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## A PATRIOTIC PASTORAL IN HONOR OF ST. PATRICK.

Most Rev. Dr. Nulty's Letter to the  
Diocese of Montreal.

DEARLY BELOVED.—Our Holy Father has devised a most beautiful and a most interesting practical design which is highly complimentary to our race and nation, and which will furnish an effective and an invaluable safeguard for the protection and preservation of the purity and integrity of our faith for generations to come. Fifteen hundred years have now nearly elapsed since St. Patrick received from Pope Celestine his mission, his authority and his mandate to preach the Gospel of Christ to our pagan forefathers. It happened to be present on one occasion in the Vatican Palace when three apostolic missionaries received the very same mandate from Leo XIII. to preach the divine truths of the gospel to some pagan and still unconverted nations in the east. The impression made on me by these holy missionaries during a short and rather hurried conversation, can never be obliterated from my memory. The Pope, therefore, on the whole Irish race in its vast dispersion all over the world, to carry their faith back to Rome, and to embody it visibly and palpably in the stones, the mortar and the other component materials of a magnificent church, to be erected there for the worship of God, under the invocation of St. Patrick, their national apostle. The Pope's briefs addressed to the bishops, not only at home, but in England, in Canada, in the United States, in South Africa, and throughout the vast continent of Australia. The mission of that Church will be that of an authorized and a faithful witness of the vitality and the generosity of the faith of Irishmen now living, and bearing testimony to the sacrifices made for it by their forefathers in their reputation and fame, which they forfeited in defence of it; in their property and their estates which they could have saved from confiscation by surrendering it; and in their blood, which they shed in torrents in the fierce and sanguinary struggle which they bravely maintained for centuries to retain it, and in which the combined powers of earth and hell left nothing undone to wrest it from them. This witness will be further authorized to enlighten the nations on the labors, the services and sacrifices made not only by Irish missionaries, but also by the Irish race itself, to propagate, to disseminate and to plant the Gospel of Christ as a vigorous and flourishing growth in nearly every civilized country in the world. But this is only one of the great objects for which the Holy Father has encouraged the erection of this church of St. Patrick in Rome.

The Church is compared by her divine founder to an edifice that is built on a rock and against which, and because it is built on a rock, "the gates" or powers of hell and darkness can never prevail. Everyone, therefore, (says the conclusion of the sermon on the Mount) that heareth these My words shall be likened to a wise man that built his house upon a rock. And the rain fell, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and they beat upon that house, and it fell not, for it was founded on a rock. The immortal vigor of the church; her eternal freshness and youth; the unshakable unity and cohesion of all grades, classes and orders in communion; her indefeasible and infallible authority; her unshakable vitality and life she draws from the resources with which the rock supplies her. Any national church that loses its footing on this rock, that slips and glides away from it, must necessarily fall into the gulf of heresy or schism, and can no longer form any part of the divine edifice of the church, which must ever stand, and can stand only on the rock on which it was founded.

Now, this new Church of St. Patrick will strengthen and consolidate our footing on the rock, and it will moreover, give us due and timely warning should occasion ever arise in which we would be gradually to slip and slide away from it. It will be essentially Irish in its faith, its processes, in the liturgy it follows, and in the public worship it offers to the Almighty; and it is the well-known wish of the Holy Father that these, its essential attributes, should be accompanied by the distinctive peculiarities of our national character. It will respectfully admonish His Holiness that the faith which the whole Irish race believe in their hearts, and profess with their lips, and of which they never felt ashamed, is the faith which is preached and taught here; that the sacraments by which they believe that the merits of their Saviour's death are conveyed to their souls are exactly the sacraments that are here administered; that the public worship they offer up in every land, to their Creator and Redeemer is precisely the worship, celebrated here; that the ecclesiastical authority to which they acknowledge that their allegiance, loyalty and obedience are justly due, and which they reverence in their priests, their bishops, and especially in the Sovereign Pontiff, is revered, respected and obeyed here, under his own eyes and in his own august presence. As long, then, as the faith, the ecclesiastical discipline, and the public worship professed and celebrated by our race in this church, conform to and harmonize with the unerring standard of supernatural truth and divine faith in the very centre of Catholicity, so long will they be fostered, encouraged and com-

mended. And so long, too, will we be sustained by the comforting and consolatory assurance that we stand solidly on the rock, and that we form a substantial part of the divine edifice of the church which the rock sustains. The slightest departure from this unerring standard of Catholic faith and divine truth will be noticed and reprobated without delay; the Holy Father will warn us that the wolf of heresy and error has broken into the fold and that it is only by the instant destruction of the ravenous beast that we can arrest our descent on the incline from the rock, regain the ground we have lost and re-establish ourselves solidly on it in safe security. This Church, therefore, will never fail to give us due and timely warning should we ever unfortunately lose our footing on the rock and begin to slip and slide gradually away from it.

Hardly any Irishman ever bid a final adieu to the land of his birth who did not leave his tenderest feelings, his warmest affections, and indeed, I might say his heart itself, behind him in it. In whatever land his lot may have been cast, whether his career has proved a splendid success or a dismal failure, let the years of his exile be few or many, he can never help feeling a deep and a tender interest in the welfare of his native land. It is principally because it was his native land that the principle of his natural life and existence first grew into a living reality, that he ever afterwards feels an exceptional and an undying interest in it. No true Irishman ever quitted his native land and left his faith and his religion behind him there or in any other land. He could afford to part with his country, though with sorrow and regret, but he could not afford to part with his faith on any terms or under any conditions. For his faith is the beginning, the source and the roof of the supernatural life of his immortal soul, and that life will survive even in a higher and better world than the present. Now, that faith was brought from Rome to this race and nation, and eventually to himself by the ministry of St. Patrick. The heart, therefore, of every true Irish Catholic in exile must turn instinctively from time to time to the hallowed spot from which his faith first came, where he sees the unerring standard of truth to which it must always conform. Inland and religious Rome will hold the position of twin sisters in his patriotic and religious feelings, and he will feel quite a kindred interest in reading the narrative of their respective reverses and fortunes, or of their respective triumphs and victories.

Under the old law the Jewish people came to Jerusalem at stated times, not merely from their own but from all the various countries of their dispersion, to offer their prayers and their sacrifices to God in His holy temple there. And when the whole nation was carried bodily into captivity into Babylon, and that they could come to Jerusalem no longer, they offered up with the Prophet Daniel their prayers and sacrifices to God in an idolatrous land with their faces a wayward towards the very ruins of the temple of God at Jerusalem. In like manner bishops, priests and rich and devout laymen are perpetually repairing to Rome from all the various countries amongst which our race is dispersed, to offer up their prayers and their sacrifices to God, and to pay homage to His Vicar, who resides there. But the vast mass of our poor Irish exiles must rest contented with offering up their prayers and sacrifices in distant lands, and with their faces only turned to the shrines of the apostles in Rome as now what Jerusalem once was—the highest point on this earth and the nearest spot on it to Heaven. That hallowed spot is sanctified by the blood, the suffering and the presence of the sacred remains of many of the apostles, and of the innumerable saints and martyrs. The holy reminiscences associated with it enliven our piety, quicken our devotion, and enkindle the love of God into a living flame in our hearts. The very sacredness of the place imparts additional efficacy and value to the prayers and sacrifices offered up in it. In this Church of St. Patrick prayers and sacrifices will be offered up every day for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the whole Irish race, in their dispersion as well as at home. Every Irishman who contributes according to his means to the erection and endowment of this church may justly expect a rich and an invaluable share in the graces and blessings which the Almighty will shower down on our race in reply to the prayers and holy masses that will be perpetually ascending to Him from this holy temple of St. Patrick in the Eternal City.

I remain, dearly beloved, ever respectful yours,  
THOMAS NULTY.

A young maiden's mind is full of dimly seen shadows and pallid ghosts, which flit across the brain and disappear. These shadows have the semblance of hope, but it is dim and unclear; and they have the pretence of color, but it conveys every moment; if they seem to show a face, it vanishes immediately and is forgotten. Yet these shadows smile upon the young with kindly eyes; they beckon with their fingers, and point to white, low down on the horizon, with clearly outlined, lies the Purple Island—to such a girl as this, the future is always a small island girl by the sea, far off and lone y. The shadows whisper to her; but no girl has ever yet told us—even if she understands—what it is they tell her.—Walter Besant.

The Pope has received Lord Dufferin, at the earnest request of the latter, but not until he had formally ceased to be English Ambassador to King Humbert and had taken his leave at the Quirinal. The day after he had presented his letters of recall he was welcome to the Vatican—but not before. His Holiness

will not bate one jot of his demands, or relax in his stern attitude towards the sub-Alpine usurper. The Fantulla pretends that Lord Dufferin had a double mission to fulfil—namely, to discuss a *modus vivendi* between the British Government and the Irish people, and to consider the religious protectorate exercised by France in the East. The Fantulla is no more an authority than any man in the street. The Holy Father is delicate of interfering in Irish politics, and in whatever course he adopts there will be guided by the Irish bishops. There can be no amicable relations between the Irish people and an Administration of which Lord Salisbury is the head.—The Universe.

### RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Austria, exclusive of Hungary, has a population of 28,835,424, of which number 18,141,012 are Catholics.

The German emperor has made Herr Reichsperger, a Catholic priest, a Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle.

The Sisters of Charity at Nassau, one of the Bahama group of islands, have 2,000 colored children in their schools.

Archbishop Corrigan dedicated the partly finished church of the Holy Name on Amsterdam avenue, New York, on Sunday last.

Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, has asked for a conditor. The electors have met and selected Bishop Kain, of Wheeling dignissimus, and Mgr. Gleason, dignior.

The six fathers who are detailed for "mission" work by the Paulist Order—from September to May every year—average a total of 100,000 confessions in that time.

The Holy Father had directed the Congregation of Rites to take up the improvement and uniformity of Sacred music. This will prevent much dissidication in organ lofts.

The Sovereign Pontiff wore a bunch of shamrocks next his heart on St. Patrick's Day. Prior McGlynn presented the shamrocks to him inclosed in a coffer of crystal which bore the Papal arms.

The Jesuits now number 12,947 members; of these 1,764 belong to Italy, 2,063 to France, 3,470 to Germany, Austria and Holland; 2,570 to Spain; 2,397 to England and her colonies and the United States.

His Holiness, upon the anniversary of his elevation to the pontifical throne, has bestowed forty-five leg-pensions to the amount of 7,000 francs a year, 1,000 francs to be distributed among needy priests, 10,000 for the poor of Rome, etc.

Father Diagnault, S. J., has been commissioned by Father H. S. Kerr, S. J., superior of the Zambesi Mission, to recruit recruits and means in Great Britain for establishing a Catholic settlement in Mashonaland, where a large tract of country has been given to the missionaries.

The first number of a monthly review entitled "Leo XIII." appeared last week. It is published by the Central Executive Committee of the Episcopal Jubilee Fetes. It is proposed to present his Holiness with a million francs after the celebration of the Jubilee mass. The amount already subscribed is fifty thousand.

The great Dominican in Paris, Pere V. Maunus, offended the French nobility by saying French Catholics should uphold the Republic. He answers: "If I am unfortunate enough to offend anyone by my words, the fault must be laid on Jesus Christ, who did not preach two Gospels, one for the rich and another for the poor."

Some time ago the newspapers stated that a nun of the convent of Trinity at Lisbon, Sister Collette, had been accused of giving noxious and poisonous drugs to one of her girl pupils. The nun was torn from her convent and imprisoned on this infamous charge. She has now been declared innocent by the courts, and more than this, one of her accusers has confessed that the accusation was the work of a conspiracy to defame the convent.

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons having written to the Bishop of Cartagena, C. S. of Columbia, asking that he would be kind enough to send the Catholic exhibit at the World's Fair, received the following reply from that Rev. prelate: Most Eminent Cardinal—With much pleasure I received your letter, and will deliver to the American consul, who is a dear friend of mine, the bell, as requested. This bell is a very small one, having been cast 788 years ago. It affords an argument of tradition relative to the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, for it bears in Spanish the inscription: "Mary, conceived without sin."

The recent death of Monsignor Koeckemann, bishop of the Sandwich Islands, recalls the compliments Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist, paid to his predecessor, Dr. Dordillon. "His influence over the natives was paramount," wrote Mr. Stevenson. "They reckoned him the highest of men—higher than an admiral; brought him their money to keep; took his advice upon their purchases; nor would they plant trees upon their own land till they had the approval of the father of the islands." Monsignor Dordillon died in January, 1887, and was succeeded by Dr. Koeckemann, who, like his predecessor, was held in the highest esteem and reverence by the islanders.

ed in commending the purpose of the undertaking, which he styles a noble one; in praising the enterprise of the American people in determining to hold the exposition, as great and happy daring; and in paying a number of deserved compliments to the great Catholic navigator in whose honor the exposition is to be held. There is not a superfluous word in the four paragraphs which constitute this admirable letter, and it may be added that there is not a single sentence in it that is not fraught with an especial meaning.

