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TESTIS IN CÆLO FIDELIS

# The Ave Maria and True Witness

AND THROUGH THE

VOL. XLIII., NO. 33.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1894.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

EVERY new paid-up subscriber to the capital stock of the TRUE WITNESS Printing and Publishing Company should see that he holds a regular printed certificate, none others are valid.

THE MANAGEMENT have now decided to issue a special souvenir number of THE TRUE WITNESS for St. Patrick's Day. It will contain a full and complete report of the proceedings in connection with the celebration of that national festival. No effort will be spared to make the souvenir number of 1894 the one *par excellence* in the history of the paper. In order the better to accomplish our pleasant task we would ask the co-operation of all the Irish societies, national, literary and benevolent—and request that any historical facts connected with their different careers or any events of importance that they would deem advisable to have recorded, might be sent to the editor during the course of the next ten days, in order to secure therefor space sufficient in our columns. All societies that purpose celebrating the day in a special manner, whether by entertainments, banquets, or otherwise, would confer a great favor by letting us have timely accounts of the principal features that they desire to have mentioned. Our attention will be given more particularly to the exactness of the reports, so that the St. Patrick's Day issue will remain a lasting and exact memorial of the celebration. We are anxious that no item of news and no person connected with the celebration shall be overlooked. It is for this reason that we make the above request.

THE PEOPLE interested in maintenance of THE TRUE WITNESS have now a splendid opportunity of manifesting their enthusiasm and of gaining the perpetual gratitude of an important section of the community for having secured the stability of a truly independent and devoted organ.

THIS YEAR the most prominent Irish-Catholic representatives will deliver addresses, in different localities, on the occasion of the Irish national festival. The Hon. J. J. Curran, Solicitor-General, is to speak at the grand entertainment to be given on St. Patrick's night in Gananoque, Ont., while the Hon. John Costigan, Secretary of State, will deliver the address for the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society in Montreal, and Mr. C. R. Devlin, M. P. for Ottawa County, will anticipate the day by pronouncing the oration on the evening of the 16th at the *soiree* to be given by the students of St. Mary's College, Montreal.

THE first number of the March Ave Maria presents a beautiful frontispiece, the portrait of the late venerable founder of Notre Dame University, Father E. Sorin, O.S.C. As usual the issue is full of most highly interesting and instructive reading. Especially the editorial comments of the learned editor are

worthy the perusal of every Catholic who wishes to have an exact idea upon the leading and burning topics of the day. We know of no other Catholic publication that as nearly approaches the ideal of a literary magazine, and we learn with pleasure that the prospects of the Ave Maria are daily brightening. It comes weekly and each time it puts in an appearance one is found imperceptibly expressing a deep pleasure in pronouncing the word Ave!

ONCE MORE we call attention to the splendid drama, "O'Rourke's Triumph; or, Irish Honor Vindicated," which will be put on the boards by the St. Ann's Y. M. S. on the occasion of the national festival this year. The play is written by Mr. James Martin, a member of the Society and author of several very successful dramas. But it is no exaggeration to say that "O'Rourke's Triumph" is also Martin's triumph in the line of stage composition. There is something very refined about the whole play, and the characters, scenes and plot are well chosen. It is outside the beaten track, and is free from a certain amount of overdrawn sensationalism that too often marks the dramatic productions of the Irish stage. In fact the conception of the two detectives, both working up the same case, and each ignorant of the other's identity and intentions, is a master stroke of skill. In this effort we see infallible signs of great promise should Mr. Martin see fit to follow the career of histrionic writer. We trust the success of the representation will be in accordance with the merits of the play.

IN OUR next issue we will close the series of meditations upon the "Exercises of St. Ignatius," and will then proceed to draw therefrom the conclusions that are already obvious to all who have followed them carefully. Numerous persons have asked us for copies of the TRUE WITNESS since the commencement of those articles on "Jesuit Principles," and not a few of those who have sought the back numbers are non-Catholics. It has been a revelation to them. They had no idea of the basis or foundation of a Jesuit's spiritual life; they were under the impression that the order was a kind of fifth wheel to the Catholic coach, and that there was some distinction between a Jesuit and a Catholic—or rather between Jesuitism and Catholicity. They now find that the order is exactly in the same relation to the Church as are all other religious communities. The fact is that the Jesuits owe the particular attention that is paid to them by non-Catholics to the fact that after Luther's outbreak and when the full tide of the so-called Reformation was rising, their founder was the one who raised the most powerful barrier against its encroachments and that it was principally the newly organized body of the Jesuit order that served most to check and roll back the flood of Protestantism. Consequently, the opponents of the Church invested the

Jesuits with a fictitious power, a peculiar mantle of secrecy, cut after their own fashion and according to their mistaken idea of the organization, aims and methods of the Catholic Church. But of all this we will speak more fully later on. Meanwhile we desire that our inimical friend, the Toronto Mail, will be good enough to follow those articles and, perhaps, it may be inspired with a sense of shame, if it does not become more enlightened on the subject.

EVERY DAY, on the street, we hear it asked: "Why cannot English-speaking Catholics subscribe \$10,000 within ten days, in a Catholic city like Montreal, for such a noble and praiseworthy object as the support of the TRUE WITNESS?" It is a question more easily asked than answered. However, we anticipate that before long it will be beyond the power of any one to make the enquiry, for we hope to see that amount subscribed very soon.

WE HAVE just received Sadlier's "Catholic Directory, Almanac and Ordo" for 1894. It contains full official reports of all the Dioceses, Vicariates and Prefectures in the United States, Canada and the British West Indies, Ireland, England and Scotland. Also the list of the hierarchy in Germany, Austro-Hungary, and Australia is given. This is the sixty-second annual publication. The price is \$1.25, and it may be had from D. & J. Sadlier & Co. of Montreal, or their branch house in Toronto, Ont. It is a volume that should be in the hands of every member of the Catholic clergy, as well as those of all Catholic professional men, and particularly the journalists of the country. Besides the list of the clergy in each Diocese, it contains a fund of other important information, such as astronomical data, moveable feasts, holy days of obligation, days of abstinence, ember days, indulgences granted to the faithful, calendars, and a fund of other information that is generally required by the public. It is a most valuable publication.

IN THE current number of the Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine appears an able article from the pen of a staunch Protestant, Washington Gladden, on the subject of "The Anti-Catholic Crusade." It is an admirable review of the question, and is from a broad and lofty standpoint. The reasoning is close and exact; and it is characterized by a truly Christian spirit. After referring to Leo XIII. and his policy, in terms as highly eulogistic as ever fell from the pen of Catholic, and having exposed the humbuggery of those false documents—purporting to be Papal letters—and the childish rumors about armed and drilled Catholics, which the A. P. Aists set afloat and circulated, he appeals to the Protestant clergy to denounce from the pulpit an organization that is destructive of the best interests of Protestantism and hostile to the well-being of every citizen, as well as dangerous to the State. We would gladly re-

view the whole contribution if our space would permit. However, we give the closing paragraph, as it contains the essence of the article. He writes:—"That the prevalence of this insanity (A. P. Aism) will be brief is certain; but it may spread widely enough and last long enough to do incalculable mischief. May I not venture to call upon all intelligent Protestants, and especially upon Protestant clergymen, to consider well their responsibilities in relation to this epidemic? Can we afford, as Protestants, to approve, by our silence, such methods of warfare against Roman Catholics as this society is employing? For the honor of Protestantism, is it not high time to separate ourselves from this class of 'patriots?' In any large town, if the leading Protestant clergymen will speak out clearly, the plague will be stayed or abated." We are glad to note these expressions, for they correspond with our own sentiments and ideas; but they come with much greater force from such a source.

IN THE February number of the Ottawa University Magazine, "The Owl," the very Rev. Father Aeneas McD. Dawson, V.G., LL.D. has an able article on "Ultramontanism and Modern Civilization." The writer shows most clearly that there is actually no such thing as Ultramontanism in the proper acceptation of the term. In fact many writers make use of the word and have only a vague idea of what it means. In speaking of secret societies Dr. Dawson has the following very wise and very comprehensive paragraph: "Of all the secret societies, the Freemasons' society is the only one that has won any measure of respect. There are varieties of it. It differs according to the countries in which it prevails. In France it is atheistic; in England, on the contrary, it acknowledges belief in God and reverences the holy scriptures. This fact became manifest when the Prince of Wales succeeded Lord Ripon as grand master in England. On that occasion French Freemasons made advances to the English and invited them to fraternize with those of France. The Prince declined on the ground that the British Freemasons could not associate with infidels. Instances could be referred to in which the former, in conformity with their belief, helped to build up the broken altar. Notwithstanding all this the fact cannot be got over that they are a secret society, the chief lodge directing the action of the less initiated, and thus exercising power greater than that of the most despotic monarch. Such power governments cannot but consider as an *imperium in imperio* which it is impossible for them to recognize." The whole article is well worthy of careful perusal and, like all Dr. Dawson's works, is exact and clear.

The Rev. Abbe J. Elie Letourneau has been appointed vicar at Stanbridge, and the Rev. Abbe F. X. N. Boulais vicar at St. Liboire.

JESUIT PRINCIPLES.

THE SPIRITUAL EXERCISES OF ST. IGNATIUS.

Twenty-Third, Twenty-Fourth, and Twenty-Fifth Exercises—Three Degrees of Humility—The Public Life of Christ—The Prayer in the Garden.

TWENTY-THIRD MEDITATION—THREE DEGREES OF HUMILITY.

First.—The first degree of humility is that which is necessary for salvation, that I altogether subject myself to the observance of the law of God, and that nothing, offers or dangers, can make me violate any command which binds under the penalty of mortal sin. Let me have before my eyes: 1st. The grievousness of sin, by considering the malice of the offence, the baseness of the offender and the dignity of the offended. 2nd. The punishments it brought on Lucifer and our first parents, and 3rd. The eternity of torments awaiting it. 4th. How just and reasonable it is that we be subject to God and His law. 5th. The reward promised for the observance of His laws. 6th. The example of the saints, &c.

Second.—The second mode is more perfect than the first and consists of not being more inclined to poverty, &c., than to riches, &c., provided the service of God be equal; and provided I can save my soul both ways. We will persuade ourselves that we must renounce all temporal pleasures rather than commit a venial sin, if we reflect on the evil of that sin: 1st. Next to mortal sin, there is no greater malice. 2nd. God detests and abhors it. 3rd. It corrupts all acts of virtue, it lessens charity, leads to mortal sin and is severely punished by God.

Third.—The third mode is the most perfect and is this, that having attained already to the two former, although the glory and praise of God should be equal, yet for the sake of the glory of Christ, I choose rather with Him who was poor, despised and mocked, to embrace poverty, &c., than the contrary, away from Him. Let us reflect, 1st: That for our sake Christ chose for Himself poverty, signominy and suffering. He did not need it; He drank voluntarily of the cup. Can a faithful soldier find it difficult to show by facts that he wishes to follow his leader wherever he may go? 2nd. The heart generous enough to make such sacrifices for the love of Jesus will never consent to offend God, even by a venial sin; whereas he who seeks not the third degree, runs risk of been shaken in the first and second. For it is hard in the whirl of life to avoid such faults as may lead to mortal sin.

Moreover, as a help it would be well to use the three colloquies on the meditation on the Two Standards, asking to be brought to choose this third mode of humility through a desire of imitating our Lord, provided the glory and praise of God be equal or greater.

The third supposes the first and second, which must render us perfectly indifferent to created things. He would mistake who would not apply himself to the acquirement of the 1st and 2nd degrees, and still aspire to the third. The desire of imitating our Lord most perfectly is the purest act of love we can make.

TWENTY-FOURTH MEDITATION—THE PUBLIC LIFE OF JESUS CHRIST.

Let us imagine we are with Christ and His Apostles, visiting the different places of Palestine.

First Point.—Behold Him as a model and example of perfection, in the practice of our obligation to God. He could have dispensed with Himself in the observance of the Mosaic rites and ceremonies; but to give us an example of how we ought to obey God, He goes to pray in the Temple of Jerusalem, He sanctifies the Sabbath, He assists at the celebration of the Pasch, and teaches submission to the scribes and Pharisees. See the zeal with which he was animated for the glory of His Father, to restore His kingdom, to spread the Gospel Truths, familiar with sinners, to bring them to God. Not satisfied with words He confirms all by works, prayer, &c. Ask yourself how you comply with the divine Precepts; how your works evince that you love God; and what you do to propagate that love in others.

Second Point.—Consider Him as a model of man's obligations to Himself;

He says: "Learn of me that are meek and humble of heart." His careful use of all created things; He is so poor that He has not whereon to lay His head; He dresses simply; yet his smile and appearance draws multitudes; the world requites His favors with persecutions, calumnies, and threats of death; but He, in meekness, rectitude and tranquility proceeds inflamed with zeal for the glory of God, and the work of salvation. Learn, examine, propose.

Third Point.—Consider His behaviour towards His neighbour. It is true He preferred retirement and conversation with His Father; yet, because He had come into the world to teach and save souls, He gives Himself to preaching and sacrifice; He admits and embraces little children; He seeks and prefers the humblest, the poorest persons; He receives sinners most kindly; He heeds not the Pharisees. We have the Samaritan, Zachens, Magdalen, Matthew, the woman taken in adultery, and many others whom he cured in soul and body. In a word He went everywhere doing good, speaking of eternal life, and establishing His kingdom in the hearts of men. Happy if we take Him as a model.

Col.—You have said, O, my Saviour, that the servant should not be above the master, nor the disciple above his teacher. From this day I shall deem it a great happiness to be your servant, and shall consider it my greatest glory to imitate you. Grant me as a special favor to be enabled to follow your footsteps with fidelity and constancy. For I am persuaded that by having your Holy life ever present before my mind I shall be truly happy in this life, and obtain a never fading treasure in the next. Amen.

TWENTY-FIFTH MEDITATION—THE PRAYER IN THE GARDEN.

To follow Christ from the Garden of Olives to Calvary, we must begin by seeing Him in the act of going from the Cenacle to the Garden of Gethsemane; then His prayer, agony and bloody sweat.

First Point.—Behold Him, as a father amongst children, going with His Disciples to the Garden of Olives. It was His accustomed place of prayer; Judas knew it; He knew Judas would expect Him there, yet He went, through obedience to His Father and love for men. Arrived at the foot of the mountain He leaves eight of His Apostles there, enjoining them to watch and pray, and having entered with Peter, John and James, He permits that from that moment a tempest of tribulation and bitterness should enter His soul, and begins to experience great fear, disgust, sorrow and suffering. Fear on account of the greatness of His future sufferings, scoffs, blows, contempt, crown of thorns, cross and all. Disgust for all the things of the world and man's ingratitude; sadness for the iniquities and offences against God; persecutions to come, &c.; sorrow of soul at the scandal His disciples would give that night, the treason and unhappy end of Judas, love and compassion for His mother, whose agony was vivid to His mind.

Second Point.—Leaving His three beloved Apostles, He goes a little distance and, prostrate on the ground, prays, "Father, if it be possible, let this chalice pass from me; but not my will but Thine be done." He naturally fears His passion and death, but bows to the Divine will. He repeats the prayer thrice and then generously offers to drink the chalice to the dregs. An angel comes to comfort Him. The angel, with great respect and veneration, represents to Him the will and glory of God, the redemption of the world, the propagation of faith, the salvation of souls. The Saviour knows all this, yet the angel is an envoy of the Eternal Father, and He listens with all humility to his words. Such an example!

Third Point.—The will of the Father being thus declared, the fear of reproach and suffering increases, but continuing in fervent prayer and armed with infinite zeal for the honour of God and salvation of men, He renews with greater force the interior struggle, which is so violent that it throws Him to the ground in an agony of death, and causes blood to issue from all His limbs and pored in such quantities as to moisten the ground around him.

Allow, O Redeemer of my soul, that bathed in your precious blood, I may weep most bitterly for having offended Thee. Let love and compassion also

draw tears from my eyes. By your sufferings and by the blood which you have shed for me, I ask a thousand times pardon for my sins, strength to overcome, all contradictions and difficulties, with which I may meet in your service, and the happiness of imitating and following you in the way, which you point out to me, that I may please you in this world and enjoy you forever in the next.

AN APPEAL TO SALOON-KEEPERS.

The following has been sent out to the saloon-keepers, and advertised through the daily papers of the city by the literary committee of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Pittsburg:

Our license application list just published, shows a decrease of forty from that of last year, but we cannot lay the flattering unction to our souls that the proportion of Catholics, so-called, is any less than before. Ours, then, the privilege, nay, duty, of applying the lash in the shape of such documents as this. How richly repaid would we feel did but one Catholic name come down from above a saloon door, as the result of our labors. God in His own time, and His own way, may see fit to work for this almost miracle.

For the following reasons we appeal to you to get out of the saloon business:

Because the signs of the times are that it is un-American to sell liquor.

Because your family suffers most keenly on account of your business; respectable people look with pity upon your grown up sons and daughters.

Because no matter how carefully you think you handle the business, drunkenness, misery and crime are the outcome of it.

Because public opinion is now on the side of temperance, and coming to regard saloon keeping as an unsavory business.

Because, if you are a Catholic, your Church has declared against saloon-keeping, has called it a dangerous business and advises all Catholics to get out of it.

Because the greatest minds in the Church to-day declare that your business is doing more to injure the Church than all other evils, and until intemperance is wiped out, religion can make but slow progress in America.

Because the late Catholic Congress held in Chicago, composed of representative laymen from all over the country, declared, "we urge Catholics everywhere to get out of, and keep out of the saloon business."

Because health, family, society, life and the soul itself are endangered through you.

Because you would be loth to see your son the patron of a bar-room. Then heed well how many sons you ruin.

In God's name, turn to some other business. What if your income is less. It will be free from the curses of widows and orphans, mothers, and wives. Think before you enter upon another year of this detestable work. Make the effort to get out of it, God will bless you. For humanity's sake stop selling liquor.

Catholic Total Abstinence Union of the Diocese of Pittsburg, Pa.

Rev. J. J. Brown, a priest of the Diocese of Mobile, died on Wednesday of last week while visiting in Chicago. He was well known in Alabama and Wisconsin.

PIERCE'S GUARANTEED CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.

For over a quarter of a century, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has been effecting cures of Bronchial, Throat and Lung affections. The makers have such confidence in the "Discovery" for curing Asthma, Bronchitis, and incipient Consumption, that they can afford to guarantee it.

Mr. ISAAC LOTMAN, of Thurston, Delaware Co., Pa., writes as follows:



Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: "Dear Sir— I wish to write you of my brother, Harry O. Troup, who has been sick for ten years with asthma. He has been treated by ten different physicians, who have said he could not be cured. He had to sit up at night, he got so short of breath; he suffered with fearful headaches and had a bad cough. After taking Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Pellets, he did not get short of breath, and can sleep all night."

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

In these days when so many orators, both laymen and preachers, with a woful lack of the proper information, ring out their doleful and insipid charges of the danger to our free institutions from the Roman Catholic Church, it is well occasionally to present some stubborn facts which refute the whole category of such charges.

One of the great facts so little understood by Protestants at large, and so studiously ignored even where known, is the glorious stand taken by the Catholic Colony of Maryland in favor of complete religious freedom—a stand which left the Pilgrim Fathers of New England far in the rear.

There is in possession of the Historical Society of Maryland the instructions of Lord Baltimore, in his own handwriting, to the first colonists. The date was November, 1633. We give the first paragraph of this interesting document:

"I. Imprimis: His Lordship requires his said Governor and Commissioners that in their voyage to Mary Land, they be very careful to preserve the unity and peace amongst all the passengers on Shipp-board, and that they suffer no scandal nor offence to be given to the Protestants, whereby any just complaint may hereafter be made, by them, in Virginia or in England, and that for that end they cause all Acts of Romane Catholique Religion to be done as privately as may be, and that they instruct all the Romane Catholiques to be silent upon all occasions of discourse concerning matters of religion, and that the said Governor and Commissioners treat the Protestants with as much mildness and favor as Justice will permit. And this to be observed at Land as well as at Sea."

ROMAN NEWS.

(Gleaned from different sources.)

The new church of St. Joachina, in the Prati di Castello, was delivered to the care of the Cardinal-Vicar on February 16th.

The Holy Father has presented a hundred copies of a work containing his Latin and Italian poems to the Archiepiscopal Seminary of Sienna.

The consistory has been deferred to March. No belief is to be placed in the various rumors about the new Cardinals to be created on that occasion.

The Congregation of Rites has expressly prohibited the liturgical celebration of the birth-day of any saint except of the Blessed Virgin and St. John the Baptist.

It is said that the number of Spanish pilgrims who intend visiting Rome next April already amounts to 1,200, and it is hoped that this will be increased to 3,000 by the time of departure.

Leo XIII. is a man of grand ideas and plans, one of the latest is that of uniting the Eastern and Western Churches. In an audience granted on June 22nd of the past year to the pupils of the new Benedictine college in Rome, he proposed this to them as one of their future duties. Leo knows that it was the grand old Benedictine family that civilized Europe, and he wants to make use of it for the regeneration of Society.

Father Antony Martin y Bienes, General of the Calced Trinitarians, died at the Convent of the Holy Trinity in the Via Condotti, at the age of eighty-eight. He received the blessing of the Holy Father on his death-bed. The deceased was a consultor of various congregations and had rendered important service to the Holy See. His funeral service in the adjoining church was largely attended by the Spanish colony, including the ambassador to the Holy See with the secretaries and attaches.

The feast of St. Alfonso, King of Spain, and patron of Alfonso XIII., was celebrated in Rome, in the National Church of the Spaniards. In the evening a banquet was given at the Spanish embassy, at which were present the Cardinals Rampolla, di Pietro, and Serafino Vanutelli, the minister of Prussia and Miss Von Bulow, the Princes and Princesses Antioi-Mattei, Bondini and Aldberandini; the Count and Countess Moroni, Madame Royas Diez Martins, Mgr. Einaldini, Mgr. Azzocchi, and Mgr. Merry del Val, son of the Spanish Ambassador.

A mass meeting in Trafalgar Square London, condemned the House of Lords as a useless institution.

