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VOL. LXI., NO. 28.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, FEBRUARY 11, 1891.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

PRIESTS IN POLITICS.

THEIR DUTY WHEN MORALS AND TRUTH ARE CONCERNED.

To Direct, Guide and Counsel the People as to Their Right Course.

Obedience is the highest test of courage.

Witness the soldier in the field, the son under his father's command, the bishop to the Pope, the priest to the bishop, and the people to the priest. Obedience, among all of these, produces harmony, and harmony is held together by strength, and strength springs from the courage to obey, to suffer and to act.

Disobedience begets disorder and hence disunion and final dissolution. In disorder there is weakness and in weakness cowardice, whence springs the inability to obey, to suffer, and to act.

Disobedience is unnatural and debasing; e. g., the domestic animals are endowed by the Creator with sufficient instinct to enable them to yield obedience to man and live among themselves in harmony. The animals not needed by man are bereft of sufficient instinct to be trained so as to be relied on as a help to man. The lion and the eagle will forever stalk away from human habitation and seek their prey by stealth and rapine; the house and domestic fowl will stay around the farm yard and feed from the hands of their master. The former are wild robbers, the latter are tame and obedient friends.

The man of reason is guided by virtue and looks up to heaven as his true home, which he seeks to attain by noble and well directed acts; the man of passion is guided by sentiment, and aims at nothing only what the whim directs.

The humble man has for his guide the spirit of God and propels his will, aided by supernatural grace, towards the attainment of an everlasting prize—the man of pride knows no higher guide than his own little candle of thought and with feeble efforts, his will reaches after bubbles which dissolve as rapidly as his heart can grasp them.

To act against the law of God is to be unnatural and that which is unnatural is a monstrosity. To be born a monster physically or mentally is not criminal on the part of the subject; but to act knowingly against the natural or positive law of God is to be a

SPIRITUAL MONSTERS.

The spiritual guides of the people in Ireland and Germany knowing these subtle truths and understanding their duty towards their people, enter into the politics of their native land. They will not be brushed aside by the threats of foes nor the bribes of false friends. Their prudence is of that cast which averted the signers of the Declaration of Independence to pledge their "lives and sacred honor" to take up the sword and follow the standard of their country; not of that sickly prudence which shrinks duty and quails before the shadow of defeat.

The prudence of the French, the Italian and Mexican priests has led for them in great measure to the religion of God and deprived them and their blind-folled people people to the inevitable blessing of religious freedom. Those staid by while wicked men assumed the prerogatives of God and in cowardly prudence and feeble protests shamefully allowed the boon of true liberty to be wratched from their hands.

There is a certain class of men both in this country and in Europe, who are continually crying down clerical interference. At one time we find the clerical abuse for silence, at another for interference, but sometimes they are lauded when they happen to strike in accord with that class' feelings.

It should be remembered that there is some good in all creatures. There are certain devils too high-minded to tempt people in some sins. The devil of intellectual pride will scorn to approach the impure man. He leaves the fornicator and the adulterer, who sneaks into the happy home of the married couple, to be tempted by the meaner order of imps. Latter will have nothing to do with a man who corrupts the heart of a mother and brings about disgraceful divorce.

And, as there are various orders of devils, so we have various grades of men. In the re-handled anarchist you can find as generous impulses as in the heart of a saint; the only difference is that in the former the passions are mis-directed, while in the latter they are bent toward their proper end. Passion is not vice; it is only when it is allowed to turn against the

It seems to me that some writers are disposed to lay undue stress on the amiable and tender qualities of Mary and of holy Christian women without dwelling sufficiently on the strong and robust points of their character. The Holy Scripture in one place pronounces a lengthened eulogy on woman. What does the Holy Ghost especially admire in her? Not her sweet and amiable temper or her gentle disposition, though of course she possessed these qualities, for no woman is perfect without them. No; He admires her valor, courage, fortitude, and the sturdy virtue of self-reliance. He does not say, "Who shall find a gentle woman?" but rather "Who shall find a valiant woman?" As things brought from afar and from the uttermost coast is the price of her. It is only heroic virtues, or virtues practised in a heroic degree, that the Church canonizes.

This compassion which we feel for every being that suffers, God must feel for us in a superior degree; His heart cannot be less merciful or less compassionate than ours. God in Holy Scripture seems to glory that His mercy surpasses all His works. If He did not hear us when we pray to Him, we, who know how to pity and weep for others—we, who can devote ourselves to others, who can devote more than He. But fear not, hear His words: "What man is there among you, of whom his son shall ask bread, he shall reach him a stone? Or if he shall ask a fish, will he reach him a serpent? If you, then, being evil, know how to give good gifts to your children, how much more will your Father, Who is in heaven, give good things to them who ask Him?"

We deceive ourselves greatly if we think that union with God consists in ecstasies, ravishments, and spiritual consolations. It consists alone in thinking, saying, doing that which is in conformity to the will of God. This union is perfect when our will is detached from everything, attached but to God in such a manner that it breathes but His pure will. This is the true and essential union that I ardently desire, and continually ask of our Lord.

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Archbishop Fabre.
Mgr. Fabre officiated on January 11 in the chapel of Notre Dame at Neuilly, France, at the consecration of Mgr. Louage, Bishop of Decca, in Bengal. He was assisted by Mgr. Thomas, Bishop of Adriano, and Mgr. Dubouin, Bishop of Raphaële. Mgr. Louage was formerly provincial superior of the order of St. Croix in Montreal.

Episcopal Visitation.
It is stated that Monsignor Langevin, Bishop of Rimouski, who has been in failing health for some months past, has resigned his See and has been succeeded by his Coadjutor, Mgr. Blais. Mgr. Tetu was the bearer from the Cardinal's Palace of the necessary documents from Rome entrusting Mgr. Blais with the episcopal charge of the diocese.

A Papal Letter.
ROME February 8.—The Pope has finished an exhaustive study of the educational question in the United States, and is preparing a letter to Cardinal Gibbons on the subject of Bishop Ireland's discourse. The Pope is satisfied with Cardinal Gibbons' statement. The Pope has forbidden Catholic papers to comment on the fall of Premier Crispi, and believes the ex-premier will return to power owing to the influence of the dreibund.

The Right Prevails.
A bill has been introduced into the Prussian Diet by the Government to provide for the restitution of the salaries of the Roman Catholic bishops and priests, which were suspended in order to force the hierarchy to recognize the May laws. These funds have now accumulated to the amount of £800,000. Last year the Government proposed to pay the interest of this sum to the Roman Catholic bishops, but the Centre party refused this offer, and insisted upon having the capital paid down. The Government has now complied with this demand, and the Centre party has gained a great triumph.

St. Ferdinand, Magantic Co.
The Provincial of the Brothers of Charity of Montreal paid a visit to this place last week and our very energetic parish priest, the Rev. L. Gagne, is very much occupied at the present time in making arrangements for building an addition to the college here. The building as it stands now is five stories high, eighty feet long and forty wide. The two additional buildings they intend putting up this year will be somewhat larger. One of them will be one hundred and ten feet long by eighty wide, and six stories high, and the other will be the same size as the school building already finished. This is the fourth year since the opening of the college here. There are eight Brothers of Charity teaching, besides a professor for music and Latin. The ever-increasing number of students has made the new building necessary. The beauty of the place, situated as it is on the shore of Lake William, brings many city people here who are glad to send their children to the college, as tuition and board are remarkably cheap.

The Church and the Negro.
The Rev. J. F. Regis Canavin, of Pittsburgh, Pa., well known for his labors in the cause of total abstinence, lectured recently in the hall of the parish of the Holy Trinity, Pittsburgh, before a large audience of both white and colored people, on "The Mission of the Catholic Church to the Colored Race." We quote the concluding passages of his admirable discourse:—

"The Church says to the negro: Look beyond politics for the lifting up and advancement of your race. The denigrating words of the white man are not in your home. Your salvation is not an iridescent dream. The darkened intelligence may be led to the light of a knowledge of God; the strong animal passions may be subdued; hearts defiled by evil are hardened by sense of wrong may be cleansed and the whole man reformed and sanctified by truth and grace. Such is the mission of the Catholic Church to the negro race. Every founder died upon the Cross for all men. Every soul of the negro race is saved by the blood of the Divine Crucified as the soul of the white man. That one Church of all nations can solve the negro problem without injustice to the weak or danger to the race, happiness and order of American society."

"She instructs the children, she elevates woman; she teaches man to be content with his lot; to be sober, honest and industrious. She teaches that true dignity does not consist in accident of birth, color, wealth, or social position. She inculcates those lessons of self-restraint, chastity of thought, and word, and action which ennoble human life and preserve society. That Church speaks the same words of truth to the negroes of this nineteenth century, as to the Africans of the second century, and her mission is to speak with authority for the white man to every creature and to baptize all nations; and to the Church He said: 'He who heareth you, heareth Me, and he who despiseth you, despiseth Me.'"

St. Anthony and the Infant Jesus.
During one of his missions in the province of Limousin, St. Anthony of Padua lodged in the house of a very virtuous man, who, knowing the saint's love for solitude, gave him the

most retired room. He himself rose at midnight to see how the holy preacher passed the night. Quietly approaching St. Anthony's room, his eyes were delighted by a wonderful sight. Through a crevice in the door he saw the chamber brilliantly illuminated and St. Anthony tenderly caressing a lovely child. He witnessed the astonishment and joy of the holy man at the unexpected apparition of the Divine Infant. The pious host, having secretly adored God Who had so honored his abode, retired from the scene, his soul filled with happiness at having been permitted to give shelter to the saint. The next morning St. Anthony, who had earned from the Infant Jesus that the apparition had been seen by the owner of the house, called the host and earnestly entreated him not to divulge what he had witnessed. Thus in most of his pictures and images St. Anthony is represented holding the Divine Child in his arms to commemorate this miracle.

No Promise of a Settlement—Harrington's Appeal Not Approved.

DUBLIN, December 8.—The Freeman's Journal says the Boulogne conference, though productive of a hopeful feeling, are as yet without a final result. The unsettled questions do not refer to Parnell's retirement, or to Liberal demands that his retirement should be permanent. Parnell, according to the paper meant what he said in the committee room of the House of Commons, namely, that he would retire from the leadership on receiving certain assurances. The Journal says: "If the retirement is not real enough to satisfy the English Liberal press they must put up with it."

LONDON, February 9.—In a letter to the chairman of the Irish leadership committee of Dublin, Mr. Parnell says: "I regret exceedingly to inform you that the prospects of a settlement are less promising than they appeared at the beginning of last week. I shall continue, however, to do everything in my power to reunite Ireland while safeguarding national interests. I trust your committee and similar bodies will not relax exertions on my behalf."

DUBLIN, February 9.—Several Irish bishops, following the example set by Archbishop Walsh, have written letters to the clergy of their dioceses in opposition to Mr. Harrington's appeal to the members of the National League to reorganize in view of the coming general elections. Archbishop Walsh advised clerical members of the League to combat such "Larnellism" by refusing to join in the trickery.

In reply to Archbishop Walsh, Mr. Harrington says that the archbishop misjudges the object of the League's circular which is similar to those issued annually by the League. Mr. Harrington says he informed Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien before issuing the circular that in consequence of the collapse of the American tour he had determined to ask the League branches to help evicted tenants. Mr. Harrington advises the archbishop not to commit the priests too hastily to a policy which will lead to two hostile camps in every parish.

The Chinook Bible.

I once listened to a missionary, a good man, says a writer in the Academy, narrating to a group of Indians the weird tale of Christ's betrayal and Peter's denial of his Master in a free paraphrase of the apostolic narrative:—

"Peta yaka," this was the conclusion, "mitte copu piak, a kike tenas Kluchmann elita tyhee lepiet wawa, pika tillikum okok Jesus." Peta wawa, hyon silex, "nika wake kintux yaka, nika wake kintux meika pilton wawa." Alkie most elita wawa kankwa okok, pe Peta wawa hyon, (hyns musacate), "niki helu kumtux yaka." Alkie tenas kelukala wawa kankwa okok (here the preacher crowd like a cock and clapped his hands to his sides) (three times) pe Peta mamook lapote pabyou cly."

The literal translation of this passage—and the entire address was in much the same style—is:—

"Peter he remained at the fire. By and by a little woman, a slave of the chief priest, said: 'You are the friend of this Jesus.' Peter said, plenty angry, I do not understand you. I do not know your foolish talk.' By and by two slaves spoke like this, and Peter speaking plenty dams (very bad), 'I know nothing about him.' By and by the little bird spoke like this (growled), and Peter opened the door and plenty cried."—Boston Republic.

A Notable Case.

HALIFAX, February 9.—The suit of Baird against Walker came before the Supreme Court at St. John's, Newfoundland, on Saturday. This case is of greatest importance to the Colony. The plaintiff is the owner of several lobster factories on the so-called French Shore, which were closed by orders of Sir Baldwin Walker, commander of Her Majesty's ship Emerald. Baird was in fact engaged in asserting the illegality of the *modus vivendi* between Great Britain and France in which struggle he had the sympathy of the entire colony. On Saturday Sir James Winter, ex-Attorney-General, appeared for the plaintiff and made a splendid argument. The crowd in the court room could not restrain from applauding as he made the effective points. The excitement, which had been pretty well worked up during Sir James Winter's address reached fever heat when Sir William Whiteway, Attorney-General and Premier of the colony, appeared as counsel for the defence, representing the British Government. Sir William went to England last summer, ostensibly to obtain a settlement of the French Shore question, and his present

attitude is the same as Sir John Thompson's. Minister of Justice of Canada, would be were the latter to accept a retention on behalf of the Government of the United States in the Bohring Sea dispute. The situation in Newfoundland is the more remarkable because of the fact that the defendant's case has been all along in charge of R. J. Kent, Q.C., who is reported to be a much abler lawyer than Sir Wm. Whiteway. The populace in discussing the situation allege that Sir William Whiteway, while in England for the purpose of settling the French Shore difficulty in favor of Newfoundland, must have received a commission to defend the case brought against Sir Baldwin Walker, and also that he must have the promise of the governorship or other equally important office. Excitement over this latest incident in the French Shore trouble is intense and threatens to become serious.