By the Italian law, disguised contrary to the religious sentiment of the people, or offensive to the Catholic clergy or confraternities, are forbidden at the Carnival merry-makings. But the Italian Government is powerless to carry out its own regulations, or can "wink the other eye" when it so pleases. There were several impious costumes at the masked balls in Rome, and the authorities never interfered.

It is difficult to understand how any one should charge the Catholic prelates of New England with neglecting the interests of the French-Canadians resident in their dioceses, as Abbe Villeneuve of Montreal is said to be doing in Rome. There is not a single New England diocese in which the ordinary has not been solicitous for the spiritual welfare of these people for many years back. Priests have been brought here from Canada and given parishes; students have been sent to Canada to learn French, and separate congregations have been formed for the Canadians wherever and whenever their numbers warranted such an undertaking. It is not likely, though, that Abbe Villeneuve will succeed in convincing Leo XIII. that Archbishop Williams or any of his suffragans has neglected, or are neglecting, his countrymen resident in their dioceses.

### C. A. C.

#### FAITH AND PRACTICE.

General Meeting of the Association—Mr. Foran's Lecture.

On Wednesday evening last the members of the Catholic Association of Canada held one of their regular meetings in the Jesuit hall. Mr. Singleton occupied the chair, and Mr. Codd acted as secretary. Rev. Father Devine, S. J., as spiritual director, conducted the proceedings. Quite a number had met to listen to the long expected lecture by the editor of THE TRUE WITNESS, upon the subject of "Faith and Practice." The following is a synopsis of the address as reported in Thursday morning's Gazette; it is as full a report as could well be given, since Mr. Foran spoke without manuscript or notes, and we reproduce it as reported.

Last evening, despite the unfavorable weather, there was a good attendance at the hall of the Gesù, to hear Mr. J. K. Foran, editor of THE TRUE WITNESS, lecture upon "Faith and Practice." The members of the Catholic Association of Canada, several clergymen, and a number of prominent citizens were present.

Mr. Foran, after defining Faith as a submission of the understanding to the revelations made by God to man, a trust in Divine Providence and a confidence in His word, described the difference between Faith in the pre-Christian ages and under the new dispensation. Before the advent of Christ, Faith consisted in a belief that a Messiah was to come; since the dawn of Christianity it is a belief in that promised Saviour who came, and in the teachings of His envoys upon earth, His Apostles and their successors. The speaker then traced the story of the endless struggle between error and truth, beginning with the *non serviam* of Lucifer in heaven, and following down till we reach the infidels in our day, a struggle wherein the Almighty has ever come out triumphant, in which error was constantly confounded by truth, and the spirit of evil had to always bow before the spirit of good. Having spoken of the difficulties that arose in the path of the Church the pagan persecutions, the schismatic annoyances, the Mohammedan menaces, the rebellion of her children, the spread of infidelity and even atheism, having given a hurried history of Faith in the past and an appreciation of its influences to-day, Mr. Foran turned to the second part of his lecture—that of Faith reduced to practice.

On this point the lecturer dwelt to a considerable extent, drawing attention to the necessity of a live and active faith. St. Paul's remark is very true, and more so in our day than ever, when he said: "Faith without good works is dead." These good works are not always the great deeds of charity that make a noise in the world; they more often are the unostentatious acts of humble men, men who are moving like souls in the bosom of society. In order, however, to reduce faith to practice, there are five things to be done, five duties to perform, five obligations that must be fulfilled, or, at least, fulfilled to the best of our abilities: these are: 1st, prayer; 2nd, charity; 3rd, the proper support of the clergy; 4th, the Christian education of children; and 5th, the giving in our conduct, of good example to the world. After explaining each of these five points in a short, concise, but very explicit manner, the lecturer closed his remarks specially directed to the Catholic Association of Canada. The subject was one of deep interest to the audience, and was treated in that lucid and forcible style which always characterizes Mr. Foran's public utterances.

At the close of the lecture the Rev. Fr. Devine commented very favorably upon the manner in which the subject was treated. He above all admired the way

in which the speaker had pointed out the difference between the education of the mind and that of the heart. After a critical analysis of the whole address, the reverend father said that the most striking feature in the lecture was the admirable history of Satan's attempts to frustrate the designs of God, and his ignominious failures in his every effort. In fact, Father Devine said, that seldom before did he ever hear the devil "get the devil" in the way Mr. Foran gave it so him in the course of his lecture. The C. A. C. hopes to be able to continue these lectures, from time to time, in the future.

### THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

There is a large amount of sickness in Kingston.

The Spanish Marquis of Corasellie has been assassinated.

Port Arthur had the heaviest snow-storm of the season on Thursday.

Prince Baron Albert Rothschild died on Friday in Vienna after a long illness.

A number of Kingston men propose to build a summer hotel at Kingston Mills.

Sealing vessels returned to St. John's Newfoundland, have made large catches.

In a railway collision at Readsden, N. Y., John Cowan, engineer, was crushed to death.

"Not guilty" was the verdict returned in the He-slop murder case at Hamilton on the 26th.

The British Government will introduce an employers' liability act soon after Easter.

The re-count in the recent South Perth election increased Mr. Pridham's majority from 18 to 22.

The proposed Northwest colony of Russian Jewish refugees will be located at Whitewood.

There are rumors of an alliance between the United States and the Argentine Republic.

It is reported that Emperor William has been ordered by his physicians to take complete rest.

Mrs. William Sharpe, living about five miles from Cheltenham, gave birth to three boys on Sunday.

The schooner Harry White, from New York for Backport, has been lost with her crew of seven men.

The regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be held on Saratoga Lake in July.

Buenos Ayres claims to have \$25,000,000 worth of crops remaining for export, with bright prospects for business.

Mr. Robert Romme, chief clerk of stationery of the House of Commons died last week, aged 72 years.

More pressed hay is being shipped to the United States from Kingston this year than for many years past.

Lewis Cardigan, the last French survivor of the battle of Trafalgar, died at Lyons, France, aged 101 years.

The Canada Cotton Manufacturing Co.'s plant and interests have been acquired by the Canada Colored Mills Co.

Mr. H. J. Cloran has dropped out of the fight in Prescott, leaving Mr. Proutx to oppose Mr. Lemieux single-handed.

Manitoba Legislature has set apart \$20,000 towards an exhibit from that Province at the World's Fair in Chicago.

The Gananogue Carriage Works have sent over twenty carriages of carriages to the North-West during the past month.

John Dean, of Toronto, says a Buffalo despatch, has been hustled back from Dunkirk, N. Y., under the alien labor law.

Eugene Kirby, the defaulting bank cashier of Marshall, Mich., has been sentenced to 10 years in State prison for forgery.

Dr. Agnew, the celebrated Philadelphia surgeon, who attended the late President, died after the shooting by Guiteau, died last week.

During the eight months ending February 29th, 309,484 emigrants entered the United States, against 264,055 during a similar period a year ago.

Capt. Baker, of the Netherlands-American S. S. Oudam, has been sentenced at Amsterdam to a year's imprisonment for shooting a nutinous fireman.

Emperor William has accepted Count von Zedlitz's resignation of the office of Prussian Minister of ecclesiastical affairs, public education and medicinal affairs.

Twenty-one Italian desperados from Italy arrived at New York on Sunday, including two murderers. The 19 were allowed to land but the two will be sent back.

Dr. Joseph F. Fox, Irish M.P., sailed for Europe from New York by the steamer City of New York. A delegation of the National Federation of America saw him off. He said that he felt that his mission had been a success.

A bottle containing \$15 in money has been picked up on the shore at Angelsea, New Jersey, with a message to the effect that a ship was sinking, and that the money was for the finder. No indication is given as to the name of the vessel.

It is officially stated in St. Petersburg that the provinces affected by the failure of the crops are now provided with sufficient food to keep the inhabitants until May.

France has refused to apologise to the British Government for the arrest of Mr. Burke and his brother at the Autenil races on suspicion that they were English pick-pockets.

Mr. George Guillet, M.P., was banqueted by his friends at the Grand Trunk refreshment rooms, Cobourg, on Monday evening on his departure for Ottawa.

## IN THE HOLY LAND.

### NAZARETH TO TIBERIAS.

Following in the Footsteps of Christ Through Palestine.

Both Priests read mass in the Church of the Annunciation, and the joy of having this privilege was pictured in the face of the young ecclesiastic. A large number of native Christians attended both masses, and it was evident that young and old were well indoctrinated in their religious duties. The Franciscan Fathers and Sisters have established schools for boys and girls. In addition to the common branches of education the boys receive practical instruction in the most useful trades and pursuits; the girls in sewing, knitting and house-keeping, many of whom showed a proficiency in education and fancy work that would be creditable to those of our favored countries.

After mass a large number of school children with their mothers and sisters assembled at Mary's fountain singing and playing with a freedom and zest unusual among the natives of that land. They were dressed in gay Oriental style, their veils were thrown back, exhibiting fine faces with lustrous black eyes. With the exception of Bethlehem, we had not seen such handsome women and children in our travels. They were more cheerful than the people of other towns. They stain their eyes with Kohl and their fingers with henna, a practice observed among the women of the east, Christian as well as Mohammedan. The caps of the children were strung with coin, and the women's delight in displaying jewellery. The population of Nazareth is about six thousand, two-thirds of whom are Christians.

After the women returned home, a large company of men came down from the Greek Convent singing and shouting and clapping their hands in an ecstasy of enjoyment. This being so unusual in this country we attributed the light heartedness to the influence of Christian religion, which infuses hope and banishes despair, which gives peace and consolation to the troubled soul, which lightens our burdens through life, and prepares us to accept visitations of sorrow and affliction with patience and resignation to the will of God.

We left Nazareth next morning with fresh spirits, the sky was cloudy and forbade rain. A slight shower fell before dawn and the sun struggled at times to dispel the clouds and bring back fair weather, the hills looked fresh and the rain drops were glittering like jewels. Half smiling, half in tears, the surrounding hills and plains were wreathed with transcendent beauty, and we gazed with delight on the variegated scenes associated with the life of our Saviour, many a time during His childhood and youth He viewed the landscape over these hills were His temples and they were His favorite retreats when He communed with His father, this lofty brow of Mount Tabor, rising solitarily in the northeastern part of the plain of Esdraelon to about the height of one thousand feet and commanding the most extensive prospect in the Holy Land, radiant with freshness of verdure and covered with wild flowers of every hue, burst upon our sight. Carmel, too, in the distance with the peaks along its range, was bathed in purple and azure, the whole scene recalling the most impressive episodes of sacred history.

In a few hours we reached Cana, of Galilee, the village of Paretine where Christ performed His first miracle. It is said that Jesus and His Mother were invited to the wedding of a poor relative. They had come from Nazareth for that purpose and when the Virgin Mary had seen more guests than the groom and bride had provided for, she told her Divine Son the true state of affairs. Jesus then, to relieve them of embarrassment changed water into wine, the amount of one hundred and twenty-six gallons, not a drop of which was intoxicant. A beautiful fountain flows near the village, and not far from the site of the marriage feast which is supposed to be the same from which water was taken.

A large valley rich in natural scenery but neglected, opened before us. A few fields of wheat and barley were waving in the wind, and men were gathering the tares from among the wheat before ripening for harvest. Our guide pointed to a withered fig tree which marked the field through which the disciples passed with Jesus on the Sabbath, when reproved by the Jews for plucking tares on that holy day.

We hastened to reach Tiberias before nightfall and view the beautiful Lake Galilee from the Mount of Bealith, which travelers describe as enchanting. Up, up, we climbed a high conical shaped hill, whose sides were dotted with wild flowers. No place was better calculated to impress a multitude, no place presented more scenes of physical and moral grandeur. It is a lovely solitude, commanding an enchantment of scenery indescribable in sight of one of the most glorious lakes.

Blue Galilee, sweet Galilee,  
The lake where Jesus loved to be.

At the request of Cardinal Ruggero, the Pontifical Palatine Guard is to be augmented by four companies of sixty men each, and is to be placed under the chief command of Prince Massone.

A Paris journal declares that a box of Anarchists has been discovered by the police who intend using poison instead of dynamite to carry out their aims.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

The Field Mouse's Song.

Of hearing what the lark and linnet say, The lark tells of the sunshine and the sky; The linnet tells of the hidden nests with mocking lay.

I know a way Of catching dewdrops on a night in May, And threading them upon a spear of green.

