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**EDITORIAL NOTES.**

THIS IS THE FIRST WEEK OF LENT, and we would remind our readers of the fact that the dispensations of last year, which were granted on account of the prevailing sickness in Canada, no longer exist. The cause being removed by the Mercy of Divine Providence there is no longer any reason why the regulations as to fast and abstinence should not be enforced. Therefore the same obligations that in the past existed are this year uninterrupted and the members of the Church must follow as of old the rules laid down for this holy season.

ONE OF THE most important appointments made by the present great Pontiff is that of Cardinal Logue of Armagh. He occupies the See of Ireland's Primate, he is the direct successor of St. Patrick, and these facts, aside from his own individual worth, were sufficient in themselves to commend his elevation to the Holy Father. But when we take into consideration the saintly qualities and the extraordinary abilities of the new Cardinal, as well as his deep learning, vast charity, meritorious works, and honest patriotism, it would have been a matter of surprise had the eagle eye of Leo XIII. not detected, off in that western Isle, in the person of Archbishop Logue, a most glorious subject for the highest honors that a Sovereign Pontiff could confer. While congratulating His Eminence on the occasion of his elevation to the dignity of the cardinalate, we feel that these congratulations must be extended to the Irish Hierarchy and to the whole Irish race.

THIRTEEN YEARS ago a bill to give the civil marriage rite precedence over the religious ceremony was rejected by the Senate of Italy when a hundred thousand Catholics petitioned against it. To-day it is being attempted to have a similar measure become law in that sunny land of strange political and religious contradictions. We understand that the Catholics of the country are again circulating a giant petition against this unholy movement. Leaving aside the question of religion, socially speaking such a law would eventually terminate in the ruin of all social stability. Followed to its logical results the enactment of such a measure and the carrying of it into effect would shake the very pillars and ground work of society, and therefore of the State. It is to be hoped that the petition of 1880 will be as successful as was that of 1880.

WE NOTICE by a special in the Globe from London, that "the Hon. Edward Blake's help as a speaker at the bye-elections now in progress, continues to be much in demand. Last night he spoke at Pontefract, on behalf of Mr. Beckett, the Liberal candidate, dealing in detail with the programme of the ministers as outlined in the Queen's speech." The Leeds Mercury says: "Mr. Blake was listened to with rapt attention by a large audience who frequently cheered him

heartily." It is evident, by all reports, that the first Canadian statesman who has had the honor of sitting in the Imperial House of Commons, is a man of no ordinary caliber, and that he appears conspicuously amongst the vast number of ordinary M.P.'s in that vast assemblage. While recognizing the importance of Mr. Blake's presence in the arena of British politics, our friends beyond the ocean will very probably have soon to recognize still more the transcendent abilities of our Canadian representative—for such he is—when the great Home Rule struggle, the most important debate of this century, will commence in the House of Commons. We fervently anticipate greater proofs of Mr. Blake's ability, and that within the very near future.

HON. SENATOR MURPHY forwarded, this week, an instalment of five hundred dollars to Hon. Edward Blake, M. P., in the British House of Commons, in aid of the Irish Home Rule fund. The Blake Fund Committee held their last meeting in St. Ann's Hall, as we have already announced a short time ago. The series of meetings in the different parishes has been suspended for the present owing to the many calls on the generously disposed during this most severe season. We feel confident that Montreal will give a good account of itself when the parishes of St. Mary's, St. Anthony's and St. Gabriel's shall have been heard from. Strong organization is required to carry on successfully the good work throughout the country and it is to be regretted that some personages, who have made Home Rule a political factor for their own aggrandisement, when it suited their purpose, are abstaining entirely from manifesting the slightest interest in the cause, now that practical work, costing a little time and money, is to be done. The crisis is now at hand and this is the time when the sincerely honest Home Rulers should give their attention to the establishment of funds elsewhere and the practical work of sending some tangible assistance to those whose duty it is to fight the battle to the bitter end. Montreal is to be congratulated upon its generous and constant support, in good as well as in difficult times, of the men who seek to carry a measure that will serve to raise Ireland to her rightful rank amongst the nations.

ON FRIDAY NEXT, the 17th instant, the ex-Pontifical Zouaves, living in Quebec, will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their departure for Rome. We know not if there are many survivors of that gallant band of enthusiastic defenders of the most sacred cause on earth, but we are positive that those who shall meet the day after to-morrow will recall many an interesting event and many a sad souvenir. A quarter of a century has rolled past since the memorable events took place in which our young Canadians played a not inglorious part. In those days the gray head of the venerable Pius IX, was bowed with sorrow, his home was a prison, his liberty a

phantom and the armed strength of in fideity thundered at the gates of Rome and menaced the doors of the Vatican. From Castellamare to the Porte Pia, scenes of devastation were taking place, while alone and sublime upon his throne sat the Vicar of Christ, as in the name of God he commanded the Civic Guard to lay down arms rather than unnecessarily spill the blood of his enemies. "The cross, like at Milan, glittered in the haze of battle and pointed to eternity." To-day, after twenty-five long years, the grand successor of Pius IX. sits upon the same throne, looks out from the same palace prison upon scenes not so wild and bloody as those of 1868, but equally as melancholy and as unpromising. Italian freemasonry, secret socialism, heartless infidelity are hovering around the See of Peter, and threaten at any moment to fire the poisoned arrows of vengeance at the heart of the venerable Vicar of Christ. Never were the promises of Our Lord more faithfully illustrated, the unceasing battle that His representatives would have to fight, and the assurance that His constant presence with His Holy Church. Friday's anniversary is one of historical importance as well as of rich and varied souvenirs for the Zouaves.

THE FOLLOWING is an extract from the *Irish Catholic and Nation* of the 28th January last:

Ex-Premier Mercier, of Quebec, has made a declaration in favor of independence for Canada. The whole Dominion seems to be undecided whether to set up as an autonomous nation or to seek annexation with the United States. But there appears to be a growing popular demand for complete and permanent separation from England. "John Bull," says the *New York Catholic Review*, "must go—America is for Americans. Whenever the great mass of the American people comes to believe that it would be a good thing to admit the Canadian States to the American Union, those States will be admitted without any derogation from their rights as sovereign States to manage their own domestic affairs just as New Hampshire does."

It is not surprising that Mr. Mercier should have imposed on certain eminent personages in France to the extent of having a bishop to proclaim him the future hope of the Church in Canada, and to have certain newspapers announce him as the Prime Minister of the Dominion. All this we can readily understand. But that the Irish press should be so far taken in as to place any weight upon what that hon. gentleman might say about the subjects of either Canadian independence, or Canadian annexation, is something beyond our comprehension. Probably, our esteemed Dublin contemporary is not thoroughly acquainted with the political history of this province during the past six years, and the extraordinary escapades, in that arena, of Mr. Mercier. We would just draw attention to our editorial of this week under the heading, "Prof. Goldwin Smith, et al." It seems to us that after perusing the quotations to be found in that column and the comments thereon, the European

Press will find that because Mr. Mercier declares Canada to be in an undecided state on these questions, it does not follow that the people of this country are in the state of mind that he represents.

A SUBSCRIBER sends us an article clipped from the *Daily Witness* of the 18th January last, headed the "Priests vs. Bishops; a Roman Catholic ecclesiastic's observations on Mgr. Satolli's mission," and he accompanies the same with this remark: "Please riddle this or adm." We suppose he means that if we cannot explain away what is stated in that published interview that we should admit its correctness. In the first place we do not admit the correctness of the statements therein made, nor do they savor at all of having emanated from any Catholic ecclesiastic. The article opens with these words: "Said a Roman Catholic ecclesiastic to the writer recently." Who is that Roman Catholic ecclesiastic? Who is the writer? When and where did he say what is reported? Questions we hold that should be answered before we undertake to prove the fallacy of the statements made. Moreover, we find the interviewed party closing his remarks with these words: "In writing this out please do not mention my name. The consequences to me might be unpleasant." It is likely that the consequences would be unpleasant even though he were not an ecclesiastic, since he assumes to give the *Witness* pointers upon a subject which he evidently does not understand himself, or if he understands it has wilfully perverted the facts. We have no intention of entering into a controversy upon such an important question with any man, lay or cleric, who claims to be a Catholic, who fears to have his name published in connection with his assertions, and who sells his imaginary knowledge to the *Daily Witness* for the purpose of having a slap at the Church.

WITHOUT DESIRING to enter into the endless maze of that burning question of the Panama scandal, we think that the whole world is touched with a feeling of pity for the aged DeLesseps, in the hour of his great misfortune and fearful affliction. Had the Panama canal scheme been a success the whole of France, and probably a large portion of Europe, would be on bended knee before the great old man who had performed such prodigies in the interests of civilization during his life time. A greater monument than even the Egyptian pyramid is that triumph of engineering the Suez Canal. What Alexander never dreamed of, what Caesar could not imagine, what Napoleon would have ridiculed as impossible, DeLesseps accomplished. He carved that great highway between Europe and the East, and has left it a lasting and incalculable boon to the world, at once from a commercial, an international and a religious point of view. But, like all great men, he had the misfortune, in his old age, to fall in an undertaking, and all the past, his years of labor, his deep research, his wonderful achievements are forgotten, and what the French Republic calls "blind justice" has decapitated "common gratitude."

THE SOCIETIES.

A DEEP LAID SCHEME.

The Manner in which the Masons Hoped to Deceive the Pope.

When Rome fell an easy prey to the Piedmontese army in 1870, and the Temporal Power of the Popes was annihilated, it was well expected that the Catholic world would not look on the transaction unconcerned. Therefore, to quiet their conscience and to make them acquiesce in the fact, it was thought advisable in the Liberal camp to make professions which would appear plausible enough, but which time, and circumstances of a higher order, could be depended upon to bring to nought.

The first profession was made by the Law of Guarantees, which promised to leave the Pope pretty much in the position temporally where he was with the States of the Church. He was to be a Sovereign enjoying the same honors and privileges with the royal person of the King; he was to have not only exterritoriality and independence to himself, but perfect freedom of intercourse with the rest of the Catholic world. He was to appoint Bishops and priests throughout the Peninsula, without the slightest official interference. He was to receive a handsome allowance (3,225,000 lire) a year, quite equal to the wants of his Court. In fact, it was proclaimed to the whole world, and made a constitutional law of the realm, that the Holy Father would be much better off under the arrangement than he was before, and would be saved the difficulties, and loss of dignity consequent on difficulties, which attended the actual government of his periodically troublesome subjects.

This, of course, was depending on his acceptance of such a position; a thing very simple and feasible in the eyes of the unreflecting reader, but a thing which the Masonic wire-pullers knew but too well to be impossible for the Pope. For he is not in reality the possessor of the goods of the Church; he is only their trustee, and, had he bartered his trust for the sake of comfort and peace, he would have surrendered his much exalted position as the representative of morality and justice in God's own name upon the earth.

This, we say, was well known to the managers of the scheme, and the more they were convinced of it the more also they were profuse in liberal offers, which they were sure to incur no risk in making. Then by a doubly perfidious use of the same weapon they tried to diminish the constant flow of Catholic charity to Rome by hinting that there would be no longer need of Catholics taxing themselves for the Peter Pence; if the Pope would only realize that we were no longer living in the Middle Ages and accept the generous offers made to him by the Italian Government. Part of the same plan is the ever-recurring canard about fabulous sums bequeathed to the Pope by equally fabulous individuals.

The moral of the tale is that the Vatican must be compelled to the moral surrender either by violence or by famine.

When the Catholic world, always so slow in their evolutions, began to realize the true position made for the Papacy by its foes, and when pilgrimages and alms, instead of dwindling down resumed their course Romewards with more frequency than ever, then the tactics of the Liberal press underwent a complete change of front: "You see," they now say, "that all your fears were vain. Never was the Pope so truly a Sovereign of souls as since the day he was stripped of the impediments of cumbrous earthly grandeur. Leo XIII. is now greater than Pius IX. ever was previous to 1870." In this there is some truth but it is not owing to that cause. It is owing to the reaction which is now stirring up the Catholics of all nations against the injustice done to their Supreme Head; and if God thus draws much good from evil, the enemies of the Papacy can no more claim credit for it, than Pilate and the Pharisees could, for the spread of Christianity, after their having crucified the Redeemer of Mankind.

But even this last pretence, of having contributed to make the spiritual sway of the Pope more complete and purer, is now shown to be a sham by the last development of Masonic intrigue, which seeks to ruin the influence of the Papacy

on the world. It is instanced in Austria-Hungary, in connection with the marriage law; in France and Italy, with regard to the choice and enthronement of Bishops; and it will be soon resorted to more extensively over the Continent of Europe for laicising the schools, which means the training of the rising generation in practical religious indifference. Stripped of its influence over families by divorce; over the youth by godless schools; and over the national churches by the ever recurring quarrel of ecclesiastical investitures; what shred of spiritual sway will still be left to the Pope in the world of souls? And thus will be reached the primary object of Cavour and the Lodges at his back, when starting the idea of Italian University to rob the Church of the Patrimony of St. Peter.

Now observe how cleverly the scheme is made to work, and how the loss of the Temporal Power is made use of to undermine the Spiritual Authority. The marriage law in the Dual Monarchy is admittedly in a very confused state. A reform is therefore not only praiseworthy, but urgent. That reform may be conducted on purely Catholic lines, and then there would be no rub. But Hungary having been for years, and have still, under Israelitico-Masonic rule, the reform is made as to laicise marriage viz, to ignore the very existence of the Church in a Catholic country (two-thirds of the Hungarians being Catholic). The Church naturally objects. Thereupon it is given out that Leo XIII., diplomatist that he is, only seeks to raise difficulties for the State in order to make the Austrian Emperor more alive to his own requests. Let Austria insist on the Pope's getting his due, and the severity of the Church's discipline in questions of marriage may be relaxed. Thereupon follows quite naturally an exhortation of all good Hungarian citizens not to listen to priestly dictation is itself by interested motives.

The same dodge may be repeated indefinitely, with the same telling effect. Take the schools for instance, and let the Holy Father oppose the so-called National schools. Surely he can't be in earnest. He would make it quite smooth for any Government to become the nation's schoolmaster if that same Government would act diplomatically in the matter of the Temporal Power. Take again the question of religious life, and let the Holy Father hesitate to sacrifice such or such religious order. Surely he could do without them, the more so, since his spiritual sway has been so much strengthened by the loss of his temporalities, but no; the dream of past grandeur seduces him by its glamour. If his Temporal Power were only promised to him, he would find means to gratify all wishes. And the conclusion that naturally arises from that perfidious twaddle, in the unguarded reader's mind, is that the vanity of the old Pontiff must not be gratified, forsooth, at the expense of the welfare of nations.

It is thus that the venom can be made to work both ways, and the cleverness of the deep laid scheme is so well understood by the enemies of the Church that a leading member of their clique exclaimed towards the middle of the present century: "If the Catholic Church escapes this time, I shall be forced to confess that she is really divine."—*Indo European Correspondence.—Catholic Review.*

ENDORSED BY THE LEADERS.

When a remedy is endorsed by ministers, editors, merchants, farmers and leading men of all classes, it is strong evidence that that remedy has great merit and does what is claimed for it. Such a remedy is Burdock Blood Bitters, its wonderful success as a cure for dyspepsia, bad blood, etc., is well known to young and old.

She Was Cautious.

"I hope, Jenny, that you have given the matter serious consideration," said a lady to a servant girl who had "given notice" because she was to be married "that day two weeks."

"Oh, I have, ma'am," was the earnest reply. "I've been to two fortune-tellers and a clairvoyant, and looked in a sign book, and dreamed on a lock of his hair, and been to one of those astrologers, and to a meejum, and they all say to go ahead. I ain't one to marry reckless like, ma'am."—*Harper's Bazar.*

REDUCED TO A SCIENCE.

The treatment of disease is now almost reduced to a science. A scientific product of medical skill for the cure of all blood diseases, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore, which has held popular esteem for years and increases steadily in favor is Burdock Blood Bitters. Its cures prove its worth.

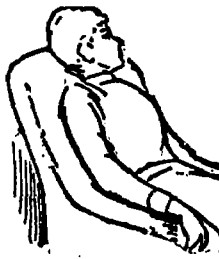
CARDINAL LOGUE.

A Man Fully Worthy the Honor Bestowed on His See.

The interesting and important details which our Rome correspondent enables us to publish in our present issue, relative to the events connected with the elevation of His Grace the Archbishop of Armagh to the ranks of the Sacred College of Cardinals, will be read with no ordinary gratification and pleasure by all classes amongst the Catholics of Ireland. No more happy or auspicious event has occurred for many years in the ecclesiastical history of the nation. It will be observed that Cardinal Logue, himself, in the words which he addressed to the Pope's messenger who bore him the formal and official announcement of the honor which the Holy Father had conferred on him, gave expression to a feeling and a sentiment which undoubtedly exist in this country. High and marked and personal, well deserved and nobly earned, as is the splendid compliment which has been paid by Leo XIII. to our Cardinal Primate, Ireland sees in it a something more; for in it she finds recognition of her nationhood, of her olden place in the chaplet of Christendom, of her ancient repute amongst the nations of Catholic Europe, of her sufferings and her sorrows, of her persecutions and of her martyrs. It is, therefore, not only because of the love and veneration with which Cardinal Logue is regarded by our people that we rejoice at the events which are now drawing the affection of Irish hearts more closely than ever to the Eternal City, that Ireland is proud and rejoicing to-day, but also because she knows that in calling forth from the ranks of our devoted and fearless Hierarchy the great Prelate whom he has selected to join his august councils, to be the confident of his hopes and thoughts for the Universal Church, the Sovereign Pontiff sets His seal upon a great tradition, has recognized the claim which, next to faith, our nation treasures most holily and most profoundly.

While we recognize this fact, however, in the case of our own country, it were ill to forget that it is one which also applies to another and a sister land. It may well be, though we know not that it is so, that Leo XIII. has seen some special cause for joy in being enabled to confer at an identical moment the highest honor in his power to grant upon the ecclesiastical representatives of Albion and of Erin. History may yet record that in what is happening we witness pledge and presage of a coming time when the two lands, long estranged, will tread together, in mutual self-respect and in mutual devotion, a path of power, of prosperity, and of peace. Significant, with a significance the full extent of which the future alone can reveal, may be the spectacle of the first Prelate of England and of Ireland selected at the same moment for equal honor, called at the same time to equal place in the same councils of the Church, kneeling side by side, as it were, by the footstool of the Vicar of Christ, brethren in service, in loyalty, and in rank.

At such a moment as this, when the heart of the nation is deeply touched, when throughout the entire land our people of all ranks and of all conditions



**A TIRED WOMAN,** just as much as a sick and ailing one, needs Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That builds up, strengthens, and invigorates the entire female system. It regulates and promotes all the proper functions of womanhood, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength.

It's a powerful restorative tonic and soothing nerve, made especially for woman's needs, and the only guaranteed remedy for woman's weaknesses and ailments. In all "female complaints" and irregularities, if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

A great many medicines "relieve" Catarrh in the Head. That means that it's driven from the head into the throat and lungs. But, by its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy perfectly and permanently cures.

**PERSONAL.—LEGITIMATE DETECTIVE WORK** in connection with burglaries, forgeries, blackmailing schemes, mysterious disappearances, and all detective work in criminal and civil business promptly attended to by the Canadian Secret Service. Offices, Temple Building, Montreal. Office Telephone: 2181. Private Telephones: 4653 and 6649. JOHN A. GROSE, Supt. Commercial Work; SILAS H. CARPENTIER, Supt. Original Work.

are linked in a special manner in a living union of prayerful thought for the Sovereign Pontiff, at a time when a large number of our countrymen and countrywomen are about to undertake a lengthy pilgrimage, to bear across Europe the pledges and avowals of Irish fidelity and love, the account which we give of the momentous interview which has already taken place between Leo XIII. and Cardinal Logue will be perused with no ordinary attention. It will be seen that what has occurred in Ireland—the splendid unanimity with which the nation adopted the project of the National Pilgrimage to Rome the moment it was formulated or proposed by the Primate—has deeply moved and impressed the Pope. This is not wonderful. There have been of late years some few who aspersed, who questioned, who feared the stability of Irish devotion to the Chair of St. Peter. Never, not even for a single moment, did such slanders, such doubts, or such timidity, find an echo in the heart or mind of Leo XIII. Father Brandi has lately told the world in the pages of the *Civiltà Cattolica* what he believes to have been the mind and intent of the Sovereign Pontiff towards this Ireland he loves so well. Scarce needed, however, was such interpretation, for dull and dense indeed should be the intellect of him who did not see, in every personal word and act having reference to our country of this greatest amongst the Popes, absolute faith and trust in the loyalty and obedience, in the strong and faithful Catholicity, of her people. The events of the present week are but fresh proofs of a union which is eternal, the reality and binding force of which was never more apparent than now, the sacredness of which has been consecrated by Irish blood, and the glory of which is the most treasured of the heritages of the nation.—*Irish Catholic.*

NOT A PARTICLE.

A feature worth noticing in regard to Burdock Blood Bitters is that it does not contain one particle of poisonous matter. It cures, and cures quickly, without the use of any injurious ingredient. B.B.B. is a purely vegetable specific for dyspepsia, constipation, bad blood, headache, biliousness and all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

JAPAN.

**TOKIO.**—From a recent letter of Mgr. Osof, Archbishop of Tokio:—"The mission of Tokio embraces the central provinces of the great island of Nippon. The heathen population is about 11,045,000, the Catholics number 9,002 souls."

"The mission is worked by one bishop, 25 European missionaries, 2 clerics, 30 native catechists, 14 Marists (2 priests, 12 lay-brothers), 19 European and 4 native nuns of The Holy Child, 8 native novices, and 11 Sisters of St. Paul of Chartres."

"We have 34 christianities; 40 churches or chapels, a seminary, with two theological students and six in the preparatory course. Besides 4 of our seminarians are studying in the seminary of Nagasaki. The College of the Mariannes contains 51 boarders and 61 day scholars. Our 3 schools for girls contain 79 boarders and 45 day scholars; whilst our primary schools (3 boys', 4 girls', 11 mixed) are educating 1,155 children, (400 boys, 750 girls.) There are 4 orphanages, with 974 children; 7 workshops, with 77 pupils; and 3 dispensaries."

"From August 15, 1891, to August 15, 1892:—Baptism of adults, 1283; Baptism of pagan children, 504; Baptism of christian children, 193; Pascha: confessions, 3123; Paschal Communions, 2382."—*Illustrated Catholic Missions.*

BALMORAL BULLETINS.

**SIRS.**—I had a troublesome cold which nothing would relieve until I tried Hagar's Pectoral Balsam, and I am glad to say that it completely cured me. Robt. McQuarrie, Balmoral, Man.

Fortune Telling.

In a darkened and mysterious looking chamber a woman sought to learn what Time had in store for her, and eagerly enough she listened to the prophetic announcements of the old table strewn with cards, dice, a human skull or two, and other luxuries of that nature.

"Yes, my pretty lady," she said, "you will have two husbands."

"Only two?" queried the greedy female.

"Yes, I cannot promise you more. The second will be rich and leave you a wealthy widow. And now as I have several clients waiting, I'll trouble you for seven and sixpence."

"Seven and sixpence for such rubbish as you've been taking! Not if I know it. Why, I've buried three husbands already, and the fourth would have been buried yesterday, only the undertaker won't trust me for the price of his coffin. So much for my rich husband, and I hope you'll make better shots with your next customer. Good afternoon."

