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The True Witness



VOL. XII., NO. 29.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, FEBRUARY 10, 1892.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

REV. FATHER QUINLAN. HIS REMARKS TO ST. PATRICK'S CONGREGATION

On Assuming the Office of Pastor. De-
livered on Sunday, the 7th
February, 1892.

You are aware brethren that the Superior of the Seminary has appointed a successor to the dearly lamented father whom God has called to his well earned repose. It has pleased His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal to confirm this appointment, so that now, such as he is, you have a pastor duly appointed and commissioned by lawful authority. It is not for me to appreciate the wisdom or unwisdom of this choice. Neither my advice nor my consent was asked for in the matter. All I had to do with it was to bow to the will of my superiors, to lend my shoulders and receive the heavy burden they have placed upon me. I can say with truth, and as I hope without any show of false humility, that I feel myself altogether unequal to such a task. Men in every way my superiors could sincerely do so much. You all know Father Dowd too well and valued him too highly not to feel that our generation at least need never hope to see his like again. Father Dowd was a man who was cast in a rare mould. He was one of those few whom God sends at rare intervals to fulfil some special mission; for those who are familiar with the details of his long and remarkable career cannot doubt that he fulfilled a providential mission in this city of Montreal, in this parish of St. Patrick's. You all know with what fidelity he belonged to this mission, and that neither the highest ecclesiastical honors, nor the great and numberless difficulties that beset his path could either turn him from his duty, or make him flinch in the face of plain duty, of the known will of those who had a right to command him. Father Dowd was a child. His obedience was unflinching, unquestioning. But in battling for his rights, and especially the rights of his beloved people, Father Dowd knew no fear. A simple parish, a city, or even a province, might have heart and quail before him. Men who knew him well and long have said he was

favor; and there were a few, fortunately a very few, who failed to appreciate this nobleness of purpose, who became estranged from Father Dowd for a time, because he had the honesty and courage to tell them the truth for their own good. In this, however, they made a great mistake. It was true charity towards them which made him prefer their best interests to their friendship towards himself. But this is long of the past, and I doubt if there is one who would not now say as many said before, when calm reflection succeeded to the heat of temporary passion, well, after all, Father Dowd was right. He loved his people with the tenderness of a mother, and it was with this affection of a mother that he viewed even their faults. How often when some adverse criticism was passed upon them has he suddenly crushed all further discussion by warmly declaring that the St. Patrick's congregation was the best, the noblest, the most generous-hearted in the world. You can easily understand, brethren, that it is not without some trepidation that I find myself suddenly standing in the shoes of such a man and such a pastor. If I consider only myself, as I already remarked, I certainly could not muster the courage to undertake such a charge but there are two things especially that I count upon to bear me up. First, the grace and assistance of God obtained for me through your charitable prayers. And it is not lightly or to flatter you, that I say this. I have certainly the greatest confidence in the prayers of the good people of St. Patrick's. And why should I not? No doubt, as in every flock there are a few black sheep, but it still remains true that the parishioners of St. Patrick's are a people of faith, that they truly fear God, and strive to serve Him. I therefore have the fullest confidence in the efficacy of your prayers, and trust they will not fail me in the hour of need. What I count on in the second place, is your charitable indulgence. You must bear well in mind that you no longer have Father Dowd. But God, who has called him from us to his reward, wishes that we also

SHOULD SAVE OUR SOULS.
Now God never wishes the end without wishing also the means. There are only means, instruments, in his hands. He sometimes chooses instruments that are great and noble, sometimes those that are humble and lowly; but in either case it is He who does the work. To Him alone be the honour and glory. Beg of you then, brethren, to bear with my many shortcomings, and to pray our Heavenly Father that they may not be an obstacle to the accomplishment of His work. With His grace and blessing I think you can always count on my good will. Since I had the honour of coming amongst you I have always considered it my duty to pray for you and to remember you at the altar. This bond becomes now stronger than ever, and I shall ever deem it my glory, as it is my duty, to spend myself for your spiritual good. I trust, moreover, that in your good will and lively faith, you will allow me the exercise of that liberty which my duty towards you requires— that of speaking the truth to you on all occasions, even when it may be displeasing to you, or even when it may be displeasing to your human nature. I would also ask you now, from the very start, never to expect anything from me which you know would be inconsistent with my duty as a priest, as your pastor. For your own sake and of those committed to me, I should feel bound to refuse. In such matters a little forethought would save much unnecessary pain both to you and me. Your Catholic instinct tells you very plainly what a priest ought to be and ought not to be— what he may do and may not do. Never, then, I beg of you, knowingly put me under the necessity of refusing you. I had the honour of labouring under Father Dowd for a good many years, and of becoming familiar with the general lines on which he wished the parish to be conducted. Confidence in his great judgment and respect for your feelings (for I know you would feel hurt to see Father Dowd's wise rules set aside) will make it a sacred duty for me to follow these general lines as closely as I can. I shall always, God aiding, keep in view the same great ends which shaped his conduct, viz., the glory of God, and the spiritual and temporal welfare of the good people of St. Patrick's congregation. May Almighty God then, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, bless you all; may He enlighten and strengthen both you and me, so that together we may reach the one great end for which we were created and placed in this world. Amen.