I know a way Of strolling fragrant in the new-mown hay, And storing it in flasks of petals made.

I know a way Of coaxing snowflakes in their flight to stay, Or stilling them in store for dreary hours.

I know a way Of watching the stars in their twinkling play, And holding them in store for dreary hours.

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HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

For the Home.

Do not cheat thy heart and tell her Grief will pass away, Hope for fairer times in future, And forget to-day.

The Larch-Tree; a Fairy Tale.

Once there grew a beautiful maple-tree in the centre of a large park. A summer it had stood there covered with green leaves.

It would be a great blessing if a hundred and one thousand other girls would have a dream like Maud's; and it wouldn't hurt some boys to go through the same experience, either.

It does not matter if I do hide the larch, for no one cares to look at him he is such a plain little tree.

The little larch smiled brightly and rustled his little leaves contentedly. In a few days the maple leaves turned brown and fell to the earth and left the branches bare.

When you think of the way nine women out of ten comb their hair, the marvel is that we are not a bald-headed sex, while the reverse is, as a rule, the case.

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THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

CONDITION OF THE ORDER IN ENGLAND.

The Splendid Work of Bringing the Society to its Present Standing.

There is no question so important pressing for man's solution as that of the boy and what to do with him.

The workingman, it is said, is going to rule the world. . . . If you want workmen of the real stamp I do believe that you will not find better material nor better development than is here before you to-night.

The work that is going to impress reasonable men is the work that develops men in the sense of true manhood—that makes them honest, intelligent, loyal, devoted, obedient to parents, respectful to those who are in authority over them.

How is this? There must be something behind it. And so there was. Into that work there entered the Divine element which was the revelation of the One God in His Church.

To this effect spoke Brother Justin, Provincial of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, at the annual entertainment given by the boys of St. Joseph's Industrial Schools, Longsight, a couple of weeks ago.

The large hall of the institution was crowded with an audience which had gathered together from all directions and had enjoyed to the full the admirable performance of the boys. Under the direction, kindly as well as skilful and energetic, of Brother Victor, the youngsters made after a fortnight's preparation, given an exhibition which did minute credit alike to their teachers and to their own native intelligence.

The inspection of the children of the poor was the noble work to which Blessed de la Salle devoted his life, and which he made his own. And following in their noble footsteps his sons have never forgotten, in the Province of the English and Ireland, the motto of the Society: "To educate the poor."

Brother Anthony, the superintendent of the Province, after his first directed tour of inspection, where our boys are engaged in the performance of the bread-supply of the establishment. It may be well to say that in all the different schools of the Province the best practical results have been obtained.

At the present time, over 1000 boys are being taught, with over 1000 in the Province of the English and Ireland, and over 1000 in the Province of the English and Ireland.

The boys make their own tools and do all the steam and gas fitting and repairing required in the establishment. The steam engine, the steam ironing machine, the drying room—in fact all the appointments are marvels of ingenuity. About 2000 pairs of shoes a year are repaired, and 12 pairs are kept constantly mending and making.

About 20 boys are out at different trades, have a special department to themselves, with a capital no rotation in which to pass their evenings. A devotee of this is one of Brother Anthony's pet schemes. He desires to have a real working boys' home, where the pupils of the school may find a good home, a comfortable, cheerful and cheerful life in the city.

We cannot pay a higher tribute to his success than to state the simple truth, that the institution of the de-stature and the outcast can surely be entrusted to no more worthy hands than those of the devoted religious who obey the rule of Blessed Jean Baptiste de la Salle. By them a work is being wrought, the scope of which is only limited by the power of the Holy Spirit.

The Brothers of the Christian Schools are preparing young men to cooperate heartily with the reverend clergy in giving a thoroughly practical Christian education to the boys of the working classes in England, Ireland, and Scotland. For this purpose we receive good boys of fair talent, and of 14 to 15 years of age, and we give them a five years' training of prayer and study. At the end of the course they are expected to take certificates for elementary teaching. They are then appointed assistant teachers at the parish schools of which we have charge, and so continue until their experience enables them to act as principals. We also receive zealous young men of liberal education, who are anxious to consecrate their lives to the Christian education of others. These, after the ordinary trials, are classed according to their ability. The work will be extensive just in proportion as we get fitting subjects. All qualified are heartily invited to come.

That that appeal may meet with a fitting response is the wish which is inspired by an inspection of the results obtained here in Manchester by the disciplined energy of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

ARE YOU DEAF? Or do you suffer from noises in the head. Then send your address and I will send a valuable treatise containing all particulars for home cure, which costs comparatively nothing. A splendid work on deafness, and the ear. Address: PROF. G. CHASE, Box 236, Orinda, Cal.

A man's troubles do not come singly when his wife presents him with twins.

Dr. T. A. Stoenich's OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. If you have Bronchitis, Cough, or Sore Throat, it is the best remedy. For sale by all druggists, 25c. per bottle.

The cook doesn't burn everything she sets on fire.

NOT AN AUTOGRAPH OF THE GENUINE HARTSHORN.

NO OTHER Sarsaparilla compares in economy and strength like HOOD'S. It is the only one of which can truly be said "100 Doses \$1."

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HAZELTON KRANICH & BACH FISCHER DOMINION BERLIN

PIANOS

AND THE Aeolian, Pelouet and Dominion Organs.

Largest stock. No Canvassers. One price only and the lowest. Easy Terms. Old Instruments taken in exchange. Pianos to rent. Repairing. Second-hand Pianos at all prices.

Visits and Correspondence Solicited.



THE KEY TO HEALTH.



Unlocks all the closed avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions, at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Bilioussness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Emures of Urine, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Itching of the Head, Hair Loss, and General Debility of the system.

Always get the genuine BLOOD PURIFIER.

W. H. BURTON, Proprietor, Toronto.

OPION Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pain. No loss of sleep. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

MAN WANTED

Travelling Agent for Light Soap, a superior quality soap. We are the only agents of both Canadian and American Soap. No other soap is so good. Write for full information. We want you now.

BROWN BROS. CO., TORONTO, ONT.

This Soap is a reliable Inc. Co. Pat. Capital \$100,000.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best. Easiest to Use and Cheapest.

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 5c. E. T. Hazelton, Warren, Pa., U. S. A.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Takes hold in this order: Bowels, Liver, Kidneys, Inside Skin, Outside Skin.

Driving everything before it that ought to be out.

You know whether you need it or not.

Sold by every druggist, and manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, ROXBURY, MASS.

CASTLE & SON MEMORIALS AND LEADED GLASS

CHURCH BELLS—TUBULAR CHIMES AND BELLS

CHURCH FURNITURE MEMORIAL BRASSES FONTS LECTERNS

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

THE IRISH MINSTREL.

BY EVA. (MISS MARY EVA KELLY.)

I hear cold voices saying that she, my queen, is dead. And those sad chorals may never more her tones of music hear; That I who wildly loved her, must weep in vain...

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE WEEK'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Budget—A Liberal Caucus—Maiden Speeches—A Resume of Political Events.

On the 22nd Hon. Mr. Foster delivered the Budget Speech. He marshalled his facts and figures with the skill and ease of a man thoroughly at home with his subject...

The feature of the speech, however, was when Mr. Foster turned his attention to Sir Richard Cartwright and his famous oration, in which he tried all that he could to injure Canada's credit and bring her into disrepute in the English money markets.

Sir Richard's reply was merely a repetition of all he has said during the past several sessions. The exodus from Canada and the bad condition of the country seemed to make up the sum total of his speech.

The budget debate will continue on for some days, but nothing very new need be expected, as the ministers of the crown have exhausted the subject on one side, and Sir Richard and Mr. Paterson have said about all that could be said or imagined upon the other.

On the twenty third, a new form was seen entering the House. He was quickly recognized as Mr. Baird, whose seat for Queen's, N.B., Mr. King kept warm for him last year, and was greeted with a hearty round of applause from the Conservative benches.

The same day a caucus of the Liberal party was held in the Railway committee room. Mr. Julius Scriber presiding, with Mr. Laurier's resignation tightly buttoned in his pocket.

language and separate school question, in which Mr. Laurier no doubt recognizes the hand of Sir Richard Cartwright. Mr. Laurier is said to have said very plainly he would not retain the leadership of the party unless both the editor and the policy of the Grit organ were changed...

When the House got back to the Budget it was treated to a sound practical speech from Mr. Bennett, of East Simcoe, who "flashed his maiden sword" in good style and showed he had plenty of good stuff in him and will prove a useful member.

Several important delegations came to Ottawa during the week, and a number of meetings of moment took place in and about the parliament buildings. Amongst others, a meeting of members representing the districts embraced in the Trent Valley route was held on Thursday in the Tower room of the House of Commons.

The Royal Commission to investigate the workings of the liquor traffic met the same day in room 2 of the Senate, and organized by electing Sir Joseph Hickson chairman.

The commission appointing Sir Joseph Hickson, Judge A. MacD. Hall, ex-Mayor Clark, G. A. Gignault and Rev. Dr. McLeod sets forth their duty to be the obtaining of desired data representing— [1.] The effect of the liquor traffic upon all interests effected by it in Canada;

[2.] The measures which have been adopted in this and other countries with a view to lessen, regulate or prohibit the traffic; [3.] The results of those measures in each case;

[4.] The effect that an enactment of a prohibitory liquor law in Canada would have in respect of social conditions, agricultural, business, industrial and commercial interests; of the revenue requirements of municipalities and provinces and of the Dominion, and also as to its capability of efficient enforcement;

[5.] All other information bearing on the question of prohibition.

COLLEGE OF NICOLET.

St. Patrick's Day Celebration.

The students of the old College of Nicolet will have reason long to remember the feast of St. Patrick 1892. On the eve of the feast, a grand musical and dramatic entertainment was given in the College Hall before about two hundred invited guests, the faculty and students of the institution.

Blondin gave beautiful solos. Mr. Fred. A. Briggs, of Waterloo, brought down the house and had to come and "do it again" for his Highland Fling, danced in the kilts. The programme ended by selections from the orchestra. Rev. F. C. Kelly was moderator and Mr. J. Enlie Bernard, pianist.

On St. Patrick's Day a Solemn High Mass was celebrated in the Cathedral. Rev. Fr. Gonin as celebrant, with Revs. R. Joyal and J. C. O'Hara as Deacon and Sub-deacon respectively. The Very Rev. M. G. Proulx, Superior of the College, preached an eloquent sermon on the life and virtues of the Apostle of Ireland.

In the afternoon of the day the English-speaking students sat down to a grand banquet which closed the exercises.



FRANK WHEELER. An Old-Time Montreal Athlete.

His Startling Statements—They are Worthy of Consideration—Interesting to Athletes and the Public Generally.

Mr. Frank Wheeler, of the Metropolitan Manufacturing Co., Notre Dame-street, Montreal, recently made a few statements for the benefit of his brother athletes and the public, which are worthy of serious thought and consideration.

Mr. Wheeler is favorably known to thousands in Canada as an old-time athlete—a true Canadian—who has shed lustre on Canadian field sports which so much conduce to the physical welfare of our young men.

Mr. Wheeler was a lover and admirer of all athletic sports, but was particularly noted on the snowshoe field, where he carried off many honors. He was one of the prominent members of the Emerald Snowshoe Club—an organization which has done good work for the encouragement of winter sports.

Athletes, like ordinary mortals, require much care and attention as for as health is concerned. They are subject to the common ailments of life, unless watchfulness is exercised; and once out of condition, it requires careful treatment to bring them back to health and vigor.

Mr. Wheeler, who, for a time, had given up active participation in athletic sports, was still a vigorous and robust man. His sinews and muscles were still strong and wiry, and he seemed to be fitted for any amount of hardship.

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We think it advisable at this point to give to the readers of this paper Mr. Wheeler's own words. His letter regarding his troubles and sufferings are interesting, and will repay a careful perusal. This letter not only shows Mr. Wheeler's wisdom at a time when he was physically low, but also points out clearly the course that all sufferers should adopt when weak, broken-down, nervous, sleepless and dyspeptic.

"Permit me to write a few lines in regard to Paine's Celery Compound. My many friends will remember my hazy appearance about three years ago, when a young house surgeon of one of our leading hospitals pronounced my lungs weak and the tops slightly affected. At about the same time I was taken with Canadian cholera, lasting seven or eight days, which naturally brought me still lower in health, and (helped by the terrors of decline) a shadow of my once robust constitution.

"As a test, I tried to join an insurance company (knowing full well the physician always gives the benefit of the doubt to the company) and I am sorry to say, I was put back for six or eight months, by one of our leading physicians.

