817,834. 1890: \$23,994,031, \$23,994,031.

The variation in the expenditures during the last eight years has been narrow, within a limit of about 5 per cent, and the changes have not always been an ascending scale. Nearly 30 per cent of the outlay is represented by interest on the debt, which last year amounted to \$10,393,571, or \$373,000 more than in 1893, subsidies to the Provinces absorbed \$4,206,654, an increase of \$270,900, and sinking funds took \$2,131,360, an increase of \$35,800. Of the total increment of \$771,000 in the expenditure in 1894, therefore, all but \$100,000 is accounted for in these items which are uncontrollable. The expense of collecting the revenue was \$138,700 greater than in 1893, but less than in the three preceding years, while all other expenditures were cut down \$48,000. In examining the details of miscellaneous expenditure, it is noticeable that the cost of govern-

A Chat with Our Subscribers.

Those whose names appear in another column have paid their subscriptions since the last publication of paid subscriptions. The list is a very respectable one, and we sincerely thank those who have thus discharged this obligation. As before, the three columns are almost neck and neck, with King's slightly ahead. Our friends in the eastern county are bound to be ahead. It remains to be seen whether or not the other counties are going to allow this to continue.

Although, as our readers can see, the number of those who have paid is large, it bears no comparison, so far as numbers are concerned, with the number of those who have not paid. We trust, therefore, that those who have not paid will do so with as little delay as possible. They can see for themselves that a large number have availed themselves of the facilities placed at their disposal for remitting their subscriptions. The same facilities are within their reach. Why then will they delay? They know that they owe these small bills; that no business can be successfully conducted without money; and that the payment of their subscriptions is a conscientious obligation. We feel sure that if our friends will give these facts a few moments serious consideration, they will not delay sending in their subscriptions.

School Examination at Donagh.

The half-yearly examination of this school was held on Friday, December 28th. The examination was conducted by the teacher in the presence of a large number of the trustees of the district. The pupils were examined in reading, spelling, grammar, geography and all the various branches of the curriculum. The intelligent answers showed that their knowledge in these subjects is more than superior. The results of the examination were as follows:—

On New Years day immediately after Mass a number of the parishioners waited on the Reverend Mr. Boyd, and on behalf of the people of the parish presented him with the Compliments of the season together with a neat little purse as a slight token of their appreciation of his invaluable services.

The Reverend gentleman in reply expressed his entire satisfaction with the surprise and heartily thanked the good people of the parish for their high estimation of his humble services and assured those present that the sentiment which prompted the kindly act gave him greater pleasure than any consideration could afford.

The See of St. Boniface.

The following dispatch, dated New Year's Day, from Rome has come to hand: "The Pope has appointed Father Langevin, of the Congregation of St. Mary Immaculate, to the See of St. Boniface, Manitoba, in succession to the late Archbishop Tache, who died during the summer. 'Should this be true, we can heartily congratulate Father Langevin, the special community of which he is a member, the diocese over which he is called upon to preside, and the Catholic Church in general throughout Canada. Rev. Father Langevin is, we are informed, a native of the province of Philippe Langevin, notary, and was born at St. Isidore, L'Archeveque, nearly thirty years ago. Father Langevin studied at the Montreal College, where he passed with high honors. He was a classmate of Father Therrien, of Mount St. Louis, and a warm friendship sprang up between them in their student days, which has continued up to the present. After completing his studies he remained at the Montreal college for two years, afterwards studying Theology at the grand Seminary. He next entered the novitiate of the Oblat Fathers at Lachine, where he made his vows. After a trip to France, he returned to Montreal and performed the duties of the priesthood at St. Peter's Church, 'Montreal,' when he was transferred to Ottawa as Superior of the Seminary. He was then sent to Manitoba as Superior of the missions in the Northwest, in which capacity he has visited all parts of the country, and made friends wherever he went, both among Catholics and Protestants. Father Langevin is a Doctor of Theology, is of a most cheerful disposition and is a fine speaker.—True Witness.

King's County Liberal Conservative Association meets at Dundas on Wednesday next.

See ad.

The Great Low Prices' Store of Charlottetown.

All the people know us, buy from us and come to us because we are The Great Low Prices Store of Charlottetown. We have everything to be found in a high class dry goods store and our prices are the lowest.

Till the End of the Year These Goods Must Sell at Bankrupt Prices.