C. Y. M. S.

On Wednesday evening, the 3rd inst. the Catholic Young Men's Society held their weekly meeting in their hall on St. Alexander street. Mr. J. J. Ryan, president, occupied the chair, and on the platform were, Rev. Father James Callaghan, S.S., spiritual director of the society; Mr. J. P. Nobbs, the secretary, and Mr. J. K. Foran, editor of the True Witness. The business of the evening was mostly routine: the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, reception of new members, and all the details that are necessary to be gone through on such occasions. After the meeting the Reverend Director introduced the editor of the True Witness, and called upon the young men of the society to aid, with their power and influence, the cause which their guest had taken up, and to assist the organ over which he presided. Before Mr. Foran addressed the meeting, a vote of thanks to Mr. Walter Scott, moved by Mr. N. F. Wall and seconded by Mr. J. T. Lee, for that gentleman's kindness in presenting the society with a beautiful picture of the late lamented

Father Dowd. The motion was carried unanimously. Then the following resolution was moved by Mr. J. P. McDermott and seconded by Mr. D. O'Leary:— We, the Catholic Young Men's Society, in meeting assembled, having received, through our director, Rev. James Callaghan, S.S., an official notification of the promotion of Rev. John Quinlan, S.S., to the pastorate of St. Patrick's, do hereby offer to the rev. gentleman our warmest congratulations, and put at his disposal our youthful energies, resources and good-will, and solicit in return an extension of the ever-increasing interest manifested in our spiritual and temporal welfare, even to the end, by his illustrious predecessor.

Resolved, that copies of the foregoing be presented to the rev. gentleman and sent to the Montreal press for publication.

After these several resolutions were adopted, Rev. Father Callaghan asked Mr. Foran to address the meeting. That gentleman, after expressing his gratification at the manner in which he was received, went on to explain his views upon the duties of a Catholic editor. He said that the man may pass away, but that his works remain, either for evil or for good. A person might address a thousand people, and not ten in that audience would remember, next day, all that had been said; but the editor speaks weekly to thousands of persons upon whose minds his ideas are stereotyped, and he is responsible to society and to God for the after effects of whatsoever he penned. It is, therefore, his duty to make himself acquainted with the different societies in the community in order to know their wants, that he may be a help to them, while they, knowing him, can assist him in the work he has undertaken. Mr. Foran's address lasted about 15 minutes; at the close a vote of thanks was proposed and seconded. The Rev. Director then expressed his views upon the subject of the evening and declared himself in perfect harmony with the ideas of the editor of the foremost Catholic journals in our province. It was then moved by Mr. T. J. Coggins, and seconded by Mr. A. C. Coleman, that Mr. Foran be elected an honorary member of the society. The motion was carried unanimously. Mr. Foran had promised that association, as well as all Catholic societies, the support and goal will of the True Witness; in doing so he merely voiced the sentiments of all who have a sincere desire to see the cause of Catholicity flourish in Canada, and especially in Montreal.

THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Mr. Thomas Murray, M.P. for Pontiac, was unseated last week.
The Liberals of West Huron on Friday last nominated Mr. M. C. Cameron.
Sir Morrell Mackenzie, the distinguished English physician, died last week.
Rev. George Phillips, D.D., president of Queen's College, Cambridge, Eng., is dead, aged 88 years.
Mr. Justin McCarthy has been re-elected president of the McCarthyite section of the Irish party.
Switzerland, Italy and Belgium are talking of retaliation against France, owing to the new French tariff.
Despatches from Chili state that a more friendly feeling towards Minister Egan now exists in that country.
The Conservatives of Two Mountains, Que., have selected Mr. Joseph Girouard as their candidate for the Commons.
In Two Mountains, Que., nomination will take place February 20, polling 28th; in Vaudreuil nomination 22nd, polling 29th.
The Supreme Court of New Brunswick has delivered judgment in the Queen's county election case awarding the seat to Mr. Baird, the Conservative candidate.
The Chinese Government is paying all the indemnities demanded for the killing or injuring of foreigners during the recent outbreak in northeastern China.
President Harrison has issued his proclamation promulgating a reciprocity treaty with the British West India colonies, Trinidad, Windward and Leeward Islands.
The Anti-slavery Conference Act was ratified by the United States at the Foreign Ministry, in Brussels, last week, in conformity with the resolution of the United States Senate.
Mr. Wilson, Conservative, was elected in Lennox County on Thursday last by 31 majority, and Mr. Miller, Conservative, was re-elected in Prince Edward County by 210 majority.
At North Wakefield, Que., Joseph Louden was killed and two others seriously injured by an explosion of dynamite, caused by their drill striking a cartridge which had failed to explode.
From present appearances it will be some time before the proposed hospital for infectious diseases will be erected in Toronto. See the report of the Local Board of Health meeting last week.