**MR. SEXTON, M. P., IN BELFAST**

**PROSPECTS OF HOME RULE.**

**The Irish Party and Its Members.**

Mr. Thomas Sexton, M. P., addressed a meeting on the evening of the 8th inst., in St. Mary's Hall, Belfast, under the auspices of the National Federation of that city. The hall was well filled. Several congratulatory addresses were presented to Mr. Sexton from the various organizations of the local Nationalists. Mr. Sexton said he attached a high political significance to the welcome they had accorded him, because to his mind it meant that they were an uncompromising body of Irish Nationalists, if there was one in Ireland (cries of "Parnell"), and approved the course which the Irish party had taken, under circumstances of trial and trouble and of difficulty, to advance the National cause, at one time placed in deadly peril, to the position which it had reached at the present moment and which made its ultimate triumph secure. (Cheers.) He had advocated

**THE CLAIMS OF BELFAST**

in the expenditure that was about to be made on the Navy, and as a consequence one of their great firms had been asked to tender (hear, hear). If that firm were content to have a moderate profit, considering the rate of wages paid in Belfast, they ought to be able to take a contract. If they procured for Belfast the expenditure of a million of Imperial money he should be as well pleased as anyone resident in the city. Referring to his course regarding the mills and factories of Belfast, he observed that the Home Secretary had classed the trades carried on in them as dangerous trades. One firm had actually taken steps to remove the danger, and he hoped that the employers of Belfast would take the necessary steps to protect the lives of their people. If they failed to do so he promised them that he would do what in him lay to induce the Home Secretary to use his legal power to put an end to the terrible and shameful mortality and loss of life which marked the industries of the flax mills and factories of the city of Belfast. It was

**THE CAUSE OF THE EVICTED TENANTS**

that they were met to support. He congratulated these poor men on the courage they had shown. They might have kept settlements for themselves, but they suffered for the sake of justice. They stood up for justice, as the judgments in the courts in many places since had proved. It was due to the courage and public spirit and self-sacrifice of these poor humble men that the aggressive spirit of Irish landlordism was checked at a critical moment. After the Tory party had declared that it would be sacrilege to touch judicial rents or break the contract of a lease, these men forced them to ask the House of Commons to pass a bill—which it did pass—to lower judicial rents in these disastrous years, and to fling open the doors of the fair rent courts to every leaseholder in Ireland (cheers). The evicted tenants were an honor to the country, and therefore had a strong claim to sympathy. He appealed to Nationalists for a generous response on their behalf; such a response as would encourage the Government to present an adequate measure and convince the landlord party that in the long run their interests would not be served by preventing a settlement of the question. Dealing with

**THE PROGRESS OF HOME RULE**

he said that instead of Ireland blocking the way, as many politicians thought, she seemed to clear the way for a general election. The policy of the Irish party must be to support the Government in measures calculated to benefit the British people, and to pursue a course which would be the wisest and best in the interests of Home Rule. They must proceed so that at the next general election the issue should be whether, in the matter of British interests or Irish liberty the House of Lords was to be permitted to defy the will of the people (hear, hear). The weapon of obstruction had broken in the hands of the Tory Party, and they now had no weapon left. If this year they resorted to the tactics of the last, the taunt would be met and the threat rendered impotent by the policy of last year, and the House would

sit until the Bills were passed (cheers). The Unionist Party had stated that they would break up the Government last year, and they also ridiculed the idea of a majority of 40; but if it took eighteen months to attract one deserter out of a party of 300 and to capture one seat how long would it take to wipe out this majority of 40? That could not be accomplished within the constitutional term of a seven-year Parliament (hear, hear). The Liberal Party had gone through its keenest trials, and on summing up the result they found the Tory Party exposed and its policy rendered innocuous, while the Liberal Party remained as solid as a wall of granite (cheers). The people were the final arbiters of what was to be the law, and whatever obstacles might be interposed Home Rule had acquired the spirit of law. It had already acquired the potential force of law. It had the expression of the will of the people, and

**THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE MUST PREVAIL.**

There was no doubt about the intentions of the House of Lords as far as the Home Rule Bill was concerned. They were in no way squeamish about it, for immediately after the last Bill was drawn the leader of the Tory Party in the House of Commons said the Lords would reject it no matter what it contained. The next Home Rule Bill, however, would be a more drastic and conclusive one than the last. The speaker, ridiculing the action of the House of Lords, said they were legislators by the accident of birth; they were a little crew of 400 stripped of all representative capacity, belonging to one social class, a body of landlords with a streak of lawyers and a sprinkling of bishops. Were they to be allowed to overrule the will of the British people? In other words, was the law to be made by the will of the people or by the will of a number of individuals? With regard to the verdict of the people at the polls as to Home Rule, they, as Nationalists, awaited it with confidence and with certainty of success. He would ask them whether faith had been kept by the Liberal Party with the people of Ireland? He asserted that faith had been kept if the level of 1885 were maintained. He believed as the result of the next election there would be a majority of over 100 in favor of Home Rule. Had the Prime Minister kept faith with Ireland? (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone would be found at the post of duty until nature obliged him to leave it. Even if, under the compulsion of nature he should quit the post of duty before the battle ended, his memory would be as potent a help to the Irish cause as his physical presence could be; and if he should pass out of life before Home Rule was won, Home Rule would be as safe as it was now. The people who had followed and revered him would secure Home Rule to Ireland, not only as an act of justice, but as an act of political wisdom (cheers)

Mr. Sexton concluded a speech of much force and eloquence in the following words:—

Ladies and Gentlemen—I thank you heartily for your kind attention, and I shall now conclude. The enemies of Ireland are united against the cause. They live in different countries. They belong to different classes and they have diverse interests, but they sink all differences between themselves in the ardour of opposition to our claim. The Liberal Party, with their millions of electors, are united to grant Home Rule to Ireland. Shall we not be united to demand it? Dissension has been our bane in all our history, the cause of our public ills, the provoking force of our misfortunes. The lesson of history has been emphasized in our own day by sad and bitter experience, and the question that I wish to sink into your minds, into the mind of every Nationalist to whom my words may come, is whether, with the enemies of Ireland united against us, with the British friends of Ireland united upon our side, that it is only among Irishmen themselves, whose obligations are most imperative, that disunion is to be seen (loud cheers).

THE CAUSE OF OUR RECENT TROUBLES, our recent dangers, was disregard of the pledge of the Irish Party (cheers). I trust we may regard the recent resolutions of the Irish Party, unanimously adopted, as an effectual guarantee that the Irish Party and every member of it may be relied upon in the future stages of the struggle to act together, not only as comrades in the public fight, but also as friends in council. There was no difference on any point of the

National cause, on any great matter of policy. Disputes may arise in every party. It may be said that disputes must arise in every party upon incidental questions, upon minor issues, and upon personal affairs. Disputes, I believe, had better be postponed until after Home Rule is won. If they must be settled let the Irish party, like every other party whose affairs are intelligently conducted, deal with its disputes in private council.

**LET THE JUDGMENT OF THE PARTY BE BINDING ON ALL ITS MEMBERS.**

Let the party present a united front to the enemies of the country, and let the people present a united front in support of the party, who are the fighting forces of Ireland. Our allies have been true to us. Let us be true to ourselves. The obligation is not severe. Our forefathers in days gone by, for the sake of the cause which is your cause to-day, suffered confiscation, persecution, imprisonment, banishment, even death itself, for the love of the freedom of Ireland. (Cheers.) No heavy sacrifices, no keen privations are required of Irishmen at the present day. The obligation, I say, is not severe as our allies have been true to us. Let us be true to ourselves. They have brought the Irish cause, with our assistance, to a point at which, in spite of all opposition, its ultimate triumph is secure, (loud cheers.) Let Irish Nationalists accept the easy discipline which is the condition of union. Let them exercise ordinary self-control. Let them only act with common sense, and give no advantage to the enemy, and I declare with confidence, ay, with perfect certitude, not simply that our national triumph is secure, but that the emancipation of Ireland so long sought for, so long struggled for, so long and obstinately denied, is now, at last and for all future time, within the grasp of the nation. (Loud and continuous cheers, amidst which the hon. gentleman resumed his seat.)—*Irish Catholic.*

**THE SUBLIME, &c.**

We remember once reading the speech of a Kentucky orator who painted in glowing words scenes of the sublimest grandeur, but who evidently burst, like a rocket, when at the end of a heavenward flight, and suddenly came down, as does the stick, to the very common place. In one passage he described "the glorious orb of day rising in crimson glory, amidst saffron-hued clouds, from out the impenetrable darkness of night, and gilding the hill tops of the Orient with shafts of scintillating splendor, shooting rays of fiery brightness upon the bosom of a placid lake, and lending an atmosphere of radiant beauty to the frame-work of a distant hog pen." In another sense, and far from being so ridiculous, we were struck by the following clever lines of M. E. Wilmer. They appeared in several publications, and contain as much truth as poetry:

"I shrank to meet a mud-encrusted swine,  
And then he seemed to grant, in accents rude,  
"Huh! Be not proud, for in this fat of mine,  
Behold the source of richness for your food!"  
I fled, and saw a field that seemed, at first,  
One giant mass of roses pure and white,  
With dewy buds 'mid dark green foliage nursed,  
And, as I lingered o'er this lovely sight,  
The summer breeze, that cooled that southern scene  
Whispered, "Behold the source of Cotton-  
lene!"

**A VOICE FROM THE DEAD.**

When Cardinal Manning was dying he spoke a few words for posterity into a phonograph which was carefully preserved till last Sunday by Cardinal Vaughan. A small company of distinguished persons, including Ambassador Bayard, met on the invitation of the Cardinal at the Archbishop's residence to listen to this revival of a voice that is still. The voice was very distinct and clear. There were long pauses between the words. The message was as follows:—  
"To All Who May Come After Me—I hope that no word of mine, written or spoken in my life will be found to have done harm to any one after I am dead.

HENRY EDWARD MANNING,  
Cardinal Archbishop."

Bonds for the new Tennessee penitentiary, aggregating \$600,000, have been sold in New York, and work on the buildings will soon be commenced.

**THE WORLD AROUND**

A child died in Philadelphia a few days ago from the effects of swallowing a nail three years ago.

The United States Cruiser Newark, from Rio Janeiro, is in quarantine at Montevideo.

Twelve anarchists are on trial in Vienna, charged with plotting against the life of Emperor Francis Joseph.

Gen. Edward F. Hincks, believed to have been the first Federal volunteer of the civil war, died at Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 14.

Incendiarists burned the colonade that stood between the agricultural and machinery buildings in the World's Fair grounds.

Images and other relics of ancient Mexico, thought to be of great historic value, have been found in Oaxaca, in Southern Mexico.

Baron Burton, formerly Michael Arthur Bass, brewer, has deserted the Liberal party of England and joined the Liberal Unionists.

Robert S. Holding has been arrested at Denver charged with uttering and attempting to pass forged checks amounting to nearly \$6,000.

It is said that the British Government intends to propose to the powers international legislation for police supervision of anarchists.

The Times makes the announcement that Home Secretary Asquith will soon marry Miss Margaret Tennant, daughter of Sir Charles Tennant.

It is reported that Marquis Curtopassi, at present Italian minister to Roumania, will succeed Baron Fava as Italian minister to the United States.

It is rumored from Belgrade that an attempt has been made on the life of the Servian home minister and that six persons have been arrested for complicity.

Rev. Father Chowaniec, of the Church of the Holy Rosary, Baltimore, died suddenly last May, and one Dr. Kremlen of that city is in a fair way of arrest, charged with having poisoned him.

A Mexican and negro held up the Miles City stage coach at the fair grounds, two miles below Spearfish. The Mexican was later arrested. It is not stated how much money was stolen.

Queen Victoria has ordered the court officials to adopt strict precautions to prevent the sale of introductions at court by women of title. This barter has become so general as to become a public scandal.

Richard P. Dana, aged eighty-three years, died suddenly in New York last Saturday morning. He had attended on Friday morning a farewell dinner given by his daughter's family who were to sail for Europe Saturday.

A flow of natural gas was tapped on a ranch a few miles north of Morrison, Cal., at a depth of 700 feet when boring an artesian well. The gas came up with such force as to throw water forty feet into the air.

Train-robbing is becoming too frequent out West. Late last week at Roscoe, near Los Angeles, Cal., a gang wreck a train, fire volley after volley into it, blow up the express car with dynamite, and speed off with the contents.

"Father" Huntington, a ritualistic P. E. minister of the highest sort of High Church proclivities, gave a "mission" in a Quincy, Ill., church a couple of weeks ago, and incidentally introduced the very Catholic innovation of auricular confession.

Seven of the rioters who were recently arrested at Massa, Italy, were tried by court-martial, charged with inciting civil war. Carlo Gattini, leader of the band, was sentenced to twenty-five years' solitary imprisonment, the others being given shorter terms.

A false rumor prevailed for awhile in diplomatic circles in Washington that Pung Kwang Yu, first secretary of legation under the Chinese minister to the United States, who in October last returned to China, had been beheaded three weeks after his arrival in that country for alleged conspiracy against the government.

I have been greatly troubled with headache and bad blood for ten or twelve years. I started to take Burdock Blood Bitters in July, 1892, and now (January, 1893), I am perfectly cured. HUGH DRAIN, Norwood, Ont.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We are not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.]

A WORD OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,—The friends of the TRUE WITNESS must feel grateful to Rev. Father Quinlivan for having cordially endorsed its present management, and for having publicly added his potent voice to raise it to a higher level. The friends of the paper cannot fail to see in the advocacy of this distinguished clergyman, a reasonable guarantee of its future permanent success. In relation to the TRUE WITNESS, the gifted and devoted pastor of St. Patrick's recalls to my mind the zeal of the distinguished Bishop Charbonnelle, in his appreciation of the salutary power which is imparted through the medium of a well directed press. Bishop Charbonnelle—as you are doubtless aware, was a member of the "Seminary" here, before he was consecrated Bishop of Toronto.

Having had the honor of an intimacy with him, I knew his views on various subjects. He told me that, if he had the power, he would have a thorough Catholic organ—at the cost of the Seminary—disseminated in the interest of truth and justice. That is all we Catholics want. We don't want to pelt those who differ from us with "clods," let that be left to bigotry. J. K.

Montreal, Feb. 27th, 1894.

ROMEWARD, HO!

POPULAR CATHOLIC DEVOTION BEING INTRODUCED IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The newest anomaly in Episcopalian novelties is the recent introduction of a very popular Catholic devotion into the Episcopal Church of St. Mary's the Virgin, New York.

The following is a summary of the report of the service given in the New York Sun:—The service was attended by an unusual large number of men and women who made a genuflexion to the altar on entering and crossed themselves on kneeling in preliminary prayer. Lamps burned before the altar, and the inner sanctuary lamp had a red light, showing that the Sacrament was reserved in the repository, contrary to the teaching of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The service was conducted by a Rev. Mr. Brown, assisted by twelve or fourteen surpliced men and boy choristers.

The bearer of the Crucifix was followed by two bearing large lighted candles. As the procession passed the altar, all in turn sank on their knees before it. After a short prelude recited in the chancel, the procession preceded by the Cross bearer and candle bearer, set out to pass in adoration before fourteen scenes, with figures in full relief, of as many different stages as Christ's Journey, from the Hall of Judgment to Mount Calvary. As they proceeded from one station to another, the choristers sang the Stabat Mater, after which Rev. Mr. Brown read descriptions of the scenes, the stations represented, and the congregation sinking on their knees responded to the Lord's Prayer, Hail Mary and Gloria.

Rev. Mr. Brown deserves to be congratulated on his "new departure" in Episcopalianism, even though this devotion has existed in the Catholic Church for many centuries. M. L. S.

HIS CRUSADE A FAILURE.

Now that, with the doctorial and surgical help of the Montreal Witness, the only religious paper, and the only one happy to do the dirty work, Chiniquy has been delivered of the child of perdition of his mind and heart, i.e., his fabrications, misrepresentations, etc., on "Confession and Confessional," the question might, may, could and should be put: What has been the net result of all his ravings on that subject, or what has been the outcome of his crusade against one of the most consoling and soul-saving of the seven Sacraments instituted by our Blessed Lord?

Now, really and truly, I feel tempted to answer by an exemplification and comparison: "The dog howling at the moon"—the dog's howl provokes other dogs, and sets them howling, and the stillness, calm and peace of night is horrified at the howling chorus; the queen of night looks down silently, placidly, on the host of barking brutes, and con-

tinues, at its Creator's command, to pour around its heavenly, soothing, beneficial light on God's creation.

Let us now consider the effect of Chiniquy's outburst on Protestants and Catholics:

1st. Chiniquy has disgusted honest, well-meaning, sensible, and, above all, pure-minded Protestants, and, thank God, there are many of them here.

2nd. He has pleased the debased, impure, filthy-minded, who delight in feasting their eyes and ears on immoral and scandalous tales, just like so many birds of prey devouring with relish the putrid remains of chorogrines.

3rd. He has delighted the fanatics of all shades and colors—Orangemen, P.P.A.'s, etc., etc., and of course and above all, his own preferred child of predilection, *La Clique Suisse*.

Colporteurs, Bible-mongers, suisse missionaries, jubilate! Money will pour in, French evangelization will be fanned, salaries increased, and, above all, the old renegade will get a well-filled purse. The old story repeated over. From Judas, the first renegade priest, ordained by our Blessed Lord Himself, down the course of ages to the present day, the Catholic Church has often been, like her Founder, betrayed for base motives by some of her priests, but still remains firm and solid on the Rock, just as she was placed nineteen centuries ago by our Lord—the gates of Hell have not, and will never prevail. The world will pass, but our Lord's work remains—and will eternally.

We shall consider Chiniquy's influence on Catholics hereafter.

J. A. J.

ORGANIZATION.

On Thursday evening next, in the hall attached to St. Patrick's Presbytery, the different delegates from the city parishes will meet to organize the celebration of the 17th March. It is hoped that a good number will attend, and that no delay may exist in the completion of the preparations. It is well that St. Patrick's day should be celebrated in a manner worthy the Irish Catholics of this city and in accord with the traditions of the past.

ST. MARY'S PARISH.

MISSIONS TO COMMENCE NEXT SUNDAY.

On Sunday next, March 11th, the Mission for the women of the congregation of St. Mary's Parish will commence, and on the following Sunday, March 18, that for the men will take place. A retreat is one of the greatest boons that a Catholic parish can receive. The exercises must be followed with assiduity, earnestness and prayer. On this occasion the preachers of the Mission will be the Rev. Fathers Doherty and O'Byrne, of the Jesuit Order. Numberless are the retreats and missions that these two eloquent and zealous priests have given, and we trust that the parishioners of St. Mary's will take advantage of their presence to reap the benefits that always come to those who participate in these holy exercises and profit by the fund of instruction given. The following is the order of the services to be held during the Missions:

Masses at 5.30 and 8.30 A.M., with instructions.

Way of the Cross and instructions at 3.30 P.M.

Beads, Sermon and Benediction at 7.30 P.M.

A NOVENA.

On Friday evening next the exercises of the St. Patrick's novena will begin in St. Patrick's Church. It is a time-honored custom to prepare for the festival of the patron saint of the parish by nine days of special devotions, and this year, as usual, the custom will be kept up. We trust that the attendance will be in accordance.

THE FEAST OF ST. GABRIEL.

The Feast of St. Gabriel was celebrated Sunday with due solemnity in St. Gabriel's Church, Centre street. At ten o'clock High Mass was chanted, Rev. Abbe Pelletier officiating, and Rev. Father O'Meara delivered an interesting panegyric on the saint. In the evening at 7.30 the church was again well filled. The main altar, very tastefully decorated with flowers, tapers and lights of various colors, presented a pleasing spectacle. Rev. Father Shea delivered

a brief address on Heaven, taking for his text these words of St. Matthew (v. 12): "Be glad and rejoice, for your reward is very great in heaven." Solemn Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament followed.

The choir, under the direction of Mr. J. S. Shea, rendered some special music in an excellent manner. Miss O'Byrne presided at the organ.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

Mr. John Barry, the well-known fruit and commission merchant, has taken his two sons, Richard C. Barry and Frank J. Barry, into partnership with him, and the firm now stands John Barry & Sons. *Trade Bulletin*.

MGR. FABRE'S BIRTHDAY.

Archbishop Fabre celebrated the sixty-seventh anniversary of his birth on Wednesday last. On this occasion the Archbishop said Mass at the residence of his mother, who is now eighty-three years old. He was assisted by the Rev. Cure Deguire, and by the Rev. Father Lacombe, the famous Northwest missionary, who was born in the same year and on the same day as the Archbishop himself.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE WILLIAM FARREL.

It is with regret we announce the death of William Farrel, who died at his residence, Macy Ridge, Parish of Notre Dame des Anges, County of Missisquoi, P.Q., on Tuesday, Feb. 20, aged 83 years.

Mr. Farrel was born in County Cavan, Ireland, and came to Canada when 15 years of age. From here he went to Fairfield, Vt., where he remained two years, then returned to Canada, and resided in the parish of Notre Dame des Anges till his death. He was a man of remarkable vigor, both mental and physical, which he continued to enjoy until seized with the grip, which terminated fatally. He was greatly respected for his genial manner, as well as his uprightness and integrity. He was a kind neighbor, a faithful friend and devout Catholic.

He was agent for THE TRUE WITNESS for several years. He was unmarried, and leaves one brother, a sister and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss. May he rest in peace.

From "St. Mary's Church Calendar" (Our Lady of Good Counsel), we clip the following *in memoriam* notice:

"It is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead that they may loosed from their sins" (2 Mach. xii, 46.)

The parents and friends of the following persons have had Anniversary and Requiem Masses offered up for the happy repose of their souls: Mrs. John Quinn, father and mother; Mrs. Normandin, Mr. John Murray, Catherine Eva O'Hara, Mr. William O'Neill.

In the loving economy of God's Providence, every step we take to assist the holy souls is a step further on our own way to heaven.