- ALL MANTLES and JACKETS, Furs and Robes, Dress Goods, and Saque Cloths.

W. A. Weeks & Co. The Peoples' Store, Wholesale & Retail.

The Peoples' Cheap Store, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Victoria Hotel, Palace Street, Quebec, owned by Benjamin Trudell, was seriously damaged by fire on Sunday last.

Oil was struck in another well at Gaspe on Monday, although the quantity is not yet determined. The company appears to be keeping their operations as quiet as possible.

It is stated that Rev. Father Paradis has prevailed upon about thirty of his parishioners in the vicinity of Calumet, Mich., to emigrate to Canada. They will locate near the flourishing village of Vernon, north of Lake Nipissing.

Fire broke out on Friday night in the mail car of the Sag Harbor mail train, which leaves Long Island City, N. Y., on the Long Island railway, every morning. The freight sheds and a pier with a number of cars were destroyed. Loss \$60,000.

The Canadian Iron Furnace Co., are of most valuable mineral water on their property at Radnor Forge, P. Q. They have been successful in procuring a patent, and predict a great future for "Radnor." As a pure, natural tonic, water, it has already won great praise.

Hugh Ross, of New Glasgow, N. S., died on Monday morning in his usual good health, and went back to bed again. His wife spoke to him, but to her surprise he never answered. He was dead. Heart disease is said to have been the cause.

Lieut. Governor Chaplain, of Quebec, came down from Spencerwood Saturday evening at 8 o'clock and proceeded to his house. The session has been short yet interesting, and the chief feature of the day was the delivery of the annual report of the Council of the Montreal City Council by the Mayor.

The annual report of the national liberal federation of London was given on Monday evening at a public meeting regarding the issues in the next election. Unless a bill be passed before the general election abolishing plural voting and shortening the period of qualification to three months, grave danger is threatened to the liberal party. The lords shall longer override the commonsense.

The will of the late Eugene Kelly, of New York, last disposed of some millions of dollars, largely among his children, grandchildren and other relatives. The executors are the late Kelly's widow and several others, who may qualify, and to Archbishop Corrigan, jointly, testator leaves \$10,000 to be divided among such Catholic asylums and other charitable institutions of New York as they may approve and in the proportions they may judge best.

Near Niagara, on Lake Ontario, on the evening of the 10th inst., three United States soldiers from Fort Niagara, tried to cross the river to Niagara. When within two hundred yards of the shore the boat became fast in moving ice. After drifting some time a tremendous wave struck the boat, upsetting it. The soldiers succeeded in climbing on the bottom of the boat, but for help to the opposite shore they were unable to do anything to assist them. After clinging to the boat an hour the soldiers were once dropped off and were drowned.

The first train of the Dominion coal company's railway was run through to Louisburg Saturday last. All the managers of the Dominion coal company, including President Whitney, Manager McKee, Treasurer McLennan, Engineer Pearson, Senator McDonald, Mr. Macdonald, and several others, were present. They were given a free Dominion welcome. Guns were fired and flags flew from all the public buildings of the town. The party, together with Councilor P. O'Toole, of Louisburg, dined at the Hanley hotel. After dinner the party inspected the first span of the trestle leading to the pier. They proceeded to the train, arriving at the Rue de Bondy, Bay Three, where they were given for President Whitney and the Dominion coal company.

Paris has lately been most amused over the undoing of two extremely smart burglars. Two detectives were in the Rue St. Martin. Their attention was attracted to a man pushing a large packing case on a cart along the street. The man was apparently talking to himself. They overheard the remark, "Don't be afraid, I'll follow. I will take the shortest cut."

John A. Macdonald, Winnipeg; John Lacey, Bakerfield, Cal.; Alex. McCann, San Rafael, Cal.; Gus Campbell, Eureka, Cal.; Rev. P. Guillemin, St. Cassaire, P. Q.; John T. Rowe, Sheet Harbor, N. S.; Miss M. E. Murphy, Westboro, Mass.; D. E. McDonald, St. John, N. B.; John S. Adams, Gaspe Basin, P. Q.; Owen Clarkin, Brooklyn, N. S.; Chas. McPhee, San Francisco, Cal.; Rev. E. McDonald, Briggville, N. S.; S. D. McCormack, Halifax, N. S.; Rev. J. DeCampbell, do do do; James McKeen, Whitford, Minn.; Emma Leblanc, Lynn, Mass.; Mary O. Somers, North Abington, Mass.; John F. Hughes, North Denver, Col.; Wm. Grinnell, Junction, Cal.; Wm. E. Murphy, Cambridgeport, Mass. 2.00

WEEKS

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Great Mark Down Sale of Ladies Jackets and Mantles

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Value. 5.00, 6.00, 6.75, 7.25, 8.25, 9.75. Values: 3.50, 4.25, 4.75, 5.25, 6.00, 6.75.