A MODEL PARISH.

ST. ANN'S GRAND RETREAT.

Nearly Eleven Thousand Parishioners Approach the Holy Table—Closing Exercises on Sunday Last—An Edifying Scene.

There is probably no happier pastor in Canada to-day than the esteemed and beloved parish priest of St. Ann's church, Rev. Father Catulle, C.S.S.R., and he has certainly reason to be so, for it would be difficult to find parishioners to surpass those entrusted to his charge, who have given such proofs of their good-will during the course of the grand retreat given by the Redemptorist Fathers for four weeks past, and which was brought to a close last Sunday.

The retreat was divided into four sections, viz: the married ladies, married men, young ladies and young men, a week being devoted to each section. The church was completely filled at all the services, each section apparently vying with the others in their zeal. The whole of last week was set apart for the young men, who showed up splendidly; so numerous were they that it is believed there were very few young men in St. Ann's parish who did not attend. The scene at the 7 o'clock mass Sunday morning was one of the most edifying spectacles that could be witnessed, when about 1700 young men received Holy Communion. The total number of communions during four weeks of the retreat was 20,700. At high mass Sunday morning a powerful temperance sermon was preached by the

REV. FATHER STRUBBE, C. S. S. R., to a numerous congregation of married and young men. The text was: "I go and you shall seek me, and you shall die in your sin." St. John, viii. 21. The following is a synopsis of the Rev. Father's eloquent effort, which had a powerful effect on the large congregation of men that crowded the sacred edifice to the doors:— "I am going to offer you three pledges to-day." "The first is the pledge of temperance for the life. The second is the pledge of abstention from the use of strong drink for a month each Saturday (the following Monday morning). The first pledge is for you old drinkers. If the only drink you take is water, you are not drinkers. There are some among you who have been saved from this habit, and it is not possible to a great many of you, as you are not drinkers. There are some among you who have been saved from this habit, and it is not possible to a great many of you, as you are not drinkers. There are some among you who have been saved from this habit, and it is not possible to a great many of you, as you are not drinkers."

REFORMATION AND CONVERSION.
You need not that you will not seek. Oh! how often you have sent Christ away from you when he has come and knocked at your heart and asked you to reform. Some of you have been drinking since you were twenty years old, and have been saying ever since that you intend to reform some time, till now you have concluded that you are prepared to give up your habit. Be not deceived. Real death-bed repentances are very rare. In the whole of Holy Scripture there is only one instance of a man who drank to the point of death, and who afterwards repented. He was partly delirious, but I talked to him and we thought he was saved as he put the cross to his lips and appeared to be dying with it. His poor mother was rejoiced to think that her drunken son would be saved after all. By a miracle he recovered, and soon after he came to the street again and was taken to him and asked him about his conversion. He replied that he did not know what it meant. He recalled him to love with which he had kissed the cross. His answer was that he had imagined it to be a glass of liquor I had handed him. There is a sample of a drunkard's death-bed repentance.

Bade the World Farewell.
A beautiful and touching ceremony recently took place in St. Laurent College, the occasion being the taking of the religious habit by Miss Marie Harrington, of this city. There were present His Grace Archbishop Fabre, the Rev. Father Salmon, of St. Mary's; the Rev. Father O'Mara, of St. Gabriel's; the Rev. Father Donnelly, of St. Anthony's; the Rev. Father McGarry, of St. Laurent College, and about fifteen other clergymen. The parents of the young lady who has renounced the world and its alluring pleasures, in order to devote her life to the cause of God and religion, are both members of St. Gabriel's parish, Montreal; and it must ever be to them a consoling reflection that their daughter should have received the grace to hearken to "the highest call."