A College Burned.

LENNOXVILLE, Que., February 5.—The Bishops College, Protestant University, took fire at 2.50 p.m. and was a total loss. The college buildings consisted of three separate buildings, the main building containing the dormitories of the students of the Faculties of Arts and Divinity, the lecture rooms and the professors' quarters, the chapel and the grammar school building. Although three distinct buildings, these structures all stood close together, making a very imposing pile. The buildings were of brick and situated on a picturesque site near the junction of the St. Francis and Massawippi Rivers. The college had a private fire engine and other apparatus, but although the students and villagers fought manfully it was quite impossible to keep down the flames. The professors and students worked hard, but their task was hopeless. The original building was built in 1845 and in 1857 the chapel was added, the dining hall and dormitories being built in 1861. In 1874 fire visited the institution and the main portion of the building, three stories in height, with basement and mansard roof, was re-erected in 1875, when improvements were made on the whole institution.

Leopold and the Workmen.

BRUSSELS, February 9.—King Leopold received a delegation from the Workmen's Council of Industry to-day. In a speech he said he had decided to pledge his support of the demand for universal suffrage. He had the cause of the working classes greatly at heart, he said, but not being a dictator he must leave the suffrage question to the nation. "Workmen are wrong," he added, "in considering themselves a separate class. We are all Belgians in different grades, and all workmen." The delegates replied that the workmen had been made a separate class by being refused the right of voting. They trusted the King would assist in conciliating the classes in order to prevent any unfortunate occurrence.

The Formation of Character.

"The danger from our own will," says Cardinal Manning, "is this: It is our will that determines our whole destiny. You know brethren, the difference between the features of your face and your countenance. God made your features, but you made your countenance. Your features were his work, and He gives to every man his own natural face—all different from each other and yet all of one type. But the countenance of men are far more diverse even than their features. Some men have a lofty countenance, some have a lowering countenance, or a worldly or ostentatious, vain glorious countenance, or a scornful countenance or a cunning and dissembling countenance. We know them by their look. We read men by looking at their faces—not at their features, their eyes or lips, because God made those; but as a certain cast and motion, and shape and expression which their features have acquired. It is this that we call the countenance. And what makes this countenance, the inward and mental habits; the constant pressure of the mind, the perpetual repetition of its acts. You can detect at once a vain-glorious, or conceited, or foolish person. It is stamped on their countenance. You can see at once on the faces of the cunning, the deep, the dissembling, certain corresponding lines traced on the face as legibly as if they were written. Well, now, as it is with the countenance, so it is with the character. God gave us our intellect, our heart, and our will; but our character is something different from the will, the heart and the intellect. The character is that intellectual and moral texture into which all our life long we have been weaving up the inward life that is in us. It is the result of the habitual or prevailing use we have been making of our intellect, heart, and will. We are always at work like the weaver at a loom; the shuttle is always going, and the wool is always growing. So we are always forming a character for ourselves."

A Priest's Death.

CONX, February 9.—A despatch from Rathcoormack states that the parish priest of Castle Lyons, Father Ferrier, died Saturday in a league hut erected in 1881, when he was evicted from his parochial residence for non-payment of rent.

A cablegram received by Ald. Rainville, on Saturday, announced the death, in Paris, of his brother, the Hon. Judge Rainville. The deceased was born in 1839 and was consequently in his fifty-second year. He practiced successfully as a lawyer for a number of years in Montreal and was raised to the bench in 1876. Ten years later he had to retire owing to ill health and has since resided in Paris.

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A GREAT SUCCESS.

ST. PATRICK'S CATECHISM CONCERT

A Varied Programme Admirably Given—The Audience Kept from Constant State of Pleasure—The Performers.

An entertainment took place on the 5th inst., in the Vics' armory, under the auspices of St. Patrick's catechism. The hall was literally packed. The stage was tastefully decorated with flowers and plants by A. Martin of "Elmwood" fame. The ushers did their work most satisfactorily. The city press was lavish and still not exaggerated in praising the entertainment. In everybody's opinion it was an unparalleled success. "From the rise of the curtain," says the Gazette, "until its fall the large audience was kept in a constant state of pleasure watching and admiring the talent of the little people who contributed to the performance." From the Star we learn that "the songs and choruses were catchy and ably rendered, the declamations sympathetic or humorous, and the instrumental music of a high order, while the enthusiasm of the immense audience was unbounded."

Rev. M. Callaghan opened the programme by remarking that he deemed as a personal compliment the reception which was given him on appearing. He was under the impression that the entertainment which was in preparation would have several beneficial effects. It would furnish an opportunity to spend a few half hours in the most enjoyable way. It would stimulate talent and raise the standard of taste. It would show the resources of our youth and bring into relief the advantages derivable from an educational training.

Among the recitations given were: "MacLame's Child," by W. T. Hayes; "Playing Drunkard," by A. McCabe; "Whick's Mother of the Chick," by Chas. Fleming; "The Angel and Child," (Long-fellow), by Ebel Irwin; and "The Palace of Gondarferus," by Flora Lovell. Three wonderful little creatures, whose ages average but 6 years, brought down the house with their selections. Little Linda Conway sang "I'm so gay," Jimmy Dean declaimed "Splish Splash," and Alice Moriarty "The Lost Favorite." The Wheeler brothers astonished the audience by their whistling and harmonica playing. Master Fred O'Connor excelled on the last instrument. Miss Maggie McAnally looked a most graceful picture and interpreted "Hearest Thou" (Finetti), in a charming style, while Roswell Murphy, a son of one of our most prominent Irish Canadian now residing at Kingston, rendered "Marguerite" in a delightful way, for which he was deservedly applauded. Geo. Parks sang two songs very acceptably. Professor Sullivan contributed the 7th Concerto of Beriot on the violin and Professor Parker greatly pleased the audience with his manipulations of the banjo. Miss Mary Drumm proved by her playing a leading pianist. Two gifted children, Lizzie Wall and Blanche Verrel, of Quebec, played a military march on the piano. The choruses were "Sweet Birds are Singing," Agnes Heelan and Georgiana Hestwell, soloists, and "If the Waters Could Speak as They Flow." Master McCaffery, soloist. Professor Fowler appeared different times at the piano and considerably improved all that he accompanied.

One of the principal attractions was a sensational sketch entitled "The Bonnet Fake for the Year 1900." The young ladies who distinguished themselves in the respective parts which they took were: Maggie Drumm, Annie McCall, Lottie Keenan, Maggie Sullivan, Mary Markum and Katie Hanley.

We congratulate the reverend director of St. Patrick's catechism upon the unqualified success which his entertainment obtained, more especially as we are aware that everything was under his inspiration and management. His manner of regaling the public is deserving of the highest eulogium and the most generous patronage.

How Girls Should be Educated.

To inaugurate an economical fashion is well, only let it be one of prevention, not of cure. To rear a girl in absolute dependence, good for nothing, selfish in her aims and exacting in her demands, is a sin against her and against society. To begin at her birth to economize and retrace in every department for the accumulation of money that this monstrous perversion of her life may be accomplished and maintained is grotesque and heathenish. Girls thus trained will fail of attaining a high order of womanhood. Their aims will be petty, their ideals low and nothing very excellent can be expected of them in wifehood or motherhood. While we carefully guard whatever is womanly in her daughters, let them be trained to more of fibre and of firmness. Educate them to self-denial, if pecuniary circumstances demand it, and not to self-indulgence. Accustom them to be of service in the household, to regard economy as praiseworthy, and even heroic, and to add to their accomplishment a practical knowledge of work, and the possession of some lucrative vocation or industry by which they can support themselves. Such girls, when portionless, will carry to their husbands, dowries in themselves.—North American Review.

A man named Reilly, and his wife employed as caretakers on a farm at Ballyneashdown county Cavan, have been murdered. The crime is supposed to be due to agrarian agitation.

ROME INTERNATIONAL AND NOT MERELY NATIONAL.

The Spiritual Centre of the World and must be kept Neutral and Independent.

Twenty years of United Italy have proved that the Italians are not united. Anyone who was accustomed to visit Italy twenty years ago, and especially anyone who lived in Rome, would know, by observation of the Italian mind, that "Roman" and "Papal" were synonymous.

Now take three aspects of this question and see if it is even possible to dispute the righteousness of the cause of all good Catholics; first, the natural right, then the spiritual right, then the right which may be called that of fitness.

THE DIVINE PLAN

or institution would necessarily be its conspicuous characteristic. The natural right—that of twelve centuries inheritance—would go along with the spiritual right, that of headship; the natural and the spiritual right being demonstrated by the fitness which twelve centuries have proved to be divine.

Thus fitness, without the argument from the natural right, and without the argument from the divine appointment of the temporal power—as indicated and vindicated by twelve centuries of stability, by the universal concurrence of the Catholic world in the affirmation of the Pontiffs on the subject and by the direct teaching in our own time of Pius IX. and Leo XIII.—would of itself suffice to teach us that the spiritual power, being divine, must spiritually control civil powers by independence.

mans and the Italians. (1) The enormous majority of Italians and of Romans detest the present infamously usurpation; (2) Rome itself is unsuited for a capital, because of the conflict between the spiritual and civil power; (3) Florence would be better suited for a capital, indeed it would be one of the finest capitals in Europe; (4) the whole world, when it goes to Rome, does not go to see the King of Italy, it goes to see the home of Catholic Christendom and the monuments of the mighty, pagan past; (5) Rome is not now inhabited by Romans, but by Italians who are as foreigners and who are so treated, and who take a purely commercial interest in the new capital; (6) the government of Rome is now despotic and is also bankrupt, nor is it popular with any class of the population; (7) the general tone of Rome, and of Italy, is deteriorated, morally and intellectually; so that there are now two camps, the Catholic and the infidel camp, each cordially disliking and even repudiating the other, so that Italian and Roman harmony is departed.

which is repugnant to all parties; which financially has reduced the country to insolvency [Italy is now the most heavily taxed country in Europe]; which socially has split up the concord of Catholic Italy; which artistically has lowered the value—as it has completely destroyed the charm—of that Eternal City which was the paradise of men of thought; which religiously has made Rome the unseemly arena of Catholic and infidel conflict and scandal; and which politically makes it impossible for other countries to trust a power which is a perpetual and religious usurpation? Spiritually, naturally, and in the fitness of things, Rome is the mother city of Catholic Christendom, of the unities of religion and philosophy, of the preservation of what is Christianity conservative from the rude attacks of time and of human change; it is that one only city in this world where the harmonies should rest in worldly peace, because the discords should be kept out by the temporal power.

Not One in Ten Of the people you meet day to day has perfectly pure, healthy blood. The hereditary scrofulous taint alllicts the large majority of people, while many others acquire diseases from impure air, improper food and wrong indulgences. Hence the imperative necessity for a reliable blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which eradicates every impurity, and gives to the blood vitality and health.

A CRY FROM CONNEMARA. An English Lady Describes the Situation of the Irish Peasants There. Mr. William Lloyd Garrison sent the following communication to the Transcript on Jan. 29: Miss Sophy Sturge of Birmingham, England, is the daughter of that eminent Quaker philanthropist, Joseph Sturge, whose statue the city preserves, and of whom Whittier has written so beautifully.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. Unlike any other. Originated by an Old Family Physician. THINK OF IT. In use over 40 YEARS in one family. Dr. J. N. Johnson & Co.—It is forty years since I first learned of this celebrated remedy for the common ills of life—Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, for more than forty years I have used it in my family.

What Some People Eat. In South America the inhabitants eat everything, even serpents and lizards, says the Gentleman's Magazine. Humboldt has there seen even children drag enormous centipedes out of their holes and crunch them up.

What is Cloture? "What is a cloture, papa?" asked a little boy. "Cloture, my boy," answered his father, "is what your mother means when she tells me to shut up."

Competition. In order to ascertain the views of chemists throughout Great Britain as to which of the remedies for outward application had the largest sale and greatest popularity, "The Chemist and Druggist" instituted a post card competition, each dealer to name on post card the preparation which had the largest sale and was the most popular with customers, and the publisher received 635 of these cards, with the following results:

St. Jacobs Oil.....384 Elliman's Embrocation.....172 Holloway's Ointment.....32 Alcock's ointment.....19 Bow's Liniment.....7 Pain Killer.....7 Yaseline.....4 Cuticura.....2 Scattering.....8 Total.....635

The man who tries to be a Christian without making any change in his habits causes the devil no uneasiness. Ladies who suffer from foul breath, the result of catarrh or cold in the head can obtain speedy relief by the use of Nasal Balm. It never fails. Try it.

To know that God stands between us and every danger gives the sweetest peace any soul can ever know.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—These world-renowned remedies are confidently recommended to miners, navies, and all who have to work underground, or where noxious atmospheres exist. The minute particles of coal or metal which permeate the air in such places tend to block up the lungs and air-tubes, giving rise to bronchitis, asthma and palpitation of the heart.

The Church is full of people who do not know the meaning of the word "given" from actual experience. People who boast that they never did any harm are generally those who haven't done much good.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. Unlike any other. Originated by an Old Family Physician. THINK OF IT. In use over 40 YEARS in one family. Dr. J. N. Johnson & Co.—It is forty years since I first learned of this celebrated remedy for the common ills of life—Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, for more than forty years I have used it in my family.

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What Some People Eat. In South America the inhabitants eat everything, even serpents and lizards, says the Gentleman's Magazine. Humboldt has there seen even children drag enormous centipedes out of their holes and crunch them up. Puppies are choice food on the Missouri and Mississippi, and at Emerald the tid-bit is a roasted monkey. The flesh of the larger animals is appreciated variously; in Arabia the horse, in India the elephant and in Egypt the camel.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexion. Serving riches, instead of making riches serve you is the most piteous of all poverty. It is slavery.

GOOD CHEER. SOLID COMFORT. GOOD HEALTH.

are largely contributed to by JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF. A Stimulating and Palatable Beverage. Strengthening and Satisfying. Unequaled as a HOT DRINK for the winter season.

National Colonization Lottery.

