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EDITORIAL NOTES.

WE CALL special attention to our issue of next week which will be a special St. Patrick's Day Souvenir number. As the edition will be limited we would recommend all anxious to secure copies to send in orders between this and next Wednesday. Besides the usual weekly we will present a supplement of Irish literary selections in prose and verse. Full reports of the day's celebration will be given, consisting of the services, sermon, procession, different concerts, speeches and all the attractive features of the great national celebration. The illustrated cover of this year's St. Patrick's Day Souvenir number is our own original conception. It presents, at one glance, the whole story of the Irish cause from the days of Grattan to the days of Gladstone. We will not give any further details of the contents of the next issue of THE TRUE WITNESS; we can only express the hope that our greatly increased number of readers will be pleased with this year's Souvenir of St. Patrick's Day.

LAST WEEK we made mention of a fact that we desire to again refer to in this issue. At a meeting of the St. Patrick's Society it was decided to invite, through the press, the Irish members of the different Courts of the Catholic Order of Foresters and Branches of the C. M. B. A., to walk with the St. Patrick Society on the seventeenth. The intention is to swell the proportions of the procession and to let the world see that, when occasion presents itself, the Irishmen of Montreal can turn out in goodly numbers. By St. Patrick's Day the second reading of the Home Rule Bill will be either passed or rejected. It is almost certain that the step in the parliamentary procedure will be a success. In anticipation of the happy outcome of Gladstone's efforts it seems to us that our people, in this great city, should give expression to their feelings and we trust the happy suggestion, made by St. Patrick's Society, will be acted upon.

NOW AND AGAIN we meet with a piece of art that does credit to the country and to our city in particular; when such productions attract our attention we like to give our readers an idea of their existence. In Messrs. Sadliers' window, on Notre Dame street, there is a magnificent crayon picture of the Crucifixion; it is as original in design as it is beautiful in execution. The group that it represents is upon the back of the high altar in the convent of the Precious Blood in St. Hyacinthe. After a photograph of that conception Mrs. Ternan, of this city, a lady whose artistic talents we have already spoken of, reproduced it in crayon. Mrs. Ternan is a sister of Miss Cronin, the able and popular directress of the St. Anthony's School. We will not comment upon the workmanship of this piece of art; we prefer to invite our readers to go that way and see it for themselves. The group represents Christ dying upon the cross; an

angel holding the cup of sorrow, another cheering the sinking spirit: above is the Father, looking down from His cloud of glory, rendered still brighter by the beams from the Holy Ghost, and glancing into the agonizing face of the Saviour, who looks up to the Father. The Blessed Virgin, Mary Magdalene, and the Beloved St. John, each with a whole history of particular grief speaking in every expression of the features, stand or kneel at the foot of the cross. The more one examines the details of form, attitude, expression and surroundings, the more beautiful the whole picture becomes. It is no exaggeration to say that this piece of art is deserving of the most careful study, and the artist merits the highest praise. Such subjects are difficult in the fact that little room exists for originality, but in this case not only is the altar piece, from which the picture is taken, most original in design, but Mrs. Ternan has succeeded in making some of the expressions even more striking.

We clip the following from the Ottawa Daily Citizen of the tenth instant:

"The royal mail steamship Sardinian will leave Liverpool on April 20 for Quebec and Montreal, and will be followed by the Laurentian April 27. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can purchase passage certificates from the Allan Line agents at lowest current rates. The steamships come direct to the railway wharves, same as last year.

The first departure from this side will be the royal mail steamship Sardinian, which will leave Montreal on Saturday, May 6 and after this a steamer will leave Montreal every Saturday at daylight. Passengers will embark the evening before. The Parisian, Sardinian, Mongolian, Numidian and Circassian will be on the Liverpool service."

We trust that the information contained in this paragraph is well founded as it will be a good thing, and a fair thing, for the future immigrants landing in this country. We trust that the Government has seen the absurdity of forcing these strangers to land one hundred and eighty miles below the point to which they are coming. We strove in a recent issue to prove that it would be a cruel injustice to the immigrants as well as a wanton injury to Montreal; we hope our effort has not been vain.

THE POPE has announced, (so says a despatch) that just before the French Parliamentary elections, he will address a letter to the French Episcopacy urging the necessity of forming, in the chambers, a party of Republican Catholics. As far as the foregoing piece of information is concerned we are not able to vouch for its accuracy; but we do know that the best friend France ever had, either past or present, is Leo XIII: and on the other hand, the worst enemy that bright nation has ever had to contend with is the spirit of anti-clericalism—an off-spring of the masonic and socialistic societies. The spirits of good and evil have contended for supremacy on the field of French governmental affairs and perhaps the struggle in that land has been greater and fiercer than in any other country on earth. Apparently the genius of evil, with its chaotic surroundings, has carried many victories; but the general result has been ever in favor of the Church. And it could not

be otherwise, since she is under the Eternal's eye and lives upon the promise of the Son of God. Look at the Pope from any standpoint; consider him as a poet, a philosopher, a statesman or a saintly Vicar of the Founder of Christianity, and the more you contemplate him the more you are challenged to admire, to reverence, and to obey. And no nation on earth is more indebted to Leo XIII, than France, the first daughter of the Church.

THE London Universe says:

"The announcement of the death of General Beauregard comes upon us with surprise. We fancied he was amongst the majority long ago. It is like dipping into the pages of an old book to read of the man who fired on Sumpter and precipitated the war of secession, breathing his last, Beauregard was a Catholic and a most accomplished soldier. R. I. P.

It is wonderful how rapidly men, who have played most prominent parts in the affairs of the world, drop into a quasi-oblivion, even while yet walking the ways of men. If such is the case—and history proves that it very often is so—how much more ephemeral are all the glorious of life when the tomb closes over the mortal remains of the one whose life was full of the bustle and noise of existence. When we contemplate calmly the disappearance of prominent characters from the field of earthly strife and when we consider how very short-lived is the fame or the emoluments for which they have struggled, we cannot but admire, more and more, the exactness of that beautiful expression of St. Thomas a Kempis: *Vanitas vanitatum, omnia est vanitas, propter amare Deum et illi soli servire.*

We clip the following from an exchange and find it very timely:

There are still some subscribers who have not taken advantage of our invitation to liquidate their indebtedness. This is a good time of year to settle up accounts, temporal as well as spiritual. As we remarked before, the amount due by any individual is small, but if all were to pay, the aggregate would make a quite respectable sum, which we could use to excellent advantage in our business. We are sure no subscriber is neglecting his or her account intentionally; it is purely a want of thought—which, of course, is expensive for the publisher. Look at date on label, and if it shows that you are in arrears get our signature to a nicely-printed statement. It is a simple transaction that will ease your mind—and ours.

THE London Daily News is very considerate, and has suddenly developed a great interest in His Holiness the Pope. It expresses a fear that the festivities at Rome may lead to disturbances; that the pilgrims to the Vatican may cause annoyance to the Italian anti-clericals and thereby bring about a state of confusion very dangerous to the peace and tranquility of the Holy Father. The Bouverie Street organ, the venerator of non-conformity, tells us that the present Pope is a very good and exemplary priest, and it would be too bad if his friends and admirers were to so intrude upon him as to make his position more difficult than it actually is. It is exceedingly kind of the Daily News to pay such a compliment to the Vicar of Christ. However, we imagine that the old organ of bigotry would please the "good and exemplary Priest of Rome" far more, were it to cease misrepresenting the Catholics of

England and Ireland and to let the tenets of our creed alone. In fact it would be doing itself very much more credit if it would be kind enough to mind its own business and to let Catholics mind theirs. Leo XIII. does not require any certificate from the London Daily News to let the world know that he is an "exemplary priest." Were he otherwise no journal existing would be more ready to hold up his short-comings to the public gaze.

MANY of our readers have been anxious to get some particulars about the Pope's life. In a short space it would be difficult to run over the principal events of such a lengthy, prominent and varied career. But in order to satisfy, as well as we can, the praiseworthy desire for information on a such a very important subject, we give the following:—The present Pope was born at Carpineto on March 2, 1810; he studied at Viterbo and the Roman College; he was consecrated priest by Cardinal Odescalchi, Vicar-General to Pope Gregory XVI. on December 23, 1837; he was named Catholic Delegate to Benevento and afterwards to Perugia in 1838. Five years in these functions brought him to the nunciature of Belgium. He was named to the titular archbishopric of Damietta in 1843, and consecrated in the Church of San San Lorenzo in Panisperna by Cardinal Luigi Lambruschini, Secretary of State to Gregory XVI., and left for Namur, where he stopped with Mgr. Montpellier, Canon of the Cathedral and afterwards Bishop of Liege. He succeeded at Brussels Mgr. Formari, who went to Paris, and three years subsequently he was called to the bishopric of Perugia. These are the principal events in the early life of the Pope. His career from the date of his consecration in 1843 and down to the present has been in our number of three weeks ago.

Statistics are the best proofs of the effects of alcohol upon the social order of the world. Figures are cold and immutable things, and when they are correct they tell most eloquent stories. On our lecture platforms and in the pulpits, when the subject of intemperance is touched upon, generally the most effective results are produced by the clear statement of facts supported by official statistics. Here are four or five items that speak volumes.

The Thirty-fifth Report of the Reformatory and Refuge Union states that in Great Britain and Ireland 145,000 persons are every year committed to prison as drunkards, of whom 112,000 are men and the rest women.

An English paper, from statistics taken from the press of the United Kingdom, reports the records of murders of women by inebriated husbands, since January 1, 1889, to January 1, 1891, to be 3,004.

In a late debate in the German Reichstag it was stated that there are at present 11,000 persons in hospitals and insane-asylums who are suffering from delirium tremens.

The police record states the licensed houses in London, England, number 14,085, giving one to every 113 of the population.

Of the 30,000 criminals in German prisons, 14,000 were arrested for crimes committed under the influence of intoxicating drinks.

There has been an assembly of the Sacred Congregation of Rites for the discussion of the miracles of the Venerable Sister Martinengo, a Brescian Capuchin proposed for beatification.

SALLY CAVANAGH,

Or, The Untenanted Graves.

A TALE OF TIPPERARY.

BY CHARLES J. KICKHAM.

CHAPTER XXIV.

All things considered, Father Paul O'Gorman's evening party was a great success. Fanny, assisted by Kate Purcell, managed everything so well that even the grand Mrs. Mooney was kept in tolerable good humor. She did show some symptoms of flouncing out of the room when a certain young lady entered it, but a judicious remark of Kate Purcell's about a bracelet worn by Mrs. Mooney, prevented the catastrophe. The objectionable young lady was the orphan daughter of an old friend of Father O'Gorman's, for whom the good priest had procured a situation in a millinery establishment in K—. The Miss Moloneys, too, tittered audibly when the "shop girl" timidly glided to a seat half concealed by the window hangings; but these young ladies looked greatly astonished, not to say mortified when Brian Purcell engaged the shop girl for the first quadrille. We may remark that this young lady is now the wife of a respectable trader, who has been twice elected mayor of his native town.

But what interests us most, is the fact that Father Paul's plan was crowned with success in one important particular. His dear little Fanny was really and truly made "as a happy queen" that memorable night.

"How is this, Brian?" said Father O'Gorman, on finding Mr. Brian Purcell all alone in the "little parlor."

"When I did not see you among the dancers, I thought you had joined Dr. Forbis and the rest of them. 'Pon my word,' he added, 'the doctor is enjoying himself. There is another song. But now, as you are here, let us have a quiet talk together. Something must have occurred between you and Fanny; ye don't appear to be the same good friends. Now, is it?'"

"Nothing, sir, I assure you—"

"Oh! now, be candid with me. In fact, to make a long story short, what do you think of her?"

"I think her worth her weight in gold, sir," said Brian.

"Aye, and in diamonds too," added Father Paul. "But did you ever think of her except as a friend?"

This question encouraged Brian to make a full confession; after which he looked in the good priest's face, and said:

"But would it be right, under the circumstances, to declare my love for her, and try to win hers? Her father—"

"Fiddlesticks!" exclaimed Father Paul. "Do you think I'd bring her down here if I thought her father would object?" And he repeated to Brian his conversation with Fanny's father the evening of their arrival in Dublin.

"So, my dear fellow," said the kind-hearted old priest, holding out his hand to Brian. "I think I may congratulate you."

Brian Purcell was in the act of clasping the proffered hand, when the door opened, and Fanny O'Gorman looked in. She can in search of her uncle, as she was afraid our friend the doctor was creating a little confusion among the dancers, by insisting upon putting them through certain figures which were in vogue in his young days. Fanny stood hesitating in the doorway.

"Well, Fanny," said her uncle, "do you want me?"

"Yes, sir, Doctor Forbis—"

"Oh! I know," Father Paul interrupted, "he's insisting upon Josh's playing 'The Boyne Water.'"

"No, sir, but teaching them to dance a cotillon."

"Well, I'll settle that. But come here, Fanny."

He took her hand and placed it in that of Brian Purcell, saying, with an encouraged smile,—for little Fanny was frightened:

"Brian has something to tell you." Father Paul then quietly walked away, leaving them alone together. "We'll say no more. We couldn't say what we would (who could?) if we tried. The "little parlor" was a dingy little hole of a place, with one candle, that required snuffing, on the chimney-piece. But these two will bless that dingy little parlor to their dying day.

Father O'Gorman's never-to-be-forgotten party led to the consummation of another love affair. The doctor played a principal, though unconscious, part in the subjugation of a heart that had long resisted the assaults of the boy-god, albeit his darts were "tipped with gold." It happened in this way.

Doctor Forbis, whose house was not more than half a mile from the priest's, wended his way homeward on foot, in the bright moonlight. Arthur Kelly, the village carman, was leading his white mule to water after returning from the market town of C—.

"Good night, Josh," says Arthur Kelly, in his hearty way.

"Good night," responded the doctor, roused from a deep reverie, and rather astonished by this familiar salutation.

"Josh!" he repeated, as he proceeded on his way—somewhat unsteadily, we must allow. "Joshua Forbis is my name; Joshua Forbis, Esquire, L. R. C. S. I.—generally known as Doctor Forbis. But who has called me Josh?" "Good night, Josh!" Surely that man—Arthur Kelly, the carman, or I'm mistaken, and his white mule—has said "Good night, Josh." Yet, I must be mistaken, for Kelly the carman, or his white mule, would not dare!" The doctor put on a look of professional dignity which did not relax—rather continued to grow in severity indeed—till he reached his own gate. Doctor Forbis made a false step as he approached the gate, but kept himself from falling by catching hold of the bars. He paused for a moment to recover the shock, and while he did so, great was his astonishment to see his own house rising high into the air, and coming down again. He held fast to the bars of the gate, for as the house came down, himself and the gate went up, and when the house went up, he came down. It was just as if the short, straight avenue were a plank, and that he was playing what the children in the village called "weigh-de-buckedy" with his own house.

"Let me see," said doctor Forbis, "whether I can find any natural solution for this most extraordinary—"

He was cut short by the approach of a car. He turned round, still clinging to the bars, and as the car passed Kate Purcell waved her hand to him.

"Good-night, Josh," said the young lay.

The doctor let go his hold of the bars, and taking off his hat bowed low.

"But Josh! why Josh?" muttered Doctor Forbis when the car had passed. "Why Josh, Miss Purcell?" Here a second car passed by, and the doctor distinctly heard Miss Frances Moloney utter the monosyllable "screwed."

"Screwed, Miss Moloney," the doctor muttered, looking after the car. But here his attention was attracted by a very extraordinary phenomenon. Doctor Forbis distinctly saw two moons in the sky. They danced about, and knocked against each other like two great billiard balls. As the doctor contemplated this wonderful natural phenomenon, a hand was laid on his shoulder.

"I have you," exclaimed the owner of the hand.

"If I am not mistaken," said the doctor, "you are Tom Burke, the cattle dealer."

"Tom Burke, the jobber," was the reply. "No mistake about it; I'm waiting for you this two hours. I have the horse and car at Mrs. Cary's below, so get yourself ready." It was not difficult to see that Tom had been comforting himself with a drop "of the right sort" at Mrs. Cary's.

"And pray, Tom Burke, may I take the liberty of inquiring where do you want me to go?"

"Over to my father-in-law's, at the mountain foot," Tom replied.

"A worthy man," the doctor observed, "Phil Shunney of the mountain foot."

"Aye, begor," says Tom Burke.

"And for what purpose am I required?" asked the doctor.

"My wife that's coming home," was the reply.

"I see," said Doctor Forbis, half sobered by the prospect of a fee. "Your wife is—is 'coming home,' as you facetiously observe, and you require my professional services."

"Aye, begor," said Tom Burke. "An' now I'll run for the horse and car. I was afraid 'twould be all hours before you could 'lave the priest's."

"You see, Tom, in these cases we must be prepared for contingencies. I'll just get my instruments."

"Oh, begor! don't forget the instrument, at any rate."

"Certainly not," the doctor continued.

"But as I know the road perfectly well you need not wait for me."

"All right," exclaimed Tom Burke, lifting his riding coat upon his shoulders with a shrug which was peculiar to him, and hurrying away for his horse and car with a slightly unsteady gait.

Doctor Forbis knocked at his door,—somewhat timidly, we are bound to admit. A window was immediately raised, and a head with a nightcap on it thrust out.

"What brings you here," exclaimed a rather shrewish voice, "at this hour of the night? Go away out of that." The window was pulled down with a snap, and the shutters closed. The doctor was beginning to consider what would be the most judicious course for him to take in this awkward predicament, when the door opened. A hand was stretched out, which took hold of his and drew him gently into the hall.

"Don't mind her, dear," whispered a gentle voice into his ear. "Don't mind what she says, the cross thing! Come into the kitchen, but walk easy." And Kitty Magrath squeezed the doctor's hand tenderly, and was about leading him through the hall, when her mistress called to her from the head of the stairs.

"Kitty, Kitty Magrath," Mrs. Forbis called out; "don't let that man in at this hour of the night."

"Is it me, ma'am?" said Kitty, from the kitchen door, which she had reached with a hop, skip, and a jump, before she spoke.

"Bring me a candle," said Mrs. Forbis. "But you need not light it."

"Yes, ma'am," says Kitty, delighted at having escaped detection.

"I'm blessed if they aren't all mad," thought Doctor Forbis, as he turned into the parlor. He changed his hat for a fur traveling cap, which he generally wore when called out late at night. He then went out, closing the door softly behind him, and proceeded to the stable.

"Steady, now, old lass," said the doctor, as he placed the saddle on his mare. He led the mare to the gate, making her walk on the grass, as he thought it wisest to avoid a meeting with Mrs. Forbis in her present mood. He mounted outside the gate, and rode at a tolerably quick pace toward the mountain foot.

Doctor Forbis dismounted at Phil Shunney's door, and on hearing the sound of voices inside, and observing light in all the windows, the thought occurred to him that he had arrived too late. He raised the latch and saw quite a crowd of people inside. He recognized Shawn Gow's gruff tones above the rest.

"No, Phil, thank ye all the same," Shawn was saying. "But I didn't touch a drop iv anything stronger thin wather since Christmas Day."

"Well, I won't press you, Shawn," the host observed; "if you made a promise I'd be sorry to ax you to break it. But Tim Croak 'll take your part."

"Ay will I," responded Tim; "I never see the harm a little rouser 'd do a man. Here's luck."

"I wonder what's keeping Tom," some one inquired. "He ought to be here afore this, and the girls is gettin' lonesome."

"God be wud poor Connor Shea," said



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—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Smallest, easiest, cheapest, best. They're tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules, a compound of refined and concentrated vegetable extracts. Without disturbance or trouble, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick and Bilious Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured. Permanently cured, too. By their mild and natural action, these little Pellets lead the system into natural ways again. Their influence lasts.

Everything catarrhal in its nature, catarrh itself, and all the troubles that come from catarrh, are perfectly and permanently cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. No matter how bad your case or of how long standing, you can be cured.

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Tim Croak. "Tisn't in the want av a blast o' music we 'd be if we had him."

"God help him," remarked Phil Shunney, "when he hears av his family bein' in the poorhouse, as I suppose he will hear it."

"Mr. Brian wrote an' towld him all," said Tim. "Sally had the sickness, but she was out o' danger the last board day. Mr. Brian axed the doctor himself."

This allusion to Sally Cavanagh caused a momentary silence, and the doctor called attention to his presence by pushing in the half door.

"Oh, is that the docthor?" exclaimed the man of the house. "Welcome, sir, welcome. Go, Shawn, and hould the docthor's mare. Sit down, docthor, and jine us in a tumbler."

(To be continued.)

Rich, Red Blood

As naturally results from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla as personal cleanliness results from the use of soap and water. This great purifier thoroughly expels serofula, salt ricium and all other impurities and builds up every organ of the body. Now is the time to take it.

The highest praise has been won by Hood's PILLS for their easy, yet efficient action. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

MR. JONES TELLS A STORY.

Mrs. Jones Illustrates It by Frequent Remarks.

"I know the best story about Simps in to-day," said Mr. Jones, as he settled himself comfortably for an evening at home. "You've seen that fur coat of his Maria—well, it was—"

"Wait till I get my sewing, Jephtha," said Mrs. Jones. "There now, begin."

"You know the outside of the coat is beaver—"

"Whose coat?"

"Why Simpson's?"

"Oh, yes. Go on."

"Oh, dear, where's my thumb? Just let me run and get it. There, now. What was it Simpson sneezed at?"

"Who said anything about Simpson sneezing? That's just like a woman," snarled Jones. "If you think you can sit still for five minutes I'll go on with the story. He made a bet—"

"Who made a bet?"

"Simpson did—that nobody could tell what the coat was lined with—"

"Wasn't it fur-lined?"

"If you know the story better than I do perhaps you will tell it," suggested Mr. Jones. "The boys all guessed—"

"What boys?"

"The fellows—the crowd—"

"Just let me get this needle threaded," said Mrs. Jones, as she tried to thread the point of a cambric needle; "I can listen better when I'm sewing. Go on."

"We were all in it, so we guessed cat-skin—"

"Jephtha! that reminds me, I haven't seen old Tom to day."

"Confound old Tom! Will you listen, Maria, or—"

"Wait till the scissors roll by. There! I'm all ready. Was that the door-bell? Now for the story."

"We guessed the skin of every animal in the catalogue—"

"What catalogue?"

"Maria, you'll drive me mad! Simpson won the bet, and—"

"What bet?"

"About the lining. It was—"

"Then it wasn't cat?"

"No! no! It was calf—when he was in it—ha! ha! See?"

"Rather fur fetched, wasn't it?" said Mrs. Jones, yawning.

Then Jones rose to offer a few feeble remarks about telling a story to a woman, and expecting her to see the point, etc., etc.—[Detroit Free Press.]