A report comes from Chicago that the Supreme Court of Illinois has granted the application of the parties convicted of the murder of Dr. Cronin a new trial. Coughlin, O'Sullivan and Burke are serving life sentences in the Joliet penitentiary. States Attorney Longenecker claims to know nothing of the decision of the Supreme Court.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The French Lazarists have within a brief period made 30,000 converts in Abyssinia.
Monsignor Godschalk, one of the bishops of the Netherlands, died lately of influenza.
Dr. Dunne, the Secretary of the Royal University of Ireland, died at Dublin recently. He was a Catholic, and also though a layman, a D.D.
Only the other day a distinguished Anglican clergyman broadly stated that the tradition of church-going in the East End of London had disappeared. Catholic churches are filled hard by Protestant deserted temples.
It, Rev. Ignatius F. Horstmann, D.D., Bishop-elect of Cleveland, will be consecrated on Thursday, February the 20th. The ceremony will take place in the Cathedral of Philadelphia. Archbishop Ryan will preach the sermon.
Bishop Woodlock, of Ardagh, Ireland, recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination. If we mistake not, Bishop Woodlock is a nephew of the poet-priest "Father Iroux," better known as the Rev. Francis Mahony.

The highest church in the United States is that in charge of the Rev. Father Modestus, O.S.B., at Robinson, Colorado. It is over eleven thousand feet above the level of the sea and is appropriately named St. Mary of the Snow.

For the first time since the Reformation, Exeter, England, has a Catholic mayor, in the person of Mr. Ware, whose election to the mayoralty coincided with his silver jubilee as a Catholic, he having entered the church twenty-five years ago.

The death of the Abbe Biacq, a young and courageous Belgian missionary, nephew to the Bishop of Ghent, occurred at Leopoldville, in the Congo State, from sunstroke. Father Biacq was one of those truly Christian heroes who went to Africa, not to collect ivory, but to gather souls to God, and the method he employed was the persuasiveness of prayer, not the scourge of the kourbash. He was more of a hero than Stanley.

Alexandrina of Ricci was the daughter of a noble Florentine. At the age of thirteen she entered the Third Order of St. Dominic in the monastery of Prato, taking in religion the name of Catherine, after her patron and namesake of Siena. Her special attraction was to the Passion of Christ in which she was permitted miraculously to participate. In the Lent of 1541, being then twenty-one years of age, she had a vision of the Crucifixion so heartrending, that she was confined to bed for three weeks, and was only restored, on Holy Saturday, by an apparition of St. Mary Magdalen and Jesus risen. During twelve years she passed every Friday in ecstasy. She received the sacred stigmata, the wound in the left side, and the crown of thorns. All these favors gave her continual and intense suffering, and inspired her with a loving sympathy for the yet more bitter tortures of the Holy Souls. In their behalf she offered all her prayers and penances; and her charity towards them became so famous throughout Tuscany, that after every death the friends of the deceased hastened to Catherine to secure her prayers. She knew by revelation the arrival of a soul in Purgatory and the hour of its release. She held intercourse with the Saints in glory, and frequently conversed with St. Philip Neri at Rome without ever leaving her convent at Prato. She died, amid angels' songs, in 1589. The feast of St. Catherine of Ricci is celebrated on Saturday, February 13.

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A FEARFUL CALAMITY.

THE HOTEL ROYAL, NEW YORK.

Reduced to Ashes on Sunday Morning.—Great Loss of Life.

The Hotel Royal, at Sixth Avenue and Fortieth street, opposite Bryant park, was completely destroyed by fire and a large number of people were burned, suffocated and crushed in the ruins. Five burned, crushed and disfigured bodies within a short time after the breaking out of the flames were removed to the morgue, and it is feared that scores of other victims are buried in the ruins. The fire broke out shortly after three o'clock on Sunday morning and spread with fearful rapidity, the flames soon enveloping the entire building and cutting off all means of escape for the guests rooming in the upper stories of the building. The origin of the fire is unknown. So rapidly, however, did the flames increase that it seemed an age before the firemen arrived, although the first apparatus rattled up to the scene a few minutes after the alarm was sent in. The desperate character of the fire became at once apparent to the fire chief, who promptly rung three more alarms in quick succession.

SCENES OF HORROR.

The horror-stricken crowd that had gathered in the streets about the doomed building saw men and women clad only in their night-clothes jump from the upper stories and fall upon the stone flagging of the sidewalks, crushed to death or seriously injured. Eye-witnesses tell of the appearance at the upper windows of terror-stricken men and women, who unable to find escape, fell back overcome by smoke and flames. Every window of the building seemed filled with men, women and children crying out piteously for those below to save them. Some of these were certainly burned to death, as the police say that they saw them suddenly disappear from view, while great masses of flames on the instant burst out of the windows where the wretched victims had just been standing.

There were several narrow escapes and many a desperate leap for life; one man lost \$12,000 cash, that was burned in his office, in order to save his life and those of his relatives.

THE DEAD.

It was reported at a late hour on Monday night that no less than one hundred people were still unaccounted for. At the morgue the same scenes were re-enacted which characterized the Park Place disaster. At 8 o'clock this morning the first dead wagon arrived from the scene of the holocaust, bringing four bodies. They were marked by numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4. Among those reported missing are Kate Rielly, a chambermaid; Mrs. Henderson, of Denver, Col., who had been a guest of the house for a fortnight; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and daughter, a Mr. Wycoff and Mrs. Bagley, the housekeeper.