THE Kingston Canadian Freeman referring to THE TRUE WITNESS, has the following very kind remarks:

The transfer of the Montreal TRUE WITNESS to its new proprietors has been completed. It is probable there will be a daily edition of that paper ere long. A week ago last Sunday Rev. Father Quinlivan made a strong appeal in behalf of the Catholic paper and very properly stated that "it would not only be a deep humiliation to have to say that between thirty and thirty-five thousand English-speaking Catholics could not uphold one weekly paper, (THE TRUE WITNESS) and the only mouth-piece they had, but it would also be a loss that would affect the community at large, and each one individually, were any spathy or other cause to allow it to disappear. It is true we have other Catholic papers in Canada, but nothing can take the place of a local one. This is the oldest, the wealthiest, and most numerous colony of English-speaking Catholics in Canada, and surely we should not have to go to our co-religionists of other provinces for defence of our rights. Attacked on all sides by the American A.P.A., the Canadian P.P.A., by fallen priests and ex-nuns, by a press that frequently is only too glad to turn us into ridicule and to crush our prospects, if we do not hold fast to the only shield of defence that we possess, we have no one to blame but ourselves. Unless you are prepared to become protestants or change your language, you will need a public organ to voice your wants and insist on your rights; and without being a

prophet one may well predict that it will be a long time before you make either of these changes." Father Quinlivan's remarks were well received and it is to be hoped will have the desired effect. Catholic papers should be more generously supported by all who have the interests of the Church at heart.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. P. Clarke, President of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association, left yesterday morning for Boston on business, and will spend a few days at "The Hub." We trust he will have an enjoyable and prosperous time and a safe return.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

At High Mass, on Sunday last, in St. Patrick's Church, the following gentlemen were requested to take up the offerings for the next three weeks:—Messrs. Hingston, M.D., J. J. Milloy, Bernard Tansey and Edward Irwin.

GONE TO ROME.

The Rev. Father Renaud, S.J., Superior-General of the Jesuits in Canada, has left for Rome on business connected with the Order. During his absence the Rev. Father George Kenny, S.J., who is now stationed at Guelph, Ont., has been appointed Superior-General for the Province of Canada.

THE NEW TRUSTEE.

It is with great pleasure that we announce the fact of the unanimous appointment of Michael Burke, Esq., President of THE TRUE WITNESS Printing and Publishing Company, to the important and honorable position of trustee for the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. The office was held by the late Mr. James Sadler, and since his death the place was vacant. The election of Mr. Burke was entirely spontaneous and took place without Mr. Burke's knowledge. We heartily congratulate the new appointee on the signal honor conferred upon him.

AN INTERESTING EVENT.

The members of the English Academy of St. Mary's College will hold their regular meeting on next Sunday afternoon, when Hon. Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty will deliver a lecture. It is expected that a goodly audience will be in attendance, as decidedly something attractive and instructive may be expected. Judge Doherty is a pupil of the institution and one whose eloquence and erudition are too well known to require any special commendation from us. It is a boon to the students to have those lectures, and serves to bring them in touch with the world, to which they are gradually tending.

A NOBLE OBJECT.

At a meeting of the St. Patrick's Society of St. Mary's College, held on Sunday last, the following resolutions were adopted:

The students of St. Mary's College, desirous of showing their sympathy for the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame in the great loss they sustained last year by the destruction of one of the finest establishments in Canada, have resolved to kindly ask them to accept the proceeds of the literary and musical entertainment to be given in the Academic Hall, on Friday evening, the 16th of March, eve of St. Patrick's day.

It was further resolved, that the proceeds from the dramatic and musical entertainment, "The Hidden Gem," which will be rendered by the students on the second of April, shall be applied towards the same end.

A GRAND CONCERT.

The numerous protectors and friends of the Nazareth Institution will learn with pleasure that this year again their interesting proteges propose entertaining them with one of those musical treats for which Nazareth is so renowned. This concert affords to the sympathetic public the double advantage of performing an act of charity and spending an agreeable evening. On the 4th of April will take place, in the National Monument, 220 St. Lawrence street, the annual concert of the young blind. Several distinguished artists have been engaged for the occasion, and it may be affirmed with safety that the concert will be one of the most brilliant of the season. Tickets may be procured at the stores of M. E. Hardy, 1537 Notre Dame street; M.M. Cadieux & Derome, 1803 Notre Dame street, and at the Institution, 2609 St. Catherine street.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

THE FORTY HOURS DEVOTIONS.

On Saturday last the Forty Hours Devotions commenced at St. Patrick's Church and terminated on Monday morning. The opening mass was sung by Rev. Father Deguire, of St. James Church, and the closing Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Marre, S.S., of Notre Dame. Perhaps never in the history of the parish were the Forty Hours better attended. In fact, on last Sunday morning the communions were so numerous that the priests were occupied, almost uninterruptedly, from the six o'clock Mass until nine o'clock, distributing the Blessed Eucharist. Great praise is due to the ladies of the parish for the zeal and taste with which they aided in the decorations of the sanctuary. Actually the profusion of flowers was magnificent; the sanctuary was a real conservatory. The grand new decorations for the altar, that were used for a first time at Christmas, were brought out, while the two splendid candelabra, each with its twenty five lights, flashed a splendor upon the scene. The church was thronged as it had seldom been before and the confessionals were occupied until nearly midnight on Saturday. One lady generously and unobtrusively came forward and offered half the price of one of the new candelabra. In fact rarely were the Forty Hours ever kept as they have been this time in St. Patrick's. The music and singing was in accordance and the reverend Pastor and his assistants are overjoyed at the results.

**GLADSTONE RETIRES.**

**ROSEBERY IS THE PREMIER.**

He is Called Upon by Her Majesty to Form a Cabinet.

LONDON, March 4.—Mr. Gladstone is no longer Prime Minister, First Lord to the Treasury and Lord Privy Chancellor. As stated in Friday's despatches he went down to Windsor on that evening and informally notified Her Majesty that he intended resigning. The final resignation was not made until after the meeting of the Cabinet held on Saturday afternoon for the purpose of closing up the business of the last session of Parliament and making the arrangements for the opening of the coming session. Her Majesty did not formally accept the resignation until Saturday afternoon. Then Sir Henry Ponsonby, the Queen's private secretary, came up to London and told Lord Rosebery of the Queen's wish that he accept the premiership. Lord Rosebery was unwilling to give any immediate decision. He conferred at length with his colleagues in the Cabinet and delayed his acceptance until evening. Mr. Gladstone had arrived at the Paddington railway station on his return from Windsor by a special train at 3.30 o'clock p. m. A large crowd had assembled. As he emerged from the railway carriage he was greeted with roars of applause, which he acknowledged by bowing and by lifting his hat. It is believed Mr. Gladstone will shortly take a trip on the continent for his health and recreation, remaining abroad until spring.

Mr. Gladstone's withdrawal from the premiership opens a most complex situation in domestic politics. What the consequences will be it is now impossible to foretell, although the air and the columns of the newspapers are filled with surmise, advice and warning. The career of the reconstructed ministry will proceed for some time probably on the lines hitherto followed. The glamor of Mr. Gladstone's name will be doubtless of the greatest use in making clear the way of the cabinet as long as he shall remain in or near the arena of politics; but it must be remembered that the Government majority is small and that Lord Rosebery, who has never been an ardent home ruler, is likely to have trouble with the Irish members after the withdrawal of the old premier's conciliatory influence. Henry Labouchere, the fighting leader of the Radicals, and most of his supporters, moreover, are not likely to be reconciled to a peer in the premiership, even under Mr. Gladstone's influence, especially in view of Mr. Gladstone's final declaration against the House of Lords. The attitude of Justin McCarthy and his anti-Parnellite followers will not be chosen definitely until their meeting on the eve of the new session. At present they are not disposed to take part in the conflict over the leadership, as they regard the pledges given by the Liberal party as satisfactory to the claims of Ireland.

**HARCOURT'S POSITION.**

Much depends upon the attitude of Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, and Mr. Gladstone's tried lieutenant in the House of Commons. Sir William seems to be the only possible leader of the Liberals in the Commons. Should he consent to serve under Lord Rosebery much of the ministerial difficulty would be removed, although minor causes of embarrassment would remain. It is impossible for any Liberal Commoner to oppose any item of the Newcastle programme merely with a view of ejecting a Government headed by a peer, but if Sir William and other ministers dislike the plan of the new regime, a dissolution of Parliament is more likely than a reconstruction of the cabinet.

**THE NEW PREMIER.**

Lord Rosebery is young and popular. He has been conspicuously successful in foreign politics, a field where Mr. Gladstone, it is claimed, always has been weak. The Gladstonian policy has always been a domestic policy. Lord Rosebery has the confidence of the upper classes. He has shown great tact and practical talent in the management of difficult problems. The great coal strike of the present winter he settled after it had been in progress for months. At the time of the Unionist defection he refused every inducement to join with the malcontents, and remained a firm Gladstonian and home ruler. Lord Rosebery has been the devoted friend of Mr. Glad-

stone. He is an Oxonian, forty-seven years of age, an agreeable speaker, and on many subjects advanced enough to satisfy moderate Radicals. A secularist in education, he is a rationalist in philosophy, and has been rector of the University of Edinburgh. He acted under secretary for the Home department and first commissioner of works in Mr. Gladstone's cabinet in 1894, and as secretary of state for foreign affairs in 1886 he directed the settlement of the questions arising out of the Servian and Bulgarian war. As social leaders he and Lady Rosebery, who is a Rothschild, are deservedly favorites, while at the same time he has been considered inclined positively toward a gradual diminution of aristocratic and political civil privileges. Nearly ten years ago he was spoken of as Mr. Gladstone's legitimate successor, because he is broad and liberal in his opinions, highly cultured and, as an aristocrat, is more likely to lead successfully liberalism, or, rather radicalism, in England, than men of the Morley and Chamberlain type, whose following must be comparatively restricted because wanting in the still potent influence commanded by titular and family distinction.

The young statesman thus distinguished has already given promise of the high qualities which the successor of Mr. Gladstone must needs possess. Like his honored chief, he excels as a speaker. Of course, as yet, he has had but limited opportunity of achievement outside of the thorough discharge of the responsible departmental work which has been given him to do. His name is Archibald Philip Primrose. He is the fifth Earl of Rosebery, a Scotch peerage, and figures as Baron Rosebery, in the English peerage. He succeeded his grandfather, the fourth Earl of Rosebery, who died March 4, 1868. At that time he had just attained his majority, having been born in London in the year 1847. He was educated at Eton and the University of Oxford. His first speech of importance was in 1871, when, at the request of Mr. Gladstone, he seconded the address in reply to the speech from the throne. The young Earl was president of the social congress convened at Glasgow in the year 1874. He was elected Lord rector of the University of Aberdeen in 1878, and of the University of Edinburgh in 1880.

**THE INFLUENCE OF THE CATHOLIC PRIEST.**

The following beautiful thoughts of the pious and learned Father Faber, the eminent convert to Catholicism, deserve the attention of our readers. We select these notes from one of his many volumes of light and love.

"Called by God a high priest according to the order of Melchisedech: of whom we have much to say, and hard to be intelligibly uttered, because you are become weak to hear." Heb. v. 10, 11.

This is certainly a very wonderful thing: because (1) it has always been so; (2) and in all countries; (3) when it has been departed from, punishment and curse have mostly followed; and (4) there seems no reason ready at hand to account for it. Protestants throw it in the faces of us Catholics that our priests have so much power over us; yet surely it can be no reproach, but on the contrary it is a most wonderful thing, a kind of perpetual miracle, showing men which is the true Church, and attracting them into that true Church in a most heavenly way. The priest is stamped with an unspeakable character which remains through eternity.

Let us inquire the causes of this influence.

I. From their being unmarried; awful solemn aspect of celibacy.

II. From their special devotion towards the poor; priests and poor are remarkably singled out by our Lord as the materials of His Church, and the sight of this attracts the rich as well as the poor.

III. From the confessional:—lawfulness of this influence, comfort of it to penitents themselves, affectionate character of it, and its disinterested, unselfish temper shown by experience and actual results; a confessor is father, teacher, physician, judge, yet judge of mercy.

IV. Supernatural—From our Lord's imparting to His priests a portion of that mysterious attractiveness of Himself mentioned in St. John (Parable of Good Shepherd). There is something

so irrespective of talent, or wealth, or power, as to be very plainly supernatural in this.

V. Supernatural—From the powers of the priest to consecrate—to absolve—to bless—to cast out and drive away evil spirits. This power is not their own, because bad priests have it as well as good ones.

No need to prove the lawfulness of this influence, because the very causes of it show its lawfulness and the salutary results as well; awfulness of people striving with priest. How proud, then, say Protestants, must priests be. Ah! how little they know; let a priest hold up his right hand and remember the morrow's consecration; how he will sink down and fear God, and tremble at the shadow or the name of sin, and weep like a child at the sad thought of his own unworthiness.

Here are a few further jottings which every thoughtful Catholic may dwell upon with much profit. They form the nucleus of a sermon on extreme unction.

I. Life is a vale of tears and frequent miseries which the Church is beautifully occupied in soothing. There is no corner of darkness into which she does not penetrate; no hiding place of the evil one short of hell, whither she does not follow him to hinder or to heal his mischief.

II. God's Providence lovingly provides for all our trials with an affectionate minuteness; hence common sense would argue for a special sacrament in sickness.

III. Scripture argument—Turn to St. James, Epistle V. 14: reality of the sacrament; outward form; promise of grace; institution of Christ.

IV. Effects of extreme unction—1, Increase of sanctifying grace; right to special aid in temptations. 2, Remission of sins. (1), Venial. (2), Mortal, indirectly. 3, Destruction of Relics of Sin. These are (1) Torpor of mind. (2) Horror of death. (3) Fear as to salvation. (4) Low spirits. (5) Proneness to sin. (6) Relief of the body. (1) Sometimes cure. (2) Sometimes alleviation. Neither of these latter is to be infallibly looked for.

V. Duty of frequent prayer for a good death, and especially that we may have the last sacraments of the Church. Ah! politics lighten not individual woes; that is the divine office of the Church; let us thank God that we are Catholics.—*Providence Visitor.*

**NOTRE DAME COLLEGE, COTE DES NEIGES.**

The students of Notre Dame College, Cote des Neiges, passed a very successful monthly examination. The following is the result of the monthly examinations (English course), and order of merit for February:

*First Class*—W. Feeny, R. Graham, A. Carignan, A. Stuart, G. Kelly, J. Fox.  
*Second Class*—A. Stuart, H. Ortiz, A. Duford, F. Goyer, G. Deroach, J. Doran, A. Beaulieu, A. Dion, J. Cartier, H. Chapelaine, E. Fontain, W. Higgins, A. Leclere, Z. Belanger, J. Levesque, W. S. Marson, E. Charrett, W. Poire, W. Marson.

*Third Class*—E. O'Reilly, H. Payette, H. Delage, T. Leblanc, D. Dineen, L. Palmer, B. Donnelly, J. Coburn, G. Call, J. Millard, L. Scott, F. O'Reilly, Z. Blanchard, F. Foster, J. Doherty, E. Berard, J. Hurtubise, Cardinal, J. Desmarchais, J. O'Neil, D. Ryan, R. Bhaland, F. Ryan, J. McKeown, J. Bourdon, G. Beaudry, Jos. Benoit, Chas. Brodeur, O. Charrett, F. Dansereau, I. De Montigny, Leop. St. Arnaud, T. St. Arnaud, O. Payett, H. Leclere, A. Lareviere, A. Raymond, A. Richard.

*Fourth Class*—M. Kelly, R. Berard, A. Buchannan, L. St. Arnaud, C. Tobin, A. Bonhomme, A. Chouinard, L. Dion, D. Delage, P. Finn, L. Guion, H. Henault, A. Desmarchais, E. Lacroix, J. B. Payett, F. Stewart, A. Lemay, P. Carroll, J. St. Marie, O. Sinord, H. Heta, F. Hetherston, J. Demontigny, J. St. Germain, E. Dube.

*Preparatory Class*—R. Dube, P. Bruchesi, M. Lacroix, L. Facior, R. Desmarchais, R. Dagenais, J. Sigouin, R. Labrecque, A. Jette, E. Raymond, H. Beaurdoin, L. Dansereau, A. Arcand, E. Malboeuf, D. Sigouin, L. Chapelaine, M. Cartier, H. Goyer.

*Roll of excellence for conduct and application*—J. J. Fox, A. Cangnan, G. Deroach, J. Doran, A. Duford, H. Chapelaine, E. Fontaine, W. Marson, H. Ortiz, M. S. Marson, A. Stuart, B. Belanger, A. Blan-

chard, A. Dion, L. Palmer, E. Berard, B. Donnelly, J. Coburn, F. Foster, L. Scott, J. O'Neil, E. O'Reilly, J. Hurtubise, T. Leblanc, H. Delage, H. Payette, R. Berard, A. Buchannan, A. Bonhomme, P. Corroll, E. Delage, M. Kelly, L. Guion, L. St. Arnaud, E. Lacroix, J. DeMontigny, G. Beaudry, Leop. St. Arnaud, O. Brodeur, T. St. Arnaud, F. Dansereau, E. Dube, L. Facio.

*Roll of Honor*.—A. Arcand, A. Bonhomme, G. Beaudry, E. Berard, C. Belhomme, L. Chapelaine, P. Carroll, G. Call, D. Dineen, J. Demontigny, H. Delage, A. Duford, E. Delage, J. Doherty, G. Deroach, E. Fontain, L. Guion, E. Lacroix, W. Maison, E. Malboeuf, M. S. Maison, A. Patenaude, A. Baymond, J. St. Germain, L. St. Armand, T. St. Armand, Leop. St. Armand, J. St. Marie, J. McKeown.

**MISS CRONIN'S ACADEMY.**

We learn with pleasure that Miss Cronin, the popular principal of the young ladies' academy that bears her name, has found it necessary to move into more extensive premises, and she will in future occupy the large airy rooms at No. 257 St. Antoine street. She has secured the services of one of the ablest French lady teachers in the city, and we trust that success will continue to be her share in the noble work to which her time is dedicated.

**DIED.**

READ—In this city, on the 28th February, of Bright's disease, Jennie MacCormack, 48 years and 8 months, eldest daughter of the late John MacCormack, contractor, of this city, and the beloved wife of Silas W. Read.

GLEESON—At St. Eugene, Ont., on Feb. 21st, 1894, in his 80th year, William Gleeson, native of the Parish of Youghal, County Tipperary, Ireland. R. I. P. [Irish and American papers please copy.]

**CONSUMPTION CURED.**

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections; also, a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NORRIS, 320 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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UNDER THE AUSPICES OF ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE

ADDRESS BY MR. CHARLES R. DEVLIN, M.P. **ACADEMIC HALL.**

(St. Mary's College.) **FRIDAY, MARCH 16th, 1894.**

The College Choir, assisted by Old Students and distinguished Artists, under the direction of Rev. Father Garceau, S.J., formerly the leader of the "Gau" Choir, will take part in the entertainment. Leader of Orchestra, Prof. A. P. McGUIRK. Tickets, 25c; Reserved Seats, 50c. Concert to begin at 8 p.m. Plan of Hall at St. Mary's College. 22-8

**ST. ANTOINE DE PADUA'S ACADEMY.**

(Of which Miss Cronin is Directress, will remove on March 1st, to

**257 ST. ANTOINE STREET.** From 388.

## RUMORS ABOUT GLADSTONE

## TALK ABOUT HIS RESIGNATION.

Much Bickering as to Who His Successor May be, in Case of Resignation—Important European Opinions.

LONDON, March 2.—Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, left Paddington street station at 5.30 p.m. for Windsor. It is assumed that during his stay he will tender his resignation to the Queen. Before leaving Downing street Mr. Gladstone received Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer; John Morley, secretary for Ireland, and a few other intimate friends. Throughout his drive to the station he spoke but little. After entering the railway carriage he leaned back in a corner, leaned his head on his hand and closed his eyes. He seemed to be lost in meditation and gave only laconic answers to Mrs. Gladstone's remarks. A crowd which had gathered at the station showed the deepest respect for the old man. Hardly a word was uttered until the train began to move. Then everybody on the platform cheered and waved his hat. Mr. Gladstone started from his corner and bowed and smiled from the window as the train drew away. The 2,000 or more persons who had assembled at the Windsor station cheered repeatedly when Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone alighted. Mr. Gladstone smiled and bowed, then entered the Royal carriage with his wife and proceeded to the castle. The streets through which the carriage passed were filled with men and women who greeted the Premier with cheers and waving hats and handkerchiefs. Mr. Gladstone had an audience with the Queen before dinner and told her of his intention to retire from office. The formal act of resignation, however, may be delayed until after the meeting of the council which the Queen will hold tomorrow. All the ministers will attend this council, at which the formal prorogation of parliament is to be enacted. There are but two topics in the political clubs and journalistic reports this evening. They are the retirement of the Premier and the choice of his successor. Rumors and surmises of all sorts are repeated from mouth to mouth, but news with any noteworthy foundation in fact is very scarce. The newspapers are printing columns of varied speculation, but most of this matter is the result of guess work and throws no light on the cabinet situation.

A news agency of some pretensions to reliability sent out yesterday a report that Mr. Gladstone's secretary had personally informed its representative that the resignation of the Premier could no longer be delayed and that its presentation to the Queen was merely a matter of hours. The report further said that at his audience with the Queen on Tuesday Mr. Gladstone had told Her Majesty that his failing eyesight, together with other infirmities of advanced age, made it imperative that he should lay down the cares of office, etc. All of this is untrue. Nothing of the kind occurred in either instance. To ascertain how much, if any, truth was contained in these statements a representative of the United Press called upon Mr. George H. Murray, who, with Mr. G. W. Spencer Littleton, acts in the capacity of private secretary to Mr. Gladstone, and submitted them to him. Mr. Murray unhesitatingly repudiated what purported to have come from him or his associate, and to emphasize his disclaimer wrote the following:—

"No such statements were made by any of Mr. Gladstone's secretaries yesterday. Mr. Gladstone has not yet tendered his resignation to the Queen.

G. H. MURRAY."

From this it is evident that the news agency mentioned is making the most of all the available sensations—ready made or made to order—without regard to reliability or plausibility.