WHEN IN DESPAIR.

When in despair of being cured of lung troubles, there is still a hope, and a strong hope, of perfect cure in Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. This medicine cures even after all others have failed, and no one suffering from coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, etc., need despair of cure while Norway Pine Syrup is obtainable.

**AN ORIGINAL GIRL.**—Skidd: When you proposed, I suppose she said, "This is so sudden." Spatts: No; she only remarked, "You might have had me a year ago, George."

**ST. PATRICK'S T. A. AND B. SOCIETY.**

The Monthly Meeting—Interesting Address by the Hon. Senator Murphy on the Laying of the Corner Stone of St. Patrick's.

The monthly meeting of the above society was held at St. Patrick's Hall on Sunday, the 12th February. Prior to the business meeting the members assembled in the St. Patrick's church for religious exercises, which were conducted by the Rev. President, the Rev. J. A. McCallen, S.S. The Rev. Father preached a brief but most eloquent sermon on the evils of intemperance, in course of which he graphically described the scandals which arise from that vice. After the sermon the Rev. Father administered the pledge to twelve persons.

Hon. Senator Murphy presided at the business meeting. The minutes and reports, with the necessary explanations were presented by the secretary, Mr. J. J. Costigan. It was decided to celebrate the 53rd anniversary of the society by a complimentary social entertainment. Pledge cards were applied for by nine persons, and eight new members were admitted to the benefit branch. The quarterly audit report was read and showed the society to be in a most flourishing condition financially.

Hon. Senator Murphy delivered a most interesting address on the early history of the society, dwelling particularly on its connection with the church and the part it bore in the erection of the same. The hon. gentleman gave the following resume of the laying of the foundation stones of that sacred edifice. The seven corner stones of St. Patrick's were blessed and laid on Monday, the 25th September, 1843, and the event was made the occasion of a grand demonstration. At 7 o'clock on that morning the Irish Catholic societies and Irish Catholic citizens assembled in the vestry and school rooms of the Recollet church, where the Irish Catholics then worshipped, and which stood on Notre Dame street, between St. Peter and St. Helen streets. A procession was formed in the following order:—

- Band.
- Hibernian Benevolent Society.
- St. Patrick's Temperance Society—4 Banners.
- Irishmen not members of any society.
- St. Patrick's Society—8 banners.
- Judges, members of the Bar and Sheriff.
- Speakers and members of the Legislative Council.
- Members of House of Assembly.
- The Mayor and Corporation.
- The Bishop and Clergy.
- Church Wardens.
- Building Committee.

And proceeded to Notre Dame church, where High Mass was celebrated, His Lordship Bishop Bourget, of Montreal, officiating.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Nicholas O'Brien, and was on "Religious worship, interior and exterior." After this grand service the procession reformed and proceeded to the site of the new church, where the ceremony of blessing the stones was performed. The following amounts were deposited on the respective stones:—

	£	s.	d.
Bishop of Montreal.....	84	14	8½
The Mayor of Montreal, Joseph Bourret, Esq.....	7	8	4½
The Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. Austin Cuvillier.....	28	7	4½
The Hon. Judge Rolland, on behalf of the Judges.....	13	6	0½
St. Patrick's Temperance Society, per J. P. Sexton, Esq.....	36	11	2
Hibernian Benevolent Society, per Peter Dunn.....	32	10	0
St. Patrick's Society, per R. L. Morrough, first V.P.....	28	2	10

It was estimated that fully 10,000 persons took part in the ceremony, and the collection taken up on the occasion amounted to £205 7s 7d, or \$821.52.

The hon. gentleman also gave other facts in connection with the society, and dwelt upon the present prosperity of the society and on resuming his seat was warmly applauded.

An invitation was read from the St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society, requesting the attendance of the officers and members of the society at St. Ann's Church on Ash Wednesday. The invitation was accepted, and the necessary arrangements were made. Considerable other routine business was transacted.

**The Archbishop of Montreal's Pastoral Visits.**

Mgr. Fabre, Archbishop of Montreal, has fixed the following dates for his pastoral visit. May 22, Vercheres; 23, Ste. Theodose; 24, Centrecoeur; 29, Varrennes; 30, Boucherville; 31, Longueuil; June 1, Laprairie; 2, St. Constant; 5, St. Lin; 6, Mascouche; 7, St.

Roch; 8, L'Epiphanie; 9, L'Assomption; 10, St. Sulpice; 11, Repentigny; 12, St. Paul Ermitte; 13, Lachenaie; 15, St. Isidore; 16, St. Remi; 17, St. Michel; 18, St. Edouard; 19, Sherrington; 20, St. Cyprien; 21, St. Jacques le Mineur; 22, St. Philip. July 3, Lacolle; 4, St. Valentin; 5, Ste. Blaise, L'Acadie; 6, St. John's; 7, St. Luc; 8, Chambly; 9, St. Basile; 10, Ste. Julie; 11, St. Bruno; 12, St. Hubert.

**A CATHOLIC MISSION**

DESCRIBED BY A PROTESTANT.

A non Catholic writer in the New York Press and Knickerbocker describes the scene at an early Mass, during a mission recently given by the Jesuit Fathers, in one of the churches of New York city. Comparing the scene with that usually presented at Protestant "revivals," he says:

"These ascetic black-robed Jesuits are not given to the sort of fervid ranting that often draws the multitude, actuated, perhaps, by motives of curiosity rather than devotion. Entering the church you find an immense assembly kneeling in rapt and silent prayer; here and there you notice a confessional with the inscription over the door, "Father—, S.J." and about this you observe the worshippers seem perhaps a shade more intent in their devotions, for here is being enacted the most exalted and difficult triumph of faith. At the grand main altar a Jesuit Father is saying the Mass, his solemn voice low toned yet clear, distinctly audible in that reverent stillness; everywhere is manifest the intensely religious character of the service, and nothing meets the eye or ear to disturb that perfect spiritual communion."

And the sermon which follows is thus described:

"The Father begins, quiet and low, his utterances, for the cumulative, culminating effect, unconscious or premeditated, is the distinguishing feature of these sermons, designed to awaken the spiritual, religious sense of the people; to recall the recreant to grace, to further purity and exalt the piety of the devout. Perhaps the theme is the most solemn and sublime of all themes—the Redemption of Man. You have heard of the learning and eloquence of the Jesuits and you formulate all your little oratorical and rhetorical ordinances and prepare to attack and appraise rather than to listen as this multitude will listen to the very words of life. But the Father has scarcely passed the threshold of his discourse ere you are conscious of an absorbing, eager interest in which rhetoric and criticism are forgotten. From Bethlehem and the Star you are led to Nazareth, and look with new and purer vision upon that divine life, from the contemplation of which we ordinarily shrink, conscious of our unworthiness. So through the whole pathetic, sacred history the preacher leads you until, with heart hushed yet swollen with emotion that is almost agony, you are prostrated in the presence of that infinite Passion. Your tears mingle with those sacred, awful tears of the weeping God in Gethsemane. You witness the anguish, divine yet human, of the Sufferer of Calvary, and when the exquisite sorrow and indignation evoked by the teacher's burning words seem almost to "whisper the o'er-fraught heart and bid it break," the blessed appeal, "Father, forgive them!" comes like a ray of healing light out of that lurid bill of death, relieves the tension of grief, and opens wide the flood-gates of the soul."

**Ecclesiastical Appointments.**

Archbishop Fabre has made the following new appointments; Rev. J. D. Dupont, cure at St. Paul de Joliette; Rev. A. W. Meunier, cure at Ste. Beatrix; Rev. T. Gervais, vicar at St. Bridget's; Rev. Abbe Proulx, vicar at St. Louis; Rev. W. Geoffrion, vicar at Ste. Cune-gonde; Rev. J. Forbes, vicar at St. Michel.

**Hood's Cures.**

In saying that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures, its proprietors make no idle or extravagant claim. Statements from thousands of reliable people of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for them, conclusively prove the fact—HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES.

Hood's Pills act especially upon the liver, rousing it from torpidity to its natural duties, cure constipation and assist digestion.

Hire education of women—The government's salary.

**Resolutions of Condolence.**

At a meeting of the students of Versification Class of St. Laurent College, February 4th, 1893, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God to take from us our beloved friend and class-mate, James McCarthy; therefore, be it

Resolved,—That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from us, we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our esteem and regard.

Resolved,—That we extend to his parents and other relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy in this day of sorrow and mourning.

Resolved,—That as a further token of our esteem, these resolutions be transmitted to THE TRUE WITNESS for publication; also that a copy be presented to the parents of our dead friend and class-mate.

ROBERT E. CALLAHAN,  
PATRICK J. GRACE,  
PETER J. HEFFERNAN,  
MOSES C. MALONE. } Committee.

**IRISH NEWS.**

The Irish pilgrimage to Rome will leave Dublin on Feb. 7.

The Catholics of Clones are soon to have a bazaar in aid of their new church.

Mr Charles Kavanagh has been unanimously re-elected City Marshal of Dublin

H. J. B. Clements, of Lough Ryan, Dromod, has been appointed High Sheriff for County Leitrim.

Mr. William Gallagher, of Castleknock, has been sworn in a Justice of the Peace for County Donegal.

The Very Rev. N. O'Flanagan, V. G., pastor of Granard, is dead. He was seventy-nine years old.

Capt. U. C. Singleton, R.N., of Aclare House, Ardee, has been appointed High Sheriff for County Meath.

Mr. Edwin Hughes, of Mertoun Hall, Hollywood, has been appointed High Sheriff for County Roscommon.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed James O'Grady Deimege, of Castle Park, Limerick, High Sheriff for County Limerick.

Mr. J. F. McCarthy, Nationalist Member of Parliament for Mid-Tipperary, is dangerously ill. It is feared that he cannot recover.

The Rev. Daniel O'Sullivan, of Enniskeane, has been appointed parish priest of Tracton, in succession to the late Father O'Keefe.

Father Crowley, C. C., has been appointed the successor of the Rev. D. R. Harrington in the presidency of St. Michael's College, Listol.

P. H. Molloy, Color Sergeant of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been appointed Sergeant Major of the Trouping Depot, Karachi, East Indies.

The people of Carriganma recently presented the Rev. Philip M. Murphy, of Clondrohid, with an illuminated address, a chain and a gold watch.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has given £100 and Mr. Burdett-Coutts £25 to the fund which is being raised to erect a memorial to the late Father Charles Davis, of Baltimore.

Constable Prayer, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, stationed at Killybegh, has become possessed of a fortune of over £100,000, through the death of a relative of his wife in Australia.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. James Doyle, of Lake View House, Decemont, to the Commission of the Peace for the Petty Sessions districts of Rathfriland and Dromara.

Francis J. Graham, of Ballinakill, Letterfrack, has been appointed High Sheriff for County Galway, and John J. Cheevers, D. L., of Killylan, Ballinasloe, High Sheriff for the town of Galway.

Mr. Jeremiah Jordan, of Inniskillen, formerly Member of Parliament from East Clare, and Mr. James Gibney have been chosen as Nationalist candidates for South and North Meath respectively.

Mr. Jerome Donnelly has been elected a Town Commissioner for Ballinasloe in room of the late Mr. James Goode. Mr. Donnelly has been a member of the National Federation since its formation, and a leading supporter of Mr. John Roche, M. P., in Galway.

Lord Dunsdale, of Galway, died on Jan. 17, at the age of eighty-three years. He was the lineal representative of the Dalys or O'Dalys, who are descended from Nial of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century, and an ancestor also of the O'Neills of Tyrone and O'Donnells of Tyrconnel.

The Very Rev. Dr. Burke, P. P., V. F., of Bagnalstown, has signified publicly his intention of re-establishing the Christian Brothers in that town. Those zealous teachers had schools in Bagnalstown from 1870 to 1888, when they left. Their promised return is hailed by the people of the town and surrounding country with delight.

Judge Webb, at the Lifford Crown Sessions on Jan. 17, bore eloquent and convincing testimony to the crimeless character which Donegal has for many years borne. The calendar presented to him consisted of only three cases of misdemeanor, two of assault and one of waylaying. The territory over which the jurisdiction of this court extends is very large. Distress of a chronic nature is rampant in many parts of the district. The peasantry are face to face with the spectre of famine, while eviction decrees have been issued against not a few of their number. Yet crime of a grave character is unknown throughout the length and breadth of the country.

"I think I'll have an oil portrait made," said Mr. Derrick, who had become suddenly rich in petroleum. "There you go—talking shop again!" exclaimed his wife, who was taking lessons in culture.

**THE SCAPULARS OF THE B. V. M.**

IN AN OCEAN TEMPEST.

About the year 1845, the sailing ship King of the Ocean left London Docks with a full complement of passengers for that far-off land of the South—Australia. Amongst the passengers was a devout English Protestant clergyman, the Rev. James Fisher, and his wife and two children, James and Amelia, aged respectively about nine and seven years. The good ship ploughed her way pleasantly over the wild waste of waters until about making her eastward course, some five hundred miles west of Cape Agulhas, where the trade winds generally keep revel with the fierce undercurrent in that part of the Indian Ocean. The sun had scarcely sunk beneath the western waters, when a wild tornado swept the ocean from N. W. The waves were lashed into fury, the sails torn to shreds, and all the wooden structures on the deck were only as reeds before the angry wind and waves on that memorable occasion. The passengers were battered below, the captain and crew who had lashed themselves to the deck-rigging, were unable to act. Moans of despair and cries of mercy, mingled with prayers, were heard alike from passengers and crew. Wave on wave washed over the apparently doomed boat, and nothing, but the intervention of Providence, could now save her from a watery bed. The Rev. Mr. Fisher, with his family and others, came on deck, and he asked that all might join in prayers, for mercy and forgiveness, as their doom seemed inevitable, but the prayers and cries of help seemed only to be mocked by the hissing and moaning of the infuriated elements. Amongst the crew was a young Irish sailor, a native of the county of Louth named John M. Auliffe, who, opening his smock, took from his neck a pair of scapulars, given him by a pious mother, waved them in the form of a cross, and then threw them into the ocean. This action was only witnessed by the Rev. Mr. Fisher, his wife and children. Immediately the waters abated their fury, had the howling tempest calmed as it were to a zephyr, but a wavelet again washed over the side of the boat, and cast near the sailor boy the scapulars he had thrown into the scathing foam some minutes before. All was now calm, captain and sailors freed themselves from their lashings to right and set about re-rigging their boat, and steered her safely into Botany harbor. The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher approached the sailor-boy with deep reverence, and begged of him to let them know what these simple pieces of brown braid and cloth marked B. V. M. signified. When told, they then and there, promised to join the Faith which has for its protector and powerful advocate, "Star of the Sea," the "Mother of Help." On landing at Sydney, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher fulfilled their promises. They repaired to the little wooden chapel of St. Mary, on the site of which now stands a most gorgeous and magnificent church—and sought the advice and spiritual assistance of the then pious Father Polding, afterwards Archbishop, by whom they were received within the folds of the Catholic Church. This good family afterwards settled down on a farm on a nice plateau on the Blue Mountains, distant from Sydney some two hundred miles. The writer had the pleasure of conversing in the same house with James Fisher, the son of the Rev. Mr. Fisher, and hearing from him the foregoing facts, and no more devoted and practical members of our holy Faith at the antipodes can be found than the Fisher family of the Blue Mountains, N. S. W.—D. P. K. in *Cork Examiner*.

**THREE THINGS.**

- Three things to admire—Intellectual power, dignity and gracefulness.
- Three things to love—Courage, gentleness and affection.
- Three things to hate—Cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude.
- Three things to delight in—Frankness, freedom and beauty.
- Three things to wish for—Health, friends and a cheerful spirit.
- Three things to avoid—Idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting.
- Three things to fight for—Honor, country and home.
- Three things to govern—Temper, tongue and conduct.
- Three things to think about—Life, death and eternity.

**Dr. T. A. Siocum's**

OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. If you have Consumption—Use it. For sale by all druggists. 25 cents per bottle.

# HOME RULE.

## Mr. Gladstone's Great Speech.

Details of the Measure to Give Ireland Self-Government—  
Two Hours of Powerful  
Oratory and Intense  
Interest.

At last the time, so anxiously expected and so long hoped for, has come, and the Grand Old Man has proclaimed to the listening world the programme which he intends carrying out with regard to Ireland. Needless to say that lobbies, galleries and every available spot in the Parliament House were occupied by eager listeners. Owing to the great length and still greater importance of the speech we are obliged to refrain from any comment and merely to give our readers the text and substance of an address that will pass into history with the most momentous speeches of Burke and Pitt.

Mr. Gladstone spoke as follows in a clear, strong and resonant voice:—I may appropriately remind the House that the voices which usually pleaded the cause of Irish self-government in Irish affairs within these walls during the last seven years have been almost entirely mute. I return, therefore, to the period of 1886 when a proposition of this kind was submitted on the part of the government of the day, and I beg to remind the House of the position then taken up by all the promoters of these measures. I said that we had arrived at a point in our transactions with Ireland where the two roads parted. You have, we said, to choose one or the other. One is the way of Irish autonomy according to the conceptions I have just referred to; the other is the way of coercion. That is our contention. It will be in the recollection of the House how that contention was most stoutly and largely denied. It was said over and over again by many members opposite, "We are not coercionists; we do not adopt that alternative and neither can we adopt it." (Ministerial cheers.) That assertion of theirs was undoubtedly sustained by the proposals, especially from the dissentient Liberals, of various plans dealing with Irish affairs. Those plans, though they fell entirely short in principle and in scope of Irish self-government, yet were of no trivial or mean importance. They went far beyond what had heretofore been usually proposed in the way of local self-government for Ireland.

### THE FAILURE OF COERCION.

Well, what has been the result of the dilemma as it was then put forward on this side of the House and repelled by the other? Has our contention that the choice lay between autonomy and coercion been justified or not? (Liberal cheers.) What has become of each and all of these important schemes for giving Ireland self-government in provinces, and giving her even a central establishment in Dublin with limited powers? All vanished into thin air, but the reality remains. The roads were still there—autonomy or coercion. The choice lay between them, and the choice made was to repel autonomy and embrace coercion. You cannot always follow coercion in an absolutely uniform method. In 1886 for the first time coercion was imposed on Ireland in the shape of a permanent law added to the statute book. This state of things constituted an offending against the harmony and traditions of self-government. It was a distinct and violent breach of the promise of the faith of which union was obtained. The permanent system of representation inflicted upon the country a state of things which could not continue to exist. It was impossible to bring the inhabitants of the country under coercion into sympathy with the coercive power. Mr. Gladstone proceeded to dilate at length upon the circumstances under which the act of union was passed, the promise of equality in the laws and of the

commercial equality under which the union was effected.

### THE GROWTH OF THE IRISH DEMAND.

It was then prophesied confidently, he said, that Irishmen would take their places in the Cabinet of the United Kingdom, but it had been his honored distinction to sit in the Cabinet with no less than sixty to seventy statesmen, of whom only one, the Duke of Wellington, was an Irishman, while Castlereagh was the only other Irishman who had sat in the Cabinet since the Union. Pitt promised equal laws when the Union was formed, but the broken promises made to Ireland were unhappily written in indelible characters in the history of the country. Coming to 1832, when the resurrection of the people began, and then down to 1880, Ireland would be presented only with a favor in restoring to her the nature of constitutional rights and practical self-government. It is to me astonishing that so little weight is attached by many to the fact that before 1886—before 1886, in fact—Irish wishes for self-government were represented only by a small minority. Since 1885, when the wide extension of the franchise was protected by the secret ballot, Ireland's position has been improved in Parliament. In 1886 there were 85 Nationalists. They have been reduced from 85 to 80 under circumstances somewhat peculiar (hear, hear), and I must own to myself among others for reasons totally and absolutely unintelligible. (Loud cheers.)

### HE BECOMES SOMEWHAT SARCASTIC.

Let us look at the state of the case as it now stands. There are but 80 out of 101, that is to say, the wishes of Ireland for Irish self-government in Irish matters are represented only by four-fifths. (Laughter.) Honorable gentlemen seem to have no respect for such a majority as that. Do they recollect, sir, that in England there has never been such a majority? (Cheers.) No parliament of the last fifty years has come within measurable distance of it. If there be anything in the great principle of self-government, which if it be reality, never can work except through the machinery and by the laws of representation, at any rate the voice of the Irish people, the persistency of the Irish people in delivering that voice, and the peaceful constitutioned circumstances under which it has been delivered (Ministerial cheers and Opposition laughter) constitute a great fact in history. It is said—and I admit with truth—that Ireland is not an united country. I don't deny that the division which exists is a fact of great moment. In truth were Ireland united anything that can render Ireland formidable would become much more formidable. Were Ireland united all opposition would vanish as a shadow. (Hear, hear.) Ireland is not united in this sense that in one portion of the country not a mere majority of the higher classes, but a considerable popular feeling is opposed to the present national movement. I will not attempt to measure this numerical strength of the minority.

### THE NORTH OF IRELAND OPPOSITION.

It is said by the party opposite that the minority in the North of Ireland is arrayed in unalterable opposition to home rule; Ireland was divided by the animosity of religious circles. Inasmuch as their political life was at that period more highly developed, they led on the Roman Catholic population in the political movement which distinguished that period. This is written broadcast upon the history of the time. Genuine national sentiment in the sense of national unity had a long time prevailed among the North of Ireland Protestants. We have had them altered, not through their own fault, and we are not ready to be persuaded that they will not alter back again to the sentiments of their own ancestors (cheers), and with their own blood and their own people form one in noble glorious unity. Alluding to English feeling toward Irish home rule, Mr. Gladstone said he would refrain from urging that England would find herself exhausted and her work made unpracticable by resistance to Irish demands. He could well conceive England maintaining, if so minded, resistance to Irish demands, but England's conversion to home rule had been rapid. In England the majority adverse to home rule was 211. It had now declined to 71. In face of such a fact who would guarantee the permanence of the opposition of the remainder? (Cheers.)

### BUT LITTLE CHANGED FROM BILL OF 1886.

He would now ask the patient indul-

gence of the House while giving an account of the bill. (Cheers.) He could not undertake to supply a mere table of contents. The bill, if he did, would probably bewilder his hearers. He would rather seek to present the salient points, hoping to leave a living impression on the minds and memories of his hearers. He might omit what, in the view of some members ought to be mentioned, and, therefore, he begged them to wait and consult the bill itself, which he hoped would soon be in their hands. It would be remembered that the bill of 1886 laid down five propositions as cardinal principles, to which he had endeavored to closely adhere. Change there was, but not a trenchant change from the principles of 1886. The object of the bill remained as in 1886, to establish a legislative body in Dublin for the conduct of both legislation and administration in Ireland, as distinct from Imperial affairs. (Cheers.) The limiting conditions, which were then observed and have since so far as we were able to do so, been sedulously and closely served, were these. We were to do nothing inconsistent with Imperial unity. Of this I will say, whatever our opponents may say, that so far as our convictions and intentions are concerned they would be but feebly stated by being couched in the declaration that we do not mean to impair it. We wish to strengthen it. (Cheers.) We wish to give it greater intensity than it has ever yet possessed.