A RAILWAY ADVENTURE.

Michael Davitt Tells an Interesting Story.

Mr. Michael Davitt tells a thrilling story of a narrow escape a train in which he was a passenger in America had in a race with a cyclone. The storm-cloud was seen gathering at the extreme point of the prairie. On its descent to the earth it bore along with irresistible fury, tearing up trees, demolishing houses, barns and other obstacles, which were sent spinning in the air like so many straws. The first feeling of surprise and curiosity soon turned to fear, as it was seen that the hurricane was bearing directly for the train, and must inevitably strike it broadside unless they could outrun its extent. The women shrieked and hid their eyes from the impending disaster, and even strong men's hearts quaked. The engine-driver at a glance saw it was a race for life, and instantly put on all steam. The track was favorable, and almost instantly the engine was tearing away at a rate of a hundred miles an hour. Would she be able to get clear of the storm-fiend's wing? was the anxious thought in the passengers' minds. It was a question of only a few minutes or moments of awful suspense. The hurricane seemed to be swooping upon and overwhelming them. A sigh of relief and joyous exclamations proclaimed that the cyclone had missed them. It was a narrow escape, though, for it struck the metals about fifty feet in the rear of the last car, and scattered the rails in all directions over which the train had literally flown only a second or two previously. Such an experience is not likely soon to be forgotten, and Mr. Davitt can scarcely relate it without a tremor.—Portland (Ireland) News, Jan. 20.

The case of Rev. Father Casey, of Waterford, who was sentenced to two months' imprisonment by removables for waving his hat for a McCarthyite candidate during an election campaign, and who was, at the expiration of said imprisonment, to either give a surety bond for future conduct or suffer two months' additional incarceration, has been reviewed on appeal by Judge Waters and the decision of the magistrates reversed. Not only this, but the higher court severely censured the lower tribunal for convicting a man without a shadow of evidence.

The episcopal jubilee of Bishop LaCaze, of Three Rivers, will be celebrated on the 29th and 30th inst.

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THOMAS F. MEAGHER. A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE. The Irish Patriot, Orator, Exile, Hero. And Retugee-A Grand Life And Sad End.

With regard to the life and character of Thomas Francis Meagher, writes John T. Goodrick in a late issue of Donahoe's Magazine, there is an aphorism of the great Roman historian, which is as noble in itself as its application to Meagher is appropriate.

LIBERAL IDEAS. In Ireland, and attend them to-day, will see already the stuff of which Meagher was built. Yet a little while, and, in 1846, he assisted in the organization of the "Irish Confederation."

ALREADY HAD THE inspiration of the struggle been caught at Meagher, and he, with such men as William Smith O'Brien and John Mitchell, men like himself, purely gifted and of consuming patriotism, and like himself, destined to have glorious but checked careers, had openly advocated.

"REVOLUTIONARY" IDEAS. Their careers, as we shall see, were curiously linked together. They all three came under the shadow of the gallows, and it was then that Smith O'Brien wrote these immortal lines:

Whether upon the scaffold high or in the battlements, The noblest death that man can die, Is when he dies for man.

In '48 Meagher was the head of a delegation, of which O'Brien was a member, which was sent to France to announce that the heroism of the Republic "taught enslaved nations that emancipation ever awaits those who dare to achieve it by their own interposition."

MEAGHER WAS NEXT comprehended in a general amnesty, and he, too, came. We regret that we can no further run the remarkable parallel in the lives of these gifted and distinguished men: but our space admonishes us to follow rapidly in the footsteps of him who, dying in the home of his adoption at the age of forty-four, had filled the varied role—and filled it well—of scholar, soldier, statesman, diplomat, and patriot, stern as Brutus.

MEAGHER LANDED in New York in 1852. Upon his arrival, he at once resumed the thread of his life's discourse: and for two years delivered lectures, in all of our large cities, upon Irish Independence. Those who will consult those speeches will discover the germs which have fructified into more rational conceptions of human liberty and human brotherhood, and catch the beams of the day-spring which has brightened into the full orb of appreciation and sympathy for down-trodden, but invincible Ireland. In 1856 he was admitted to the ranks of the New York Battalion. The next year he established the Irish News, and his burning words of patriotism were pondered by thousands. This man had the chivalry of his great prototype, "Brian the Brave," and his ceaseless agitations of his country's rights and his country's wrongs recall the words of the Hebrew Seer: "The zeal of thine house hath consumed me."