"It was at this time that I was recommended Paine's Celery Compound; and, to please my wife, I took two bottles, and I cannot say that I was cured, but I was able to resume my work, and when after a very favorable verdict from a careful examination by the late celebrated Dr. Howard, who pronounced my lungs perfectly free from disease, but that my constitution was totally run down, and I had strained two sinews over my left lung, causing the pain which had caused my fears of decline, I stopped all medicine until last June, when a terribly busy season with one of the largest furniture houses in Montreal to the ground, as my duties demanded my going from top to bottom of the house twenty or thirty times a day, up four flights of stairs, numbering ninety-eight steps. My limbs fairly bent under me, and I had many times to go up stairs and lay on one of the lounges perfectly exhausted, and asking for greater boon than to lay there and rest. My appetite was gone and my wife discouraged (trying to make me eat tempting dishes), and all the symptoms a two years' good come back; and I dropped from 148 pounds to 132 pounds. A lady friend was the first one to again bring your Celery Compound to my notice, through the good it had done her and her nephew.

I took two bottles and again improved; and after four bottles I have regained fifteen pounds in weight, and my appetite is so enlivened; and now I will say, in justice to you, that I never felt better in all my life, although it is two months since I left off taking your valuable discovery. My many athletic friends will recognize in my signature an old-time Emerald snowshoer and athlete; and to them particularly do I recommend this great boon. No tonic can equal it to bring to the athletic form a firm limb, a strong chest, and a pleasant thought of having a strong arm and health to wield the same. It is truly with gratitude that I sign myself—Yours respectfully, "FRANK WHEELER."

Fully restored and strengthened! A new life, increased vigor, joy and happiness! All these blessings are given to users of this wonderful remedy. All obtain vastly more than they ever expected. Is it not wonderful, marvellous and inspiring? In the face of such evidence, how can people go on wasting time, and increasing suffering, by using common and untried remedies? Common sense, solid proof, and honest testimony plainly give the words of command, "Use Paine's Celery Compound." Surely our Canadian people have light strong enough to guide and direct them to choose between life and death.

HE ONLY WORE A SHAMROCK.

An Irishman in the English Army Disciplined For His St. Patrick's Day Intemperance.

LONDON, March 24.—On Tuesday last a question was asked the Government in the House of Commons regarding the punishment of soldiers at Aldershot for wearing the shamrock on the 17th of March when they were in undress uniform. The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, then replied that he had telegraphed for information of the affair and to-day he read an official report on the latter in question. By this report it appears that a private named O'Grady wore a shamrock on the 17th. It did not occur to the officer that it was St. Patrick's Day and he ordered O'Grady to remove the emblem. O'Grady, in a most insubordinate manner replied "I won't." (Cheers from the Irish members.) He was again ordered to remove the shamrock and he again refused. He was taken before a superior officer and was sentenced to forty-eight hours' hard labor, not for wearing it but for the style of his reply.

The House, the Secretary for War added, would agree with the Government that the punishment was justified. (Cries of "No," "no" from the Irish members.) Mr. Arthur O'Connor (McCarthyite), member for East Donegal, said the regiment to which O'Grady belonged was for the most part composed of Irishmen.

Mr. Thomas Sexton (McCarthyite), member for West Belfast, wanted to know whether Irish soldiers were not allowed to wear the shamrock.

Mr. Stanhope replied that when on duty they could wear anything they pleased. It would be ridiculous if every individual in the British army should choose to wear a separate emblem.

Mr. Sexton said that the Irish soldiers in the Welsh Fusiliers were obliged to wear the hick on St. David's Day.

Mr. Stanhope replied "Yes, they may wear a badge sanctioned by the commander."

Mr. Patrick O'Brien (Parnellite), member for North Monaghan, will introduce a bill entitling British soldiers to wear the shamrock on St. Patrick's Day and the rose and the thistle on St. George's and St. Andrew's Days.

The C.P.R. strike is at an end. On Thursday, both the company and the men set an example by accepting the arbitration of those whose only object was to see the trouble brought to a termination. To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers belongs the credit of offering both parties a way out of their difficulty.

The chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington reports that the total values of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the 12 months ended February 29 were \$28,192,234, and for the same period in 1891, \$25,196,035.

Holloway's Pills.—The chief wonder of modern times. This incomparable Medicine cleanses the appetite, strengthens the stomach, cleanses the liver, corrects biliousness, and prevents the nerves, and restores sound health. The enormous demand for these Pills throughout the globe attests their efficacy, and a single trial convinces the most sceptical that no medicine equals Holloway's Pills in its ability to remove all complaints incidental to human nature. They are a blessing to the sick, and a boon to all who labor under internal or external disease. The purification of the blood, removal of all restraints from the secretory organs, and gentle aperient action, are the prolific sources of the extensive curative range of Holloway's Pills.

NO OTHER Sarsaparilla has effected such remarkable cures as HOOED'S Sarsaparilla, of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and other blood diseases.

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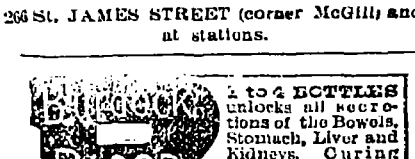
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CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. Superior Court, No. 784. Dams Anna Maria Fraser, wife of Frederick Frothingham Albert Workman, Agent of the City and District of Montreal, has this day instituted an action against her said husband for separation as to property.

Montreal, March 3rd, 1892. ATWATER & MACKIE, 33-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1892

EARLY IMPRESSIONS.

"Educate, that you may be free," wrote the founder of the Dublin Nation: educate, that your country may occupy her rightful position amongst the nations; educate, that your community may be known far and near as an intellectual centre; educate, that your family may be enabled to enjoy and profit by the choicest gifts of God to man; educate, that your own future in this world may be prosperous and that your life in the next may be assured!

When the metal is liquid from the crucible is the time to pour it into the mould; when the wax is soft from heat is the time to fashion it according to the desire; when the supple is yet weak is the time to bend it in the way it should grow; when the marble is yet rough is time to trace out the lines of a model; when the child is young, when the heart is untouched, the mind unbiassed, the intellect uncultivated, is the time to model the future citizen, to mould the future Christian, to fashion the future man. Early impressions are the most lasting and, therefore, of the utmost importance!

The Most Rev. Dr. O'Donoghue, Bishop of Derry, preaching the other day upon the subject of education, remarked, "that early impressions often remain till the latest age, and when advancing years imparied the faculties do we not often find these first impressions still glowing on the page of memory, whilst those of later years have faded away? The first duty of the parent and the pastor should be to instil the principles of Faith into the minds of the young." But it is not only in matters of faith that youth require instruction. They must be taught, moreover, the code of morality imposed by that faith. They have duties to discharge to God, to their neighbors, and to themselves, and where can these be taught more effectually than in the schoolroom? It is true this duty devolves first upon parents, but observe how long in the day scholars at school are withdrawn from the influence of their parents.

If children attend a school where no religious instruction is given them, above all, if they associate with others of depraved morals, we know what will be the natural result. The school should combine, as far as possible, the blessings of religious training, with the best secular education. Cardinal Newman once said: "I want the intellectual layman to be religious, and the devout ecclesiastic to be intellectual." In order that the great Churchman's two-fold desire should be fulfilled, it is necessary that from the very beginning, from childhood, and on through youth, the guardian of the young mind, the custodian of the young heart should polish the one and cultivate the other. If the early impressions received by the child are noble, its mind will ever afterwards have a noble tendency; if they are base the inclinations of the mind will be equally so. If the first sentiments that thrill the little breast are fond and generous, that child's heart will, very likely, always beat with kind and delicate pulsations; if the seeds of deceit and wickedness are sown upon the soil of the young heart, the fruit throughout life will be bitter and poisonous.

Now, a child, even before the school-days commence, is apt to receive impressions very readily, and these impressions remain stereotyped upon the mind and help greatly to mould the future character. The little boy or girl whose ears are ever filled with harsh language, vile expressions and wicked words, whose eyes are constantly greeted with deeds of petty violence or acts of mean hypocrisy, begins to learn these evil lessons, and it takes years, perhaps a life time, to efface such impressions or to give another turn to the evil disposition of that creature. On the other hand, the boy or girl accustomed to hear mild words, polite language, refined expressions from its parents, or accustomed to see daily performed generous deeds, noble acts, cannot, even though the billows of an evil world surge around its after life, do otherwise than retain those impressions and shape its career accordingly.

While we hear and read so much about the higher branches of education, about the necessity of religious instruction and moral training, let us not forget that half the battle of life is gained if the young mind becomes the recipient of good, noble, pure impressions. Stamped upon the soul, impressed upon the mind,

implanted in the heart, the youth will carry them on through life, and his character will bear that seal which is its passport into society during time, and into happiness in eternity—the seal of his early impressions.

THE VATICAN.

The Rev. Prof. Scriver, who lectured in 1882 upon "The Forum," delivered, the other evening, before the Young People's Association in the lecture room of Calvin Church, a most interesting address upon the "Vatican." To judge from the report that we read the lecture must have been a most entertaining one, and certainly very instructive. As a rule, the Rev. gentleman is very fair in his judgments and very exact in his appreciation of art and architectural beauty; moreover, for one who has no love for the Church of Rome, he is very kind and fair in his way of treating such subjects. However, we cannot find fault if he does not see things as we Catholics see them, nor is he to blame for the following passage. It arises more from want of due reflection than from any prejudice. "Since the unification of Italy the Pope had been represented as a prisoner in the Vatican, and he (the lecturer) had heard that enthusiastic devotees had sold in many distant lands considerable quantities of straw from the pallet upon which the Holy Father was compelled to sleep. Most of the audience would be willing, however, to become prisoners in a palace so magnificent as the Vatican."

As to the straw rick we suppose that the lecturer merely said these things to create a little innocent impression, it was a simple oratorical trick, he certainly was not serious, for the Professor is too intelligent a man to believe such nonsense himself. As far as the Vatican is concerned we doubt very much whether one in all that number would undertake to become a prisoner in a palace, no matter how large it might be; for our part we would find it somewhat monotonous to be obliged to loiter in an edifice of several thousand rooms, even though we had every other enjoyment that the senses could crave. The very fact of not being allowed to go outside certain circumscribed limits is in itself an oppression; the mere knowledge that you are not at liberty to move or act as impulse or inclination, or often necessity may demand, is in itself an imprisonment; it is a loss of freedom for which no splendors of a building can compensate. But that is not exactly the sense in which the Pope is a prisoner in the Vatican. Were he living in the cells of a convent high up in the Appennines, were he down in the dungeons under the Venetian Rialto, were he within the walls of a Bastille, Leo XIII would be freer than he is to-day in the palace of the Popes. There is nothing to prevent him leaving the Vatican, but the moment he puts his foot upon the open street of Rome there is no guarantee that he will ever be allowed back again to his palace. He can go if he chooses to visit any of the three hundred and sixty five churches of the Eternal City; the law does not forbid him to do so; but the law does not protect him, as it would an ordinary Roman citizen, from insult and violence. Chains and walls do not alone constitute imprisonment; the Pope is chained to his palace by the open insults and the threatening violence of the Italian citizens—the friends and adherents of the Italian Government. The meanest *lazzaroni* that crawls to the doors of the Church of St. John, that haunts the ruins of the Coliseum, or that slavers on the Corso, begging alms of the stranger, is safer from insult than the Sovereign Pontiff of the Catholic world.

How would the Rev. lecturer or any of his audience relish an imprisonment with such an alternative? We think he would prefer his full liberty, and an humble cottage, to such mental torture and a palace. But the simple fact of being obliged to keep within the limits of the Vatican in order not to incur personal danger is the smallest and least important of the Pope's troubles. Leo XIII is a man beyond the years of even maturity; his day for change and enjoyment of life has long since gone past, the snows of too many winters are upon his hair, and the burden of too many important responsibilities rests upon his shoulders, that he should care whether his rooms are counted by the thousand or could be numbered upon the fingers of one hand. Individually speaking it matters little to him how circumscribed his liberty may be. But as the Head of the Church, as Vicar of Christ, as a Pontiff, as a Sovereign, as one who has his spiritual and temporal obligations to fulfil towards his predecessors, towards the Catholic world and towards his successors, it matters very much indeed how his rights, privileges and liberties are infringed upon by any earthly power. Robbed—with brigand hand—of his lawful possessions, of the patrimony of his regal and sacred line, despoiled—by sacrilegious plunderers—of his justly acquired and rightly inherited property, he must, in the face of the world, and under the eye of God, accept that confinement, within the Vatican, as a standing protest against the injustice of the Italian Government, the cruelty of

the Italian people, and the impiety of the secret organizations that are the instigators of such fearful wrongs. How would Prof. Scriver relish the idea of being forcibly robbed of the estates which he might have received from his forefathers, or which he got the ownership of by legal and just prescription, or which belong to his church? How would he like to be told: "We take your estates; you hold them in trust for your congregation; no matter, we want them and you must give them up; in place of them we give you a splendid house, outside of which if you stir it will be a tacit acknowledgment that our claim to your estates is well founded, outside of which if you move you may expect to be jeered at, insulted, stoned, mobbed, and there is no law to protect you. If your congregation or your successor should ask of you an account of these estates, which belong to the Calvin Church by right, and of which you are only the custodian, you have to keep your lips closed or else we will find a way of silencing you?" Would the rich paintings on the walls of the mansion compensate the Professor for the loss, the humiliation, the torture?