Under the patronage of Rev. Father LABELLE. Established in 1884 under the Act of Quebec, 32 Vict., Chap. 36, for the benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec. THE FORTY-THIRD MONTHLY DRAWING. WILL TAKE PLACE WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1891, at TWO P.M. PRIZES VALUE, \$55,000. CAPITAL PRIZE, ONE REAL ESTATE WORTH \$5,000.

JACKSON JACKSON.

Steel Cover new Burner, Pillar and Top combined. BRASS GOVERNOR BURNER. No Meter Governor Needed. The Gas Consumers' Benefit Co., 2110 St. Catherine Street. G. W. GARDEN, Manager.

The Gas Consumers' Benefit Co., 2110 St. Catherine Street. G. W. GARDEN, Manager.

Mantels : : Grates.

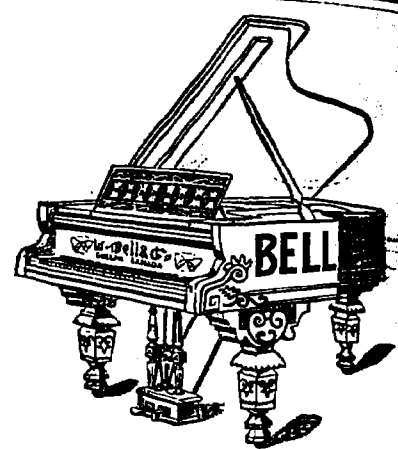
TILES OF ALL KINDS. For Bathrooms, Hearths and Vestibules. MONUMENTS, STATUARY AND ALTARS. EDWARD EARL & CO., 69 Henry Street, Montreal. WARDEN & HICK, Manufacturers of Woven Wire Spring Beds.

ST. JACOBS OIL. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN. RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md. Canadian Depot: Toronto, Ont.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour

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

FRECHON & CO., 1645 Notre Dame St., Montreal. will sell, at a reduction of 20 per cent. until New Year, all their well assorted Church Vestments and CHURCH ORNAMENTS.



The BELL PIANOS and ORGANS are the first great success in the manufacture of Musical Instruments in Canada. The best and wisest of Canada's loyal sons and daughters now exchange their American Pianos for BELL PIANOS, as was long their wont in Organs. Sole Agent Central Canada: WILLIS & CO., 1824 Notre Dame Street, (Near McGill Street), Montreal.

THE OLD RELIABLE HOUSE. Established 1852. W. S. WALKER. Is still in the old stand, opposite the Seminary Clock. 1711 Notre Dame Street. Just received, a direct importation of all new and choice Designs. FINE DIAMONDS.

W. H. D. YOUNG, L.D.S., D.D.S. 1694 NOTRE DAME STREET. Preservation of the Natural Teeth and painless extraction. Artificial work guaranteed satisfactory. TELEPHONE 2515.

ST. LAWRENCE WAREHOUSE. DeCARY FRERES, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, 520 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN ST. Fresh Oysters, Sweet Cream, received daily. BELL Telephone 6202; FEDERAL 1881.

DONALD KENNEDY Of Roxbury, Mass., says My Medical Discovery seldom takes hold of two people alike! Why? Because NO TWO PEOPLE HAVE THE SAME WEAK SPOT. Beginning at the stomach it goes searching through the body for any hidden humor. Nine times out of ten, INWARD HUMOUR makes the weak spot. Perhaps its only little sediment left on a nerve or in a gland; the Medical Discovery slides it right along, and you find quick happiness from the first bottle. Perhaps its a big sediment or open sore, well settled somewhere, ready to fight. The Medical Discovery begins the fight and you think it pretty hard, but soon you thank me for making something that has reached your weak spot. Write me if you want to know more about it.

French Patent Medicines. MESSRS LAVIOLETTE & NELSON. Have just received their autumn importation of French Specialties and Perfumes, and invite the public to visit their establishment. 1605 NOTRE DAME STREET, (Corner of ST. GABRIEL).

Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh. ESTABLISHED 1824. TOTAL ASSETS.....\$37,277,143 51 INVESTED FUNDS.....10,932,923 51 INVESTED IN CANADA 1,252,674 51 MONTREAL OFFICE: No 117 St. Francois Xavier Street. WALTER KAVANAGH, Chief Agent. Special City Agents: FRANK HODGSON, WILLIAM STAFFORD.

CASTOR-FLUID! Rejuvenator—A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. Should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A part of hair dress for family 25c per bottle. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 129 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal.

NOTMAN 17 Bleury street, Montreal. VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

MINISTERS SPEAK AT TORONTO.

An Exposition of the Governmental Position—A Plain, Unvarnished Tale for the Public Approval.

The dissolution of Parliament has been followed by stirring activity in political circles and the work of organization goes actively on. The campaign was formally opened in Toronto on Friday night at a largely attended meeting, at which the government was fully represented. The first speaker was Hon. Mackenzie Bowell.

Minister of Customs, who, after apologizing for the unavoidable absence of Sir John Macdonald, promised that he would come to the present one. Mr. Bowell immediately took up the question of Canada's trade relations, and pointed out that unrestricted reciprocity would inevitably lead to the severance of the tie which binds Canada to Great Britain. He binding the tendency of Sir Richard Cartwright and others to depreciate the efforts of those who wished to retain and make stronger the link that bound them to the mother land. He read extracts from speeches delivered by Mr. Cartwright, and in clever, forcible terms refuted the statements made. Trade with the mother land, he said, had increased, while that with the United States had decreased. (Applause.) Since the adoption of the National Policy more goods had been imported for consumption from Great Britain than before and trade with the United States was correspondingly less. The tendency of this was to cement more closely the relations existing between this and the mother country. The people of this country, he said, were happier, more prosperous, better off in every way than the people across the line. They were going to keep Canada for the Canadians and as long as they could help they would not allow a Senator to be sent from Ontario to the legislative halls at Washington. (Loud applause.)

Sir John Thompson.

Minister of Justice, was unable to speak for fully five minutes, while the hall rang with a Queen city welcome. He was in splendid trim and his address was listened to with almost breathless interest. He did not come before them, he said, to carry them away with a brilliant outburst of oratory, for at that he was but indifferent, but he desired to speak with them calmly and reasonably on the great issues of the day. Sir Richard Cartwright, he said, was like the man who went out to fish with a gun; over-where he went he met with no success because he had not adopted proper methods. He then dealt with the question of reciprocity, and claimed that Sir John's Government had made every possible effort in times past to secure a discussion of the question of reciprocal relations between the two countries, but were not fairly met by the American Government. No measure of reciprocity had ever been given to Canada by the Liberals, he said. They were not going to admit any dependence upon the United States for a market. Canada had its ships and merchants enterprising enough to find other markets and show the United States that we are not on our knees, as Sir Richard Cartwright would have them believe. His allusion to self-appointed emissaries to Washington was greeted with a great outburst of laughter which was repeated when he alluded to the vacillating policy of the Liberal party, its successive advocacy of commercial union, unrestricted reciprocity, continental free trade, etc.

It was not true that they sprung the question on the people because of overtures to Mr. Blaine on the reciprocity question. Mr. Blaine, when approached on this question, said that he could not enter into a discussion of the question until after March 4 next, when the life of the present Congress expires. They did not wish to go to Mr. Blaine as the end of the parliamentary term, so that they deemed it advisable to submit their policy to the people and go to the American Government with the endorsement of the Canadian electorate to back them up. The policy of reciprocity which Sir John would discuss next March didn't mean that they would give up control of their tariff or any action inimical to the mother country. Their policy, further, would not introduce direct taxation, nor would it mean the sacrifice of the National policy, or that, for the benefit of American labor, the industries of the country should be piled down. (Applause.) With regard to the attitude of the American press in this campaign it would be found to be against the Conservative party, but they did not appeal to the sentiments of the United States. They appealed to their Canadian fellow-citizens, and if they endorsed their appeal they would ask openly and fairly for a fair interchange and a treaty creditable to both countries, and if the effort was successful it would not be necessary to send a Senator from Ontario. (Loud applause.)

Hon. George E. Foster.

Minister of finance, was the next speaker, and he, also, was accorded a very hearty reception. He spoke of the doleful speeches which the leaders of the Liberal party were making up and down the country to the effect that the progress of the country had been arrested, etc. He called attention, also, to the address on "Loyalty" delivered by Mr. Goldwin Smith, in which that gentleman advocated the abolition of the office of Governor-General and practical annexation, receiving therefor the endorsement and thanks of the Young Liberal club and the G. B. newspaper. (Applause.) Turning from questions of ruin and retrogression, he would call their attention to the fact that the credit of Canada stood today higher than ever before. In 1888, when they wished to secure a loan, they obtained a rate of three per cent, the lowest rate ever granted to a colony. (Applause.) They were to-day paying a fraction less than 3 per cent on the national debt, and had lately reduced it by about one and a half millions. He gave figures to show that financially the people of Canada were better off to-day than they were under the financial

management of Sir Richard Cartwright. (Applause.) "Retracting," he said, "why, the country was going forward with leaps and bounds. (Applause.) The savings of the people amounted last year to \$199,000,000, which was not a very good indication of ruin or retrogression. One most astonishing proof of the progress of this country was the fact that they had added in the Canadian Pacific railway 5,600 miles of railroad, and so far from traffic on the Intercolonial or Grand Trunk railways being lessened thereby both these lines had quadrupled their traffic receipts. During the recent pressure in the money market of England there had been no tremor of such pressure in this country. Why? Because the banks were well managed. Yes, but more, because the condition of the country was sound right through." (Applause.) He referred amusingly to the committee of leaders of the Liberal party and their policy of many names. The latter had no right, for they had no power, to pledge unrestricted reciprocity for Canadians if they were elected to power. They had received no assurance from the United States Government or Congress that such would be given, for of the members of the Cabinet Mr. Blaine was the only one who had spoken on the question and the only resolution in this direction was adopted by a Congress about to be dissolved. Would they desert the mother country for such deceptive hopes as the Liberal leaders held out? And the answer was given by the audience in a chorus of "Nos." He quoted from interviews with Mr. Hitt and Erasmus Wiman showing the true inwardness of unrestricted reciprocity, which proposed a discrimination in favor of American manufacturers and a discrimination against Great Britain. He also quoted similarly from statements made by Hon. Willard Laurier and Mr. John Charlton, M.P. The loss of revenue, he said, would be very great by the abolition of the tariff. Last year the revenue of goods coming into Canada from the United States was \$8,126,000, which would be swept away, and the total yearly loss consequent on the adoption of commercial union would be about \$18,000,000. Would economy make up this amount? Would it provide \$10,000,000 for interest on the debt, subsidies for the provinces amounting annually to about \$25,000,000, the total expenditure that had to be met being \$35,000,000? This amount would have to be made up largely by direct taxation, which would be a grievous burden on the people for the sake of an experiment.

Mr. Foster concluded with the assertion that the trade policy of the Liberal party meant absorption into the United States, and he appealed to the young Conservatives of Toronto if they were going to belie their country for an illusory mass of postage and sever themselves from an honorable and independent career as a nation to give themselves to a sister republic. (Loud applause.)

Hon. John Cartwright, Minister of Agriculture, alluded to the time 33 years ago when he stood on the platform with Sir John Macdonald for the first time. The man who had brought about a happy settlement of the many difficult questions of that day and had given confederation to the various sections of the country would, he hoped, live long to continue his good work and enjoy the confidence and gratitude of all Canadians. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) He entered upon an exposition of what the Government had done for the farmers of this country. The department with which he was especially connected had established an experimental farm at Ottawa and experimental stations in the different provinces, through which they were able to assist and advance the agricultural interests of the country. Canada's cheese occupied the proud position of monopolizing the British market, which was superior to the United States or any other country. In the future they hoped to gain the same success for the butter, having recently appointed Professor Robertson, a well known authority on dairying, to give addresses to farmers on this subject and encourage them to greater expertise in this direction. He pointed out the assistance afforded by the Government for the introduction of two-rowed barley and the development of the cattle trade with the old land.

He denied that the United States was the natural market for Canada. It was its competitor. The only articles both countries did not produce were peanuts, bananas and oranges. (Laughter.) Canadian hams and bacon were worth 1 per cent more in Great Britain than these of the United States, so that if the United States did not want their cereals they could feed them to the pigs and monopolize the hog market in Britain. (Laughter and applause.) A year ago they only sent 45,000 head of cattle to the old country, while last year the number had increased to 125,000 and would still correspondingly increase. (Applause.) One would think, he said, from the statements of Sir Richard Cartwright and others that the farmers of Canada were in a deplorable condition. This was not so. No happier or more prosperous class could be found anywhere, while from articles written in the press of the United States it could be seen that farmers on the other side of the line were struggling under heavy mortgages which they had no prospect of ever raising. One of the most pleasing sights he ever saw occurred a short time ago in his own city of London, where the school children unitedly elevated the British flag over their Central school. Such a sentiment should be encouraged instead of depreciated, and they would build up a prosperous nation on this continent. (Loud applause.)

Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P. for Centre Toronto, gave a rousing address, taking loyalty to Canada for his theme. He called on great enthusiasm by his humorous remarks. He moved a hearty vote of thanks to the hon. ministers who had come from Ottawa to address them.

Hon. Frank Smith, in seconding the resolution, made a happy address and Lieut.-Col. Denison made a few remarks. The resolution was carried with great enthusiasm. The audience dispersed at 10.45 to the strains of the National Anthem.

A heart that can keep when it ought to give cannot be happy.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD

APPEALS TO THE ELECTORS.

His Policy in the Past has Produced Prosperity for Canada—The Only Hope for the Future.