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. (12-13-90 W.)

More than a grain of comfort.—Wheat in the stack.

As Old as Antiquity.

Either by acquired taint or heredity, those old foes Scrofula and Consumption must be faced generation after generation; but you may meet them with the odds in your favor by the help of Scott's Emulsion.

THE DRINK TRAFFIC

READ AT THE CATHOLIC CONFERENCE 1891.

An Able Paper, by W. H. Cologan, on the Cause of Temperance. Published by the Catholic Truth Society.

The first subject of this paper consists of two main points: first, "The present evils of the Drink Traffic," and secondly, "The practical remedies that can be applied."

The subject takes for granted that certain "evils of the Drink Traffic" do exist. We have now to inquire what those evils are—that is, as I understand the question, what evils arise from the drink traffic, and then what are their causes?

These evils have been summarized as follows in the report on Intemperance laid before the Belgian Chamber of Representatives by M. Frere Orban, the Minister of Instruction in 1868: "Nine-tenths of the paupers; three-fourths of the criminals; one-half of the insane; one-third of the depravity of children, and young people; one-third of the shipwrecks."

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Let us take the Drink Bill, 72, the amount of money spent in intoxicating liquors in the United Kingdom for the past year. It amounts to £130,425,170, exceeding that of the previous year by about £7,250,000. Close on 140 millions spent on intoxicating drink! averaging an expenditure of £3. 13s. per head of the entire population, including those, whether infants or adults, who never touch such drinks, and £18 5s. per family of five persons.

One-twelfth of the entire income is spent in the purchase and consumption of intoxicating drinks. But wealth is not distributed equally; the expenditure of a certain sum is not felt by all classes alike. The loss of the £18 5s. apportioned as the share of each family in this matter is not perceived in the house of the millionaire, but it may be at least one-fourth of the income of the ordinary artisan, one-half that of the agricultural labourer.

Now if we estimate the proportion of the expenditure in drink by Catholics of Great Britain—that proportion being calculated according to their ratio to the population—the sum will amount to about six and a half millions sterling; a rough calculation, but sufficient for our purpose. Last year Canon Murnane in his paper on the Temperance Movement, speaking of a mission of 10,000 people, stated that they were spending £25,000 to £30,000 a year in

drink. Is this an exaggeration? I believe it to be under rather than over the mark.

Of this six and a half millions, deduct what may be conceded for purpose of health, refreshment, or pleasure without excess—whatever that may be—there still remains a very large sum, amounting to at least one-half or about three and a quarter millions, which if properly employed would go towards enriching generally the Catholic body, allowing a good margin for works of piety and charity. Not only this, but the large sums which are annually expended in consequence of the amount of intemperance, such, for instance, as the support of what are termed public-houses, and the expenses of the spendid dinners, the waste of labour and time, and the rest—the greater part of this would be saved, and could be used to other purposes. The whole social status of the Catholic body would be raised, the difficulty in providing for priests, churches, schools, would be removed, means for supplying our wants, our pains, and charity for purposes would be available, and, more being a poor community, many respecters of other denominations, as a court of our poverty—we would be able to stand on a par with the rest of the world, but stop the great drain of our resources in this matter of drink. It is being stated that had the Church but one-third of a vote from every Catholic in the country it would have an ample supplementary salary for its missions and schools. To procure this, one million yearly from every Catholic was the aim of the Catholic Association in 1840, but the attempt is now about to be renewed by the Catholic Association. Organized bodies of this kind, if well directed, can do much for the public in all communitarian causes, even gathering in year after year, not a small percentage, but a large one, for the Catholic cause.

But was the enormous waste of Catholic resources, is not the only evil fruit of the Drink Traffic. There is another evil more pernicious by its effect on souls. It would be needless for me to address external authority, as to the connection between drink and sin, needless to bring forward the numerous declarations of Judges and of statesmen, who within a very recent period have stated that drunkenness is the source of by far the larger part of the crime of the country. We have the solemn declaration of the Hierarchy, read out from the pulpit month after month, that the widespread habit of intemperance is the prolific source of a multitude of evils which afflict the country. It degrades and destroys the body and soul of innumerable Christians, and is perpetually firing before the throne of God, most heinous offences against His Majesty. This is the pronouncement of the whole body of the English hierarchy, and individual Bishops also have given their testimony. The Cardinal Archbishop has written: "Intemperance in intoxicating drinks is a vice that stands head and shoulders above all the vices by which we are afflicted," and the Bishop of Middle-bro' commenting on these words, says: "There is not a priest who for ever so short a period has had the care of souls in any of our great centres of population but would be able within his own experience to bear witness to the truth, the appalling truth, contained in the words of the Cardinal Archbishop." Close on a score of years I have been a priest, and never yet have I met with a Catholic whose faith in the Church has been in the least degree shaken by the continuity theory, or who has stayed from Mass on Sundays, or neglected his Easter duties because the high Church Party claim to have valid orders and seven Sacraments; but is there a priest in the country, a brother of St. Vincent de Paul, a Sister of Charity—a worker of any kind amongst the people, who has not known many cases of Catholics falling from virtue and from religion through intemperance? And it is in the public house and gin palaces that the habit of intemperance is for the most part—at all events amongst the poorer classes—acquired; it is in these places and in the licensed drinking and music saloons that is met the fatal company which ruin so many of our people.

It is generally acknowledged that of the boys and girls that leave our elementary schools, a large percentage—lamentably large—are for several years altogether lost to the Church. Whence comes this falling away? Mr. Whitwell in his

evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the inquiry into the closing of public houses on Sundays, held in 1878, stated that he had visited a large number of the ginshops in London on a Sunday night between 8 and 11 o'clock, and he found that one-third of those present were boys under 20, another third women and girls, and another third men, many of whom were the worse for drink. He also stated that on a certain night, presumably a Sunday, in February of that year, a number of public houses were watched to see how many persons entered. They averaged altogether 1,052, and of those, 687 were men, 220 were women, and 145 children. By "children" he means boys and girls from the age of four or five, to eleven or twelve; the young men and young women are included among the adults. We need not inquire whether those children and young people were, or were not, to any degree intoxicated. Doubtless many were there, not from choice,—perhaps because they had to accompany their parents, or to bring home a supply of drink. But their mere presence there is an evil. Is the public house or gin shop a fitting place for a young man or young girl? Surely not, and still less for a child. Can we wonder at so many of our youth going to the bad when we know the school they frequent? I do not for a moment imply that the frequenting of the public house is the only source of the diminution of our numbers, but I do maintain that it is one factor, and so influential a factor that it would be folly for us to shut our eyes to it.

And what are the causes that lead to the evils referred to above? 1. The first cause of the evils is the excessive facility for obtaining intoxicating drink, that excessive facility being in itself a danger and a temptation. This cause is twofold: 1st, the excessive number of licensed houses; 2nd, the opening of these houses at times when the people have most money and are least occupied—hence the temptation to drink. The excessive number of houses of various kinds, licensed for the sale of intoxicating drinks is, in itself, a natural and very fruitful source of evil. The Government of 1872, in the Bill proposed by Mr. Bruce, then Home Secretary, decided, after an exhaustive inquiry, that one public house per thousand of the population in towns, and one per six hundred in the country, would be ample provision. This Bill, if carried, would have reduced the number of licensed houses in England and Wales from about 10,000 to 35,000 or 40,000. Last year the number of licensed houses in England and Wales was 133,462 or one to 188 of the population. In London and other large cities there are many courts and alleys with a public house at each entrance. This means that the inhabitants cannot go in and out of the street or alley without passing the public house, and being subject to temptation. Many of the courts and streets so beset with temptations are inhabited almost wholly by Catholics. This, the alleged excess in the number of licensed houses, is not mere fancy on the part of temperance advocates; it has been admitted by the statesmen of all parties, and has been the basis of the many attempted, but mostly abortive, reforms of the licensing laws.

2. A second abuse whereby the evils of the Drink Traffic arise, is the system of "retail houses," whereby the retail seller is reduced to the position of a servant of the producer, bound so sell his liquor, removable at his will. It is thus in every way to his interest to push the consumption, as far as possible. Some idea of the extent of this system may be formed from the following figures: in London 10,000 licenses are owned by persons who are other than the publicans; in Manchester, the number is 2,054; in Liverpool, 2,008; in Sheffield, 1,102; in Bristol, 823; in Portsmouth, 806; in Norwich, 605; in Salford, 567; in Nottingham, 511; in Hull, 460; in Leicester, 492.

3. A third abuse is the legislative system hitherto in vogue of granting licenses irrespective of the will of the people, or of the supposed requirements of the neighbourhood, looking to the good of the publican—provided that his conduct be satisfactory and his house suitable—rather than to the good of the public. (Concluded on page 6.)

A CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA. Dyspepsia is a prolific cause of such diseases as bad blood, constipation, headache and liver complaint. Burdock Blood Bitters is guaranteed to cure or relieve dyspepsia if used according to directions. Thousands have tested it with best results.

ERIN-GO-BRAGH!

GRAND UNITED CONCERT

LECTURE

ST PATRICK'S SOCIETY

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY,

WINDSOR HALL,

ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT,

March 17th, 1893.

Grand Gallery (Reserved), 81.00; Floor of Hall (Reserved), 75c; General Admission, 50c.

GOD SAVE IRELAND.

"LAMH DEARG ABOO."

St. Patrick's Day, Mar. 17, '93.

GRAND Dramatic Entertainment!

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

St Ann's Young Men's Society.

First production of a new historical Irish Drama, in Five Acts, specially written for the occasion by Mr. JAMES MARTIN, (a member of the Society), entitled,

LAMH DEARG ABOO!

(THE RED HAND FOREVER.)

The DRAMATIC SECTION of the ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY are admittedly the leading Amateurs in their line in this city, and the Society claims that its Entertainment will be the MOST ARTISTIC, MOST THOROUGHLY NATIONAL and MOST ENJOYABLE one held on that day.

TWO PERFORMANCES.

MATINEE at 3 P.M. EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK. Reserved Seats secured at New York Piano Co., No. 228 St. James Street, and Sheppard's Music Store, No. 271 St. Catherine Street. 33-2 GOD SAVE IRELAND.

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Literary and Benefit Society.

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WEARIN' o' the GREEN

A STORY OF THE DAYS OF '98.

EMPIRE THEATRE,

St. Catherine Street. A Few Doors East of St. Lawrence Street.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1893.

MATINEE at 2.30. No Seats Reserved. General Admission, 50c, Gallery, 25c. EVENING at 8 O'clock; Reserved Seats, 75c; General Admission, 50c; Gallery, 25c.

Tickets on sale at MULCAIR BROS., 1942 Notre Dame street.

J. J. CALLAGHAN,

Recording Secretary. GOD SAVE IRELAND.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' EXHIBIT.

SPECIMENS FOR THE CHICAGO
WORLD'S FAIR.The Large Parlors of Mount St. Louis
College filled With the Samples of
Work and Thronged With
Visitors.

As the opening of the great World's Fair draws near it is wonderful what activity is being displayed upon all sides in this Province, and amongst none more remarkably than the Catholic houses of Education. Our school system was awarded the palm at the great exhibition of Philadelphia in the centennial year, since then it has been improved in a multitude of ways, and it is with a legitimate pride that we contemplate the success that will crown our exhibit, in the eyes of the world, at Chicago this summer. Rev. Canon Bruchesi, of the Archbishopal Palace has been chosen as the Catholic Commissioner and no more worthy, able and energetic person could be found to do justice to that branch of this Province's show at the World's Fair. He has gone about his task with all his well-known zeal, and has already surmounted numberless obstacles. The Catholic houses of Education, both male and female, have striven to out-do each other in their friendly and laudable rivalry, "a rivalry," to use the words of Lord Dufferin, "that is to be encouraged, for no matter to whom the prize may be awarded the fruits of victory will fall into the lap of Canada and the garland of triumph be twined around her brow."

Last week we gave a hurried and imperfect sketch of the collection sent by the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame: this week we desire to add a short sketch of the magnificent display that the Order of the Christian Brothers will forward and which has been gleaned from thirty odd houses of education, under the control of these able and successful instructors, scattered over the Province of Quebec. The collection is on exhibition in the grand and extensive reception halls of the Mount St. Louis Institute on Sherbrooke street.

On entering the halls last Sunday afternoon we were surprised to find a World's Fair in miniature: in fact the number of ladies and gentlemen coming and going, and all either deeply interested in what was to be seen or loud in their praise of the splendid series of specimens, would make one feel as if in the anti-chambers of the great Exposition. As in all other cases the difficulty is to know exactly where to commence and how to sufficiently condense the matter to suit our space, and yet do justice to all that we saw. Here we are confronted with a mass of work performed by the pupils of different schools, selected from some thirty-two houses, chosen from the exercises of the most advanced of some ten thousand students, and arranged in an admirable order, yet so immense in bulk and so minute in detail that a person is at a loss to know how to condense a fair account of the whole exhibit. Leaving the work of the Mount St. Louis College, which is by far the most attractive, for the last, we will just enter the large hall to the right and commence at haphazard with the material upon the extensive tables before us.

Taking up the first neatly bound copy book we find it is filled with simple strokes and "pot-hooks and hangers," by the child just learning to hold his pen. From this we proceed to first attempts at making figures and so on, step by step through the Primary classes, into the Elementary, Intermediate, Higher, and finally Academic courses. Then each subject taught in each particular class is illustrated. The course is purely commercial, it stands to reason that mathematics, book-keeping, penmanship, drawing and architecture play the principal parts in the curriculum. The penmanship from all the schools, is of the highest order; in fact we doubt if it can be surpassed either on this Continent or in Europe. As we proceed along the table we find maps drawn for different purposes; samples of designs in building; examples of perspective, shading and coloring; architectural models; drawings of steam engines, and other inventions, used for the purpose of illustrating principles in the natural sciences. Side by side with these are the copy-books containing the exercises in mathematics: algebra, geometry, trigonometry, conic

sections, geometry applied to astronomy and all the higher branches. These are the papers of the monthly or quarterly examinations of the pupils, and they afford a very exact idea of what these young boys are able to do and what the Brothers are able to teach. They are all copied by the students and are illustrated with pen and ink examples of the different theorems or problems, as well as by sketches of scenery and buildings according as the subjects require.

These are followed by a most interesting branch, and one which is of the utmost importance, that of commercial correspondence and practical book-keeping, accompanied with shorthand in English and French. The samples herein displayed are of a very great importance.

There is no system of education that, in our electric age, deserves more attention than that which prepares the young man to enter the great arena of commerce and there to wrestle with the world for a living. In no institutions in the world is a better commercial course given than in those of the Christian Brothers, and of these we can proudly say that the branches of the order in Canada are keeping pace with the advance of the age and the requirements of the times. The examples of book-keeping and all its accompanying acquirements would do credit to the graduates of the first commercial establishments of the continent. Turning from this branch we find some very excellent samples of progressive drawing. The Brothers have methods of their own whereby they teach these subjects. We find the steady progress illustrated, from the tracing of a line, free-handed or with instrument, on up to the accomplishment of ornamental drawing. Here and there, scattered through these exhibits, are samples of oil painting and the beautiful designs of altars and other ecclesiastical architecture from the pencils of the students. There are some designs for engraving and illuminating that certainly are worthy of careful examination. Above all these we find hanging upon the walls drawings illustrative of designs in stone-cutting, in papering, tapestry and such like branches. This brings us, after a very superficial and hurried examination, to the end of the first room. Thence we cross to the still more elaborate and attractive hall full of work. In this we find the productions of the members of the De la Salle Penman's Club of Quebec, an organization composed entirely of pupils from the Christian Brothers, and whose work is unsurpassed on either this side or the other side of the Atlantic. In fact we doubt if the *chef d'œuvre* produced by Mr. Drouin or Mr. Arcand can be possibly excelled. The work from this club is so elaborate, so attractive and so extensive that we dare not attempt a mere enumeration of it, much less a criticism of its merits. Suffice to say that we are ready to stake the reputation of Canada for model penmanship upon the samples to be found along the walls of that parlor.

This room, however, was particularly reserved for the works of the pupils in the higher grades at the Mount St. Louis Institute. As we entered we met Rev. Brother Stephen, the able director of that magnificent college, and while congratulating him upon the fine collection from all the houses of the Province we were almost tempted to tell him that Mount St. Louis towered sublimely above all the rest. But fearing to touch a too sensitive point and perhaps to be suspected of flattery, we refrained and simply thanked him for his kindness and reserved our remarks for a moment when the pen could trace them and the feeling of embarrassment would be avoided.

In this particular room there hangs a sample of work executed by one of the Brothers. It is the Frame of Honor for the Institution, and the whole ornamentation thereof is done with the pen. On the four corners are representations of Art, Science, Commerce and Industry, in an artist's implements, instruments used in scientific research, ships and engines, the messengers of commerce, and all the new inventions that have revolutionized agricultural pursuits. At the top is a perfect picture of Montreal as seen from the St. Lawrence, and at the bottom an exact picture of the Mount St. Louis Institute, as seen from some elevated point. The whole is a marvel of workmanship. As our space is narrowing down we will have to skip a multitude of objects the most attractive imaginable. But there is one branch, particular to this House of Educa-

tion, and which has been brought to such a degree of perfection that we doubt if it could be surpassed anywhere outside the great banking institutions of the commercial world. This we cannot pass over in silence: it is the Business Department. This is on a regular basis of trade, and is carried on with the regularity of the most important commercial establishments. A certain amount of capital is given out at the commencement of the year, to students who are supposed to be retail merchants. At the same time a bank is established, a couple of wholesale Canadian houses and a few European firms of large stock. With whatever capital they commence the year they are obliged to fight it out. Numberless chances for investments may arise. In fact it is a perfect commercial world, or near perfection as anything can be that is only an imitation. They make their own cheques, drafts, and all papers. Their Bills of Exchange, their Custom House receipts, their Bills of Lading, and every document that would exist in any commercial transaction, from the lowest to the highest, is made according to the requirements of the business world and are the productions of the student's own work. If ever a commercial training were complete decidedly it must be so in the pupil who has gone through such a course as that given at the Mount St. Louis College. We would like to dwell to a greater extent upon the inviting subject, but we feel that sufficient has been said to show that our Province and our Roman Catholics in particular, will have only to be congratulated upon the splendid educational exhibit to be made at the World's Fair; and for such a triumph, thanks,—yes, undying gratitude, is due to the Christian Brothers in general, and to those of Mount St. Louis College in particular. Long may it flourish as the leading educational order of our country!

ST. GABRIEL'S SCHOOL.

On Sunday afternoon the annual entertainment for the pupils attending this school was held in honor of St. Patrick, Patron Saint of Ireland, in the large hall adjoining the Church.

Among those present were the parish priest, Rev. Father O'Meara, who presided, Rev. Father Fahey, Rev. Bro. Arnold, Rev. Bro. Theobald, Director of the Schools, and Mr. L. M. Morrin, Mount St. Louis, &c., &c.

The programme consisted of examinations in Canadian History, Geography and Mental Arithmetic, also humorous dialogues and a lecture on the Ancient Archives of Ireland by Mr. Morrin.

The dialogues, which were of a thorough and comic character, created much merriment, causing uproarious laughter among the juvenile portion of the audience. The young lads were put through their paces by Bro. Arnold and Bro. Edward, and admirably did they acquit themselves. It is highly commendable if there are many schools in the city, even among those of a more favored or pretentious character, that could show better results. Specimens of penmanship, phonography, type-writing and drawing were also exhibited and these reflect much credit both upon the good Brothers of St. Gabriel's and their pupils. In order to have some idea of the work done in this province by the Christian Brothers, it is simply necessary to visit Mount St. Louis Institute and examine the works of Art executed by their pupils, which are there on exhibition for a day or two before being sent to Chicago to the World's Fair. The Christian Brothers have already won the gold medal of the world in Penmanship and they are to-day, as in days of yore, in the vanguard of civilization. We understand that Mr. Morrin has been appointed English teacher in St. Gabriel's, which now bids fair to rival any other school in Montreal. After short addresses from Father O'Meara and Bro. Arnold, complimenting both teachers and pupils, a vote of thanks to Mr. Morrin for his interesting lecture closed the proceedings.

Annual Concert of the Blind.

This concert shall take place on the 12th of April next in the Windsor Hall. A few of the best artists of Montreal have volunteered their services. They are: Mr. Dubois, a very distinguished violinist from the Conservatory of Bruxelles. Mr. Baker, whose enchanting variations on the flute so often delighted the people of Montreal. Miss Carter, an accompanist. Mr. De la Haye, professor of elocution, recently arrived in the city, but who has already given proofs of his great talent in eloquence, has promised to show the public some of the graces and beauties of our literature. Tickets procured at the Institution, 200 St. Catherine street, also at the store of Cadieux & Derome, 1003 Notre Dame street.

A SIMPLE WAY TO HELP POOR
CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

Save all cancelled postage stamps of every kind and country and send them to Rev. P. M. Barral, Hammonon, New Jersey, U. S. Give at once your address, and you will receive with the necessary explanations a nice Souvenir of Hammonon Missions. 34-G

Young Mother: Don't you think baby very much like his father? Lady Visitor: Yes, I do. But don't worry. He may grow out of it.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CON-
CERTS.Different Celebrations in the Afternoon
and Evening.

As announced last week there will be different and varied programmes presented by the Irish societies of Montreal upon the evening of the seventeenth. In our issue of next week, the special St. Patrick's Day Souvenir Number, we will furnish full accounts of the proceedings. The Young Irishmen's Society will give a matinee and an evening entertainment—both dramatic, literary and musical, in the new Empire Theatre on St. Catherine street. We expect that this will be one of the most thoroughly national *soires* that has been given for years in Montreal.

The St. Ann's Y. M. S. will put on the boards the magnificent new play, written by Mr. J. Martin, for the occasion, entitled "The Red Hand Forever." Their hall will surely be thronged on St. Patrick's night as the performance is one that deserves the greatest encouragement.

The St. Patrick's Society, and the Catholic Young Men's Society have combined to give a grand literary and musical treat in the Windsor Hall. The programme is rich and varied. Miss Bertha O'Reilly of Ottawa will sing, and the Rev. A. P. Doyle, the eloquent Paulist of New York, will deliver a lecture on the occasion. This entertainment must surely draw a full house, as nothing has been spared to make it most worthy of the celebration of this particularly glorious St. Patrick's Day.

On Thursday afternoon, the 16th, the pupils of Rev. Brother Arnold's school, will, as usual, anticipate the day by a most interesting and highly entertaining performance.

The reports of these and all the other concerns will be given in our next issue, which we trust will be a real souvenir number.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Temperance.