We do not wish the Rev. Professor to think we are vexed because he thus referred to the Prisoner of the Vatican; we are only thankful that he has given us an opportunity of placing the Pope's position, before him and his friends, in a proper light, and we are confident that his good sense and fine feeling will make him see the question from our standpoint.

"CATHOLIC."

An American contemporary says that "the word 'Catholic' was first used in the Apostle's Creed which says: 'And one Holy, Catholic, Apostolic Church.'" Ignatius, who is said to have been a disciple of St. John and who succeeded Eusebius as Bishop of Antioch and suffered martyrdom in the year of Our Lord, 107, used the word in the following sentence: "Wherever Jesus Christ is, there is the Catholic Church." St. Augustine, A.D. 400, says: "The very name of Catholic holds me in the Church." The word has been taken by many denominations outside the Church of Rome; but they do not qualify the term in some way or other, and the word is not susceptible, no more than is the idea which it conveys, of qualification. It comes from KATA, down or through, and HOSOS, all or whole; that is, existing through all time, down through all ages, and for the whole world, including all the nations on earth.

There can be only one Church that has the right to call itself "Catholic," because two churches could not both be Catholic, —they could not both have come directly from Christ and have existed through all the centuries, and be both universal. Truth is one and undivided; Christ is Truth; in establishing His Church He could not be consistent with His own nature, were He to have given His high mandate to more than one Church. The recorded words of Christ in laying the foundation of His Church are: "thou art Peter, and upon this rock I build my Church." That edifice—that spiritual structure—was built to last from the time of Christ until the sunset of ages; it was erected for the benefit of all nations; it was therefore Catholic. The Church that St. Peter established, under the direction of Christ Himself, was a Catholic Church, and was the Roman Church, consequently the Roman Catholic Church. It is obvious that no other denomination can claim that title, since on the one hand, it belongs to the Church of Rome by seniority and, on the other hand, no two Catholic Churches can possibly exist.

Christ did not tell Calvin, "thou art John, and upon you I build my Church," and yet his followers, or a portion of his adherents, make use of the word "Catholic" to designate their church. Christ did not say to Luther, "thou art Martin, and upon you I build my Church," and yet we find the "Catholic Episcopal," the "Catholic Apostolic," the "Reformed Catholic," and a half dozen other kinds of Catholic Churches, and all owing their origin to Martin Luther. How can they all be the Church of Christ? They all did not exist throughout all the centuries since Christ, they all are not universal and for all nations, and even did they all come down from the beginning of Christianity (which is impossible); still they could not all claim to have sprung from Christ whose due titles must, in their very nature, be one and undivided. Christ did not say "Martin, you shall establish an hierarchy, and have your bishops, and be Episcopalian; John, you shall have no episcopacy, but you shall go according to a peculiar Method; you, the other John, you shall have no method, but you will be governed by a Presbyter; you, Henry, shall perpetuate my last supper by means of bread and wine that are mere figures of my figurative expressions about My Body and Blood; you, Edward, shall have an altar whereon to offer sacrifice; you, James, shall have no altar, nor even a *tabernacle* in your temple." Had we any authentic record of Christ having spoken after this manner to the different founders of the different denominations that use the word "Catholic," we might be

glad to concede them a right to the title. But as it is, there can be only one Church of Christ, His Church must be the only Catholic one, the Roman Church is the only one that has a legitimate claim to Catholicity, therefore it must be the only true Church of Christ.

NOBLE! NOBLE!

The Rev. Mr. Noble, rector of Trinity Church, Quebec, delivered a most refreshing sermon on the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, on the occasion of their anniversary service for St. Patrick's Day. It is such a peculiar address that we cannot well allow it to pass without a word of comment. However, we doubt whether even the members of that excellent association considered that the preacher's name could be applied to his sentiments—for certainly they appear anything but noble.

This address does not present the speaker in a very amiable light, and from a perusal of the report published in a Quebec paper we should judge him to be more remarkable for his zeal than his knowledge, and more accustomed to hate than to love. He is either very ignorant or very untruthful. We must confess that however much his style and matter may disgust the better sort of Protestants, it is a fair specimen of the works and speeches launched daily against our Church by the extremely bigoted section of our separated brethren.

He opens by telling his hearers that "real Protestantism acknowledged no dogma however pronounced, no custom however ancient. It sought only for truth." Now, the first sentence is a beautiful one if detached from its connection with the rest; it is a grand thing to seek for the truth; but when we are told that the seeker "acknowledges no dogma," "no custom however ancient," then it becomes simply claptrap.

We do not see how Protestantism can be grateful to one of its ministers who has the weakness to assert that it has no dogma, therefore, no principles; that it acknowledges no custom, consequently, has no standard. The principal dogma of Christianity is that Christ, its Founder, is the Son of God, Second Person of the Blessed Trinity, made man for our Redemption, but Mr. Noble's Protestantism does not acknowledge any dogma however "pronounced"; it has been a custom since creation for the creature to hold communion by prayer with the Creator, yet Mr. Noble's Protestantism does not acknowledge any such custom, "no matter how ancient."

Let us pass on! The speaker seems to have lost whatever original faculty he ever had of telling historical truths; even when, by an accident, he stumbles upon a truth, it becomes falsehood in his manner of telling it. We have neither the space nor the patience to expose each particular error in a whole unbroken chain of false reasonings and falser assertions. He justified the modern employment of the term "Protestant," and spoke in bitter condemnation of those who were ashamed of it. He claimed that the Established Church of England was eminently a Protestant Church, saying that the Queen at her coronation had sworn to maintain the Protestant religion and the Established Church. He insisted then on the claim that the Established Church of England was prominently a Protestant Church. He was proud to be able to speak as the subject of a Protestant Queen and as the pastor of a Protestant Church, and that none but a Protestant could sit upon the throne of England, and that no occupant of that throne could marry a Catholic. He argued that there was no religious liberty prior to the spread of Protestantism in Europe; referred to the Inquisition, the stake and the rack as employed prior to the Reformation, and declared that the liberty of Protestantism was evidenced by the numerous religious houses which it was composed, the adherents of all of which enjoyed the fullest liberty.

So Rev. Mr. Noble is proud of the term "Protestant." The word means simply to protest against some person or something. Were he not so opposed to ancient customs and to historical tracings, we might ask him to ascend beyond the days of creation, and to behold in Lucifer the first being to protest against heaven or the Almighty. It is a joy for Mr. Noble to know that no occupant of the British throne can marry a Catholic. So it is against the Church of Rome that his Established Church protests! Who established that church? The one "Defender of the Faith," Henry VIII; and why? Because he protested against the law of Christ that forbids adultery, because he protested against the successor of Christ's Vicar upon earth, since he would not dissolve the marriage bond and violate the laws of God. And thus the Established church came into existence through Mr. Noble's Protestantism, a protest against God's law, and against the Vicar of Christ's authority, a protest made in order to satisfy the lawless lust of a murderous adulterer. And Mr. Noble is proud of the name "Protestant" and he is thankful to God that the Established church is that of his belief—the man who acknowledges no dogma, and no custom!

All that rubbish about the inquisition, the absence of religious liberty, the persecutions, and so forth, prior to Protestantism is unworthy of any serious attention. We might disprove a thousand

times every one of his assertions, and still would a man of such prejudiced views continue to repeat his calumnies. Were he to read Mons. Janssen's religious history of Germany he might find a refutation of his barefaced assertions, but even then, like the character in Goldsmith's poem:

"Even though vanquished he could argue still."

But the very fact of stating that religious liberty did not exist before the coming of Protestantism into the world, is an admission that his Protestantism is of a comparatively recent date. Of course we know the date of the first protest made by the German monk who repeated Lucifer's *non serviam*; but it is amusing to find a preacher speaking at one moment about religious intolerance before the dawn of Protestantism, and the next minute telling a public audience that St. Patrick did not bring Catholicity into Ireland. Very likely St. Patrick was a Protestant; if so St. Peter could as well have been an other; and, were it not blasphemous, we might go higher in the argument and following it to its logical terminus, say that Christ Himself might have been a Protestant. But unfortunately for Mr. Noble's Protestantism, St. Patrick and St. Peter acknowledged dogmas and believed in customs—and Christ dictated dogmas of Faith and established customs.

The following is another extract from that very Christian sermon:

"He then went back to St. Patrick, who lived, he said, centuries before the introduction of Roman Catholicism into Ireland, and amongst whose writings there was nothing in support of that religion to be found. He said the introduction of Roman Catholicism into Ireland was effected by the English. He referred to the history of Irish Protestantism as something whose sufferings could not be looked back upon without strong feelings. Still, while he knew such feelings could not be looked on, he argued that they should not be permitted to mingle with vengeance. He continued to talk of the same sort of things, and in reference to the same Lord's Supper, but a word would serve as a final purpose to separate his further utterances thereupon, or the connection with the Roman Catholic presence in Ireland. He argued that the Queen had no more legal or rightful claims and no better title than the Irish Protestants, and then proceeded to deal with the benevolent nature of the Society, expressing the wish that it and the St. George's and St. Andrew's Societies might be merged in a general Protestant Society of goodness."

St. Patrick did not bring Catholicity into Ireland, the English must have brought it there before his time; so the English must have been Catholic ages before the Established Church was dreamed of; and the Protest that established that church must be of recent date, and have been made against Christ's original church. But this is so childish that it seems laughable to even argue the point. Why, Ireland was Catholic while yet many of the Saxon ancestors of Mr. Noble's race were painted savages in the woods of Britain. The man must be really a "cool customer" who can talk, today, to an educated audience about English forgiveness for Irish cruelties, and who could refer to Londonderry's siege before a people who have read the bloody stories of Drogheda's murders, of the scenes around the market-cross of Wexford, or of that historic stone outside the Thomond gate of Limerick. We can well imagine what Mr. Noble's utterances about the Irish Roman Catholic clergy must have been, since a Protestant journal would not reproduce them. They were certainly on a par with his other historical misstatements and unblushing provocations of universally acknowledged facts and truths.

The report ends with the statement that "a collection was taken up." Had there been no collection we would sincerely pity the reverend speaker, and since there was one, we can but pity the persons who could pay for such a tirade as the one to which the preacher treated them. Thank goodness there is not much room in Canada, large as it is, for men of that caliber; men whose minds are so narrow and whose souls are so prejudiced that they cannot "see themselves as others see 'em." If the Christian charity that Mr. Noble exhibits is a sample of that which he would see put into universal practice, we are sorry for his blindness and pity his ignorance.

However, we are glad to know and feel that his "Protestantism" is not that of all our separated brethren; that his Established church is not that of the great majority of our fellow-countrymen who differ from us in belief. Such preachers as he are a greater source of weakness than anything else to their church and their cause. But we must not forget that Mr. Noble acknowledges no dogma and admits of no custom!

SACRED MUSIC.

The Holy Father has ordered the Congregation of Rites to consider the question of producing an improvement and uniformity in sacred music. All the musical celebrities of Europe and America are invited to give opinions on the subject. Congregational singing will be one of the probable results of this move. Next week we shall take occasion of this step, on the part of Rome, to refer somewhat more extensively to this interesting subject.

THE CHURCH AND THE STATE.

*La Croix*, a Parisian Catholic journal, in its edition of the 12th March, publishes a splendid article upon the important question of "Workmen's Associations" especially in England. In the course of that superb essay we find the following: "Thus it is that the Church, that powerful school of mutual respect, draws together and unites all classes without confounding them. To her England owes her wonderful political constitution, in which are combined and harmoniously move, as in the Church herself, these three elements: monarchy, aristocracy and democracy. The famous juriscounsel Blackstone, a Protestant, truthfully wrote that the English constitution is based upon Canon law. The Church taught masters to respect and love their laborers. \* \* \* \* \* To the Catholic Church the English workman owes the fact that he can feel himself somebody and something in his own country, humble as his lot may be; for small as he is, he is, in some way or other, a member of a powerful organization. This feeling is to be found in all classes; it is the basis of that British spirit, the *Civis Romanus Sum*."