STANLEY BROS.

THE NEW METHOD DID IT.

Did What

INCREASED OUR FURNITURE BUSINESS IN 1894 - i. e., selling Furniture at selling prices: in other words, taking prices, pleasing prices. That's not all either - the goods fit the prices. It's the Chair we sell for \$1.50, the Bedstead we sell for \$3.75, &c., &c. Given the customers with a want, a sale is the result.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd. Who sell at Selling Prices.

LONDON HOUSE

NEW FALL GOODS

We are now showing a fine stock of Ladies Jackets, Fall Hats, Feathers, Trimmings, and have a first-class Milliner on the premises.

Piles of beautiful Dress Goods and Braid Trimmings. Fur Capes, Jackets, Muffs, at prices lower than ever.

HARRIS & STEWART LONDON HOUSE.

Are you WEAK? NERVOUS? TIRED? SLEEPLESS? PALE? BLOODLESS? THIN? DYSPLEPTIC? you need HAWKER'S Nerve and Stomach TONIC.

It makes weak nerves strong, promotes sound, refreshing sleep, aids digestion, restores lost appetite, is a perfect blood and flesh builder, restores the bloom of health. All Druggists sell it. 50c a Bottle. Six for \$2.50. Mfg. only by Hawker Medicine Co. Ltd. St. John, N. B.

D'FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURES COLIC, CHOLERA, MORBUS DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS OF CHILDREN OF ADULTS. PRICE 35 CTS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

FREE. OUR BIG CALENDAR IS READY. SEND 2c. STAMP FOR POSTAGE. BOOKS OF ALL KINDS STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS CHEAP.

HASZARD & MOORE'S BOOKSTORE, VICTORIA ROW.

King's County Liberal-Conservative Association.

A meeting of the above Association will be held in the Court House, Dundas on WEDNESDAY, 23rd Inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of organizing the Liberal-Conservative party in the Riding of King's.

As a business of importance will be transacted, Liberal-Conservatives from the several Riding Divisions within the Riding are requested to attend. By order, CYRUS SHAW, Sec'y.

New Perth, Jan. 12, 1895. Jan. 16, 11

JAMES PATON & CO. FARMERS. FARMERS. FARMERS. FARMERS. FARMERS. JAMES PATON & CO. Thousands upon Thousands of Reefers & Overcoats. JAMES PATON & CO.

BEEFERS AND OVERCOATS. - MANTLES AND FURS.

All bring them at prices to suit the times. Prices away down Call and see them first you are in town. JAMES PATON & CO



Why not try WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT? Doctors highly recommend it to those who are run down, who have lost appetite, who have difficulty after eating, who suffer from nervous exhaustion, and to Nursing Mothers, as it increases quantity and improves quality of milk.

Like Last Year's Snow. BY ROSEMARY DAVIS. Oh, after twenty weary years, when I come back to see the little town that gave me birth, the home that sheltered me, Grim ruins meet my tearful eyes, no matter where they roam, And not a soul to welcome back the exile to his home! Deserted are the village streets, and unobscured every way; Are all its low thatched shingles, its tenements of clay; Dark are the hearths and faded the fires of long ago. Like last year's snow!

Old Papal Palaces. As we stand in the marble halls of the Vatican, in the midst of surroundings which art and generosity have made glorious, the mind is carried back to the days when the Church was in her infancy, when her first Pope, hunted from place to place, scarce found whereon to lay his head. His first homes were in the catacombs, deep down under the earth, or in the houses of those wealthy Romans whom the grace of God called early to the faith. Such was the palace of St. Pudenziana, at the foot of the Viminal Hill, which was given as a residence to St. Peter by the patrician and Senator Pudens.