### ALL CAREFULLY LOOKED AFTER.

First, then, Imperial unity is observed and the equality of all is observed. Secondly, the equality of all the kingdoms would be borne in mind, and thirdly, there would be equitable reparation of Imperial charges. Fourthly, any and every practical provision for the manufacturers would be included. In the first place, we have made it a desire to meet what we thought was no unreasonable demand, for the express mention of the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. There were two methods in which that might be done. It might be done by a clause; it might be done in the preamble. We have chosen the preamble as the worthier, the better, for if it were done by clause it would be too much in the character of a mere enactment. It is not necessary to say many words for such a purpose. Our words are: "Whereas, it is expedient, without impairing or restricting the supreme authority of Parliament," and then the preamble goes on to declare the creation of an Irish legislature. With reference to the charge, frequently with good faith, made against us, that we are destroying the act of union, I wish to challenge enquiry upon this fundamental point. What is the essence of the act of union? (Hear, hear.) That essence is to be appreciated by comparing the constitution of things found in the country before 1800 with the constitution of things now existing in England. Before 1800 we had two sovereignties in the country. One of these was collectively lodged in the King and the Houses of Lords and Commons of Ireland. There was no more right, in a true historical and legal sense, in the sovereignty residence in Great Britain to interfere with the sovereignty of Ireland than there was in the sovereignty of Ireland to interfere with the sovereignty in England. This bill respects and maintains these rights of sovereignty equally throughout the entire range of the three Kingdoms.

### TWO LEGISLATIVE HOUSES.

Then the bill constitutes the Irish legislature. Power is granted to the Irish legislature, which consists first, of a legislative council, and secondly, of a legislative assembly, empowered to make laws for the peace, order and good Government of Ireland in respect to matters exclusively relating to Ireland or to a part thereof. That power is subject to a double limitation. First of all it is subject to necessary and obvious limitations imposing certain incapacities on the Irish Parliament, including all that relates to the Crown regency or the viceroyalty. The subjects of peace and war, public defence treaties and foreign relations, dignities, law and treason do not belong to the Irish legislature. The law of alienage does not belong to it, nor anything that belongs to external trade, the coinage and other subsidiary subjects. Other incapacities are imposed similar to those contained in the bill of 1886. These provide for the security of religious, freedom, the safeguard of education and for the security of personal freedom, in which we en-

deavored to borrow one of the modern amendments to the American constitution.

### CHANGES IN THE VICEROYAL POSITION.

Then, coming to exclusive powers, we retain the Viceroyalty of Ireland; but we divest it of the party character it has heretofore borne by making the appointment every six years, subject to the revoking power of the Crown. Then, also, the post is freed from all religious disability. (Cheers.) Then comes a clause which may be considered formal, although it is of great importance, providing for the full revolution of executive power from the Sovereign to the Viceroy. Then comes an important provision for the appointment of an executive committee of the Privy Council of Ireland. We propose to make this an Executive Council for the ordinary affairs of the Cabinet of the Viceroy. The question arises shall there be any Legislative Council. All decided that there ought to be such a council. It has appeared to us to be highly inconvenient to alter the members of the Legislative Assembly. If we were to increase the number we do not know what the increase ought to be. If we were to reduce it we run serious risks of causing practical inconvenience in Dublin, especially at the time when the functions of internal government come to be newly exercised, and when, probably, there will be a great deal to do. We, therefore, leave the number at 103, and we fix the term at five years. We leave the constituency as it is now.

### AN ELECTIVE COUNCIL.

Next as to the Legislative council, Mr. Gladstone said he did not think they would have been warranted without some strong necessity in establishing the system of a single chamber, "but in Ireland," he added, "far from finding any such necessity we look to the Legislative council as enabling us to meet the expectation that we shall give to the minority some means of freer and fuller consideration of its views."

The next thing is shall the Legislative council be nominated or elected? We came to the conclusion that a nominated council would be a weak council. (Ministerial cheers.) If it should be made a weak council would be probably enjoy a very short term of existence. We, therefore, propose an elective council, believing it to be the only form wherein we can give any great force to the vitality of the institution. Well, then, how do we differentiate this council from the popular assembly? He proposes to fix the number at forty-eight, with an eight years' term of office, the term of the popular assembly being less. We then constitute a new constituency. The council constituency must in the first place be associated with a ratable value of £20 whereby to secure an aggregate constituency approaching 170,000 persons, including owners as well as occupiers, but subject to a provision that no owner or occupier has a vote in more than one constituency. Then there is no provision in the bill making the Legislative council alterable by Irish acts.

### PROVISION FOR DEADLOCKS.

Regarding the Legislative assembly these 103 members must be elected for Irish legislative business by constituencies in Ireland. We make these provisions in regard to the assembly alterable in respect to electors and constituencies after six years, but in altering constituencies the power of the assembly will be limited by the declaratory act to the effect that due regard must be had to the distribution of population. The bill must include a provision for meeting, what is called a deadlock. In a case where a bill has been adopted by the assembly more than once, and where there is an interval of two years between the two adoptions or a dissolution of parliament, then, upon its second adoption, the two assemblies may be required to meet, and the fate of the bill is to be decided in joint assembly. (Cheers.) Next, all appeals shall lie to the Privy council alone, not to the council and Lords. The Privy council may try the question of the invalidity of any Irish act—that is, try it judicially and with reasonable judgment under the initiative of the Viceroy or Secretary of State. This judicial committee is now recognized by us as the only approach we can make to the Supreme Court of the United States. In composing this judicial committee due regard must be had to the different

elements of nationality. (Cheers.) We have not apprehended any difficulty there.

**CONTROL OF THE JUDICIARY.**

Other clauses provide for the security of the emoluments of existing judges and officers generally. Then there is a clause intended to correspond with the Colonial validity law, the effect of which is that if the Irish legislature should pass any act in any way contrary to acts of the Imperial Parliament, such law shall be good, except in so far as it is contrary to the Imperial enactment. Two Exchequer judges shall be appointed under the authority of the Crown, mainly for financial business. Besides the Exchequer judges, it is provided that for six years all judges shall be appointed as now. We do not reserve for the Imperial Parliament the power to fix emoluments. These will be fixed in Ireland and the effect will be to establish a joint control of these appointments. The month of September is probably the most convenient month for the assembly to meet. Therefore a clause provides that it shall meet on the first Tuesday in September. (Prolonged Irish cheers.) Certain clauses secure the initiative in regard to money bills to the assembly.

We are now coming to the important question of constabulary. We propose a gradual reduction and the ultimate dissolution or disappearance of that force with the discharge of every obligation towards them in such a way as will not adversely affect the interests of that honorable force. During the period of transition they are to be under the control of the Viceroy. It is contemplated that they will be replaced by a force owing existence to the Irish authorities in local areas.

**IMPERIAL REPRESENTATION.**

On the important subject of the retention of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament, I do not regard, and never have regarded it as touching what are sometimes called the fine principles of the bill. It is not included in any one of them, but whether it be a principle or whether it be not there is no question that it is a very weighty and organic detail, which cuts rather deep in some respects into the composition of the bill. There are strong arguments which may be alleged in defence of the retention of the Irish members in Parliament, but there is one argument I must put aside as a most dangerous argument and in itself quite untenable. The argument of those who say unless you retain the Irish members there is no Parliamentary supremacy over Ireland. I entirely decline to admit that argument. I say that if you do admit it at a stroke you shatter parliamentary supremacy in this country. Although I do not at all admit that parliamentary supremacy depends upon the retention of Irish members, I yet quite admit that the retention of Irish members has great practical importance, because it visibly exhibits that supremacy in a manner intelligible to the people. Besides, it gives Ireland a voice, and a full voice, in all Imperial matters. (Hear, hear.)

**FOR FINANCIAL REASONS.**

It has this advantage—we cannot in our financial arrangements get rid of all financial connection between the two countries unless you are prepared to face a very inexpedient and inconvenient system of different sets of treaties and trade laws. That being so, it must be that British budgets will more or less influence Irish pecuniary balances. It is therefore desirable for the purpose of mitigating any inconvenience which might thence arise that Ireland should have something to say about these British budgets. I know no argument of an abstract, theoretical or constitutional character against the retention of Irish members at Westminster, but to revert to an old expression which has become rather familiar, I do not think it is in the wit of man to devise a plan for their retention which would not be open to some serious practical difficulties. (Cheers.) Retention involves two points—first, as to numbers and secondly as to voting power. Now as to the first question—that of numbers. Is Ireland to be fully represented in the House? ("Hear, hear.") Well, probably the feeling will be in favor of the affirmative.

**AS TO THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS.**

Then arises another difficulty—what is full representation for Ireland? In 1884 the House treated Ireland in a wise and liberal spirit by assigning 103 members

to that country. That number was then beyond what, according to the calculations of population in this country, Ireland was entitled to, and it is claimed that unhappily the disparity has since been aggravated by a double process. The population of Great Britain has increased, while that of Ireland has diminished and has reached a point that, whereas formerly entitled to 103 members, it would according to this same ratio now have eighty. There ought to be a general determination to interpret full representation as meaning representation according to existing population. Speaking of full representation, then, I imply that the representation in the House from Ireland would be composed of eighty Irish gentlemen. Of course, it follows that there would have to be an election. These eighty members from Ireland in the House would probably be indisposed to recognize a commission given to 103 members, so when it had been determined that eighty was the proper number we endeavored to arrange the schedule of the bill in such a manner that this Imperial representation would practically not clash with representation in the Legislature in Dublin.

**THEIR VOTING POWER.**

Mr. Gladstone continued: Now comes the greater difficulty. What voting power are these 80 members to have? Ireland is to be represented here fully—that is my first postulate. My second postulate is that Ireland is to be invested with separate powers subject, no doubt, to Imperial authority, yet still as we must from experience practically separate a certain independent power as has been done in other legislatures of the Empire, Ireland is to be endowed with separate powers over Irish affairs. Then the question before us is, is she or is she not to vote so strongly upon matters purely British? I propose this question in the true parliamentary form—aye or nay? There are reasons both ways. We cannot cut them off in a manner perfectly clean and clear from these questions. We cannot find an absolutely accurate line of cleavage between questions that are Imperial questions and those that are Irish questions. (Cheers.) Unless the Irish members are allowed to vote on all British questions they must have too little or too much, because there are questions which defy our efforts to arrange them with accuracy and precision on the proper side of the line as either English or Irish.

**A QUESTION WITH TWO SIDES.**

We do not see the possibility of excluding them from one of the highest and most important functions of the House, namely, that of determining the composition of the executive power. A vote of confidence is a simple declaration, but may be otherwise. I do not see how it is possible to exclude Irish members from voting on that great subject. Next, unless Irish members vote on all questions you break the parliamentary tradition. The presence of 80 members with only limited powers of voting is a serious breach of that tradition, which, whether you resolve to face it or not, ought to be made the subject of most careful consideration. Now I come to the reasons against the universal voting power. It is difficult to say: Everything on this side, Irish; everything on this side, Imperial. That I think you cannot do. If you ask me for a proportion, I say nine-tenths, nineteen-twentieths, perhaps ninety-nine-one-hundredths, of the business of the Parliament can without difficulty be classed as Irish or Imperial. It would, however, be a great anomaly if these eighty Irish members should come here continually to intervene in questions purely and absolutely British. If some large question or controversy in British affairs should then come up, causing a deep and vital severing of the two great parties in this House, and the members of those parties knew that they could bring over eighty members from Ireland to support their views, I am afraid a case like that would open a possible door to wholesale, dangerous political intrigue. (Hear, hear.)

**AND SO THERE ARE LIMITATIONS.**

My colleagues found themselves not well able to face a contingency of that kind. They inserted in the bill limitations on the voting power of the Irish members to exclude them:—First, from voting on a bill or motion expressly confined to Great Britain; second, from voting on a tax not levied upon Ireland; third, from voting on a vote or appropriation of money otherwise than for the

Imperial service; fourth, from voting on any motion or resolution exclusively affecting Great Britain.

The whole subject is full of thorns and brambles, but our object is the autonomy and self-government of Ireland in all matters properly Irish. The Irish people certainly did not raise the difficulty to which I have just alluded—the retention of Irish members in the House. This is a secondary matter in their eyes, and ought not to interfere with the principal aim. In the face of the feeling that a shade of uncertainty still hangs over the question of the retention of the Irish members, we have affixed to the paragraph concerning this question the words: "Excepting and until Parliament shall determine the coming financial legislation."

**THE FINANCIAL KEYNOTE.**

I wish to supply the keynote to the financial part of the legislation. That keynote is to be found in the provision included in our plans from the first and wisely and generously acceded to by Ireland through her representatives, that there is to be but one system of legislation for all the kingdoms. As far as external things are concerned that will be found to entail very important consequences. It has guided us to the conclusion at which we have arrived of unity of the commercial legislation for the three kingdoms. This includes customs and excise duties, post offices and telegraphs. By adopting this keynote we can attain to the most valuable results and will be likely to avoid the clashing friction of agents of the Imperial and agents of the Irish government. We can make under cover of this proposal a larger and more liberal transfer to Ireland in the management of her own affairs than we could make if we proceeded on any other principle. We hope to escape in this way all collection in the interior of Ireland of any revenue whatever by Imperial authority. The principle to which we are bound to give effect in Ireland is Ireland has to bear a fair share of the Imperial expenditure. (Hear, hear.) The word "Imperial" is defined in the schedule which gives the list of Imperial burdens.

**HOW IRELAND'S SHARE WILL BE ASCERTAINED.**

There are three modes in which this fair share may be apportioned. The first method is the lump sum payment adopted in 1886. This method, we thought, should disappear naturally from the new bill, for through the retention of Irish representatives here Irish members will vote the Imperial expenditures. Consequently it would seem strange, under these circumstances, to revert to the method of a lump sum. Another method is what may simply be described as the method of a quota, that is to say that Ireland shall pay 6 per cent., or 5 per cent., or 4 per cent., or what you please, of the Imperial expenditure, which shall be taken out of the common fund. She will be debited to that extent and will have to pay it over from her account to ours. If you fix the quota and the quota is absolutely elastic, should the Imperial expenditures swell the principle of the quota would still secure the relative share to be contributed by Ireland. But there is a third method, which one we adopt—that of deducting from the Irish revenues the amount due England. There is one of these revenues to which the greatest difficulty adheres. When explaining the subject in 1886 I pointed out that there was a large revenue locally received in Ireland, but really belonging to Great Britain. The principal of that revenue was within the excise department. With the advantage of the consideration which the inland revenue department has had since the former plan was produced, we get rid of the difficulty altogether as far as the inland revenue is concerned.

**THE SOLUTION OF THE DIFFICULTY.**

We provide that revenue levied in Ireland shall be revenue really belonging to Ireland, that is revenue from goods consumed in Ireland. It is not so with the customs. With the customs there is a large debt from Ireland to this country. It is not so large as is involved in the case of excise, but still it comes up to several hundred thousand. If we adopted the method of a quota we should expose Irish finance to large and inconvenient shocks from changes introduced in English budgets. Imperial reasons, also, would perhaps make it necessary to do what we are, I think, very unwilling to do, namely, to give Imperial officers a meddling and intervening power in

relation to Irish affairs. (Hear, hear.) The third plan is to appropriate a particular fund. Say this fund shall be taken by us and shall stand in acquittal of all obligations of Ireland for Imperial services. This fund will sweep away all the difficulties of calculation and intervention which might belong to the quota method. Then we have the fund practically in our hands, in the management of the customs revenue of Ireland, which must be British. Consequently we shall be receivers of a fund which will never go near the Irish exchequer. If it be deemed a fair and convenient arrangement there can be no question of handing it backwards and forwards. We should keep it and give Ireland a receipt in full instead of coming upon her for heavy payments from year to year.

**FIXED CONTRIBUTIONS WITH IRISH CONTROL.**

Then next the customs fund would be very nearly the right amount. I do not know what the House might consider the right amount. Judgments might fluctuate. Some might say four per cent., some five per cent., some a little more than five per cent. But the amount is £2,430,000 yearly gross. The £60,000 allowed for collection leaves £2,370,000 net. With the Imperial expenditure at £56,000,000, this £2,370,000 is a sum that drops between a charge of four per cent. and a charge of five per cent. The Irish members will observe that by that means everything of a practical nature we will hand over to them. Though the rates of excise and the post and telegraph rates will be in a fixed amount the authority and the whole control over them will be absolutely in the hands of Irish officers. The fund plan falls short of the exactitude of the quota plan. The latter method meets every exigency of peace and war, but this plan is not quite so exact. Questions may arise such as, are we assured we shall obtain from Ireland a fair share of assistance in a great Imperial emergency? I, myself, am bound to say that I think there is very little to fear from trusting the patriotism and liberality of the Irish legislature. (Opposition cries of "Oh! oh!" and cheers from the Government benches.)

**A LITTLE STICK OF TAFFY.**

Stinginess was never a vice of the Irish people, and if we look forward very much I am afraid her sufferings will be due to generous extravagance rather than to her meanness. When we come to a state of war we have to look to three sources, customs, excise and income tax. With regard to customs we propose to leave them to our hands so that there can be no difficulty in adapting contributions so far as customs are concerned. With regard to excise we have in view a proposition to retain considerable control in our hands, which considerable power will enable Great Britain to make sure of having aid from Ireland if she thinks such provision necessary. The Irish balance sheets stand thus:—On the credit side would appear excise £3,220,000 while taxation, which goes over stamps, income tax, excise license, which are £1,495,000; postal revenue, £740,000; Crown Lands, £65,000; miscellaneous, £140,000—making a total of £5,660,000. On the other side Ireland takes over the whole of the civil charges with the exception of the constabulary charges of £3,110,000, inland revenues £160,000, and postal service, £790,000. We propose that Ireland shall take part of the constabulary charges, amounting to £1,000,000. This would bring the Irish charges to £5,160,000. We propose that she shall receive against that the items I have put to her credit, amounting to £5,660,000. Thus she will have a clear surplus of £500,000 with which to start on her mission.

**A PLEA FOR CALM CONSIDERATION.**

I will now release the House from the painful consideration of details which it has pursued with unexampled patience. I have tried to convey the fundamental conception and spirit of the scheme. I submit that the plan may be imperfect, but I hope it will receive impartial consideration. Although there may be friendly and unfriendly criticisms I hope I shall not give offence when I express my deep conviction that a plan closely resembling this, if not the present proposal of an identical legislative chamber for Ireland, may shortly become a law. *Continued on twelfth page.*

Not to be made light of—The fog.

If a storm were really brewing, what sort of storm would it most likely be? An ale storm, wouldn't it?—Judy.

**MGR. TACHE.**

**PROMISES AN IMPORTANT UTTERANCE ON CATHOLIC EDUCATION.**

**It Will Show That the Action of Mgr. Satolli is Not Radical, But On the Lines Laid Down by Pius IX.**

In the Star of last Friday appeared extracts from the circular issued by Mgr. Tache, of St. Boniface, Manitoba, on the question of Catholic education. The Archbishop's object is to show that there is no lack of harmony in the views of Pius IX. of the third council of Baltimore and of Mgr. Satolli on the United States school question. He also says that the legal status of the Roman Catholic affairs in Manitoba differs from that of the United States. Amongst other things His Grace says:

"The important question of education is attracting considerable attention not only in Manitoba, but everywhere else, and especially in the United States of America. The fact that His Excellency Archbishop Satolli has spoken on the subject has caused a great deal of comment. Men who generally have nothing good to say about anything pertaining to the Catholic Church have been foremost in praising the broad, liberal and democratic views of the Sovereign Pontiff, as represented by his trustworthy and distinguished legate. I need not say that I am filled with admiration for our Holy Father the Pope, and that, without knowing Mgr. Satolli, I readily assent to the praise he receives and to which he is undoubtedly entitled. For a prelate to enjoy the confidence of Leo XIII, is of itself more than an ordinary recommendation. I, therefore, follow with the deepest interest the mission of His Excellency the delegate to America. My respect for his person as well as for his mission, is such that I should consider it as very unbecoming on my part even to venture to praise, much more to criticize what he has said about the schools question. My object in writing to-day is merely and simply to show by quotation that the broad, liberal and democratic spirit of the Pope is the very spirit of his predecessor, and that the resolution read by Monsignor Satolli to the Archbishops of the United States, assembled in New York on November 17 last, are nothing new to the eminent prelates who had formulated the decrees of the third plenary council of Baltimore.

It is far from my desire to open a field for controversy or discussion. My only object is to offer greater facilities to those who wish to know what directions have been, and are given, by the Catholic church, to the faithful of the United States. I intend to reproduce in full an entire quotation of the fourteen propositions of Monsignor Satolli, and place alongside them the decisions of the third plenary Council of Baltimore, both headed by extracts from a series of instructions sent by order of Pope Pius IX to the Bishops of the United States of America. For greater clearness I intend to bring the whole under five different headings: 1. The views of the Catholic Church on education. 2. Certain schools to be avoided, and why. 3. Catholic schools must be established. 4. Public schools may be resorted to by Catholics in certain exceptional cases. 5. Particular care to be taken of the children who cannot help frequenting public schools. Having no desire to argue, I will merely give quotations, as above stated, from the three above mentioned official and authorized sources. First, in 1875, the Pope, Pius IX, approved certain instructions prepared by the congregation of the Propaganda on public schools, with an order to communicate them to all the Bishops of the United States of America. The same documents are so well approved of by the successor of Pius IX, that a copy was officially sent to me last summer, with an order to join it as an appendix to the decrees of the First Council of the ecclesiastical province of St. Boniface. That is the source from which I will quote the Introduction to each of the five above mentioned headings, and I will indicate the course by the words of Pius IX, in the instructions. Second. The acts and decrees of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore will furnish the second source when the extracts are made. The council was held in 1884, and the book containing these acts and decrees was published in Baltimore in 1886, by John Murphy & Co. I

will add, with the quotations, the numbers and pages whence taken. Third. In quoting Mgr. Satolli's propositions, I use an authentic copy sent to me by special request, and will preface every quotation with the respective numbers of the propositions. It is apparent that what I have to present is a mere compilation of documents, which are in no way secret, but the relation of which one to another is perhaps not generally known. I do not intend to bring this forward as a solution of our local difficulties, because I consider that the legal status of Catholics on educational affairs in Manitoba is quite different to that of the United States."

His Grace, after quoting the views of Archbishop Satolli and the third council of Baltimore, concludes as follows:—"From what precedes, it is evident, first, that the instructions approved by Pius IX, on November 24, 1875, and by order of His Holiness sent to the bishops of the United States, have been since and are still the guiding rule for the clergy and laity of the adjoining Republic. The decrees of the council of Baltimore in regard to education are based on these instructions, and Mgr. Satolli in almost every one of his fourteen propositions quotes or refers to the same instructions and decrees; second, that the Church maintains that she is the divinely established power to teach truth and morals, and that she prescribes the necessity of religious instruction in the schools, dreading greatly the consequence of neutral instruction in public institutions for the young; third, that the church acknowledges the right of parents and indicates their duties with regard to the education of their children; fourth, that the church is not antagonistic to the civil power and recognizes the opportuneness of the state helping education, but at the same time repudiates the idea of purely secular education, and gives such good advice that, if followed, would secure to each of the three divinely instituted powers their respective freedom of action, and that to the advantage of the commonwealth as well as of families and of individuals; fifth, that the church, in its wisdom, recognizes that the ordinary rules admit of relaxation in exceptional cases. Then she leaves to her chief pastors to decide on each particular instance, and insists all the more that greater caution should be taken to remove the prejudicial consequences which may arise from the dispensation."