While Leo XIII. is astonishing the sages of Europe and the statesmen of the world with the great wisdom of his utterances, the wonderful grasp of his intellect, the marvellous manner in which he has seized the greatest problem of the age,—the labor question—and the ease, foresight and perspicuity with which he has unraveled the tangled skein for the benefit of all classes, we will make use of these few remarks in that admirable French journal, to draw the attention of our readers to another subject—the influence for good of the Church over the state and all that the civilized and powerful states of Europe owe to that same Holy Church for the domination and permanency of their institutions. Let us speak of the British Constitution and the Roman Catholic Church!

Blackstone tells us, says *La Croix*, that the constitution of England is derived from Canon law. And so it is. Every pillar that supports the great fabric of a British constitution today, from its base to its capital, was taken out of the constitution of the Roman Church, or else it was fashioned and carved by Catholic hands after the most exact of Catholic models. Monarchy, Aristocracy and Democracy; a strange trinity to be united! Yet in the Catholic Church are they found; Monarchy in the Sovereignty of Christ and His successor the Holy Father; Aristocracy in the hierarchy of the Church—the cardinals and bishops, the princes of that great organization; and Democracy in the priesthood and faithful throughout the world, all of whom have equal shares in the benefits of the whole sacred institution. Modelled upon the Church, but less perfect, not so universal and certainly not so permanent, that same trinity is found in the British constitution; Monarchy, in the person of the Sovereign; Aristocracy, in the Lords spiritual and temporal; and Democracy in the Commons or the people's representatives and all the subjects, each enjoying a share of the benefits of that constitution.

This subject is one so vast that we can but refer to it in a hurried manner this week, but we find in it a theme pregnant with ideas and reasonings that must be fruitful of good to our readers. The basis, the very corner-stone of the British constitution is the "Magna Charta," that "bulwark of British liberty," that talisman of national glory, that safeguard of the subjects' rights and guarantee of the Sovereign's privileges; that Magna Charta which King John, after long debates and seemingly ceaseless wranglings, granted to the Catholic Barons of the day. Upon each side of that keystone piece after piece was added to the mighty arch of the constitution, and each stone was taken from or fashioned after a similar one in the constitution of the Catholic Church, and they were cemented by the labors of the great Catholic teachers, and founders of the first principles of government and law in England. So recent is Protestantism, and so ancient are the foundations of the constitution of Great Britain, that it would be offensive to the patriotic pride of any true Englishman to say that the laws and principles that govern his country were as modern as the establishment of the Anglican schism, or that we could not trace them back from precedent to precedent, into the very mists of earliest civilization. Argued that is solid in the common laws of England, that is based upon principle as well as precedent, can be traced to the Roman Civil Law, and ought that is exact or precise in their ecclesiastical rules, rites, formulas, or laws, can be found flowing from the Canonical Laws of Rome. The rest is modern and uncertain. The Canon Law which St. Augustine brought with him, when he came to teach the Saxons, which St. Thomas of Canterbury practised, which Sir Thomas More upheld, is the same law which gave to the British ecclesiastical establishment all that it has of the form or semblance of truth, the rest is error picked up by chance along the wayside of its history and amidst the confusion of its ecclesiastical fragments as the confusion of its ecclesiastical fragments of a British constitution. So recent trace that constituted it to its origin, and he would—if honest—be grateful to such abused Church of Rome.

THE WEARING OF THE GREEN.

We use to think that the Irish poet who wrote, in penal days: "They are hanging men and women for they wear the green."

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE.

How the Fete of St. Patrick Was Observed.

The glorious feast of St. Patrick, bearing in its train much joy and happiness, was a welcome visitor at St. Laurent college.

The Mass was celebrated by Rev. G. A. Dion, superior, and all the members received Holy Communion from his hands.

During the morning the members congregated in their assembly rooms and indulged in innocent amusements.

The following from an old subscriber speaks for itself: Montreal, 21st March, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—I congratulate you on the excellence of your editorial work in THE TRUE WITNESS.

THE TRUE WITNESS of Montreal has issued a special souvenir number for St. Patrick's Day.

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and Malone. The honors of the drama were equally divided between Messrs. Hickey, O'Donnell and O'Reilly.

At the close of the entertainment, Rev. E. Mehan, commenting on the celebration, highly praised the efforts of the society.

Such was the celebration at the college, and though this was the last St. Patrick's day for many in their alma mater, yet let us hope that the future members of St. Patrick's society will be devoted and loyal to their mother land.

THE PATHERS are unanimous and enthusiastic in their praise of your splendid St. Patrick's Day number.

OUR ST. PATRICK'S DAY NUMBER.

Letters of Congratulation.

We have received from different quarters a great number of congratulatory letters upon our special number for St. Patrick's Day.

Thomas O'Hagan, Esq., B.A., the well known Canadian poet, orator and journalist, writes:

DEAR MR. FORAN,—I congratulate you on the excellence of your editorial work in THE TRUE WITNESS.

The following from an old subscriber speaks for itself: Montreal, 21st March, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—The management of THE TRUE WITNESS is to be congratulated on its enterprise in issuing such a magnificent number as the St. Patrick's Day.

The St. Patrick's Day souvenir number of THE TRUE WITNESS is a very creditable number of 12 pages, enclosed in an ornamental cover of considerable artistic merit.

United Canada, 20th March.

THE TRUE WITNESS of Montreal has issued a special souvenir number for St. Patrick's Day.

The Montreal TRUE WITNESS issued a very excellent souvenir number for St. Patrick's Day.

New Songs.—Now ready, my cheap edition of two famous Irish songs, by composer of "Teaching McEuduen to Waltz."

On Drill.—Sergeant—When you put the gun on your shoulder to shoot, you must stand so still that a guide-post beside you would look like a drunken civilian.

RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR. STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR. CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP. KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Strange to say, that exactly at the moment we were penning an editorial upon Rev. Mr. Noble's sermon, in which he clings so strongly to the term "Protestant," we received from a reader of THE TRUE WITNESS the following letter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,—Much has been written lately on the Unity of the Church at the present day. In the Province of Quebec one can scarcely take up a newspaper and read it without several times coming across the word Protestant.

IRISH NEWS.

Polling in South Kilkenny.

At Thomastown the result of the polling for the Corporation of South Kilkenny was declared on Feb. 22nd.

Good for Tipperary.

At the assizes at Nenagh Mr. Justice Holmes, addressing the grand jury, said: "I am glad to be able to inform you that there has been no crime of any importance in this riding since last I had the pleasure of addressing you as judge of the peace."

A Remarkable Case.

A remarkable case has just come to light in Lisburn. In one of the local courts, which is renowned for rats, some of the troublesome rodents came into the hall where an agent was about to expire, and gnawed through the floor and the side of her nose.

Cavna in Rank.

At the Cavna spring assizes, Judge Johnston, addressing the grand jury, said: "The entire case to go before you are two—one of assault and battery, and the other of assault and battery."

Medical Officer Elected.

The election of Medical Officer for the county Kilkenny took place at the County Infirmary Board room, on Feb. 24th.

Creditable to Ireland.

In opening the assizes at Ennis last week, Lord Justice Fitzgerald said to the grand jury: "The business you will have to discharge of a criminal nature at the present assizes is very small, both in the number of cases, and also, with one exception, the gravity of the offences charged and can only say that I most sincerely regret that any quantity of business which comes before the grand jury at this time is in any way a reflection on the condition of the county with respect to the observance of the law."

Rewards for Heroism.

The Board of Trade of London has awarded a bronze medal for gallantry in saving life at sea to Patrick Kinney, master of the fishing boat Bonnie June, in recognition of his services during the rescue of the fishing boat St. Patrick, which capsized off Newcastle, County Down, on February 15.

Threatened Evictions.

Sixteen tenants in the townlands of Lenish Slane, Curragh, and Ballynaghet, in the vicinity of Hilltown, on the Downshire estate, on whom notices of eviction were served, the time for redemption having expired, are threatened with eviction, and steps are being taken to obtain orders for possession at the Equity Sessions. The notices in the evictions were dated in November 1890, and vary from one to three and a half years.

A Tenant's Appeal.

An appeal of a tenant named Higgins on Co. Wicklow estate, at Kiltrush, was heard before Justice O'Brien at the Spring Assizes in

AMERICAN CONVERTS.

The Paulist "Calendar" Upon the Subject.

Although the greater number of the Paulist Fathers are Catholics, still the order has many converts. The "Calendar," their weekly publication, has this interesting article from the Boston Republic:

It would require many volumes to tell the stories of the thousands of converts Catholicism has won in this country; and the present article makes no pretensions to completeness.

Probably the most illustrious name on the roll of the American Catholic Church's converts is that of Orestes Augustus Brownson, who was brought up in the Presbyterian fold.

Let us put next the name of Isaac T. Hoke, whose conversion has been admirably told by Father Hogan in the pages of THE Catholic World, and whose death, two years ago this month, caused widely felt sorrow.

Let us mention the name of John D. Long, ably mathematician and astronomer, and now lecturer at the Catholic University at Washington.

There is also the name of John D. Long, ably mathematician and astronomer, and now lecturer at the Catholic University at Washington.

Every sect of any importance was represented, every man came filled with the desire to join in so laudable an object, every man met on an equal footing, and, in a body, offered up prayers, asking God to aid and help them all in their endeavors to unite the Church.

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READER.

A LETTER FROM UPTONGROVE.

Account of St. Patrick's Day.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:—Your St. Patrick's Number of THE TRUE WITNESS is a very handsome and interesting number, and I trust that the commendation that the paper hereafter will be devoted exclusively to matters pertaining to the Catholic Church will be a great credit to Irish Catholic journalism and to the future of the paper.

Presentation.

On St. Patrick's Day a few of the parishioners of St. Columba's parish at Uptongrove presented their beloved pastor, Rev. Father Hogan with a beautiful set of great vestments. So eager were the parishioners to subscribe to the vestments that the vestments were obtained through the kindness of the parishioners.

Lecture and Concert.

On St. Patrick's night, Rev. Father Lynch, of Orillia, held a grand concert at the auditorium, Orillia. Mr. R. A. Lynch acted as chairman.

GRAND CONCERT.

By the Pupils of St. Joseph's College, Granby.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS.

SIR.—The annual concert given by the pupils of St. Joseph's College here, took place on Tuesday, evening, the 25th inst., and was a decided success.

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A TENANT'S APPEAL.

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ENNIS ON MARCH 1.

The tenant in one of twenty-three tenements in the town of Ennis, Co. Kerry, was evicted on March 1, 1892, by the order of the County Judge Kelly, declaring the award of Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Condliffe, arbitrator under the award, having granted compensation to tenants in various sums, exceeding what Colonel Vandeleur contended should only be a sum representing one year's rent.

A SECRETARY APPOINTED.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Joseph McGrath, B.A., secretary of the Royal University of Ireland, in the room of the late Dr. D. B. Dunne.

Laying a Corner-Stone.

Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, on February 28, laid the corner-stone of the new school which Father Danphy, P.P., is to erect in Arklow. The sum of £250 was subscribed, the Archbishop giving £100.

A CONSTABLE'S REWARD.

Patrick Fennell, constable, was awarded £250 for his services in the case of the late Constable Williamson, of the Smith Barry estate.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES.

Bishop McCarty, of Cloyne, has appointed the Rev. John Lynch curate of Glonfrane, parson of Clontarf, the Rev. William Hine, parson of Loughbridge, has been raised to the dignity of Canon.

DELEGATED TO GIVE EVIDENCE.

Patrick O'Shea, secretary of the Cork branch of the Antislavery Society of Engineers, has been selected by the governing body of the society to give evidence before the Labor Commission as to the condition and usage of trade in Ireland.

AN IRISH SOCIETY IN LONDON.

The Irish Literary Society, recently formed in London, has added to its membership among others: Sir Charles Russell, Professor Bryce, M.P., Justin McCarthy, M.P., Oscar Wilde, M.P., and others.

FEDERATION CONVENTION.

A convention of the Federation was held in Tyrone, on Feb. 29, under the presidency of the Rev. Hugh O'Hagan, P.P., at which John Dillon was invited to deliver the principal address. The convention pledged itself to strain every effort to return him.

THE NAZARETH NUNS.

Bishop O'Doherty has completed arrangements for the founding of a home in charge of the Nazareth Nuns in Derry. The money required is derived principally from the generosity of the late Mrs. Waters, nee McNulty.

A SUND END.

An old man named James Kelly, of Ballyteague, New, was burned to death in his house on the night of Feb. 27. The house, a small one-story building, was reduced to ashes, and a trace of the unfortunate man could be discovered. The sad affair is supposed to have been accidental.