The palace and basilica of St. John Lateran stand at the south-eastern extremity of the city and western end of the Vatican at the north-western end. The present structures comprise, besides the vast, square edifice of the palace, the noble basilica, the cloisters and the baptistry, all of which are connected so as to form one vast pile. A little farther away to the northward stands the chapel of the Holy of Holies, with its precious relic of the holy stairs. The whole establishment has had a history as remarkable as its remains are magnificent. Tradition tells us that in the days of Nero there arose upon the Caelian Hill the sumptuous residence of one of Rome's most illustrious families, that of the Plantii Laterani. Saved from the fury of Claudius through the intervention of his uncle, Augustus, the unfortunate Plantius entered into a conspiracy against Nero. The crime was detected and he was sentenced to death. The executioner who was to strike the fatal blow was himself secretly one of the conspirators, whom a mere word from his victim could, in a moment, condemn to a like punishment. Plantius, however, preserved his secret even under the fatal axe; the executioner performed his work, and the noble victim was ushered into eternity. His great palace and gardens were then confiscated and added to the imperial domains. Who could have foreseen the consequences of such an act? Who could have thought that the orime of

Catholic. The small chapel over the side altar contains, among other precious relics, the table upon which the apostles partook of the last supper. Near the basilica is the Baptistery of Constantine, where, it is believed, that great Emperor received the saving waters of baptism. A curious historical event is connected with this little building. Riezi, in his quality as tribune, unable to pierce the will of the emperor, and yet determined that his power should be consecrated by religious ceremony, made use of this place to give greater importance to his appointment. He had already proclaimed himself the elect of the Holy Ghost—candidate for the Spiritus Sanctus, which title he had assumed in a white mantle upon all solemn functions; but title and mantle were not sufficient to satisfy his desires. Son of a water carrier, he wished to be created a knight by the voice of the people. The tribune, in this place, and the place for the ceremony and, as the dubbing of knighthood was usually preceded by a bath to purify the candidate from all stain, Riezi had the hardihood to bathe himself in the baptismal font which had served for the baptism of Constantine. The next day solemn Mass was celebrated in the basilica, and Riezi, after having strapped on his spurs and sword, proclaimed his new power to the people. The halls of the Lateran were then converted into banquets, halls and ball-rooms, and during the whole festivity of the day the great tribune caused wine and water to flow abundantly from the nostrils of the brazen horse of Marcus Aurelius on the Campidoglio. This was on August 1, 1347. A few months later the tribune, after wearing the people with his royal pretensions, was obliged to fly to Naples. He was finally put to death in 1354.

Not the least interesting feature connected with this palace is the Scala Sancta or holy stairs, a flight of twenty-eight steps, which, tradition says, belonged primarily to the palace of Pontius Pilate, and was that upon which our Saviour ascended and descended during his sacred passion. It was brought from Jerusalem to Rome by the Empress St. Helena. One of its steps is broken, the effect, it is said, of the fall of Christ upon it; two others are said to bear traces of the feet of the Saviour. On Friday the faithful of every rank and condition assemble in the vestibule of this chapel and await their turn for ascending the holy stairs. This is to be performed strictly upon the knees, no one being permitted to walk up the stairs. The stair itself is, of course, covered by exterior planks both for the sake of preservation and also out of reverence. It would require too much space even to mention all the parts of this illustrious palace. We go into the palace into a magnificent forest, charmed at the profusion of its attractions. The thoughts of the visitor weave themselves dreamily round the glory of its shrines, and call up pictures of Pope and Emperor in splendid apparel, of councils filled with long lines of cardinals and monks, of cloisters wherein monks walked in the days of monastic life, of ermine clothed canons chanting the divine office, and as he leaves his sacred precincts to go out into the modern world, the words of his sweetest singing in his ear: "Non est in toto sanctorum orbis locus."

There is no holier place in the world. If the Lateran calls up the old traditions of the Church, its struggles and sufferings in the centuries of the middle ages, if the Vatican attests the spiritual power of the successors of St. Peter; if it sends forth over the whole world the brilliant rays of Catholic truth and life; if it is the depository and garden of faith, the science and art; if, in a word, it recalls the victories of the soul over paganism and materialism—yet the Quirinal also is not without its distinct and marked role in the history of the Papacy. For it was in this palace that for centuries the cardinals gathered to accomplish the supreme act of Papal elections. From went forth the solemn words announcing to the world the promotion of a new Pontiff to the See of Peter. The palace of the Quirinal, now the residence of the King of Italy, is situated in that elevated part of Rome where, from the beginning, was concentrated all the force and grandeur of the Eternal City. First sojourn of the Sabines, who there established their fortress and kingdom, with their virile habits and austere virtues, the mount takes its name from the little town of Quirium, as its Sabine warriors bore the name of Quirites. Here was the habitation of Sabines, god of the Sabines; here ruled their chieftains, Tatius and Romulus, the god of Mars, and Numa, the King of the Romans; here lived the great families of Sabine origin—the Fabii, the Corneli, the Scipios; here, two, were established the sanctuaries of their divinities, Quirinus, Salus Fidius.