THE LOVE of Thomas Francis Meagher for his native land seemed to have the chastening and true zeal of consecration. And as "hope deferred made the heart sick"; as the day of deliverance did not approach; as the skies seemed covered with clouds and thick darkness, he must have fancied that the Angel of Death brooded, with outstretched wings, upon home and upon his hope. As he girded on his sword to fight for the land of his adoption, his love for home was crystallized into immortality.

IN 1861, he joined the 69th New York. At the bloody battle of Bull Run he was AT THE FRONT OF THE FIGHT and the face of the foe, as the major of his regiment. To a nerve and purpose less dauntless than Meagher's, the result of the conflict in which he flashed his maiden sword must have occasioned despondency, if not dismay. Let the sequel

prove. Before the year was out, he had organized the "Irish Brigade" and had been made a colonel. And when, on February 2nd, 1862, the brigade was mustered in, he was made brigadier-general. He was in that week of unbroken battle around Richmond, he was away with his command to the stubborn field of Antietam; and then both armies paused to catch their breath. Scarcely had the autumnal sun shined down the skies, to shorten the dreadful carnage at Fredericksburg, than his immortal brigade stripped itself,

TO CLIMB THE HORRID HILL, where serried ranks of artillery awaited them. For hours the kindly fog delayed the appalling panorama, and when the sun at length rolled back its reluctant folds, that devoted command rushed for the guns. They literally dashed themselves against death; and when he could not engulf them all in his relentless maw, they dashed against his front once more. And now the remnant of that incomparable legion grew emulous of aposthesies, and made its final dash. The well knows the tale. Well may General Dick Taylor say that the Irish fight the world's battles. Why should I add that the leader of those tremendous onslaughts was himself stricken down, seriously wounded.

IT WAS THE tale once more of Balaklava; "Some one had blundered," and, like those glorious dragoons who paused not to make reply, this cohort of Erin's sons rushed into the jaws of death, with the joyous intrepidity of their race. The mind wears of an essay, the facts about this man are almost too rugged to be polished into style. The grass was not yet green above the graves of his legions, than he was again wounded at Chancellorsville; and now he had to pass for a space. Early, however, in the ensuing year, he was assigned to a military division, where he proved a valuable and vigilant officer until 1865, when he was mustered out, "with the pride, pomp, and circumstances of glorious war."

MUSTERED OUT! "aye!" had he not done enough. WITH HIS culture, his achievements, his wounds and his renown, would not rest have been sweet—and the smiles and tears of women? And then would not larger avenues of legal usefulness have opened to him in the great metropolis? But the eagle of the eagle does not seek its pasture in the valley. Who can tell how Destiny impels the steps of men of destiny? We only know that when we take his life, as a whole, it was symmetrical throughout. Upon his final retirement from the army, he was made Secretary of the Territory of Montana. The governor, being called away, appointed him, not long after, acting governor. Whilst in the discharge of this high function, he was called upon to take measures to protect the settlers against the Indians. He was hastening to accomplish this end, when he fell from a steamer and was drowned. He died with his harness on. He fell asleep under the shadow of mountains with hearts of granite like his own; and was lulled by waters pure as his patriotic soul, and swift as the dow of his sympathies for mankind. There is only the Pacific Sea between the extreme Pacific and Orient. Through all the reverse course the English tongue is known; his name will last as long as shall last that tongue.

"THE good knight is lost And his sword is rusted, And his soul is with the saints we trust."

Knights of Labor. The Knights of Labor aim to protect their members against "unjust and oppressive laws, and to protect all who are oppressed by the effects of cold and exposure, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, sore throat and all inflammatory affections. Nothing compares with it as a handy pain cure for men and beasts."

Taking the Pope's Blessing. This story, told by the New York Sun, has a touch of humor in it: "Officers of the Custom House were suddenly called upon not long since to decide the proper tariff on the Pope's blessing. A New Yorker while abroad bought two rosaries, at \$5, for his maid servants, and then expended \$1 in having them sent to Rome for the Pope's blessing. On reaching New York the honest importer explained the whole matter to the custom officers, and said he was willing to pay duty on the full value of the articles. Accordingly he was assessed 40 per cent. on rosaries as such, and 35 per cent. on the Pope's blessing as an article 'not otherwise provided for.' If this story be not true, it is well invented; but the Holy Father might not be amused at the value placed on his benediction.

Five to One. DEAR SIR, Last winter I had five large boys on my neck and was six days in bed. I had finished the first bottle I was completely well and think B. B. cannot be excelled as a blood purifier. JOHN WOOD, Island Plains, Ont.

Correct Again. Teacher—"If your mother should wish to give each one an equal amount of meat, and there should be eight in the family, how many pieces would she cut?" Class—"Eight." Teacher—"Correct. Now each piece would be one-eighth of the whole: remember that?" Class—"Yes'm."