Sir John Macdonald has issued a comprehensive manifesto, upon the political situation, to the electors. Having referred to the past record of himself and the party he recalls the period when in 1878 he again assumed the direction of the government. He says: "When in 1878 we were called upon to administer the affairs of the Dominion, Canada occupied a position in the eyes of the world very different from that which she enjoys to-day. At that time a profound depression hung like a pall over the whole country, from the Atlantic ocean to the western limits of the province of Ontario, beyond which to the Rocky mountains stretched a vast and almost unknown wilderness. Trade was depressed; manufactures languished, and exposed to ruinous competition, Canadians were fast sinking into the position of being mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for the great nation dwelling to the south of us. We determined to change this unhappy state of things. We felt that Canada, with its agricultural resources, rich in its fisheries, timber and mineral wealth, was worthy of a nobler position than that of being a slaughter market for the United States. We said to the Americans: 'We are perfectly willing to trade with you on equal terms. We are desirous of having a fair reciprocity treaty; but we will not consent to open our markets to you while yours remain closed to us.' So we inaugurated

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

You all know what followed. Almost as if by magic the whole face of the country underwent a change. Stagnation and apathy and gloom—aye, and want and misery, too—gave place to activity and enterprise and prosperity. The miners of Nova Scotia took courage, the manufacturing industries in our great centres revived and multiplied, the farmer found a market for his produce, the artisan and laborer employment at good wages, and all Canada rejoiced under the quickening impulse of a new-found life. The age of deficits was past and an overflowing treasury gave to the Government the means of carrying forward those great works necessary to the realization of our purpose to make this country a homogeneous whole."

The "stupendous work" the Canadian Pacific, is then alluded to as the next great piece of policy on the part of the administration. He proceeds: "During all this time what has been the attitude of the Reform party? Vacillating in their policy and inconstancy itself as regards their leaders, they have at least been consistent in this particular, that they have uniformly opposed every measure which had for its object the development of our common country. The National Policy was a failure before it was tried. Under it we could not possibly raise a revenue sufficient for the public requirements. Time exposed that fallacy. Then we were to pay more for the home manufactured article than we used to when we imported everything from abroad. We were to be the prey of rings and of monopolies and the manufacturers were to extort their own prices. When these fears had been proved unfounded we were assured that over-compensation would inevitably prove the ruin of the manufacturing industries and thus bring about a state of affairs worse than that which the National Policy had been designed to meet. It was the same with the

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The whole project, according to our opponents, was a chimera. The engineering difficulties were insuperable; the road, even if constructed, would never pay. Well, gentlemen, the project was feasible, the engineering difficulties were overcome and the road does pay. Disappointed by the failure of all their predictions and convinced that nothing is to be gained by further opposition on the old lines, the Reform party has taken a new departure and has announced its policy to be unrestricted reciprocity, that is (as defined by its author, Mr. Wiman, in the North American Review of a few days ago) free trade with the United States and a common tariff with the United States against the rest of the world."

Sir John then proceeds to review some of the consequences of this policy and adds: "There is, however, one obvious consequence of this scheme which nobody has the hardihood to dispute, and that is that unrestricted reciprocity would necessitate the imposition of direct taxation, amounting to not less than fourteen millions of dollars annually, upon the people of this country. This fact is clearly set forth in a remarkable letter addressed a few days ago by Mr. E. W. Thomson—a Radical and free trader—to the Toronto Globe, on the staff of which paper he was lately an editorial writer which, notwithstanding the Globe, with characteristic unfairness, refused to publish, but which, nevertheless, reached the public through another source. Mr. Thomson points out, with great clearness, that the

LOSS OF CUSTOMS REVENUE

levied upon articles now in this country from the United States, in the event of the adoption of unrestricted reciprocity, would amount to not less than seven millions of dollars annually. Moreover, this by no means represents the total loss to the revenue which the adoption of such a policy would entail. If American manufacturers now compete favorably with British goods, despite an equal duty, what do you suppose would happen if the duty were removed from the American and retained, or as is very probable, increased, on the British article. Would not the inevitable result be a displacement of the duty-paying goods of the mother country by those of the United States, and this would mean an additional loss to the revenue of many millions more."

Electors of Canada, I appeal to you to consider well the full meaning of this proposition. You—I speak now more particularly to the people of this province of Ontario—are already taxed directly for school purposes, for township purposes, for county purposes, while to the

provincial Government there is expressly given by the constitution the right to impose direct taxation. This latter evil you have so far escaped, but as the material resources of the province diminish, as they are now diminishing, the Local Government will be driven to supplement its revenue derived from fixed sources by a direct tax. And is not this enough, thank you, without your being called on by a Dominion tax gatherer with a yearly demand for \$15 a family to meet the obligations of the central Government? Gentlemen, this is what unrestricted reciprocity involves. Do you like the prospect? This is what we are opposing, and what we ask you to

CONDEMN BY YOUR VOTES.

Under our present system a man may largely determine the amount of his contributions to the Dominion exchequer. The amount of his tax is always in direct proportion to his means. If he is rich and can afford to drink champagne he has to pay a tax of \$1.50 for every bottle he buys. If he be a poor man he contents himself with a cup of tea, on which there is no duty. And so on all through the list. If he is able to afford all manner of luxuries he pays a large sum into the coffers of the Government. If he is a man of moderate means and able to enjoy an occasional luxury, he pays accordingly. If he is a poor man his contributions to the treasury are reduced to a minimum. With direct taxation, no matter what may be the pecuniary position of the tax-payer—times may be hard—crops may have failed—sickness or other calamity may have fallen on the family, still the inexorable tax collector comes and exacts his tribute. Does not ours seem to be the more equitable plan? It is the one under which we have lived and thrived and to which the Government I lead proposes to adhere.

The question which you will shortly be called upon to determine resolves itself into this, shall we endanger our possession of the great heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers and submit ourselves to direct taxation for the privilege of having our tariff fixed at Washington, with a prospect of ultimately becoming a portion of the American union?" The manifesto concludes with an earnest appeal to the electors to stand fast by the traditions of the past and the institutions which have caused Canada to attain her present high position.

COMMERCIAL.

Grain. The grain market on the whole is very quiet. We quote: No. 1 hard Manitoba, 40c@42c; No. 2, Northern, 41c@43c; feed do., 60c@61c; western, 75c per 66 \$0.00; No. 3 do., 41c@42c; No. 3 do., pounds in store; Manitoba oats, 45c@47c; Upper Canada do., 48c@49c per 34 pounds; corn, 72c@73c, duty paid; feed barley, 50c; good milling do., 60c@65c; rye, 60c.

Flour. The flour market is quiet and unchanged with a jobbing business doing at steady prices. Patent spring, \$5.20@5.50; patent winter, \$5.00@5.25; straight roller, \$4.60@4.75; extra, \$4.10@4.35; superfine, \$3.75@4.10; fine, \$2.25@3.50; city strong bakers', \$4.90@5.00; strong bakers', \$4.75@5.25; superfine bags, \$1.75@1.90; extra bags, \$1.90@2.00; fine bags, \$1.50 to \$1.60; oatmeal, standard, per bag, \$2.25@2.30; oatmeal, granulated, \$2.40@2.50; oatmeal, rolled, \$2.40@2.50.

Provisions.

The provision market continues without eventual change. The demand continues very fair for pork. Canada short cut is especially inquired for. Trade on the whole is quiet. Canadian short cut, per brl., \$15.50 @ \$16.00; mess pork, western, per brl., \$15.50 @ \$16.00; short cut, western, per brl., \$16.00 @ \$16.50; hams, city cured, per lb., 10c @ 11c; hams, Canadian, per lb., 10c @ 11c; lard, Canadian, in pails 8c @ 8 1/2c; bacon, per lb., 9c @ 10c; lard, com. refined, per lb., 7 1/2c @ 7 3/4c.

Dressed Hogs.

There is a better feeling in the market and holders are stronger in their views; but quotations are unchanged at \$6 @ \$6.10 for car lots and \$6.25 @ \$6.40 for smaller quantities.

Eggs.

The egg market is easier. Canadian fresh are coming forward in very fine condition and are selling at 23c, the few held fresh which are coming in selling at 20c. The market has been well cleaned up of limed stock and dealers refuse to quote large lots, single cases selling at 20c@21c. The demand is large.

Butter.

The market remains unchanged, as far as finest description are concerned, but medium grades, worth 16c or thereabouts, have an unsettled tendency at present. Export enquiry is falling off and the supply is large, while the local call is small. We quote: Finest creamery, 23c@24c; fine creamery, 21c@22c; choice dairy, 11c@12c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 16c@17c; western dairy 14c@15c.

Cheese.

The cheese market is unchanged and very steady. Little additional business has to be reported. Holders are not urging matters at all and some lots, have, it is claimed, been temporarily withdrawn. Prices are expected to go up. Finest late made, 10c@10 1/2c; finest stock, 9c@10c; Medium grades, 9c@9 1/2c; cable, 5 1/2c.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

Derricks & Winches

1 Ton—1 1/2 Ton—2 Ton—3 Ton—5 Ton. HAND AND STEAM POWER. MILLER BROS. & TOMS, 122 King Street, Montreal, Que.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING of every description, at "THE TRUE WITNESS" office, 761 Craig street.

WM. H. HODSON, Architect and Valuator, 45 1/2 St Antoine Street, MONTREAL.

HURRAH FOR PARNELL! A book for every Irishman. The most impassioned, logical, forcible, and eloquent defence of the great Irish leader yet written. By an American Catholic. Falls, Poems, Essays, &c. 40 pages, illustrated. Edition limited—price, 25c. Ask news agent to order a copy, or will mail it on receipt of price. Agents wanted. K. S. PERRY, Publisher, 210 Evelina Street, Philadelphia.

IT LEADS THEM ALL! For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis. GOVERNOR'S SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY. For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

FURS :: FURS We are now showing an EXTRA CHOICE STOCK OF Fur Coats, Mantles, Capes, Muffs, Caps, &c. ALL OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE At very low prices. ROBERTSON & CO. 220 St. James Street, OPPOSITE ALEXANDER'S. CONSTITUTIONS and By-Laws of Societies, also General Job Printing, done at THE TRUE WITNESS office.

THE MEDICAL HALL. St. James Street and Windsor Hotel. There is no COUGH REMEDY with such excellent qualities as The Canadian Cough Emulsion. PLEASANT to the taste; harmless; equally good for children and adults—it NEVER fails to give relief. ONLY 25 cents per bottle. A Reputation of 30 Years standing.

COBBAN Manufacturing Company. FINE ART SPECIALTIES: Mantel Mirrors, Mouldings, Picture Frames Engravings, Pastel Paintings. Chromos, etc. 148 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

CARROLL BROS., PRACTICAL SANITARIANS, PLUMBERS. Gas and Steam Fitters, TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS. Heating by Hot Water a Specialty. 795 CRAIG STREET. Bell Telephone 1884. Federal 1005. Orders given prompt attention.

LADIES AND GENTS' WATERPROOF CLOTHING MANUFACTURED, and Repairs done on shortest notice. H. RICH, 84 St. Antoine Street.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS' 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 deliciously 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 poisons are floating around in our veins 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 properly nourished frames."—Good Housekeeping. Made strong with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets, by Grocers, Labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, LONDON ENGLAND.

Montreal ROOFING Company GENERAL ROOFERS and CONTRACTORS. Roofing In METAL, SLATE, CEMENT, GRAVEL. Roofs Repaired.

At the UNIVERSAL. The stock of Fancy Goods and Novelties damaged by fire, smoke and water is now being sold off at 231 St. James Street. G. W. CLARKE.

THE ONLY LOTTERY PROTECTED BY THE MEXICAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. LOTTERY OF THE BENEFICENCIA PUBLICA, (PUBLIC CHARITY) ESTABLISHED IN 1878.

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING WILL BE HELD IN THE MOESQUE AVENUE IN THE CITY OF MEXICO THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1891. THE CAPITAL PRIZE BEING \$60,000.00

ROYAL DYE WORKS, 706 Craig Street. In the place to have your SUITS, DRESSES, TABLE and PIANO COVERS cleaned or dyed. LACE CURTAINS cleaned or colored in all the newest shades and finished perfect. TELEPHONES—BELL 723; FEDERAL 602. N.B.—We have no branches or agencies in the city. J. H. WALKER WOOD ENGRAVER, 181 St. James St. (Citizens' Insurance Building) Engraving, for all Illustrations, Maps and Labels, Printing, Engraving, superior to any other Engraving, and at low prices. Orders respectfully solicited. Federal Telephone 297.

Registry Office for Servants. MRS. DALTON'S, 73 Jervis Street. Registry Office for first-class help. ROOMS for RENT. IRISH SOX hand-knit by Donegal peasants. Pure Wool, very warm, durable and comfortable. 12 pairs sent post free for one dollar. Men's long knickerbockers, (Brown) 6 pairs sent post free for \$1.00. 7 pairs sent post free for \$1.00. JAMES HUGHES (Limited), Belfast, Ireland. 2001

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT No. 761, Craig Street, Montreal, Canada.

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TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in 'The True Witness' at 15c per line, first insertion, and 10c per line each subsequent insertion. Special rates for contracts on application.

All business letters, and communications intended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig Street, Montreal, P.Q.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1891.

The Montreal Elections.

The Liberal Association of Montreal has held its preliminary meeting for the purpose of organizing for the coming contest and selecting its candidates. If the want of harmony exhibited is any indication of the feeling of the opposition all over the country then it would appear that so far from the Government having to encounter "an opposition party" or the "Liberal party," it confronts merely a divided host, a heterogeneous mass of conflicting opinion.

Money and Credit.

Amid the interminable dreariness of political discussion there is one subject the consideration of which is likely to have an educating effect on the general public. Perhaps it is owing to the fact that every one now and then feels the pinch of monetary or business depression, for which he cannot account, that questions of finance attract more attention in these days than at any former period.

their currency, gold is the ultimate standard, because, as Mr. Atkinson has shown, prices depend upon what the excess exported brought. Furthermore it has been ascertained that there has never been so much gold available for commercial purposes as now.

The Stage.

We are glad to note that the Catholic papers in the United States are commencing to give some attention to the subject of the theatres and theatrical performances. In another column will be found an interesting and instructive article on the subject from the Catholic Union and Times.

Funeral Reform.

Mr. Davitt in his Labor World has a column entitled "Our Social System," in which he makes certain comparisons between the consequences arising from the extreme wealth possessed by some, and the extreme poverty suffered by others.

methods laid down by the rules of the order. Every thing is plain, but reverent, and the members, as in duty bound, see to the placing of the remains of their departed friend in its mother earth.

Montreal Centre.