Mr. Editor.—Since you have been so good as to extend hospitality in your columns to my few remarks on the "Ministerial Association," I shall avail myself of your kindness to continue my chat with you.

One of the topics of these ministerial meetings is "Temperance": of course Catholics, Protestants, Jews and even Mahomedans agree on that question—but where these worthy ministers go astray is just at the point, on which all agree, from which they run away to quite a different thing, as usual always over-doing things—so that from Temperance they rush to Prohibition—an *abipia* in every sense of the word. Just as if a man could not be temperate and still take a glass of wine; may not a man be chaste and still be married?

We are all bound to be temperate and chaste, but the idea of enforcing by law the obligation to abstain is preposterous in the extreme.

Another topic of these worthy ministers is "Sabbath-keeping," as they call the Lord's day—for here again they out-do things. From a Christian Sunday, such as we Catholics have been keeping for the last nineteen centuries, Protestants have changed the Lord's day into a Jewish Sabbath, and I can very well see why Protestants always talk of Sabbath, although abolished among Christians since Apostolic times, until revived by heretics since Luther. What a striking difference between the Catholic Sunday observance and the Protestant Sabbath-keeping; between the happy, joyful, smiling countenance of the Catholics going to, attending and returning from church, and the cold, sedate, long faces of Protestants half dozing at their ministers' sermons, or moping and yawning at home over the Bible; between the thousands of Catholics attending Mass from dawn of day to near midday, and the hundreds (at the easy, commodious hour of midday) of Protestants listening to drawling sermons in half empty churches.

Another hobby-horse on which these worthies are very fond of riding, and which brings in a good many dollars from foolish dupes, is French evangelization and foreign missions.

J. A. J.

Dr. T. A. Sloum's
OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD
LIVER OIL. If you have any Throat Trouble
—Use it. For sale by all druggists, 25 cents
per bottle.

THE SISTERS OF ST. ANN.

THEIR CONVENT AT LACHINE.

A Magnificent Exhibit Prepared from the Works of the Pupils for the Chicago World's Fair.

On Monday afternoon we had the pleasure of a run out to Lachine where we spent a few hours in the enjoyable task of examining the exhibit which the good Sisters of St. Ann have collected for the purpose of sending, as their contribution, to the Canadian Catholic Educational display at the World's Fair. Before entering upon the immediate subject of this article we have a word or two to say about the institution at Lachine and the order of religious under whose care it flourishes.

Numerous are the orders of nuns scattered through the Dominion, some more than others, some from one country, some from another, but all belonging to that great body of Christian enlightenment, the Catholic Church. However, few of these religious societies are Canadian in origin, of these few the Congregation of the Sisters of St. Ann is one and perhaps the most pronouncedly so. As you stand at the front door of the magnificent structure that with its cupolas and spires, and grey battlements and walls, looks upon the sweeping of the grant St. Lawrence that rushes in headlong speed over the rugged rocks of the far famed Lachine rapids, your eye takes in a panorama unsurpassed in natural attractions, unequalled, perhaps in artistic grandeur. Behind you the village and, within a few moments walk, the railway depot from which you have almost hourly connection with Montreal; before you the superb scenery of one of Canada's most romantic spots; around you the fresh and health-imparting air that rushes down with the great flood of the most glorious river on our Continent. But apart from the enchantments which Nature, with lavish hand, has flung about the place, every step of ground you walk upon is sacred in the historical recollections that hover about it, and every nook and corner is haunted by the spirits of bye-gone heroes, martyrs for the faith, pioneer priests, world-braving navigators, fearless explorers, men of courage, women of devotion, children of the early days, soldiers in the ranks of the Church Militant; and above their ashes, high over the scenes of trials and triumphs, towers sublimely, into the blue of a Canadian sky, the cross-crowned dome of that two-fold institution—the Mother House of the Sisters of St. Ann and their convent school—a worthy monument to immortalize and forever commemorate the mighty deeds done upon the banks of our noble river for Faith and Country.

It was the ever-to-be remembered, and forever dearly beloved Mgr. Bourget who founded the Order of the Sisters of St. Ann. In his wisdom he beheld and understood the requirements of his rapidly increasing diocese, and he knew that there was room and work for an order such as the one he contemplated. His desires were soon fulfilled, for in the person of Miss Durocher, of Vaudreuil an energetic and devoted founder of such a community was discovered, and she co-operating, with all her heart, in the work of the venerable prelate, and placing her confidence in the all-ruling Providence that guides the destinies of our young country, deposed her life at the feet of the protector of our Province—the good St. Ann—and assuming an humble, a rigidly simple garb, went forth upon her mission to beneficence. Only a year ago did that noble lady leave the scene of this world's struggle, and in her eighty third year, under the icy clutch of la grippe, she departed, leaving behind her a community fully established, with twenty branches in this Province, twenty-four in the United States, ten in British Columbia, and three in far off frozen Alaska. Yes, up there, in the region of the northern sea; off beneath the prismatic fringes of the Aurora Borealis, in the foot-steps of the pioneer Jesuits, the Sisters of St. Ann have gone to set up their abodes. In the land of the seal and the walrus, where ice-burges chill the air and the furred savage ekes out his dreary life, these nuns have carried the torch of education, lit at the flaming furnace of Catholic faith, and with its flickerings they illumine the darkness that the

clouds of ignorant have flung upon that distant region.

But we wander from our subject. It is the Convent at Lachine that is the object of our article, and the exhibit prepared for the World's Fair that has caused us to take up our pen. As in all the other cases of our homes of Catholic education it is somewhat difficult to know how or where to commence. Yet the Sisters of St. Ann have certainly one of the most easily understood systems that we have yet met with, and so exact and complete is their collection that it reduces a report almost to a mere enumeration.

With the exception of samples in calligraphy and map drawing from other branches of the order, all the exhibits are the production of some of the two hundred and seventeen pupils in the institution at Lachine. On each copy that is presented are to be found the different percentages gained by the pupil who did the work. A standard of ten per cent has been laid down, so that it is easy to calculate the progress made and the notes gained by each one. On opening each of the copy-books we find the programme of the class. Thus the whole course can be followed from the preparatory, through the six years of study, ending with the two years of superior or graduating classes—making in all eight years of study apart from the preparatory. In the preparatory class there are three copy-books on each subject in the curriculum; in all the other classes there are six copy-books on each subject.

We may as well at once remark that all we speak of in the way of exhibits are duplicated, being in French and in English. For the sake of brevity we will follow the English course alone, yet remarking that it corresponds exactly with the French course, both of which are equally represented. In the books of the preparatory and sixth classes the corrections made by the teachers are indicated, and in all the others the corrections are made in red ink upon the margin. All this work consists of the daily exercises done by the children during their ordinary study hours. One young lady whose copy book was somewhat illuminated with red ink corrections remarked to her teacher that she was proud of her faults, because her pages looked more attractive and would likely be never noticed if it were not for the corrections. This is evidently a philosophical way of looking at the subject; yet we must remember that the great Sir Walter Scott, who has immortalized his own land and added wonderment to the glory of English literature, never presented a composition to his teacher that was not cut up with hieroglyphics of corrections. However, these corrections give a clear idea of the progress made by the pupils from one class to another. In the back of the copies of the elementary classes are several illustrations of what the pupils can do in the way of linear drawing.

In glancing over the whole exhibit we find three courses apart from the primary one: 1st, the Elementary, for children of six to ten years; 2nd, the Intermediate, for girls of ten to fifteen years; 3rd, the Superior, for young ladies of fifteen to eighteen or upwards. We need not follow the details of the whole system; suffice to say that it is one peculiar to the Sisters of St. Ann, and that it is as complete as the pupil can desire to have it. Passing to the sewing and other domestic work, fancy or plain, we must say that the style in which the samples are arranged is by far the best and most satisfactory that we have yet seen. One immense book contains all these samples. They are about six or eight inches each way in size and consequently occupy very little space, while giving a perfect idea of what the pupils can do. In opening this book we meet with plain stitches by the little ones; then these plain stitches applied in the making of miniature samples of underwear; then more difficult sketches and the application of them. By degrees we reach the knitting; the simplest and most elementary, at first, followed by a gradation of more difficult attempts. After these come the darning, patching, mending; all of which are as near perfection as any ordinary man could wish to have his wife accomplish. As we approach the superior course we meet with the crocheting, cutting of patterns, fashions, embroidery, lace work and illustrations of how a tear in broad-cloth can be mended with hair. Here we find also a spread—or bed cover—done in the

finest of knitting with almost spider-web threads—and surrounded with Roman embroidery. There are fantastic samples of crazy work, some very good pieces of tatting, and last and most difficult of all, raised embroidery of the most exquisite design and finish.

If we linger too long with all these attractions we shall find our space run out before we reach some of the most interesting exhibits. In the superior course a class of botany has its collection and an admirable one it is. It would delight a professor of that beautiful study to turn over those pages and examine the different specimens of our Canadian Flora, carefully pressed and accompanied with the pupil's explanations and classifications into families and species. But from that delightful task we must hurry on to a very important branch, namely that of book-keeping (single and double entry.) Here we have the complete set of books kept by each pupil—some in French, others in English—and consisting of day-book, index, ledger, and cash-book. This exhibit needs no comment as all our readers know what a complete course of book-keeping means.

We are now confronted with the drawing classes. We find the samples set forth somewhat after the manner of the sewing, in large copy-books. We notice the gradation from simple lines, on to the highest point in linear drawing: this is followed by perspective and shading; then comes the application of these rudiments in leaves, fruit, flowers and vegetable life; next is animal life, birds, fishes and rough sketches of beasts; finally, human forms, hands, feet, ears and eyes; at last as a climax, the human features and expressions. The paintings, in watercolors or oil, follow the same gradation. There are a couple of very beautiful oil landscapes that will surely attract attention.

Before closing these most interesting and instructive copy-books, we desire to remark that the reverend chaplain has a fine collection of work done by the pupils in the class of religious instruction. This, we trust, will be forwarded with the other exhibits. Each time that an instruction is given on any subject—such as a commandment or a precept of the Church—the pupils are obliged to write a condensed review of the sermon, and these reviews are collected and form a most attractive feature in the display.

We have dwelt to some extent upon this subject and yet columns would be required to do even simple justice to the work that the pupils of the Lachine Convent have furnished. While reflecting credit upon our Catholic educational system, and upon our whole country, it is an honor to the good sisters of that admirable community, and shows clearly that where energy and devotion exist, and the hand of Providence guides, mighty things may be accomplished. Humble was the beginning when Mgr. Bourget accepted the sacrifice of the Vaudreuil girl; magnificent the consummation of the work she undertook, and its fruits will ripen into seeds of greater glory for the Church and the country. Looking back at the convent of Lachine, as the train rushes off towards Montreal, and glancing, with the mind's eye, upon the history of that community, one feels like repeating the lines of that canticle sung by the Jewish Maiden of old: "*et exalabit humiles.*"

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS

Received by the Holy Father.

On Sunday, Jan. 25, the Holy Father admitted to audience Brother Christian, Superior of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, with twenty-five of his confreres. His Holiness received the Brothers in his private study and after Brother Joseph had made an appropriate address in the name of the Brothers, His Holiness in a conversational tone, that was at that same time dignified, amiable and graceful, spoke in substance as follows:

"We greatly appreciate the affectionate sentiments that you have expressed. Yesterday, when going to pray before the relics of the newly beatified Bianchi, we passed in review all the Blessed whom we had raised upon the altar during our recent Jubilee festivals. But among them all, the one that was uppermost in our mind, was your illustrious Founder, who was so zealous for the Christian education of youth, at first in France, and latter on, through France in other lands. Both Jean Baptiste de la Salle and Vin-

cent de Paul, during the two last centuries, created works that were truly regenerators of society. And as regards your founder, we entertain the hope of being able to canonize him. Yes we ourselves desire to be the one who shall inscribe his name upon the album of the saints. You tell us that you consider yourselves as among the least of religious institutes. We, on the contrary, consider you as great, for in dedicating yourselves to the education of youth, you raise yourselves up to the rank of valiant captains in the militia of the Church. In the past, the Sovereign Pontiffs have always shown by precious favors the esteem with which they honored your Congregation. Be pleased to know that our heart feels toward you the same sentiments.

"You said, and rightly said, that an open warfare is waged against the Church and the good works of the Church, and if she has had always to fight, never did so many enemies seem to conspire against her in so many ways, as at the present day. No one, more than the Pope, is in daily warfare with the powerful enemies. But it is as true to-day as it has been during the past eighteen centuries, that the Church and the Papacy have nothing to fear, for the gates of hell shall never prevail. In the very fact of this warfare is there an additional motive for the religious to be more valiant, and possess a virtue that is more heroic. You need the spirit of your Blessed Founder in these troublesome times. God was pleased to bestow upon John Baptist de la Salle, for the wants of his day and generation, a powerful virtue that reacted victoriously upon youth; it is through the same virtue and the same spirit of your Blessed Founder, that you also can accomplish the holy work that has been confided to you. We recently said to the Superior of a religious order that certain fervent religious are obedient to a holy inspiration, in offering themselves as victims for the wants of Holy Church.

"You tell me that your Institute numbers nearly 18,000 Brothers and gives a Christian education to over 300,000 pupils. Our Lord has bidden little children to come unto Him, for being innocent their prayers are welcome at God's throne. Be yours also the task of letting little children come unto you, and of striving to plant Christian Doctrine in their hearts. Inspire them especially with a tender devotion to the Blessed Virgin; teach them to allow themselves to be led, as by the hand, by this good mother, until they arrive safe and sound at the threshold of eternity.

"Your order, as well as our seminaries, has had to deplore the painful separation of religious, who were obliged to quit their community and its safeguards for the barracks and its perils. Oh! make known to them that we bless them and that we shall unceasingly beseech God to sustain them. We bless also with our whole heart all the Brothers of the Christian Schools, the benefactors of your establishments, who support Christian education by their influence and generosity, and all the young men of your associations, so numerous and so prosperous. But our heart would extend this Apostolical Benediction beyond your congregation and the thousands that it instructs. We would have it shared by every nation in which your zeal is exercised especially by France, that land of generosity and devotedness, which gave birth to your founder and your congregation.

"You are pleased to come to us with presents like the Magi of old. Providence has permitted that since the spoliation of the domains that had been justly given to the Roman Pontiffs for the liberty and dignity of their office, loving sons have come to the aid of their oppressed Father. And in consequence the Pope has never, during twenty two years, been under the necessity of extending a hand to his spoliators. May your generosity be blessed and rewarded a hundredfold." The discourse being ended the Sovereign Pontiff admitted each Brother to special audience, addressing him some words of comfort, and with paternal goodness granting him all the spiritual favors asked.—*From the Univers, Paris.*

A Chance Vissed.—She: It's no use Mr. De Tone: in my present state of mind, I would not accept the best man living. He very coolly: No, I see you won't; but, at any rate, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has offered himself.—*Pick-Me-Up.*

THE DRINK TRAFFIC.

Continued from third page.

4. A fourth source of evil is the fact that a large share of the revenue is derived from the licenses and the excise tax, thereby affording a strong temptation to any government not to put hindrance in the way of the Drink Traffic.

Now we come to the second question: "What practical remedies can, and ought to be applied?" Here I am somewhat restricted in my suggestion, by the word practical and by the word remedies—in the plural. If I had my way, there should be but one remedy, perhaps not a "practical" one, but it would be effectual. Make a clean sweep of the Drink Traffic, and before long no remedies will be required. But as there seems to be no Hercules to cleanse the Augean stables, we must needs fall back upon remedies which are practical, though I can scarcely call them effectual. Here are a few such:

1. Education. If what I have stated in the first part of this paper as to the evils of the Drink Traffic be admitted, it follows naturally that it is of the utmost importance that the alarm should be sounded, that attention should be aroused, and information imparted on the evils of the Drink Traffic, their causes and their remedies. It is important that all should be educated on this point: the intemperate that they be awakened to the danger of their state and learn the advantages of temperance; the sober, that they may guard against temptation and may be led to succour the weak. I might even venture to say that it would not be amiss were some of our excellent and zealous temperance advocates somewhat better informed on certain topics connected with the cause. But especially in elementary schools would education on this point be beneficial. If we could but gain over the children: if we could bring up the coming generation sober, and break the entail to an inheritance of misery and ruin, what hope might we not have for the future! Why are there not lessons on the evils of intemperance, the proper uses of strong drinks, the waste and consequent suffering brought on by expenditure at the public house, the advantages of temperance, and so on? In addition to the Temperance literature provided by the Catholic Truth Society, which may be read by adults and children alike, there is an excellent temperance reader for schools, published by Messrs. Cassell; Dr. Richardson's temperance catechism and his other Temperance works are also very suitable. The Band of Hope Union sends out lecturers to schools and issues certificates to those children who report the lecture satisfactorily. Could not something of this kind be done by Catholics? could not a few persons of education be found who would be willing to work up this subject, and go round to schools and missions—not to speechify, but to lecture—to educate on the evils of the Drink Traffic and the blessings of Temperance?

2. A second suggestion is contained in the following:

There is a little public house
That every one may close,
And that's the little public house
Just underneath the nose.

Excellent work has been done by the late Mr. Lockhart, who, out of purely benevolent motives—so I have been told by one who knew him—has provided respectable rooms where the working man can obtain good and cheap meals without being obliged to go to the public house. These and similar establishments—for instance, the Aerated Bread Company's depots,—should be patronized in preference to licensed houses.

3. Clubs, Reading-rooms, recreations of various kinds, and Penny Banks should be promoted as counter attractions to the public houses, but as these subjects have been treated at other times I need not dwell upon them. The same may be said with regard to sanitation and pure water. A good healthy home and pure water to cook with and to drink—"honest water which ne'er left man i' the mire," as our poet says—are great helps to Temperance and antidotes to the Drink Traffic.

4. Those who wish the growth of the liquor Traffic stunted, will not invest their money in it, or take shares in any of the various limited liability compan-

ies into which many of the great liquor firms have lately been turned. By this financial proceeding, not only has a vast amount of capital been acquired—and capital means power—but moreover, a great number of persons besides those actually engaged in the trade have become personally interested in its prosperity.

5. With regard to legislation: it is highly desirable that, as this question of the Drink Traffic is one so closely affecting Catholic interests, spiritual and temporal, there should be some responsible Catholic body entrusted with the duty of securing the enforcement of the existing laws, and promoting a healthier state—if there must be a state at all—of the drink system. On the first head—the enforcing of the existing laws—the following provisions already exist, though the breach of them is perhaps more frequent than the observance: spirits to be consumed on the premises may not be sold to or for persons apparently under the age of 16, nor intoxicating drinks of any kind to be consumed on the premises, to or for children under the age of 13; wages may not be paid in a public house; the landlord may not permit drunkenness or any violent, quarrelsome, or riotous conduct to take place on his premises, nor may he sell intoxicating liquor to any drunken person, nor to any person, save to bona fide travellers, during the hours prescribed for the closing of licensed houses. There is a penalty attached to the breach of any of these provisions. With regard to the second head, the improvement of the existing state of affairs, one very desirable object to be attained is the reduction of the number of licensed houses. How far the reduction of the number of these houses would effect a social improvement depends greatly upon circumstances. In some cases, for instance, where there are two or more public houses in close vicinity to each other, a withdrawal of one of the licenses would effect little more than the transference of the trade to the remaining houses, a result which might be even more detrimental than beneficial. In other cases, where the decrease in the number of licensed houses means a corresponding decrease in the facilities of obtaining drink and in temptations to intemperance, a very marked improvement in the morality of the district may be looked for. The village of Kentmere in Cumberland is an instance to the point. The clergyman of the place states that by the withdrawal of the one license in the village, "the moral tone of the whole valley is changed. I cannot," he says, "exaggerate the improvement." At no period of Ireland's history was the country in such a flourishing state, so prosperous, so free from crime, in such a high condition socially and religiously as during those few years—too few alas!—when Father Mathew's movement had taken hold of the people and the public houses were closed for want of customers.

6. I ask, whose interests are most affected by the establishment of a licensed house in the midst of an inhabited district? Is it not the inhabitants themselves? Have they not therefore a just right that their wishes on this point should be attended to? I would support and advise support to any good and just measure whereby the granting of licenses shall be subject to local popular control.

7. I suggest the formation of a Watch Committee who shall be on the qui vive for opposing the granting of new licenses and for opportunities of obtaining the withdrawal of existing ones. In the case of Sharpe v. Wakefield, the Kentmere case referred to above, the House of Lords decided that, save in the case of licenses granted during or previous to the year 1869, the licensing magistrates are entitled to take the want of the neighbourhood into consideration, and they have complete discretion as to the granting of fresh licenses or the renewal of old ones. Now, if on the application for a grant or a renewal being made, it were shown by a representative body that the licensed house was not wanted in the neighbourhood, the magistrates could scarcely fail to be influenced by such representation. This Watch Committee should also question candidates for Parliament on their views, and if possible exact a pledge from them to promote definite reforms. At the approaching election, this matter of licensing reform is sure to prove a burning question, and a Watch Committee of this kind might render signal service. There are

many other ways in which such a body might prove extremely useful in remedying the evils of the Drink Traffic.

Lastly, this is a matter in which we must not work single handed. We have a strong enemy in the Drink Traffic, and in union must be our strength. First of all, Catholics must join together and work together. Shame on the apathetic indifference with which so many Catholics have viewed this paramount factor in our social and religious life—the drink question! It is a matter of life and death to us, and yet a great number hold themselves aloof, or at best, pursue what I may designate as an "arm-chair policy"—talking over the grievance and doing nothing to stop it. We must be united amongst ourselves and work. But in our work we can and may be helped by some non-Catholic bodies, and this without any sacrifice of Catholic teaching with regard to the use or abstinence from strong drink. No association has done more to influence the public opinion towards temperance reform than the United Kingdom Alliance of which His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop is a Vice-President; it comprises men of all political parties, non-abstainers as well as abstainers, and it will co-operate with any measure which it judges to be really conducive to a reform of the licensing laws. Catholics would do well to join hands with the Alliance. Perhaps when the millennium arrives we may have a real Catholic Parliamentary party which will concern itself with all objects tending to advance the religious and social interest of the Catholic body. Meanwhile we must do the best we can, pulling together, and joining hands, where possible, with outsiders, to prevent or undo the mischief of the Drink Traffic.

MITCHELL'S ADDRESS, 1818.

"I am tired of constitutional action, as it is called, and will never lift a finger to help it more. Our harvests are exported, and our people starve. Instead of saying to them, 'Agnate! agnate!' would I say, 'Arise, O Erin!'—John Mitchell in Irish Confession, February, 1818."