The palace is of comparatively recent date; Gregory XIII. was the first to conceive the idea of establishing there a pontifical residence upon the site of the ancient baths of Constantine. The building was begun in 1574, and continued up to the present day to receive new improvements and additions, until it ranks to-day second only to the Vatican. Among its attractions are its apartments, galleries and paintings. The Royal Hall is a vast chamber paved with rich marbles; it was the hall of honor for Pontifical royalty. You pass thence into the Pauline Chapel, so called from Paul V. It was the chapel of the Papacy at the Quirinal as the Sistine now is at the Vatican. Near by are the three halls of the consistory, of audiences and of congregations. Benedict XIV. placed in these galleries the porcelain vases from China, testimonials of the conquests of French missionaries over the half-civilized of the East. In the hall of reception as in many of the private apartments of the palace, you would pause to admire the rich Gobelin tapestries. The most celebrated are those which hang from the walls of the Consistory Hall, representing the marriage of Louis XIV. and which were presented to the Holy Father by the same monarch.

The rest was taken from the Tuilleries, whence Napoleon sent them as an offering to Pius VII. The walls contain many celebrated paintings: Jean Francois de Bourbon, Count d'Artois, and his wife have placed Scriptural subjects on some of the upper walls. Among the most remarkable paintings we should enumerate a "Saul and David," by Guercino; the "St. Jerome" of Pagnanelli; an "Ecce Homo," by Donichino; a "Madonna," of Guido; Guido Reni is seen in a little chapel; the "Annunciation" of this same chapel is justly considered the gem of the Quirinal. We can only conjecture what the glory of this quirely palace must have been in the days of the Papacy; to-day it stands alone in the midst of Christian monuments, the banner of desecration waving proudly over its doors, the guardians of usurpation treading proudly over its balconies, even over that one beneath which were held the solemn scenes of the conclave. It was in this palace that Pius VII. was arrested by order of the great dictator. Around it the mobs of 1848 howled their insults upon the saintly Pius IX.; at one of its windows fell Major Palmieri, struck by a ball from the street, and it was from this same palace that, in that same year, the Pontiff escaped to take refuge at Gaeta. The Pope returned again to the Quirinal, but his stay there was brief indeed. The year 1870 marked the end of its old ecclesiastical glory. The invaders looked upon its splendors as but fitting for the surroundings of Vicar Emanuel; they placed the usurper upon the brazen horse of Marcus Aurelius on the Campidoglio. They entered the interior placed upon its walls, and although statues of Christ and His Virgin Mother adorned its great doorways, their guardianship seems rather a warning to the faithful lest they sully their good name by stepping across thresholds that lead into what has now become the house of infidelity, where the abomination of desecration is seen sitting in the holy place.

These are other palaces of the Papacy scattered here and there in Rome and France, having, however, but a temporary importance. At Avignon, in Provence, there is still to be seen the gigantic palace of the Popes. It was begun in 1339 by John XXII. in the very midst of one of the darkest epochs of the Western schism. The celebrated pile, half palace and half fortress, stands on the rock of the Doms and with its huge, heavy, square towers, its naked, yellowish colossal walls, five yards in thickness, and its windows, in one of the most imposing creations of medieval architecture. In its strange combination of castle and cloister, prison and palace, this temporary residence of the Popes reflects both the deterioration and the grandeur of the Papacy. Other palaces of the Popes were those of St. Mark's, at Rome, now known as the Palace of the Venezia, the headquarters of the Austrian Legation to Rome. A small but exquisitely cosy palace of the Duke of Laks, Alibon at Castel Gandolfo served until recently as a country villa for the Holy Father. But all of these palaces have grown old. Built for the Popes, the reason for their existence ceased as the Papal power ceased to govern their people, their existence, as yet, as imposing monuments of the grandest efforts of the Papacy seeming to defy time and rust, yet insensibly crumbling away in abandonment, all of them wreathed around with the glory of the days of old, when the austere rule of the Holy Church that comprised the whole Christian world—Rev. F. A. Cunningham in Donahoe's Magazine.