ACCUSED OF PARJURY.

On February 18th, at Cashel, a young emergency man named Pat Maher, in the employment of a contractor of a farm at Lisheenbeg, near Golden, from which a tenant named William Hayes was evicted some years ago, was returning home from Cork on the engine of the Great Southern and Western Railway in an information made in December last, charging Hayes with attacking his father's former residence. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

POPULATION OF KERRY.

The population of Kerry, according to the census returns issued last July, decreased 1.19 per cent. since 1881, and now reaches the total of 179,131. The inhabitants are almost all Catholics, the percentage being 99.7 per cent. of the population. The percentage of Catholics has fallen from 83.1 to 82.8 since 1881, the enormous total of 50,885 have left the country. For the past forty years the total is 172,043.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

A fatal accident occurred on March 3 on the Great Southern and Western Railway, near Cork. A guard, named Daniel Sullivan, was returning home from Cork on the engine of the Great Southern and Western Railway, when a ball struck him on the head, and he was killed. He was going slowly at a spot which was within a few minutes' walk of his own home. He had his foot on the ground, and was caught in one of the projecting portions of the engine, and dragged along, his left arm being rolled over and crushed in a horrible manner. He was brought to the hospital in a state of great agony. He died on the 10th inst. He was a native of Banters, and brother to the well-known athlete, P. J. O'Sullivan.

THE St. James Hat Store. SILK AND FELT HATS. Spring Stock Now Complete. Prices Low. INSPECTION INVITED. ROBERTSON & CO. 220 St. James Street.

HOLYCROSS ABBEY.

(By E. SIMMONS.)

"From the high sunny headlands of Bere in the west, To the lowlands that by Shannon's blue waters are blest..."

There from matins to midnight the censers were swung, And from matins to midnight the people were prayed...

In the days of my musings, I wander'd about, To this fane that had flourish'd ere Norman was known...

O'er the porphyry shrine of the Founder all rich, No lamps illumer'd now but the cressets of heaven...

AFTER WEARY YEARS.

By Most Rev. CORNELIUS O'BRIEN, D.D., Archbishop of Halifax.

CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

This speech of Miss Drew's, though ostensibly addressed to her mother, had been intended for Peppé. With the native politeness of his race, he answered:

"There is a way up, Signora. I would as the custom to admit us all to the event, if you wish to go."

Peppé then led the way up one of the old stone stairs to the scone on which the seats for spectators used to be arranged.

Nature everywhere teems with life. Even up in the crevices between the stones weeds and plants are growing in profusion.

"Egeria, the devotional nymph who is said to have given directions concerning religious rites to Numa Pompilius, was a lover of botany."

Peppé was at a loss to understand what shebang meant, and like many better scholars, not wishing to be thought ignorant, answered with a non-committal "I don't know."

the Great Cause of all, go bring hither a few seeds, and dip them in the blood of that lovely young Agnes, which is yet moist on the ground...

"Lor! how pretty!" ejaculated simultaneously both the young ladies. "Wal, I declare," solemnly began Mr. Drew...

Peppé was at a loss to understand what shebang meant, and like many better scholars, not wishing to be thought ignorant, answered with a non-committal "I don't know."

Miss Drew, who was fast receiving in her supple little heart spots in the bow of Cupid, each spot being winged with threads from Peppé's military uniform...

When all had seated themselves in the arena, the Drew family were desirous that Peppé should accompany them to other objects of interest or curiosity.

"I do not know what history or tradition may say on that point, Signora," said Peppé, "but I know in my personal experience that they are both in respect to the original."

"Lark, bless me, Dink!" does the stranger mean as what he said with the nod of his head?

"Some ten years ago the brig Bon Giovanni, Antonio Tamburini commander, sailed down from Rome to Otranto with a precious freight."

"Egeria, the devotional nymph who is said to have given directions concerning religious rites to Numa Pompilius, was a lover of botany."

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There the ghostly shades of Caligula and Diocletian, and a host of tyrant ghouls sat around the sabbatic board.

There the ghostly shades of Caligula and Diocletian, and a host of tyrant ghouls sat around the sabbatic board.

"Drink to the soul of Peppé so brave, Who trembled not in the tyrant's cave; Drink to the hero in his fatal form; Who died with ghosts to revel till morn; Drink, ere cock-crow to bed drives us back; Drink, ere we to the torturing rack; Drink, drink, drink!"

Slowly and a cloud of sulphureous smoke the spectres vanished. Me thought I sank to sleep, while gentle man's face from the haunted spot, I woke surrounded by rick shepherds, who had found me at the mouth of the cave, and had borne me to a quiet hut."

The expressions of wonder, fear, admiration, and various other emotions which followed the recital of this adventure can only be equaled by a scene caused by a dozen young "ladies of fashion" when entering the first appearance of a beautiful young girl.

CHAPTER X. EASTER SUNDAY. Bang!—bang!—bang! roared the cannon from Castel San Angelo, shaking the gables of a row of the fort, creating a series of concentric ripples in the tawny waters of the Tiber, and re-echoing to the every rock tower.

Clang—clang—clang, burst from hundreds of bellies, filling the air with a metallic music that made a terror for the cannon and the drums. Clang—clang—clang, they merrily chimed out in harmony with the solemn and measured ringing of the great bell of the Vatican.

Trumpets and cymbals, rhomb-instruments a dogans, with a drum and the brass of peace, all were pressed in the service of the Lord. King David's psalm became, as it were, an embodied reality, and praised the Lord with a thousand voices.

Let the drums beat with joyous accents; let the bells peal in glad refrain; let the organ play as if it should be so on such a day as this.

Let the organ play as if it should be so on such a day as this. It is most and just that Rome should assume her most festive dress, and deck her thousand altars with the best ornaments. It is most and just that she be prepared as a bride, for the Eternal Spouse of the Church is to be hailed in His triumph.

Today is a figure of that first awful moment, when through the silent regions of the dead the blessed Angel's trumpet shall sound, and an angelic summons shall sweep from his narrow bed.

Smith—"So you are a poet! And may I ask you how you make your string? Rondo—"Oh, I win all the lasting competitors at the piano museum."

than art borne quickly along by the waves of time to inevitable death. The cannon had been crashing, the drums resounding, and the bells pealing for some time on the morning of 21st April, 1867, before their mingled noise aroused a certain sleeper in the Hotel d'Europe.

George Marchbank, for this was the name of our new friend, was a young man of prepossessing appearance, and without being strictly handsome, was most engaging.

The Wonderful Success of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier entitles it to your confidence. No other preparation has such a record of cures of scrofula, salt rheum, blood poisoning, or other blood diseases.

Manners in Children. If we desire children to be courteous we must teach them with respect. They will imitate copy our manners; so we must take care that they are the best.

Pleasant as Strump. Mr. Douglas Ford, Toronto, Ontario, states that Mrs. Douglas Ford, Toronto, Ontario, writes that she has used Hood's Sarsaparilla for several years, and it has done her much good.

The Secret of a Good Memory. Whatever may be said in regard to training the memory, it must be remembered that memory is not, as used to be supposed, an independent faculty of the mind that to some mysterious way may be directly strengthened by exercise.

It Leads the Leaders. The most potent medicine of the day, Burdock Blood Purifiers, is purely vegetable, composed of the purest and most powerful roots and herbs of the system and controlling their functions.

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING CHURCH BELLS & PEALS. BURDICK BELL METAL WORKS, 100 N. 10TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Wm. H. Hodson, Architect and Valuator, 45, ST. ANTOINE STREET, Montreal.

Carroll Bros., Practical Sanitarians, Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Sheet Iron Workers. Heating by Hot Water a Specialty. 795 CRAIG STREET. Bell Telephone 1834. Federal 1005.

MONTREAL PAPER MILLS CO. St. Lawrence Paper Mills, 588 Craig Street, MONTREAL, P.Q. Manufacturers of and Dealers in Book, Toned and News Prints, Colored Posters, Bleached and Tinted Mill Paper, Brown and Straw Wrappings, White and Tinted Flat Wrappings, Bill Heads, Note and Letter Forms, General Printers' Supplies. SAMPLES AND PRICES SENT ON APPLICATION. TELEPHONE, 2690. P. O. Box, 1133.

IN A DAY. LAWRENCE, KANSAS, U. S. A., Aug. 9, 1888. George Patterson fell from a second-story window, striking a fence. I found him using ST. JACOBS OIL. He used it freely all over his bruises. I saw him next morning at work. All the blue spots rapidly disappeared, leaving neither pain, scar nor swelling. C. K. NEUMANN, M.D. "ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."

THE SPENCE "DAISY" HOT WATER BOILER. Has the least number of joints. Is not Overrated. Is still without an Equal. Note attractive design.

WARDEN KING & SON, 637 CRAIG ST. MONTREAL. BRANCH, 32 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO.

FURS! We are now showing an EXTRA CHOICE STOCK of Fur Coats, Mantles, Capes, Muffs, Caps, etc. All of our own manufacture. AT VERY LOW PRICES. ROBERTSON & CO., 220 St. James Street, Opposite Alexander's.

P. N. Y. Co. PIANOS and ORGANS. This Company still leads in the American Piano and Organ business. They are now receiving their full supply of the beautiful Weber, Decker, Vose and Hale PIANOS. Fine specimens of which can be seen in the store. No. 228 ST. JAMES STREET. Second-hand Pianos at from \$56 upwards.

THE MONTREAL BREWING CO'S ALES - AND - PORTERS. Registered Trade Mark "RED BULLS EYE". INDIA PALE ALE, Capsuled. SAND PORTER. XXX PALE ALE. STOUT PORTER. If your Glass does not keep out ALLS, order direct from the Brewery. Telephone 1188. The Montreal Brewing Co., Brewers and Malsters, corner Notre Dame and Jacques Cartier Streets.

CONSUMPTION. The most potent medicine of the day, Burdock Blood Purifiers, is purely vegetable, composed of the purest and most powerful roots and herbs of the system and controlling their functions.

ROYAL STEAM DYE WORKS. Offices: 710 Craig Street and 1672 St. Catherine Street, Montreal. JOHN L. JENSEN, Proprietor. Ladies' Dresses, Gents' Suits, Cloth and other fabrics dyed or cleaned without being taken apart. Greatly reduced and steam pressed on short notice. Hatching and Rep. Curting Table and Piano Covers, etc. Dyed or Cleaned and Beautifully Pressed. Cloth, Silks, Woolens, etc. Dyed in the latest styles. Special rates for the Trade. Bell Telephone, 7322. Head office, 732. Branch office, 7322. Works, 7322.

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING CHURCH BELLS & PEALS. BURDICK BELL METAL WORKS, 100 N. 10TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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THE BOSTON HORSE AND THE ELECTRIC CAR.

In the happiest hour in town to-night! I go with flying feet! I have seen the greatest sight...

IN PENAL DAYS.

A SKETCH OF IRISH LIFE

By Rosa Mulholland.

The mountain Mass was over, and the dawn had given place to sunrise, en-compassing the surrounding hills...

"Miss O'Driscoll! Mary! do not be afraid of me. I know where you have been. I have been present at your Mass. Was I not? I could share in your devotion."

"You will not make use of this to injure me later? Are we to be natural enemies because in this is our sacred land Catholic worship of God is made a crime, and a Protestant is put in the place of a wolf who is expected to prey upon the lamb?"

"The girl threw off her cloak smiling, and appeared in the neat morning dress of a young lady of good position."

"You have always been kind to us, Mr. Courtney," she said gratefully, as she gave him her mantle to carry."

"You would allow me to be kinder. Ah, how gladly would I shelter you from trouble and danger. Mary, could you not make up your mind to play with me in public? Will you be my wife, and leave the rest to Providence and to me?"

"My heart is yours," she said simply. "But my soul is God's. I will never be a wife. Now go, I have said too much."

He didn't come to me with those imploring eyes of yours. Uncle he taught me a lesson, and I'm going to act on it, so as not to let the family go to the dogs.

"I did know it," said Mary, white and quivering with dread and indignation. "But I believe you are only joking, Gerald," she added, recovering herself.

"To which Gerald made no answer, except by dashing his pipe into the grate, and flinging out of the room with a bang of the door behind him."

"Father," she said, stealing an arm round his neck, "do you know what Gerald thinks of doing?"

"How can we prevent him?" "We cannot, except by locking him up, and that would be no use. He is of age, and even if he were not he has the power. He has his uncle's spirit in him, I fear."

"Indeed," said Courtney, and threw away his cigar, and was silent for some moments. "I had no idea you were so enterprising," he added.

"When bedtime came, Gerald O'Driscoll congratulated himself as he listened to the raging of the storm outside that he had got a good Protestant neighbor, thanks to Mary's blue eyes for so much!"