Away with pen and toothless word!
Hail, gleaming pike and flashing sword!
Our country's hopes, in dust are laid
By knives and daggers sore arrayed:
She hopes no more from foreign guns
Her trust is in her loyal sons—
Her loyal sons and daughters fair
Must lift her banner in the air.

Behold our harvest on the waves!
Behold our loved in flaming graves!
What! tear ye, men, to see your God
On path where Time and Ennui trod?
There blest the heart of Geraldine,
There led O'Connor's royal line,
There Erin shed her bitter tears,
O'er martyr'd Band and slaughter'd
Spirits!

Pierce war chief on the Yellow Ford!
A hero now lies in thy narrow sword!
The sword of Ulmerick's bloody breach!
Of sword of Meagher's bloody spear!
That sword must flash in newer fields
Ere Erin's soil the struggle yields:
That blade will wound of Irish steel,
Swift sword of Sarsfield and O'Neill!

Pale prophets of the bloodless school!
May hope from Saxons native rule,
But we, by braver visions blest,
Will seek our goals in the West:
The West—our land of Washington!
Of Concord light and Lexington,
The land of Freedom's victor wars
Gave rivals to Jehovah's stars!

The Frenchman conquers by the Seine,
The German curbs his tyrant's reign,
On Danube's banks the war-wrior's roll
O'er savage Russ and peerless Pole!
Then dare to conquer, like the Gaul,
Or, like the Pole, to proudly fall:
Your fathers never blushed the light
When Freedom rose 'gainst ruffian might.

For other lands our graves! died,
And other banners spread in pride,
From Indian vale to E-Idre strand,
Oh, why not for their mother land?
What nobler cause on earth than hers?
What had had braver worshippers,
When Westford rushed in arms to quell
The spider's blood on Oulart Hill?

And has that galland pulse grow cold?
Sleeps courage with our grassy fold?
No, Erin's arm is potent yet
To strive 'gainst chain and bayonet.
Then up! the advent hour has come,
Be valor's voice no longer dumb,
Our father's blades to pride bring forth
From South and East, from West and North.

And should our final battle fall,
And numbers over right prevail,
Better the soldier's honored grave
Than Saxon bonds for Irish slave!
Defying death, defeat and wrong,
Your names shall live in Erin's song,
And beauty's tears will gild the bloom
Of Shamrock with its O'er Valor's tomb!

F.—In the Catholic Citizen.

*Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Arthur O'Connor, Hugh O'Neill, Prince of Esher, edited by the English Earl of Tyrone. [The political followers of Daniel O'Connell absurdly subscribed to the doctrine of their chief, propounded in his senseless years, that "the greatest of political blessings is not worth the shedding of a single drop of human blood." Attending to the European revolutions of 1818.

Why figures won't lie.—Because they always stand for something.

THE FRENCH JESUITS.

Eloquent Lecture by Rev. E. A. McGurk, S. J., at Boston College.

The first of the series of lectures, under the direction of the Historical Academy of the class of '96, Boston College, was delivered in the College Hall last Sunday evening. The lecturer was Rev. E. A. McGurk, S. J., and his subject was "A Plea for the French Jesuits." Father McGurk gave an eloquent address, holding the attention of his audience throughout.

The lecturer showed how the Jesuits of France had been made to suffer all manner persecution, because they stood for what was right and opposed the plots of the rulers. As to their expulsion from the country, he said, it was for a specific reason. It was their attitude on the school question, which gained tremendous importance from the fact that they largely controlled higher education in France.

The Jesuits' pupils more than held their own with those of the state institutions at the examinations for the state university. But the Jesuits would uphold God's rights and parents' rights, and impress the minds of their pupils with them, while the state school system denied these rights. This was the core of the conflict. At the time of the Jesuits' expulsion from France, there were 11,000 pupils in the most earnest Catholic families in France. These were sons of the most earnest Catholic families in France. Whether they were Imperialists, Monarchists or Conservative Republicans, these parents perceived that in the programme marked out by the Radicals, there was a direct tendency towards irreligion. It was a conscience matter with them to imbue their children with Christian principles. That was their right, and no form of government could take it from them.

As in the economy of nature no provision is made for the support of the child independent of the parents' care, so we can imagine no possible system that can properly assume the duty of training its mind until we can misuse into that system the parent's love, devotion and responsibility. If you saw the child thriving, healthy, and growing fairer every day, would you not count it intolerable interference on the part of the most respectable authority, whether of church or state, to dictate the quality and quantity of food to be given to it? Would you obey, if you were commanded to stunt its growth, let its face, cripple its limbs? What better right has any one to invent laws that dwarf, nay, destroy the moral development of the child? Christianity has too long and brilliant a record that men can deny that good citizens, learned scholars, heroic patriots, skillful statesmen, have been trained under her influence.

When, therefore, you dare to enter the sacred precincts of home, no matter with what pretended boon of freedom to the child, the parent is obliged to say to you, "Stop, I am master here. God has entrusted to me the well-being of this boy. He has a future, not only of a short-lived, material progress, but his soul is immortal, and his fate, for eternity, depends in a large measure upon me. If you continue the training I have given him, you may take him. But I will not see him become a free thinker, I will not see him taught to dispense all that I have instructed him to love. I will not subject him to anti-Christian influences. It is already too much that I am obliged to pay taxes to enable you to mould after your fashion other men's children. You accuse the church of invading civil rights; cease first to invade my family, as sacred a domain as the state, and I will respect your appeals and protests."

But how are the Jesuits on the side of parental rights? In this way: The French officials do not go directly into the boy's house and drag him forth to the state schools, but they suppress and expel the religious orders, and thus in directly invade the rights of the parent to choose for his child the teachers whom his conscience and his mature judgment tell him are best for his son. The injustice is plain, if we imagine it at our own doors. It would go hard with you to brook the insult to your parental love and solicitude, if the doors of the school which you believe the only safe one for your children were closed against them, and you were obliged to send them to schools you do not approve of. God forbid that the American sense of liberty should ever be so blunted as to palliate such abuse of power in foreign governments.

ANOTHER BOSTON FIRE.

MILLIONS OF PROPERTY LOST.

The Hub Once More Suffers Severely From Conflagration—Several Lives Lost.

Boston, March 10.—One of the most destructive fires in the history of Boston, next in magnitude to the famous one of thanksgiving day, 1889, and in the same district, broke out shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon, and before it was placed under control three hours later, had burned over more than a square, had reduced to ashes several of the magnificent new buildings recently completed on the territory burned over three and a half years ago, had consumed property valued by a conservative estimate at \$4,500,000, had been attended by scenes of panic and distress never before equalled in the memory of citizens now living and, had destroyed several, perhaps many, human lives and mangled or maimed at least 30 persons, some of whom will die of their injuries.

BURST WITH FLAMES.

At 4.25 o'clock the alarm was rung in from box 25. It was soon followed by a second, and then a general alarm. The flames broke out in the toy department of Horace Partridge and Company, who occupied the fifth and sixth floors of the seven story building, corner of Essex and Lincoln streets, and by F. L. Ames. The cause is at present unknown, but the start is described by those nearest it as resembling the bursting of a fire cracker. The flames spread with incredible rapidity, and in a very few moments the entire interior of the building was burning. There were many employees of the Partridge company at work at the time and the other floors of the building were sprinkled with human beings. The usual avenues of escape were at once cut off, and then began a scramble for life which sickened the beholders. The panic stricken inmates fled to windows and roofs. Some escaped by sliding down telegraph poles. Others by leaping into blankets and nets. Several jumped to the pavement, six or eight stories below, and were terribly mangled and others, how many cannot be told, fell back into the cauldron of flames or were overcome by the dense black smoke which suffocated all who did not speedily escape.

The entire fire department of the city was speedily on the scene, the departments of Somerville, Cambridge, Newton, Quincy and Brockton arrived later by train and aid was requested to be in readiness from distant cities. Fortunately further help was not needed.

PROMPT STEPS TAKEN.

Vast crowds of people began at once to flock to the scene and as a matter of precaution Governor Russell speedily ordered two companies of militia under arms and proceeded to the fire in person, when he was soon joined by Mayor Matthews. The committee of the City Council appointed to investigate the causes of recent large fires was in session at the City Hall, but immediately adjourned to the scene of the conflagration. The fire spread rapidly from building to building, and despite the heroic efforts of the entire fire systems of Suffolk county, was not controlled until the whole square bounded by Essex street on the north; Lincoln on the east; Tufts on the south, also one building north of Essex street, extending along Columbia street, three more on the east side of Lincoln street, and one corner of the United States hotel, south of Tufts street, which corner contained the emergency hospital.

JUBILEE NOTES.

(Gleaned from the London Universe.)

On Tuesday evening the Duke of Norfolk received the British and Irish pilgrims at the Hotel de Rome to meet Cardinals Vaughan and Logue.

In the midst of the festivities the Pope's physician—Dr. Ceccarelli—died of peritonitis. He had the happiness of receiving the Papal Benediction on his death-bed. R.I.P.

Ribero Cunha, Secretary to the Portuguese Embassy, has presented the Holy Father an autograph letter from the King of Portugal, and an offering specially conveyed from Lisbon.

Queen Victoria sent a telegram congratulating His Holiness on the com-

pletion of his fifty years' episcopate, and sincerely wishing him health and happiness. The Queen did her duty. Her Catholic subjects are rejoiced thereat, as they should be.

Mgr. Thiel, Bishop of St. Joseph in Costa Rica, has arrived in Rome with a deputation of his priests. Impossible to keep count of the numerous prelates who are sojourning in the Eternal City. Most of them pay a visit to St. Lorenzo outside the walls to offer a prayer at the tomb of Pio Nono.

The Holy Sacrifice was celebrated in the new Church of St. Patrick by Cardinal Logue and three Bishops respectively in presence of the Irish pilgrims on Monday. His Eminence afterwards unveiled a marble statue of St. Patrick on the facade, and preached an eloquent homily on the life of the Apostle of Ireland.

Cardinal Rampolla has given a State banquet at which the diplomatists, hierarchy, and leaders of pilgrimages were present, and this has been but the first of a number of dinners and receptions by illustrious personages in Rome, all in honour of the quiet, calm, pious, but greatest of living men in the Vatican.

The Jubilee festivities at Rome reached their height on Sunday, when the Holy Father celebrated Mass in St. Peter's before an enormous congregation. There was complete order and intense enthusiasm. Everything passed off without a hitch. Upwards of thirty thousand pilgrims were present, and the Seven-Hilled City wore an air of unaccustomed animation—at least unaccustomed in these latter times. It is a source of consolation that so many English, Scotch, and Irish Catholics had the felicity of assisting in the joyous commemoration. This was the triumphant day par excellence, but the religious thanksgivings and social hospitalities will be continued for a lengthened season yet. The anti-Papal demonstration of the Freemasons was so contemptible that it may be passed over with contemptuous indifference. In fact, it but proved, by its insignificance, an emphatic foil to the general jubilation. Bells pealed from the church towers, and at many of the streets were lit up, as it by noontide, with beautiful illuminations. Italian troops in full uniform were stationed on the piazza in front of the mother cathedral—perhaps, as mark of respect to Leo XIII.; perhaps, to bring into relief the sad circumstance that he is but a captive in his own patrimony.

It isn't in the ordinary way that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription comes to the weak and suffering woman who needs it. It's guaranteed. Not with words merely: any medicine can make claims and promises. What is done with the "Favorite Prescription" is this: if it fails to benefit or cure, in any case, your money is returned. Can you ask any better proof that a medicine will do what it promises?

It's an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and strengthening nerve, and a certain remedy for the ills and ailments that beset a woman. In "female complaints" of every kind, periodical pains, internal inflammation or ulceration, bearing-down sensations, and all chronic weaknesses and irregularities, it is a positive and complete cure.

To every tired, overworked woman, and to every weak, nervous, and ailing one, it is guaranteed to bring health and strength.

Mgr. Emard Has an Interview With His Holiness Pope Leo XII.

Mgr. Emard, at present in Rome, has written giving an account of a private interview had by him with His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII. The interview took place on the 8th ulto. At noon on that day Mgr. Emard presented himself at the door of His Holiness' apartment. His name and that of his diocese were announced by the Prelate in attendance. He then entered by himself, and after making three genuflections on his way across the chamber, knelt before the Pope, who having given his blessing, assisted him to arise and invited him to sit near him, he himself being seated on a large throne. His Holiness wore a white soutane and white fur cape with a large mantle of red velvet thrown over, and a

NO OTHER Sarsaparilla has the merit to secure the confidence of entire communities and hold it year after year, like HOOD'S Sarsaparilla.

white skull cap. He held in his left hand a gold snuff box, which he opened frequently. The interview lasted about half an hour, during which time His Holiness asked several questions regarding the internal affairs of His Grace's diocese. The subject of labor organizations and the education of children were discussed. The offering of Peter's Pence was lauded to His Holiness on this occasion, and Mgr. Emard explained the manner in which it had been collected. At the conclusion of the interview His Holiness informed Mgr. Emard that he would make him the bearer of a picture of the Holy Family as a present to the Canadian College. Messrs. Allard, Pimeau and Larivee then had an interview with the Holy Father.

HIS HOPES FOR IRELAND.

Mr. Sexton's Speech at the Irish Federation Meeting.

Dublin, March 9.—The National convention of the Irish National federation was held yesterday in the Rotunda, Dublin. There was a crowded and enthusiastic attendance, and Thomas Sexton, M.P. for North Kerry, presided. All the principal men in the Irish Federation were present. Mr. Sexton predicted in his address that before the end of the session the Irish Home Rule Bill would reach the House of Lords, and that the Peers would find themselves in a critical position. They would have to decide whether they would defy the elections of the United Kingdom or yield to the popular will as expressed through the House of Commons. He declared, Mr. Sexton continued, would heartily help Mr. Gladstone, the Grand Old Man would beat down opposition both in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords, and also the melodramatic exhibition which the Orangemen were offering in order to bewilder and alight their British fellow-subjects. Mr. Sexton also announced that in view of the coming release of the Paris fund, the fund now collecting for the relief of evicted tenants would soon be closed. The convention resolved, without a dissenting voice, to support the Home Rule bill at the second reading, and "at the proper time to obtain the beneficial amendments which will render the bill permanent and the nature of Irish rights a lasting bond of union with Great Britain." The convention also voted to establish a fund for the promotion of the National movement.

FROM THE FAR NORTH.

In northern climates people are very subject to colds, but the natural remedy is also produced in the same climate. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25c and 50c.

A correspondent declares that choosing a wife is very much like ordering a meal in a Paris restaurant when you don't understand French. You may not get what you want, but you will get something.

MONTREAL, 29th February, 1892.—J. G. Laviolette, Esq., M.P., No. 217 Commissioners street. Sir,—I suffered for 22 years from a severe bronchitis and oppression which I had caught during the Franco-Prussian war. I made use in France and Canada of many important remedies, but unavailingly. I am now completely cured after having used 4 bottles of your Syrup of Turpentine. I am happy to give you this testimonial, and hope, for the good of humanity, your Syrup may become known everywhere. AUGUSTE BOLLER, Advertiser Agent for "Le National."

MONTREAL, 13th December, 1890. I, the undersigned, do certify that Dr. Lambert's Syrup of Turpentine, which I am using for some time, is the only remedy that has given me a notable relief from "Asthma," a disease from which I have been a sufferer for many years, and which has become so very serious as to require my dispensation from occupation of any kind. I have been treated by several physicians abroad, but without the slightest result; and do here state that the progressive improvement which is daily taking place in my health by the use of this Syrup gives me entire confidence in a radical cure. SISTER OCTAVIEN, Sister of Charity of the Providence, corner of Pallium and St. Catherine Sts.

"Thomas must be doing splendid on the stage," remarked his mother: "he writes me that he appears every evening as a villager, a gipsy, and two kinds of soldiers—while Mr. Hamlet, the star, you know, only performs one part."

A VALUABLE HINT.

When you are attacked by cough or cold do not delay but commence at once to use Haggard's Pectoral Balsam. This old standard remedy removes all irritation, loosens the phlegm, and heals the mucous surfaces, curing coughs and colds of all kinds.

It takes a girl about four hours longer to clean the front windows of a house than the back windows.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

The letter of the law.—A writ. Sporting item.—A close race.—Mrs. What grows bigger the more you contract it?—Debt. He: Could you marry a man who was your inferior? See: I supposed I shall have to. Wanted to know.—For what kind of a goal is a garden, way into the garden a prisoner. Teacher in minor degree.—I am sure, give me the name of the best national. Jonathan: The one. The run it through every day. A: How was the weather yesterday? B: It was washing the clothes. Chairwoman.—How do you like what is inside of the carriages, please. Indeed, how very nice and comfortable for you. Critics' remarks.—A picture of the impressions seen in the eyes of a man then, the man of the day, the man of the hour. What was that picture, when you saw it, you just saw it. M: I don't think I have been very much interested in the last twenty years of the world's progress. What ails you, could you not have had more?

For good treatment.—A: What is the Smiths changed the name of their daughter? B: Have you not heard of the divorce of their father and mother? A: Yes, I have. B: What is the name of their daughter?

Little Etzel.—Mamma, M. S. N. I wish my children are playing house in the garden. Mamma: We play house in the garden. Mamma: I wish my children were playing house in the garden. Mamma: I wish my children were playing house in the garden. Mamma: I wish my children were playing house in the garden.

BAD BLOOD CURED.

GENEVA, 14th June, 1891.—I have had your Blood Purifier for some time, and it has cured me of a bad blood. I have had a short time ago a very bad case of bad blood, which was completely cured by the use of your Blood Purifier. Toronto Junction.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY NUMBER

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WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 15, 1893

THE MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

How enter upon the consideration of this all important question is a great difficulty. To give any adequate account of the debate, the reasons for and against the Government on the course taken by Sir John Thompson and his colleagues in this matter, would require a whole issue of our paper. Yet we would like to be able to satisfy our readers with a review of the subject and an expression of opinion thereon. It seems to us that the question upon which the Government was supported on Friday morning last by a vote of 120 to 71, is not actually the important point for the consideration of the Catholics of Canada. The subject that is the basis of all this trouble is the rights of the Catholic minority in the Province of Manitoba, that have been invaded by the Provincial Legislature of that section of the Dominion. There is no doubt in the mind of any Catholic as to the injustice of the action which would deprive a Catholic minority of separate schools, especially in a country where those same Catholics, when in the majority, gave protection to Protestant separate schools. It is obvious to any reasoning mind that only a mere quibble of the law, some petty statutory technicality could possibly legalize the forcing of a vast section of the people to submit to the iniquitous school legislation that the Manitoba Legislature attempts to impose upon the Catholics of that Province. Is the action of that legislative body *intra vires* is a question of paramount importance. To enter into a discussion of the matter and to unfold even one of the hundred reasons why the Separate Schools of Manitoba should be maintained as originally intended, for the benefit of the Catholic minority and without any prejudice to their rights as citizens and tax payers, would necessitate more space than any paper could afford. However, we desire to point out that the question of the rights and privileges of the Manitoba minority is not the one upon which the Government was attacked and upon which it was sustained. The resolution moved, in amendment, by Mr. Tarte, and partly concocted and strongly supported by Mr. McCarthy, was a censure of the Government for not having immediately acted upon the case by granting remedial legislation, without referring the matter to the Supreme Court, while the Government defends itself upon the ground of the constitutionality of its position, and the uncertainty of its power to deal with the matter, and consequently has allowed the highest Court of Canada to decide whether or not the Government may interfere with the

decision of the Local Government, and according to the judicial finding in facts and law, the Cabinet would advise his Excellency. Therefore the matter now before us, and which created the lengthy debate of last week, is not the question of the rights of the Catholic minority—that remains a point of dispute between Catholics and extreme Protestants—but is a question of the course adopted by the Government in referring the matter to the Supreme Court.

Upon this issue Mr. Israel Tarte and Mr. Dalton McCarthy make common cause. Coming from different poles, diametrically opposed to each other in every sentiment, idea, and aspiration, they are as a unite on the one point, their opposition to the Government, and their fellowship arises from the same source, that of political jealousy and disappointment. Both abused each other in the past; McCarthy looked upon Tarte as a wavering demagogue and a menace to the peace of the community as well as a back-slicing conservative: Tarte called McCarthy the real enemy of the French race, the Catholic faith, and the institutions of this Province. To-day these two combine, simply because they are both disappointed and sensational politicians, and both seek to reduce the government majority to such a point that Mr. Tarte's vote would be worth something and Mr. McCarthy's vote would be able to tell how he feels the slight of not having been consulted in the affairs of cabinet-making. On this common ground they unite. Both want to embarrass the government; both want to be revenged of the party they deserted; both seek notoriety and cheap distinction. Yet the one pretends to be the Champion of Catholic rights while the other claims to be the opponent of Catholic privileges, and the truth is neither one nor the other has either political stability for any apparent religious conviction, beyond what seems his particular purpose. Mr. McCarthy had desired to open out upon the government with an attack upon the Manitoba school question, but Mr. Tarte had been elected for the express purpose of kicking up a dust, obstructing legislation, and satisfying his personal spleen, and he stole McCarthy's thunder. They then united to hurl the bolt and as neither was a Jupiter it feel short of its mark.

It is needless to go into Mr. Tarte's long speech of four hours, we will merely give a few of his remarks and the resolution, which we will follow up with extracts from the replies.

To use the *Gazette's* remark, the "kernel of the question" from Mr. Tarte's standpoint might be found in the following short extracts:

"He claimed that when the question came up in 1890 the elections were coming on and the Government was anxious to keep in touch both with French and Catholic, and the English and Protestants vote, and especially with the vote controlled by Mr. McCarthy. Accordingly the Government had kept quiet and

HAD DECEIVED BOTH CLASSES

at the same time. They led Mr. McCarthy and his friends to believe that the act would be disallowed, while they also deceived the French Canadian minority."

To explain the last remark he said:

"The action of the legislature of Manitoba, endorsed as it is by this Government, was an attempt to

INJURE THE FRENCH RACE

and exclude them from the Northwest, for if their language was interdicted and their schools abolished no French leader would ever dare to advise his countrymen to go to that country in which they had so much at stake, and which they had first opened to the world and to Christianity. Let us understand each other."

Then comes this peroration with the peculiarly constructed resolution:

"He contended that it was quite possible to carry remedial legislation. If it was a Protestant and English minority that was affected, the courts would not have been appealed to, but the high court of Parliament would have acted speedily. It was easy to see that the Government's policy to make delay until they could say that it was too late to act. This was not a party question, but if confederation was to last, justice must be given to all the minorities. The Government was strong enough to do justice, but history would say that they had been too cowardly to defend the rights of the minority. In conclusion he moved, seconded by Dr. Guay:—That this House desires to express its disapproval of the action of the Government in dealing with the Manitoba School question and in assuming to be possessed of judicial functions conflicting with their duty as constitutional advisers of the Crown, which assumption is wholly unknown to the law, and if now acquiesced in would be entirely subversive of the principles of ministerial responsibility."