Teacher—"Suppose each piece were cut again, what would result?" Smart boy—"Sixteenths." Teacher—"Correct. And if cut again?" Boy—"Thirty seconds." Teacher—"Correct. Now suppose we should cut each of the thirty-two pieces again, what would result?" Little girl—"Hash."—Gaggle News.

Easily Caught. Croup, colds, sore throat and many painful ailments are easily caught in this contagious climate. The never-failing remedy is just as easily obtained in Hazlett's Yellow Oil, which is indisputably the best of all the many remedies offered for the cure of colds or pains.

Never do we put off the paint and masquerade of life as when we are alone under the Eye which seeth so rare.

NO OTHER Sarsaparilla has the careful personal supervision of the proprietor in all the details of its preparation as has HOOD'S Sarsaparilla.

PULPIT BUFFONERY. A Sharp and Timely Condemnation of a Modern Evil.

Pulpit Buffonery was the title of a lecture delivered recently at Glasgow by the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Mauro, D.D., before the Scottish Catholic Truth Society and the Glasgow and West of Scotland Catholic Literary Association. Having premised his lecture with a sketch of the wretched failure of the ordinary Protestant methods—free bibles, tracts, etc., to keep the people in the right path, etc., he proceeded to scath the "vulgarian," sensational preacher of the Spurgeon. Talmage, et hoc tenus omnia, type as follows:

Let me introduce you to them—first to the sensational minister, who is ever looking out for startling occurrences which may form stirring subjects for the Sunday sermon, and furnish attractive titles for Saturday's posters. Years of practice have made him aware that the worn-out commonplace of the Evangelical pulpit could no longer draw a respectable audience together. His stock of subjects is of infinite variety—just as miscellaneous as the contents of the accident, the criminal, and the variety columns of the papers are from which his supplies are drawn. Nothing comes amiss to him. He can make a telling discourse on any event which may chance to have excited the interest of the public during the week; and then he can add as much to the solemnity, or the pleasure, or the horror, of the subject by the skillfully worded advertisement in which the event is announced. There has been a disastrous fire in the city, a steamship has been wrecked and many lives lost, a chimney has been blown down and killed a passer by—all this is capable of sensational treatment. Here are a few examples: "Lessons from Recent Disasters of the Steamship City of Paris," "Playing the Fool," "The Opening of the Edinburgh Exhibition," "A Noisy Devil," "Lessons from the Kirrimuir Divorce Case," "Auld Lang Syne," "A Short Bed and a Narrow Blanket." Take another type of the Evangelical preacher who is determined to keep abreast of the times—I mean

THE FUNNY MINISTER. It has struck him that what fills the theatre and the music hall is the funny element. Now, if he can fill theatres and music halls, why not kirks? It is true there is no Scripture warrant for this method, but so little is Scripture or Scriptural authority regarded now as binding on either intellect or conscience that the funny minister thinks he may, in fairness, be allowed to be a law unto himself in such matters. Accordingly, he provides fun for the Sabbath, and asks the public to come to his church and patronize the entertainment which he has provided. Sometimes the fund is the subject of the sermon. Thus: "Landladies and their lodgers—what they think of each other." This opens up a field for infinite jest when the funny man is really up to his business. Sometimes it takes the form of a cantillum. Here are a few examples: "Why temptations?" or "Who's the gentleman?" Or this very much to the purpose: "Why so much church-going?" Here is another form: "Cinders and Crumbs." The following seems a very promising bid for an audience: "Are the few who answer 'No, the clever men, or the hundreds of millions who answer 'Yes' contumelious idiots?" The terms of this cantillum are assuredly unparliamentary, but we doubt they thus paved the way for the more efficient in filling Blythwood parish church, on Sunday, March 26th, than any form of words contained within the boards of the Bible could have been. One more example, and I have done with this type: "Familiar friends: I. Who is your father?" It was well, perhaps, for the funny man that he chose his pulpit in which to expound this suggestive fireworks. Had he given

POPE AND PRINCE. One day the servant of Pius IX., when a Bishop told him that a stranger, who refused to give his name, wanted to see him. The bishop gave orders to admit him. The stranger was a careworn and haggard young man very plainly dressed. "Do you remember, monsignor," said he, "when you were in Rome you used to say mass in the Church of Santa Maria, in the Via Lata?" "Yes," replied the bishop. "A lady with two children," continued the stranger, "used to come every day to that church, and one of her little boys served you at the altar. It was Queen Hortense and her two sons, Charles and Louis." "That is all perfectly true," said the archbishop, "but what you are driving at?" "I am Louis, your former altar boy, and I have come to ask for protection."