The three Conservative candidates for the city are now known. There seems no doubt that Sir Donald Smith will contest the west, and a better choice could not be made.

A Compliment.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Daily Witness, which, as is known to those who read it, is a strong Grit organ, pays the following high compliment to our respected member for the Centre:

The paragraph contains also abjections to Mr. Curran's course in matters relating to policy on which the Witness holds decided views; but generally the opinion expressed is just and correct, as our readers will, one and all, allow.

The Liberals and Irish Catholic Representation.

We have had occasion to refer more than once in the columns of THE TRUE WITNESS to the—say the least—extraordinary conduct of the Premier of this Province, in persistently ignoring the claims of the Irish Catholic population to representation in his cabinet.

We have heard it whispered, though we hardly like to give the rumor credence, that the secret of the marked contrast between the treatment given the English-Protestant minority, and that with which their Irish-Catholic fellow-citizens are expected to be satisfied, is that Mr. Laurier, with an eye to his Protestant followers in Ontario, has insisted that whatever became of the Irish Catholics, the Protestants must have a representative in the Liberal Cabinet.

to communicate that explanation to their countrymen. Mr. McShane is perhaps too busy with his municipal honors and municipal duties to have time to give to this question, and Mr. Murphy's correspondence on the subject published recently would seem to indicate that he is not in a position to solve the mystery.

A Dangerous Champion.

The active interference in the present elections by Mr. Goldwin Smith is an event which we trust will not escape the attention of the electors. When the late Lord Beaconsfield referred to that eccentric person as a "wild man who went up and down abusing men and things," he described a character which has undergone no change since.

Beyond doubt should the threatened retaliatory recommendations of the Interstate committee at Washington be adopted by Congress against this country a serious state of affairs will result. Montreal more than any other Canadian city will have reason to complain, for the effect on the St. Lawrence route must necessarily be very depressing.

SENATOR SHERMAN is mentioned as likely to succeed the late Mr. Windom as Secretary of the United States Treasury. That his appointment, at the present juncture, would be a good one there can be no doubt.

The Irish Family.

A Dublin letter says that the subscriptions for relief of distress come in apace; perhaps the most prominent thing in connection with it is the large sums given anonymously. If it were necessary to prove what a rich country England is, it would be sufficient to point to large sums, varying from 100 to 500 pounds downwards, in which the donors' names are hidden under initials, or the all-covering "Anonymously."

PERHAPS the most gratifying feature of the civic election campaign is the fact that it is over. The new council can now settle down to business, and it is to be hoped they will do so in a business manner without loss of time.

The coming year is likely to be one of the most important in the history of the city, and much of its future prosperity will depend on the wisdom with which its affairs will be conducted during that time.

It seems perfectly clear that the Mercier Government are going to throw themselves into a struggle against Sir John's Government with all the ardor and determination with which they entered into the last Provincial elections.

No wonder Mr. Blake is retiring. The first speech he made in the Local Legislature of Ontario on taking the premiership, after the downfall of Sandfield Macdonald, contained a strong and determined protest against the interference of provincial governments in Dominion elections.

Junior Conservatives.

The Junior Conservative Club met on Monday afternoon, Mr. F. C. Henshaw, the President, in the chair, and ratified the action of the Committee of the Club in nominating Mr. J. J. Curran and Sir Donald Smith.

Mr. Blake's Retirement.

Ever since Mr. Blake returned from England two years ago it has been pretty generally known that he would give no countenance to Sir Richard Cartwright's fiscal policy.

Toronto Humors.

TORONTO, February 6.—It is understood that Hon. Edward Blake has decided not to run again in West Durham and that it is his purpose to abandon public life for the present, if not forever.

The Mayor of Montreal.

The Hon. James McShane was installed in his office as Mayor of Montreal on Monday with the accustomed ceremonial. In the evening the Mayor and Mrs. McShane held a reception which was very largely attended.

Ten prominent citizens of Port Huron have been arrested for buying grain which had been stolen from railway cars by boys.

A LIBERAL CONCLAVE.

A Liberal meeting was held on Monday night at the Bonsecours market and 2,500 persons being in attendance. The Hon. Mr. Laurier, who was expected, was absent. The representative men Messrs. Robidoux and Garneau, Mr. Henry Starnes, M.L.C., and some others.

The Fatal Level Crossing.

A sad accident occurred last Friday at the Canning street railway crossing, Montreal. Little Herbert Whittel, nine years old, whose parents reside at 1130 St. James street, left home at the usual hour to attend school, and on reaching the railway crossing, over which he was compelled to pass and re-pass every day to go to and from school, he found the gates down and the suburban train going outwards on the opposite track.

A Memorial Volume.

Premier Mercier has caused to be prepared a magnificent volume, by Desbarats, of all documents relating to the Jesuit Estates question, together with the Premier's speech on the question. It is a magnificent work and does the greatest credit to the work of the printer, binder, and publisher.

The Mayor of Montreal.

The Hon. James McShane was installed in his office as Mayor of Montreal on Monday with the accustomed ceremonial. In the evening the Mayor and Mrs. McShane held a reception which was very largely attended.

Tortured.

LONDON February 7.—Two delegates of good Polish families now here report that the Russian authorities in Poland have revived the practice of the question by torture, when it is desired to extort information from prisoners.

HAZELTON FISHER DOMINION PIANOS! -AND THE- Aeolian and Dominion Organs.

The largest and most varied assortment of fine instruments in Canada. Grand, Square and Upright Pianos in natural woods. Parlor, Chapel, Pedal and Automatic Organs. I do not claim, as most every one else does, that I have the best Pianos in the world, but I have the honor of being patronized by nearly all our most eminent artists. I only keep what I can sell, and therefore, I can vouch for and fully guarantee every instrument sold as represented, or no sale.

LEN PRATTE 1676 NOTRE DAME, MONTREAL

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

King Humbert has accepted the resignation of Signor Crispi. The mills shippers around Chicago have organized into a trust. The rice crop in Siam has failed and a famine will probably result. The silk trade in Japan is in a very low way. Last year the merchants lost over \$25,000,000.

his remedy for anthrax. The remedy consists of proteid matter extracted from the spleen of the rat with the aid of 50 per cent. of glycerine, the extract being precipitated with alcohol. When used it is dissolved in water and injected under the skin.

The Marquis of Bute, who is Mayor of Cardiff, Wales, gave a grand banquet to celebrate the opening of the steel works just founded there. An electric light burst during the banquet and ignited the costly decorations. As the fire could not be prevented from spreading the 400 guests succeeded in making their escape.

On Monday two brothers named Courberon, of Caccouta, were out in the woods deer hunting, when one of them shot and wounded a deer and ran to kill it with a knife. As he was doing so his brother perceived the deer, but did not see his brother. He fired the shot, which unfortunately, struck the unfortunate man in the abdomen, going through the body and coming out on the opposite side.

In the German Reichstag on Wednesday, Chancellor von Caprivi, replying to a question, said that the coming year would be for the German colony in Southwestern Africa a year of trial. The Chancellor added that he believed it to be desirable to wait for the expiration of that experimental period before it is decided to abandon the colony—a contingency which certainly caused the Government embarrassment and annoyance.

The death of Mr. Thomas G. Ralston, of St. John, N.B., is announced. He died in St. John, N.B., on Feb. 6. He was a great favorite among the boys of thirty years ago at school. In the Prince of Wales Rifles Drum Corps, in the lacrosse field, and in the ranks of the commercial men, his genial spirits have since then marked him out as specially companionable.

A Remarkable Rescue. WILKESBARRE, Pa., February 9.—The wildest excitement was caused here today by the rescue of three men from the flooded mine at Jeannville, where they had been imprisoned since last Wednesday.

They kept a light for a few hours, but then the oil in their lamps gave out and they were in absolute darkness with hardly enough room to hold themselves upright. Rincer was able to keep his head but both Cragel and Shelank at times became crazed. Cragel imagined he saw a mine car and jumped into the water to ride upon it. He was rescued by Rincer. Shelank was more easily managed, although he was sobbing constantly. Thursday the men lost track of time. The first welcome sound was the "plunk" of the pump and then they knew work had commenced towards their rescue.

The Emperor William. LONDON, February 10.—The state of the Emperor William's health is exciting most serious apprehension in Court circles in Berlin, but it is high treason to mention the subject. There is reason to fear that the painful ear malady from which the Emperor suffers is threatening to become cancerous. Considering His Majesty's family history there is something most ominous in the official announcement that at the recent military banquet the usual speeches were dispensed with in consequence of the Emperor having been advised by his physicians to avoid speaking as much as possible in consequence of an affection of the throat. Almost the same notification was made in the case of the Emperor Frederick just three years ago.

Cardinal Simor. The death of Cardinal Simor recalls a peculiar Hungarian custom incident to coronations, to which he conformed when the present Kaiser of Austria was formally enthroned over the eastern half of his dual empire. On such occasions all the bishops of the Kingdom, dressed in full Episcopal costume, follow the Monarch, on horseback, from the castle at Pesth to the Cathedral at Ofen. The spectacle certainly adds to the beauty of the ceremony, but it is a cruel usage, for many of the prelates are not accustomed to horsemanship. Even the most perfect sportsman would be ill at ease when called upon to ride a spirited horse through a dense and shouting crowd, amidst the blare of trumpets, the rattle of drums and the thunder of cannon, if encumbered with long cloth of gold vestments, cope and stole, with a mitre in lieu of the velvet cap, and a heavy ivory and gold crozier, set with precious stones. More than one rider, on this occasion, caught hold of his horse's mane to make sure that he would not deprecate the sanctity of the day by displaying his

heels and violet stockings to the public; and it was whispered among the latter that several of the Bishops had caused themselves to be strapped to their saddles, in order to avoid any ignominious falls. At their head rode Cardinal Simor, on a superb Arab horse of milky whiteness. A dazzling diamond cross of inestimable value and of a great beauty which had just been presented to him as a souvenir of this ever-memorable day by his Sovereign, glittered on his breast. He sat his horse in such a noble manner, and his whole appearance was so grand and imposing that he straightway won the hearts of all the spectators and many were the "ejens" which were shouted in his honor. Of Cardinal Simor's immense fortune, one-third is bequeathed to the canons of Gran; one-third to the Cardinal's sister, and one-third to the poor. All cash found in the coffers of the episcopate is left to the Pope, amounting to probably \$1,000,000.

RELIGIOUS DISABILITIES. Mr. Gladstone's Bill Concerning the Viceroy of Ireland Defeated.

LONDON, February 5.—In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of the bill to remove religious disability, and said: "When we undertook by this bill to remove from the statutes an injustice and an anomaly which are a discredit to us, we hoped it would be necessary to spend only a few minutes in introducing the bill. Now that he needed to trespass, at greater length upon Parliament there were mutterings and murmurings. As Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1868 I pleaded for the opening of the most difficult offices to which the most objection was taken. It is seriously doubtful now whether the Roman Catholics are legally disabled from holding the offices of Viceroy of Ireland and Lord Chancellor of England. The Catholic Relief Act did not impose in so many words disability to hold these offices. It provided that no Catholic should be entitled. What is the Catholic's legal position? Before the act of 1829 every subject was entitled presumably to hold any Crown office, but Catholics were debarred by the Test Act."

Mr. Gladstone added that he and a number of good lawyers, including the Chief Justice, were not aware that there was any disability except the Test Act, which was repealed in 1863. It was contended whenever that repeal effectually qualified Catholics. Parliament, when it repealed the test act, had no specific intention to open those offices and it was therefore his duty not to be deterred from prosecuting this bill, the object of which was simply to remove an anomaly which was supposed to exclude, and perhaps did exclude, certain of the Queen's subjects from holding certain offices. If the bill was read a second time he proposed to move that it be passed through committee pro forma, reserving that the substantial action be taken after the report of the bill from that committee. The bill, Mr. Gladstone said further, did not affect the succession of the Crown, because the Crown was not open to competition. The Home Secretary, he added, is himself a Catholic, and he stood as near the Sovereign as the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and nearer than the Viceroy of Ireland. Yet nobody disputed his right to hold his office, and he (Gladstone) knew of no obstacle against a Jew, Mohammedan, Hindoo, or non-religious person being Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Right Hon. William Henry Smith, the Government leader, asked why Mr. Gladstone's speech was made now instead of during the many years he had held office. Mr. Gladstone retorted that he had delivered similar speeches in 1867. Mr. Smith replied that Mr. Gladstone then was in opposition and that, moreover, in 1867 Mr. Gladstone in answering a question on the same subject said that the Government did not intend to advocate the abolition of all the remaining religious checks such as prevented the Chancellor or the Sovereign being Catholics. Catholics did not demand the bill. Mr. Smith opposed the bill because it applied to two persons only and moved that it be read for the second time six months hence. After further debate Mr. Gladstone's motion for the second reading of the bill now was rejected, 256 to 223.

New Senators. OTTAWA, February 8.—At yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet Joseph Tasse, ex-M. P. for Ottawa, was appointed senator for Millie Isles division, vice Rodier, deceased, and Hypolite Montplaisir, retiring M. P. for Champlain, senator for Shawinigan division, vice Ferrier, deceased.

What It Meant. It was only a scrap of paper, but the perusal of the words upon it brought light into the darkness and hope to the breasts of those who were watching at the bedside of a man who lay unconscious, slowly passing away from the earth. This paper meant the difference between poverty and competence, between a life of comparative ease and a long, bitter struggle against adverse circumstances. The man of whom we write had been in the prime of life, robust and healthy, but while driving he was thrown from his carriage, and falling upon his head received such injuries that he was carried in a dying state the home he had left a short time previously. He was a kind and indulgent parent, he spent his money freely, keeping right up to his income, and was a popular man among his neighbors. It was a bitter blow to the family to see the father of the household thus stricken down. In looking through papers found in his pockets a receipt for the last premium on an insurance policy for \$10,000 was found, and as he had never said anything about carrying the policy, the joy of the wife and children on the discovery can be imagined. How much it meant to them! If he lived he could easily pay debts incurred in furnishing the best medical advice, and if he died there was money enough coming to pay these charges and still make provision for the future. That scrap of paper was a silent witness to the love of the husband and father of his family and showed how he had paid a generous heed to the moral demands upon him to provide for the future welfare of his dependents.—Spectator.