**OBITUARY.**

**THE LATE MR. J. J. McDONALD.**

After several weeks of alternate hope and fear the end came at last when at 8.20 a.m., Sunday, Mr. John J. McDonald, the well known contractor, expired at the St. Lawrence Hall. The deceased gentleman was for years directly connected with many of the greatest Canadian engineering enterprises. By his death an almost unique personality is removed from the field of Canadian public life, for the late Mr. McDonald was practically a public man. Born in Glengarry in 1836, he showed early in life an aptitude for handling men and directing great enterprises, and while still a comparatively young man he undertook the construction of the Petrolia branch of Hamilton and Port Dover railway, the contract for which he successfully carried out. His next work was the superintendency of the St. Clair canal under the direction of the late John Brown of Thorold. In connection with the firm of Manning, McDonald and McLaren, he was interested in the construction of sections 15, 3, 6 and 9, of the Intercolonial railway. Acting as a principal, he was the contractor for section B. of the C.P.R. and also built the Temiscouata railroad. Mr. McDonald married in 1884 as his second wife Miss Ryan, of Ottawa, and leaves one son by his first marriage. The deceased gentleman was taken ill on Christmas Day and has been lingering on since, his extraordinary vitality enabling him to make a strong fight against death. It was a complication of pulmonary disease and kidney affection that finally carried him off. The body was taken to Ottawa Monday morning by Mr. G. P. Brophy of that city and the son of the deceased, for interment.

Found—the reason for the great popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla—simply this: Hood's CURE. Be sure to get Hood's.

When a barber talks too much his stories are generally illustrated with cuts.

**ROMAN NEWS.**

(Gleaned from London Universes.)

On Sunday last Cardinal Parocchi consecrated, in the church of San Pantaleo at Rome, Mgr. Feruglio, Bishop of Vicenza, Bassano, Bishop of Fermo, and Mistrangeli, Bishop of Pontremoli.

Cardinal Rampolla, Secretary of State to His Holiness, gave a banquet, to which the entire diplomatic corps attached to the Vatican were invited, in honor of the newly-created Cardinals.

The Holy Father is in relations with the French Government as to the appointment of the new Primate of Africa. The Vatican being favorable to French interests, there is likely to be soon a friendly arrangement.

Cardinal Logue is eleventh on the list of the lately-created members of the Sacred College, and Cardinal Vaughan thirteenth. The former has taken the presbyteral title of St. Maria della Pace, and the latter that of SS. Andrea and Gregorio of the Caelian Mount.

Cardinal Zigliara, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Studies, has been named to the suburban diocese of Frascati. Cardinal Seraphin Vannutelli has taken the customary oath to the Papacy, and respectfully asked for the Pallium. Cardinal Aloisi-Masella has assumed the presbyteral title of St. Praxede.

The Holy Father has preconized thirty-eight Archbishops, and Bishops of various countries, twelve of whom are French. Of the others there are Mexicans, Hungarians, Peruvians, and Argentines. One has an Irish name, Mgr. Nicholas Louis Gallagher, Bishop of Galveston (Texas), promoted from the titular see of Conopo.

On application to Cardinal Parocchi, it has been vouchsafed to the priests accompanying pilgrimages to Rome, if approved in their respective dioceses, to hear the confessions of the faithful in their train during the journey, and the period of their stay in Rome. This faculty graciously is extended to every diocese.

The Pope, through Cardinal Rampolla has sent his thanks to the ancient Pontifical Zouaves for their address of devotion and fidelity. He transmits the Apostolic benediction to his "dear children in Jesus Christ" for their filial homage. Cardinal Rampolla adds his personal acknowledgments of the good wishes expressed towards himself, and his pleasure at hearing that the old corps is about to start a periodical which is to contain all that is most interesting to the Zouaves.

**C. M. B. A.**

A new branch was organized Wednesday, the 8th inst., under the jurisdiction of the Grand Council of Canada, by Mr. J. E. H. Howison, organizer and assistant secretary of that council. The following is the list of the officers elected for the ensuing year: Chancellor pro tem, J. H. Garipey; president, Chas. A. Lariviere; first vice-president, Louis Oscar Boivin; second vice-president, L. D. A. Rene de Cotret; recording secretary, Aug. St. Germain; assistant recording secretary, J. A. Grenier; financial secretary, L. D. E. Mayer; treasurer, J. N. Lorange; marshal, J. A. Lortie; guard, J. R. Robitaille. Trustees for one year: J. H. Garipey and J. E. Gervais; for two years, J. A. Grenier, Aug. St. Germain and T. Delisle. This new branch will be No. 190, and will hold its meetings on the first and third Friday of each month, at No. 7 Claude street.

"I'LL TAK' ONE."—How dun you sell your eggs, mister?" said a lad to a grocer. "Seven for sixpence, mi lad." "Seven for sixpence?" said the lad. "That's six for fivepence, five for fourpence, four for threepence, three for twopence, two for a-penny, and one for nowt. Aw think I'll take one."

De Smartte: Why do you persist in buying your clothes at instalment houses? De Snarpe: They always try to give me stuff that will last at least until all the payments are made.

Katharine: She's intensely musical. What would be a nice wedding present? Sylvia: Why don't you give her a dozen solid silver tuning-forks.

"He is an artist by profession." "I know that; but what is he by occupation?"

**PUT IT ON RECORD!**

**A WISH**

**To Have the Good News Published!**

**WAS GOING FAST TO DEATH!**

**"Now, I Am Cured!"**

A lady says: "Put it on record!" Put what on record? The glad news that she was saved from death and perfectly cured by Paine's Celery Compound, after other remedies and the work of physicians had failed.



MRS. WM. IRVINE.

Mrs. Wm. Irvine, of St. John, N.B., in having her testimonial published, does it with the grand object of benefitting thousands who are now suffering all over this broad Dominion. Mrs. Irvine says: "I think it a great pleasure as well as a duty to put on record what Paine's Celery Compound has done for me. I have been troubled for the last ten years with kidney complaint, and have tried a great many preparations and doctors' prescriptions, but with little or no benefit.

For the last six months I have had a great strain upon my system from night-watching and overwork. I was breaking down; my friends said, "I was going fast to death." I resolved to try your Paine's Celery Compound, and used four bottles. My kidney trouble disappeared; nervousness and sleeplessness are troubles of the past, and my general health is greatly improved. In a word, I am cured; and I wish you to publish this so that the world can read it.

Yours in sincerity,  
MRS. WM. IRVINE."

A little five-year-old, after shopping with her mother at leading drapery establishments, said: "Seems to me that there are a good many boys named 'Cash.'"

What a Pity.—Judge: The sentence of the Court is that you be committed to prison for five years. Prisoner: Oh, and only yesterday I ordered a new suit of clothes.

First doctor: I hear, my fellow-practitioner, that you treated my neighbour for abnormal typhus. Was it a bad case? Second ditto: A very bad case; the man didn't pay his bill.

Customer to chiropodist: What is your charge for removing corns? Chiropodist: Half a guinea a foot. Customer: Hang it all, man; you don't suppose I've got 'em so big as all that.

Somebody once inquired of the late Lord Beacon-fie'd what was his method of dealing with the Sovereign. "I never contradicted," he replied; "I never deny; but I sometimes forget."

NO WONDER.—Mr. Scrapper: This razor is awfully blunt. Mrs. Scrapper: So I thought when I was cutting some cardboard with it yesterday.—Pick-Me-Up.

**KOSCIUSKO'S GRAVE.**

BY E. S. L. THOMPSON.

The "Mound of Kosciusko" stands on a hill a few miles distant from Cracow, the ancient capital of Poland. For a thousand years this was the cradle, the stronghold and the cemetery of the old monarchs. All its surroundings even now proclaim its former greatness. The citizens were four years in the construction of this strange yet appropriate monument to the gallant Kosciusko. From its summit one has a view of historic and enchanting beauty. The spires of Cracow; the towers of the old palace rising upon the rock of Wawell. The Wisluta winding away among the valleys, and the distant ranges of the Carpathians presenting a most enchanting prospect. Standing by this mound to Kosciusko, we exclaim: "Could there have been a better monument than this reared to the patriot of Poland; composed, as it is, of earth brought from all the battlefields and set in the midst of so many great and glorious associations!"

O, son of Valor, sweetly sleep  
Beside Wisluta's murmurs deep;  
Here Cracow keeps her watch with thee,  
Thou dauntless spirit of the free,  
The very death that guards thy clay,  
Tells all the battles glorious day!  
Ah, yet the "blue Carpathians" thrill  
For thee—the son of Poland still.

Here in thy lowly sleep beside  
The Chieftains' rest of Poland's pride!  
Arises now her crown'd ways,  
And all her famed and glorious days!  
Sobieski and Casimir,  
And all that died for love of her,  
Here in the dim Cathedral's light,  
Their laurels sink in endless night!

When Warrell rocks are crowned with fire,  
When sunset rests on church and spire,  
The flames seem once more to flame  
In acclamation for thy name;  
From strongholds old the monarchs rise  
To brave the fate of fatal skies;  
In losing yet thy losing won;  
Brave soul—the friend of Washington!

**HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.**

**THE BEST ORIGINAL DEFINITION OF A WIFE.**

The pretty school teacher, for a little diversion, had asked her class for the best original definition of "wife," and the boy in the corner had promptly responded, "a rib."

She looked at him reproachfully and nodded to the boy with dreamy eyes, who seemed anxious to say something. "Man's guiding star and guardian angel," he said, in response to the nod. "A helpmate," put in a little flax-haired girl.

"One who soothes man in adversity;" suggested a demure little girl. "And spends his money when he's got any," added the incorrigible boy in the corner.

There was a lull, and the pretty dark-eyed girl said slowly:

"A wife is the envy of spinsters."

"One who makes a man hustle about," was the next suggestion.

"And keeps him from making a fool of himself," put in another girl.

"Someone for a man to find fault with when things go wrong," said a sorrowful little maiden.

"Stop there," said the pretty school teacher. "That's the best definition."

Later the sorrowful little maiden sidled up to her and asked:

"Aren't you going to marry that handsome man who calls for you nearly every day?"

"Yes, dear," she replied, "but with us nothing will ever go wrong. He says so himself."

**THE MAN'S PART.**

*Good Housekeeping* believes in equalization of domestic labor. It says: "A man should first of all help his wife in planning her work. Let every husband give his wife the benefit of his practical business experience, and advise with her how she may best arrange and time her several duties that they may least conflict."

"Second, he should see that she has the best tools that can be had to lighten her labor."

"Third, he should by every possible means shorten her hours of labor. If he finds that she is obliged to work earlier and later than he, then he should at once give, or procure for her, such assistance as will make their working hours equal."

"Fourth, realizing that for her labor she receives no direct compensation, he should at least be careful to give continually that reward of cordial praise which costs him nothing and so much pleases her."

"Finally, the man must recognize that many of the domestic duties are essentially proper to him, and not to the woman; such are all that require great physical exertion. Therefore, not only should proper implements be generously furnished for the woman's use, but all the materials she must use should be provided and made easily accessible. Plenty of coal, wood and kindlings should be kept near the place where

they are to be burned, water should be supplied so as to be handy and abundant, plenty of hooks, shelves, closets, etc., should be arranged to the best advantage.

At house-cleaning time the man should either move, or get moved, the heavier articles of furniture; he should attend to the cleaning and putting down of carpets, the setting up of stoves and the like; in other words, he should assume the responsibility for all the heavier and more disagreeable duties connected with good housekeeping, and be willing on occasion to take a hand in those which are lighter.

But if he will not do these things that that he ought to do, let him at least have grace enough to keep out of the woman's way while she is doing them for him, and refrain when they are done from rewarding his overworked helpmate with cross and complaining speech.

**THIS IS ESSENTIAL.**

Even when all the requirements of a healthy household are present, health will not be maintained unless attention be paid to the ordinary laws of hygiene. A man may have a good, large airy bedroom, but if he spends half his nights reading or smoking, and does not seek his couch till the small hours of the morning, it will avail him little. The dining-room may be admirably situated and even artistically decorated, but if the cooking is bad, and the meals are taken hurriedly and at irregular times, the demon of dyspepsia will soon make his presence felt. A brain worker must have plenty of exercise or he will not keep well. Should his employment necessitate no physical exertion, he must supplement his work by exercise of some kind. People who write much soon grow lazy, apathetic and disinclined for exertion, especially as they advance in life. The tendency must be guarded against, and exercise should be taken systematically. Walking is good, but walking alone without a companion, and no special object is not exhilarating, and will hardly suffice. It is not a bad plan to frequent a gymnasium, or swimming bath, or to develop the muscles by an hour's fencing or a turn with the gloves or single-stick. Riding is excellent for those who can afford it, and a bicycle or tricycle is by no means to be despised. It has been calculated by physiologists that in the twenty-four hours a man should take an amount of exercise in some form or other equivalent to walking nine miles on level ground.

**IT HAS NO EQUAL.**

DEAR SIRS,—I have used your Hagyard's Yellow Oil for many years, and have found it unequalled for burns, scalds, cuts, etc. Mary A. Collett, Erin, Ont.

**THE PRINCE ARCHBISHOP OF OLMUTZ.**

A despatch from Vienna says that Dr. Kohn, the newly elected Prince Archbishop of Olmutz, has installed his aged father and mother in his episcopal palace. The father was formerly a peddler, and has only recently given up the Hebrew religion for the faith of Christ. The Prince Archbishop, who is the richest prelate in Europe, and whose rank is equal to that of an archduke, received his parents at the railroad station and kissed their hands; in lowly humility and affection. They were both attired in peasant dress. Archbishops of the Austro-Hungarian Empire are frequently of very plebeian birth. The late Primate of Hungary was the son of a cobbler. His mother presided over his palace at Graun, but always decline to lay aside her peasant's garb.

Mothers will find the Pain-Killer invaluable in the nursery, and it should always be kept near at hand in case of accident. For pain in the breast take a little Pain-Killer in sweetened milk and water, bathing the breasts in it clear at the same time. If the milk passages are clogged, from cold, or other causes, bathing in the Pain-Killer will give immediate relief. Ask for the New Bottle.

The Alexian Brothers are about to open a hospital and house of the order at Elizabeth, N. J.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.**—Granular swellings in the throat, neuralgia, tic douloureux, rheumatism, gout, lumbago, and other diseases affecting the glands, muscles, and nerves of sensation are permanently eradicated by this healing anti-febrile and soothing preparation. It is also a perfect remedy for all skin diseases, and every kind of superficial inflammation, which soon loose their angry and painful character under this invaluable Ointment. The Pills have never been administered either by hospital or private practitioner in dyspepsia or liver complaints without producing the desired result.

**YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.**

**BABY LOUISE.**

I'm in love with you, Baby Louise!  
With your silken hair and your soft blue eyes,  
And the dreamy wisdom that in them lies,  
And the faint, sweet smile you brought from the skies,  
God's sunshine, Baby Louise.

When you fold your hands, Baby Louise,  
Your hands, like a fairy's, so tiny and fair,  
With a pretty, innocent, saint-like air,  
Are you trying to think of some angel-taught prayer?  
You learned above, Baby Louise?

I'm in love with you, Baby Louise!  
Why I you never raise your beautiful head!  
Some day, little one, your cheek will grow red  
With a flush of delight, to hear the words  
I love you," Baby Louise.

Do you hear me, Baby Louise?  
I have sung your praises for nearly an hour,  
And your lashes keep drooping lower and lower,  
And you've gone to sleep, like a weary flower,  
Ungrateful Baby Louise!

—Margaret Elyngs.

**BOYS AND GIRLS.**

The following are contributions from children to the San Francisco Monitor:

**PET LAMBS AND DOGS.**

I am fond of all animals and have a horse and two dogs, but I like lambs best and so I will tell you of them. We had eight sheep and each of them had two lambs. It was in the winter time and they could not support them, and we took one from each sheep and taught them to drink from a bottle. Their names were Daisy, Buttercup, Robbie, Bennie, Billy, and Snowdrop, who was so called because she was as white as snow and had long curly wool. Lambs are the most gentle of all animals and when they are made pets will follow one everywhere, and frisk and play. Daisy ate too much barley and we found her dead in the field. The other lambs grew into big sheep. At one time there were two pet lamb just as gentle as could be. One day I went to Papa and was given a dog which I was told to call Danger. The very next day he killed one of my lambs, and tore the other up so bad that it died soon after. We all felt sorry for the lambs and the dog killed before he would do any more mischief.

Two years ago we had a very large St. Bernard dog, of a light yellow color. He was very much afraid of thunder; one day during a very severe thunder storm he tried to come into the house and after finding he could not he disappeared. Three days after he came home lame and hungry. Whenever after he heard thunder or the firing of canons at Mare Island he would try to get into the house. One day he succeeded and we were obliged to let him stay in till the storm was over.

LEO PATRICK WALSH.

**MY DOG, ROVER.**

Rover, was a noble dog. I cannot remember when he came into our family, but it seems a very long time ago. He was a perfect playmate because he never got mad at anyone. When my father went to work he would follow him for two blocks, and barking at him as if to say "Good-bye!" he would wag his tail and return home. After getting his breakfast he would go to the front door of our house and lie down on the mat, his favorite resting-place. He would lie there until he felt hungry, when he would come into the house and bang around the dining-room until he had satisfied his hunger, and then he would play with his companion, the kitten. If he would see my father coming home, a block or two away, he would run into the house, bark once or twice, and then run and meet him. He was very fond of the children, and I remember once while I was eating a piece of candy he began to lick my face and he would not stop until I dropped the candy. But at last, in the middle of the month of April, he seemed very sad. He would not eat anything, and when I attempted to pat him he turned away and went to his favorite place at the door, and when we went to look for him, alas! he was dead! I never cried so much before as I did then, and that day everyone of us felt sad, for he was such a fine dog. The next day we buried him in a nice box and marked the place. But we afterwards lost sight of the place and never found it.

THOMAS A. ASHE.

**BIRDS.**

There are many different kinds of birds. Among the birds that I know of are the canary, swallow, blue-jay, kingfisher, snipe, eagle, hawk and quail.

The canary is a pretty bird and is noted for its sweet voice, which has cheered many a household. Blue jays are very different from canaries; they think the cherries grow only for them. The kingfisher has his home near the water and fish. He does not seem to be afraid of the water. He dives right down and brings a fish out of the water, and he does not need a fish-hook, either. Snipe live near the water also. The eagle is a very mean bird. He lives in the high trees and thinks he is above all birds. The hawk is something like an eagle and is very fond of chickens. The swallow is a very swift bird. He builds his home in the eaves of houses, making it of mud and feathers. Quails are very wild; their homes are built in the ground. Boys are very fond of trapping quail; when it is quail time, as they call it, all the boys are making traps, and as soon as they are made they take a handful of wheat or some other feed and away they start for the hills. They set the trap, put a little wheat under the trap and a little around it to draw the quail's attention. Then it is all ready. In the morning the boys go up to see how many they have caught. Sometimes they catch a good many; other times they catch none at all. Boys are also fond of shooting quail, particularly if they run across a whole flock at one time. For my part I will take a canary.—JOSIE LEAHY.

**HOW I FOUND AND LOST MY CANARY.**

One evening I went out in the yard to water the flowers, as was my custom. As I was watering a rose bush I saw a bright blossom and was about to pick it when I spied a beautiful canary. Nobody was home, so I brought it out on the sidewalk. My sister was out there, and when she saw it she took it from me, as she was very fond of birds. This bird had an unusually long tail, and she began to stroke it. I told her to be careful or it would fly away. All of a sudden I heard her scream, "Oh! Maggie, the bird, the bird!"

I looked at her hands, and all that was left of my beautiful bird was his tail! I was too grieved to speak, but while I stood there I heard the chirp of a bird. I looked round to see where it came from, and perched on a neighbor's porch was my bird. I ran up the stairs to the porch and just put my hand out to catch it when a large cat jumped in front of me and caught it. The cat scrambled down the stairs and carried her prey into a large hole. I watched for half an hour for her to come out. At last she came out, smacking her lips at the thought of the fine meal she had. She climbed a fence and mewed at me in derision.

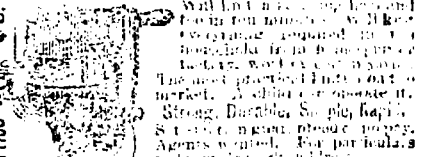
I went home feeling very blue, and now as I write this little incident I think if I had left the bird on top of the bush he would, perhaps, be living and adorning a cage in some child's happy home.—MARGUERITE G. STACK.

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WEDNESDAY.....FEBRUARY 15, 1893

**OUR SCHOOL BOARD.**

In another editorial we refer to Alderman Kennedy, M.P.P., and the course he has taken upon the "early closing" movement. We desire also to give that gentleman credit for the manner in which he has stood by the district he represents in keeping before the Government the question of night schools in St. Ann's parish. As long as we thought that there was any use in hammering away at the commissioners we kept constantly reminding them of the grave mistake committed in not even offering a night school to that thickly populated but unrepresented district. When it became obvious that nothing was to be gained for this year, we insisted upon due representation upon the Board. Hon. Secretary L. P. Pelletier stated last week in the Legislature that the Government was not responsible for the overlooking of the great Irish-Catholic district, but that the matter was wholly in the hands of the Montreal Commissioners. He, however, added that the Government intended appointing an Irish Catholic representative on the Board. This is at least one step in advance. We dedicated column after column this summer to the subject of representation upon that Board, we asked for a layman and a clergyman to voice the interests of our tax payers, or else to let us have a separate School Board. This promise of the Provincial Secretary is one point gained, and for which we have to thank the Government.

Few of our citizens are aware of the trouble we took in this matter. It may be naturally supposed that we confine our efforts to editorial articles and comments and public expositions of the situation, and to denunciations of the want of fairness in the present organization or composition of that body. But in reality that was only a small portion of what THE TRUE WITNESS undertook to do, and actually did do. While, for the benefit of our readers we were penning and publishing all those appeals, we were quietly working in another direction. We sent several private letters to influential members of the Provincial Cabinet, amongst others the Hon. Provincial Secretary, in which we made out the case to the best of our ability, and to which letters we received most satisfactory replies. Besides, we had interviews with members of the Government, when councils were held in Montreal, during which interviews we placed the matter as clearly as we knew how before the powers that be. It is, therefore, with a very reasonable degree of satisfaction that we learned the deter-

mination of the Government to take the matter into serious consideration and to act upon some of the suggestions made.