We don't feel able to enter into all the speeches delivered; outside of the Premier's reply, Mr. McCarthy's stand, which we have already alluded to, and the Solicitor-General's explanation of the case all the other addresses, on either side, are merely repetitions, side issues and special pleadings. When Mr. Tarte concluded.

Sir John Thompson pointed that Mr. Tarte's amendment contained no mention either of the French language nor of his claim that the Government should have disallowed the bill of 1890, and found fault with the amendment for that reason. Reviewing the whole subject, the Premier denied that the Government's policy involved the throttling of the province or injuring the rights of the minority. He contended that the British North American Act gave most important limitations in the power respecting education given to the Federal Government, which had most important powers given it in guarding the rights of the minority. Reading from the British North American Act, he contended that the Government was given full power to give remedial legislation in any such matter. The whole basis of this question was the position of residents in Manitoba, prior to the union. There was, of course, no system of organized separate schools by law in Manitoba, but the constitution in 1870 provided that if such system existed by law or by custom, it would be beyond the power of the Legislature to interfere with those schools. In 1871 the system was adopted which allowed the existence of both public and separate schools, and that system continued for over 20 years until it was abolished by acts of 1890-91. A member of the minority at once petitioned the Federal Government, which held that the rights of the Catholic minority should not at the time of union have been interfered with, as the act was *ultra vires*. Only one petition asked for disallowance, the others asked for redress by asking an appeal to the Governor-in-Council as provided for by the act of union. The position which the Government took, was that it was the duty of some one to ascertain if the acts did interfere with the school system and to be abolished by law or by practice. Parliament had long laid down the rule that no Provincial act respecting education should be disallowed, but that it first must be ascertained how it affected the rights of the minority. Why should the Government disallow a bill when the act could be twitted in court which the people have more confidence than in the Government, which might be said to be animated by political animus or religious prejudice? Therefore, a test case was laid by a citizen of Winnipeg with the object of ascertaining the law custom on the subject. He denied that the Government was guilty of any wrongdoing in this course. They were endeavoring to ascertain just what were the rights of the minority.

"He denied that Archbishop had been in any way deceived. He admitted that he would have been gratified if disallowance had been possible, but contended that disallowance would have been followed by the re-enacting of the act by the Provincial Legislature and a much more dangerous agitation than even that of the last two years. Disallowance

would have been no remedy for the grievance of the Manitoba minority. He again denied that His Grace had been deceived or misled in any shape. Had the Government disallowed the act they would not have had as now the strength of law to back them. It was necessary to seek opinion upon the Manitoba case because it was not parallel to that of New Brunswick. In the latter case the minority claimed that rights were secured by law, while those of the minority in Manitoba were based upon the custom prior to the union. Moreover, when the case went to the Supreme Court there was no provision to secure an opinion on the point of fact as well as law."

In closing Sir John clearly set the matter before the house in the following words:

"They did not claim the rights of judges and were not guided by interests of party or sections. Should they come to a decision on the facts they must first notify the province and then if the province refused to accept that decision, Parliament was empowered to pass an enactment to compel it to do so. The ministers were not sitting on a case of ordinary character, but in a special position necessitated by special circumstances. There has been no attempt to avoid responsibilities of ministerial functions. He pointed out that Mr. Tarte had been unhappy in calling Mr. Chapleau's speech at Hochelaga his political will, for they had a later one; Mr. Chapleau's name was attached to the very report of the council which they were now considering. In reply to Mr. Tarte's challenge to state the Government's policy when the courts had decided on the question of law and facts, Sir John said that Manitoba was a constitutional province, and that no matter what the decision was he was confident that the Government of the Province would bow to the decision of the highest courts of the Empire. The minority must abide by that opinion, and whatever that decision was the Government would advise his Excellency accordingly."

Mr. McCarthy's sole contention upon the point at issue is that the Government should have decided the matter and settled it according to the decision of the Privy Council and thrown out the petition of the Bishops. We could not better summarize the whole affair than in the following brief synopsis of the speech delivered by the Solicitor-General.

Mr. Curran arose to continue the debate after recess. The "fun" referred to by Mr. Tarte had come when Mr. McCarthy had spoken. Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Tarte had different objects in view, but they were in the same boat on this amendment. (Hear, hear.) What the duty of the Government was to stand by the constitution as interpreted by the highest court in the land; to give each class of persons their full rights under that constitution and abide by that constitution and nothing else. Mr. McCarthy had said that it was the duty of the Government to throw out the petition of their Lordships the Bishops, and that the act should not have been raised. Mr. McCarthy had also said this Government had shirked responsibility and wound up by speaking of the harsh treatment given to poor Manitoba by the Government, forgetting that all the time he (Mr. McCarthy) had sat in this House a supporter of Sir John Macdonald while that harsh treatment had been given Manitoba. (Hear, hear.) The case taken to the Privy Council did not cover the whole question. He read a report of the argument of Mr. McCarthy before the Privy Council in England to show that that gentleman had argued that Barrett had not been injured by the confiscation of school lands; that Barrett was only interested as to the taxes. This was somewhat different from the argument of Mr. McCarthy before this House. He (Mr. Curran) then recited the argument of the Manitoba majority for the right of being heard before the Canadian Privy Council. The question which Mr. McCarthy had said had not been raised until after the judgment of the Privy Council, that the British North America Act covered this appeal, had actually been pronounced upon by Judge Killam before the case had gone to the Privy Council at all. Mr. McCarthy had evidently forgotten that this point had actually come before the Privy Council of

England. In view of all these conflicting authorities, he would ask the House whether the Government had not done right in having their legal standing decided first. Mr. Tarte would, however, put the cart before the horse and would say, "Pass this legislation now without waiting to find out your authority to do so." There was not this great excitement in the country which Mr. McCarthy had stated was the case, but there was a desire on the part of the country to see justice done to all parties. (Hear, hear). Whatever the advice of the Supreme Court might be the Government would act with their full responsibility to the people. They had no desire to shirk their responsibility. (Hear, hear). Sir John Thompson had not wanted to explain his position in this House but he had done so in Toronto. He had placed his position squarely before the people. But certain parties would not be satisfied and would do anything and everything to destroy Sir John Thompson and his Government."

The Tarte-McCarthy resolution was defeated, Sir John's course sustained, and the matter of the rights and privileges of our Catholic minority in Manitoba is exactly in the same place and in the same safe hands as it was before this issue came up in the House.

ULSTER WANTS ARMS!

Great is the talk about orange-armed resistance to Home Rule. One of the Belfast papers states that an Ulster firm gave an English manufacturer sent an order for 100,000 Martini rifles. The latter stated that he would not be allowed to execute the order. This then, we are told, is taken as an indication that the Government means to enforce the recent order that no arms should be admitted into Ireland without permission from the Lord Lieutenant. Really this is playing a gigantic farce upon a very peculiar stage. There are a few *color-actors* in the play, such as the Orangemen of Canada giving expression to their desire to see Home Rule defeated and their determination to lend active assistance to their brethren in Ireland. Even Mr. Clarke Wallace has protested his loyalty, his faith in the future of his order, and his anxiety to help the Ulstermen in defeating the legitimate aspirations of the Irish race and the granting of "British Fair play," by an English Government.

What a change circumstances bring about and how mutable human affairs are. There was a time, within the memory of many a living person, when the British government refused to allow arms to be brought into Ireland, except for the use of the constabulary, yeomanry, and the loyal defenders of the coercion acts and the laws of the Pale. In those days the Irishman who was opposed to the "tyranny of the alien government," was obliged to give up his old shot gun when he gave up his little homestead. The pikes were made in the mountain forger and the ear of the military spy was strained to catch the sound of the hammer upon the anvil; these instruments of war were smuggled from town to town and buried in the most unlikely places, where they remained often never to be disinterred. The Catholic who then dared to carry a fowling piece was fined, his fire-arm confiscated and probably he himself cast into prison. The unfortunate Catholic was a rebel, a disloyal man an enemy of the law and a traitor to his sovereign. In those days the Orange gentleman stood by the law—cruel or unjust as it might be—simply because that law made him supreme in command, it allowed him to legally rob his Catholic neighbour and to play the petty tyrant upon all who did not belong to his organization. Everything was excused because it was according to law and in obedience to the statutes of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland.

Little did these loyal and noble-hearted Britons ever dream that a day would come when the same Parliament would abolish coercion and grant "equal rights" to Catholic and Protestant alike; that the same Imperial government would place on the statute book laws that would efface all the injustice of centuries and would give freedom and autonomy to a most important factor in the composition of the Empire: that the ruling power in England would reverse those laws against arms, or rather be obliged to enforce them against the very men who so often appealed to them in the past: that, in fine, the day would dawn, when an English government would be forced to forbid the manufacture of rifles for the use of the "loyal" and "honest" Britons of the Orange order. And yet such strange things have come to pass.

By all the rights that the past has given us, should we not call them the "rebels," the "revolutionists," and the "traitors?" There is not the slightest difference between the spirit that breathed in the past and in the present, save in so far as the Irish Catholics were "rebels" against laws that meant exile and death, "revolutionists" for the purpose of freeing their famine-stricken land from the clutch of the cruel oppressors, but "traitors" in no sense, not even to the Queen, whose most devoted subjects they would be were her government to simply grant them justice; while, on the other hand, the Ulstermen of to-day are "rebels" of the worst class, against the laws they swear to uphold, "revolutionists" of the vilest stamp, for they revolt against the power that they are sworn to protect, and "traitors" of the deepest dye, for they seek to take up arms against the government, army, and authority of the sovereign head of their political as well as religious organization. Shame on Disloyal Ulster!

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

The term of the Court of Queen's Bench (Crown side) is now in progress and there are a few important cases under consideration. There is one case in particular to which we feel it our duty to refer, not for the purpose of entering into the disgusting details of the trial, but rather to point out what we consider to be a great mistake on the part of the officials in charge of that tribunal. The night previous to the opening of the case in question it was announced in the evening papers that the next on the list would be that of the individual charged with a vile crime under aggravated circumstances. The next day the court room was thronged, the corridors were filled, the very stairways were alive with a surging crowd of men—young and old—eager to catch glimpses of the prisoner and his victim, thirsty for the draughts of poisonous and disgustingly obscene facts that they expected to find pouring out in a stream of evidence. Boys scarcely out of their teens jostled against old gray haired men, bald-headed, spectacled *roues*; the budding sprig of immorality twining around the rough and weather-beaten tree of depravity. That this scene—a real tragedy in actual life—should have attracted this mass of human vultures eager to cast their eyes on and steep their minds in the abominations to be heard and contemplated, no more surprises us than that birds of prey should be drawn to the carion whereon they expect to gorge themselves; but that the guardians of order in the court and around should allow everyone, irrespective of age or business, there, to crush into that already too small chamber of justice, to gloat over the misfortune of a poor girl, whose sad case is rendered a thousand

fold sadder by being subjected to the criticising eyes of hundreds of men, is beyond our understanding. As this particular case is one illustrative of the argument in favor of trial with closed doors, in certain criminal matters, we will take the liberty of referring to it, in as general and hurried a manner as possible.

The girl, a completely innocent and virtuous daughter of respectable parents, was enticed by a man to visit his daughter for the purpose of making her acquaintance. The young girl, delighted to have a new and congenial companion, accepts the invitation. On reaching the man's house she discovers that the daughter is out, but being invited to sit and rest for a while, she naturally does so. It is then she finds all exit impossible; she is in the hands of a human brute; she is beaten, scratched, her clothes torn, her future destroyed. She escapes at last from the clutches of the one that has so treated her. Her only recourse is the law and she has him arrested. He is tried for the vilest of humanly crimes and she, as the principal witness, is obliged to appear in court to testify against him.

Imagine that girl's feelings: standing for hours—not even a chair offered her,—standing until she almost faints; standing in presence of a crowded court with hundreds of straining eyes rivetted upon her, and hundreds of eager ears taking in her every word: standing to be criticised, in the manner that only men anxious to hear such cases can criticise a woman: standing alone, a solitary female, unfolding the story of a shame that came to her unthought, and which crushes her the more from the fact of her respectability: standing there to give every detail of a series of events, the mere mention of the most innocent of which would make a good man blush: standing, most certainly to be studied by hundreds who will forever recognize her as she walks the streets of the city; standing during an ordeal that can be only compared to a fiery furnace, and suffering a torture that should be the lot of the one whose brutality brought her to the place in which she now trembles and speaks her sorrowful story. How can that person be ever expected to go forth into the public places of a city where her every feature is known to the very class of men from whom her experience would teach her to fly? We say that it is a most cruel and a most unnecessary thing that in such cases the doors of the Criminal Court room should be flung open and that persons who have no business (except curiosity and worse) should be allowed to attend the trials.

We do not say that all who happen to be present during these cases are there for the purpose of gloating over the details of a most painful and revolting recital: not at all. But outside the judge, court officials, lawyers, jurymen and the witnesses, we boldly say that no person else has any legitimate business under such circumstances in the court room. These are all the people who have any connection with the case; any one else who goes there has no excuse, he goes for the purpose of listening to details that should never be made public. Even as far as the press is concerned, we do not see the necessity of its representatives being present. Most decidedly no member of the press has any right, nor can he justify himself in any way, for giving to his readers a story not fitted for general perusal. It is true that our papers do not publish the details of such cases; if they do not, then there is no necessity of their representatives being present. We may have strayed somewhat from the point we had wished to

particularly dwell, but the subject is one that permits of considerable amplification had we space and time for the purpose.

What we desire to bring before the attention of those in authority, or rather those who are in a position to act therein, is the suggestion that when, in future, any similar cases arise (and we hope they will be few and far between), the courts be closed against all persons who have no real interest in the trials. We have mentioned all the personages without whose presence the ends of justice could not be obtained, and we believe that no one else should be permitted to attend the trial. The fact is we think that those ends of justice would be more easily attained. Were there no other reason for our opinion than the saving of such victims of adverse and cruel circumstances, as the one pointed out in this case, from the unnecessary humiliation and undeserved punishment of such an ordeal, we claim that it should be sufficient to uphold our view.

A Toronto despatch says that some of the Protestant societies in that city are excited over the presence of an alleged Jesuit spy in the place. It is said he is there to get information concerning the Orange Association and other kindred organizations. That is something fearful. He must be a bold, bad Jesuit who would dare to go up to Toronto, and, above all, to frequent the lodges and keep company with the Orangemen, in order to pick out their secrets. But we are not surprised; we have known and heard of Jesuits going into more extraordinary and out-of-the-way places. We actually met one away off amongst the Indians and colonists in the remotest regions of Canada. Some of them have actually penetrated the forests of Equador, and others have been met in the jungles of India. One of them was audacious enough to push his inquiries and curiosity so far as to discover the Mississippi, and to ascend into lands never before trod by the foot of a white man. They have been known to tread the wilds of Africa, and to have planted the cross upon the hills of Japan. It is almost miraculous how these men have gone into every land and penetrated into every corner of the earth where barbarism, infidelity, darkness, paganism, ignorance, and the whole army of their accompanying evils existed. Yet, it was never known that a Jesuit sought to penetrate into the world of luxury and temporal happiness. If the fevered imagination of the anti-Catholic Toronto writer has not conjured up some vain spectre to frighten the bad boys and girls of the nurseries, he must have had a fearful experience when he came upon a live Jesuit, in flesh and form like any other man, moving in the atmosphere of the Queen City of the West. Probably there yet lingers a little remnant of the paganism and infidelity, that the Jesuit has ever pursued and crushed, in the secret societies of Toronto. If so a purification at the hands of a Jesuit will do them no harm.

Pere Monsabre, so well and widely known as a magnificent preacher, has been named Honorary Canon of the Cathedral of Rouen as a mark of distinction and a token of thankfulness for his effective sacred eloquence during a course of Advent sermons there.

The Holy Father has just written a Latin ode in honor of St. Feliciano, Bishop of Foligno and Martyr, which is of the purest type of classic *aleaic*. In thus giving up his leisure to literature in the intervals of the troubles of State, his Holiness but follows the example of his predecessors, Damaso I., Leo I., Innocent III., and Alexander VII.

THE NEW BISHOP.

REV. MGR. DECELLES CONSECRATED AT ST. HYACINTHE.

The Ceremonies Attendant Upon the Occasion—A Large Attendance of Distinguished Roman Catholic Prelates.

The ceremonies in connection with the ordination of Mgr. Decelles, Coadjutor of St. Hyacinthe, commenced Wednesday afternoon, when at three o'clock an address was presented to His Grace on behalf of the citizens of St. Hyacinthe and by the mayor and councillors of the town. In the evening the new Bishop made his profession of faith, after which addresses were read by the presidents of the various charitable and benevolent organizations there. An immense number of clergy were there, coming from all parts of Canada and the United States. The specials from Montreal and the West Thursday morning brought out large crowds of clergymen and others.

The prominent people present comprise Mgrs. Moreau, Fabre, Duhamel, Racine, Lorrain, Gravel, Bois, Gabriels, Mirhand, Very Rev. Abbe Doka, Hon. Judge Teller, the administrator of Three Rivers, the administrator of Valleyfield, Hon. Boucher de la Briere, Dr. Currier, M.P.P., Grand Vicar Gravel, Mgr. Marois, Mgr. Paquet, Rector of Laval University; Rev. M. Colin, Superior of St. Sulpice, Mr. Dessaulles, Mayor of St. Hyacinthe; Grand Vicar Lacombe, Grand Vicar Thibault. The Prefect of the County of St. Hyacinthe, Mgr. Brochu, the Mayor of St. Roch, Canon Beaugrand, the Superior of the Seminary of Nicolet, Canon Archambault, the Superior of the Seminary of St. Hyacinthe; Canon O'Donnell, the Superior of the Seminary of Ste. Therese; Canon Larocque, the Superior of the Seminary of L'Assomption; Canon Jeannotte, the Superior of the Seminary of Three Rivers; Canon J. B. Dupuy, the Very Rev. Father Superior of the Jesuits, the Very Rev. Prior of the Dominican, the Very Rev. Guardian of the Franciscans the Very Rev. Provincial of the Oblats, the Very Rev. Father Superior of the Redemptorists, the Very Rev. Superior of the Viatores, Canon Bouillon, Canon Godard, Canon Descrey, Canon St. Georges, Canon Lesage, Canon Trepanier and Canon Savariat, also the Presidents of the Union St. Joseph, St. Vincent de Paul Society, the Societe des Artisans, C. M. B. A. Catholic Order of Foresters, St. Jean Baptiste Society and Cercle Catholique. These will also be at the table of honor at the banquet.

A little before ten o'clock there was a procession of the clergy inside the church, after which Pontifical

HIGH MASS WAS CELEBRATED.

The Cathedral was densely crowded. Over two hundred priests occupied seats in the aisles and several more were seated behind the altar railing. His Grace Archbishop Fabre, accompanied by the associate assistant bishops, Mgrs. Racine and Gravel, and the Bishop-elect, took their places in front of the altar. His Grace the Archbishop, as consecrator, ascending the throne prepared for him, the Bishop-elect went to his own chapel, in company with the assistant bishops. Mgr. Decelles then assumed the stole and cope, and went with the assistant Bishops to the centre of the altar, where he uncovered before the Archbishop, making at the same time a profound reverence. They then took their seats in the chairs prepared for them, Mgr. Decelles in front of the Archbishop, with Mgr. Racine as the senior assistant on his right, and Mgr. Gravel on his left, all uncovered. Mgr. Racine, then turning to the Archbishop, said: "Most reverend Father, the Holy Mother Catholic Church requests you to raise up this priest to the Episcopal rank." Thereupon the Archbishop put the question: "Have you an Apostolic mandate?" and Mgr. Racine replied: "We have."

"Let it be read," said the Archbishop. When the mandate had been read by His Grace, he concluded this portion of the ceremony by saying *deo gratias*. The oath was next administered to the Bishop elect kneeling before the Archbishop. The examination followed on the subject of the faith in the Holy Trinity, the government of the church, etc. The mass was then proceeded with in which the new Bishop joined after certain cere-

monies. Then followed the imposition of the Book of the Gospels and the ceremony of the imposition of hands. The prayer offered asked that the newly-elected should shine by his manner and his actions more brightly than the gold, pearl and rich garments in which he was clad. The Archbishop then anointed Mgr. Decelles, who knelt before him.

The foregoing ceremonies having been concluded the Bishop elect then retired to his chapel where the assistants rubbed his head with bread and wiped it with linen. The ceremonies were terminated by the Archbishop bestowing on the new Bishop the kiss of peace. The Gospel of St. John was then recited and then all retired in silence. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon O'Donnell, of St. Denis.—*Star*.

A Sketch of the Prelate's Career.

Mgr. Maxime Decelles, the new coadjutor Bishop has always been a favorite of Mgr. Moreau, and it was upon his strong recommendations, no doubt, that he was appointed by the Holy See to share the work of the present Bishop. The new Bishop is a native of St. Damase, St. Hyacinthe county, where he was born, April 30, 1849. He is therefore in his forty-fourth year. He was educated at the College and Seminary of St. Hyacinthe, and was ordained a priest in the Church of St. Athanase, July 21, 1872. He first became Vicar of St. Denis, twenty-one years ago, and then occupied a similar office in Beloeil. He then became parish priest of that parish, and in 1875 he was transferred to the Cathedral at St. Hyacinthe. He filled simultaneously the offices of cure and canon. In 1880 he went to St. Roch as cure, and in 1889 he was transferred to Sorel, where he remained until appointed to his new office. His new title was conferred upon him at the consistory held on January 18 last. He is to be known as Bishop of Druzipara, *cum futura successione*.

THE NEW BISHOP'S DIOCESE.