If Little Babies Could Write Letters

WHAT a host of grateful testimonials the proprietors of the Cuticura Remedies would receive. How their little hearts would overflow in ink! They know what they have suffered from itching and burning eczemas and other itching, scaly, blotchy, and pimply skin and scalp diseases before the Cuticura Remedies were applied. Parents, are you doing right by your little ones to delay a moment longer the use of these great skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies? Everything about the

CUTICURA Remedies invites the confidence of parents. They are absolutely pure, and may be used on the youngest infants. They are agreeable to the most sensitive. They afford instant relief in the severest forms of agonizing, itching, and burning skin and scalp diseases, and are by far the most economical (because so speedy) of all similar remedies. There can be no doubt that they daily perform more great cures than all other skin and blood remedies combined. Mothers, nurses, and children are among their warmest friends.

ALL ABOUT THE BLOOD, SKIN, SCALP, AND HAIR mailed free to any address, 64 pages, 300 Diseases, 50 Illustrations, 200 Testimonials. A book of priceless value to mothers. CUTICURA Remedies are sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, the Great Skin Cure, 75c.; CUTICURA SOAP, an Eczema Skin Purifier and Beautifier, 50c.; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the greatest of Blood Purifiers and Humor Remedies, \$1.50. Prepared by FOTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Boston.

Pimples, Blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin and hands prevented and cured by that greatest of all Skin Purifiers and Beautifiers, the celebrated CUTICURA SOAP. Incomparably superior to all other skin and complexion soaps, while rivalling in delicacy and surpassing in purity the most expensive of toilet and nursery soaps. The only medicated toilet soap, and the only preventive of clogging of the pores, the cause of pimples, blackheads, and blackheads. Sale greater than the combined sale of all other skin soaps.

RELIGION OF THE ORIENT. Not Approved. LONDON, February 8.—Advises received here say the moderate papers of Rio de Janeiro disapprove of the treaty of commerce recently arranged with the United States as being distinctly disadvantageous to Brazil. To sin against love is the basest of all sins. Love is the Ten Commandments in solution. The importance of keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure blood. The talent of scrofula, salt rheum, or other foul humor is hereditary and transmitted for generations, causing untold suffering, and we also accumulate poison and germs of disease from the air we breathe, the food we eat, or the water we drink. There is nothing more conclusively proven than the positive power of Hood's Sarsaparilla over all diseases of the blood. This medicine, when fairly tried, does expel every trace of scrofula or salt rheum, removes the taint which causes catarrh, neutralizes the acidity and cures rheumatism, drives out the germs of malaria, blood poisoning, etc. It also vitalizes and enriches the blood, thus overcoming that tired feeling, and building up the whole system thousands testify to the superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier. Full information and statements of cures sent free.

The Theatre from a Catholic Point of View. The Catholic Review is right in giving as much attention as possible to theatrical criticisms. Whether it is right in giving so much attention to the personality of actors is a matter entirely capable of settling for himself. A Catholic paper should make its interests as wide as possible. The day when the august occupant of the editorial chair could cut out one of six columns of a sermon by Fra. Burke, write a few more on the prospects of Home Rule and the wickedness of Victor Emmanuel, and then dispute himself for the rest of the day is gone by. The Catholicity of a Catholic editor no longer protects him from the performance of all the duties of his position. People will no longer close all Catholic journals as a matter of faith, as it were. Competition has stopped all that. What they want is interest and the advantage of seeing all current events judged from a Christian point. When a paper assumes the character of a religious tract, it ceases to interest anybody except tract distributors. There is no use ignoring the forces that go to make up civilization, even though those forces are not all good. We cannot pretend that electricity, beams of light, and all the things that are occasionally killed by touching electric wires. Similarly, the theatre has done harm in its time; it does harm to-day. Nevertheless, it has done much good. We owe, in fact, the beginning of the drama in English to a good man, the Abbot of St. Albans. And only a few months ago the world might see the greatest Christian drama of the century at Ober-Ammergau. The drama is a factor in modern life; so is the novel. One might as well leave "the best times" to the devil as ignore the theatre and the drama. We may prefer to read "Hamlet" in our closet and to read no novels at all. But can we, as the Puritans under Cromwell did, close all novels and all plays to our young people? Can't we had as good a chance of stopping the waves of the ocean when they sweep over the sands. The province of seeing all current events judged from a Christian point is to elevate the standard of taste. Good taste and good morals together are almost impregnable safe guards. The Catholic Review does not intend to do either both. The Christian press ought to keep an eye on the theatre, as well as on the novel. Unfortunately, there are not many plays on the stage to-day that would bear rigid censorship from that press. While it is necessary that the Christian press should criticize plays and novels, it should learn to trust its facts. We should be sorry to create in our own columns a particular interest in the personality of actors and actresses. We hope that our admirable contemporary will mind the Philistines only to the extent of criticizing the play without considering the character of the players. The ground is too delicate.—Catholic Union and Times.

THE AMERICAN BOOKMAKER, Howard Lockwood & Co., 126 and 128 Duane St. New York. The January number of this periodical has reached this office and is full of interesting and instructive information for printer, bookbinder and publisher. The publishers of the journal propose to present their subscribers with a compendium of printing and bookmaking, a strictly technical work of great value.

God's greatest desire is to give Himself to us. The real soul of sin is to oppose His will. Edith: "It's little things that tell in this life." Alice: "Well you'd think so if you had two small brothers, as I have."

"No news is good news," perhaps. But you can't make an editor believe it.

OUR Prize Competition.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE

Young Folks.

The proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE have pleasure in announcing that it is their intention, with the object of interesting the younger members of the Catholic community in literature, to offer for open competition a number of valuable prizes to the pupils of the Catholic schools of the Dominion.

This competition will be open to pupils of schools of the Dominion other than those in Universities and finishing schools.

The prizes will be given for the best original story on some subject relating to the religious, domestic or general history of Canada, early settlements, pioneer efforts, mission work, etc. As far as practicable competitors must confine themselves to incidents connected with their own locality, but this is not absolutely compulsory.

Competitors need not confine themselves to the literal truth, but they may indulge in some romantic embellishment of their stories so long as they are based upon local, general or historical fact.

Rules for Competitors:

The stories must be submitted in the handwriting of the competitor. They must not exceed two thousand words. Each MS. must be enclosed in a blank sheet of paper of the same size as that on which the story is written, half foolscap size; endorsed with the title of the story; that of the writer; his or her school; county or city; teacher's name and address, and an endorsement by the teacher certifying that the story is in the handwriting of the pupil. Manuscripts must only be written on one side of the paper.

All stories for competition must be mailed not later than May 1st, 1891, after which the competition closes.

The stories will be submitted to competent judges, who will award the prizes. The names of these judges will be announced later on.

Blank forms for intending Competitors, and all other information regarding our Prize Competition, can be had by applying at the Office, 781 Craig Street.

THE PRIZES.

- The Prizes will be divided as follows: 1. City of Montreal. 2. Dominion Prize. 3. Provincial Prize. 4. County Prize. 5. School Prize.

MONTREAL CITY PRIZE. The first prize will be given for the best story selected from those sent in from the schools in the city.

DOMINION PRIZE. The second for the best story selected from those sent from the various counties in each province.

PROVINCIAL PRIZE. The third for the best story sent from the provinces generally.

COUNTY PRIZE. The fourth for the best story from any of the schools generally.

SCHOOL PRIZE. The fifth for the best story from the schools generally.

These prizes will be as follows: 1. (CITY PRIZE)—An excellent Upright Piano. 2. (DOMINION)—A Gold Watch, name of winner and conditions under which it was received, engraved. 3. (PROVINCIAL)—A handsome Silver Watch. 4. (COUNTY)—Three volumes History of Our Own Times (McCarthy), Ireland, Past and Present. Life of Leo XII. 5. Cyclopaedia of Literature.

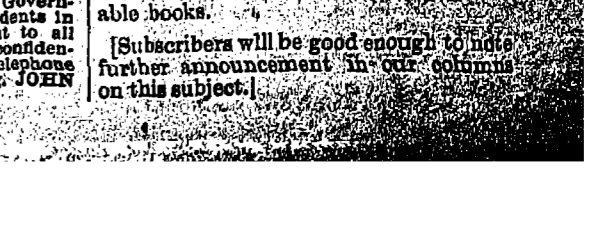
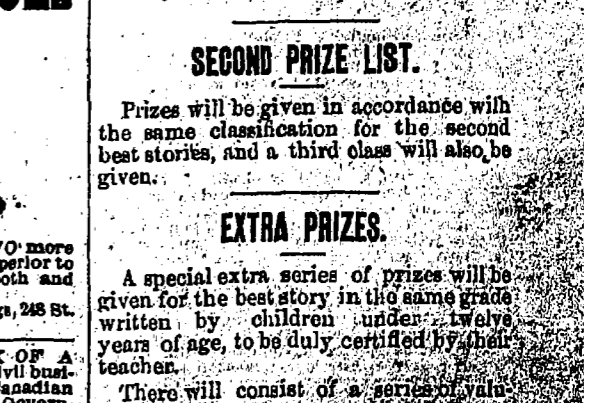
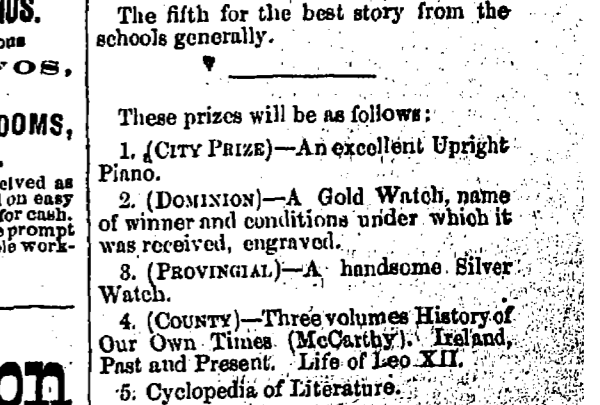
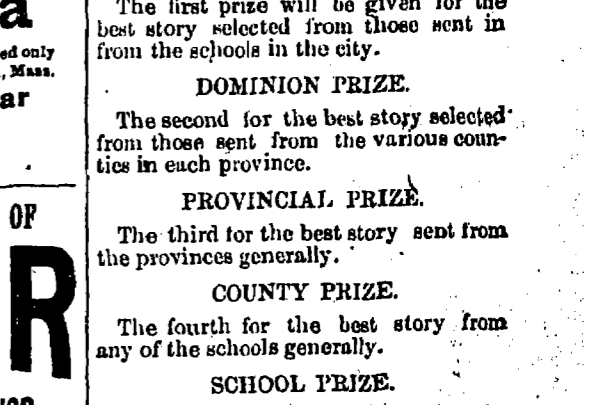
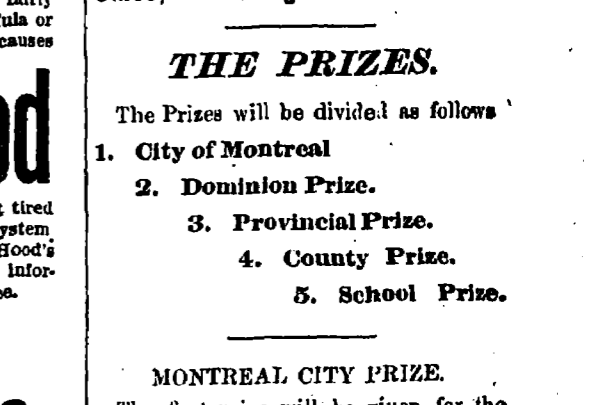
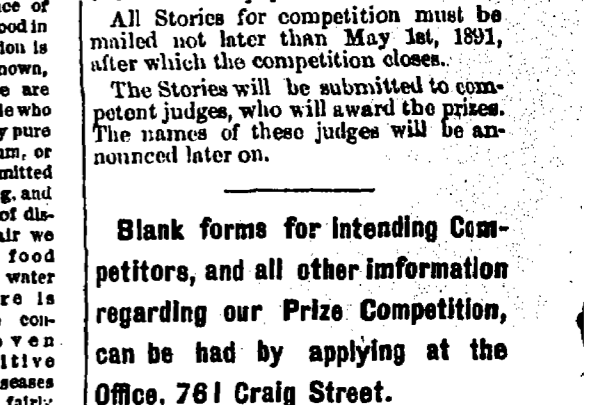
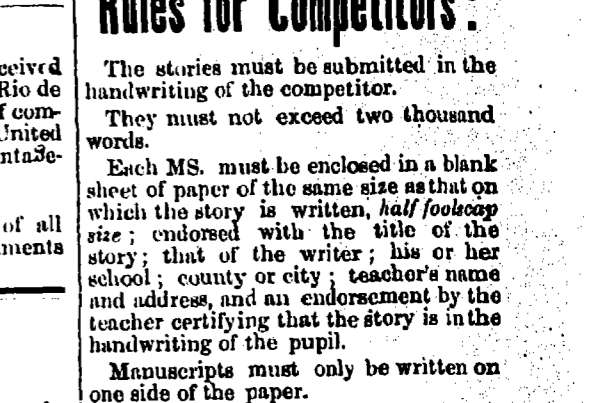
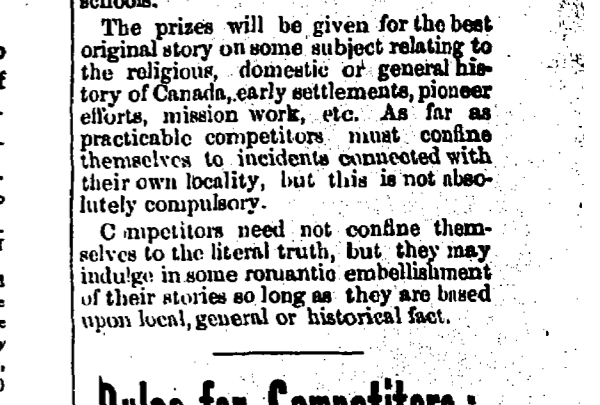
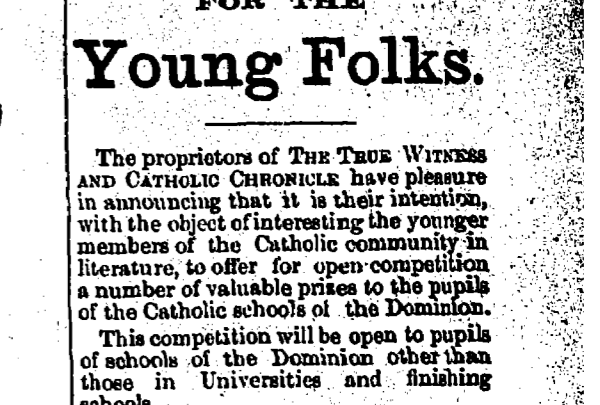
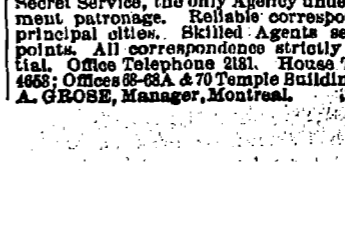
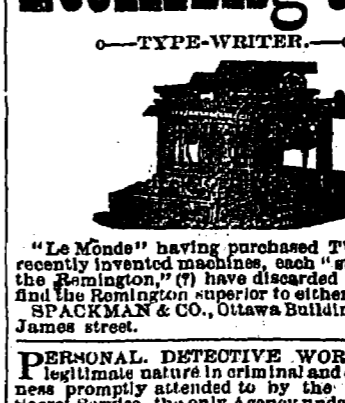
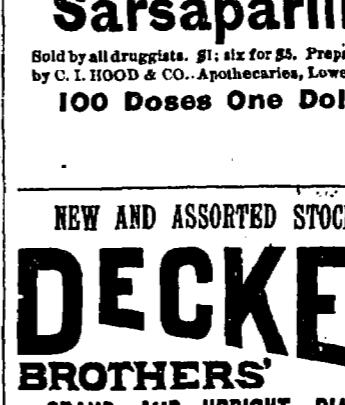
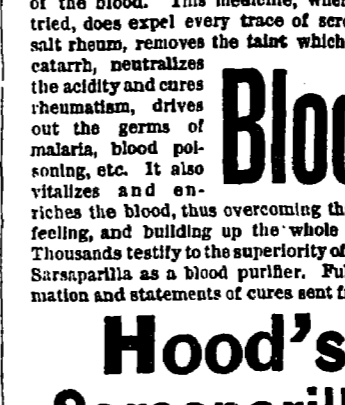
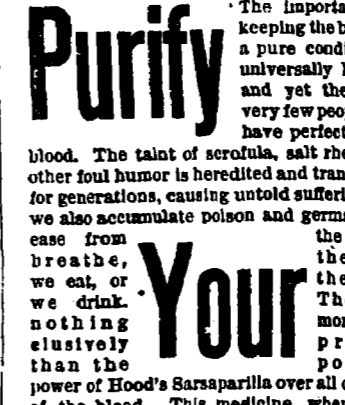
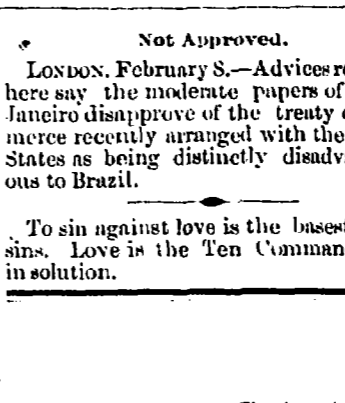
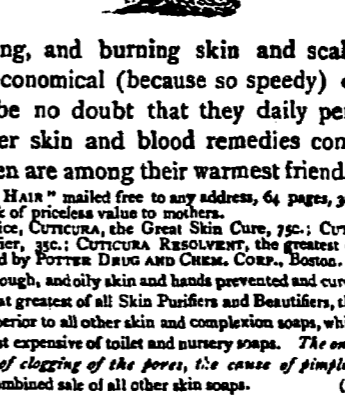
SECOND PRIZE LIST.