There is, however, a drop of bitterness in every cup, even the most sweet; there is always some one or other to fling a shadow upon the sunlit place, even though the shade be but a passing and unsubstantial one. We were pained to read the remarks of Mr. Dechene, M.P.P., on the occasion of Hon. Mr. Pelletier's reply to Mr. Kennedy in the matter of these schools. With that courtesy which is a natural attribute of his own, and which we marked on many an occasion in the years of our close intimacy with the Provincial Secretary, Hon. Mr. Pelletier replied in English. Mr. Dechene called upon him to speak French. The hon. gentleman replied that he spoke English for the benefit of the Irish representative who required the information. The other gentleman then thanked God that he had no Irish in his constituency. We would be long sorry to think that Mr. Dechene was the mouthpiece of even the smallest section of our French-Canadian fellow-citizens. Men of his caliber are unworthy of a seat in a legislature where the different elements of our cosmopolitan country are represented. It was not so Mr. Curran acted when in the House of Commons he defended French laws, language and institutions, and spoke in the tongue of those who were attacked. Let us reverse the medal: we will suppose a case in point, and one that might very possibly take place. Let us suppose that Mr. Evanturel or Mr. Alec. Robillard, who represent the constituencies of Ontario where the greatest number of French Canadians reside, were to ask a question of the Hon. Mr. Frazer, and that he should have the courtesy to reply in French; then that a member from some western county should demand that the hon. gentleman speak in English; and, on Mr. Frazer's reply that he spoke in French for information of the French member, the other were to cry out, "Thank God I have no French Canadians in my constituency." What would Mr. Dechene say when he would read those remarks in the press? Would he not be the very first to cry out against the "fanatics," the "bigots," "the intolerant English speaking majority of Ontario?" And yet he leaves himself, and all those who sympathize with him, open to the same accusation of fanaticism, bigotry and intolerance.

It is high time that here, as well as elsewhere in Canada, we should come to realize the fact that we can no longer exist as a divided nation, that race and creed differences must be submerged in the grand ideal of a Canadian nationality. While we cling to our Faith and defend its principles to the best of our ability, we recognize that we are destined by Divine Providence to live in common with others whose beliefs differ, and if we desire that they should respect our sacred institutions we must grant to them the concession of respecting their tenets—even though we know them to err. We must recognize that this Dominion is like unto a vast ocean into which many streams pour, commingle their waters and are lost in one identity; we have streams of population from the different countries of Europe, some more powerful than others according to the section of the country in which they meet, and they should all blend in the great ocean of a Canadian nationality. If the stream from old France has been broader and deeper than the others that have flowed into the Province of Quebec, the stream from the British Isles, that unites three grand tributaries in one river, has

been more extensive than the others as it rushed over to fertilize and civilize the other Provinces of the Dominion. There is so much good found in all the elements of our population, so many fine qualities that serve to counteract the less attractive characteristics of each other, that no man, no matter what his race or origin, can honestly thank God for the absence of any one of the component parts, any particular element in the composition of our people. It is as well, however, that persons so animated should express their views, it is better to know that such narrowness of mind exists than to go on giving credit to others for the same liberality that we possess, and to eventually find that we were mistaken.

**THE LENTEN SEASON.**

Once more in the revolutions of time the Lenten season has come, a period often misunderstood by non-Catholics, and too often not sufficiently appreciated by members of our Faith. All of our readers know that the forty days from Ash Wednesday to Easter Sunday represent the forty days of fasting that Our Lord put in away in the wilderness. It is also a time of penance in preparation for that greatest of all events, or rather series of events comprising the passion of Christ and the glorious Resurrection. During those forty days the Church ordains certain fastings and other penances in reparation for the sins that we have committed and in consequence of which the Son of God was obliged to come down and undergo the tortures of the most terrible of all deaths. But it is neither our intention to dwell upon the importance of the Lenten season, nor the necessity of obeying the rules and regulations of the Church. We will have occasion during the first weeks of the season to refer to these phases of the subject. For this week we will merely draw our readers' attention to the significance of to-day's ceremonies.

Ash Wednesday is so called on account of the placing of ashes upon the foreheads of the people, to remind them of the certainty of death and the dust to which all things mortal must eventually be reduced. In performing that imposing ceremony, and in making the sign of the cross the priest makes use of the words, "memento homo quia pulvis es et in pulverem reverteris"; "remember, man, that dust thou art and unto dust thou shalt return." Wonderfully significant are these words, and if properly understood they should serve as a perpetual sermon, an unending appeal to man's better and nobler feelings, and a talisman against sin, a coat of armor to shield us in the hour of the greatest temptation. Let us analyze these words of admonition.

"Remember, man"; do not for one moment allow your mind to stray from the contemplation of the fact before you, recall it under all circumstances the truth that should ever stare you in the face, beware that you never forget the solemn and undeniably true words "that dust thou art." You are composed of clay, of the most perishable of material, and it is fashioned by the Hand of God into the most beautiful of earthly forms. It is the spirit that animates that dust which gives it the light, the power, the beauty that it possesses, and the moment that spirit departs, just as surely as from dust you came, so certainly "unto dust thou shalt return." The light is extinguished and the lamp is shattered; the spirit has gone back to the eternal source whence it originally came, and the casement that held it is now merely the clay from which it was originally made. You may be buried in the sands of the desert and your remains be

scorched into nothingness, you may be cast into the depths of the ocean, and your body become the prey of the fishes, you may be interred in some rock formation where the chemical process of petrification will take place; it matters not where, or how, or when, but one thing is certain, those remains shall eventually become pulverized, they shall finally be reduced to mere dust. This is not a matter of Faith, it is not a truth that religion calls upon us to accept as a dogma, without any tangible evidence of its reality; it is demonstrated by the experience of all times. Do you seek the proof of the fact that you shall return to dust?

Come to yonder cemetery and you cannot find one, in all that vast city of the dead, that has not been reduced to ashes. Go into the vaults of the great cathedrals, descend into the winding labyrinth of the catacombs, at every step you are confronted with evidences of the great and undeniable truth that "unto dust thou shalt return." It is a condemnation that sweeps the whole human race; rich or poor, great or small, king or beggar, all, without exception, have had to undergo the same process of decomposition, of reduction to dust. Penetrate the inner chambers of the great Egyptian monuments, and there in the sarcophagi, are to be found the mummies that have continued to exist, in their embalmed state, for three, and even four thousand years. Unwrap one of the bands, expose the form to the air and light, and immediately it crumbles into dust. Vainly has the inventive faculty of man ransacked the secrets of science in order to counteract that universal return to dust, but the genius of man has fallen down impotent in presence of the supreme law, while science has been confounded by the perpetual recurrence of the same results.

A sad prospect, indeed, for poor, frail humanity! To be born in pains, to struggle for a few years in misery, to die, at last, in sufferings, and to be reduced to dust. The Atheist, the Materialist, the Freethinker must certainly shudder when he reflects—if ever he does reflect—upon this inglorious termination of so promising a career. It is painfully true and we cannot bear to realize that it must eventually come to us all. To have lived a short space, to have attempted much and accomplished nothing and to go down into the earth without any prospect beyond mouldering in the dust. Perchance a few may not go down!

"Unwept, unhonored and unsung," but even the tears are short-lived, they cannot last beyond the life of the sorrowing one, the honors are useless, and the song cannot be heard by the ear that is reduced to ashes. What a dreary, miserable prospect for the unfortunate, unbelieving Atheist, the man who has no soul, or thinks he has none, who believes in no God, or attempts to deny Him.

But for the Catholic, the one with a pure and honest Faith, a sincere Hope and a fervent Charity, what a glorious prospect even in this reduction to the dust! The sun of life may go down into the great gulf of the tomb, but it immediately appears upon the horizon of an unending day beyond. That dust is gathered by the hands of angels, in the fulness of time, and at the sound of the last trumpet the bodies of the millions shall arise, not as they went down, but glorified in all the perfection of spirituality. Time shall be lost in Eternity, Mortality shall be merged in Immortality, the Corporal shall become as the Spiritual, and each particular grain of that dust shall be a prism—upon which the rays of God's glory shall play, thereby lending to the body the infinite splendor of countless inconceivable beauties all-

scintillating in the radiance of the Beatific Vision. It is with that Hope that the true Catholic lives, that death has no terrors for him, and that the remembrance on Ash Wednesday that he must "return to dust" is rendered glorious in the certainty that on the great Easter of the Resurrection the Angel of God will roll away the stone from his sepulchre and lead him forth in triumph.

### THE EARLY-CLOSING.

Last week an interesting debate took place, in the Quebec Legislature, upon Mr. Auges' early closing bill. The House was in committee, the chair being occupied by Mr. Parizeau. The bill was strongly opposed by Mr. Martineau and Mr. Kennedy. Before proceeding to express our opinion upon the merits or demerits of such a measure we desire to do justice to Mr. Kennedy, M.P.P. for the course which he has taken in Quebec, especially this session when so many questions of vital importance for Montreal have been on the tapis. In each particular case Mr. Kennedy has been found in his place and prepared to express himself, and with no uncertain sound, in the interests of his own particular constituents and of all Montreal in general. Elsewhere we refer to his work in favor of the St. Ann's district and the night schools: upon this point raised by Mr. Auges and sought to be carried through the Legislature Mr. Kennedy has given strong and most satisfactory reasons why it should not become law. We will give the substance of the debate and then proceed with whatever comments we may deem advisable, but once more we thank Mr. Kennedy for his upright and manly conduct as representative of our people in the local legislature.

"Mr. Martineau objected to the bill on the ground that it was an unconstitutional interference with the freedom of trade, but chiefly because it would bear hardly on the poorer classes, who could often not make their purchases till after seven o'clock in the evening, and who, living, so to say, from hand to mouth, might often have to go supperless to bed if the shops were closed as early as that hour. The measure, he said, might suit the Beaver Hall district, where it mattered little the stores closed at seven or even at six, but, in the other sections of the city, it would entail undoubted hardships both upon the storekeepers and the population. As for the moral side of the question, he held that early closing, far from having a beneficial effect, far from supplying our young men with opportunity for healthy recreation or study, would be attended with disastrous results, for it would simply afford them more time to ruin their constitutions and their morals in the hotels and saloons, which were allowed to keep open till eleven or twelve o'clock at night. Mr. Kennedy also vigorously denounced the bill, saying he could not see by what right honest men, doing an honest business, trading in articles of daily and hourly necessity, should be compelled to put up their shutters at seven, while the drink shops, which traded in the ruin of body and soul, were permitted to remain in full blast till midnight. He also pointed out another grave objection to the measure, in his opinion. For instance, Montreal was so situated that, if the bill was to become law, storekeepers on the Montreal side of the street would be obliged to close, while those on Ste. Cunegonde side could keep open as long as they pleased, with the result that the trade would be diverted to the latter. This was grossly unfair, and he desired to enter his most emphatic protest against it. Mr. Beaubien said he would be prepared to endorse the early closing principle if it embraced the hotels and saloons as well as the stores, but, otherwise, he held similar views to Mr. Kennedy on the subject."

The debate waxed warm and interesting and as the report says:

Mr. Kennedy objected to Montreal being made what he termed "a chopping block" for the rest of the province. He objected to the bill as a whole; but, if he could not prevent it from passing, he wanted, at least, that it should also take in Ste. Cunegonde and St. Henri.

Messrs. Stephens and Beaubien took sides with Mr. Kennedy on this point.

After some further discussion, Mr. Auges moved to amend the bill in that sense, while, as regards the closing of grocery stores, he produced a letter from the president of the Montreal Grocers' Association, favoring the fixing of seven o'clock as the closing hour.

Mr. Kennedy continued to demand that the entire *banlieux* should be included, and Mr. Duplessis, evidently with the view of killing the bill, moved a sub-amendment providing that the application of the bill should be left optional with Montreal and its surroundings as with other municipalities. But this sub-amendment was rejected by a vote of 27 to 21, and the closing hour for groceries was fixed at seven by another of 25 to 22."

It seems to us that Mr. Kennedy's reasoning and that of Mr. Martineau, could not be more in accordance with the interests of the great majority of the Mon-

tre grocers. It is all very well to say that the object of this early closing is to enable the hard-working grocery employees to have a few hours well earned recreation. The very establishments, on St. James street, or in the Beaver Hall region, where the trade is virtually ended at seven o'clock, and where the orders for groceries generally are telephoned from the residences of the wealthy, are enabled—if they so desire—to give their clerks regular evenings each in turn for recreation. They have more employees than they require after the hour of seven, because all their business is done in the daytime, and their vicinity is almost entirely deserted after six o'clock. With the exception of the St. Lawrence Hall there is scarcely a house that has a light in it, all along St. James street, after the hour of seven. Simply because there is no business to be done in that heart of the business city, when offices are closed and the great public has retired to the privacy of home.

It is otherwise in the congested districts of the city. Go into St. Ann's, St. Anthony's, St. Lawrence, St. Jean-Baptiste, St. Mary's, Hochelaga, or any other of the thickly populated wards, and what do you discover? You find that very few groceries employ clerks, behind the counter you will find the proprietor, his wife, or son, or daughter, or some other relative. Ask the grocers of all these wards when it is they do their business, and ninety-nine out of a hundred will tell you that it is between the hours of seven and ten in the evening. During the day time all the people of the neighborhood are at work, and the wives are busy at home; it is only after tea-time that they can run out to the grocery to purchase the next day's supply. To close up all the groceries at the hour of seven is a great wrong, an unpardonable wrong perpetrated upon eighty per cent of the population of Montreal, for the benefit of one ten per cent and the pleasure of another ten per cent—of our citizens.

If the Quebec Legislature is anxious for early closing it should begin with the saloons and grog shops of the city. Is it not a shame to have a law ordering that the store, where the poor man buys his tea, sugar, flour, and other necessaries, must be closed at the very time when he can go out to make his purchases, while side by side with it, the bar-room is wide open until midnight, where he may squander the money that should be spent in food for his wife and children? Does the Legislature, and the men who claim the parentage of such a bill, desire to place whiskey drinking at a premium, and to uphold the drunkard's trap to the detriment of the honest vendor of all that a family needs for support? It would seem as if these wise legislators were desirous of so arranging matters that every possible temptation would be cast in the path of the poor man, and every imaginable peril be placed at the door of his family. Evening comes and the father goes out with a dollar to purchase some articles of food for the children, he finds the door of every grocery closed, but he finds the door of every saloon open. It is not to be wondered at if he enters the latter and there spends the money that should have gone in a more laudable way. And that same Legislature has the hardihood to enact laws for the punishment of drunkards, while it so manipulates its statutory machinery so as to give every possible encouragement to the liquor traffic, to discourage the most legitimate and most necessary branch of trade, to pave the way for the victim of alcohol, to open every inducement to him and then to punish him for falling into the temptation.

Again, we find that Mr. Kennedy was very correct when he pointed out that

the carrying into effect of such a law would be a most crying injustice to those grocers living along the *banlieux* of the city. The men on the city side of the street would be obliged to close their stores, while the vendors on the opposite side of the street might keep open all night if they so desired. We cannot understand why this city should be made a subject for experiment under the legislative scalpel of the gentlemen in Quebec. Mr. Kennedy's remark was not far out of place when he styled Montreal a "chopping block" for the rest of the province. If there is a special tax to be imposed, Montreal must be the victim; if there is a farce to be played in the dramatic world of municipal affairs, Montreal is the theatre; if there is an unjust, a partial or a ridiculous bill to be passed or experimented upon Montreal must stand the test for the benefit of the remainder of Quebec; and if Montreal puts up with all, then Montreal is not to be pitied.

### GLADSTONE.

We give this week the full text of Hon. Mr. Gladstone's now famous speech on the Home Rule measures for Ireland. It would be superfluous to comment upon the details of the Bill, or to attempt an analysis of the magnificent speech, which, on Monday afternoon, ushered in the first debate upon a tangible measure destined to ameliorate the unhappy condition of a land that has suffered during long centuries from alien misrule and unjust legislation. But on that grand tableau of a Home Rule movement, now happily approaching completion, there stands out one conspicuous figure that challenges the respect and admiration of the world, while it attracts the concentrated gaze of humanity upon its own grandeur—we mean that of England's Prime Minister, Hon. Mr. Gladstone.

Rarely is it given to a generation of men to possess such a grand personality and to contemplate such an almost sublime presence. It is, therefore, not wonderful if we pause in presence of the scene to glance for a moment at the chief actor. Taking all the circumstances and accidents of the situation into account we feel that Mr. Gladstone, as a statesman and as a man, occupies to-day a most unique position. On the confines of our expiring century, standing upon the rim of his earthly career, surrounded by conflicting and clashing elements, with half a century of wonderful experience to play upon, with a glorious ideal before him, desirous of terminating a long and useful life with a supreme act of justice to a whole race, with the snows of eighty odd winters upon his hair and the vigor of youthful manhood flashing through his veins, this venerable figure in the political mountain range of this century towers aloft, like Chimborazo, immutable in his strength, lofty in his conceptions, sublime in his associations, with his feet still touching the earth and his snowy head reaching into the sky, an image of beauty, grace and strength the like of which is rarely given to our contemplation. Then considering the magnitude of the undertaking, an enterprise that has baffled the skill of statesmen and defied the ingenuity of the most endowed of legislators, we cannot but perceive the Omnipresent Hand of the Almighty guiding the destinies of the cause that he champions.

The speech delivered on Monday afternoon was as wonderful on account of the extraordinary physical strength of the aged orator as for the intellectual grasp of the grant mind that conceived it. Evidently it was not constructed for mere effect; it was spoken for all time; it was shaped in such a fashion that it

would accomplish the two-fold purpose of clearly and forcibly placing the Home Rule cause before the world and then of existing a perpetual monument for generations yet unborn to study and admire. Towards the close Mr. Gladstone waxed warm, and when the cold reasoning of the case was over, like Scott's Last Minstrel:

"Cold diffidence and ages frost  
In the full tide of song were lost."

That speech, apart from its importance in the present crisis, and the effects it must have on the future of Ireland and England as well, is a fitting peroration to the grand series of public utterances that for over fifty years have fallen from the lips of the Grand Old Man. When his name passes into history, and when tablets and monuments are raised to his memory, deep in the fertile soil of a generous people's heart that address will act as a seed from which shall spring the imperishable tree of gratitude, beneath the shade of whose branches the Irish race may sit down and enjoy the long sought-for repose which liberty alone gives, and for which their fathers have trod the political desert of seven centuries.

WE HAVE written so often upon the subject of the societies—and especially the Masonic Society in Italy—that we do not deem it necessary to add any comment to the following. We clip it from an exchange and it speaks for itself: "There is published in Rome a weekly paper entitled *Le Gemonie*, the policy of which is thoroughly anti-clerical. It would be curious if it were otherwise, considering that its editor is a certain Uriel Cavagnari, a Neapolitan Freemason, who has expressed his hatred of all Christian ideals by naming his three sons, Satana, Lucifero, and Belzebu. For some reason or other, which is not quite clear, Cavagnari has quarrelled with his brother Masons, and in the issue of his paper published on the 12th inst. he makes some statements which are startling, considering the source from which they come. "For the last seventeen years," he says, "the Government of Italy has been under the control of Masonry." In the present ministry, he explains, all the ministers but two are Masons. The two exceptions are Ciolitti and Genala. All the others—Bonacci, Brin, Finocchiaro-Aprile, Pelloux, Martini, Grimaldi, and Lavaca—belonging to the lodges. Of the under-secretaries of state, again, Sana, Lanzara, Caerezi, Nocito, Papa, Ronchetti, and San Giuliano are all Masons. The only two outsiders are Rosano and Fagioli. Cavagnari goes on to declare that during the years in which it has controlled the destinies of Italy, Freemasonry has corrupted its public life and ruined the country. It is, he insists, an association of evil-doers, contrary in its character and in its action to the moral and social laws and interests of society. He accuses the Italian lodges of making assassination the sanction of their decrees. Leo XIII has never said anything in more thorough condemnation of the whole system as it exists in Italy than is here written and printed by a prominent Mason, who has been for years, and still is, not only anti-clerical but anti-Christian in his views and policy, and who therefore cannot be suspected of any desire to strengthen by his evidence the position taken up on the question of the Holy See. Cavagnari boasts that he was received into the order at Naples at the same time as the present King of Italy, and declares that Humbert I himself, whether he wills it or not, is through his successive Masonic ministers a tool in the hands of the lodges."

You will find as you look back upon your life that the moments stand out, the moments when you have done something in a spirit of love. As memory scans the past, above and beyond all the transitory pleasures of life, there leap forward those supreme hours when you have been enabled, unnoticed, to do kindnesses to those round about you, things too trifling to speak of, which you feel have entered into your eternal life.]

## SALLY CAVANAGH,

Or, The Untenanted Graves.

A TALE OF TIPPERARY.

BY CHARLES J. KICKHAM.

## CHAPTER XVIII—Continued.

"Come, Fanny," said her uncle, one week is not much, and when I catch you down in the country, I'm determined to make you my housekeeper for a while.

"Just to give you a little practice," added Father Paul, with an expressive twinkle of his gray eyes.

"Oh, then you'll find her an adept. I can tell you," Aunt Sarah observed. "She has done nothing but learn housekeeping for some months back." We suspect, after all, that Fanny had been only deluding herself with regard to that heroic resolution to which reference has been made at the beginning of this chapter.

"Play that old tune for me, Fanny, before I go to bed. I can't meet any one able to do it justice but yourself and Josh Reddy."

"Oh, how is Josh? and has he the same white hat still?"

"To be sure he has. Who ever could think of Josh Reddy without that old hat? And do you know I think we'll have Josh married this Shrove-tide. He's after softening the heart of Kitty Magrath, Dr. Forbis' housekeeper, who has had quite a little fortune left to her by her old aunt. I was wondering why she was remaining with the doctor after getting the legacy, till I found out that Josh Reddy's music possessed such a charm for her. Of course, you know our two votaries of Apollo, the doctor and the fiddler, are near neighbors?"

"Oh, yes; I know the little house very well. Just near the doctor's gate."

"Exactly. And now for 'Paddy's Resource.'"

Brian opened the piano, and Fanny played the tune in a manner quite worthy of her instructor; for it was Josh Reddy himself who taught her to play all Father Paul's favorite airs, during her visit to Ballycorrig.

Brian Purcell spent some of the happiest days he had known for a long time with his friends in Dublin. He particularly enjoyed a drive to Killiney Hill with Fanny and Miss Conway; and thought he did think of Knockclough, the thought brought on no symptom of a relapse now. He felt he had a real friend in Miss Conway. What a treasure the friendship of an intellectual woman with a heart is. Brian Purcell knew how to appreciate it.

Short as he away, Brian felt his heart beat quicker when his eye rested on the old mountain under whose shadow he was born.

"No place like home," he thought.

The pleasure he felt in approaching his home lost nothing by the reflection that he would soon welcome his dear little friend, Fanny O'Gorman, to it.

Mrs. Purcell had climbed up a stile in the paddock every five minutes, for two hours or so before his arrival, and looked along the road. Kate and his father had asked him a number of questions before his mother could leave the milking women, who were "setting" the tubs. At last she walked slowly toward them.

"Welcome home, Brian," said she, giving him her hand in the coldest manner possible. But as she pressed her snowy can with the other, Brian saw the tears well into her eyes. So he only looked away, and pressed his mother's hand without speaking.

## CHAPTER XIX.

It was a fine day in February. The little cottage, half hid in evergreens, was a pleasant sight to look at. Mrs. Hazlitt sat on her heels in the garden, after "setting" a ridge or two of early potatoes, which Matt was trenching.

The little rustic gate opened, and on looking round, Mrs. Hazlitt beheld the queenly form of Miss Evans gliding up the graveled walk. She hurried to welcome the young lady, who, by the way, had been a rather frequent visitor to "the dear old cottage" of late. She used to sit in the little parlor and talk for hours about old times. Sometimes she preferred to sit there and not talk at all. The discontinuance of Captain Dawson's visits to Moorview House and his cold politeness when they chanced to meet may have had something to do with this. But even if Captain Dawson had been as devoted an admirer as ever, we believe Miss Evans would have thought of old times now and then notwithstanding.