"You rob-ber-mascal!" stammered Gerald, white and red in turns with disappointment and passion.

"You rob-ber-mascal!" stammered Gerald, white and red in turns with disappointment and passion. "You rob-ber-mascal!"

"The man who is afraid to visit a public library on Sunday must consider the state of his soul as being very precarious."

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour.—It is said that straight rollers have been sold in car lots at \$1.40 to \$1.45, and that even at these figures there is not much demand.

Wheat.—No. 2 hard Manitoba quoted at 98c, and No. 3 at 86c to 87c. Upper Canada red and white winter \$1.00 to \$1.02, and do spring \$1.00 to \$1.02.

Barley.—Brewers have taken a few lots at prices ranging all the way from 52c to 65c, as to grade, and feed barley has been in smaller quantities.

Provisions.—The market for clover remains very firm at \$7.50 to \$7.75 for good sized lots, and probably \$8 for smaller quantities.

Butter.—The goods are by no means plentiful, and prices are 10c to 12c, the latter being for the full. New Eastern Township dairy has sold at 22c, a new style tin of really choice, free from salt, at 20c.

Country Produce.—Prices have declined 2c to 3c per doz. At the decline, however, there has been a little more business, as sales have been made freely.

Fruit Acids.—It is true that fruit eaten green or between meals will interfere with digestion and with some people cause bowel troubles.

Orchard Grass.—Orchard grass makes good pasture, provided the growth is kept short. It is not so good for hay, as it requires to be cut before the seeds ripen.

Only a Mule.—Only a mule in the harness. Fallen, because the load was heavier than his name could draw.

Only a mule, and he lay there suffering in helpless pain. Struck by the throbbing, sensitive nerves of a human princely born.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

Scarlet Clover.

Scarlet clover is an annual, doing vastly better sown in August to grow in the fall and spring, and ready for cutting either for hay or ensilage, or to be plowed under as manure the first of May following.

Use of the Calf-Feeder.—Small's calf-feeder has been in the market for some years; it is a well-made, durable article.

Good effect are due to the calf taking the milk in the natural way, gradually, instead of gulping down half a pailful in a few swallowings.

The calf-feeder does not take care of itself; it is so made that it is impossible for the milk to be contaminated, and mixing with the fresh milk, poisons the calf.

Orchard Grass.—Orchard grass makes good pasture, provided the growth is kept short. It is not so good for hay, as it requires to be cut before the seeds ripen.

Only a Mule.—Only a mule in the harness. Fallen, because the load was heavier than his name could draw.

Only a mule, and he lay there suffering in helpless pain. Struck by the throbbing, sensitive nerves of a human princely born.

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Piano AND ORGAN

Purchasers are invited to the Warerooms of WILLIS & CO. 1824 Notre Dame St. (Near McGill St.) MONTREAL.

To examine their Great Stock of Pianos and Organs, KNABE, BELL, WILLIAMS PIANOS -AND- BELL ORGANS.

W. H. D. YOUNG, L.D.S., D.D.S., Surgeon-Dentist, 1634 Notre Dame Street.

When you buy anything to run on wheels, and get the best value and lowest prices, give us a call.

R. J. LATIMER, 66 College st., Montreal. LATIMER & LEGARE, Quebec. LATIMER & BEAN, Sherbrooke.

Leave your orders for Job Printing at The True Witness Office.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine is the best amongst the leading necessities of Life.

Holloway's Ointment. Its searching and healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Sores, etc.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY. DRAWINGS IN APRIL, 1892.—April 6 and 20.

WORTH \$52,740.00. CAPITAL PRIZE WORTH \$15,000.00.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER ONE MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes. Grand Monthly Drawing.

Grand Monthly Drawing. Will take place at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, April 12, 1892. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

Price of Tickets: Whole Tickets at \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

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.

MEXICAN LOTTERY OF THE Beneficencia Publica (PUBLIC CHARITY) ESTABLISHED IN 1878 IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING WILL BE HELD IN THE MEXICAN PAVILION IN THE CITY OF MEXICO THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1892.

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.

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

LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Capital Prize of \$50,000 is \$50,000. 1 Capital Prize of 20,000 is 20,000.

Address: M. BASSETTI, City of Mexico, Mexico.



HUMORS OF THE BLOOD & SKIN Cured by CUTICURA

MOIS OF THE BLOOD, SKIN AND SCALP... CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, CUTICURA, P. an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood & skin purifier...

CHURCH AND SOCIETY NEWS

ST. PATRICK'S MISSION.

The Second Week - The Married Men's Turn. The first week of the Mission has been most successful. The Rev. Father Doyle, in speaking on last Saturday, said that it surpassed most sanguine expectations. The Missionaries first feared that the married women could not be induced to attend in great numbers...

FIRST COMMUNION

Mount St. Louis Institute - The buildings: Its Classes, Dormitories, and Different Interesting Features.

The beautiful chapel of the Mount St. Louis was the scene of a most happy and interesting event on Sunday morning. The school children were gathered in the chapel, and the Rev. Father Doyle presided over the ceremony...

Dr. NEY'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY FOR Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Croup, &c.

Dr. NEY'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY FOR Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Croup, &c. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. A \$1.00 per box.

MUCH BETTER, Thank You! THIS IS THE ONLY REMEDY FOR SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

THE ANNUNCIATION. In all the Catholic churches of the city High Mass was sung upon Friday, in honor of the feast of the Annunciation. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Doyle, and the number of communicants was unusually large.

An Episcopal Anniversary. The first of April will be the anniversary of His Grace Archbishop Fabre's election to the See of Montreal. On that happy occasion His Grace will celebrate High Mass at Mount St. Louis.

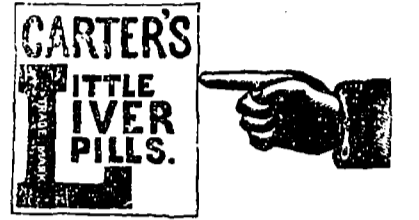
The First Friday. Every next, the first of April, being the first Friday of the month, the Blessed Sacrament will be exposed all day at the Cathedral chapel.

THE NEW BISHOP.

Rev. Canon Emard Appointed to the See of Valleyfield. The Bull creating the new Episcopal See of Valleyfield has been received and will be published in a few days.

Confirmation. As usual, on Sunday next, at half-past seven o'clock Mass, it being the first Sunday of the month, His Grace the Archbishop will give Confirmation at the Cathedral chapel. This ceremony is of great importance, more so than many imagine.

A Trip Westward. His Grace the Archbishop of Ottawa, proposes taking an extended trip through Manitoba, the North West Territories and on to the Pacific Coast.



CURE SICK HEAD

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they will not irritate the bowels.

ACHE

ACHE is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take.

Dr. NEY'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY FOR Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Croup, &c.

Dr. NEY'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY FOR Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Croup, &c. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. A \$1.00 per box.

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WUABE PIANOS. UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street. NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, 118 Fifth Ave. WILLIS & Co., Sole Agents, 1824 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Que. [18-11]

THE NEW BISHOP.

Rev. Canon Emard Appointed to the See of Valleyfield. The Bull creating the new Episcopal See of Valleyfield has been received and will be published in a few days.

The French Poets. A large audience attended at the Academic Hall, under the Church of the Gesù, Monday, to hear Mr. Colonne lecture on Coppee, Bertrande, and the French poets of the nineteenth century.

Interesting to Art Lovers. Mr. A. Duvrains Smith, American agent for the famous art publishing house of Goupil & Co., Paris, is at present staying at the Hotel de Ville.

Taking the First Step. At the last religious profession at the Mother House of the Sisters of Providence, the following novices were admitted into the order: Sister Paul, nee Marie Madeleine Roy, of St. Henri de Masouche; Sister Blanche, nee Marie Sylvie Vincent, of Yamachiche; Sister Genevieve, nee Marie Madeleine Roy, of St. Henri de Masouche; Sister Genevieve, nee Marie Madeleine Roy, of St. Henri de Masouche.

From "La Semaine Religieuse." The Rev. Fr. Jean Marie, abbot of the Monastery of La Trappe, at Bellefontaine, is in Montreal. He came to preside at the election of an abbot for the order's house at the Lake of Two Mountains.

Princess Schwarzburg has entered, as a novice, the Convent of the Sacred Heart, at Bredenberg, in Vorarlberg. She will only pronounce her vows in three years from this, shortly after the Countess Kinsky and the Countess Maricetta Pally, who entered a few months ago.

The Piedmontese Gazette announces that His Holiness Leo XIII has decided to establish a Catholic diocese in Berlin. There are over 400,000 Catholics in the German capital.

Rev. Father Tessiere, Superior-General of the Congregation of the Most Holy Sacrament, will sail from Havre, on the steamship La Gascogne, on the 2nd April next, on his way to Montreal.

Many conversions to Catholicity have of late taken place in the Protestant provinces of the Netherlands. At Someren, in the Dutch province of Brabant, the largest property holder in the country, with all his family, have entered the fold of the true faith.

LADIES. We secured three first prizes and diplomas at Montreal, Ottawa and Sherbrooke, 1891, for the extra quality of our manufacture of Silver-Ware and replating old goods equal to new.

SALMON!

The Mass Postponed. His Grace Mr. Fabre has postponed the celebration of the Grand Mass that was to be sung on the 18th May next, in commemoration of the first Mass said in Montreal.

End of the Month of St. Joseph. As to-morrow will be the last day of the month specially consecrated to St. Joseph, there will be a special service, consisting of an instruction, the prayers of the month of St. Joseph, and the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.



Mrs. M. E. Boywick, of Toronto, Ontario, cured of Catarrh and Neuralgia. I had been suffering from Catarrh and Neuralgia for many years, and had tried every remedy without success.

Suffering Women. I had been suffering from Catarrh and Neuralgia for many years, and had tried every remedy without success. I had been suffering from Catarrh and Neuralgia for many years, and had tried every remedy without success.

Head-like Weakness. I had been suffering from Head-like Weakness for many years, and had tried every remedy without success. I had been suffering from Head-like Weakness for many years, and had tried every remedy without success.

Cured of Neuralgia. I had been suffering from Neuralgia for many years, and had tried every remedy without success. I had been suffering from Neuralgia for many years, and had tried every remedy without success.

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Best Body Brussels Carpets. Since my announcement of best, choice, five-frame Body Brussels at special prices, salesmen have been looking large and numerous orders, measurers, cutters and fitters occur with pressing demands upon their taxed energies.

OYSTERS ON THE HALF SHELL & SPECIALTY.

A Catholic Daily. In view of the fact that the Catholic German and Poles of the United States support three or four daily newspapers, it is surely a reproach to us that there is none in English.

Their Origin and Work During the Past Thirty Years. The first regular Catholic Mission in the United States was given by the Bishops of Montreal, St. Joseph's Church, New York City, in 1851.

General Debility. I had been suffering from General Debility for many years, and had tried every remedy without success. I had been suffering from General Debility for many years, and had tried every remedy without success.

Head-like Weakness. I had been suffering from Head-like Weakness for many years, and had tried every remedy without success. I had been suffering from Head-like Weakness for many years, and had tried every remedy without success.

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FOR SALE. Dry Blocks, \$1.50; Dry King, \$2.00; Out Maple, \$2.50. 800 Loads Sawdust. J. C. MAGGIARDI & CO., 830 St. James Street, Telephone, 8110.

Carsley's Column. NEW JACKETS

LADIES' NEW SPRING JACKETS. Trimmed with Nail Heads. Trimmed with Military Braid, a la Militaire. All the Leading Styles in Jackets.

NEW MANTLE CLOTHS!! JUST RECEIVED. A large stock of New Cloakings in all the leading patterns and shades suitable for Jackets, Ulsters or Costumes.

LADIES' WATERPROOFS!! A LARGE VARIETY OF LADIES' ENGLISH WATERPROOFS. To Be Sold at Moderate Prices. All-Wool Scotch Tweed Waterproofs Guaranteed.

NEW PELERINES!! LATEST NOVELTIES. New Cloth Pelerines, in all Colors, with Peaked Yokes. New Cloth Pelerines, in all Colors, with Applique Yokes.

DRESS GOODS!! JUST RECEIVED. A very large assortment of New Spring Dress Goods, consisting of the latest and newest FABRICS, NEW TEXTURES, NEW COLORS, NEW DESIGNS.

VIGORUE CLOTH. In every new and desirable shade FOR WALKING COSTUMES, FOR TRAVELLING COSTUMES.

ASK FOR "RIGBY" Waterproof Coats and Cloaks for both Ladies and Gentlemen, in Rigby cloth; the best waterproof material in the world.

S. CARSLY. 765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. S. Carsley's Column.