Prizes will be given in accordance with the same classification for the second best stories, and a third class will also be given.

EXTRA PRIZES.

A special extra series of prizes will be given for the best story in the same grade written by children under twelve years of age, to be duly certified by their teachers.

There will consist of a series of valuable books. [Subscribers will be good enough to indicate further announcement in our columns on this subject.]



Purify Your Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

NEW AND ASSORTED STOCK OF DECKER BROTHERS' GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

C. W. LINDSAY'S PIANO ROOMS, 2268 St. Catherine Street.

Remington TYPE-WRITER.

"Le Monde" having purchased TWO more recently invented machines, each superior to the Remington, (7) have discarded both and find the Remington superior to either.

McLAREN'S GENUINE COOK'S FRIEND Baking Powder

Has been the favorite with thrifty housekeepers for over thirty years. Snow-white, wholesome and toothsome Gems, Rolls, Johnny Cakes and Pastry are assured by its intelligent use.

ALL THE BEST GROCERS SELL IT. ANTI-POVERTY SOCIETIES.

Much of the poverty and suffering among our working classes is the result of improvident and extravagant habits. While my sympathies are with the workman, and I would gladly see his wages increased to the highest possible rate, yet I do not believe that he secures for himself all the benefit and comfort which ought to be derived from his present wages.

We can find in every community men who live like princes when they have any money in their possession, and then as soon as they have spent all—for they never think of the proverbial "rain day"—fall back in the veriest poverty, murmuring against their "bad luck."

A prudent man will join an anti-poverty society. I do not mean an organization based on the mistaken theories of Henry George, who favors removing taxes from the costly and magnificent buildings of the millionaire merchants and manufacturers, and placing almost the entire burden of government support on the shoulders of the families who are as a rule, among the hardest-workers, and poorest-paid class of toilers in America, but societies that will help the wage earner to live within his income, and at the same time save portion of his earnings for future need, and thus disarm and defeat the great evil of poverty.

Beneficial organizations are public blessings. The member feels that he is now under obligations to save. He commences to practice strict economy. Needless luxuries are given up—intemperance and "fast living" of all kinds—and soon the formerly discouraged toiler finds that he possesses three of the most priceless treasures—home, health, and a clear conscience, and all because of the economic habits made necessary by joining a properly conducted beneficial society.

Rev. H. Z. Zelle in New Leaf.

Cheer Him.

At a fire in a large city, while the upper stories of a lofty dwelling were wrapped in smoke, and the lower stories all aglow with flame, a piercing shriek told the startled firemen that there was some one still in the building in peril. A ladder was quickly reared until it touched the heated walls, and diving through flames and smoke, a brave young fireman rushed up the rounds on his errand of mercy. Stilled by the smoke, he stepped, and seemed about to descend. The crowd was in agony, as a life seemed almost lost, for every moment seemed an age. While this shivering fear seized every beholder, a voice from the crowd cried out, "Cheer him! Cheer him!" and a wild "Hurrah" burst from the excited spectators. As the cheer reached the fireman, he started upward through the curling smoke, and in a few moments was seen coming down the ladder with a child in his arms. That cheer did the work. How much can we help the brave ones who are struggling with temptation, or almost fainting in their efforts to do good to others. Don't find fault with your brother in his trial, but cheer him. Give him a word that shall urge him on the way; and if you cannot help him in any other way give him a cheer.

Children and Conversation.

Among the most frequently denied rights of children is that to a fair share in the conversation. "Children should be seen, not heard," is one of the cruellest maxims of arrogant selfishness. If your child is courteous—and it is your own fault if it is not—why should he not have his little say and ask his curious questions concerning the subjects talked about at the dinner-table or in the sitting-room? He is hungrier for information than for his meals, and has as good a right to the intellectual as to the physical nourishment. And who are you that you should do all the talking, condemning him to eat in silence, or to sit mute while things that eagerly interest him are talked about? It is really not of much consequence whether you talk or not, but it is of great moment that he shall talk.

You have probably nothing of any importance to say at any rate, and it is

only that absurd thing, your dignity, or that wicked thing, your nervous irritability, that prompts you to monopolize the conversation. The child, on the other hand, has something of importance to say. He has his hungry question to ask. The world is all new and wonderful to him, and he wants to know about it. You have said something which he does not quite understand, or which opens a new mental vista to him, and he wants to ask you about it. The asking is education to him in the art of expression, and your answer, if you be wise and kindly, is education in other ways. He has a right to ask, and it is your duty to answer as carefully and fully as you can. His education, the expansion of his intellect, the shaping of his character—all these are involved in your recognition of his right to a share in the conversation, and they of importance not only to him, but to the community of which he is presently to be a part.

But aside from all this, the loss is great to you and to all who sit at your board if the alert and eager little minds of the children are repressed under a rule of silence. Their talk is amusing, interesting and often instructive. It is good for them and for their elders. It tends to jollity and good cheer. Where it is permitted there is good comradeship between parent and child, and there is nothing better for the soul of man than comradeship with a child. It keeps the mind alert and the spirit sweet and clean. There is something radically wrong about the man whose child is not the best and most intimate friend he has.

Story of a Draper.

A draper at Paris was moved to pity at seeing the misery and neglect in which a poor child in his vicinity was living. The father, who had been a widower for many years, led a very disgraceful life; and M. L., adopted the child, sent him to school, afterwards apprenticed him to a carpet-manufacturer, and succeeded in bringing him up a good workman and a good man. In 1839, Peter (for that was his name) went to America, where his good master had obtained an excellent situation for him in a commercial house in Mexico. Years rolled on, and Peter was grieved that he had never heard anything of his benefactor. For some time his letters had been unanswered; and as he had realized a competency by his exertions and good conduct, he returned to France. On reaching Paris, some time elapsed before he was able to discover his benefactor; and when he did so, it was to learn that he had been cruelly tried by reverses of fortune, and was compelled to make a livelihood by selling old books on one of the quays of the capital. It was there Peter met with him, when he least expected it. Time and absence had so altered the features of the young man, that his old master was full of astonishment when he found himself suddenly embraced by one whom he believed to be a stranger. However, if Peter's face was changed, his heart was not. "But for you," said he to M. L., after the first effusion of joy was over, "but for your charity to the poor deserted child, I should have been either a beggar or a thief; but, thanks to your kindness, I am in a situation of credit; and my fortune has no value in my eyes except so far as it enables me to show my gratitude to you. Blessed be the hour in which we have once more met never to part again." In the fulness of his heart, Peter would make two persons happy at once; and said to a poor neighbor of his old master, "My friend carry off all this heap of old books. I make you a present of them. My benefactor no longer requires to live by his labor; his future subsistence is secured to him."

American Taste in Art.

The realistic element attracts in all stages of artistic development, at least in all but the most technically cultivated; the ornamental, subtly-toned, pervasive in all, is especially characteristic of the inchoate, the barbaric; and a critic who has no dread of hot water might say that as far as concerns the public, our appreciation of art is akin to the barbaric. Everything that makes for slender-color, ornamental effect, decorative material—commands attention. The popular art is decorative; the favorite source of inspiration is the art of the East, which lives by color and not by design. In painting the attraction is not figure painting, which works by form—unless it be in pronounced realism, or in genre, which combines realism and decoration—but landscape, which gives the greatest range of color and picturesque effect the minimum of drawing. To this obliquity of taste—I do not use the word contemptuously, but to imply a one-sided vision—to this obliquity of taste the arts of form and design are under eclipse. Sculpture, the art of form pure and simple, in spite of the effects of a few able artists, does not live among us, and, I think, decadent abroad. Portraiture apart, the average American at home has eyes only for the graveyard angel or for Rogers' statue; the traveling American is called upon to admire the salacious or tortured realism of Falguiere or Sobin, or the imitations of Italian lace-carvers. If there is sculpture that attracts him, it is the animal sculpture of Barye or Canova. Architecture, the art of form applied to design, of design applied to form if you will, made indispensable by its ministry to practical wants, calls a praiseworthy admiration by its bulk or its ornament, when there is enough of either, but its essential qualities are under eclipse.

"Time's money," growled the disappointed creditor. "Well," replied the persecuted debtor, "haven't I always said I would pay in time?"

CHARACTER. It is an axiom of truth that good character is necessary both for our spiritual and temporal welfare. Good character is something above the common, refined, generous, balanced with moral vigor. Yet how few among us seek to rise above the average to become wiser and more virtuous.

How many, when old age shall have come, must contemplate with remorse the opportunities wasted of rising above the common-place. How we might have bent, broken or uprooted the passions, which have grown like so many weeds in the garden of the soul, modified the asperities of the temper, softened dislikes and striven as the main object of our existence to love our neighbor as ourselves, in the truth and in deed, and this for the honor and glory of God.

The great foe to the formation of a strong, noble individuality is self-love. It would be a difficult matter to state the hold of this passion upon the human heart. This can best be done by the individual who examines calmly and honestly his own heart. Any attempt at general definition would be apt to lead us astray.

If we are to hope for improvement in our own or our neighbor's character, we must pray for the more widespread practice of Christian humility, the source of all the other virtues.

We must declare perpetual war against our inherent love of self. Beware of being ensnared into the belief that our actions are perfection. Let us always remember that we are human; consequently, our actions will bear the impress of human frailty.

Our dear Lord while on earth rebuked this tendency of our nature more than once. No doubt all true Catholics are familiar with the history of Mary Magdalen and the Pharisees. We should always bear in mind the rebuke of our Lord to the Pharisees on this occasion: "Let he who is without sin cast the first stone at her."

Yes, only by the cultivation of the sweet spirit of humility shall we become noble. We are on the road to become truly great and good only when we distrust ourselves.

Practical humility is the law of progress. We cannot remain stationary. We must advance or recede. If we allow ourselves to become the slaves of self-love we cannot progress; on the contrary, blinded by this passion, we must necessarily enter on the broad and slippery path of vice. The restraints of morality and of good sense will become irksome to us, and will be cast aside. Then humility will disappear from our hearts, innocence from our souls, and we shall become disciples of the evil one.