That Mr. Gladstone will resign very shortly is without doubt true, but his resignation has not yet been announced. Delay in making such announcements is a matter of etiquette. No minister, and no one is better acquainted with the written and unwritten laws of propriety in such matter than Mr. Gladstone himself, can properly announce his resignation until he has made his resignation an accomplished fact by tendering it to the Queen. Upon the formal re-

ceipt of Mr. Gladstone's resignation it will become the duty of the Queen to immediately summon to her presence other statesmen with a view of selecting his successor. Dissolution of Parliament will not necessarily follow. Mr. Gladstone will dine with the Queen this evening and sleep at Windsor to-night. On this occasion he will probably tender his resignation and discuss the matter of appointing his successor. But, the news agency to the contrary notwithstanding, he has done neither yet.

## THE RADICAL PROTEST.

LONDON, March 2.—The Radical agitation over the selection of Lord Rosebery as the successor of Mr. Gladstone continues unabated. A majority of the Radical leaders, while preferring a Commoner, are disposed to acquiesce in the leadership of Lord Rosebery, but the extremists vehemently oppose his appointment, declaring that if Lord Rosebery is made Premier the existence of the new ministry will not be prolonged beyond a week. Even some of the more moderate Radicals express fear that Mr. Gladstone's withdrawal means the breaking up of the party which his personal influence has held together. Major-General Sir John Clayton Cowell, master of the Queen's household, visited the Treasury department this morning and held an extended conference with Right Hon. Edward Majoribanks, patronage secretary to the treasury. After the departure of the Queen's representative, Mr. Majoribanks had an interview with Mr. Gladstone. The conference was with reference to the arrangements for Mr. Gladstone's visit to Windsor to-day.

In a letter to the Liberal whip, Mr. Labouchere says: During the Tory administration the fact that the Premier was in the House of Lords was a mock complaint of the Radicals in and out of Parliament. Mr. Gladstone's popularity was largely due to the fact that he was regarded as the people's minister, scorning even old age, while holding the premiership. Without his being in the House of Commons we also complained the party could not consult in regard to its future leader, and we cannot admit for a moment that either the Queen or the Cabinet can select our leaders in secret conclave. It is obvious that the Queen will select the man most grateful to the court instead of to the people. The secrecy maintained in regard to Mr. Gladstone, the semi-official denials up to the last moment, the manner in which his successor was sprung upon us, and the trouble not sitting, have a very ugly aspect and smack of cabal and intrigue. That the Queen has a right to select the premier is more true in theory than in fact, and it is probable that within the next few years, if we remain united, we shall sweep away the hereditary chamber. When we welcome them in the House of Commons as elected members they will have the same claim as others to lead us. Until then it would be more patriotic if a Liberal peer chosen by the Queen should decline to serve." Mr. Labouchere said further he regarded unity of party as paramount to leadership. Personally he believed the claims of Sir Wm. Harcourt to the premiership were paramount to those of any other.

## T. P. O'CONNOR SPEAKS.

LONDON, March 2.—Mr. T. P. O'Connor to-day said: "I regret personally, and in behalf of my party, the prospects of losing our leader, and I still more regret the indisputable fact that he is vanishing from public life. In view of the certainty, however, that his resignation was inevitable in the near future, it was the wisest step that it should occur immediately. It is doubtful that his strength could outlast the coming session, and it is still more doubtful that he could have endured the hardships of a general election. If the Liberal party were left in a state of doubt regarding the leadership, it would fall into demoralization and leave the field open to scheming and intriguing to the lasting prejudice of the party." Mr. O'Connor was asked what comments he had to make on the statement made by the Freeman's Journal that Herbert Gladstone would succeed Mr. Morley as chief secretary for Ireland. He declined to give any definite expression of his opinion, but said if such an appointment was made it would be acceptable to the Irish party. He believed Herbert Gladstone, who was converted to Home Rule years before his father, would make a good chief secretary. Indeed, he could not bring to mind any one who would be likely to fill the office more satisfactorily. Mr. O'Connor said

Mr. Gladstone would undoubtedly hand his resignation to the Queen to-morrow. Referring to the Earl of Rosebery's succession to the premiership, Mr. O'Connor said he was not aware that his selection would be opposed by the Irish party.

## AN UNNECESSARY EVIL.

That a man's enemies are of his own household is true in more than one sense of the text, and what is true of a household is often true of a nation, and of the Irish nation in particular. It is safe to say that no humiliation received at the hands of her foes has injured Ireland more than the thoughtlessness of some of her own people. There are thousands of her sons who would willingly and gladly die in her defense yet heedlessly strew in the pathway of her bleeding feet the nettle of vulgar caricature.

The Hon. T. W. Anglin, the gifted Irish Canadian, in his lecture on "The Benefits conferred on humanity by the Irish race", regrets the prevalence of the "Stage Irishman", and in conclusion, remarks that if Ireland is to take her place among the nations, Irishmen must respect her and themselves.

Do the Irish fail in this respect? Most decidedly so if we are to judge from the numerous efforts some of them make to belittle their national character.

At one time it was quite the fashion to refer to the Irish immigrants as the "Biddies" and "Paddies" who were only tolerated for the amusement they afforded and the work they performed for a superior (?) people some of whom, incredible as it may seem, were themselves of Irish descent.

This, thank God, is almost a thing of the past, but enough remains, too much indeed, to allow it to exist without some protest however feeble.

Not long ago in the neighboring Republic comic papers were published which contained the most shameless caricatures of all things Irish, and these vile cartoons were spread broadcast through the land week after week, until a number of persons not possessing any knowledge of the innate nobility of the grand old Celtic Race conceived the idea that the native born Irishman was a species of Ape, and as America is the "Greater Ireland" the greater portion of the support of the papers in question must have come from the Irish purse. This is by no means exaggeration. It is simply a matter of history. And furthermore as if to emphasize this crime against Irish Nationality the imported Apes and Gorillas were named after some of Erin's most honored sons and daughters, and when an indignant Irishman protested against the outrage and demanded an investigation, his wish was granted, but that was the last heard of it. Why? Not for want of patriotism or energy on the part of the committee. Oh no! but because the result of the enquiry would have caused more scandal than the offense itself. It was discovered that it was an Irishman who had given the names to the animals in question.

Shades of Washington and Carroll!!! If an American citizen was so lost to all sense of true manhood as to name an ape in a public garden after the first president of the Republic, or in a like manner to insult the memory of Martha Washington, not alone the Americans, but all people possessing any claim whatever to chivalry would rise up in indignation, and in this Canada of ours no true Canadian would allow such an insult to the revered memory of Cartier, Maisonneuve, Wolf or Montcalm. And are the names of the famous ones just mentioned more worthy of honor than Ireland's illustrious saints? Truly, as a certain writer says, "We go out of our way to insult ourselves."

The various concerts given under the auspices of Irish Committees are admirable in the extreme, but no matter how refined the programme may appear, before the evening is over, something will occur to offend the high sense of honor and respectability of the true Irishman.

It may be a song (in character of course) or some farce or other where an individual with a certain gift of mimicry or facial expression will give to the audience his ideas of some of the peculiar traits (?) of the Irish race. He is listened to with admiration and a vigorous encore brings him back to repeat the insult for the pleasure of an admiring Irish audience! Is it any wonder that some of

those present go away under the impression that Ignorance and Irish are synonymous terms.

Even the entertainments of the children are poisoned with this pernicious habit of caricature. At the distribution of prizes or annual examinations,—some dialogue or drama (?) will be enacted with all the innocent enthusiasm of childhood and the Irish (?) character is here again shown up to the assembled parents of the little ones, and the remarks heard in the audience are "Isn't he clever!" "How funny." "True to the life," etc., and all this under the instruction and supervision of an Irish teacher who would be more than insulted if any doubt was cast upon his patriotism. It is about time that the black bottle and the ignorant servant were cast out from the leading roles of these so called Irish character sketches. If the actors in these songs and farces are guilty to such an extent what must we think of the writers of these vile productions. They take a delight in putting before the public in every possible way their imagination can conceive some wretched idea of Ireland and the Irish, and usually the wharf or the quarry is the scene of "Paddy's" display of ignorance or intemperance.

The working class seem to be the butt of these would-be wits or moralists, no doubt to give credence to the now exploded idea that the people of Erin are the hewers of wood and drawers of water the world over.

Any one who uses his talent to bring into ridicule the nation to which he belongs is a traitor, and even traitor is too mild a term, for he not only betrays, he vilifies. It is written of an ancient nation that each individual, each citizen, had to live as if the integrity of the empire depended on his nobility of character. If this rule was followed by the Irish people, Ireland would soon be again "The seat of learning, the Isle of Saints."

Ireland, more than any other nation has walked in the footsteps of our suffering Redeemer, and in this as in others she resembles Him most minutely, for this additional cross is forced upon her by her own. No doubt one of the most bitter drops in the Chalice of our Lord was the thoughtless ingratitude of His own people. It was the alien, the Roman who said "I find no cause in this Just Man," and the Jews, His brothers, His countrymen, cried out with one voice, Crucify Him, Crucify Him!

S. SUTHERLAND.

## ARCHBISHOP'S PASTORAL VISIT.

The Archbishop of Montreal will commence his pastoral visit on May 21, and will continue it during the remainder of May, June, and the first fortnight of July. The appointments of His Grace are as follows:—May: Sault au Recollet, 21; Riviere des Prairies, 22; Pointe aux Trembles, 23; Longue Pointe, 24; St. Leonard, 25; June: Lavaltrie, 4; St. Paul, 5; Ste. Marie Salome, 6; St. Jacques de l'Achigan, 7; Rawdon, 8; Chertsey, 9; Notre Dame de la Merci, 10; Ste. Julienne, 11; St. Calixte, 12; St. Esprit, 13; St. Alexis, 14; St. Liguori, 15; Joliette, 16; St. Thomas, 17; Lanoraie, 18; Berthier, 19; Isle du Pads, 20; St. Barthelemy, 21; St. Edmond, 22; July: St. Cuthbert, 2; St. Norbert, 3; Ste. Melaine, 4; Ste. Elizabeth, 5; St. Felix, 6; St. Ambroise, 7; Ste. Beatrice, 8; St. Alphonse, 9; St. Come, 10; Ste. Emmelie, 11; St. Zenon, 12; St. Michel des Saints, 13; St. Jean de Matha, 14; St. Damien, 15; St. Gabriel, 16.

## BRANCH 74 C.M.B.A.

The following officers of the above branch of the Grand Council of Canada were installed by District Deputy J. E. H. Howison last week:—Spiritual adviser, Rev. Father O'Meara; chancellor, W. Cullen; president, M. Murphy; 1st vice-president, James Noonan; 2nd vice-president, John Kenny; rec-secretary, R. Morris; asst. rec-secretary, Jerry Coffey; financial secretary, M. Hagarty; treasurer, John Penfold; marshal, J. Foley; guard, M. Hannan; trustees for two years, J. Penfold and W. Cullen; representative, Jerry Coffey; alternative, W. Cullen.

I suffered for a long time with constipation and tried many medicines without success. I then tried Burdock Blood Bitters and very soon had great relief, so I continued its use and am now completely cured. JOSEPH PHILLION, Quebec, Que.

## GLADSTONE DECLARES WAR

## UPON THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

A Definition of the Attitude of the Party in view of Mr. Gladstone's Probable Resignation.

LONDON, March 1.—When Mr. Gladstone entered the House of Commons at 3.30 o'clock this afternoon he was greeted with a storm of cheers which lasted several minutes. He walked directly to his usual seat and held a whispered consultation with John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, and Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, who sat on either side of him. Lord Rosebery, who is looked upon as the coming premier, occupied a seat in the press gallery.

The Speaker put the question that the amendments of the House of Lords to the Local Government bill be considered, when Mr. Gladstone arose and addressed the House in what in many respects was the most remarkable speech he has delivered for many years. He showed no sign of waning power except for an occasional slight huskiness in his otherwise resonant voice.

Mr. Gladstone began by saying that the Government had reached the conclusion that the time for passing bills back and forth from one House to the other had ended and had decided upon a definite course. "To continue the process would be loss of dignity to both Houses, and the Government has decided to stop the operation and take a decided course. The Government had the choice of rejecting the House of Lords' amendments and abandoning hope of passing the bill, or of accepting them under protest with the hope of soon reversing them. The Government adopted the second choice. The action of the House of Lords regarding the bills of this session has raised a question of the gravest character. Two of these bills, the Home Rule bill and the Employers Liability bill, occupied the attention of the House in committee 100 days. They involved vast labor. Members of the House of Commons have worked through this session almost double the length of time of any session on record and with an un-called amount of intensity. This labor was for the purpose of enacting beneficial legislation. The House of Lords, without giving it much consideration, WRECKED THAT LEGISLATION."

Mr. Gladstone said he remembered a book published in 1880 called "Fifty Years of the House of Lords." The contents of the book left upon the mind of every Liberal a painful but firm conviction that the action of the House of Lords during these fifty years had been grievously unsatisfactory. After further reviewing the action of the Lords in the past on various vital questions, Mr. Gladstone said:

"We have now come to a more acute stage. The question now is whether the judgment of the House of Lords is not only to modify but to annihilate the whole work of the House of Commons. The Government has not been anxious to precipitate or unduly accentuate a crisis. It has been anxious rather to save something from the wreck. We are, therefore, compelled to accompany our acceptance of the amendments of the House of Lords to the present bill with the declaration that the differences between the two Houses cannot continue. Without using any hard words or without presuming to judge motives, we feel it our duty to state the indisputable fact that the issue is raised between a deliberative assembly elected by the votes of seven million men and a different kind of an assembly, though it were occupied by some men of virtue and talent. That controversy, once raised, must go forward to its issue."

Mr. Gladstone said he was rejoiced that this issue had been postponed in many cases, partly owing to discretion and reserve. In the use of the enormous privileges which the House of Lords had on various occasions showed, he was afraid that the epoch of that reserve, discretion, and circumspection had ended. Otherwise the members of the Opposition must feel that in some way or other

## THE SOLUTION HAD BEEN FOUND

for the tremendous contrariety and incessant conflict on matters of high principle and profound importance. Between the representatives of the people and those filling the non-elective chamber he admitted that the House of Commons

could not take it upon itself to pass judgment on the matter or be the final judge of its own case. There was a higher authority than the House of Commons. There was the authority of the nation, (cheers and counter cheers), which must in the last resort decide the crisis at once. The Government would regard the decision as absolutely final. The time had come, Mr. Gladstone continued, to invite this decision of the people. The circumstances under which the decision would be invited constituted a question of the gravest character. His own duty for the present lay in attracting attention to the fact that in considering the amendments of the House of Lords, the House of Commons dealt with an inseparable part of the question. The amending of the Parish Councils bills, viewed in this light, had become a profoundly acute issue, which would demand and receive settlement at an early date from the highest authorities. If the Government should ask the House to accept the mutilated bill the advice would be given under a grave sense of responsibility. The Government were properly unwilling to do unnecessarily anything which would stimulate the sharpness of the present crisis. They hesitated, therefore, to consign to destruction the only portion remaining from the arduous work of the expiring session. (Loud Liberal and Radical cheers.)

## MR. BALFOUR AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

[Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, leader of the Unionists, was cheered by the Opposition as he rose to reply to Mr. Gladstone. The speech just made by the Prime Minister, he said, amounted to a declaration of war upon the House of Lords. He did not fear the Prime Minister's covert threat. If the Government would appeal to the country the Conservatives would welcome the attempt to make public opinion of the House of Lords the issue.]

Lord Randolph Churchill spoke next for the Conservatives. If the Government should choose to begin at once the battle royal on the constitution they never would get to the Newcastle programme or the budget or even the Queen's speech. This declaration of war on the spur of the moment was founded on a slender basis. If the Lords had not amended the Parish Councils and Employers' Liability bills the Prime Minister would not have proposed nor even suggested their destruction. Apparently the minister had not cared to destroy the Upper House on account of the rejection of the Home Rule bill. It was absurd to denounce this and proclaim a protracted agitation throughout the country for the abolition of them merely because the two houses disagreed over a few amendments. There was no justification for this holding up the House of Lords for the execration of the people. Liberals would find that they had made a fatal mistake in joining the movement whose goal was the abolition of the Upper House.

S. Storey, Radical, delivered a vigorous speech against the House of Lords.

After the debate Edward Majoribanks, Chief Liberal whip, announced that the House would be prorogued on Monday until March 12.

## AN IRISH VIEW

LONDON, March 1.—The following statement of the committee of the Irish Parliamentary party was given out late last night. The purpose of the statement is to define the attitude of the party on the main Irish question—Home Rule—in the event of Mr. Gladstone's withdrawal from office: "So much excitement has been created by rumors concerning the position of Mr. Gladstone that it may be well to point out that the Irish members remain calm, because in their judgment there really is no mystery in the matter, no occasion for surprise or sensation. Everyone, especially every politician, who is not blind to the manifest facts, must have been well aware for no inconsiderable time that the retirement of Mr. Gladstone from the office of Prime Minister, or at least some modification of his position, resulting in lighter labors, if not in lighter responsibility, had to be kept in view as an event that could not be long deferred. The one wish among the Irish members is that Mr. Gladstone may continue in the post of supreme director as long as he finds it possible to do so. They believe he will so continue until he finds himself unable to further persevere. But at his great age, with its burdens of infirmity, the time when he can no longer discharge to his own satisfaction the arduous duties of the premier-

ship may suddenly arrive, and the fact that it may arrive without notice is what constitutes the peculiarity of their present situation. The Irish members believe no conclusive step has been taken, so that the situation remains at this moment substantially the same as it has been for some time past. The reconstruction of the Cabinet in its most vital part by a change in the premiership, would be an event affecting so materially the whole political position that the Irish members are confident, regard being had as to the state of parliamentary and political forces, and of the position of home rule as being the foremost issue to be submitted at the next election, that no definite or, at any rate, irrevocable step would be taken by Mr. Gladstone without an opportunity being given them to present the expression of their views."

## FROM THE SEVEN HILLS.

[Via the London Universe.]

The Osservatore Romano denies that the Vatican has inspired or revised Count Soderini's pamphlet on the condition of Rome.

A Catholic Congress was opened at Rome in the hall of the Academy of Arcadia, under the presidency of Prince Francis Massimo, on Thursday.

Cardinal Ledochowski, Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda, has forwarded a letter to the Superior-General of the Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate, thanking them for their Apostolic labours in foreign countries.

The Lenten sermons are being preached as customary by Father Francis of Loreto before the Holy Father, the members of the Sacred College, and the prelates and personages of the Pontifical household. The Abbe Stiltz, of the diocese of Paris, is the preacher at St. Louis of the French.

The Holy Father has recently received the Reverend General of the Ministry of the Infirm, who presented him a contribution to Peter's-pence; a deputation of the Virtuosi of the Pantheon, who offered him a bronze bust of himself; the Superior-General of the Sisters of Bon Secours; Father Balestra of Genoa, and a deputation from the College of Mondragone.

Father Benedetto di Nilia da Calitri, formerly Capuchin missionary in England, armed with special faculties by Mgr. Sallua, Secretary of the Holy Office, has received the abjuration and admitted into the bosom of Holy Church Mrs. F. L. Radley and her daughter, Miss H. A. Radley. Signora Merry del Val, wife of the Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican, and her daughter acted as sponsors to the converts respectively.

On Sunday last the Holy Father promulgated in the Hall of the Throne of the Vatican Palace, in presence of the Cardinals, Prelates, and Consultors of the Congregation of Rites, the Decrees authorizing the proceeding with the beatification of the venerable servants of God, Anthony Grassi, priest of the Oratory, of the diocese of Fermo, and Jean d'Avila, the famous spiritual director of St. Theresa.

The annual anniversary Mass for the repose of the soul of Pio Nono, put off from Ash-Wednesday, has been celebrated with the usual pomp at the Vatican. Cardinal von Hohenlohe, dean of the Cardinal-Priests created by the late lamented Pontiff, officiated, and Leo XIII. assisted at the throne. At the end of the service a small catafalque was placed before the throne, and the Pope, vested in cope and red stole, gave the absolution.

The Jubilee festivals of His Holiness terminating on Sunday, the solemn *Triduum* will be concluded on that date at the Church of the Gesu in Rome. A ceremony will also take place in St. Lawrence in Panisperna, where Mgr. Joachim Pecci received his episcopal consecration half a century ago. On the Sunday morning the committee of the Jubilee will make a distribution to the poor of 20,000 tickets for bread, 2,000, for meat, and 2,500 for soup.

From Rome it is stated that Cardinal Ledochowski is on the eve of sending in his resignation as Prefect of the Propaganda for reasons of health.—His Holiness is finishing his Encyclical on the union of the two Churches (East and West).—The negotiations between the Vatican and the Quirinal concerning the Patriarchate of Venice have been broken off.—In the Pope's circle it is affirmed

that His Holiness is dissatisfied with the press comments on the Soderini pamphlet. So far from wishing to modify his policy of reserve towards Italy, he is bent on emphasizing more than ever his estrangement. We give these rumors as they reach us, in no case binding ourselves to their authenticity.

## NUNS DIE OF FEVER.

CUTTING A WIDE SWATH AMONG THE RELIGIOUS OF PORT OF SPAIN.

The Catholic News of Port of Spain, Trinidad, issued under date of January 26th, says: It is our painful duty to announce the deaths of two more nuns, at the Convent of St. Joseph, this city, which makes four fatal cases at that institution of the fever which had stricken about ten of the Sisters barely a month ago. We begin, however, with the death of the Very Rev. Mother Olympe, of the Port of Spain Convent, which has found the deepest echo of all in the community. She had fallen in the last days of December, and after a long and uncertain battle with the fever, she finally succumbed on Sunday morning last at about ten o'clock. Her funeral, at five o'clock the same afternoon, was one of the most imposing functions of the kind which has been witnessed in Port of Spain. His Grace the Archbishop officiated, and the members of the clergy assisting and in attendance were the Very Rev. Father Lemire, C.S.P.S., superior of St. Mary's College; the Rev. Father Julien, C.S.P.S.; the Very Rev. Father Hilaire, O.P.; other Dominican Fathers and Fathers of the Holy Ghost Congregation.