The diocese of St. Hyacinthe was formed by Papal brief on June 8, 1852. It was formed out of the then diocese of Montreal. It includes the following territory: Bagot county, 10 parishes; Bromie county, 2 parishes (the other 3 parishes belong to the diocese of Sherbrooke); Iberville county, 7 parishes; Missisquoi county, 9 parishes; Richelieu county, 10 parishes; Rouville county, 10 parishes; St. Hyacinthe county, 8 parishes; Shefford county, 9 parishes; (the three other parishes belong to the diocese of Sherbrooke) and Vercheres county, 3 parishes (the other five parishes belong to the diocese of Montreal). The total Catholic population of the diocese is 118,000; priests, 197, of whom 18 belong to regular orders; 121 members of other religious orders; 600 nuns; 4 commercial colleges, 10 academies, 20 convents, 6 religious schools, 9 hospitals or asylums, 72 parishes and 2 seminaries. The town of St. Hyacinthe, the See of the Bishop, claims to be the third in the province in point of population, wealth and enterprise. The Cathedral Church is a splendid stone edifice, and near by is the Palace, a commodious brick structure. Close to the Palace is the church of the parish of St. Hyacinthe, which is controlled by the Dominican Order. Some acres away is the Mother House of the nuns of the Precious Blood. The Seminary, or college, of St. Hyacinthe is one of the most important educational institutions in the province and has produced many leading men. The Convent of the Presentation is one of the largest in the province. When Mgr. Decelles succeeds to the Episcopal See he will be the fifth Bishop of St. Hyacinthe. The first Bishop was the late Mgr. Jean Charles Prince, titular Bishop of Martyropolis, appointed to the See of St. Hyacinthe, June 8, 1852. He died May 5, 1860. He was succeeded by the late Mgr. Joseph Larocque, Bishop of Cydonia, who was first coadjutor bishop of Montreal, and then Bishop of St. Hyacinthe from September, 1860, to 1865, when he retired, being appointed titular Bishop of Germanopolis. Mgr. Charles Larocque was the third bishop, from March 1866, to July, 1875. The present bishop, Mgr. Louis Zephirin Moreau, succeeded to the See in January, 1876, having been appointed November 19, 1875.

NO OTHER Sarsaparilla possesses the Combination, Proportion and Process which makes **HOOD'S** Sarsaparilla Peculiar to Itself.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Catholics of Louisville are preparing for a glorious celebration of the Jubilee of Bishop McCloskey.

The radical members of the House of Commons, at a meeting held Friday, decided to advocate the payment of salaries to all members of the House.

Father Elliot will interest the entire Catholicity of the country in his new departure—a mission to non-Catholics—which is to begin at Detroit this month.

Padre Denza, the well-known astronomer and chief of the Vatican Observatory, has been elected president of the Roman academy known as the Nuovi Lincei.

The learned Spanish Jesuit, Father Vincent, has just published a new work, *Socialism and Anarchy*, which is attracting much attention among his fellow countrymen.

The Golden Jubilee of Brother Athanasius, principal of the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, Bay St. Louis, Miss., was celebrated there on the 12th. The papal blessing was bestowed upon the jubilarian.

Princess Bandini has placed her magnificent apartment in Rome at the disposal of Cardinal Vaughan for the grand reception which he will give in honor of the English pilgrimage, which is expected on the 16th inst.

The Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland have sent a memorial to the English Government asking them that a law be passed for the closing of drinking houses on Sundays in Ireland, and at an early hour on Saturday nights.

A movement is being discussed in church circles to erect a new \$300,000 hospital in Providence, R. I., and also a new nunnery to cost a considerable amount. Prominent members of the different congregations propose to contribute to the new structures.

Bishop Messmer, of Green Bay, is about to publish a pastoral on the Sacrament of Marriage. It will set forth with great fullness of documents and theological accuracy all the principal points of this much-discussed subject. It will be published in English, French, German, Hollandish, Bohemian and Polish.

The Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia will have an exhibit at the World's Fair. It will be a particularly valuable one, including, as it will, among many other things, some of the old albs and missals, a complete set of the first Bible published in this country and a soup toureen of Commodore Barry.

The superiority of Catholic schools was demonstrated recently in a striking manner at Newport, R.I., where a paper offered prizes for the best essays written by grammar school pupils of that city on a given subject, the judges to be two well-known literary men. The three best essays were written by pupils of the Hazard Memorial School, which is the parochial school attached to St. Joseph's Church, in Newport.

Most Rev. Father Fiat, general of the Lazarists, with 200 priests of the order, a large number of Sisters of Charity and 500 of their pupils were present on Jan. 25 at the Pope's mass in the Sala. Ducale at the Vatican. Afterwards Father Fiat presented an address to the Holy Father, and His Holiness replied in a discourse which was read by Monsignor Tedeschi, president of the jubilee fetes committee.

Saturday, March 11, will be the twenty-seventh anniversary of the consecration of Most. Rev. John J. Williams as a bishop. He was appointed archbishop on Feb. 12, 1875. Other bishops whose consecration occurred in March are: Bishop Durier of Natchitoches, La., who became a prelate on March 19, 1885; Bishop McGovern of Harrisburg, Pa., March 11, 1888, and Bishop Messmer of Green Bay, Wis., March 27, 1892.

Right Rev. Ignatius F. Horstman, D. D., bishop of the Cleveland diocese, has purchased the title to a most valuable piece of property on Euclid avenue, Cleveland, O., where, in the course of some years, will be erected a most magnificent cathedral, which will be an ornament not only to the city of Cleveland, but will be second to no church structure in the West. The lot purchased has a frontage on Euclid avenue of 176 feet and a depth of 800 feet. The purchase price was \$27,400.

That cure of Geo. W. Turner of Galway, N. Y., of scrofula, by Hood's Sarsaparilla, was one of the most remarkable on record.

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My Dear Old Mother's Home.
Pretty Nelly Dolan.—George Conroy.
Tell Them That You're Irish.
The Night Maloney Landed in New York.
Pull the Bell, O'Reilly.
The Shamrock Man.—Patsy Doyle.
Kelly's Dream, Recitation [sung].
You Better Hurry Home, Mary Ann.
I Long To See The Girl I Left Behind.
Not On Your Life, Says Dolan.
Norah Brady.—Parody on Nora O'Neill.
Patrick O'Flaherty—Going Home.
If Donovan's A Better Man Than I Am.
Duffy's Blunders, and a number of songs and jokes, are to be had in KELLY'S SONGSTER, No. 49, at all Newsdealers, or mailed on receipt of Two Three Cent Stamps.

P. Kelly, Song Publisher, Box 926 Montreal, Can.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. No. 219

Dame Emma Fletcher Reid, of Montreal, authorized in site, Plaintiff, vs. Thomas A. Bishop, of Montreal, Contractor, Defendant. An action for separation of property has been instituted.

Montreal, 6th March, 1893

HUTCHINSON & OUGHTRED,
21-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CANADA, Province of Quebec, Superior Court, District of Montreal, No. 220.

Dame Della Viau, wife of Modeste Barbeau, farmer, of the parish of St. Constant, District of Montreal, duly authorized to enter on justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Modeste Barbeau, farmer, of the same place, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been returned into Court, in this case, on the 13th February last.

Montreal, 2nd March, 1893.

P. LANCOT,
33 5 Plaintiff's Attorney.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—During piercing winds and excessive variations of temperature every one is more or less liable to internal and external disease. Throat, chest, liver, bowels, kidneys, and skin all suffer in some degree, and may be relieved by rubbing in this Ointment, aided by proper doses of the Pills, for administering which full directions accompany each box; in truth, any one who thoroughly masters Holloway's "instructions" will, in remedying disease, exchange the labour of an hour for the profit of a lifetime. All bronchial, pulmonary, and throat disorders require that the Ointment should be thoroughly well rubbed upon the skin twice a day with great regularity, considerable briskness, and much persistence.

ENGLAND TO IRELAND.

FEBRUARY, 1888.

Sports whom my sword in the olden time won me. Winning no hatred more sharp than a sword— Mother of children who hiss at or shun me, Abuse or revile me, and hold me aborted— Heeds of anger that nothing assuage, Mad for the future, and mad from the past— Daughter of all the implacable ages, Lo, let us turn and be lovers at last!

Lovers whom tragedy such hath made equal, One in transgression and one in remorse Bonds may be severed, but what were the sequel?

Hardly shall amity come of divorce, Let the dead Past have a royal anointing, O'er it the Future build where for a time? I that am brought from much overcoming See to thee, supplicator—way, is it vain?

Hate and mistrust are the children of blindness—

Could we but see one another, 'twere well! Knowledge is sympathy, charity, kindness, Ignorance only is maker of hell.

Could we but gaze for an hour, for a minute, Deep in each other's unadorned eyes, Love were begun—for that look would begin it— Born in the flash of a mighty surprise.

Even should the ominous night-bird of Error, Sacred by a sudden trumpet of Day, Flap his malevolent wings, and in error Flit to the wilderness, dropping his prey, Fear should we, growing in strength and in sweetness,

Fasting to one indivisible soul, Dazzle the world with a splendid completeness.

Mightily single, immovably whole.

Toon, like a flame when the stormy winds fan it,

I, like a rock to the elements here,— Mixed by love's magic, the fire and the granite,

Who should compete with us, what should compare? Strong with a strength that no fate might sever,

One with a oneness no force could divide, So were we married and united forever, Lower and lower, and brighter grown with bride.

—From "The Book of William Wordsworth."

IRISH NEWS.

The Rev. T. Henihan, curate at Gowel, has been appointed pastor of Drumstiel.

Mr. John O'Connell, of Longfield, Cashel, has been appointed High Sheriff of County Clare.

An appropriate memorial is to be erected to the late Father J. O'Keefe, pastor of Tracon.

Mr. Edward J. Bernart has been appointed a resident magistrate, on transfer, for County Mayo.

Mr. Thomas Gerrard, of Cobbstown, Cavan, has been appointed High Sheriff of the County Cavan.

Mr. John W. E. Dunsterville has been appointed resident magistrate, on transfer, for County Monaghan.

A notice appeared in the Dublin Gazette recently, intimating that the Lurgan Industrial School for Catholic girls had ceased to be a certified industrial school.

Mr. Jeremiah Jordan, Nationalist, and Mr. J. J. Dalton, Republican, have been nominated for the Parliamentary representation of South Meath.

It is understood that Mr. Arthur Vicars, secretary to the Kildare Archaeological Society, succeeds the late Sir Bernard Burke as Ulster King-at-Arms. The salary is £900 per annum.

Two handsome statues—one of St. Bridget, habited as an Irish nun, and the other of St. Augustinus an ascetic—were unveiled and blessed recently in the parish church of Athenry.

The death occurred recently of Mr. Maurice John O'Brien, of Dublin. He had been for nearly forty years connected with the clerical staff of Messrs. Arnott & Co., Henry Street, and was universally respected. In his youth he was well known in the athletic world.

The population of the city of Derry aggregates some 30,000 souls. Of these over 18,000 are Catholics. The city corporation comprises a mayor and twenty-three members, aldermen and councillors, and yet not one Catholic is allowed to have a seat at the board.

The Dublin Gazette of recent date printed notices intimating that the Boys' Home Industrial School for Protestant Boys, Marble Hill, Blackrock, Cork, and St. Nicholas' Industrial School for Protestant Boys, Cove Street, Cork, have ceased to be certified industrial schools.

At a meeting of Orangemen held in Soudyrow Orange Hall, Belfast, recently, Mr. Wagner, Grand Master of No. 7 Lodge, said that for some time back things had been drifting slowly, but surely, towards Home Rule, and that it was time for them to speak out and say "Give us Home Rule." The Orangemen

of Belfast need not be a bit afraid to take Home Rule, and make their own terms afterwards, for they had the fighting men, and the industry and intelligence of the people. The time had come when they should be longer shouting "Xp surrender," but take up instead the cries of "Onward—excelsior!"

Mr. Wm. DeCourcy, of Borristown-House, Uringford, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for County Kilkenny. Messrs. P. J. Morrissey, High Sheriff, and J. W. O'Hanrahan, of Irishtown, Kilkenny, have been sworn in as Justices of the Peace for the borough of Kilkenny.

Sacrilege at Kingstown—Late on the night of Feb. 14, or early the following morning, some thieves forced an entrance into St. Michael's Catholic Church, Kingstown, and abstracted the contents of three poor-boxes. They then entered the vestry by means of false keys, but it appears that they got nothing there.

The Countess of Aberdeen visited the establishment of Mr. J. E. McCarthy, costumer, Henry street, Dublin, on Feb. 9, and gave him an order to make the costumes to be worn by the female attendants in the Irish Village at the World's Fair. The costumes will be, as far as possible, characteristic, and represent the peasant dress of the several localities from which the attendants are to be drawn. The girls of Donegal will be dressed in the native local style, and the dress of representatives of Munster and Connaught will also speak the dialect of the province from which they come. It need scarcely be said that the materials of the costumes will be of Irish manufacture, and that they will be entirely the work of Irish hands.

In grateful recognition of His Holiness having raised their revered Archbishop to the dignity of a Prince of the Church, the priests of the Archdiocese of Armagh, prepared an address to the Holy Father expressive of their appreciation, which was recently presented to His Holiness. It was in the shape of a handsome album bound in dark green morocco, ornamented with Irish tracery in the form of a cross, in the centre of which appears, in raised gold the tiara and keys in saltire. The pages of the album are most appropriately illuminated. The Pontifical Arms occupy the premier position. The arms of the diocese are also pictured, and both are remarkable for the beauty of their heraldic blazeny. A miniature of St. Patrick and a view of the cathedral in Armagh, the town where he established his metropolitan See, are also shown.

A meeting was announced to be held near Leap, on Sunday, Feb. 12, to protest against the eviction of Michael White, some months ago, but who in consequence of being bedridden was allowed to remain in possession. It was intended to hold the meeting on the evicted farm. A force of police appeared, however, and produced a proclamation forbidding any meeting there, or in the vicinity. Father Lyons, Administrator of Castichaven and Myross, having been moved to the chair, made a strong protest against such a proceeding, but desisted from speaking. Subsequently the people assembled inside the gates of the parochial residence. Father Lyons proceeded to address them, but was again interrupted by the police, who, however, departed, on his ordering them off as trespassers. Father Lyons, Father Daly, and Mr. B. Cullinane then addressed the meeting and a resolution was adopted pledging support to the evicted tenant.

BALFOUR GAVE IN.

But the "Malcontent Conservatives" Would Not Back Up Their Leader.

New York, March 8.—The Post's London cable says there was mutiny in the Tory camp yesterday against Mr. Balfour's leadership. It came as a sequel to Mr. Chamberlain's letter to the Times yesterday characterizing the Government proposal to suspend the midnight rule, and enable the House to pass the naval vote as "a dirty trick." Sir William Vernon Harcourt explained that the Government had no intention unduly to rush the votes. Mr. Balfour thereon announced that he would not oppose the motion to suspend the rule. A section of the Unionists declined to conform to this compromise between the two front benches and challenged a division, whereupon Mr. Balfour, with the whole front Opposition benches, with the exception of Sir John Gorst,

indignantly quitted the House. The malcontent Conservatives, numbering 119, voted against the motion, and the Government, through the Conservatively-split, got the brilliant majority of 158. Mr. Chamberlain was piqued at being left in the lurch, but accepted the situation and abstained from voting, though afterwards he warmly remonstrated with Mr. Balfour, whose position is becoming untenable. Lord Salisbury has come to the rescue of his nephew and called a meeting of the Conservative peers at the Carlton Club for to-day, ostensibly to discuss the opposition to Home Rule, but really to endeavor to secure the discipline of the unruly Unionists.

ROMAN NOTES

Collected by the Washington News.

The Sacred Congregation of Rites is said to have voted in favor of the beatification of Venerable Sister Theresa Martinengo.

The Patriarch of Armenia has arrived in Rome, and is the bearer of a splendid snuff-box, set in brilliants, from the Sultan, as a jubilee offering to Leo XIII.

It is said that the Pope has indorsed the policy of the Centrist party in the Reichstag, making support of the army bill dependent upon the Government permitting the recall of the Jesuits.

We give, says a Roman correspondent, but *with reservations*, be it said, with *every reservation*, the rumor which is again circulating at Rome of a project for the establishment in England of a permanent Apostolic delegation.

The Rev. Jesse Albert Locke, formerly an Episcopal clergyman in New York City, who recently announced his conversion to the Church, has joined the English pilgrimages to come, where he will be received into the Church of Rome.

The Agenzia Italiana says that the Grand Duke Frederick of Baden, by marriage, uncle of Emperor William II, of Germany, and long the closest friend and adviser of the Prussian court, is about to declare publicly his conversion to Catholicism.

Count Merry Del Val, the newly-appointed Spanish envoy to the Vatican, who succeeds the Marquis of Pidal, was given an audience Monday by the Pope and presented his credentials. He was the bearer of a letter from Queen-Regent Christiana congratulating the Pontiff upon the occasion of his episcopal jubilee.

Dr. Lappen, the newly appointed body physician to Pope Leo, has enjoined upon His Holiness that he must take more sleep and hold fewer audiences and not exert his brain so much as heretofore. His Holiness has declined to interfere in any way in the internal affairs of Germany.

General von Loe, the newly-appointed German envoy to the Vatican, accompanied by two officers, was given an audience by the Pope Monday. General von Loe presented to His Holiness the congratulations of Emperor William upon attaining his episcopal jubilee and a valuable topaz ring.

The Holy Father's jubilee as a Bishop was celebrated recently in the large hall of the Academy of Music, Vienna, in presence of the Archduchess Maria Theresa, the Archbishop of Vienna, the Nuncio, Cardinal Galimberti, and a large number of the aristocracy. The proceedings consisted of sacred music and several addresses. A telegram from Cardinal Rampolla was read, containing an expression of thanks on behalf of the Pope.

The Pope bade a courteous farewell Monday to the pilgrims from England. His Holiness said that he hoped soon to see England once more a Catholic country. The faithful, His Holiness said, ought to pray for the speedy consummation of this hope, of which there were already many signs. The Pope warmly commended the lofty spirit of justice shown by the Queen and Parliament in granting to all Catholics her Majesty's vast empire complete freedom of religion.

In the *compte rendu* by the *Moniteur de Rome* of the Pope's reply to the religious orders the reporter causes the Holy Father to place St. Benedict among the founders of the mendicant orders. The four ancient orders which at their institution renounced the possession of wealth, and which are known as the "Quattro Mendicanti," are the Domin-

icans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and Augustinians. However, in point of fact, the Franciscans only should be called mendicants, because they are so by their rule itself; the others only by virtue of constitutions added to their rule. The Benedictines have never been numbered among the mendicant Orders.

The Salesian missionaries, who have opened several establishments in Ecuador, are a perfect blessing to the country, and have just carried off medals of gold, silver, and bronze for the smithwork, carpentry, and tailoring of their pupils at the National Exhibition of Quito. The President, Louis Cordero, gives them encouraging assistance. It is expected they will have a fine display at Chicago.

John W. Mackay, the well known capitalist, who was shot in the back on Friday of last week by W. C. Rippey, an unfortunate speculator, is rapidly improving.

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Good Taste

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The Rev. Mr. Murphy is distinguished for his high sense of what "good taste" means, and by our splendid assortment of New Spain Mantles.

The Rev. Mr. Murphy has never been able to resist the late attempts to meet the world's needs in matters of taste by the grand and beautiful Mantles of Europe.

The price is low, and the quality is high, and the Rev. Mr. Murphy is the only one who can give you the best.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

CAPES IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

BEADED CLOTH CAPES, ONLY \$1.95.

All Capes at Less than Wholesale Prices.

JACKETS.

In every new shade and shape. Prices from \$3.50.

ULSTERS.

In every style, made from the newest and finest material. Prices from \$4.00.

Our prices are less than regular wholesale prices.

Be sure for best value in Mantles come direct to

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"TWO STRINGS TO HER BOW."

MELISSA has "Two Strings to Her Bow!" The porosity and texture of ordinary cloth is one, and the perfect rain-resisting property of invincible Waterproof is another.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

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1781 and 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET And 105, 107, 109, and 111 St. Peter St. TERMS CASH AND ONLY ONE PRICE Telephone 2103.

COVERNTON'S

NIPPLE : OIL.

Superior to all other preparations for cracked or sore nipples. To harden the nipples commence using three months before confinement. Price 25 cents.

COVERNTON'S

Syrup of Wild Cherry.

For relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Price 25 cents.

COVERNTON'S

Pile Ointment.

Will be found superior to all others for all kinds of Piles. Price 25 cents.

Prepared by C. J. COVERNTON & CO., 12 Beury street, corner of Dorchester street.

HARMONIES OF THE UNIVERSE.

Bishop Keane's Eloquent Address in Washington.

The announcement of a lecture from the Rt. Rev. John J. Keane, the rector of the Catholic University, is always a guarantee of a large audience. On last Sunday evening the large auditorium of the Academy of Music, Washington, was crowded with those who were anxious to hear the Rt. Rev. Bishop's lecture on the "Harmonies of the Universe." It was a brilliant address and with masterful control he held his hearers spell bound during the evening. He was introduced by Senator White of Louisiana.

The Bishop began by contrasting the moods of nature. Then he said: "We know that there must be a self-existent Creator because He is self-existent and eternal and is the author of all good. We recognize that He must be a being absolute and limitless; perfect, without any mixture of unwisdom; harmony without discord.

"Nature, we realize, must be the mirror of His beauty and love, and the most familiar one of the harmonies of nature is the harmony of sound."

The Bishop set aside the technical details and analysis of sound and proposed to take an exterior view and get through that vista some of its greatest beauties.

POETRY IN HIS PROSE.

"Sound succeeded the silence that was coeval with eternity," he continued. Then, with gentle undulation, he sketched the dawning of the world, the creation of the angels, of all that preceded the earth. "When God created the angels there was yet no sound, for they were pure spirits," he added. He argued that the strongest, fiercest workings of the human mind are soundless. Sound is necessarily materialistic. "There is no such thing as dead inert matter," he said, with strong emphasis and impressive gestures. "All matter is throbbing and vibrating."

In words of picturesque beauty he enumerated the varieties of sound. He sketched its development and modulation from the time when our earth, a fiery, molten mass, fresh from Nature's furnace, sounded forth with the lungs of Nature the great march of impotence. As time went on, he said, Nature's sounds grew softer. Man was created with all of Nature's sounds intelligible to his ear that he might be the high priest of Nature. Sin entered into the world, and with sin discord. From that sorrowful day the glad-some joy of sound departed from Nature's bosom.

With effective solemnity and a saddened tone the Bishop spoke of the groanings and travails of Nature. Then with sorrows, vivid, imaginary, he sketched the din of sounds, all blending together in the discordant yet not inharmonious music of human progress.

MORE WONDERFUL THAN ALL.

But the sounds of speech, he said, are more wonderful than those of the elements, than those of animal life, than even celestial sounds. "The music of the spheres is no more wonderful than the first lisp of a baby's tongue, for speech is the music of thought," he continued.

Bitterly the Bishop referred to "scientific, or, I might say, insane efforts to take this gift of God and degrade it to the level of the mere brute." If it were true that speech originated in the attempts at communication between brutes, he declared that language, as traced backward, would be found more and more diversified. But philological investigation proves that all languages spring from one common tongue now no longer existing. "From the beginning God endowed man with speech and thought."

The Bishop concluded this phase of his subject with a scholarly, argumentative sketch of the degeneration in speech accompanying barbaric lapses in manner and corresponding re-elevation of speech with civilization, as shown by the history of all peoples.