The more the spirit of self-sacrifice enters into our daily life, the nobler, purer, and more spiritual we shall become. The more it permeates our being, penetrating into its innermost recesses, the less of earthly dress will cling to our immortal souls.

Rest assured, there is one thing absolutely necessary for the sustenance of man here below. It is religion, religion in its best and purest form, as it is found in the Roman Catholic Church, and in the Roman Catholic Church alone.

If we would have men of strong character, of noble purpose, we must teach the rising generation to think, to meditate; for the future of this country—of this world—is in their hands.

If we would have men of broad minds and generous hearts, we must teach them to live more and more in the region of the infinite, to give full heed to the longings of their immortal souls. On the wings of love to soar into heaven, tostrate themselves before the throne of the living God, and there, drink in of His ineffable beauty and majesty.

Young men must take noble and high-minded views of life. Bestir themselves, and realize that they were not placed on this earth, solely, for the gratification of their animal appetites, and the excessive pursuit of earthly pleasures. Ah! no. They were created for an end incomparably superior to this, viz: To know, love, and serve God here and to enjoy Him hereafter for ever in heaven.

We want young men who, in the words of Matthew Arnold, would wish to live in the spirit, pure, tolerant, progressive, in touch with whatever is good or noble in the age. To master under the standard of the Cross, like the Crusaders of old, Attack the growing materialism of the day, uphold the cause of truth in social life, in the press and literature, in the universities and legislatures of the nations.

The forces of Satan are marshaling on every side, but if we but march onward, with firm and loving hearts, in a solid phalanx under the standard of the Cross, we shall conquer.

Let our souls be expanded, and thrilled with the love of God. Let us banish lukewarmness from the service due our Creator. How can we do this? By prayer and vigilance, by the frequent reception of the Sacraments of Penance and Holy Communion. In these channels of Divine grace we shall obtain the strength and courage to persevere unto the end.

Be not afraid of being too religious, it is an impossibility, rather should we fear that we be not religious enough. He, who has tasted the delights of spiritual communion with his Creator will not willingly wallow in the mire of sin.

If we Catholics, as a body, only earnestly tried to live up to the spirit of the Church, what a change for the better would come over this corrupt world. In conclusion let us remember that a practical religious spirit is to character as the sun is to day. Remove from our daily life practical religion with all its powerful influences, and we but have the broad way to anarchy, and of necessity, to eternal ruin.

Then, let our lives be one unbroken thanksgiving for the glorious privilege of having been born of Christian parents, and through the regenerating waters of baptism made children of the One True Church, the guardian and moulder of true character.—J. M. J. in C.M.B.A. JOURNAL.

A Great Fire.

OTTAWA, February 8.—Ottawa was visited today by one of the most disastrous fires that has occurred here for many years. At 7.30 this morning, a few minutes after the night watchman had left duty at J. McLaren's mills, New

Edinburgh, fire was noticed by a young man who was in the vicinity to escape from the side of the building. He immediately gave the alarm. Before the brigade had made so much headway as to quell all the efforts of the firemen to extinguish them. As a consequence the saw mill, planing mill and sash factory, as well as machine shop, were totally destroyed. The lumber was valued at \$15,000. It was partially covered by insurance in the National Insurance company and the Eastern company. There was no insurance on the lumber owned by McLaren, nor on the mills, so that they are a total loss to him. Altogether the damage done will amount to nearly \$150,000.

Quaint Customs of Parliament.

John Bull has always an affection for the old ways. So persistent is he in keeping to the forms and traditions of the past that his French neighbor over the way has dubbed the United Kingdom "a museum of antiquities" among modern nations. It is somewhat odd that the Norman French of Edward the Confessor should be the language of the legal voice of Parliament, but so it is. Whenever a bill has passed the Commons, the clerk, before he forwards it to the House of Peers, writes upon it, according to the ancient usage: "Soit baillie aux Seigneurs." (Let it be sent to the Lords). If it is sent from the Peers to the Commons it bears the like indorsement: "Soit baillie aux Communes." (Let it be sent to the Commons). Should a bill pass both Houses it needs only the royal assent to become a law. Here the Norman French appears again. The Commons, summoned by the usher of the black rod, are admitted to the bar of the House of Lords to hear the statement of her majesty's commissioners. When all were assembled the lord chancellor makes a sign to his assistant, who reads the title of the bill, and then says in a loud voice: "La Reine le veult." (The Queen wills it.) In the case of financial bills, the form is this: "La Reine renonce ses bons subjects, accepte leur benevolence, et ainsi le veult." (The Queen thanks her good subjects, accept their grant, and so wills it.) For private bills the form is: "Soit fait comme il est desire." (Let it be done as desired.) Sometimes, if the bill is of special importance, the sanction of her majesty is given in person. In such a case the Queen, seated on her throne at one end of the chamber, bows her assent as the clerk reads the title. She might in theory raise it by her "veto," but in practice such a phrase as "La Reine arriere" (The queen will consider), which was formerly used as the royal veto, has not been heard in Parliament since the time of William III.

An Old Landmark Gone.

There has died at New Ross, Co. Wexford, recently, an old man named Keating, over a hundred years of age, who formed a curious connecting link between the old world past and the cultured and enlightened present. In the beginning of this century he carried the post between New Ross and Waterford, and in doing so was compelled to carry a pair of pistols to protect himself from the highwaymen that infested the route. One on a certain remarkable day in the century was one of the old-fashioned toll-gates. A great crowd had crossed to the Kilkenny side in the afternoon to visit a Menagerie encamped there. When the performance was concluded, the crowd returning was stopped by the toll collector, who, to enable himself to collect the toll, let the people through one by one. There was a long delay, and the crowd, getting impatient, came in front of Waterford on his horse, "in post haste." He happened to be a few minutes late and halted along the bridge to make up for his delay. To his mind, he would be cried out the usual "Make way for the post—the King's post!" a very authoritative command in those days. The horse, however, reared and plunged, and the crowd, in its efforts to get out of the way, rushed to both sides of the bridge. The wooden railing burst. In a moment dozens of people were plunged into the river, some six feet below, and fatal scenes ensued. A quaker gentleman, named Williams, had a Newfoundland dog that was the means of saving several of the great number, despite all efforts being made to get them out. An interesting story was told of two young girls, sisters, who were hastening over the bridge and drowned, their dead bodies being found clasped in one another's arms some days after. Some of the bodies were never recovered, being washed out to sea. Keating used a portion of the experience created when the news of the Battle of Waterloo became known; of the straits that used to set in when "Boney" threatened an invasion of the country; and of other events which are now but a dim memory of some of the ancient history. It may possibly be not uninteresting to many to learn that he was a confirmed smoker and redoubt admirer of the cup that cheers and exhilarates, until the day of his death.

"No harm to do this, and no harm to do that," generally means to take another step towards perdition.

God does not ask where you have been or what you have been doing. He wants to know where you are now.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEAD

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured...

ACHIEVE it would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head...

is the hand of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action purify the blood and cleanse the system. Each live for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

CONSIGNMENTS OF CARPETS OPENED THIS DAY, Monday Morning's Sale THOMAS LICGET'S 1884 NOTRE DAME STREET (Glenora Building, Montreal.) JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian, PLEUM-B, GAS and STEAM-FITTER, TIN and SHEET-IRON WORKER, 17 College Street, Telephone 2682

Austrian Bishopsrics. The Prince-Bishops and other prelates in Austria and Hungary are very rich but they have to keep up semi-royal state. A return of the revenues of the Archbishops and Bishops of Austria and Hungary has just been circulated at Vienna, from which it appears that Cardinal Sini, the late Primate of Hungary, had \$800,000 a year; the Archbishop of Prague, \$700,000 a year; the Archbishop of Milan, \$550,000; the Archbishop of Olmutz, \$500,000; the Prince-Bishop of Cracow, \$400,000; the Prince-Bishop of Salzburg, \$350,000; and the Bishop of Linz, \$250,000. All these sees possess vast estates, the value of which enormously increased of late years, but the Archbishop of Vienna, who has no landed property, gets only a modest stipend of \$4,000 a year.

THE BEST REMEDY. In this world, says T. Hoffert of Syracuse, N. Y., to Pastor Koening's Nerve Tonic, because my son who was paralyzed three years ago and attacked by this, has not had any symptoms of them since he took one bottle of the remedy. I most heartily thank for it.

PREJUDICED, yet Convinced. So, Norwalk, Conn., May, 1890. Although I took Pastor Koening's Nerve Tonic with a certain prejudice, it has done me so much good that I must thank him for it, because now I can sleep again. Since the terrible catastrophe of the Johnstown flood, where I lost five members of my family, terrible fevers occupied my mind, so that I was since quite despondent. But now I come to myself again, and attribute this to the good effect of the Tonic. B. GUNZ, Pastor, Box 507.

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous and poor patients can also direct this medicine free of charge from us. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koening of Erie, Pa., for the past 25 years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIG MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for \$5.

FATHER MATHEW REMEDY. I am afflicted with Stomach and Bowel Complaint. THE ANTIDOTE TO ALCOHOL FOUND AT LAST A NEW DEPARTMENT! FATHER MATHEW REMEDY is a certain and speedy cure for intemperance, and destroys all appetites for alcoholic liquors. The day after a case, or any intemperate indulgence, a single teaspoonful will remove all mental and physical depression. It also cures every kind of FEVER, DYSPEPSIA, and TORPIDITY of the Liver, when they arise from other causes than intemperance. It is the most powerful and wholesome tonic ever used. Sold by Druggists, - \$1.00 per Bottle.

S. LACHANCE, sole proprietor, 1538 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal

I took Cold, I took Sick, I took I took SCOTT'S EMULSION I take My Meals, I take My Rest, AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; getting fat too, for Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY Incipient Consumption BUT BUILT FLESH ON MY BONES

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA. NOT ONLY CURED MY INCIDENT CONSUMPTION BUT BUILT FLESH ON MY BONES. THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. I CAN GET IT AS EASILY AS I DO MILK. Scott's Emulsion is put up only in 8 oz. and 1 lb. bottles. Sold by all Druggists at \$1.00 and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Baltimore.

CONSIGNMENTS OF CARPETS OPENED THIS DAY, Monday Morning's Sale THOMAS LICGET'S 1884 NOTRE DAME STREET (Glenora Building, Montreal.) JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian, PLEUM-B, GAS and STEAM-FITTER, TIN and SHEET-IRON WORKER, 17 College Street, Telephone 2682

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CARSLEY'S COLUMN. SPECIAL February CHEAP SALE. LADIES' COMPLETE COSTUMES from \$8.50. LADIES' COMPLETE COSTUMES from \$8.50. LADIES' COMPLETE COSTUMES from \$8.50. LADIES' COMPLETE COSTUMES from \$8.50. HANDSOME WALKING SKIRTS from \$5.40. HANDSOME WALKING SKIRTS from \$5.40. HANDSOME WALKING SKIRTS from \$5.40. With material for Waist. TAILOR MADE COSTUMES. TAILOR MADE COSTUMES. TAILOR MADE COSTUMES. ALL REDUCED. S. CARSLEY.

SPECIAL February CHEAP SALE. CHILDREN'S DRESSES FROM 50c. CHILDREN'S DRESSES FROM 50c. CHILDREN'S DRESSES ALL REDUCED. CHILDREN'S DRESSES ALL REDUCED. JERSEYS JERSEYS ALL REDUCED. JERSEYS JERSEYS ALL REDUCED. BLOUSES BLOUSES ALL REDUCED. BLOUSES BLOUSES ALL REDUCED. CARDIGANS ALL REDUCED. CARDIGANS ALL REDUCED. REDUCTIONS TO SLAUGHTERING PRICES. REDUCTIONS TO SLAUGHTERING PRICES. REDUCTIONS TO SLAUGHTERING PRICES. S. CARSLEY.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT. New System in Dressmaking. We beg to call the attention of our lady customers to a new system in Dressmaking which has lately been introduced in the department, and proving an admirable and gratifying success. On a little more minute inquiry into the merits of this system, which has excelled all others previously tried, we find them to be, viz: 1-A guaranteed perfection in fit. 2-A saving of material. 3-Unnecessary fatigue in fitting. 4-A saving of time and labor. SPRING ORDERS. SPRING ORDERS. We have actually received several Spring orders for costumes this week, this confirms our expectation of a rushing Spring Dressmaking trade. Mourning Outfits! Bridal Trousseau! Estimates given at Reduced Prices during February Cheap Sale. S. CARSLEY.

SPECIAL CHEAP SALE. Colored Dress Goods. COLORED DRESS GOODS, only 15c. COLORED ALL-WOOL DRESS GOODS only 19c. COLORED ALL-WOOL DRESS GOODS only 25c. COLORED ALL-WOOL DRESS GOODS only 30c. S. CARSLEY.

SPECIAL CHEAP SALE. Half Mourning Dress Goods Department. Black and White Check Dress Goods. Black and White Striped Dress Goods. Black and Gray Check Dress Goods. Black and Gray Striped Dress Goods. Black and White Silk Warp Dress Goods. Black and White Silk Warp Check Dress Goods. Black and White Silk Warp Striped Dress Goods. Black and Gray Silk Warp Check Dress Goods. Black and Gray Silk Warp Striped Dress Goods. S. CARSLEY.

SPECIAL CHEAP SALE. Silk Department. BLACK and GRAY SUMMER Silk only 30c yd. BLACK and GRAY SUMMER Silk only 30c yd. BLACK and GRAY SUMMER Silk only 30c yd. BLACK and WHITE STRIPED SILK. BLACK AND GRAY FANCY SILK. BLACK AND GRAY CHECK SILK. At S. CARSLEY'S.

SPECIAL CHEAP SALE. Colored Cashmere. COLORED CASHMERE, 45c. COLORED CASHMERE, 62c. COLORED CASHMERE, 70c. COLORED CASHMERE, 95c. S. CARSLEY.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON. Always use Clapperton's Thread. Then you are sure of the best Thread in the market. Clapperton's Spool Cotton never breaks, never knots, never ravel, and every spool is warranted 300 yards. Always ask for CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON. S. CARSLEY. 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779. NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL. CARSLEY'S COLUMN.