One day Miss Evans looked over the privet hedge, and expressed great admiration of the young lambs in the field outside. Mrs. Hazlitt proposed a walk in the field, and, with a look of innocent enthusiasm, the young lady said:

"Oh, yes; by all means, it will be so pleasant."

The walk in the field became almost a matter of course whenever Miss Evans called at the cottage. And as Mr. Purcell was from home there was no harm in extending the walk as far as the house. On one occasion she accepted the housekeeper's invitation to look at the quaint old furniture in the parlor. The invitation was suggested by the interest Miss Evans appeared to take in a high-backed mahogany chair which happened to be outside the hall door. She was charmed with everything in the house, and participated in the housekeeper's regret that a particular little room was locked, as there was "no show but all the books he had in it." Miss Evans gave the housekeeper half a crown, and forgot one of her gloves, which she had laid on the chimney-piece while giving a little twist to one of her curls before the oval looking-glass.

"He's as good a young man, miss," said Mrs. Hazlitt, "as there is within the walls of the world."

"I hate good young men."

Mrs. Hazlitt looked astonished.

"I mean," added the young lady, "that young men are intolerable bores. That is, your serious, solemn characters. And now isn't Mr. Purcell rather sad and gloomy generally?"

"Well, no, miss. I always see him pleasant and cheerful."

Miss Evans would rather have heard that he was sad and gloomy.

"I wouldn't say but he's after coming home," Mrs. Hazlitt remarked. "There are his greyhounds at the door."

Miss Evans started slightly; but seeming not to have heard these remarks, she walked over to where the greyhounds lay in the sun and patted Gazelle's head with her gloved hand. Gazelle thrust her paw into Miss Evans' muff, and Miss Evans playfully pushed the muff over Gazelle's slender head. The bound, feeling uneasy in this downy collar, ran into the house, and the lady ran laughing after her. She raised her eyes and appeared quite bewildered with surprise when the muff was presented to her by Brian Purcell.

"I beg your pardon," said she, stooping her head and covering her face with her hands, "Mrs. Hazlitt told me you were from home."

"I have only returned here this morning," said Brian.

She remained standing so long with her hands over her face, that Brian began to feel at a loss how to act. She rested her hand on the back of the chair as if she required support.

"Sit down, Miss Evans."

She sat down, resting one arm on the table, and dropping the other gracefully over Gazelle's neck. We must not omit that in dropping the arm over the dog's neck, she (accidentally of course) gave the skirt of her dress a slight pull, the effect of which was to reveal an instep, the symmetry of which is seldom seen except in marble.

Brian Purcell was an admirer of the beautiful in art and nature, and he mentally acknowledged that so perfect a type of womanly beauty as that before him he had never seen.

"Brian," she murmured, "what harm would it do you to be commonly civil to me?"

"Surely I have never been uncivil?"

"You know what I mean."

"No, Miss Evans, I do not know what you mean."

"You are so unforgiving."

"On the contrary," he replied, "I never felt any resentment towards you."

"That is worse," said she, "for have I not treated you badly?"

"Well, 'tis all over now."

"Yes; 'tis all over with you. But with me"—She uttered these words in a tone that thrilled through and through him. He looked into her face, and—could he trust his senses? Yes, there could be no mistake about it: tears were falling from Jane Evans' eyes, and these tears were for him.

Brian Purcell was only a man. He took her hand in his, and was in the act of raising it to his lips, when she snatched it from him with a start, and pushed back her chair from the window. He

followed the direction of her eyes, and saw Captain Dawson coming toward the house.

Brian Purcell drew a long breath.

Jane Evans looked at him in a half-frightened way. She saw by his cold smile that he understood her. It was not the mere breach of etiquette—much less any fear her character might suffer—that made her start. It was not even that she cared what Captain Dawson might think. In fact Miss Evans was not superior to the dread of losing caste, which so clings to people who find themselves perched on a round of the social ladder which had been above their heads at one time. She saw that Brian read her thoughts.

"I'll bring Captain Dawson round to the garden," said he, "and you can easily rejoin Mrs. Hazlitt, whom you see waiting for you without being seen."

He went out and entered into conversation with Captain Dawson.

Miss Evans clenched her hand, as was her wont when vexed with herself, or any one else.

Now what was this young lady driving at? Did she love Brian Purcell? She would not have answered the question, even to her own heart. If she did love him, she certainly did not love anybody else. She wished to leave the question an open one. Time enough to decide upon when he should be at her feet again. And now she saw him escape from her at the moment when her victory was certain, had it not been for her own cowardice—meanness she called it, as she clenched her hand.

She looked out at these two men, the only two in whom she felt the slightest interest.

Captain Dawson was tall, broad shouldered and well made, with singularly regular features, and a clear, fresh complexion. But there was neither soul nor intellect in his handsome, sleepy, good-natured eyes. And this woman felt could bow only to mind. She wished it were otherwise; but there was no use wishing. She could not "sympathize with clay."

Her eyes turned from the captain, and rested on her old lover. He was far from being so handsome a man as the other. But his forehead was high and broad; his eyes full of expression—they suggested the idea of a fiery, sensitive soul, calmed down by reason and softened by sorrow; and his mouth, though not small like the captain's, was such as a woman might love all day long. So thought Miss Evans as she fixed her penetrating look upon her old love and her new.

Miss Evans had a will of her own. She generally did what she made up her mind to do. It was this decision of character that kept her mother in such constant dread. She now astonished both the gentlemen outside, by walking towards them, and giving her hand to Captain Dawson with a smile. Then turning to Brian Purcell, she said, shaking hands with him too:

"Good morning. And I trust you duly appreciate the honor Mrs. Hazlitt and I have conferred on you."

"You see, Captain," she went on, "I do not stand upon ceremony with old friends. It is not every lady would have the courage to venture into a bachelor's den,—even he if happens to be something of a philosopher," she added, with a playful glance at Brian. "Come, Mr. Hazlitt, I am waiting for you." And bowing to the gentlemen with inimitable grace, she gathered up the skirt of her gown, and stepped across the lawn like a goddess. Brian and the captain gazed after, but both shrank from making any allusion to her.

Brian had written to Captain Dawson, asking him to call at Coolbawn, as of course it would not do for him to call at Grindem Hall.

"I was just remarking," said Brian, resuming the conversation, "that your evident desire to avoid meeting me for some time back was a puzzle to me till I found out the cause."

The captain became as red as a turkey cock.

"But, of course, you are not to blame at all."

The captain looked surprised.

"If your uncle treats my father harshly or unjustly, how can you help it?"

"Oh, yes," said Captain Dawson, evidently relieved.

"And now," Brian continued, "what I want to know is, could you induce him to deal fairly, or anything like it, with my father? His heart is set on keeping the farm, and he is ready to pay even more than it is worth."

"Devil a use in talking to him, just now, at all events, for he is in one of his drinking fits. My aunt has sent for Dr. Forbis to-day. I shouldn't wonder if he is in *delirium tremens* already."

"By the way," said Brian, "here is the doctor himself."

The doctor rode up on his remarkable mare.

"Well, doctor, how is your patient?" the captain asked.

"We'll pull him through," replied the doctor. "Particularly as Miss Grindem is gone to work *vi et armis*." (The old lady had just flung a jar of whiskey out of the window). "Tim Cronk is after being put in charge of him, so I expect to have him all right in a few days."

"He has been going it devilish hard for the last month," Captain Dawson observed.

"Come in, doctor," said Brian.

"No, thank you; I had lunch at the Hall."

"Well, but a glass of grog will do you no harm. Come in, captain."

The doctor dismounted, and he and Captain Dawson followed Brian into the house.

Miss Evans's reflections on her way home were to this effect:

"I trust I have recovered the lost ground by that last move. How dumb-founded the captain was. Poor George! 'tis a pity he hasn't brains. How malapropos his appearance was. Brian has been in Dublin. Of course he met that foolish little creature. Yet," added Miss Evans, softening as she recalled Fanny's tearful eyes and shrinking timidity "yet the poor child loves him."

Miss Evans took the roundabout way to Moorview House, much to the annoyance of the old coachman. "But does he love her?" she thought. "He did not love her that night, at all events." She was just passing the Finger-post. "And I am much mistaken if Brian Purcell ever could love such a mere baby. Time will tell." She said this with a smile of conscious superiority. Your clever ladies are apt to forget that a woman's heart counts for more with a man like Brian Purcell than her head.

And what were his thoughts when he found himself alone? Whatever they were, he thought it best to fly from them. He called Mick Dunphy, and busied himself about the affairs of the farm for an hour or two. Standing on Knockclough, he folded his arms and looked around the domain over which Mr. Oliver Grindem held sway. He saw hundreds of acres along the mountain foot which were a rocky waste till the persevering toil of the poor tenants reclaimed them. The poor people were robbed of the fruits of their labor. And where were they now? God knows.

"No wonder," said Brian Purcell, "the strength of the old land is wasting away, and her children are wanderers and outcasts all over the world."

(To be continued.)

KEEP  
YOUR FEET  
DRY.

Wear a pair of our

SHELL  
CORDOVAN  
BOOTS,

And You

WILL NOT  
HAVE  
WET FEET.

B. D. JOHNSON & SON,

1855 Notre Dame Street

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

It is stated that Mgr. Sbatti has been appointed auditor to Archbishop Satolli, and Rev. Hector Papi, secretary.

Very Rev. Dr. Kenna, O.S.A., has been visiting St. Louis in the interest of the new St. Patrick's Church at Rome.

Twelve thousand persons received the sacraments during a mission given recently at Scranton, Pa., by Jesuit fathers.

The Swiss federal council has presented a complete record of the confederation to the new Vatican library—the Leonine.

Sister Olympia, founder of the Order of Sisters of Providence in this country, died at Terre Haute, Ind., on the 24th ult.

It is said that Manly Tello, late editor of the *Catholic Universe*, is a candidate for the Chilian mission, vice Patrick Egan.

On March 19 the Catholics of Quebec will celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of the consecration of Cardinal Taschereau.

The venerable Cardinal Zigliara, of Rome, the distinguished Dominican theologian, is seriously ill, and is not expected to recover.

The Most Rev. Father Fruhwirth, Superior-General of the Dominicans, has sent a circular-letter to the houses of his order inviting them to collect special offerings of Peter's Pence on the occasion of the Pope's jubilee.

The Propaganda has addressed a circular to the American Archbishops relative to the foundation of a permanent Apostolic delegation in the United States with Archbishop Satolli as delegate.

An English exchange says: We learn that the Very Rev. George John Smith, administrator of Argyll and the Isles, has been appointed Bishop of that See, vacant by the translation of the Bishop to the Archiepiscopal See of St. Andrews and Edinburgh.

Among the manuscripts of the Borgia Museum, copies of which will be sent to Chicago, is a letter of Nicholas V. to two Irish Bishops in regard to sending missionaries to Greenland. This letter was written in 1448, forty-four years before the discovery of America.

The State of Illinois, which, listening to the foolish advice of certain anti-Catholic cliques, enacted a stupid sort of a school bill a couple of years ago, has since come to its senses, and through its Legislature last week, it repealed the autocratic measure, which encroached unduly on parental rights, and made the state the sole judge of when, where and how the child should be educated.

The influence of the Passionist monastery at West Hoboken on the young men of that place who have entered the ecclesiastical state may be inferred from the fact that last week the first secular priest ever ordained who was born in West Hoboken was promoted to the priesthood at Seton Hall. Quite a number of West Hoboken boys are priests, but, with this one exception, they all joined the religious orders, chiefly the Passionists.

Among the chosen to deliver addresses and read papers at the Columbian Catholic Congress to be held in Chicago are the following: Archbishop Riordan, Bishop Spalding, Maurice Francis Egan, Richard A. Clarke, John A. Mooney, Brother Azarias, Miss Eliza Ellen Starr, Miss Katherine Conway, Miss Donnelly, of Philadelphia; Miss Isabel Shea, daughter of the late Dr. John Gilmory Shea; Judge Semmes, of New Orleans; Bishop Becker, and Henry F. Spohnhorst.

Cardinal Logue will not return to his see until after he has presented the Irish pilgrims, who are going to Rome, to take part in the Papal jubilee, to Leo XIII. The Armagh cardinal has received hosts of congratulations from all parts of the world on his recent promotion, and it is now stated that the testimonial fund that will be presented to him on his return to Armagh will be more than a provincial or even a national one, contributions having already come in from places outside of Ulster and Ireland.

On the 9th ult. the anniversary of the death of Victor Emmanuel was celebrated at Rome by deputations of various Italian societies entering the Church of the Pantheon with banners and other emblems displayed. Although the Government professes to protect the Catholic religion from public outrage, amongst these banners were some that bore devices openly insulting to the Church.

USE  
**SURPRISE**  
**SOAP**  
ON WASH DAY;  
AND EVERY DAY.

Thus, for instance, one bore the representation of a wolf tramping under its feet the Papal tiara. The authorities of the pantheon in vain appealed to the police and other officials to exclude such emblems from the church.

The Apostolate of France.

The *Matin*, of Paris, is anything but a clerical organ, yet, strongly liberal as it is, it cannot refuse its tribute of admiration to the zeal of French Catholics in the work of the Apostolate. "Whatever be the school of philosophy to which one belongs," it declares "all honourable men are obliged to applaud the missions of the Catholic Church." It then gives a most interesting resume of the missionary work done by France in Africa alone, and then adds:—

"All these orders (viz: *Missions Africaines*, of Lyons; the Congregation of the Holy Ghost; Capuchins; 'White Fathers' of Algiers; Oblates of Mary; Oblates of St. Francis of Sales; and Jesuits), united together, supply to Africa a total of 400 missionary priests, to whom must be added various auxiliaries, e.g., native priests, lay brothers, catechists, nuns, and school mistresses, who dedicate themselves to the instruction of children and the care of the sick,—and at the head of this latter army are naturally the French Sisters of Charity. Would you have a proof of the spirit which animates these combatants? The French Bishops are in the habit of writing at the foot of letters commendatory which are presented to them, *Visum, pro dioecesi* (i.e., 'Approved, for the diocese of—') The prelate who founded and directed one of these African Missions (Cardinal Lavignere) used to write instead at the foot of such documents a new formula: *Visum, pro martyrio*, ('Approved, for martyrdom.')

The first for whom he wrote this formula was a humble vicar of the diocese of Rodez. One day he presented himself to the prelate, and kneeling down offered him his testimonials. The Archbishop, without saying a word, wrote at the foot the above three words: *Visum, pro martyrio*,—words supposing heroism in him to whom they are addressed. Turning to the priest he said: 'Read this; do you accept?' 'That is precisely what I came for,' was the simple reply. And, indeed, he did set out for death; he penetrated into the most barbarous and remote parts of Equatorial Africa; he became the bishop of the little flock into which he had been received, and in less than a year he died, as so many of his predecessors had done."—*Illustrated Catholic Missions*.

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

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

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

The Manufacturers' Agricultural, and Transportation buildings at the World's Fair, were damaged by the weight of snow on the roofs.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Saturday, Jan. 14, was the anniversary of the death of Cardinal Manning.

About 150 miners were killed by an explosion in a mine in Hungary.

Father Quinn, of St. Thomas' church, Zanesville, O., has been elected prior of St. Rose's convent, Springfield, Ky.

Father Martin, the general of the Jesuits, has reached Rome after a tour of inspection in Ireland, England, Holland, Belgium and Germany.

A plan to burn Hampton, Va., was frustrated by the arrest of half a dozen of the conspirators.

A noted summer resort at Fort Hall, N. Y., was burned last week, the fire being caused by a lamp explosion; the loss was \$100,000.

The Catholics in Vermont have 56 priests; 45 churches, with resident priests, and 26 without. The Catholic population is chiefly French and Irish.

The French cabinet has prepared a bill providing for the punishment of persons who circulate unfounded rumors regarding the safety of financial institutions.

The Monadnock Mills stock-house at Claremont, N. Y., containing 1,500 bales of raw cotton, worth in the vicinity of \$100,000, was burned Monday. Insurance, \$90,000.

Richard Neff, the hero of the Peru, Ind., railroad wreck, has been presented with a gold medal, by the Indianapolis News. The legislature, now in session, will also take action in regard to the heroism of Neff.

Monday a severe earthquake visited Stromboli, in the Mediterranean. The Island of Zante was also shaken by earthquakes, and a number of persons were killed.

A despatch from Christina says a cabinet crisis is again imminent on account of the agitation for a separate consular service for Norway.

The Lake Auburn Mineral Spring Hotel, six miles from Auburn, Me., was burned last Tuesday night. It cost \$60,000 and is supposed to have been fully insured. It has been in litigation for two years, but was lately bought by a Boston syndicate.

Ex-Empress Frederick will send to the Chicago World's Fair some costly lace points made in Silesia and presented to her by ladies belonging to the Silesian nobility on the occasion of her silver wedding.

The Fathers of St. Francis Xavier's Jesuit College in New York have just decided to admit young women to the post-graduate course in moral philosophy there, and the success of the innovation has led to an attempt of young women to enter the same lectures at the Jesuit University in St. Louis.

During the ceremony of filling past the throne at the marriage festivities of the Princess Margaret in Berlin last week a lady of waiting in bowing leaned over so far that she lost her balance and fell into the basin of a fountain. She was speedily helped to rise and was found to be uninjured.

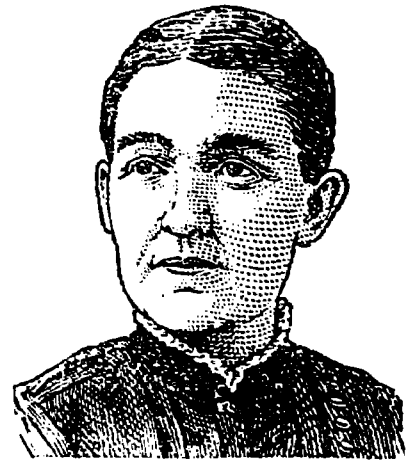
On Tuesday morning a natural-gas explosion occurred at the residence of Ulysses Brunson of Anderson. The husband, wife and three small children were thrown from the house into the street. All were fearfully burned and bruised. The building was partially destroyed.

The Catholic associations of Switzerland, such as the Federation of Catholic Workmen, the Pius Verein, and the Catholic Confederation, having successfully established a number of insurance and pension funds throughout the Catholic cantons, are now engaged in the

task of strengthening their various provident institutions by uniting them with a central office, of which they will act as the branches.

A new Catholic orphanage for boys in Roanoke, Va., diocese of Richmond, is just completed. It is a large building with extensive grounds. It will be conducted by the Sisters of Nazareth, and will receive poor boys of any or all religions.

Word comes from St. John's Newfoundland, that two sailors rescued from the brig *Lovisa*, on Jan. 15, have arrived there. The *Lovisa* was wrecked in mid-ocean and all the crew except these two were lost, Captain Erickson having been killed by falling masts and the others washed overboard. The two survivors suffered terribly, being without food for several days.



Mrs. A. A. Williams  
Lynn, Mass.

For the Good of Others

Rev. Mr. Williams heartily endorses Hood's Sarsaparilla.

We are pleased to present this from Rev. A. A. Williams, of the Sillsbee street Christian Church, Lynn, Mass.:

"I see no reason why a clergyman, more than a layman, who knows whereof he speaks, should hesitate to approve an

Article of Merit

and worth, from which he or his family have been signally benefited, and whose commendation may serve to extend those benefits to others by increasing their confidence. My wife has for many years been a sufferer from severe

Nervous Headache

for which she found little help. She has tried many things that promised well but performed little. Last fall a friend gave her a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seems surprising what simply one bottle could and did do for her. The attacks of headache decreased in number and were less violent in their intensity, while her general health has been improved. Her appetite has also been better. From our experience with

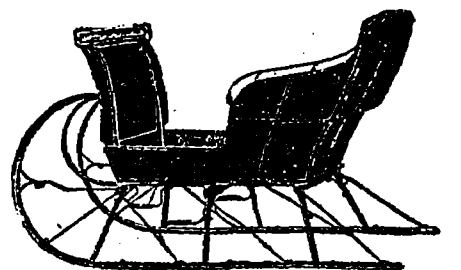
Hood's Sarsaparilla

I have no hesitation in endorsing its merits."  
A. A. WILLIAMS.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. Price 25c

Castor Fluid

Registered. A delightful refreshing preparation for the hair. It should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth; a perfect hair dressing for the family. 25 cts. per bottle. HENRY H. GRAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.



SLEIGHS AND CARRIOLES

Of all kinds. Pony Sleighs of all sizes. Speeding Sleighs. Very Light Driving Sleighs. Family Sleighs, Express and Delivery Sleighs, Farmers' Sleighs. Hundreds to choose from. Modern Styles, nicely finished. Comfortable, good, cheap. Special discounts to Cash buyers, customers at a distance and on all mail orders.

It Will Pay You to Remember the Place

LATIMER,

592, 594, 596 St. Paul St.  
MONTREAL.

# HOME RULE.

Continued from 5th page.

There is one risk, and that is that if the controversy is unduly and unwarrantably prolonged, the demand for self-government in Irish affairs may become a demand for the repeal of the Union and the re-establishment of dual supremacy in these islands. I hope that the ship of state will be steered from that rock. I would ask you to contrast the present condition of the Irish people with what it was at the time of Swift, when the Irish ascendancy parliament begged to be admitted to the British Parliament and was refused, or with what it was at the beginning of the century immediately after the Union when Irish voters were trooped to the polls for the simple purpose of recording their votes in order to return landlords to Parliament.

## TIMES ARE DIFFERENT NOW.

We have concluded that we have before us now a different state of things. Ireland has on her side the memory of vast victories earned by the sweat of labor, but really earned and recorded on her behalf. Ireland has mighty sympathies. She requires this larger and stronger island. She has obtained the suffrage of Scotland and the suffrage of Wales, and in the short space of seven years she was changed a majority of more than 200 against her in England to one third that number. She was stinted in franchise and means of representation. Now she possesses a most extended franchise with most perfect protection. Her remaining objects she has not yet attained to, but she looks forward to the attainment of them with more means in her hands. One other source of strength. She has the moderation of her demands. (Hear, hear). She has ever since 1886, if not before, but unequivocally and nationally since abandoned the whole argument that perhaps she was entitled to make on the subject of the act of union. She has asked you to save for yourselves every Imperial power. She has consented to accept the House of Commons and the universal supremacy of the Empire. In return she has asked you only that she have the management of her own affairs, which reason and justice combined with the voice of her people, I hope will soon move this nation to say soon shall be awarded her. If this is to be the end of the matter I think dispassionate men would say, the sooner ended the better; the sooner we stamp the seal which will efface all former animosities and open the era of peace and good will, the sooner done the better. But there are matters which human vision is hardly equal to penetrating.

## TO END ALL DISCORD.

I must say, however, for my own part, that I will not and never can be a party to bequeathing to my country the continuance of this heritage of discord which has been handed down from generation to generation, with hardly momentary interruption, through seven centuries—this heritage of discord, with all the evils that flow in its train. I wish no part nor lot in that process. It would be misery for me if I had foregone or omitted in these closing years of my life any measure it was possible for me to take towards upholding and promoting the cause which I believe to be the cause—not of one party or one nation—but of all parties and all nations. To these nations, viewing them as I do with their vast opportunities under a living union for power and happiness, to these nations I say: "Let me entreat you, if it were my last breath I would so entreat you, let the dead past bury their dead and cast behind you former recollections of bygone evils; cherish, love and sustain one another through all the vicissitudes of human affairs in times that are to come." (Prolonged Liberal cheers.)