Three days before the death of Very Rev. Mother Olympe, Very Rev. Mother Misericorde, superioress of the Arima Convent, who had fallen ill with fever while in attendance on the former, passed away to her eternal rest at the convent here. She died on Thursday afternoon, the 18th inst., and her funeral, at which His Grace the Archbishop officiated, took place the next morning at 8 o'clock. The deceased nun was greatly esteemed and popular not only in Arima, where she conducted the convent with such marked ability and success, but in Port of Spain also. Her loss will be severely felt in Arima. R. I. P.—*Catholic News.*

## DEADLY SOUTHERN POLITICS.

MEMPHIS, March 3.—The most sensational tragedy in the history of Mississippi occurred at Kosciusko, the county seat of Attaloo county, to-day. S. A. Jackson, a member of the State Legislature and one of the most prominent Democratic politicians in the state, was shot and instantly killed, and Samuel Russell and William Sanders, two innocent bystanders, fatally wounded, by Rev. W. P. Ratliffe, also a member of the Legislature and one of the leaders of the Populist party in Mississippi. The tragedy was the culmination of a political feud of long standing, which was brought to a climax by a bitter controversy. Ratliffe published an editorial in his paper, the Vindicator, reflecting on Jackson's vote in the recent contest in the Legislature over the election of a successor to United States Senator Walthall. Jackson replied in a card in another paper, in which he denounced Ratliffe as a liar. The two men met at the court house in Kosciusko to-day for the first time since the publication of Jackson's article. There was a large crowd on hand attending a bankrupt sale by the sheriff. No one noticed the meeting of the two men until they began scuffling in the court house door. Both Ratliffe and Jackson pulled their revolvers and began a terrible duel to the death. When the smoke of battle cleared away Jackson was found with a bullet hole in his forehead, while his right arm near the shoulder was shattered by a glancing shot aimed at his head. A few feet away lay Samuel Russell and William Sanders, two bystanders, with mortal wounds. Russell was shot through the head and expired in a few minutes. Sanders was shot in the thigh and is expected to die before morning. Ratliffe discharged every chamber of his revolver and, finding that he had no more ammunition, he coolly stood and watched the writhing of his victims until the sheriff arrested him and took him to jail.

Jack: I declare, if Miss Sears isn't getting grey. Jess: No wonder, poor thing, she has had so much trouble to conceal her age.

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## NOTICE.

All subscribers who are in arrears for more than one year are hereby notified that if the arrears are not paid up on or before the first of May next their paper will be stopped, because the prompt payment of subscriptions is of vital importance to the financial standing of THE TRUE WITNESS. Montreal, 5th March, 1894.

### "THE DAWN."

When Phaeton took charge of the burning chariot of the Sun, his father, the Day-god, advised him to take the "midway as being the safest," and Ovid tells us that the heedless youth came to smash for having undertaken a task beyond his powers and for having disregarded the advice of Apollo. The Rev. Mr. Amaron, M.A., B.D., has taken in hands the reins of "L'Aurore"—the Dawn—and is wheeling his chariot above the horizon. To him applies the advice given to Phaeton, to avoid extremes, and evidently he is bent on ignoring it. The result will simply be that, very soon, some second Ovid will have to write upon Mr. Amaron's literary mausoleum:

"Hic situs est Amaron,  
Currus aurea religionis;  
Quam si non tenuit,  
Magnis exoidit ausis."

"Here lies Amaron, the driver of a religious chariot, which, if he did not guide safely (hold), he failed in a great undertaking." This Aurora of his recalls the remark of a French statesman, when speaking of its namesake in Paris, "It is the Dawn of perdition." It seems to us that it resembles somewhat the Aurora Borealis; the flickering, shifting, changing, mock brilliancy, uncertainty and baselessness of both, are most apparent to even the least attentive observer.

In order to herald the Dawn of his new crusade Mr. Amaron went up to Ottawa and held forth in the Bank Street Presbyterian Church on the "Situation in Quebec and its needs." He was announced as a prominent writer and theologian. As to the first we have yet to see, whether prominence is the only characteristic of the writer or not; as to the second we are at a loss to find any theological erudition in the gentleman's works. But men, nowadays, are called theologians regardless of the meaning of the term; providing they can spout texts of Scripture and hurl historical misstatements at Rome, they become Doctors of Divinity and profound theologians. Probably one of them would not be able to construct a syllogism or develop a theorem—but that don't matter. In our time we meet with "professors" at every corner; a teacher of philosophy is a professor, and so is a pugilist. "Captains" are as numerous as

the deer in our forests; some are military captains, others captains of scows and barges. The fact of a man being called a captain, or a professor, or a theologian by no means indicates what he actually is or what his merits and standing really are. But supposing Mr. Amaron to be a deeply-read master of the "science of all sciences," that does not take from the fact that he is not over careful in his statements regarding the Province of Quebec and the French Canadians. Some years ago he was incumbent of the Presbyterian Church in Aylmer. Most certainly it was not there that he got possession of the facts that he sees fit to place before his Ottawa audiences. But since his departure from that town he has been rubbing against a number of French-Canadian evangelists and probably has picked up his mistaken ideas from them.

He says that "the personal work of the missionaries (Protestant) among the French accounts for" the augmentation in the number of converts from Rome. The truth is that the increased number of French Protestants in Canada is due to the natural increase in the population of the country and the large influx of Protestants from France as well as the advent of a colony of French infidels, and offshoots of the socialistic anticlericalism. In the next place Mr. Amaron claims that the French Canadians who left Canada were driven out of it by the Catholic Church. Now two classes of French Canadians have gone away from this country to make homes abroad—and a large number of them are returning to again take up their abode in this very Province. One class—very few in number—consists of French Protestants; the other class is composed of French Catholics. To say that the French-Canadian Catholics emigrated from Canada on account of the Catholic Church is so absurd that the mere mention of it creates an amusing smile. If it were to escape from the domination of the Catholic Church these French Canadians would not have formed such Catholic centers as are to be found in different parts of the American Republic—for example in Lowell, Worcester and other large cities. The very first act of these French-Canadians was to secure churches, presbyteries, convents, schools and consequently priests and nuns to keep alive the flame of Catholic Faith and to train their children in the ways of their fathers. Therefore to say the Church is driving that class away, is to talk the rankest nonsense and to set at defiance the most glaring facts of history. It is that same Church which has established, along every river in Canada, its colonization centers, and has its missionaries in the remotest parts of the country, opening up new commercial avenues, turning the wilderness into a garden and planting the cross in the midst of every group of Canadians. From the shores of Lake St. John, in Quebec, to the rock that frown on Lake Temigami, in Ontario, the Catholic Church is attracting colonists to the fertile spots, where to-day stands the pine forest, but where in a short time villages and towns will flourish. Does that look like driving the French-Canadians out of the country? That same Catholic Church has just recently appointed missionaries in each district of this Province to encourage agriculture. A joint pastoral of the Archbishops and Bishops has been issued to that effect. This does not look like forcing the people out of the country. But argument is only thrown away in this case. In fact the contention of Mr. Amaron is so preposterous that no serious person would lend any weight to it.

Let us come to the French-Canadian

Protestants who have left the country. In the first place very few of them have emigrated, that is proportionately speaking. Had it been otherwise Mr. Amaron's boasted and exaggerated enumeration of them would not have even the shadow of a truth about it. Had they been driven from the country by the Church they would not still be here in as great numbers as he claims. But decidedly some of the French-Canadian Protestants have gone to the United States; but they have done so because they sought a more Protestant atmosphere, they felt a certain amount of shame amongst their own, and the scenes and surroundings—that all seemed to upbraid them with their lack of Faith—became uncongenial. These and other similar causes made it more pleasant for them to locate amongst people who knew them not, and amongst scenes that are not calculated to awaken sentiments of humiliation and disgrace. Had the Roman Catholic Church interfered with them, they would not be in the peaceful enjoyment of their different churches and missions. In truth the Church in no way ever troubled them nor sought to influence them beyond being willing to accept them back, if by the grace of God they ever opened their eyes to the errors of their ways. Has the Church ever tried to drive Mr. Amaron out of the province? In fact, were it not that as a journalist we came to the knowledge of the existence of "L'Aurore," we would never have known from our Church, that such a man as Mr. Amaron ever existed. In fact, the whole trend of his Ottawa lecture is historically, as well as otherwise, incorrect. He seems to be in a very zealous mood and determined, "by hook or by crook," to have a few blows at the Catholic Church. It would be advisable for him to be exact before becoming a journalist and an apostle of any cause. Extremists can scarcely ever be exact; but the fact of their minds being prejudiced and their eyes blinded by the dust of their own contradictory theories, by no means exempts them from the duty of dealing fairly with the public or gives them a permit to lead any section of the community into error.

### DEVIL VS. CHURCH.

When last we touched upon this subject we treated the question of the Reformation. The Evil One having failed in his attempt to destroy Christ's Church through the means of the Pagans, the early Heretics and the Mahometans, had recourse to Luther and Rebellion. We already have pointed out how like the fall of Lucifer himself was that of Luther; both caused by pride and disobedience—both were irrevocably lost. In this article we wish to show, in a brief manner, that Protestantism has been a failure—or, at least, that the Devil has failed with that instrument to crush the Church against which he has declared unceasing war.

The world loves novelty and the world craves for liberty; anything that will draw man out of the everyday groove of life, or else make him feel that he is freer than he ever was before, is sure to enlist his attention and carry him off his feet—at least for a time. The Devil knows all this better than the most experienced of men could know it, and he made use of his knowledge in the case of the Reformation. The cry of Luther was something new; the supposed freedom from all religious restraint was something captivating; and, as a consequence, the plan succeeded most admirably at first. So did the persecutions of the Pagans succeed for a time, but the Church triumphed; so did the early schismatics succeed in creating trouble,

but the Church survived them all; so did the spirit of Mahometanism spread with the rapidity of a conflagration, but the Church came out of the contest stronger than ever; so, we will see, it was with the Reformation, in its early days, but the first great tidal wave receded and never again did it reach its highwater mark upon the Rock of Peter.

The novelty attracted thousands to the standard of Luther, and their enthusiasm lasted until that novelty began to wear off. Then they sought something still newer, and each one set out upon a track of his own, until the result was such a number of conflicting novelties, that they agreed only on one point—their opposition to Rome. Combined with that delicious sensation of the new was the supposed liberty that came with the revolt against the authority. Hundreds and thousands of hypocritical Catholics longed for an opportunity to cast off restraint, but were too cowardly to take the first steps themselves, while very willing to follow like sheep any one bold enough to raise the standard of rebellion. In what they called "religious liberty" these people saw all that license which they had long wished to enjoy. Some were anxious to give full play to their passions; too long had they fretted under the restraint placed upon them by the church; and any cry that served as a pretext was gladly seized upon by them. The idea of no more papal authority to check and to guide was a glorious piece of news for the men who wished to act according to the inclinations of the flesh. The confessional was an unpleasant tribunal for men who sought the indulgence of every evil passion, and the idea of no more confessionals was something to be encouraged with all their might. The attendance at Mass interfered with their amusements and the rules of mortification prescribed by the Church grated upon their natures; how happy they were to get rid of all these. The thought of purgatory, and above all, that of hell, was very unpleasant; but once each individual possessed the right to interpret God's word as best suited himself, it became an easy matter to stifle conscience and to get rid of a belief in the eternal punishment due to sin. Like the desert bird, that thinks when he hides his head in the sand his pursuers can no longer see him, they imagined that because they forced themselves to believe in the absence of all these great truths that the truths, therefore, ceased to exist. This great license—called spiritual or religious freedom—was sufficient of itself to draw thousands away from the Church and to swell the ranks of the rebel army. But, by degrees, the novelty wore off, and, by degrees, men grew satiated with a freedom that gave neither rest here below nor hope or consolation for hereafter. And as a result we find that the Reformation, after its first half century of wonderful success, began gradually to weaken, and during the after years—from that period down to the present—Protestantism made no perceptible advance. In fact the reaction was as marked as was the first great outburst of enthusiasm. It is true that the number of Protestants in the world increased; but greater was the increase in the number of Catholics. That augmentation of numbers was not due to the principles of the Reformation, but to the universal fact of the great multiplication of the human race. And if the number of individual Protestants became larger, with the lapse of years, still the influence and power of Protestantism have been equally on the decline. This is due mostly to the inborn weakness of the principle upon which the whole fabric is built. It

is the effect of that disunion that is to be perceived in the Protestantism of the world, from its very commencement.

That liberty of conscience, or, in other words, that freedom of interpretation, is the cause of the failure of Protestantism. To-day we could not count the sects, each brandishing the fragments of its broken creed against the others; in fact each individual is a sect in himself, for each one has as much right—according to their teachings—to interpret the Word of God as has his neighbor. And it matters not whether his neighbor be a clergyman or a layman, he is not any more entitled to be believed as correct in matters of faith than is the other individual. Not one has any authority to interpret the doctrine of Christ. Consequently none can claim any degree of certainty. A and B are school fellows; A decides to study medicine and B. to study for the Church. In a few years B. preaches from the pulpit and A. sits in a front seat and listens. A. does not agree with B.'s interpretation of the Scriptures, and, on the principle of individual interpretation, he has just as much right to his opinions and views as has B. to his ideas on the subject. Although B. is a professional preacher, still he claims no Divine and infallible authority to pronounce upon the Word of God. Therefore, on one fundamental doctrine, A. refuses to agree with B. They become immediately two sects—they differ, and having no central point around which to rally, they go on diverging through life. It is this absence of a central authority—and the consequent and inevitable divisions—that must bring the shaky structure of Protestantism to the ground. On this account has it been a marked failure. Spasmodic efforts are made, at times, to unite the different sects; but each attempt is only another source of greater disagreement, and every convention for that purpose has only broken up to leave the members more and more divided.

During the first half century of Protestantism its success was phenomenal; since then it has been at a standstill; to-day it seems to be taking the downward grade. The moment it takes the turn we may prepare to mark a corresponding increase of Catholic strength and influence. Already has the last decade given us evidence of a mighty onward Catholic movement. Apaism and Ppaism are but the consequences of the apparent retrocession of Protestantism and the equally remarkable expansion of Catholicity.

The Devil has actually failed again in his attacks upon the Church; he has played one of his strongest cards when he awoke the spirit of revolt in Luther; but he cannot expect to contend successfully with the Omnipotent. As we have seen, he was doomed to defeat, and so will it be in every case until the end. Why? Simply because Christ foretold that "the gates of Hell should not prevail," and that He would be with the Church unto the end of time.

THE "New Moon," for February, has arisen. It comes from Lowell, Mass., and is a charming little publication. It contains a number of most interesting stories and its girl's and boy's, house and household, literary leisure, mirthful mention and other departments are very attractive. We always feel pleased to see the New Moon, and, unlike the fickle orb whose name it has taken, it never predicts cold or dreary weather; it is a southern moon, for with it come balmy breezes and fresh and invigorating literary tides. May it never grow old! May it never see its last quarter! May it be ever new and get constantly full of the choicest selections!

### GLADSTONE RESIGNS.

Perhaps in all the political history of the last half century, the present is the most important crisis that has been experienced in Great Britain. As we write all eyes are turned toward one grand central figure, that of England's foremost statesman—Hon. W. E. Gladstone. The question of his possible resignation is no longer a mere "cry of wolf;" the Grand Old Man has finally taken the decisive step, and has resigned the Premiership. Upon his course depends hundreds of most vital interests that are now at stake, and many new issues will now arise. There are many phases to this important situation, and there are many stand-points from which the results may be studied. The gravity of the crisis is intensified, on account of the respective positions, strength, policies and methods of the two great parties that struggle for supremacy in the arena of British politics.

The picture is not without its pathetic as well as its sublime aspect. There is something indescribably solemn and grand in the contemplation of an old man, bending under the weight of four score and four years, retaining all the physical and mental vigor of mid-life, with an activity beyond many of his younger associates, with mighty plans yet unfinished, and wonderful projects that have only reached the stage of preparation, with the fate of a whole race almost depending on his success, and yet threatened by one affliction that has caused, we hope only for a time, his disappearance from the stage, and the possible frustration of many a noble, well-laid and deeply-studied scheme for the amelioration of a people's condition and the solidification of the British Empire. Were he to die in harness, to lay down his sword only at the call of death's trumpeter, and to leave his followers still in the heat of contest rushing on to victory under the impetus that his presence, his voice and his inspiring attitude would impart, then—great as the loss would be—a certain consolation would be his and a certain degree of triumph would be the share of his faithful soldiers. But to sit calmly in the shade and hear, perhaps, the clash of arms and the cries of conflict that would tell him, may be too positively, the failure of his most cherished plans and frustration of his most sanguine designs and hopes, is a fate that seems cruel and crushing to so great a man. Like the Chieftain O'Byrne, in Davis' "Emeline Talbot," from out his solitude in such an hour he might cry aloud:

"Oh! for the mountain side,  
Buckler and brands;  
Freely I would have died  
Heading my bands!"

It was to be hoped that the crisis might yet be weathered successfully and that the catastrophe of such a retirement might be averted for at least a time. Here we are on the rim of the century, and there stands the most imposing figure in the field of the world's politics. When Macaulay spoke of the Church as being old before the birth of the longest line of dynasties on earth, he touched upon the grandest historical evidence of the perpetuity of that Christ-established institution. It is thus by contrasting the age, experience and works of an establishment or of an individual with the comparative unimportance of all that cluster around the one or the other, that a fair idea of the importance of the hoary structure or the venerable man may be formed. Gladstone was a man whose name was known to the world as a student, *litterateur* and statesman when many of the great measures, which have long since passed into his-

tory, were carried. He was Premier of Great Britain before Mr. Balfour—the present leader of the opposition—was born; he was Chancellor of the Exchequer when Lord Randolph Churchill was in his cradle; he was a Conservative before the existence of the present Conservative party and the "mighty essayist" had enshrined him in history as the Tory member who might yet probably become a Liberal, in days now so remote that we, of this generation, look upon them as already dimmed by the mists of distance; he was an "old man," and his political career was supposed to be closing, when men who are struggling with him to-day were at their mother's knees; he gave up the leadership of the Liberal party and retired into private life, intending to quietly "husband out life's taper to the close," at a time when the principal members of the present House of Commons were in short clothes and playing with nursery toys. His retirement then shattered the party that he had been the all-powerful instrument in building up; his return to the field served to rally the scattered fragments around his standard and to rekindle the flame of enthusiasm in his followers. He was so progressive when a Tory that he led his party as far as it could possibly go without breaking the bonds that have ever shackled it; and when he could lead it no farther he severed his connection therewith and joined the ranks of the more advanced section of politicians. He retained sufficient of that worthy respect for olden institutions and long established customs to blend with his Liberalism a certain amount of the conservatism of his earlier days, and thus did he check the unwise or ill-calculated extravagance of extreme Radicalism. In a word he was sufficient of a Liberal, in his earlier days, to impart a new life and fresh vigor to the old stage-coach system of Toryism; and he was sufficient of a respecter of the past and lover of the venerable, in his later years, to blend the progressive and reactionary elements in a strong phalanx, armed with all the ideas and methods that more modern times had created.

From the experience of the past he had learned lessons which he put into practice during the last ten years of his life. He had seen, with the eye of a deep student, the wrongs that had been committed in the legislative action of Great Britain regarding Ireland, and he beheld, with the eye of a seer, the future results upon the British empire, when amends would be made for so much injustice. Thus contemplating the situation with this two-fold vision he determined to consecrate the last years of his life to the accomplishment of a glorious purpose, and to the delight of all friends of Home Rule and fair government, as well as to the dismay and consternation of all enemies of that cause, he buckled on his armor, unsheathed his sword, and, like the aged Brian Boru, rushed into the centre of the conflict, leading, planning, inspiring and cheering to victory.

"But the sun has grown old,  
Since Clontarf's bloody wave,  
Saw him sleep the sweet sleep  
Of the patriot brave."—

And the day-god has beheld countless mutations in the universe since the Brian of our day struck at the "Black Raven" that has been pecking the life out of a nationality; and it almost seems that, like the conqueror of the Danes, the modern leader is to fall beneath the stroke of a sad fate before the flag he has carried will float in triumph above the legislative halls of an Irish Parliament.

It is true Lord Rosebery, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, has displayed a much

more hostile and, perhaps, firm policy than the Premier; but Rosebery looks continually to the Empire, even at the sacrifice of the home government. In that capacity he was undoubtedly a mighty bulwark, for a man like Gladstone, whose attention was centered principally upon the shaping of a conciliatory and strengthening home policy; but the danger is that Rosebery—as Premier—will have full power to indulge his pet schemes and inclinations, and with his Foreign telescope will perpetually be found studying the distances and interests abroad, while neglecting entirely those other and most vital questions that affect the British Isles in particular. He would devote his energies and talents to the care of the limbs and extremities; while he would overlook and neglect the heart and the more vital organs of the system. In fact, England, Ireland, and the whole British Empire cannot ill afford the loss of Gladstone, and despite his years and infirmity—for he has only that one affection of the eyes—his would be yet the safest, surest, truest, most experienced and most powerful hand that can be found to hold the helm of state.

Since Gladstone has retired we trust that it is merely for a short time, until that unfortunate affliction will be over; if his retirement is forever, we see in it a grave calamity to all who have staked their hopes upon the accomplishment of his purposes. But if in the near future he should return to the field and be willing to continue in the leadership for a time, we are prepared to join in a heartfelt *Te Deum* of gratitude to heaven for the inestimable national and political boon.

### LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

In this issue we publish the report of the annual meeting of the shareholders of La Banque du Peuple, which took place on Monday last. It is with pleasure we perceive that this admirable institution is on a solid and paying basis and that its past year has been most successful. After deduction is made of all bad and doubtful debts and the expenses of management the earnings of the year amount to \$108,715. In fact the gross profits are 40 per cent. of the capital. The reserve fund, by the addition of \$50,000, is now raised to the amount of \$600,000. A dividend of 6 per cent. amounting to \$72,000 has been paid. The circulation has increased \$61,510. In fact, on the whole the prospect is bright and the results of the past year are most satisfactory. We are pleased to find that, in the midst of financial panics and bank failures that have marked the last few months in the neighboring Republic, our banking institutions have come safely through the breakers and have once more proved beyond dispute the great perfection of our admirable system. We congratulate the shareholders and all interested in La Banque du Peuple upon the satisfactory results of the past year's operations and business. We have also to compliment the able cashier, Mr. J. S. Bousquet, on his admirable, clear and comprehensive statement, and also upon the beneficial effects that the farmers of this Province have reaped from following his judicious advice as to the raising of mixed crops. These results must be highly gratifying to Mr. Bousquet himself.