"But oh!" he exclaimed, "what sin does with human speech!" He compared sin to a lump of poison in a fountain head. "When sin is in the heart then the voice, meant to be music, is lifted in the horrid brawl and revel. The tongue, turned into a two-edged sword, cuts every link between man and man. All the

beautiful flowers of speech meant to lift us up to heaven are changed into chains and fetters to drag one another down."

SATIRIZED SOCIETY GOSSIP.

In a reference to certain literature of the day Bishop Keane spoke with deep indignation and bitter scorn of "the music of fascinating style that lures on the reader, poisoning the conscience and planting in the soul the seeds of death." "You know society better than I do," he said a moment later. "You know better than I what a stream of harmonious wisdom glides through the social receptions and parties of the day." He went on to satirize the foolish gossip of society. Then, in warning tones and with out stretched arms, he said: "You must be careful that foolishness does not degenerate into something worse."

Then the Bishop urged upon his hearers the necessity, of a worthy use of the gift of speech. Changing to the consideration of poetry, he continued: "Yet the highest utterance of human thought is to be found only in poetry and music. Oh, for the poet of the future who will have the power to make all nature transparent to our eyes. Music gives to poetry an utterance fit for its beauty and sublimity."

GOD'S HARMONY.

In concluding the Bishop said: "We have seen that the universe is full of harmonies and that all come from the beauty of the living God. We have seen also that it is full of discords, all coming from the sin and folly of man. But the blessed God, moved by the trust and repentance of his children, gives a soft solace for all woes.

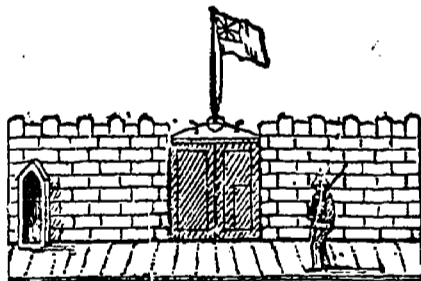
All the jarring sounds of the discords found a focus in the heart of the Crucified One, and, when they broke His heart, they were transformed into the harmony of love.

"Listen to the cry with which the Saviour of the world gave up his life for us. That cry is a battle cry summoning every soul to leave the foolish and rally to the good. A cry of triumph of virtue and honor over cupidity, of peace over strife, of harmony over discord. He is, indeed, the great harmonizer, the Prince of Peace."—*The Mirror.*

THE PEOPLE'S HOME-GUARD!



ON SENTRY DUTY



It will guard you securely from disease

YOU

Have a Very Bad Cough,
Are Suffering From Lung Troubles,
Have Lost Flesh Through Illness,
Are Threatened With Consumption.

IT WILL

Cure That Cough,
Heal Your Lungs,
Put Flesh On Your Bones,
Prevent Consumption.

SMALL & LARGE BOTTLES 50c. & \$1.00.

IT IS VERY PLEASANT TO TAKE.

Ask for and be sure you get the "D. & L. Emulsion."

DOHERTY & SICOTTE,

(Formerly DOHERTY & DOHERTY.)

Advocates: and : Barristers,

180 ST. JAMES STREET,

City and District Bank Building

A NORWOOD MIRACLE.

HEALTH REAINED AFTER SEVEN DOCTORS HAD FAILED.

The Remarkable Experience of Mr. John Slater Knox—Two Hours Sleep all the Benefit Derived From Six Weeks Medical Treatment—Rescue From Suffering Came After the Doctors Had Pronounced His Case Hopeless.

Norwood Register.

The readers of the Register will remember having read in this paper during the early part of last year of the very serious illness of Mr. John Slater Knox, who lives on lot 20, in the 3rd concession of Asphodel township. They will remember how in January, 1892 Mr. Knox was stricken down with la grippe, how from a man of about 155 pounds he fell away in flesh in a few short weeks until he was a mere skeleton of his former self, weighing only 120 pounds; how he was racked with the most excruciating pain; how he longed for years to relieve him of his suffering; how he consulted doctors near and far, and how they failed to successfully diagnose his case. In fact they confessed their ignorance of his malady and said he could not recover. But so much for the profession. Mr. Knox is alive to-day. He has recovered his wanted vigor and weighs 180 pounds, and his many friends in Norwood look upon him in wonder. Of course Mr. Knox is questioned on every hand about his recovery, as to what magic influence he owes his increase in flesh, and his answer to each interrogation is "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did it," and he is never too busy to extol the merits of his now world famous remedy. This is what he said to a reporter of the Norwood Register the other day when asked about his illness and his wonderful cure:—"I will tell you all about it. In January, 1892, I had la grippe, which was prevalent at that time. It settled into pains in the calves of my legs. I was drawing lumber at the time and thought it was caused by sitting on the load and allowing my legs to hang down. I consulted a doctor in the matter, who told me it was rheumatism. He treated me, but did me no good and I kept getting worse daily. Altogether I had seven doctors in attendance, but none of them seemed to know what my ailment was. Some said it was rheumatism others that my nerves were diseased, one said locomotor ataxia, and another inflammation of the spinal cord, another inflammation of the outer lining of the spinal cord, and still another said neuralgia of the nerves. I did not sleep for six weeks and no drug administered by the medical men could deaden the pain or make me slumber. I will just say this: at the end of that time some narcotic administered made doze for a couple of hours, and that all the relief I received from the disciples of Esculapius. They said I could not recover, and really I had given up hope myself. My pain was so intense I wanted to die to be relieved of my suffering. From a weight of 154 pounds I had dropped to 120. I was a skeleton compared with my former self. I had often read in *The Register* of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but did not think of taking the remedy. About this time my father purchased some from Dr. Moffatt, druggist, Norwood, and bringing them to me requested me to take them. They remained in the house perhaps a couple of weeks before I commenced taking them, and then I must confess I had not much faith in their efficacy. Before I had finished taking the first box I felt a little better, and when taken two boxes I was convinced that the Pink Pills were doing me good; in fact that they were doing for me what seven doctors had failed to do—they were effecting a cure. I felt so much better after having taken three boxes of Pink Pills that I ceased taking them, but I had not fully recovered and had to resume, and I then continued taking them until now I am as hale a man as you will meet in a day's travel. I am positive that this happy result has been brought about by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I recommend them to my neighbors and my friends as I am thoroughly convinced of their great curative properties. There is a case a short distance from my place of a man, who has been a cripple for some time, recovering after taking eight boxes of Pink Pills. In December last I could only manage to lift a bag of oats, now I can toss a bag of peas unto a load with ease. Isn't that gaining strength? At one period since I began taking Pink Pills I gained thirty pounds in six weeks. To-day I feel as well as I ever did in my life. I have been skidding logs in the bush all winter and can do a day's work with any of them. I believe it my duty to say a good word for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills whenever I can.

"I hear you are making preparations to build a house, Mr. Knox," said the reporter.

"Yes," replied Mr. Knox laughingly. "I am about building a house and barn, which I think will demonstrate that I am trying to enjoy my renewed lease of life." Calling on Dr. Moffatt, a druggist, *The Register* reporter asked him if he knew of Mr. Knox's case, and that that gentleman ascribed his cure to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"Yes," replied the doctor, "I have been talking to Mr. Knox and his is certainly a most remarkable cure. But speaking of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills reminds me of the wonderful sale they are having in and about Norwood. I buy a hundred dollars worth at a time and my orders are not few. I sell more Pink Pills than any other medicine and always hear good reports of them." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling arising therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, influenza and severe colds, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over-work or excesses of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Scheueclady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trademark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substi-

utes in the form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, no matter what name may be given them. They are all imitations whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

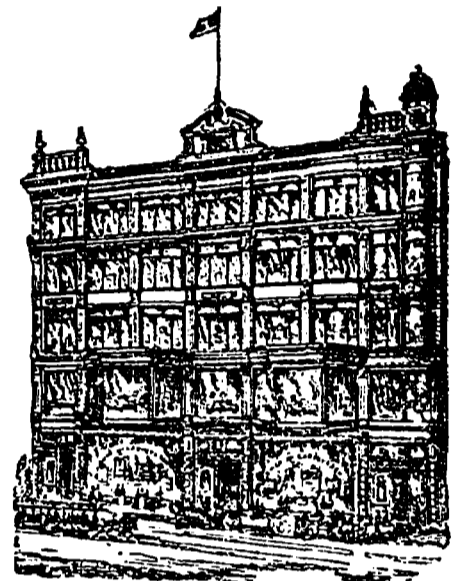
F. KELLY,

Ruling, Binding and Embossing

774 Craig Street,

MONTREAL.

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SPECIAL NOTICE!

We call attention to the large additions of fine Parlor, Library, Dining Room and Bed Room Suites just finished and now in stock in our New Warerooms, which has been acknowledged by all, without exception, who have closely examined our Goods and Show Rooms, to be the very Finest and Largest assortment, and decidedly the Cheapest yet offered, quality considered.

We have just finished fifty Black Walnut Bed Room Suites, consisting of Bedstead, Bureau with large Brass Bevel-edge Mirror and Wash-stand with Brass Rod Splasher Back, both Marble Tops, \$25; Wood Tops, \$22. All our own make.

We will in a few days show some very nice medium and low-priced Furniture in our Large Show Windows, and the figures will counteract an impression left on the minds of many that imagine from the very fine display made the past few weeks that we are only going to keep the finest grades of goods.

As heretofore, we will keep a full line of medium and good serviceable Furniture, but will not sell anything that we cannot guarantee to be as represented, which has for the past half century secured for us the largest sales yet made in our line, and will still follow the old motto of Owen McGarvey & Son:

Large Sales and Small Profits.

OWEN MCGARVEY & SON,
1849, 1851 & 1853
NOTRE DAME STREET.

RIENDEAU HOTEL,

58 and 60 Jacques Cartier Sq.
MONTREAL.

The cheapest first-class house in Montreal.
European and American Plans.

JOS. RIENDEAU, Proprietor.

W. H. D. YOUNG,

L. D.S., D. D.S.

Surgeon-Dentist

1694 Notre Dame Street.

Preservation of the Natural Teeth and painless extraction. Dorsoria Laughing Gas, Vegetable Vapour and Ether. Artificial work guaranteed satis- factory.
TELEPHONE 815 (13-17-1001)

JOB PRINTING—If you are thinking of having any job printing done, please call at this office before placing your order.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

The housekeeper who wraps up fresh bread slabs in the carbonic acid gas, which is poisonous.

It is said that if knives or dishes are thoroughly heated when dry the disagreeable odor of onion will be at once removed.

Woollens should not be dried out of doors in freezing weather, but in a room of about the same temperature as the water in which they were washed.

If burning oil falls on the floor, do not throw water upon it. The water only feeds the flames for the time being. Smother the fire with carpet or blankets.

Instead of a doily under plates very delicate mats of gold wire are to be had for use. They protect polished tables from the heat of a warm plate and are a desirable novelty to such as are always eager for something different and new.

Never put away food in tin plates. Fully one-half the cases of poison from the use of canned goods are because the article was left or put back into the can after using. China, earthenware or glass is the only safe receptacle for "leftovers."

GARNITURES OF LACE AND RIBBON.

In laces there is a reaction in favor of scallops, fern points, rose points and others against the straight-edged varieties so long used. Soon they will appear on stately evening gowns of velvet, silk and brocade as flounces, tabliers, etc. Meanwhile, they are employed for jabots, bretelles, berms wide, picturesque collars and sleeve rills, zouave trouts, pulls and sleeve caps of greater or less depth. Their creamy meshes blend charmingly with the delicate mauve, Nile-green, rose-colored and golden-yellow ribbons now in vogue. Indeed, a larger use of laces can but lead to a greater prodigality of ribbons, though already they are used in quantities—in series of loops, in knots, singly or clustered; in wide and narrow sashes, in straight rows, points, bars, rosettes, and in broad bows and ends from the belt—in empire style on the shoulders, in coquettish French fashion or at the back, mingling gracefully with the Watteau plait of lace or of gauzy tissue that is on many silk, chiffon or brocade gowns.

THEY BEAUTIFY THE WORLD.

There are some souls that seem sent to us to teach a selfish world how beautiful and powerful can be the life of a quiet, tranquil, unselfish doing of good—that makes no sign, no noise, no ripple on the world's current but working deep down, among hidden and beautiful and powerful forces does God's work silently, and yields treasures that this poor earth of ours is richer for forever. These wonderful, unselfish, mother's lives—if all mothers led such, it would seem as if evil must die for want of nutriment, or if it crept in in spite of them, that their presence would shame it out of sight again. They fear God and love His creatures, and the child of such is blessed, for strength and goodness, and charity, and purity are the dower that falls to their lot, and of this treasure they must ever give, for it is the nature of such gifts to multiply themselves. Gentleness and tender love and high thoughts brood over the home where such a soul dwells, and wordly interests grow transfigured; and in the market place and by life's duty highways, amid the roar of cities, as in the quiet village, even amid the murky atmosphere of political strife, men involuntary stand aside and give honor to the son of such a household, for all minds recognize the zeal upon a man or woman's character by the ministrations of such a mother, and her work never ends. Years go by, and all other things grow stale and old, but this mother's work grows and widens, and when she is called home to Paradise, her works seem watered by the very dews from heaven, so much broader and fuller and stronger does it spread. No, all mothers are not like this: there is bitter proof at every step in life, but let us thank God that there are some such lives to beautify the world.

But one Opinion prevails throughout the world, and that is so strongly in favor of Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER, that no other article ever attained so wide spread popularity. 25 cents buys a big bottle.

She: am I older than you think I am or younger? He: Well, you look older than I think you are; but you are older than you look.

NOURISHMENT VERSUS STIMULANT.

EXTRACTS OF BEEF Stimulate only.
JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF Nourishes thoroughly.

STIMULANTS make you feel good temporarily.
NOURISHMENT does you good permanently.

Which Would You Choose to Give You Strength?

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF OR EXTRACT OF BEEF

USE
SURPRISE
SOAP
ON WASH DAY;
AND EVERY DAY.

WHAT IS



It is a most valuable preparation, restoring to gray hair its natural color, making it soft and glossy and giving it an incomparable lustre. ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER is far superior to ordinary hair dyes, for it does not stain the skin and is most easily applied. One of its most remarkable qualities is the property it possesses of preventing the falling out of the hair, promoting its growth and preserving its vitality. — Numerous and very flattering testimonials from well known PHYSICIANS and other citizens of good standing testify to the marvelous efficacy of ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER. Lack of space allows us to reproduce only the two following:

Testimony of Dr. D. Marsolais, Lavaltrie.

I have used several bottles of Robson's Hair Restorer, and I cannot otherwise than highly praise the merits of this excellent preparation. Owing to its use, the hair preserves its original color and in addition acquires an incomparable pliancy and lustre. What pleases me most in this Restorer is a smooth, obnoxious substance, eminently calculated to impart nourishment to the hair, preserve its vigor, and stimulate its growth, a substance which replaces the water used by the manufacturers of the greater part of the Restorers of the day from an economical point of view. This is a proof that the manufacturer of Robson's Restorer is above all anxious to produce an article of real value, regardless of the expense necessary to attain this end. It is with pleasure that I recommend Robson's Restorer in preference to all other preparations of that nature.

D. MARSOLAIS, M. D.

Lavaltrie, December 26th, 1885.

Testimony of Dr. G. Desrosiers, St. Félix de Valois.

I know several persons who have for some years used Robson's Hair Restorer and are very well satisfied with this preparation, which preserves the original color of the hair, as it was in youth, makes it surpassingly soft and glossy, and stimulates at the same time its growth. Knowing the principal ingredients of Robson's Restorer, I understand perfectly why this preparation is so superior to other similar preparations. In fact the substance to which I allude is known to exercise in a high degree an emollient and softening influence on the hair. It is also highly nutritive for the hair, adapted to promote its growth, and to greatly prolong its vitality. I therefore confidently recommend the use of Robson's Hair Restorer to those persons whose hair is prematurely gray and who wish to remove this sign of approaching old age.

G. DESROSIERS, M. D.

St-Félix de Valois, January, 18th 1886.

For sale everywhere at 50 cts per bottle.

RICH IN READILY DIGESTIBLE ALBUMEN.

This is What is Needed in a Beef Preparation to Warrant its Claim as a Strength-Giving Food.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF IS PRE-EMINENT For these Essential Qualities.

THE MONTREAL BREWING CO'S —CELEBRATED—

ALES - AND - PORTERS

Registered Trade Mark—"RED BULL'S EYE."

INDIA PALE ALE, Capsuled. XXX PALE ALE.

SAND PORTER. STOUT PORTER.

If your Grocer does not keep our ALES, order direct from the Brewery. Telephone 1168. THE MONTREAL BREWING Co., Brewers and Malsters, corner Notre Dame and Jacques Cartier Streets.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR GRAIN, Etc.

Flour.—Prices are quoted as follows:—

Patent Spring	\$4.25 @ 4.35
Patent Winter	4.10 @ 4.25
Straight Roller	3.40 @ 3.60
Extra	3.10 @ 3.25
Superfine	2.70 @ 2.90
Fine	2.35 @ 2.50
City Strong Bakers	4.00 @ 4.10
Manitoba Bakers	3.50 @ 4.10
Ontario bags—extra	1.40 @ 1.50
Straight Rollers	1.75 @ 1.80
Superfine	1.40 @ 1.45
Fine	1.10 @ 1.20

Outmeal.—We quote prices for jobbing lots as follows:—Rolled and granulated \$4.05 to \$4.15; Standard \$3.80 to \$4.00. In bags, granulated and rolled \$2.00 to \$2.10, and standard \$1.90 to \$2.00.

Mill Feed.—We quote at \$17.50 to \$18.50, the latter figure for white bran. Shorts are very scarce and difficult to obtain at \$19.00 to \$20.00. Mottles \$21.00 to \$23.

Wheat.—There have been sales of No. 2 hard wheat at 72c to 72½c Post Arthur, for shipment. No. 2 hard has sold at 83c North Bay.

Corn.—Prices continue nominal at 63c to 64c in bond.

Powr.—The market is at 73c to 74c in store and 70c to 71c about May, per 60 lbs.

Oats.—Sales have also been made at 36c with free storage until May 15th, cash down now.

Barley.—We quote 50c to 51c as to quality. Feed barley has sold in ear lots at 41c to 42c as to quality.

Malt.—Choice Western malt 15c in round lots, and we quote 60c to 70c as to quality and size of lot.

Rye.—At 65c to 70c. Sales have transpired in the West at 55c to 60c.

Buckwheat.—A car was sold in the West at equal to 51½c laid down here, and we quote 61c to 62c.

Seeds.—Canadian Timothy is quoted at \$2.80 to \$3 per bus. of 45 lbs., and Western is quoted at \$2.50 to \$2.60 per bushel. Red clover—Canada at \$9 to \$9.50 per bushel of 60 lbs. (at 40c \$6.50) to \$7.50 per bus. Flax seed steady at \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bushel.

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Lard &c.—We quote:—

Canada short cut pork per bbl.	\$22.00 @ 23.00
Canada clear mess, per bbl.	20.00 @ 21.00
Chicago short cut mess, per bbl.	20.00 @ 21.00
Mess pork, American, new, per bbl.	20.50 @ 21.00
India mess beef, per lb. (retail)	10.00 @ 10.50
Extra mess beef, per bbl.	14.00 @ 15.00
Hams, city cured, per lb.	12.00 @ 13.00
Lard, pure in puts, per lb.	15.00 @ 16.00
Lard, com. in puts, per lb.	12.00 @ 13.00
Bacon, per lb.	12.00 @ 13.00
Shoulders, per lb.	11.00 @ 12.00

Dressed Hogs.—A car load sold at \$8.30 on Monday last, West of Toronto. Here prices may be quoted at \$8.70 to \$8.75, per 100 lbs.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—We quote:—
Creamery choice late made 22c to 23c.
do good to fine 21c to 22c.
Eastern Township dairy, choice late 21c to 22c.
do do good to fine 20c to 21c.
Morrising & Brockville 20c to 21c.
Western 18c to 20c.

About 1c to 2c may be added to above prices for choice selections of single tubs.

Roll Butter.—There is still a good demand for rolls, which sell at 19c to 21c as to quality.

Cheese.—Prices are about as last quoted, namely 1½c to 1½c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—A further drop of 5c to 6c per doz. during the week, sales of fresh having made at 20c to 21c.

Bonns.—At \$1.25 to \$1.45 for fair to choice stock, with ordinary quantities selling at \$1 to \$1.20.

Honey.—We quote 9c to 7c for extracted. Bright honey in comb is quoted at 12½c to 13c with sales at those figures, dark and broken selling at 9c to 11c.

Maple Syrup.—There have been sales of good old maple syrup in 10, 15 and 20 gallon kegs at 4c to 4½c per lb. New syrup will be in shortly.

Hops.—Ordinary to fair qualities range from 15c to 17c, and old 8c to 9c.

Hay.—Sales of No. 2 in the country being still made at \$8.00 to \$8.50 to b. for exported. No. 1, pressed is selling here at \$10 in ear lots.

FRUITS, Etc.

Apples.—Lots of Spies and Russetts selling at \$3 to \$4 per bbl.

Oranges.—Florida, \$3.50 to \$4, Valencia \$3.75 to \$4.00, Messina \$2 to \$2.50, California \$3 to 4. Tangerines \$1.25 to \$3.50 in half boxes.

Lemons.—Fancy \$3.00, choice \$2.00, fair \$2.00, and common \$1.

Dried Fruit.—Dried apples, 5½c to 6c.; evaporated, 8c. to 10c.; peaches and apricots 2c to 2½c respectively.

Figs.—Figs selling at 8c to 9c in 14 ounce box and 9c to 12c in 7 to 10 lb.

Dates.—We quote 5c to 6c. per lb. for golden.

Graps Fruit.—An occasional box may be picked up on this market at or about 34c.

Cocoanuts.—New cocoanuts per bag of 100 are selling at \$4.00 to \$4.50.

Pineapples.—At from 18c to 25c apiece as to size and quality.

Onions.—Canadian onions are firm and higher, reds selling at \$3 to \$3.25, and yellows at \$2.75 to \$3 per bbl.

Potatoes.—Prices still remain unchanged at 85c to \$1.00 per bag of 60 lbs.

FISH AND OIL.

Oils.—In cod oil the market is steady at 40c to 41c for Newfoundland and at 38c to 39c for Gaspe. Cod liver oil is still quoted at 65c to 75c as to quality.

Pickled Fish.—Herring has been selling fairly well, although at low prices, sales being reported as low as \$3.50 for shore up to \$3.75 and \$3.80, and Labrador at \$1 to \$1.25, but there are very few of the latter. Green cod 50 50 for No. 1 and \$7.50 for large. Dry cod \$4.50, and case cod at \$4.75.