OF ALL THE SUPERSTITIONS that are ridiculous the most foolish is that of belief in witchcraft or fortune-telling. These things are, in themselves, sinful, and the practice of them is forbidden by religion and is contrary to common sense. To put faith in sorcerers or fortune tellers is tantamount to withdrawing faith in Divine Providence. But it is not to preach against fortune-telling that we have touched upon the subject. We were greatly amused with a paragraph that appeared under that heading in one of our exchanges last week. It is

so good that we thought well to reproduce it. There is a real moral attached to the item which would benefit many a one, if carefully studied:

"Do you believe in fortune-telling? asks a young correspondent. Yes, certainly, we do, and practice it, too. Would you like a few trials of our skill? Well, then, give attention: When a boy with black hair and eyes always tells the truth, he will be believed and respected as long as he lives, and as people would prefer to keep him alive, he will stand a good chance to arrive at old age. A girl with brown hair and blue eyes, who obeys her parents, is good tempered and industrious, will have many admirers, particularly among sensible men, and she will, therefore, be in the way of getting a good husband. If a girl with rosy cheeks and curly hair will avoid late hours, light dresses, too many nice things to eat, will take plenty of exercise in the open air, and keep good-natured, she will probably be a good-looking and happy lady, and if she obtains a good education she will be a fit wife for a peer. In all these cases the hair and eyes are of no great importance, but the other requisites must be strictly observed to have the good fortune come out right.

## MAGAZINES.

### THE NEW ENGLAND.

The February New England Magazine opens with an excellent and eminently just description of the literary awakening in Chicago, with a commentary upon the most notable literary characters who have made their reputations in the windy city. The article is well illustrated, and contains portraits of Francis F. Browne, the editor of the Dial; Dr. Paul Carus, the editor of the Monist; General Alexander C. McClure, Horatio Nelson Powers, Benjamin F. Taylor, Eugene Field, Harriet Monroe, Blanche Fearing, George P. Upton, Dr. J. W. Foster, Elwyn A. Barron, Joseph Kirkland, Dr. William F. Poole, George Rowland, and pictures of some of the most famous literary nooks in Chicago. The article is written by William Morton Payne, and is critical in spirit, but although discriminating is perfectly impartial. Arthur Lord contributes an account of "The Pilgrims' Church in Plymouth," which will interest all who visited the historic old town. Nathan Haskell Dole pays a tribute to the memory of John Greenleaf Whittier in a poem, "Prophets." Charles M. Andrews takes his readers into a "Biographical By-Path Through New England History." Herbert M. Sylvester continues his series of pen pictures in part four of "Ye Romance of Casco Bay," dealing with "Stogumner." Walter Blackburn Harte contributes the distinctively literary paper of the number, in a light, gossiping essay entitled "About Critics and Criticism; with Other Matters Incidental and Irrelevant."

### THE NEW DONAHOE'S.

Donahoe's Magazine for February emphasizes in a most striking and significant manner the new vitality which illumines its pages and the high purpose of its present management to make it the equal of the very best periodicals in the country. The names of the contributors to this number, the timeliness and value of their contributions, and the excellent typographical setting their work has been given, all combine to make Donahoe's for February a literary and artistic treat from cover to cover. Henry Austin opens the number with the first of a series of articles entitled, "In American Studies," treating this month of the work of J. A. S. Monk; Joseph Howard, Jr. writes in his usual graphic and pleasing style of "The Catholic Prelates I Have Known"; James W. Clarke, A. M., compares the English public school system with that in this country; John W. O'Keefe contributes an interesting paper on Catholic actresses which is enriched with portraits of Mary Anderson, Ada Rehan, Annie Yeamaus, Mlle. Rhea, Helena Modjeska, Bertha Welby, Eugenie Dingen, Eleonora Duse, Blanche Walsh and Grace Golden. The eloquent Redemptorist priest, Rev. Charles Warren Currier, is represented by a paper entitled "A Word on Monsignor Satoll." W. H. Tammam gives a brief but appreciative estimate of Cardinal Gibbons, Richard H. Clarke, LL. D., writes on "Catholic New York," and John O'Callaghan furnishes a timely and non-partisan paper with the title, "On the Eve of Home Rule."

### THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

There is a sparkle about everything in the Ladies' Home Journal that appeals with wonderful attractiveness to a reader, and this is especially true of its February issue. Mr. Howells has, perhaps, never been brighter in anything he has done for a long time than he is in his "Coast of Bohemia," and his admirable glimpses of girl life in a great city. Mrs. Burton Harrison tells girls a great deal they will like to know of a social code of opera, theatre and concert, in the fourth of her popular series on "The Well-Bred Girl in Society." Octave Thannet has a very happy article addressed to wives, on "That Man; Your Husband," which Vera Bernardiere supplements with interesting glimpses of the results of foreign marriages made by American girls. Ella Wheeler Wilcox tells vigorously who, in her estimation, are the "Destroyers of Domestic Edens," while Rev. T. De Witt Talmage discusses woman's tendency for curiosity in an article on "The Curiosity of Eve." Marnie Dickens' reminiscences, "My Father as I Recall Him," deepen in interest as she tells this month of her great father's love for birds, sports and outdoor life. Eugene Field has a beautiful poem, "My Valentine," addressed to his wife, while Mrs. Bayard Taylor's portrait is for the first time seen in print, with a sketch of the wife of the famous story writer and traveller.

### THE CATHOLIC SCHOOL AND HOME.

The February number of the Catholic School and Home Magazine recalls the jubilee of Leo XIII. It has as a frontispiece a copy of the most recent photograph of His Holiness, and a beautiful sonnet by W. D. Kelly commemorates the jubilee, while an article of Rev. Bernard S. Conaty relates some incidents of personal experience with the Holy Father. Very Rev. J. S. M. Lynch, D. D., gives a most interesting, though short, account of the apparition at Lourdes, which is also an anniversary of the month. "Perseverance" is the title of Major Byrne's chat to the young men. The February number closes the first year of this magazine, and the editor, Rev. T. J. Conaty, D. D., outlines the programme of work for the coming year.

Jagson says some fellows never seem to have gained ground till they are buried.

## GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

### THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL HONORED

St. Ann's Young Men Present Hon. Mr. Curran With an Address—An Eloquent Reply.

The second evening's entertainment given by St. Ann's Young Men's Society, Tuesday night, was even better and more successful than the first. The hall was again crowded to its utmost capacity, a large number of prominent persons being present. Among them were noticed Solicitor General Curran, Alderman Nolan, A. Finn, Jos. Clarke, Rev. Bro. Arnold, Rev. Father Strubbe, T. J. Quinlan, M. Curran, P. J. O'Reilly, J. Johnson, and a number of the Redemptorist Fathers.

Mr. P. T. O'Brien again occupied the chair and the first part of the program was similar to that of the first evening. Mr. T. M. Jones took the opportunity of Mr. Curran's presence to get off a joke to the effect that he was describing a handsome cabinet for sale in a furniture store to a young lady. He very cleverly brought in all the names of Sir John Thompson's cabinet ministers, winding up by describing it as one of the finest and strongest ever produced.

Mr. P. T. O'Brien then stepped on the platform and after a few graceful and appropriate remarks, read the following address:

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY,  
Montreal, February 14th, 1893.

To the Hon. J. J. Curran Q. C. M. P.,  
Solicitor General of Canada.

Hon. and dear Sir: The members of St. Ann's Young Men's Society take this opportunity to congratulate you upon your elevation to the high position of Solicitor General of Canada. Well do we know that the road to such prominence which you have attained is encumbered with obstacles, and abounding with pitfalls for those who traverse it, but your ability and sterling worth enabled you to overcome the one, while your high moral character has guided you in evading the other. Your powers of mind and the noble sentiments that ever have been your guiding star are a credit to Canada, to our own Ville Marie, to the religion you have ever defended, and last, but not least, they are a credit to that dear old land across the sea, the land of heroes and scholars, the land of the Currans.

In the pursuit of the many and arduous duties pertaining to your exalted position, we trust and we feel that you will derive pleasure from the knowledge that wherever you may dwell, whether in our own fair city or elsewhere, you will ever retain your old place in our hearts and be held in the highest estimation by the people of old St. Ann's.

In speaking thus we voice the sentiments of all in the parish and we shall pray Heaven that you may long be spared to your dear family, to our country and to us.

(Signed on behalf of the society.)  
P. T. O'BRIEN, President.

The reading of the address was received with hearty applause, and Mr. Curran made an eloquent and interesting address in reply to it.

He thanked the audience for their royal reception and for the address. He referred to the importance of the business that was being transacted at Ottawa, and the consequent difficulty he had experienced in being present. When he told Sir John Thompson that the reception he was to be tendered was in St. Ann's ward he had replied, "Why, that is the Holy Land. You have got to go of course." The growth of the society was touched upon and the assistance it had received from the Redemptorist Fathers, a number of whom were present. Mr. Curran spoke somewhat diffidently of his own political preferment, and said there was no position in the country to which Irish Catholic young men could not now aspire. He had partly opened the door for them to the Cabinet Council of the Dominion of Canada. A brief reference was made to the Home Rule bill which was now introduced into the British Parliament by Mr. Gladstone. He said there

NO OTHER Sarsaparilla can produce from actual cures such wonderful statements of relief to human suffering as HOOD'S Sarsaparilla.

was hope yet evidently for poor old Ireland. He concluded by again thanking the society for their address and the citizens of St. Ann's ward for their kind reception.

The remainder of the program was then proceeded with, every part of it being as well, if not better, rendered than on the previous night.

Great credit is due Mr. P. J. Shea, the organist of St. Ann's Church, under whose direction the choruses and songs were arranged, and who acted as accompanist in a very successful manner. The results of the two evenings' entertainments are so favorable that a large balance will be added to the treasury of the society.—The Herald.

## HOME RULE FUND.

Senator Murphy, treasurer, forwarded to-day an instalment of five hundred dollars (\$500) to the Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., in aid of the Irish Home Rule Fund. This amount is the proceeds of meetings held in St. Patrick's and St. Ann's parishes.

Meetings in the remaining parishes will be held in due season.

Subscription since our last to the Irish Home Rule Fund: Frank J. Hart, \$20.

"Isn't your wife afraid to drive that horse?" "Not at all. It's the people she meets who are scared."

A judge should be careful in making promises. It is his business to commit others and not himself.

A building lot—Masons and brick layers.

## John Murphy & Co's

ADVERTISEMENT.

### ENTICING BARGAINS.

On our 5th floor, at present, ladies will find some of our most interesting and enticing bargains. "It would almost seem as if the higher you ascend in this store, the lower the prices get," remarked a lady the other day. Well, we think our prices beat even the thermometer in the way of getting down in every Department, but certainly the chances for picking up first-class articles at merely nominal rates are not the least at the top of the building. We advise none of our customers to leave our establishment without paying this section a visit. The elevator is handy for the purpose.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

### ON FLOOR 5.

Ladies' Print Wrappers, from \$1.50 to \$2.50  
Ladies' Flannel Wrappers, 33¢ off.

### LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Night Dresses from.....45c  
Chemises from.....23c  
Drawers from.....23c

### CHILDREN'S JERSEY DRESSES

Only a few left, to clear at half-price. Children's Serge and Cloth Dresses, all sizes, 33¢ off.

Children's Serge and Cloth Dresses, all sizes, 33¢ off.

LADIES' DRESSING JACKETS, 33¢ off.

LADIES' CARDIGAN JACKETS, The balance to clear at half-price

### LADIES' JERSEYS.

To clear at prices below cost.

### BOYS' OVERCOATS.

(Except Blanket make) at 20 per cent discount.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,  
1781 and 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET,  
And 105, 107, 109, and 111 St. Peter st.  
TERMS CASH AND ONLY ONE PRICE,  
Telephone 2108.

**The Wealth of Health**

Is in Pure Rich Blood; to enrich the blood is like putting money out at interest.



**SCOTT'S EMULSION**

Of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites

possesses blood enriching properties in a remarkable degree. Are you all run down? Take Scott's Emulsion. Almost as Palatable as Milk. Be sure and get the genuine.

Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Belleville.

**C. O. F. CONCERT.**

St. Lawrence Court, No. 268, Gives a First Annual Concert on Tuesday Evening.

On Tuesday evening, 14th February, the Victoria Rifles' Armory Hall on Cathcart street was crowded with an enthusiastic audience assembled to listen to the delightful programme prepared by the members of St. Lawrence Court, No. 268, Catholic Order of Foresters. This is the first annual concert given by that court, and it was a very marked success in every acceptance of the term. Before giving the different items of the programme prepared we deem it but just that we should say a word about this particular court.

It is unnecessary and would be out of place here to dwell upon the utility and different attractive features presented by the Catholic Order of Foresters in general. It is universally admitted that it is one of the foremost Catholic organizations in the world and is calculated to do an immensity of good, both religiously and socially, for all its members and their families. St. Lawrence Court, No. 268, is certainly one of the foremost amongst the many component parts of that society. Scarcely over a year in existence it has a steadily increasing membership and the work it has done, during the past twelve months, is worthy the highest praise. Through the exertions of the Chief Ranger, Bro. T. J. Holland, ably assisted by the other officers, the Court has made grand strides. Financially and otherwise it stands upon a most secure foundation, and not a regular meeting passes without witnessing initiation of a number of new members. It was to be expected that the first concert would be successful and attractive in due proportion to the advancement of the Court in other directions.

The piano used upon the occasion was the Knabe Piano, from Messrs. Willis & Co., Notre Dame street, and the splendid instrument responded to the masterly touch of the accomplished accompanist. After the introductory solo, Chief Ranger, Bro. J. T. Holland delivered a short, but very timely address, in which he touched upon the numerous advantages of the order, and told of the progress made by St. Lawrence Court, No. 268. His remarks were received with hearty applause and it was evident that Mr. Holland had pleased the audience as well as given a masterly account of his stewardship since he has occupied the important seat of Chief Ranger. Mr. Holland is a forcible and lucid speaker and far above the ordinary as far as pleasing effects are concerned. To dwell upon each item of the programme and do it full justice would require a considerable space, and the truth is that unless you had been present and heard the different selections, with the repeated encores, it would be somewhat difficult to adequately appreciate the array of talent displayed.

In order not to be partial, we will simply give the programme and express the fervent hope that when another annual concert takes place, the same enthusiasm may be made manifest and the

same success may crown the efforts of St. Lawrence Court No. 268.

The following is the programme, continuing after the first and second items above referred to:

- Comie Song..... P. Hunt
- Cornet Solo..... T. Newton
- Song..... F. Butler
- Violin Solo..... C. Wallace
- French Song..... A. Hainault
- Comie Song..... W. Traynor
- Song (in character)..... Mabel Kitts

The wonderful child actress.

Concertina Solo..... C. Gray

**PART II.**

- Song..... C. J. Hamelin
- Comie Duet..... Milroy Brothers
- Cornet Variations..... T. Newton
- Song..... F. Butler
- Comie Song..... W. Traynor
- Refined Irish Jig..... P. Whelan
- Ventriloquist..... W. E. Burgess
- Entitled: "How I Spent An Evening"
- French Song..... A. Hainault
- Ten Bone Solo..... P. H. Kelly
- Song and Dance..... Mabel Kitts

The wonderful child actress.

**A TRIUMPH.**

The Vic's Armory was densely crowded at 5 p.m. on the 13th for the entertainment given under the management of Rev. M. Callaghan. The programme was the pink of perfection. It opened with a selection by an instrumental quartette, which was ably conducted by Robert McGuirk, our young talented artist. A comedy with an exhibition of calisthenics formed two powerful attractions. Joseph McAnally, a pupil of the Plateau Academy, gave a recitation which enlisted universal admiration. Martin O'Loughlin, a lad of seven summers, captured the audience by his playing on the drum. Eda Conway, a midget of three years, appeared in a pretty ditty. The two Misses Gavin secured golden opinions for the rendition of their songs. Miss Mary Drum showed her skill as a pianist in the popular airs which she had arranged in a highly creditable style. Master Willie Kennedy sang "Little Assid" in the costume of a Chinese, and maintained his reputation as a star vocalist. His sister Nellie is possessed of a voice which out rivals anything in the city. She sang with her brother in a manner deserving of the highest praise. Frank Kelly, Harry and Will Daoust did justice to their item, and had to respond to an imperious encore. The best order prevailed and the greatest satisfaction was realized.

**SOREL, 11th February, 1892.**—I, the undersigned, have used *Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine* for bronchitis, from which I was suffering for over a year. This syrup not only cured me of bronchitis, but also of gravel and calculus of the kidneys, which had caused me intense suffering for over 3 years and from which I was very near dying 2 years ago. I am now in perfect health, all symptoms of those diseases having completely disappeared for over three months. **J. B. ROUILLARD, Inspector-General of Mines for the Province of Quebec.**

**MONTREAL, 18th February 1892.** I, the undersigned, certify to my little boy, seven years old, having been cured by *Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine*. He caught "la grippe," fast winter, and took several remedies unavailingly. His cough was most violent and very painful for us to hear. Towards the month of July last, when the cough was at its worst, he made use of this marvellous syrup and was completely cured by two bottles. He has never coughed since, and I consider his lungs much strengthened by this wonderful remedy. **J. A. DESROSIERS, No. 111 St. Christophe Street. (Agent of Estate Skelly), 1598 Notre Dame Street.**

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

A man who is in society and who wants to keep in must be continually going out.

**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 & English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, **W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y.** (12-13-c-w)

**COMMERCIAL.**

**FLOUR GRAIN, Etc.**

- Flour.—Prices are quoted as follows:—
- Patent Spring..... \$4.25 @ 4.85
- Patent Winter..... 4.10 @ 4.25
- Straight Roller..... 3.50 @ 3.75
- Extra..... 3.10 @ 3.25
- Superfine..... 2.70 @ 2.90
- Fine..... 2.35 @ 2.50
- City Strong Bakers..... 4.00 @ 4.25
- Manitoba Bakers..... 3.80 @ 4.15
- Ontario bags—extra..... 1.40 @ 1.50
- Straight Rollers..... 1.80 @ 1.85
- Superfine..... 1.30 @ 1.45
- Fine..... 1.10 @ 1.20

**Barley.**—We quote jobbing lots as follows:—Rolled and granulated \$4.00 to \$4.05; Standard \$3.90 to \$3.95. In bags, granulated \$2.00 to \$2.05, and standard \$1.90 to \$1.95.

**Mill Feed.**—Car lots are quoted at \$14.00 to \$14.25, with sales at the inside figure. Bran in the West sold at \$13.00 to \$13.50, f.o.b. Shorts steady at \$15.00, and moullie at \$18.00 to \$22.00.

**Wheat.**—In Manitoba wheat, No 2 hard has been placed at 85c, North Bay, this month's delivery.

**Corn.**—At 63c to 64c duty paid.

**Peas.**—Here prices are firm at 72c. to 73c. in store. Quotations for May ahead are 76c. to 78c.

**Oats.**—We quote 85c. per 34 lb. for No. 2 white, sales having been made at that figure.

**Harley.**—Malting grades 50c. to 55c.; feed 39c. to 41c.

**Malt.**—Choice Western malt at 85c. delivered here. We quote 85c. to 70c. as to quality and size of lot.

**Rye.**—Prices are more or less nominal at 60c. to 61c.

**Buckwheat.**—At 48c to 50c per 48 lbs.

**COUNTRY PRODUCE.**

**Eggs.**—Canadian lined are realizing 85c. to 86c. Here Montreal lined are selling at 85c. to 87c., and strictly fresh boiling stock at 80c. and over.

**Beans.**—Hand-picked selling at \$1.35 to \$1.50 as to quantity, with good ordinary at \$1.10 to \$1.20.

**Honey.**—Sales of dark buckwheat extracted at 6c. to 7c. fine to choice 11s 7c. to 8c. Bright comb 12c., and we quote 10c to 13c as to quality and quantity.

**Hops.**—A few small lots have sold at 18c. to 21c. for fair to choice.

**Hay.**—In this market we quote \$9 to \$9.50 for No. 2 and \$10.50 to \$11.50 for No. 1.

**Dressed Poultry.**—We quote turkeys 12c to 14c, chickens 10c to 12c, geese 10c to 11c, and ducks 12c to 13c.

**Game.**—Partridge are scarce, and we quote 75c to 85c.

**Ashes.**—The market is firm at \$4.25 to \$4.50 for first pots and \$3.65 for seconds. Pearls quiet at \$5.20.

**PROVISIONS.**

- Pork, Lard &c.**—We quote:—
- Canada short cut pork per bbl..... \$22.50 @ 23.00
- Canada clear mess, per bbl..... 14.00 @ 22.00
- Chicago short cut mess, per bbl..... 08.00 @ 10.00
- Mess pork, American, new, per bbl. 23.50 @ 21.00
- India mess beef, per tierce..... 00.00 @ 04.00
- Extra mess beef, per bbl..... 12.50 @ 13.00
- Hams, city cured, per lb..... 13 @ 14c
- Lard, pure in pails, per lb..... 13 @ 14c
- Lard, com. in pails, per lb..... 10 @ 12c
- Bacon, per lb..... 12 @ 13c
- Shoulders, per lb..... 11 @ 11 1/2

**Dressed Hogs.**—Sales of car loads at \$8.85 per 100 lbs, but is doubtful if more than \$8.75 could be had for a car lot to-day.

**DAIRY PRODUCE.**

- Butter.**—We quote:—
- Creamery choice fall..... 22c to 25c
- do good to fine..... 21c to 22c
- Eastern Township dairy, choice fall..... 21c to 22c
- do do good to fine..... 20c to 21c
- Morrisburg & Brockville..... 20c to 22c
- Western..... 18c to 20c

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

**Roll Butter.**—Sales of Western at 18c to 20c, and Morrisburg in baskets at 18c. to 21c.

**Cheese.**—Since our last report sales have transpired at 11c to 11 1/2c.

**FRUITS.**

**Oranges.**—We quote values as follows:—Fancy Florida, \$1.25 to \$3.50; Valencia, \$3.75 to \$4.00; Messina, \$2.25; Mandarines and Tangerines ranging from \$2.50 to \$1.25, as to kind, size and quality.

**Lemons.**—We quote as follows:—Fancy Messina, \$2.00 to \$3.00; common to good, \$1.25 to \$2.00.

**Dried Fruit.**—Dried apples, 5c. to 6c.; evaporated, 8c. to 10c., with a slight advance at any moment; evaporated peaches, 2c to 2 1/2c; apricots, 2c to 2 1/2c; crystallized figs, in 5-lb boxes, at from 90c to \$1.00; do apricots, 90c to \$1.00 per box of 5-lbs.

**Figs.**—At 9c. to 12c. per lb.

**Dates.**—At from 6c. to 5c. per lb.

**Grape Fruit.**—At from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per case.

**Grapes.**—At \$7.00 to \$8.00 per keg for Almeria.

**Cocoanuts.**—At from \$4.00 to \$4.50 per bag of 100.

**Cranberries.**—At from \$8.00 to \$8.00 per bbl. as to quality.

**Onions.**—Sales of red and yellow in barrel free from frost bringing \$2.50 to \$2.75, while Spanish in crates bring 90c to \$1.00.

**Potatoes.**—The market remains steady and firm, two car loads of good sound potatoes sold at 85c. to \$1.00 per bag of 90 lbs. Receipts are increasing.