It is THE DUTY of every English-speaking Catholic to hold in his possession a certificate representing one or more paid-up ten-dollar shares in the new Company, as an evidence that he stood in the breach and saved the TRUE WITNESS in the hour of peri

## LORD KILGOBBIN.

BY CHARLES LEVER.

Author of "Harry Lorrequer," "Jack Hinton the Guardsman," "Charles O'Malley the Irish Dragoon," etc., etc.

## CHAPTER XLV.—Continued.

That breakfast at Kilgobbin had some heavy hearts around the board. There was not, with the exception of Walpole, one there who had not, in the doubts that beset his future, grave cause for anxiety; and yet to look at, still more to listen to them, you would have said that Walpole alone had any load of care upon his heart, and that the others were a light-hearted, happy set of people, with whom the world went always well. No cloud!—not even a shadow to darken the road before them. Of this levity—for I suppose I must give it a hard name—the source of much that is best and worst among us, our English rulers take no account, and are often as ready to charge us with a conviction, which was no more than a caprice, as they are to nail us down to some determination, which was simply a drollery; and until some intelligent traveller does for us what I lately perceived a clever tourist did for the Japanese, in explaining their modes of thought, impulses, and passions to the English, I despair of our being better known in Downing street than we now are.

Captain Curtis—for it is right to give him his rank—was fearfully nervous and uneasy, and though he tried to eat his breakfast with an air of unconcern and carelessness, he broke his egg with a tremulous hand, and listened with painful eagerness every time Walpole spoke.

"I wish somebody would send us the Standard, when it is known that the lord lieutenant's secretary has turned Fenian," said Kilgobbin. "Won't there be a grand Tory outcry over the unprincipled Whigs?"

"The papers need know nothing whatever of the incident," interposed Curtis, anxiously, "if old Flood is not busy enough to inform them."

"Who is old Flood?" asked Walpole. "A Tory J. P., who has copied out a considerable share of your correspondence," said Kilgobbin.

"And four letters in a lady's hand," added Dick, "that he imagines to be a treasonable correspondence by symbol."

"I hope Mr. Walpole," said Kate, "will rather accept felony to the law than falsehood to the lady."

"You don't mean to say—" began Walpole, angrily; then, correcting his irritable manner he added: "Am I to suppose my letters have been read?"

"Well, roughly looked through," said Curtis. "Just a glance here and there to catch what they meant."

"Which I must say was quite unnecessary," said Walpole haughtily.

"It was a sort of journal of yours," blundered out Curtis, who had a most unhappy knack of committing himself. "that they opened first, and they saw an entry with Kilgobbin Castle at the top of it, and the date last July."

"There was nothing political in that, sure," said Walpole.

"No, not exactly, but a trifle rebellious all the same; the words 'We this evening learned a Fenian song, 'The time to begin,' and rather suspect it is time leave off; the Greek better-looking than ever, and more dangerous.'"

Curtis's last words were drowned in the laugh that now shook the table; indeed, except Walpole and Nina herself, they actually roared with laughter which burst out afresh, as Curtis, in his innocence, said: "We couldn't make out about the Greek, but we hoped we'd find out later on."

"And I fervently trust you did," said Kilgobbin.

"I'm afraid not; there was something about somebody called Joe, that the Greek wouldn't have him, or disliked him, or snubbed him—indeed I forget the words."

"You are quite right sir, to distrust your memory," said Walpole; "it has betrayed you most egregiously already."

"On the contrary," burst in Kilgobbin, "I am delighted with this proof of the captain's acuteness; tell us something more, Curtis."

"There was then 'From the upper castleyard, Maud,' whoever Maude is, says, 'Deny it all, and say you never

were there," not so easy as she thinks, with a broken right arm, and a heart not quite so whole as it ought to be."

"There, sir—with the permission of my friends here—I will ask you to conclude your reminiscences of my private papers, which can have no possible interest for any one but myself."

"Quite wrong in that," cried Kilgobbin, wiping his eyes, which had run over with laughter. "There's nothing I'd like so much as to hear more of them."

"What was that about his heart?" whispered Curtis to Kate; "was he wounded in the side also?"

"I believe so," said she, dryly; "but I believe he has got quite over it by this time."

"Will you say a word or two about me, Miss Kearney?" whispered he again; "I'm not sure I improved my case by talking so freely; but as I saw you all so outspoken, I thought I'd fall into your ways."

"Captain Curtis is much concerned for any fault he may have committed in this unhappy business," said Kate; "and he trusts that the agitation and excitement of the Donogan case will excuse him."

"That's your policy now," interrupted Kilgobbin. "Catch the Fenian fellow, and nobody will remember the other incident."

"We mean to give out that we know he has got clear away to America," said Curtis, with an air of intense cunning.

"And to lull his suspicions we have notices to print to say that no further rewards are to be given for his apprehension, so that he'll get a false confidence, and move about as before."

"With such acuteness as yours on his trail, his arrest is certain," said Walpole, gravely.

"Well, I hope so, too," said Curtis, in good faith for the compliment. "Didn't I take up nine men for the search of arms here, though there were only five? One of them turned evidence," added he gravely; "he was the fellow that swore Miss Kearney stood between you and the fire after they wounded you."

"You are determined to make Mr. Walpole your friend," whispered Nina in his ear; don't you see, sir, that you are ruining yourself?"

"I have been puzzled to explain how it was that crime went unpunished in Ireland," said Walpole, sententiously.

"And you know now?" asked Curtis. "Yes; in a great measure you have supplied me with the information."

"I believe it's all right now," muttered the captain to Kate. "If the swell owns that I have put him up to a thing or two, he'll not throw me over."

"Would you give me three minutes of your time?" whispered Gorman O'Shea to Lord Kilgobbin, as they arose from table.

"Half an hour, my boy, or more if you want it. Come along with me now into my study, and we'll be safe from all interruption."

## CHAPTER XLVI.

## SAGE ADVICE.

"So then you are in a hobble with your aunt," said Mr. Kearney, as he believed he had summed up the meaning of a very blundering explanation by Gorman O'Shea; "isn't that it?"

"Yes sir; I suppose it comes to that."

"The old story; I've no doubt, if we only knew it—as old as the patriarchs; the young ones go into debt, and think it very hard that the elders dislike the paying it."

"No, no; I have no debts—at least none to speak of."

"It's a woman then. Have you gone and married some good-looking girl, with no fortune and less family? Who is she?"

"Not even that, sir," said he, half impatient at seeing how little attention had been bestowed on his narrative.

"Tis bad enough, no doubt," continued the old man, still in pursuit of his own reflections; not but there's scores of things worse; for if a man is a good fellow at heart, he'll treat the woman all the better for what she has cost him. That is one of the good sides of selfishness; and when you have lived as long as me Gorman, you'll find out how often there's something good to be squeezed out of a bad quality, just as though it were a bit of our nature that was depraved, but not gone to the devil entirely."

"There is no woman in the case here,

sir," said O'Shea, bluntly, for these speculations only irritated him.

"Ho, ho! I have it then," cried the old man. "You've been burning your fingers with rebellion. It's the Fenians have got a hold of you."

"Nothing of the kind, sir. If you'll just read these two letters. The one is mine, written on the morning I came here; here is my aunt's. The first is not word for word as I sent it, but as well as I can remember. At all events, it will show how little I had provoked the answer. There, that's the document that came along with my trunks, and I have never heard from her since."

"DEAR NEPHEW"—read out the old man, after patiently adjusting his spectacles—"O'Shea's Barn is not an inn. And more's the pity," added he; "for it would be a model house of entertainment. You'd say any one could have a sirloin of beef or a saddle of mutton; but where Miss Betty gets hers is quite beyond me. 'Nor are the horses at public livery,'" read he out. "I think I may say, if they were, that Kattoo won't be hired out again to the young man that took her over the fences. 'As you seem fond of warnings,'" continued he, aloud—"Ho, ho! that's at you for coming over here to tell me about the search-warrant; and she tells you to mind your own business; and droll enough it is. We always fancy we're saying an impertinence to a man when we tell him to attend to what concerns him most. It shows, at least, that we think meddling a luxury. And then she adds: 'Kilgobbin is welcome to you,' and I can only say you are welcome to Kilgobbin—ay, and in her own words—'with such regularity and order as the the meals succeed.'—All the luggage belonging to you," etc., and 'I am very respectfully, your aunt.' By my conscience, there was no need to sign it! That was old Miss Betty all the world over!" and he laughed till his eyes ran over, though the rueful face of young O'Shea was staring at him all the time.

"Don't look so gloomy, O'Shea," cried Kearney; "I have not so good a cook, nor, I'm sorry to say, so good a cellar, as at the Barn; but there are young faces, and young voices, and young laughter, and a light step on the stairs; and if I know anything, or rather, if I remember anything, these will warm a heart at your age better than '44 claret or the crustiest port that ever stained a decanter."

"I am turned out, sir—sent adrift on the world," said the young man despondently.

"And it is not so bad a thing after all, take my word for it, boy. It's a great advantage now and then to begin life as a vagabond. It takes a deal of snobbery out of a fellow to lie under a haystack, and there's no better cure for pretension than a dinner of cold potatoes. Not that I say you need the treatment—far from it—but our distinguished friend Mr. Walpole wouldn't be a bit the worse of such an alternative."

"If I am left without a shilling in the world?"

"You must try what you can do on sixpence—the whole thing is how you begin. I used not to be able to eat my dinner when I did not see the fellow in a white tie standing before the sideboard, and the two flunkies in plush and silk stockings at either side of the table; and when I perceived that the decanters had taken their departure, and that it was beer I was given to drink, I felt as if I had dined, and was ready to go out and have a smoke in the open air; but a little time, even without any patience, but just time, does it all."

"Time won't teach a man to live upon nothing."

"It would be very hard for him if it did. Let him begin by having few wants, and work hard to supply means for them."

"Work hard! Why, sir, if I labored from daylight to dark, I'd not earn the wages of the humblest peasant, and I'd not know how to live on it."

"Well, I have given you all the philosophy in my budget, and to tell you the truth, Gorman, except so far as coming down in the world in spite of myself, I know mighty little about the fine precepts I have been giving you; but this I know, you have a roof over your head here, and you're heartily welcome to it; and who knows but your aunt may come to terms all the sooner because she sees you here."

"You are very generous to me, and I feel it deeply," said the young man;

but he was almost choked with the words."

"You have told me already, Gorman, that your aunt gave you no other reason against coming here than that I had not been to call on you; and I believe you—believe you thoroughly. But tell me now, with the same frankness, was there nothing passing in your own mind? had you no suspicions or misgivings, or something of the same kind, to keep you away? Be candid with me now, and speak it out freely."

"None on my honor. I was sorely grieved to be told I must not come, and thought very often of rebelling; so that, indeed, when I did rebel I was in a measure prepared for penalty, though scarcely so heavy as this."

"Don't take it to heart. It will come right yet. Everything comes right if we give it time; and there's plenty of time to the fellow who is not five-and-twenty. It's only the old dogs, like myself, who are always doing their match against time are in a hobble. To feel that every minute of the clock is something very like three weeks of the almanac flurries a man when he wants to be cool and collected. Put your hat on a peg, and make your home here. If you want to be of use, Kitty will show you scores of things to do about the the garden; and we never object to see a brace of snipe at the end of dinner, though there's nobody cares to shoot them; and bog trout, for all their dark color, are excellent eating, and I know you can throw a line. All I say is, do something, and something that takes you into the open air. Don't get to lying about in easy-chairs and reading novels; don't get to singing duets and philandering about with the girls. May I never, if I'd not rather find a brandy-flask in your pocket than Tennyson's poems!"

## CHAPTER XLVII.

## REPROOF.

"Say it out frankly," cried Nina, as with flashing eyes and heightened color she paced the drawing-room from end to end with that bold, sweeping stride which in moments of passion betrayed her. "Say it out. I know perfectly what you are hinting at."

"I never hint," said the other gravely; "least of all with those I love."

"So much the better. I detest an equivocal. If I am to be shot, let me look the fire in the face."

"There is no question of shooting at all. I think you are very angry for nothing."

"Angry for nothing! Do you call that studied coldness you have observed toward me all day yesterday nothing! In your ceremonious manner—exquisitely polite, I will not deny—is that nothing? Is your chilling salute when we met—I half believed you courtesied—nothing? That you shun me, that you take pains not to keep my company, never to be with me alone, is past denial."

"And I do not deny it," said Kate, with a voice of calm and quite meaning.

"At last then, I have the avowal. You own that you love me no longer."

"No; I own nothing of the kind; I love you very dearly; but I see that our ideas of life are so totally unlike, that, unless one should bend and conform to the other, we cannot blend our thoughts in that harmony which perfect confidence requires. You are so much above me in many things, so much more cultivated and gifted—I was going to say civilized, and I believe I might—"

"Ta-ta-ta," cried Nina, impatiently. "These flatteries are very ill-timed."

"So they would be if they were flatteries; but if you had patience to hear me out, you'd have learned that I meant a higher flattery for myself."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Dyspepsia causes Dizziness, Headaches, Constipation, Variable Appetite, Rising and Souring of Food, Palpitation of the Heart, Distress after Eating. Burdock Blood Bitters are guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia, if faithfully used according to directions.

The governor of Arizona Territory has offered \$5,000 for the Apache-Kid, dead or alive.

Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures colds. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup heals the lungs.

## HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

## RELIEF FOR NERVOUS HEADACHE.

The ordinary nervous headache will be greatly relieved, and in many cases entirely cured by leaning over a basin, placing a sponge soaked in water as hot as it can be borne on the back of the neck. Repeat this many times, also applying the sponge behind the ears, and the strained muscles and nerves that have caused so much misery will be felt to relax and smooth themselves out deliciously, and very frequently the pain promptly vanishes in consequence.

## GINGHAMS AND CREPONS.

The gingham, which make such "stunning" morning dresses, are in the usual profusion and beauty this year.

The "knotted yarn" effect is the new thing, forming a network design with an occasional bit of knotted yarn drawn through the meshes. These gingham retail for thirty cents and come in choice combinations of colors, a white network over a yellow ground, pale lemon over cadet blue and light blue, blue over lavender, pink over green or white.

Swivel zephyrs are charming this year; the colors are well blended and are covered with dash and dot patterns in all the shades of pink, blue and lavender.

The silk gingham, which looks extremely like a wash silk, is covered with polka dots and invisible stripes, and makes the prettiest possible summer frocks.

Printed crepons are one of the leaders of the spring trade. They differ from the crepons of last spring, being much finer in texture and better made. They are in all the lovely shades, with floral figures, rings, crescents, network and "lappet" spots.

Black cotton Burmah silk is a new rival of sateen. It is thirty-seven inches wide, perfectly fast color, and sells for thirty-six cents.

The new French novelty in cotton goods is Gaufrage or waffled goods, shined like seersuckers into wrinkled effects. It is brought in pretty designs of flowers and new combinations of tints. Javanese cloth is in this style also.

There is nothing startlingly new in challies.

## BAKED FISH.

Make a sauce of a bunch of parsley, one and one half pints of milk, a lump of butter the size of an egg, the yolk of two eggs, a little nutmeg, salt and pepper; boil till thick, and then put with it some cold boiled fish; put in a greased baking dish, sprinkle with crumbs, and bake.

## CRANBERRY POTPIE.

Prepare the sauce first in a porcelain-lined kettle. Cover with squares of biscuit dough, or make the dough into a roll, not very large, and lay it along side of the kettle, leaving a center to be filled by the boiling berries. Eat with sauce or with cream and sugar.—*Good House-keeping.*

## DUCHESS SOUP.

Put three pints of milk into a saucepan and set on the fire, add one small onion chopped, a blade of mace and four whole cloves. Rub three ounces of butter and two of flour together. Strain the milk, return it to the saucepan, add the thickening, with four ounces of grated cheese. Stir, take from the fire, season with salt and pepper and the yolks of four eggs. Let come to a boil and serve.

## ANGEL APPLES.

Peel them and carefully remove the cores, so that the apples remain whole. Put them into an enameled pan just large enough to hold them, and cover them with syrup made of sugar and water boiled together with a few cloves, and colored pink with cochineal. Put the pan into a moderate oven, and let the apples stew very gently till they become soft and clear without breaking. Remove them from the pan very carefully, and boil up the syrup in which they were stewed till it thickens sufficiently, adding a little more sugar if necessary. When the apples are quite cold arrange them on a dish, fill them with apricot jam and put on the top of each a teaspoonful of cream or the same quantity of whipped cream; then pour the syrup around the apples.

Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, calds, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, sore throat and diseases of the throat and lungs. Price 25 and 50c.

## HOME TRAINING.

## THE SOWING AND THE REAPING OF GOOD OR EVIL.

Home is the origin of all civilization. It has a direct bearing on the school-life of a child. His mind can be formed almost from infancy, if what is told be true, for one truth is the basis of another. As he advances in years, he also advances in a knowledge of simple facts which will be stored up in his memory. If his mind be not overburdened or confused, he will soon be able to discriminate between objects and to observe the properties peculiar to each. His education will be thus begun even before his school-life commences, and the studies he enters upon will be comparatively easy. How necessary it is, then, that the home training should be good! How carefully should the mother watch over her child, noting the first evidence of passion or evil intent and promptly checking it, setting constantly before him good example as well as precept!

Our ancestors were wiser than we in some respects, particularly in not humoring the caprices of their children. Children, nowadays, do not repose entire trust in the love their parents bear toward them; they must have evidence of it. And while the mother vainly thinks she is growing in the child's affection by yielding to his every whim, she is in reality hardening his heart in selfishness and causing him to withdraw his love from her and centre it upon himself. The fear of occasional correction is useful, but to bring up a child entirely through fear would be an act of great injustice to him. It is nearly certain to engender cunning and deceit. The influence of home is strongly marked throughout the child's entire school-life. It is a mistake to suppose that children learn only from their appointed instructors—they acquire knowledge more readily from their companions. Their characters are strongly affected and their views of life shaped by their early associates.

## MOTHERS AND THEIR BOYS.

## THE TIME WHEN MATERNAL OVERSIGHT IS MOST NEEDED.

Mothers are often remiss in their duties, and fail their boys at what may be a critical moment, perhaps a time when good and bad are equally strong, and a mother's loving counsel would give victory to the right. The little ten-year-old, troubled over a doubtful transaction in rabbits, feels the need of a stronger conscience to guide him, but doesn't know where to seek it. His father is too often an unapproachable potentate, invested with awful powers; his mother may be out on a social round, or even down in the city, greedily delving for money that she doesn't need.

In such a case it may be that the much-abused servant girl comes to the rescue with a favorite tart and the honest advice, "Give it back, my boy; finding a rabbit isn't owning it, if you know who does."

What wonder if, in after years, that homely lesson in honesty helps the young clerk to overcome temptation, or that, as he does so, his grateful thoughts turn backward, not to his mother, but to the warm-hearted, untaught servant, his first spiritual adviser.—*"Donohoe's" for February.*

## HEALTHY CHILDREN

come from healthy mothers. And mothers will certainly be healthy if they'll take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Nothing can equal it in building up a woman's strength, in regulating and assisting all her natural functions. It lessens the pains and burdens of child-bearing, supports and strengthens weak, nursing mothers, and promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment.

It's an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and bracing nerve, and a guaranteed remedy for woman's ills and ailments. In every chronic "female complaint" or weakness, if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

Delicate Diseases, affecting male or female, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Illustrated book sent sealed for 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 668 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Sisters of Charity will open a Sanitarium in the Bahama Islands.

## YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

## SOME COSTLY BLUNDERS.

"Well, Jane, did you get a favorable answer from Mr. Williams?"

Jane, a shorthand writer, had applied for a vacancy in the publishing house of Williams & Morton. A friend long holding an exceedingly important position in the establishment had informed her of the vacancy, and paved the way for her application, and had received almost a promise of the place for her.

The tears came into her pretty eyes at the question, for she had counted on success.

"No," she answered; "Mr. Williams writes me that I evidently am not suited for the position. I can't imagine what makes him think so; I have the best of testimonials, some experience, and with such a friend as Mr. Jackson right on the spot to speak for me, and such encouragement as he gave me, I thought I was sure of it. It's an awful disappointment."

"Can you think of any reason for Mr. Williams' change of mind?"

Mr. Jackson, going by on his way home, came in on the question.

Jane turned to him for enlightenment.

"What do you suppose did it, Mr. Jackson? You know, of course, that Mr. Williams has refused the place to me."

"I am sorry to have to say it, little woman. Your letters of application made the trouble."

"My letter! Why, I'm sure it was very well written."

"Yes, as far as penmanship was concerned. By the way, how did you address it?"

"Why, to Mr. Williams, of course."

"You have a copy of your application, I suppose?"

"No, I wrote out several forms, but tore them all up after I had sent the best one."

"Do you remember precisely how you addressed your letter?"

"No; I can't think of it just now."

"No matter; I happen to have the letter with me. See—"

"Mr. T. J. Williams,  
5 and 6 Court Street,  
Philadelphia, Pa."

"Well, what's wrong?"

"In the first place the head of the firm is Mr. John T. Williams. One of the partners, his brother, happens to bear the name of Thomas J. You reversed the initials and the letter went to the wrong man. In the second place, the establishment is at 7 and 8, instead of 5 and 6."

"But every one knows where Williams & Morton's is; the letter could not go wrong. And the younger Mr. Williams could see, the moment he opened the letter, that it was for his brother. I don't know how such very slight mistakes could make so much difference."

"But by glancing at the directory you could have written the address correctly at once."