THE BLACK NORTH

ULSTERS'S NOISY BOUNCE.

Dunraven's Gloomy Picture of What Impends If the Bill Passes.

Harold Frederic's Cable to New York Times.

Although the political Protestants of Ulster began the week by trooping to church and joining in a specially selected prayer to the god of battles to bless their impending conflict; although each subsequent day brought hysterical telegrams about further panic in Irish securities, and although Belfast is covered from head to foot with huge orange placards summoning the sons of William to rise, it is a cold, historical fact that the Gladstonian majority only sits and grins, that trick having been played once too often.

Very possibly all these deep-voiced, excited appeals to arms, this sonorous thumping of the Orange war drum, might produce some effect on the younger generation of Liberals, perhaps might even stampede a section of them, were it not that precisely the same Belfast leaders kicked up the same identical racket in 1868, with all its rumors of distribution of rifles, all its solemn threats of civil war, and then, in the end, climbed down as meekly as Crockett's coon, and took their medicine without a murmur! That fact literally puts them out of court now. The Liberal papers need only print alongside their violent menace of to-day their still more tremendous threats of what they would do if the Irish Church were disestablished, to reduce the whole thing to the basis of the nigger minstrel. Laughter so loud and prolonged greets their most sanguinary harangues that they can't invariably keep from smiling themselves. They are going ahead, making prodigious preparations for mass meetings in Ulster during the Easter recess, with Salisbury as chief treason-monger, and all the Orange lodges deafening the skies with their drums. But they know as well as anybody else, and even admit in private converse, that really the game is played out. The only people they scare here in England are already on their side; the others find them amusing just now, but when later on they deem the joke has gone far enough, Ulster will be brought to its senses with a jerk.

So far from being impressed by Ulster's bravado, the Irish Nationalist leaders at heart wish there were more substance in it. Any overt attack upon the Catholics in the North would serve promptly to wipe out factional divisions in other provinces and definitely extinguish Parnellism. This little rump exists now in Parliament merely to allow John Redmond to pose about the House as a leader. Why it no longer exists in the country at large, Heaven only knows. For one thing, however, its treasury is now staringly empty, with no visible prospect of relief. I am told that some of its money has been expended of late in County Cork and elsewhere in the South in a secret distribution of arms, of course with no other notion than that of creating hillside rumors to excite silly youngsters, and little Patrick O'Brien is supposed to be in charge of this device. But it seems not to have produced much in the way of results.

Lord Dunraven addressed a Unionist meeting in Ulverstone Monday evening on the subject of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill. Should the bill ever go into operation, said he, social and commercial anarchy would reign supreme in Ireland. As everybody knew, Ireland was poor and practically without capital. Under the Home Rule plan British capital would be driven from the country as fast as the owners could extricate it from business. After a few years of legislation by an Irish Parliament not a British firm or landlord would be found in Ireland; the country would be bankrupt and would be a dead weight upon the Imperial Parliament at Westminster.

A grand demonstration was made by Ulster Unionist in Belfast Monday evening. Sir Daniel Dixon, Lord Mayor, presided at the meeting and spoke at length against the Home Rule bill. Between February 13, the day on which Mr. Gladstone introduced the bill, and February 25, he said the total decline of Irish railway stocks and other securities had been £1,845,750. A resolution denouncing the plan to give Ireland a separate Legislature was adopted unanimously.



Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon

of Piqua, O., says the Physicians are Astonished, and I look at her like one

Raised from the Dead

Long and Terrible Illness from Blood Poisoning

Completely Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon, a very intelligent lady of Piqua, Ohio, was poisoned while assisting physicians at an autopsy 5 years ago, and soon terrible ulcers broke out on her head, arms, tongue and throat. Her hair all came out. She weighed but 75 lbs., and saw no prospect of help. At last she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and at once improved; could soon get out of bed and walk. She says: "I became perfectly cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and am now a well woman. I weigh 128 lbs., eat well and do the work for a large family. My case seems a wonderful recovery and physicians look at me in astonishment, as almost like one raised from the dead."

HOOD'S PILLS should be in every family medicine chest. Once used, always preferred.

SAFE

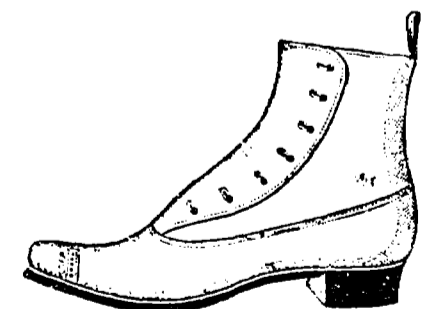
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EASY TO TAKE

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(Near St. Catherine.)

Have just received my New Stock of the best lines of Shoes, including

Ladies', Children's and Men's Wear.
GREAT BARGAINS. GOOD VALUE.

MOTHERS!

Ask for and see that you get **DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS** the great Worm Remedy. 25 cents per box, at all Druggists. Being in the form of a Chocolate Cream, Children never refuse them.

GRAND TRUNK

RAILWAY.

Trains Leave Bonaventure as follows:

WEST.

9.30 a.m.—For Toronto, Chicago, &c.
8.00 p.m.—" " " " " "
10.35 p.m.—"Limited" for Toronto, (9 hours) Chicago, (23 hours), &c.
9.00 a.m.—For Ottawa and C.A. Ry. points.
1.15 p.m.—" " " " " "
5.00 p.m.—For Cornwall.

EAST.

7.55 a.m.—For Portland, Point Levi, (Quebec), St. John and Halifax.
3.55 p.m.—For Sherbrooke and Island Pond.
5.35 p.m.—For St. Hyacinthe.
10.15 p.m.—For Portland and Point Levi, (Quebec).

SOUTH.

7.00 a.m.—For New York via St. Lawrence & Adirondack Ry.
8.25 a.m.—For Boston, New York via Central Vermont Ry.
8.40 a.m.—For New York via Delaware & Hudson Ry.
3.15 p.m.—For Henningford, Massena Springs and Valleysfield.
4.55 p.m.—For New York via St. Lawrence & Adirondack Ry.
5.30 p.m.—For New York & Boston via Central Vermont Ry.
5.40 p.m.—For New York via Delaware & Hudson Ry.
8.40 p.m.—For New York and Boston via Central Vermont Ry.

TICKET OFFICES.

113 St. James Street and Bonaventure Station.

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY.

Wear a pair of our

SHELL CORDOVAN BOOTS,

And You

WILL NOT HAVE WET FEET.

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1855 Notre Dame Street

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Consulting Counsel,
SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS
Montreal.

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Is guaranteed to produce a Thick, Soft and Beautiful head of Long, Flowing HAIR in 8 to 12 weeks. A purely vegetable and positively harmless compound. Endorsed by leading physicians. Two or three packages will do it. Price, 50 cents per package, or three for \$1. Sent by mail, prepaid. Bailey Supply Co., Cooperstown, N.Y.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life.

These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and act most wonderfully yet soothingly, on the STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEY and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious as to all ailments incidental to females of all ages, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE are unsurpassed.

Holloway's Ointment.

Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of **Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers**

This is an infallible remedy. If actually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt in meat, it cures SORE THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For glandular swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

Gout, Rheumatism

and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail. The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at **533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON,**

and are sold by all vendors of medicine throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.

The Trade marks of these medicines are registered at Ottawa. Hence, anyone throughout the British Possessions who may keep the American counterfeits for sale will be prosecuted.

Purchasers should look to the Label the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION
OVER ONE-QUARTER OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED



Louisiana State Lottery Company
Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1878, by an overwhelming popular vote.

To Continue Until January 1, 1895
Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWING AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Attended as follows:
We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the drawings, terminals, and all the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use our certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.

Col. J. Villere
J. A. Eudy
W. A. Seabell
Commissioners

Col. C. J. Villere and Gen. G. H. Beauregard as one of our Commissioners to supervise our Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings, both Beauregard always selected for Villere to represent him at the Drawings whenever he was absent. Villere has already supervised nine of our Drawings.

As the conditions of sale and terms will pay all prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery may be presented in any country:
R. M. WADSWORTH, Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
J. H. HENSON, Pres. State National Bank.
A. B. BOWEN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.
CARL KOHN, President Union National Bank.

THE MONTHLY \$5 DRAWING
WILL TAKE PLACE

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1893.

CAPITAL PRIZE, - \$75,000
100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

Table with columns for Prize Amount and Number of Prizes. Includes categories like '1 PRIZE OF \$75,000', '2 PRIZES OF \$25,000', etc.

PRICE OF TICKETS:
Whole Tickets at \$5; Two-Fifths \$2;
One-Fifth \$1; One-Tenth 50c;
One-Twentieth 25c.

Club Rates. 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in fractions for \$50.
Special rates to agents. Agents wanted everywhere.

IMPORTANT.
Send Money by Express at our Expense
in Sums not less than Five Dollars,
on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on TICKETS and LISTS OF PRIZES forwarded to correspondents.
Address PAUL CONRAD, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL LOTTERIES, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST.

ATTENTION - The present charter of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company, will remain in force UNTIL 1895.

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize drawn to its number is payable at New Orleans; that the Ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President; that it is encircled with the signatures of Honorable J. A. RABY, and W. C. CASSELL, and Col. C. J. VILLERE, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters.

There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, that buyers must see to it, and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertised chance for a prize.

The High Speed Family Knitter
J. E. GEARHART, Clearfield, Pa.
Canadian address, Cardon & Gearhart, Dundas, O. C.

Job Printing done at this Office.
Rates reasonable. Prompt fulfillment of orders.

THE MOUNT ROYAL LOTTERY.

Heretofore The Province of Quebec Lottery authorized by the Legislature.
Next Drawings: - - - April 5 and 19.

PRIZES VALUE, \$13,185.00. CAPITAL PRIZE, WORTH \$3,750.00.

LIST OF PRIZES table with columns for Prize Description, Value, and Approximation Prizes.

TICKETS, - - - - 25 CENTS
Tickets can be obtained until five o'clock p.m., on the day before the Drawing. Orders received on the day of the drawing are applied to next drawing.
Head Office, 81 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada. - S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager.

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OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

ESTABLISHED 1848. - JOHN E. DeWITT, President.

Assets December 1892.....\$6,429,927.22
Surplus according to 4 1/2 per cent. Canadian Standard..... 705,000.00
Deposit with Canadian Government for security of Canadian Policyholders 456,000.00

The Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. is the only Company whose policies are governed by the statutes of the celebrated MAINE NON-FORFEITURE LAW, which law protects policies from lapsing after they have been in force for three years. For further particulars apply to WALTER I. JOSEPH, Manager, 30 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

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Special Trains

FOR
Colonists and their Effects

WILL LEAVE
Carleton Junction 9:00 p.m. Tuesdays
March 11, 21, 28,
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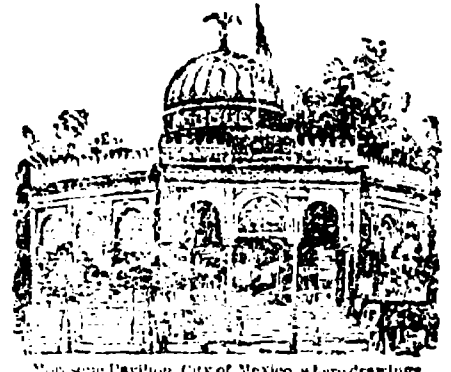
Provided sufficient colonists and their effects offer.
These combination trains are run for the express purpose of affording intending settlers the privilege of accompanying their stock and effects.

For intending settlers with stock, trains leave Montreal on a weekly basis with colonist cars attached.

For further particulars read the pamphlet FREE FACTS, FARMS & SLEEPERS, which will be furnished free on application to nearest railroad ticket agent, or apply to

MONTREAL TICKET OFFICES:
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MEXICAN



Moresque Pavilion, City of Mexico, where drawings take place.

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OF THE
Beneficencia Publica
(PUBLIC CHARITY)

ESTABLISHED IN 1858 IN THE
CITY OF MEXICO,
AND
The Only Lottery Protected by the
Mexican National Government,
and in no wise connected with any other Company
using the same name.

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING
WILL BE HELD IN THE
Moresque Pavilion in the City of Mexico
THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1893.

THE CAPITAL PRIZE BEING
\$60,000 00

By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before selling a single ticket, and receive the following official permit.

CERTIFICATE - I hereby certify that the Bank of London and Mexico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de la Beneficencia Publica.

APOLINAR CASTILLO, Int. Revenue.
Further, the company is required to distribute fifty-six per cent. of the value of all the tickets in Prizes - a larger portion than is given by any other lottery.

PRICE OF TICKETS - U. S. Currency.
Wholes, \$4; Halves, \$2; Quarters, \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES table with columns for Prize Description and Amount.

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100 Prizes of \$80, approximating to \$80,000 prize, \$ 8,000
100 Prizes of \$40, approximating to \$20,000 prize, 4,000
100 Prizes of \$20, approximating to \$10,000 prize, 2,000

798 Terminals of \$20, decided by \$80,000 prize, 15,960
798 Terminals of \$20, decided by \$20,000 prize, 15,960
2,781 Prizes, Amounting to \$178,560

All Prizes sold in the United States fully paid in U.S. Currency. Agents wanted everywhere.

Remit by ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, or New York Exchange.
Currency must invariably be sent Registered.
Address, U. BASSETI, CITY OF MEXICO

BRODIE & HARVIE'S
Self-Raising Flour

as THE BEST and THE ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it and see that they get it: all others are imitations.

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**Sick Headache,
Foul Stomach,
Biliousness,
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.**

For Sale by DRUGGISTS everywhere.

BUTTERNUT
PILLS

25 cents per box.
By Mail on Receipt of Price.

B. E. MCGALE,
CHEMIST & C.,
2123 NOTRE DAME ST.,
MONTREAL.

REV. CANON BRUCHESI

HAS RETURNED FROM CHICAGO.

Why He Declined to Represent the
Protestant Schools—What He
Thinks of the Exhibition.

Rev. Canon Bruchesi, Commissioner of Schools to the World's Fair, has returned from Chicago. In conversation with a Star reporter, last Friday, he said:

"When I received the appointment of Commissioner to Chicago, I informed the Government through the Hon. Mr. Ouimet that it was impossible for me to act for all the schools of the province, and especially for the Protestant schools, because I felt that I could not do justice to them. I was not familiar with their methods; I was not acquainted with the details of McGill University, for example, and I knew that all the Protestant schools could be better represented by one of their professors. I explained all this to the Superintendent and to Mr. Stevenson, who I understood took the place of the Hon. Mr. Mackintosh, as Commissioner to Chicago. These gentlemen approved of my suggestions, and I felt relieved of further responsibility in this matter. Moreover, I gave the same reasons for declining to act for all the schools, to the Advisory Board, and the gentlemen of that Board also approved of my course. Afterwards that a Protestant Commissioner would be appointed, and I thought that the exhibits from those schools were being gradually prepared." He believed there was time yet to make a fair exhibit.

Questioned as to his trip to Chicago, Canon Bruchesi stated that he was well satisfied with the provision that had been made for educational exhibits of the province of Quebec. The space at first provided did not suffice, but at his request additional room was granted, and now Quebec's position was as good as that of any other province. The exhibits of the liberal arts occupy three times as much ground as that covered by St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome; and the whole exposition, Canon Bruchesi says, is one of the marvels of the century.

MR. S. C. STEVENSON,

one of the provincial commissioners to the World's Fair, was also spoken to by a STAR reporter. Mr. Stevenson confirmed the statements made by the Rev. Canon Bruchesi. Father Bruchesi had declined to act for the Protestant schools, as he said because he felt he could not do justice to them. Then the Rev. E. I. Rexford was asked to represent the Protestant schools. It was true, as Dr. Shaw said yesterday, that Mr. Rexford received no definite assurance of remuneration. But neither did Canon Bruchesi receive any definite promise of pay. Moreover, Hon. Mr. Ouimet had sent circulars to all the Protestant schools of the Province asking them to prepare exhibits for the Fair. None of the other schools outside of Montreal had made any complaint of being neglected, and if the Protestant School Commissioners had made any suggestion to him (Mr. Stevenson) he would have been glad to act upon it. He was always accessible by telephone or otherwise at his house or office. He could say the same for the Hon. Mr. Ouimet. That gentleman's address was well known, and he would have received any proposal made by the Protestant Commissioners. But Mr. Stevenson believed that there was yet ample time to make a good collection. That prepared for the Dominion Educational Association a few months ago was quite

sufficient. In fact, a simple statement of school statistics and a few of the best exhibits was about all that visitors to the World's Fair would care to examine in an Exposition such as that to be held at Chicago.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Archbishop Kenrick has nearly recovered from his recent illness, and is again attending to his duties.

Seven persons were killed in Chicago by a high wall falling on their houses shortly after midnight Tuesday.

The Roman police a few days ago surprised twenty-six anarchists at work in a bomb factory and all were arrested.

The German minister of war has issued stringent instructions to all garrisons to guard against a revival of cholera.

It is reported that President Cleveland will attend the St. Patrick's Day celebration under the auspices of the A.O.H., at Atlanta, Ga.

It is thought that an extra session of Congress is unlikely. Mr. Cleveland is known to be opposed to it unless grave reasons appear for financial legislation.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker and a number of Philadelphia capitalists are reported to have purchased 600 acres of land at Marion, Ind. The object is to build factories.

Archbishop Corrigan went to Florida last week to spend some weeks with his brother, Dr. Corrigan, who lives on a plantation near San Antonio. He will return to New York about the middle of March.

A special dispatch from Montreal to the Boston Journal says the Orangemen of Canada are secretly conspiring to help their brethren in Ulster, with men and money, to resist the Irish home-rule bill if it becomes a law.

Mr. Joseph Heywood, a native of Philadelphia, settled in Rome, and one of the Pope's Private Chamberlains, was commissioned to convey the Vatican contributions to the Chicago exhibition on board an American ship from Naples.

Gordon McKay, the millionaire sewing-machine manufacturer of Boston, is said to be the man referred to at the Harvard Club banquet in Washington, as having made a will bequeathing \$2,000,000 to Harvard College. Mr. McKay is travelling on the Nile.



\$3 a Day Sure.

Send me your address and I will show you how to make \$3 a day, absolutely sure. I furnish the work and teach you first; you work in the locality where you live. Send me your address and I will explain the business fully. Remember, I guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure, don't fail to write to-day.

A address A. W. KNOWLES, Windsor, Ontario.
17-31-Mar15

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EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our Breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—*Civil Service Gazette.*"
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.
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S. CARSLY'S COLUMN

LADIES' NEW JACKETS
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LADIES' NEW JACKETS

AND CAPES
AND CAPES
AND CAPES

IN ALL LATEST STYLES
IN ALL LATEST STYLES
IN ALL LATEST STYLES

ARRIVING BY
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ARRIVING BY

EVERY ATLANTIC STEAMER
EVERY ATLANTIC STEAMER
EVERY ATLANTIC STEAMER

S. CARSLY.

Notre Dame Street.

LADIES' STYLISH CAPES

CHEVIOT TWEED CAPES
NEW BOX CLOTH CAPES
In Latest Styles.

SHOT VELVET CAPES
FIGURED CLOTH CAPES

LATEST FRENCH NOVELTIES
LATEST ENGLISH NOVELTIES
NEW CAPES NEW CAPES

Lined with Silk.
Trimmed with Lace.
Pinked and Piped in Colors.
Handsomely Braided.
Everything New.
Everything Fashionable.

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LADIES' NEW JACKETS

LADIES' CAPE COATS,
In all Leading Colors,
In all Leading Styles.

LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES.
LADIES' ETON JACKETS.
LADIES' ZOU'AVE JACKETS.
Special Line.

Misses' Jackets, in all colors and lined throughout with Silk..... \$5.50

MISSES' NEW JACKETS,
Of every Description.

LADIES' TRAVELLING WRAPS,
In all New Materials and Colors.
Handsomely Trimmed.

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SUNSHADES

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

Of Ladies' Sunshades, comprising all the latest French and English Novelties. Every Sunshade in stock is quite new and of the very latest styles.

NOVELTIES IN SUNSHADES
NOVELTIES IN SUNSHADES
NOVELTIES IN SUNSHADES
NO OLD GOODS

Are in stock, and nothing but the very latest and most stylish articles have been purchased.

A visit of inspection solicited.

S. CARSLY'S,

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SUNSHADES

Shot Silk Sunshades.
Plain Silk Sunshades.
Tartan Plaid Sunshades.
Fancy Plaid Sunshades.
Frisled Silk Sunshades.
New Jewelled Sunshades.

Sunshades trimmed with Irish Point, with

Fancy Handles.
New Jewelled Handles.
Fancy Metal Handles.

Silver Mounted Handles.
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NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

THREW AWAY HIS CRUTCHES

AFTER YEARS OF TERRIBLE
SUFFERING.

AN INTERESTING HISTORY.



STATEMENT OF MR. WM. McNEE.

For eight years I was troubled with a sore on my leg which resulted from having it broken. The doctors kept me in bed five months trying to heal it up, but all to no purpose. I tried all sorts of salves, liniments, ointments, pills and blood medicines but with no benefit. In 1883 it became so bad that I had to sit on one chair and keep my foot on another for four months. I could not put my foot on the ground or the blood would rush out in a stream and my legswelled to twice its natural size.

ELEVEN RUNNING SORES

developed on it which reduced me to a living skeleton (I lost 70 lbs. in four months). Friends advised me to go to the Hospital; but I would not, for I knew they would take my leg off. The doctor then wanted to split it open and scrape the bone, but I was too weak to stand the operation. One old lady said it had turned to black crabs and could never be cured. I had never heard of Burdock Blood Bitters then, but I read of a minister, Rev. Mr. Stout, who had been cured of a severe abscess on the neck by B.B.B., after medical aid had failed, and I thought I would try it. I washed the leg with the Bitters and took them according to directions. After using one bottle I could walk on crutches, after taking three, I threw away the crutches, took a scythe and went to work in the field. At the end of the sixth bottle my leg was entirely healed up; pieces of loose bone had worked out of it and the cords came back to their natural places again. That was nine years ago and it has never broken out since. I can walk five miles to-day as fast as anyone, and all this I owe to B. B. B., which certainly saved my leg, if not my life. I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers. Give B. B. B. a trial, it will cure you as it did me.

Yours truly,

WM. McNEE, St. Ives P.O., Ont.

Mr. F. C. Sanderson, the druggist of St. Marys, Ont., certifies to the entire truthfulness of the remarkable statement made by Mr. McNEE and says that several other wonderful cures have been made in his district.