**FISH AND OIL.**

**Oils.**—Seal oil is strong at 50c. In cod oil, sales of about 200 to 300 bbls. have been made at 36c. to 37c for Newfoundland, but holders are now asking 89c. to 40c. Cod liver oil is quoted at 65c to 75c.

**Pickled Fish.**—Green cod has been in much better demand, sales having been of No. 1 in good sized lots at \$8.50, and large at 7.50 per bbl. Dry cod is quiet at \$4.75. Herrings are slow sale, and we quote Labrador at \$5.00, and Ganso and Cape Breton \$4.75.

**Smoked Fish.**—Yarmouth blotters \$1.25 per box of 60; smoked herring 12c per box; boneless cod fish 5c to 7c, and fish 8c to 4c.

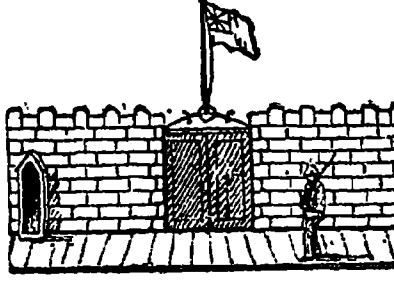
**The Training of Children.**

When children with more than usual carelessness break or lose the things given to them, the natural penalty—the penalty which makes grown up persons more careful—is the consequent inconvenience. The lack of the lost or damaged article, and the cost of replacing it, are the experiences by which men and women are disciplined in these matters, and the experiences of children should be as much as possible assimilated to theirs. When a boy, old enough to possess a penknife, uses it so roughly as to snap the blade, leaves it on the grass by the hedge-side where he was cutting a tick, a thoughtless parent or an indulgent relative, will commonly forthwith buy him another, not seeing that by doing this a valuable lesson is prevented. In such a case a father may properly explain that penknives cost money, and that to get money requires labor, that he cannot afford to purchase new penknives for one who loses or breaks them. This familiar instance chosen because of the simplicity with which it illustrates our point, will make clear to everyone the distinction between those natural penalties which we contend are the truly efficient ones, and those artificial penalties commonly substituted for them.

**THE PEOPLE'S HOME-GUARD!**



**ON SENTRY DUTY**



It will guard you securely from disease

**YOU**

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

**IT WILL**

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

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

IT IS VERY PLEASANT TO TAKE.

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

**BURDOCK**

Regulates the Stomach,  
Liver and Bowels, unlocks  
the Secretions, Purifies the  
Blood and removes all im-  
purities from a Pimple to  
the worst Scrofulous Sore.

**BLOOD**

⇒ CURES ⇐  
DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS,  
CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE,  
SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA,  
HEART BURN, SOUR STOMACH,  
DIZZINESS, DROPSY,  
RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES

**BITTERS**

**LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.**

Dividend No. 113.

The Stockholders of La Banque du Peuple are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend of Three per cent. for the last six months has been declared on the Capital Stock, and will be payable at the office of the Bank on and after Monday, the 8th March next.  
The Transfer Book will be closed from the 15th to the 28th February, both days inclusive.  
By order of the Board of Directors.  
J. S. BOUSQUET,  
Cashier.

Montreal, 28th January, 1893.

**LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.**

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Banque du Peuple will be held at the office of the Bank, St. James street, on Monday, the 8th March next, at 3 o'clock p.m., in conformity with the 16th and 17th clauses of the Act of Incorporation.  
By order of the Board of Directors.  
J. S. BOUSQUET,  
Cashier.

Montreal, 28th January, 1893.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } No. 162.  
District of Montreal. }

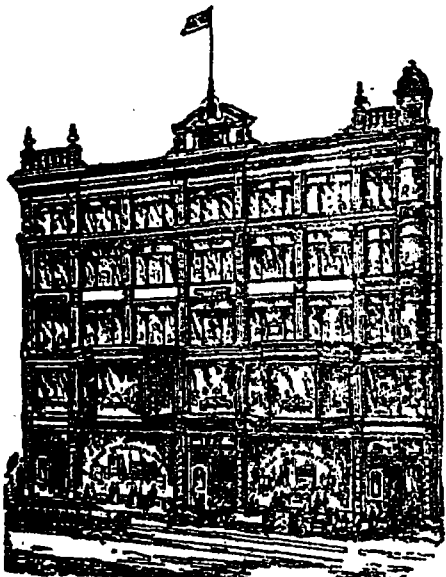
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Dellma Marin, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Adelard Lanthier, hater, has this day instituted an action en separation de biens against her said husband.

Montreal, 7th February, 1893.

BEAUDIN & CARDINAL,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.



**SPECIAL NOTICE!**

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

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

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

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

Large Sales and Small Profits.

OWEN M'GARVEY & SON,

1849, 1851 & 1853

NOTRE DAME STREET.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S

**Self-Raising Flour**

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

**THE MONTREAL BREWING CO'S**

—CELEBRATED—

**ALES - AND - PORTERS**

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

INDIA PALE ALE, Capsuled.  
XXX PALE ALE.

SAND PORTER.  
STOUT PORTER

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

**WHAT IS**

**ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER**

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

Testimony of Dr. D. Marsolais, Lavaltrie.

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

D. MARSOLAIS, M. D.

Lavaltrie, December 20th, 1893.

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

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

G. DESROSIERS, M. D.

St-Félix de Valois, January, 18th 1896.

For sale everywhere at 50 cts per bottle.

**Walter Kavanagh, 117 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.**

REPRESENTING:

SCOTTISH UNION and NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., of EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND  
Assets, \$39,109,332.64.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, OF NORWICH, ENGLAND.  
Capital, \$5,000,000.

EASTERN ASSURANCE CO., OF HALIFAX N.S.  
Capital, \$1,000,000.

21 G

**DRUNKENNESS.**

—ARE YOU INTERESTED IN THE CURE FOR—

**DRUNKENNESS OR THE MORPHINE HABIT?**

Have you a Husband, Brother, Son or friend who is addicted to strong drink? If so we can cure him. For fullest information address THOS. LINDSAY, Secretary, Double Chloride of Gold Cure Co., 16 Hanover Street, Montreal.  
TELEPHONE 3043.

**MME. BAILEY'S SURE HAIR Grower**

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

**RIENDEAU HOTEL,**

58 and 60 Jacques Cartier Sq.

MONTREAL.

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

JOS. RIENDEAU, Proprietor

**Montreal : : : : ROOFING**

: : : : Company, GENERAL ROOFERS and CONTRACTORS

**ROOFING**  
In Metal, Slate, Cement, Gravel,

ROOFS REPAIRED.

Before giving your orders get price from us.

OFFICE and WORKS, corner Latour Street and Busby Lane.

Telephones—Bell, 130; Federal 1602.  
Post Office Box 909



Established 1850.

J. H. WALKER

WOOD

Engraver & Designer

181 St. James St

MONTREAL.

Guardian Ins. Co.'s Building.

**FARMS, MILLS AND HOMES**

Free Catalogue, B. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Richmond, Va.



The fine quality of bells for Churches, Colleges, Schools, etc. Fully warranted. Write for Catalogue and Prices.  
BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY,  
The VAN DUSEN & TRIP CO., Cincinnati, O.

**THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING CHURCH BELLS & PEALS**

PUREST BELL METAL, (COPPER AND TIN) Send for Price and Catalogue.  
McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, BALTIMORE, MD.



MENEELY & COMPANY,  
WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS  
Favorably known to the public since 1830. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells, also, Chimes and Peals.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

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

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

**Holloway's Ointment.**

Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers

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

**Gout, Rheumatism**

and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at 538 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, and are sold by all vendors of medicine throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.

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

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

TRUSSES, ABDOMINAL BELTS, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, &c.

P. McCORMACK & CO.,  
Druggists.

60R. MCGILL and NOTRE DAME STS.

THE SUNBEAM, a monthly paper for Catholic youth; 50 cents a year, send for sample copy. 761 Craig Street Montreal, P. Q.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION  
OVER ONE-QUARTER OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED



**Louisiana State Lottery Company**  
Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

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

BANKED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

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

*L. J. P. ...*  
*J. E. ...*  
*M. ...*

Commissioners

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented at our counters.

R. W. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank.  
JNO. H. ... Pres. State National Bank.  
A. B. ... Pres. New Orleans National Bank.  
CARL KOHN, President Union National Bank.

**THE MONTHLY \$5 DRAWING**

WILL TAKE PLACE

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,  
TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1893.

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

LIST OF PRIZES.	
1 PRIZE OF \$75,000 is	\$75,000
1 PRIZE OF 20,000 is	20,000
1 PRIZE OF 10,000 is	10,000
1 PRIZE OF 5,000 is	5,000
2 PRIZES OF 2,500 are	5,000
5 PRIZES OF 1,000 are	5,000
25 PRIZES OF 500 are	12,500
100 PRIZES OF 200 are	20,000
500 PRIZES OF 100 are	50,000
1,000 PRIZES OF 50 are	50,000
5,000 PRIZES OF 10 are	50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100 Prizes of \$10 are	\$10,000
100 Prizes of 50 are	5,000
1,000 Prizes of 40 are	40,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.	
999 Prizes of \$20 are	19,980
999 Prizes of 20 are	19,980
<b>\$244 Prizes, amounting to.....</b>	<b>\$287,480</b>

**PRICE OF TICKETS:**

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

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

**IMPORTANT.**

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

Give full address and make signature plain.

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

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

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

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize drawn to its use is payable at New Orleans; that the Ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President; that it is endorsed with the signatures of GEORGE T. BRAUNSGARD, J. A. MARLY, and W. L. CARROLL, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters.

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

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING

**EPPS'S COCOA.**

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our Breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—*Civil Service Gazette.*"

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.  
10-12007-91

**THE MOUNT ROYAL LOTTERY.**

Heretofore The Province of Quebec Lottery authorized by the Legislature,

Next Drawings: . . . . Feb. 1 and 15.

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

**LIST OF PRIZES**

1 Prize worth	\$3,750.00	\$3,750.00
1 do	1,250.50	1,250.50
1 do	625.00	625.00
1 do	312.50	312.50
2 Prizes worth	125.00	250.00
5 do	62.50	312.50
25 do	12.50	312.50
100 do	6.25	625.00
200 do	3.75	750.00
500 do	2.50	1,250.00
Approximation Prizes		
100 do	6.25	625.00
100 do	3.75	375.00
100 do	2.50	250.00
999 do	1.25	1,248.75
999 do	1.25	1,248.75
<b>\$134 Prizes worth.....</b>	<b>\$13,185.00</b>	

TICKETS,  
TICKETS,

25 CENTS  
10 CENTS

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

**A PRIZE PORTRAIT PUZZLE.**



Find The Grandmother.

The young lady in the above cut has a grandmother whose picture is combined in the above portrait. If you can find the Grandmother in the above Portrait you may receive a reward which will pay you many times over for your trouble.  
The Proprietors of the LADIES' HOME MONTHLY offer either a first-class Upright Piano or cheque for Three Hundred Dollars to the person who can first find the grandmother. A reward of a pair of Diamond Ear-Rings to the second person who can find the grandm'her. A complete Business Education at a Commercial College to the third person who can find the grandmother. A Gold Watch for each of the next two who can find the grandmother. An elegant Gold Brooch (Solid Gold) for each of the next five who can find the grandmother.  
Each Contestant must cut out the Portrait Puzzle and make a cross with a lead-pencil in on the grandmother's eye and mouth.

Everyone sending an answer must enclose with the same Ten three-cent stamps (or 20 cents in silver) for three months' subscription to the LADIES' HOME MONTHLY, Canada's most popular journal. The date of post-mark on letters is given precedence, so that persons living at a distance have just as good an opportunity of securing a valuable prize.

For the person who can find the grandmother that is received last is offered a Simplex Typewriter. For the next to the last will be given a Solid Silver Watch. To the third, fourth, fifth and sixth from the last received with correct answers will receive each a Solid Gold Brooch.  
If there should be as many as two hundred persons sending correct answers, each will be awarded with a valuable prize. Names of those receiving leading prizes will be published in our next issue. Extra premiums will be offered to all who are willing to assist in increasing the subscription list of this popular journal. The object in offering this Prize Puzzle is to attract attention, and to introduce our publication. Perfect impartiality is guaranteed in giving the rewards.

The following names are winners of the leading prizes in our last PRIZE PUZZLE:

T. E. Shipley, 47 Elm St., Toronto, Piano; Miss Bancroft, 167 Lippincott St., Toronto, Bicycle; Miss Barns, Eldersburg, Ont., Bedroom Set; Gladys McPherson, 56 Henry St., Toronto, Gold Watch; L. B. Southam, 86 Maple St., London, Ont., Gold Watch; Mrs. J. S. McAdam, 442 Bank St., Ottawa, Ont., \$10 in Gold; M. Hampton, 200 N. Y. Life Bld., Kansas City, Mo., \$10 in Gold; Emily Riley, 85 Alexander St. E., Winnipeg, Man., Banquet Lamp; Jean Taylor, 104 Mackay St., Ottawa, Ont., Banquet Lamp; John Armour, 135 Main St. W., Hamilton, Ont., Banquet Lamp; W. E. Gilroy, Mount Forest, Ont., Banquet Lamp; J. L. Forest, 319 Visitation St., Montreal, Que., Banquet Lamp; W. E. Ramsay, 270 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ont., Banquet Lamp; Florence White, 125 Scott St., Quebec City, Banquet Lamp; Mrs. L. E. Thompson, 69 St. Louis St., Lewis, Que., Banquet Lamp; M. E. Goodwin, Lakeview House, Bowmanville, Ont., Banquet Lamp; Mrs. G. Cunningham, 45 Carmarthen St., St. John, N. B., Banquet Lamp.

Answer to-day, and enclose 30 cents and you may win one of the leading prizes. Address,  
**(D) LADIES' HOME MONTHLY,**  
192 King St. West, Toronto, Canada.

**THE E. B. EDDY CO.**

MAMMOTH

**PAPER MILLS**

HULL, P.Q.

LARGEST - IN - CANADA

Toilet, Tissue, Manila, Brown Wrapping,  
News, White Print, Woodboard,  
Duplex Board, etc.

ASK FOR THE E. B. EDDY CO.'S PAPER

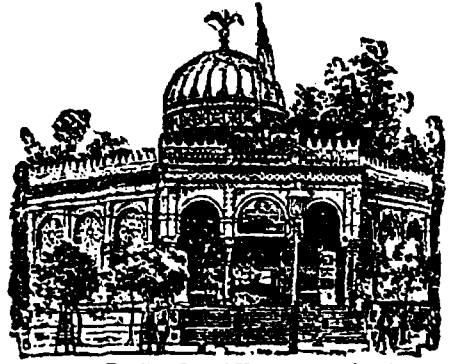
And you will get the best made.

MONTREAL BRANCH (Telephone 1619) 318 ST. JAMES Street.

**MOTHERS!**

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

**MEXICAN**



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

**LOTTERY**

OF THE  
**Benificencia Publica**  
(PUBLIC CHARITY)

ESTABLISHED IN 1878 IN THE

**CITY OF MEXICO,**

AND  
The Only Lottery Protected by the Mexican National Government,

And in nowise connected with any other Company using the same name.

**THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING**

WILL BE HELD IN THE  
Moresque Pavilion in the City of Mexico

**THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1893.**

THE CAPITAL PRIZE BEING

**\$60,000 00**

By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before selling a single ticket, and receive the following official permit. CERTIFICATE—I hereby certify that the Bank of London and Mexico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de la Beneficencia Publica.

APOLINA CASTILLO, Intervenor.  
Further, the company is required to distribute 87.5 per cent of the value of all the tickets in Prizes—a larger portion than is given by any other lottery.

PRICE OF TICKETS—U. S. Currency.

Wholes, \$4; Halves, \$2; Quarters, \$1

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Capital Prize of \$60,000	is	\$60,000
1 Capital Prize of 20,000	is	20,000
1 Capital Prize of 10,000	is	10,000
5 Capital Prizes of 1,000	are	5,000
10 Prizes of \$500	are	5,000
25 Prizes of 200	are	5,000
100 Prizes of 100	are	10,000
200 Prizes of 40	are	8,000
480 Prizes of 20	are	9,600

**APPROXIMATION PRIZES.**

100 Prizes of \$80,	approximating to \$80,000 prize,	\$ 8,000
100 Prizes of \$40,	approximating to \$20,000 prize,	4,000
100 Prizes of \$20,	approximating to \$10,000 prize,	2,000
799 Terminals of \$20,	decided by \$60,000 prize,	15,980
799 Terminals of \$20,	decided by \$20,000 prize,	15,980

2,761 Prizes, amounting to.....\$177,580

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

Remit by ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, or New York Exchange.

U. S. Currency must invariably be sent Registered.

Address, U. BASSETI, CITY OF MEXICO MEXICO

COVERNTON'S

**NIPPLE : OIL.**

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

COVERNTON'S

**Syrup of Wild Cherry.**

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

COVERNTON'S

**Pile Ointment.**

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

Prepared by G. J. COVERNTON & CO., 12 Beary street, corner of Dorchester street

**WEDDING PRESENTS.**

Watches, Jewellery, Clocks, Silver Plate, Fine Lamps, Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Spoons and Forks, A1 quality, Choice Selections and Low Prices.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

**WATSON & DICKSON,**

1791 Notre Dame, Corner St. Peter. [Late 22 St. Suisse.]



# McGALE'S

BUTTERNUT  
PILLS

25 cents per box.  
By Mail on Receipt of Price.  
**B. E. McGALE,**  
CHEMIST & Co.,  
2123 NOTRE DAME ST.,  
MONTREAL.

FOR...  
**Sick Headache,  
Foul Stomach,  
Biliousness,  
H-BITUAL CONSTIPATION.**  
For Sale by DRUGGISTS everywhere.

## S. CARSLY'S COLUMN

### ABOUT CARPETS!

The large increase of trade in our Carpet department has induced us to increase the stock so much that this season we will show about

**The Largest,  
Handsomest,  
and Best Assorted**  
Stock of Carpets ever shown in Canada,

### LAST YEAR'S TRADE

Our sales in Carpets last year were 20 per cent. larger than any previous year, and this year we intend to do even better

### ABOUT PRICES.

Heretofore our prices have been the lowest in the city. This season we mean to increase our reputation by charging still lower rates.

S. CARSLY.

### EXTRA ROOM.

The increase of trade and necessary increase of stock has compelled us to take an extra room which will give us the finest Carpet Department in the Dominion.

S. CARSLY.

The Brussels, Wilton, Velvet and Moquette Carpets and Squares, Sofa Rugs, Hearth Rugs and Door Mats of all kinds, Carpet Sweepers, etc., are kept in the

#### BRUSSELS ROOM,

which measures 77 feet long by 36 feet wide.

The Tapestry Carpets, Union and All-wool Carpets, Kensington Art Squares, are kept in the

#### TAPESTRY ROOM,

which measures 77 feet long by 27 feet wide.

S. CARSLY.

The Jute Carpets, Jute Rugs, Jute Squares, Jute Mats, Jute Stair Carpets, Cocoa Mats, Oilcloth Mats and samples of Floor Oilcloths and Linoleums are kept in the

#### JUTE ROOM,

which measures 77 feet long by 26 feet wide.

The stock of English Floor Oilcloth and Linoleums are kept in the basement.

S. CARSLY.

### Special Advantages

To all purchasers buying their Carpets now.

STORAGE FREE.

All carpets bought before May will be stored free of charge until required.

BUY AT ONCE

And secure the Best Patterns.

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Notre Dame Street.

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Scotch Tweeds. Scotch Tweeds. All-Wool Dress Tweeds In all New Colors and Patterns In Weights suitable for Early Spring

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These goods this season are perfect pictures, the designs and colors magnificent, the most delicate and beautiful tints being harmoniously blended together. Muslin Delaines in all shades.

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Best Quality French Sateens. The designs and colorings of these goods this season supersede those of any previous one.

Exquisite Floral Designs  
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French Sateens in Every Shade  
The Leading Features  
For the Season are richly colored Designs printed on Black Grounds  
New English Sateens.  
Self Striped Sateens with Printed Designs are the latest Novelty.

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## New English Prints

Just received further supplies of New Prints for the coming Season.  
Indigo Blue Prints Fast Colors  
In all new Floral and Figured Designs  
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In every new and fashioned shade  
New Striped Prints  
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New Polka Dot Prints  
Washing Prints of all kinds  
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In very neat patterns, for Shirts, Blouses, &c.

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CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING SONGS:

- Wake Up, There's a Man in the Room.
  - Parody on My Sweetheart's the Man in the Moon
  - His Remedies—The Village Girl,
  - My Twenty-First Birthday.
  - Call Me Your Darling Again.
  - An Aggravating Ditty.
  - A Pretty Girl, from "Wang."
  - Will You Walk Around the Block With Me.
  - The Wreck of the Scotch Express, Recitation
  - When the Days Grow Longer.
  - The Barber Shop—The Widow.
  - Ting-a-Ling-Ting-Tay.
  - Parodies on the following songs:—
  - Old Home Down on the Farm.
  - Molly O—Peggy Oline.
  - Molly and I and the Baby.
  - He never Cares to Wander From His Own Fireside.
  - Just a Song at Twilight.
  - I'll Make a Law to Stop It.
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- All the above songs and a column of the latest and men gags, jokes and conundrums, to be had at all newsdealers, or mailed on receipt of two three-cent stamps. P. Kelly, Song Publisher, 154 St. Antoine street, Montreal, Que.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT of Montreal. Superior Court. No. 127. Dame M. S. Josephine Brosseau, of Montreal, authorized to *ester en justice*, Plaintiff, vs. Pierre Thomas Brosseau, of Montreal, Defendant, and Octave Dumontet, of Laprairie, Tiers-Saisi. An action for separation as to property has been instituted. Montreal, 28th January, 1893.  
L. CONRAD PELLETIER,  
Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT of Montreal. Superior Court. No. 1282. Dame Annie Beauchamp, of Montreal, authorized to *ester en justice*, Plaintiff, vs. Adonias Dausereau, of Montreal, Confectioner, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted. Montreal, 28th January, 1893.  
L. CONRAD PELLETIER,  
Attorney for Plaintiff.

## F. KELLY,

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774 Craig Street,  
MONTREAL.

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## NOTICE

Is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to revive "An Act to Incorporate the Equity Insurance Company," being Chapter 103 of 50 and 51 Victoria; and to amend the same by changing the name thereof to "The St. Lawrence Insurance Company."  
Montreal, 10th January, 1893.

A. W. GRENIER,  
Solicitor for Applicants.



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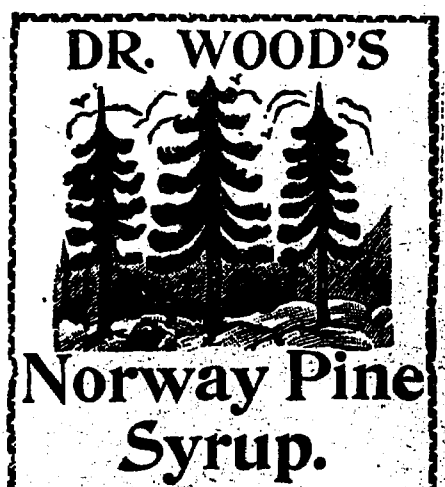
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