Telling Lies. Everybody agrees with everybody else that it is not right to tell lies, that the liar is a mean and contemptible person, that lying itself is not only wrong but very damaging to the liar and to the people in general, and yet, though this is a general, well settled opinion, which no one will contradict, many persons who hold the opinion tell lies just the same. There are several kinds of lies which people tell, to which we are all accustomed. One man constantly tells his friends a lot of stuff about what he has done and what he is going to do, which he and his hearers know perfectly well that he is not telling the truth. This sort of lie is not so harmful as others, but it is silly and ridiculous. Another lie, very common, is that told by persons who wish to avoid the truth. They tell a lie to do something that they should not do, they break some rule, or forget something, or make a mistake, and then are too proud to acknowledge their error, or perhaps really fear being scolded or punished, so they deny everything. This comes from pride and cowardice. Some people tell lies for fun. They call them "yarns" or "stories" or "white lies." They give them all sorts of names in order to disguise their real habits and austere virtues. Some lies too do more harm than others, but the man who undertakes to decide for himself what lies he can tell innocently and without harm is on a very dangerous ground. When a lie is told, however slight, nobody really knows how much harm it may do. Of course the most contemptible and wicked lie is that which is told with the intention of hurting somebody. The man who tells malicious lies to damage another's reputation, "to get square with him," to hurt him in business, or to injure his character, is doing as wicked a thing as can well be imagined. Cowards, vain boasters, who wish to get more credit than they really deserve, scatterbrained and rattled persons who do not know what they are saying, malicious and hateful persons, will tell lies, but honorable, decent, sensible, conscientious and courageous men and women tell the truth.

It is sure to be found out and will be placed on his proper level. No matter what sort of person you may be otherwise, if you tell lies, your friends and acquaintances very soon find it out and it is perfectly well understood that your word is not to be depended upon. You will very often find this to be a great disadvantage to you, but it is your own fault. Lying is like drinking. It gets ahead of you. You grow weak and wobbly, and the only way to avoid complete ruin is by shutting down sharply and quickly. "Tell the truth and shame the devil," is a first-class motto.—Sacred Heart Review.

Eugene Kelly. Eugene Kelly, the well-known banker, and one of the wealthiest and most prominent Catholic laymen in this country, died at his home in New York City a couple of weeks ago. He was stricken with paralysis and his advanced age made hopes of recovery doubtful from the first. Mr. Kelly was in his 87th year at the time of his death. He was born in Trelick, county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1807, and came to this country at the age of 20. His first position was that of a clerk in Donnelly Bros., dry goods store. He next tried gold mining in 1849, and later started the San Francisco banking house of Donohue, Kelly & Ralston. During the war he moved his business to New York, and lost considerable sums of money in Southern loans. He was active in the management of money at a great rate, until, when he retired from active business a few years ago, he was reputed to be worth between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000. Mr. Kelly also took a deep interest in Catholic affairs and the Irish movement. He was one of the oldest trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral and of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, and Catholic Protector, and was active in nearly all the New York Catholic charities. He was one of the founders of the Catholic University, to which he gave \$50,000. In politics he was always a strong Democrat; but, although his name has often been suggested for a number of high offices the only one he would ever accept was that of Commissioner of Education—an unsalaried office in which he served several terms. He was one of the first to welcome Farrell to this country and his interest in the Irish cause is shown by his gift of \$50,000 to the Parliamentary fund when the party was in deep straits. Some years ago the Pope conferred on him the honorary appointment of "Comte de la Cape de l'Espe" in his household for his gifts to the Church.

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Old Papal Palaces. As we stand in the marble halls of the Vatican, in the midst of surroundings which art and generosity have made glorious, the mind is carried back to the days when the Church was in her infancy, when her first Pope, hunted from place to place, scarce found whereon to lay his head. His first homes were in the catacombs, deep down under the earth, or in the houses of those wealthy Romans whom the grace of God called early to the faith. Such was the palace of St. Pudenziana, at the foot of the Viminal Hill, which was given as a residence to St. Peter by the patrician and Senator Pudens.

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