"I thought I remembered it; and I couldn't see the directory without going to the apothecary's five blocks away."

"It would have been worth while."

"Of course," said Jane, the tears brimming over again. "I would have gone and looked it up, but I was almost certain I had it right—and then," falling back on her first argument, "they are so well known."

"If you were in their employment you would often have to write to people not so well known, where the mistake of an initial or a number might prove a serious matter. That was Mr. Williams' comment. Your letter, he said, revealed a lack of attention to detail, which he would not run any risks on."

The blunder cost Jane a good place, but, when finally after six months more of efforts to cure bad habits and persevering search for employment, she finally secured something, she soon proved to be the most attentive and painstaking of secretaries.

Not every applicant for work, however, is so fortunate as to learn just why an application fails which she has every reason to hope would be favorably considered.

Lack of attention to details, the feeling that "it's almost right," or "it will do," has spoiled many a fair prospect.—*Catholic Columbian.*

The A. P. A., at Toledo, are sued by Mr. Rummel for a number of guns made to their order.

## RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Bishop Schwebach, of La Crosse, will leave for Rome in March.

Eighty of the Popes are honored as saints, 81 as martyrs and 43 as confessors.

New Jersey Catholics are going to erect a monument to Father Corrigan's memory.

The Abbe-Hardy, professor of philosophy at the University of Friburg, has taken the religious habit among the Benedictines of Beuron.

The St. Vincent de Paul conferences of St. Paul relieved five hundred persons per week during the present winter without distinction as to race or creed.

On the feast of the Immaculate Conception the General of the Spanish forces in Morocco had Solemn Mass in camp, attended by his twenty-three thousand soldiers.

The Vatican has issued a precise instruction the prelates of the Church in Hungary to encourage resistance to the Hungarian marriage bill, which makes legal civil marriages.

Fifteen thousand Spaniards have already enrolled themselves for the pilgrimage which is being organized by the Archbishop of Valencia and which will visit Rome early in April.

Archbishop Corrigan and his secretary, the Rev. Father Connelly, were passengers on the Seminole, which sailed for Florida, on February 12. They intend to be gone two weeks.

Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, has written a letter to Count Mun, who at a recent bye election in France was returned to the Chamber of Deputies, congratulating him upon his election.

The Pope has accorded an extraordinary jubilee to France, extending from Easter to Christmas. The occasion of the jubilee is the fifteenth centenary of the baptism of Clovis, King of the Franks.

The New York Tribune says that Catholicism is spreading rapidly in the three Scandinavian kingdoms, which have been regarded ever since the days of King Gustavus of Sweden as the stronghold of Protestantism.

Bluefields, Central America, has been occupied by the Nicaraguan troops. Bluefields is the capital of the Mosquito Territory, an independent State controlled by the native Indians under a hereditary chief, and under the joint protection of Great Britain and Nicaragua.

Mrs. George C. Reid, wife of Captain George C. Reid of the marine headquarters at Washington, gave a reception recently in honor of Monsignor Satolli. About 100 guests were invited and there were no letters of regret. The Papal Delegate was accompanied by Monsignor Sbarretti, his secretary, and Dr. Papi.

The Sisters of the Perpetual Rosary in West Hoboken are constructing a new chapel in honor of the souls in purgatory. Many persons from New York and Brooklyn visit the convent daily to pray for departed relatives, and it is in response to many requests from friends and benefactors that the Sisters are having the new chapel erected. Four Sisters will make their solemn profession at the convent next month.

## Watch your Weight

If you are losing flesh your system is drawing on your latent strength. Something is wrong. Take

## Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, to give your system its needed strength and restore your healthy weight. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

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**BANQUE DU PEUPLE**

ITS SUCCESSFUL CAREER DURING THE PAST YEAR.

Statement of its Affairs by the President and Cashier at the Annual Meeting—its Volume of Business Increased During the Past Twelve Months.

The general meeting of the shareholders of La Banque du Peuple was held in the bank's building on St. James Street, Monday afternoon, to receive the annual report of the directors. There were present: Jaques Grenier, president, in the chair; Geo. S. Brush, vice-president; Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, Messrs. John Crawford, H. Beaugrand, W. S. Evans, J. Y. Gilmour, Noylan Delisle, Arthur Prevost, John Morrison, Louis Armstrong, G. B. Muir, Charles Lamothe, Samuel Bell, Charles Lacaille, Michael Burke, N. B. Desmarreau, A. W. Stevenson Alphonse Leclair, H. B. Warren, J. B. Resther, Chas. Wittmann, P. P. Martin and Damasse Masson.

The meeting was opened by the president, who made a few remarks introductory to the statement of the affairs of the bank to be read by the cashier. He drew attention to the very satisfactory condition of affairs, as shown by the profits of \$108,915.49 for the year, all bad and doubtful debts having been provided for and the costs of management deducted. Out of this sum dividends at the rate of 6 per cent per annum had been paid, amounting to \$72,000, and \$50,000 carried to the reserve, raising that fund to \$600,000, or fifty per cent of the capital. The demand for money for mercantile purposes had kept the capital fully employed at remunerative rates. As evidencing the solid situation of the Bank, he said that while the circulation of all the banks of the Dominion had decreased during the past year, the circulation of La Banque du Peuple had increased by \$61,510. There was, on the other hand, an increase of deposits not bearing interest which was natural, considering the stringency of the money market. This increase, however, amounted to but \$91,000, while depositors had been receiving interest on \$544,645, more than last year.

The gross receipts of the bank were 16 1/2 per cent., as compared with 14 per cent. last year. The net profits did not make so favorable a showing, being only 9 per cent. on the capital against 13 per cent. last year. This was accounted for by the adverse results of two law suits, which had gone against the Bank.

The new building proposed at the last annual meeting was an accomplished fact. Three-fifths of the rooms had been rented for offices, and it was expected that by May 1st they would all be rented. The price realized for the offices would be 80c per foot, which would produce a revenue of about \$18,000 a year. Deducting from this the cost of management of the building, a clear profit of \$12,000 a year might be expected. The investment, would, therefore, prove a good one for the shareholders.

The following statements were then read by the cashier, Mr. J. S. Bousquet:

STATEMENT OF PROFITS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1ST MARCH, 1894.

Dividend, 8 per cent., paid Sept. 1st, 1893.....	\$36,000 00
Dividend, 8 per cent., payable March 5th, 1894.....	36,000 00
Amount carried to reserve fund.....	50,000 00
Balance of profit and loss carried forward.....	12,577 42
<b>Balance of profit and loss account 23th February, 1893.....</b>	<b>\$184,577 42</b>
Net profits of the year after paying expenses and providing for all bad and doubtful debts.....	25,641 98
	108,915 49
	\$184,577 42

GENERAL STATEMENT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, 23TH FEBRUARY, 1894.

<b>Liabilities.</b>	
To Circulation.....	\$ 512,950 00
Deposits not bearing interest.....	1,542,980 21
Deposits bearing interest.....	4,869,928 23
Amount due to other banks.....	156,967 84
Capital paid up.....	\$1,200,000 00
Reserve Fund.....	600,000 00
Profit and Loss.....	12,577 42
Dividend No. 98 payable 5th March, 1894.....	36,000 00
Unclaimed Dividends.....	4,111 17
<b>Total Liabilities.....</b>	<b>\$ 8,787,215 02</b>
<b>Assets.</b>	
By specie.....	\$ 64,988 25
Dominion notes.....	290,810 00
Circulation redemption fund.....	40,000 00
Notes and checks on other banks.....	184,328 72
Balance due by other banks.....	31,637 66
Call and short loans on stock and bonds.....	929,815 88
Immediately available.....	\$1,540,910 11
Loans and discounts current.....	6,827,608 63
Notes and bills overdue, secured.....	21,014 18
Notes and bills overdue, unsecured.....	18,427 32
Mortgages and hypothecques.....	83,465 66
Real estate.....	58,779 38
Bank premises.....	186,810 44
<b>Total assets.....</b>	<b>\$8,787,215 02</b>

J. S. BOUSQUET,

Cashier.

We, the undersigned auditors, named at the last general annual meeting of the shareholders, after having examined the books, verified the specie and legal tenders on hand, in a word, after having taken cognizance of the assets and liabilities of the Corporation "La Banque du Peuple," have the honor to report that we have found the whole to be correct and deserving our approval.

P. P. MARTIN, NOLAN DELISLE, LOUIS ARMSTRONG, } Auditors.

Montreal, 1st March, 1894.

THE CASHIER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. J. S. Bousquet after referring to the steady progress in the country trade, and to the profit last year, which amounted to 40 p.c. of the bank's capital, and having spoke of the heavy wave of commercial depression felt in America, continued:

But how comparatively little we have been scotched by the collapse of trade will be understood by the following figures of failures: The number of failures there was more than 50 per cent. greater than last year, with liabilities of \$108,000,000 in 1892 as against \$382,000,000 in 1893, while in Canada the increase was only a slight fraction over 2 1/2 per cent. in number and 40 per cent. in liabilities. The immunity of Canada from the disorders which afflict our neighbors is attributed chiefly to our better banking system and currency. The branch banking system of banks, such as exists in Canada, gives the managers of those institutions a better knowledge of control over domestic trade than can be obtained under a system of small local banks like that of the United States. Moreover, the branch system facilitates the distribution of capital currency.

The number of insolvencies for the Dominion has been 1,632 in 1892, against 1,738 in 1893. The amount of liabilities of insolvents reads as follows: \$15,829,966 in 1893, against \$11,603,000 in 1892, showing as a whole an excess in the liabilities of the Dominion of about four million of dollars.

TRADE OF THIS PROVINCE.

For this province the trade for the year just ended has been generally prosperous and has perhaps been more satisfactory than any for a number of years past; the failures have been more by twenty-seven in number with a reduction of \$668,000 in liabilities. They compare with 511 as against 538 in 1893 in number with liabilities of \$3,355,000 against last year \$3,021,000. In looking back upon the year for the leading events which have a controlling influence on general business, we may mention notably, the increase of the make of dairy products, the good hay crop

and the unprecedented demand for its exports at remunerative prices, increased activity in all branches of agriculture. These have been the first and greater factors in the general prosperity. This province, being an agricultural province, the whole community, more or less, depends on these returns, for they are the supplies of the necessities of life, that determine the movements and channel, the volume of business, and prices and profits thereon.

AGRICULTURE.

It must be gratifying to every one who has the interest of the farmers of the province of Quebec at heart to have learned what a splendid success has been made by cheese and butter from the province at the World's Fair. Mixed culture has been advocated since many years in this room, because it was felt that culture meant progress in business; people live to enrich themselves, and in an essentially agricultural province like ours wealth must come first from the land. The fatal mistake of our farmers of depending entirely on one crop for their living is rapidly disappearing to be replaced by the variety of products, and this year has been a year of rapid advance in the dairy industry among farmers. There has certainly been vigor on the part of the Government or the Department of Agriculture, in fostering the necessity of improved methods in the general working of the farm to be adopted by farmers, but even the Government now would show meagre results without an active co-operation among farmers themselves. As said a well known professor whose energy, ability and devotion to the advancement of progress in agriculture makes him an authority, in answer to the question of where should the farmers look for guidance in making changes which imply progress. In reply he would say: 1st. To the Agricultural Societies and exhibitions which had furnished object lessons and stimulation. 2nd. To farmers' conventions, meetings of clubs and farmers' institutes, which had made the information of the leading farmers the common property of all. 3rd. To the Government experimental farms, whose experiments had a capacity of a two-fold service, "investigation for discovery and illustration for guidance."

The course the United States will adopt with regard to the tariff is awaited with some anxiety, as it is likely to form some guide as to possible chances in Canadian agriculture; for the new tariff under discussion, though altogether protective in its character, is far more favorable to Canada than any one expected. If adopted as proposed actually the Canadian farmer could once more export his eggs, his barley, his horses and his hay across the line with some chances of profit, and this would be interesting news to them, who would likely prepare at once for an increased production in these lines.

DRY GOODS.

In this branch of the trade business, although quiet, has been made with results more satisfactory than in former years; sales have been made with pro-

fits, losses have been less, and inventories show results on the credit side of profit and loss account.

GROCERIES.

There has been no feature of importance in the grocery trade to note, only that profits realized were small, owing to the severe competition and the demand for most lines has been good and a fairly active business has been done.

LUMBER, METAL AND HARDWARE

also enjoyed a year of great activity. In fact, the results obtained in almost every line support the idea that this year has been a year of activity with remunerative prices ruling.

OUTLOOK.

The general actual commercial condition of trade is sound at bottom, thanks to our excellent banking system and the avoidance during recent years of rash speculations; but it does not warrant undue risks; on the contrary, it counsels a continuance of caution, both in accepting and granting credits. We have reaped in this country a good harvest, but for many products of the field prices continue abnormally low.

There certainly exists actually in Canada a feeling of uncertainty as to the future, due partly to pending industrial legislation which promises a change from the present status. The fear of radical tariff changes is always detrimental to business, and is a potent influence in arresting the wheels of commerce.

But when manufacturers and merchants know what to expect, then they can go to work and adapt themselves to the changes; when this is done there will exist the most favorable conditions for a general and permanent business revival, as money is now easy and abundant, banks and other money institutions paying their usual dividends, demand for all our products large. These are many indices of general prosperity.

Bishop Harkins, of the Providence diocese has announced his intention of paying an official visit to Rome after Easter, and has commended his journey to the prayers of the people. During the Bishop's absence the affairs of the diocese will be looked after by Vicar-General Dcran.

She: What prompted you to ask Miss Giddey to be your wife? He: I think Miss Giddey herself prompted me more than anybody else.

Not So Bad After all—Charlie: Hello, Reggie. I met Smithers just now. He says his wife's gone to stay with her people, and he feels like a fish out o' water. Reggie: I should think he would—out o' hot water.

Knew from experience.—"How is it your little baby sister goes to sleep as soon as your father takes her?" Little Four-Year-Old: "I speaks it's 'cause she'd rather do that than stay awake and hear him sing."

"How do you pronounce s-t-i-n-g-y?" asked the teacher of the dunce of the class. The boy replied: "It depends a good deal on whether the word refers to a person or a bee."

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**P. W. HUOT, Manager.**

**NEW BRUNSWICK MIRACLE.**

**THE TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF A WELL-KNOWN GENTLEMAN.**

So Badly Crippled with Rheumatism that he was Helpless as an Infant—How he was Cured—A Lady Relative also Restored to Health,

From the Richbucto, N.B., Review.

The attention of The Review having been called to two cases in Kingston, in which it was alleged remarkable cures had been effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a reporter was sent to interview the parties named, and find out whether the cures were really the result of the use of Pink Pills. Mr. Samuel Barnes, who formerly resided in Dorchester, N.B., and who removed to Kingston, Kent Co., some time ago, was first interviewed, and asked whether the reports concerning his illness and his recovery from the use of these pills were true. He expressed himself willing to add his testimony to the many he saw in the papers concerning the wonderful cures effected by Pink Pills, and hoped his story might be the means of bringing relief to others. We give his story as nearly as possible in his own words:—"I was first attacked with acute muscular rheumatism in March, 1891. I was then living in Dorchester. For three months I lay in bed unable to move hand or foot, more helpless than an infant. The joints of my arms and legs were much swollen, and my hands and fingers twisted almost out of shape. The physician who attended me banded my limbs and in every way attempted to give me relief, but without effect. Two other doctors were called in consultation, but could do nothing for me. I was told by a friend who called to see me of the wonderful cures reported to have been effected by the use of Pink Pills, and I resolved to cast aside doctors' medicine, and give the pills a trial. When I had about half finished the second box I began to feel slightly better. After taking four or five boxes I was able to get out of bed and walk around the house on crutches. I continued taking the pills until I had taken a dozen boxes, when I stopped for a time. I was then able with the help of crutches to get out of doors and around. I have since removed to Kingston, and continued taking the pills, and have continued to improve and hope soon to be entirely cured. Mr. Barnes is a gentleman of education, whose statements will carry weight. The writer remembers when Mr. Barnes first came to Kingston he was forced to use crutches, and was able to get around only with great difficulty. He is now able to move around using only a cane, and apparently without any difficulty. His hands and fingers, however, still bear traces of the severe suffering he has undergone.

His sister, Mrs. John Taylor, was also a sufferer from muscular rheumatism. She was first attacked by the disease eight years ago, and at that time it was only with great difficulty she was able to move around. Doctor's medicine did not help her, and she tried all kinds of so-called cures for rheumatism, but they appeared to do her no good whatever. Through the advice of Mr. Barnes and with the consent of her physician, she began taking Pink Pills last fall. By the time she had finished the second box she felt decidedly improved. She has now finished her fourth box, and is apparently as well as she ever was. She said she was perfectly willing that the public should know that she was a firm believer in the efficacy of Pink Pills. The improvement wrought by these pills in the case of Mr. Barnes had first induced her to give them a trial, and she was now satisfied that the pills possessed wonderful curative powers.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or a shattered condition of the nervous forces, such as St. Vitus' dance, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, the after effects of la grippe, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had

of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brookville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

**COMMERCIAL.**

**FLOUR, GRAIN, Etc.**

**Flour.**  
Patent Spring.....\$3.00 @ 3.65  
Ontario Patent.....3.30 @ 3.50  
Straight Roller.....3.00 @ 3.20  
Extra.....2.70 @ 2.90  
Superfine.....2.45 @ 2.65  
Fine.....2.15 @ 2.30  
City Strong Bakers.....3.40 @ 3.55  
Manitoba Bakers.....3.25 @ 3.55  
Ontario bags—extra.....1.35 @ 1.40  
Straight Rollers.....1.50 @ 1.55  
Superfine.....1.15 @ 1.30  
Fine.....1.00 @ 1.10

**Oatmeal.**—Rolled and granulated \$4.20 to \$4.35. Standard \$3.95 to \$4.15. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.10 to \$2.15, and standard at \$1.95 to \$2.

**Bran.**—Shorts are in fair demand, with sales of car loads \$19. Moulle is quoted at \$22.

**Wheat.**—We quote No. 1 Manitoba hard at 76c to 77c and No. 2 hard at 74c to 75c. In Upper Canada wheat, quotations are also nominal at 44 to 65c for No. 2 red winter.

**Corn.**—Car lots of Ontario corn at 52c to 53c on track.

**Peas.**—At 62½ per 66 lbs, West Toronto peas steady at 53c for 60 lbs.

**Oats.**—Here car lots have been sold at 41c per 34 lbs for No. 2 Ontario, and we quote 40½c to 41c for local trade.

**Barley.**—In malting grades the sale is reported of several cars to arrive on p. t., but said to be in the vicinity of 52c, and we quote 50c to 52c, as to grade.

**Malt.**—The market steady at 70c to 75c, with a small business for shipment East.

**Rye.**—Quiet at 52c to 53c for car lots.

**Buckwheat.**—Market dull at 50c to 51c.

**Seeds.**—We quote:—Quebec timothy \$2.25 to \$2.50, and Western timothy \$1.90 to \$2.10. Alsike \$7.00 to \$7.50 for good to fancy. Red clover quiet at \$6 to \$7 as to quality.

**PROVISIONS.**

**Pork, Lard, &c.**—We quote as follows:  
Canadian short cut pork per bbl. ....\$16.00 @ 16.50  
Canada clear mess, per bbl. ....15.50 @ 16.00  
Chicago clear mess, per bbl. ....00.00 @ 00.00  
Mess pork, American, new, per bbl. ....00.00 @ 00.00  
Extra mess beef, per bbl. ....12.25 @ 12.50  
Plate beef, per bbl. ....13.25 @ 13.50  
Hams, per lb. ....10½ @ 11c  
Lard, pure in pails, per lb. ....10 @ 11c  
Lard, com. in pails, per lb. ....9½ @ 7c  
Bacon, per lb. ....11 @ 12c  
Shoulders, per lb. ....9 @ 10c

**Dressed Hogs.**—Two or three car loads of heavy hogs were delivered here this week at \$5.90 to \$6 per 100 lbs.; but the season is practically over. Of course a car or two may arrive occasionally.

**DAIRY PRODUCE.**

**Butter.**—  
Creamery, early made.....21c to 22c per lb.  
Creamery, late made.....25c to 26c  
Eastern Townships.....21c to 23c  
Western.....19c to 20c  
**Roll Butter.**—Sales of 14 tubs of fine rolls were made at 19½c to 20c, and we quote 18c to 20c as to quality.

**Cheese.**—  
Finest Western colored.....11½c to 11c  
Finest Western white.....11c to 11½c  
Finest Quebec.....11c to 11½c  
Underpriced.....10½c to 11c  
Liverpool cable.....57s 6d

**COUNTRY PRODUCE.**

**Eggs.**—Western limed range all the way from 7c to 8c, as to quantity and quality. Montreal limed are quoted at 9c to 11c and held fresh at 8c to 10c. Fresh boiling stock is quoted at 15c to 16c.

**Maple Products.**—50c to 65c in cans as to quality, and at 4c to 5c in wood as to quality. New syrups will soon be looked for. Dark sugar, 6c to 7c.

**Honey.**—Extracted honey 7c to 8c per lb. for choice 1893, and old honey at from 4c to 5c per lb. Comb 7c to 10c as to quality and quantity.

**Beans.**—The market is quiet, and we quote medium to fair \$1.10 to \$1.25, and good to choice \$1.30 to \$1.50 per bushel.

**Hops.**—There is little demand; we quote 18c to 17c for medium; really choice samples 20c to 21c. Old olds to yearlings are quoted at 5c to 10c.

**Baled Hay.**—There is a better demand at last week's prices, with sales in the country reported at \$3.00 to \$3.50 f.o.b. for No. 2 as to position. No. 1 pressed is quoted in this market at \$10.00 to \$10.25 and No. 2 at \$9.00 to \$9.50.

**FRUITS, Etc.**

**Apples.**—Prices are ranging at \$4.50 to \$6.00 per ori.

**Grapes.**—Almeria grapes have commanded very good sales at \$4.50 to \$6.00 per keg.

**Oranges.**—Florida oranges are very scarce and good, sales are reported at \$3.00 to \$3.25 per box for 150s to 200s. Smaller counts about 25c per box less. There is a considerable amount of Valencia in stock, and they are selling well at \$4.25 to \$4.75 for 714s and \$3.25 to \$3.75 for 420s. Bitter Seville oranges are in fair demand this season \$3 to \$3.50 per box. Fancy Messina Blood oranges in ½ boxes are also selling well at \$2.50 per ½ box. There seems to be quite a large stock of California oranges on hand, and fair sales are reported at \$2.75 to \$3 for good counts, and smaller counts \$2.25 to \$2.75.

**Lemons.**—Large lots are reported as selling as low as \$1.75 per box, and small jobbing lots run from \$2 to \$3 per case.

**Cranberries.**—Are fast diminishing; \$4 to \$5 for common stock and fancy berries; from \$6 to \$7.50.

**Pears.**—Pears at \$2 to \$2.50 per box.

**Bananas.**—At \$3 to \$3.25 per bunch.  
**Figs.**—At 7½c to 10c per lb.  
**Dates.**—At 4½c to 5c per lb.  
**Prunes.**—The Atlas brand, in 55 lb packages, which is commanding good sales at 4½c to 5c per lb.  
**Onions.**—At \$2.25 to \$2.50 per barrel. A few sales have transpired at 90c a crate.  
**Potatoes.**—Western potatoes are having slow sales at 55c to 60c per bag on track and 10c a bag extra for small jobbing lots.

**FISH AND OILS.**

**Pickled Fish.**—The market is steady. No. 1 large are scarce at \$7.50. Dry cod \$5.00 to \$5.25. Salt herrings are scarce and firm at \$5.00 to \$5.25 for Labrador.

**Fresh Fish.**—Frozen herring have sold at 50c, 75c and \$1.25 per 100 as to quality and size. Fresh haddock and cod 3½c to 4c, dore 5c, and pike 5c.

**Oils.**—Newfoundland cod oil remains steady, and prices are nominal, quoted at 35c to 57c. Steam refined seal oil 45c to 47c. Cod liver remains at 60c to 60c as to quality.

**COTTOLENE**

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**AT ALL GROCERS.**  
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**LOST!**

At or near the corner of Ottawa and Colborne Streets, a lady's shopping bag, containing \$40.00 in bills and \$2.00 in silver, a diamond ring, and a bottle of O'Reilly's Pectoral Balsam of Honey. The loser values the money and the ring; but not so much as the bottle of Pectoral Balsam, which is the best remedy for coughs and colds there is. It is manufactured by the O'Reilly Medicine Co'y, and sold by W. J. BURKE, Druggist, 107 Colborne Street, at 25 cents a bottle. Try it

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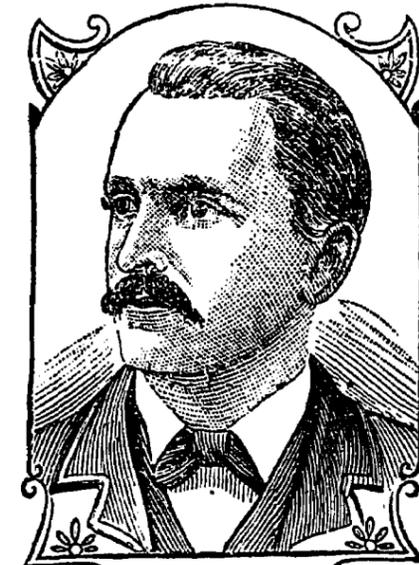
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I can answer for the truth of the above.  
T. C. CHRISTIAN, Haney, B. C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT  
District of Montreal. } No. 2118.  
DAME AGLAE alias Valida Vallieres, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Henri Adolphe Pelletier, merchant, of the same place, hereby gives notice that she has, this day, sued her husband for a separation as to property.  
Montreal, 16th February, 1894.  
BEAUDIN, CARDINAL & LORANGER,  
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

(True copy.)  
(Signed) BEAUDIN, CARDINAL & LORANGER,  
Attorneys for Plaintiff. 5-31

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT  
District of Montreal. } No. 1974.  
William F. Lewis, Plaintiff, versus Henry F. Miller, et al., Defendants.  
On the sixteenth of March inst, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, at the late place of business of the said Defendants, St. Francois Xavier Street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendants, seized in this cause, consisting of Desks, &c.  
S. C. MARSON,  
B.C.O.  
Montreal, 3rd March, 1894.

CANADA, } SUPERIOR COURT  
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } District of Montreal. } No. 313.  
DAME Apolline Hebert, of the parish of St. Philippe, District of Montreal, wife of Moise Lefebvre, farmer, of the same place, has instituted, on the nineteenth day of February instant, an action in separation as to property against her said husband.  
ROBIDOUX & GEOFFRION,  
Attorneys for Plaintiff.  
Montreal, 2th February, 1894. 34-1

## THE CHILDHOOD OF CHRIST.

There has not, so far as we are aware, (says the Huddersfield Examiner,) been any attempt made to produce in this country anything like the Passion Play at Oberammergau, but the Rev. James F. Downes, of St. Patrick's Church, Bradford, and formerly of St. Patrick's, Huddersfield, has written a medieval mystery play with the above title, the music to which he has also composed. As the circular forwarded states, it is "built much upon the lines of the Oberammergau Passion Play, although far from equalling that famous mystery play in the length of time condensed in the performance or in the number of persons employed." The play consists of six short acts, with a grand tableau at the conclusion, illustrating the kingship of the Infant Christ; and most of the acts are preceded by a procession of choristers, supposed to represent the men of Carmel. All the characters in the play are taken by persons, we should say, under twenty years of age, as their innocence best accords with the sacred personages portrayed. The characters represented are, among others: Our Blessed Lord, the Blessed Virgin Mary, Saints Joseph, Michael, Gabriel and Raphael, Angel of Annunciation, the Kings of the East, Holy Simeon, High Priest, Anna, the Prophets; Shepherds, Elders in the Temple; Robbers, including Titus (impenitent thief), Desnias (penitent thief), Angels, attendants, and others. The dialogue is written in a style so plain and simple that almost the youngest may understand, and it embraces the leading incidents in the infant life of Christ, up to the point of His disputing with the Doctors in the Temple, and His Kingship in the tableau at the conclusion. The hymns which are sung by the chorus of Carmelites are taken from various sources, and these and some other portions of the play have received a musical setting in Father Downes's best vein. The finale chorus, which is in the nature of a song of triumph, is particularly meritorious. The music is written for two piano-fortes and harmonium.

With the view of aiding in an effort to reduce the debt on the splendid new schools erected in Rebecca street, off St. Thomas' road, West-gate, Bradford, known as the Scranton Memorial Schools, a series of performances were arranged to be given in the large room of the schools. It is a large and handsome room, and at one end of it a large stage—the largest in the town after the theatres. The fittings have been done by a first class stage manager; and the room is so arranged that, when not required for other purposes, the stage part can be screened off and utilized as a class-room. The room is excellently adapted for a performance of stage plays, except that it has not a sloping floor, and with the present styles of headgear in force it is difficult for everyone to see clearly what is transporting on the stage.

The first performance was given last week, in the large room, before a fairly large audience, which will doubtless increase when the merits of the play and the performance are fully known. Precisely at eight o'clock the two pianists, the Rev. John Downes and Mr. Echersley, and the harmonium player, Miss Davey, one of the teachers in the school, commenced playing the light music with which the score starts, while the chorus of Carmelites emerge from both sides of the stage, and, having taken up a position in front of the curtain, sing a four verse hymn commencing, "Hark! a joyful voice is telling." The second verse, which commences, "Christ is coming! from thy bed Earth-bound soul awake and spring," is taken as a solo. The third verse is taken as a semi-chorus, and the last as a full chorus. When the curtain rises, the three archangels, Michael, Gabriel, and Raphael, appear in a "cloud scene," in glorious apparel, conversing in the mystery of the Incarnation; and when they leave the stage the cloud scene cloth lifts, displaying a slope of the hills near Bethlehem, with a particular bright star shining in the firmament over the city. There are shepherds in the fields, and suddenly there is a great commotion among them as the multitude of the heavenly host appears, and all join in singing "Glory to God in the Highest," to a very fine setting. The Carmelites enter again and sing another hymn, descriptive of the birth of Christ in the manger, one verse sung as a solo, and when the curtain lifts there is displayed the interior of a stable,

in which are seated Mary and Joseph, with the infant Christ in a receptacle for hay. Then the shepherds, guided to the spot by the Venus-like star, arrive, and pay their adoration, and the Kings of the East, with their attendants, follow, and present their gifts, while the shepherds sing their song of praise, unaccompanied. The Carmelites again reappear, and sing two verses of an eight-line hymn, in one part of which a duet is sung by two of the choristers, and the rest of the hymn as a chorus, full of descriptive music.

Scene then represents the vestibule of the Temple in which the presentation of the Infant Jesus is made to the High Priest, Holy Simeon. The fourth hymn, which opens in the minor key, but at the middle changes into the major, describes the flight into Egypt, and prepares the audience for the robbers' cave, in which are assembled the members of a band, and in which it is said that Joseph and Mary with the Infant Christ, took refuge on the way to Egypt. Titus, the impenitent thief, would rob them of all that they have, but Desnias, the penitent one, is struck by the beauty of the Virgin and Child, and through his entreaties the holy party are allowed to go on their way. In this scene the robbers, each of whom carries a sort of spear or lance, execute a dance to the intense amusement of the audience. Then the Carmelites introduce another song descriptive of their grief at the loss of the Child Jesus, and the curtain rises on the vestibule of the Temple, showing Mary looking for her Child, and without any break another curtain rises and shows the interior of the Temple, with the Child Christ seated on a throne, and on each side in semi-circles the Doctors and learned men with whom he is arguing. In the midst of it Mary and Joseph arrive to claim the Child, who gently chides her for being so anxious about Him, and then caresses her. Then follows the final chorus:

"All hail to Thee, O Infant King,  
Thou art the Lord of earth and sky,  
Thy sweetness we forever sing,  
Thy grace and matchless majesty."

There are three verses with a chorus, and while the Carmelites are singing this song of triumph the curtain again rises and displays a grand tableau, showing the kingship of the Infant Christ. High up is the boy Christ, crowned and sceptered—Mary on one side and Joseph on the other, and behind, but raised so as to bring them into strong relief, the three Archangels—Michael, Gabriel, and Raphael. At the feet of Christ is a group of angels dressed in white, and on each side are the characters of the play, who join in singing the hymn of triumph as the clouds veil Him from the spectators gaze.

Such is the general outline of the play. We have no names of the children who took part beyond two, namely, those who took the characters of Christ and the Virgin Mary. The former was represented by a little girl named Gertrude Murran, not yet six years of age, and everyone must have been struck, as we ourselves were, by the marvellously intelligent way in which the child-part was taken. Miss Murran, who possesses a beautiful face, not only recited her lines well, but was equally clever in the matter of gesture and emphasis in following out the argument with the doctors on the mystery of the Godhead; there was a loud outburst of applause when the curtain fell, marking the intense appreciation of the audience. The part of the Virgin Mary was taken very devoutly and naturally by Miss Corry, a young lady who was very successful throughout, both in the recital of her part and in her general acting. The dialogue generally was very clearly given by all the children, and certainly it was a source of very great pleasure to the audience, quite apart from the spectacular display to which it was accompanied. The "dressing" of the characters was in every respect worthy of the play, and great taste was displayed as regards colour. Indeed everything was of the best, and the final scene of all was exceedingly effective, especially the grouping of the characters. Messrs. Riley Brothers worked the "light" arrangements. The only diversion in the whole of the play is the grotesque dance by the robbers in the cave referred to.

Among those present at the performance were Dr. Gordon, the Bishop of Leeds; Canons Motler, Simpson and Pissant; together with a number of the Fathers of the Church at Bradford and other places.

At the conclusion of the play the au-

dience seemed desirous of having the last chorus repeated, but the curtain was merely raised to show the group. The Rev. Father Downes was warmly called for, but he merely came to the front of the stage and bowed his acknowledgments. We ought to say that Father Downes has painted most of the scenery, with the aid of the Brothers Oates, who have rendered him great assistance.



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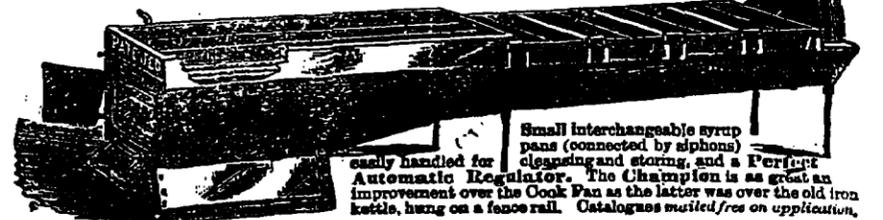
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**HUNDREDS MORE JOIN THE CHORUS.**

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Mad. Geo. Malouin, 243 Wolfe St., says: My son, seventeen years old, suffered for three years from Bronchitis. Four 50c bottles of Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine effected a complete and permanent cure. It is now eight months since he was cured and there has not been a sign of Bronchitis. I have recommended this remedy to a number of my friends and they are all meeting with satisfactory results.

Jos. Perreault, 317 Wolfe St., says: I suffered for three years from a complication of Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma, and I tried so many remedies unavailingly that I was almost discouraged. I was so bad that I could not attend to my business, being obliged to remain at home half my time. My doctor prescribed Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine with the result that I now feel like a new man, and I have not missed a day at my work for five months. I cannot speak too highly of this marvelous remedy.

Mad. Anthime Rochon, 455 Jacques Cartier St., says: My little boy, three years old, suffered for one year from Bronchitis. I tried several remedies without any effect. Two 50c bottles of Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine effected a complete and permanent cure.

Mr. Oscar Rivet, painter, 270A Lafontaine St., says: I suffered for four months from a severe attack of Bronchitis and I have been completely cured by using four 25c bottles of Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine.

Mad. Roch St. Cyr, 62 St. Alphonse St., says: My little boy, six years old, suffered from Bronchitis for four years, his lungs at the same time being very weak indeed; we tried several remedies without any apparent change in the boy's condition. Four 25c bottles of Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine completely cured the Bronchitis and strengthened his lungs and he is to-day quite well and strong, thanks to this wonderful remedy.

Madam Charles Berard, 180 Dorchester St., says: My little boy, 13 months old, suffered for two months from a bad attack of Bronchitis; I tried several remedies without avail; two 25c bottles of Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine cured him completely.

Jos. Bruyere, 250 St. Christophe St., says: I suffered for two years from severe Bronchitis and had given up hopes of ever being cured. Two 50c bottles of Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine, I am delighted to say, effected a complete and permanent cure.

J. N. Carriere, 1397 Mignonne St., says: My mother, aged 78 years, was a sufferer for ten long years from Chronic Bronchitis, and as she has been perfectly cured by using two 50c bottles of Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine, I consider it to be my duty to add my name to the long list of those who testify to the merit of this wonderful remedy; the preparation really acted like magic in her case.

Madam Ed. Toupin, 1107 St. Antoine St., St. Henri, says: I suffered for a long time from a most severe attack of that terrible malady "La Grippe," and I made use of several remedies without getting any relief whatever; three 25c bottles of Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine effected a complete and permanent cure.

Madam J. B. Richard, 3442 Notre Dame St., says: I am pleased to certify that I have been cured of a most dangerous attack of "La Grippe" by using Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine.

(To be continued next week.)

The publication of the hundreds of testimonials I am daily receiving will occupy many columns of the TRUE WITNESS. It will be continued every week during the winter. Persons desirous of verifying their correctness can cut out and preserve this column and apply at the addresses given.

J. GUYAVE LAVOLETTE, M.D., Office & Laboratory, 282 & 284 St. Paul St., Montreal.

**IRISH NEWS.**

Joshua J. Pim, of Brennanstown House, Cabinteely, has been appointed High Sheriff of Dublin County.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Joseph Gorhan, of Clifden, to the Commission of the Peace for County Galway.

District-Inspector Thomas Leonard, of the Royal Irish Constabulary Depot, Dublin, has been appointed to the charge of the Kesh District.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Arthur C. Laffan, of Cloverfield, Pallasgreen, to the Commission of the Peace for County Limerick.

At the Tralee Quarter Sessions on Jan. 27, £230 was awarded to the widow of the late Bernard Loughlin, permanent way inspector, killed at Camp Bridge.

Archbishop McEvilly has promoted Canon O'Dwyer from the pastoral charge of Kiltullagh to the much more important parish of Dunmore.

The Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary has appointed District Inspector James Bell, of the Depot, Dublin, to the charge of Dungloe District Headquarters.

Joseph Hanlon, aged three years, six months, whose parents reside at Dyswillstown, Blanchardstown, died in Steven's Hospital, from the effects of burns received on Jan. 22.

T. Preston, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and professor of physics at a University College, Dublin, has been appointed permanent inspector under the Science and Art Department.

At a meeting of the Limerick branch of the Irish National Federation, on Feb. 2, a significant event took place—the election as a member of the branch of James Daly, brother of John Daly, the political prisoner.

Sir John Harley Scott, of Cork, while walking in King Street on Jan. 28, had his foot caught in the pavement, and he fell heavily. He sustained a simple fracture of the right leg, above the ankle.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Bernard Laverty, of Castlescreen House, Downpatrick, to the Commission of the Peace for County Down. Mr. Laverty belongs to one of the oldest Catholic families in the county. He can sit both at Downpatrick and Ardglass Petty Sessions.

Canon Barrett, parish priest of Headford, has received a grant of £250 for the erection of a new boys' and girls' National School at Clerhaun, in his parish. Father Walsh, of Glenamaddy, has received a similar grant for a like purpose for a school at Lisheenahelita.

At St. Leo's Convent of Mercy, Carlow, on Jan. 20, occurred the death of Sister Mary Peter Healy, in the fourteenth year of her religious profession. She was the daughter of the late Patrick Healy, of Pollardstown, County Kildare, and a sister of E. B. Healy, editor of Sport.

A Kanturk policeman named Patrick McSwiney is missing, and it is supposed that he has been drowned. He was seen going in the direction of a stream one evening, with the object of fording it and hurrying to his barracks from a heavy snow-storm that was prevailing. The stream was very much swollen at the time.

**DON'T TOUCH LIQUOR.**

If you are the father of a family, do not touch intoxicating drinks. Why? Because your example may be the means of causing misery here and hereafter to those who look up to you as their guide and example. If you are a mother, do not use it yourself nor allow its use in your home if you value the manhood of your sons or the womanhood of your daughters. If you are a young woman, do not offer it to your gentlemen friends, and if tempted to do so, just think for a moment of the terrible responsibility you assume. The glass you offer may be the means of starting the young man on the downward road to ruin and death.—*Sacred Heart Review.*

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Canada's Umbrella Store is now complete with a most extensive Stock of all the Latest Novelties in Ladies' and Gentlemen's Umbrellas.

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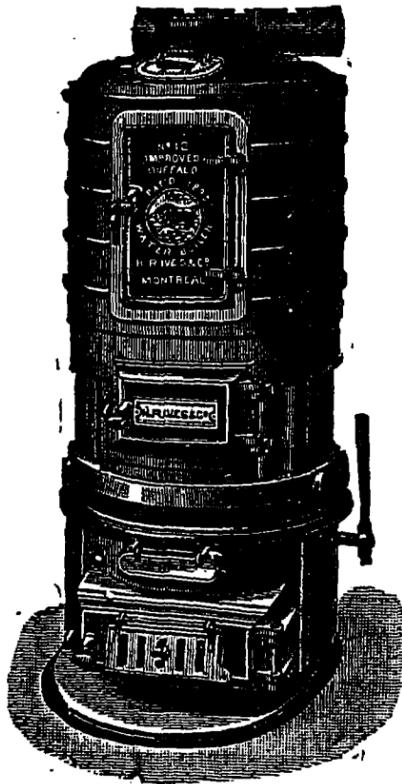
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DEAR SIR:—With reference to "Buffalo" Hot Water Heater, purchased from you last year, we are pleased to say that we find the same very satisfactory in every respect.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) DARLING BROTHERS,  
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 Annual Income.....2,962,260

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T. J. DONOVAN, City Agent.

**CANADIAN  
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Commencing January 1st, 1894.

Leave Windsor St. Station for  
 Ottawa, 4.45 p.m., \*9.10 p.m.  
 Boston, 8.00 a.m., \*8.30 p.m.  
 Portland, 9.00 a.m., 1.30 p.m.  
 Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, 8.25 a.m., \*8.00 p.m.  
 St. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, \*9.10 p.m.  
 Winnipeg and Vancouver, 4.45 p.m., 9.10 p.m.  
 Ste. Anne's, Vaudreuil, etc.—8.25 a.m., 4.15 p.m., 6.15 p.m.  
 Brockville, Vaudreuil, 8.25 a.m., 4.15 p.m.  
 Winchester—8.25 a.m., 4.15 p.m.  
 St. Johns—8.00 a.m., 4.05 p.m., 1.40 p.m., \*8.20 p.m.  
 Sherbrooke—4.05 p.m., 1.40 p.m.  
 Waterloo and St. Hyacinthe, 4.05 p.m.  
 Perth—8.25 a.m., 4.15 p.m., \*8.00 p.m.  
 Newport—8.00 a.m., 4.05 p.m., \*8.20 p.m.  
 Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., etc., 1.40 p.m., 8.30 p.m.; Saturday 1.30 p.m., instead of 8 a.m.

Leave Dalhousie Square Station for  
 Quebec, 8.10 a.m.; 5.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m.  
 Joliette, St. Gabriel and Three Rivers, 5.15 p.m.  
 Ottawa, 8.50 a.m.  
 St. Lin, St. Eustache and St. Agathe, 5.30 p.m.  
 St. Jerome, 8.30 a.m., 5.30 p.m.  
 St. Rose and Ste. Therese, 8.30 a.m., [a] 8 p.m., 5.30 p.m.; Saturday 1.30 p.m., instead of 8 a.m.  
 \*Daily except Saturdays. \*Run daily, Sundays included. Other trains week days only unless shown. \*Parlor and sleeping cars. \*Sundays only. [a] Except Saturdays and Sundays. Connection for Portland daily except Saturdays.

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