And here the future Emperor told the future Pope that he was a member of the Serenissima, who attempted to march upon Rome to break down the temporal power of the Pope. They were beaten by the troops, and Louis Napoleon, a fugitive, begged the archbishop to save him in the name of his mother. The great heart of the archbishop was equal to all the most difficult circumstances. Louis Napoleon was concealed in the archbishop's palace. Furthermore, the archbishop went to Rome and pleaded the cause of the fugitive so well that when he returned to Spoleto he was able to give him a safe conduct, and sent him to the frontier, after presenting him with 1200 francs for his travelling expenses, for Napoleon at that time was penniless.

This anecdote was told by Pope Pius IX. himself to a few of his intimates. One of them told it to the writer in the Figaro, and this is the first time that it ever appeared in print. It is also said that as long as Napoleon remained in power he never forgot the generosity of Pius IX., and was faithful to his benefactor to the very limits of his engagements with the friends of Orsini. He remembered Spoleto, and at the same time recollected his reception among the Carbonari. His political contradictions are explained by his desire to serve Pius IX., and Mazzini at the same time—that is to say, in the language of the Figaro, "to serve God and the devil."

It is not what his proprietors say, but what HOOD'S Sarsaparilla does, that makes it sell, and wins the confidence of the people.

plunged into darkness by this peculiar process, and the few lights that have served as landmarks of Tory—or fable—for centuries past were cruelly extinguished by this Canon. Lord Dufferin, with that gracious discourse which distinguished him, and that wit which he may be said to inherit from his ancestor, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, commented on facts distinctly contrary to those cited in the lecture. The Ambassador from England to the Quirinal, who makes it his boast that he is an Irishman, related that when he was in Turkey thirty years ago he assisted at the religious festival of the Bairam, when the Sultan, on horseback, went forth in state preceded by twenty-four Turkish officials, each bearing a straw. On inquiry into this peculiar function he found that Byzantine archaeologists had made learned researches into the subject, and had discovered that the twenty-four officials represented ancient Roman legions, and that the formidable fuses had, in the course of centuries, dwindled down to a simple straw.—Pitt.

FATHER DAMIEN. The moon is shining down with tropic splendor. On a fair island in its sapphire sea, The air is luminous with starlight tender, Bright as the sun in paler climes than these; And all that loveliness for eyes that weep, And cease not till they close on Death's long sleep.

Dawn is upon the hills—the flowers awake In colors radiant as the skies o'er head— On sunrise glory's mocking hearts that break, Oh! they should care for the leper's tread. It only adds a sting to his despair That all, except him-self, should be so fair!

Unseen! Unseen! are those who touch the Isle, Severed from every tie that life holds dear; The heavens may sparkle and the earth may smile, Light for the charnel; flowers for the bier! As well the festive robe for corpse-decaying As startle sides for the rare and sublime playing.

For hear the wail of agony undying, Blends with the ceaseless murmur of the waves, The perfume breezes bear the leper's sighing, Or the pang of pain the sear'd lips of graves; Wherever they rest—those forms defaced and marred, Hidden from scorn within that lone church-yard.

What others they know of love, those eyes that gleam, Gaze out from man's? Nor sea nor sky reveals That one has said: "Come into Me, ye weary." That one is near who soul and body heals, On whom their heavy weight of woe doth press, As on a mother's heart her child's distress.

"Who will go for me? Who will turn aside The burden of my pain? Who will share my fate? I have come to die upon life's struggling tide, And with it rose the wailing of despair. There came an answer over the murmuring sea— "Lord, I take up my cross to follow Thee."

How hath he borne it? Wind and waters quell, From which the solemn lament has past: Silent the sighing of the ocean shell, He came to die in the desecrated nest— Silent the sighing of the human heart, The dead in God's unshakable love's part, He with whose name to-day the world is ringing, Born to the life, the feelings of that love: To stand within his heart—the message bringing.

With Pius constant from above— Doubtless! Master! they who saw thy face, Bowed the shining of thy Master's glory.

Where once the leper wept and cursed his fate, The sound of happy singing echoes now; That song can be to suffer and to wait, Who sees the crown of thorns on Christ's pale brow.

For they who see the thorns behold the glory; Content are they to wait 'till life's finish'd story content—mid wailing of disease and pain: There is a land where sickness is unknown, There is a home within the worn tent many roam.

Room for the leper of his Father's throne! Room for the angels for the stricken one, Whom none but God's star'd angels refused to shun.

The pain is past, he both silent now, Beneath the shadow of the palm who first He sheltered from the lightning and the thunder-burst, O'er the dark earth with what strange power He came to live, and how he came to die!— Mary's Son in Irish Months.

RUSSELL'S EMERALD ISLE TOURS. The most realistic representation of the objects of greatest interest and places famous for romantic beauty, historic association or traditional lore ever shown in America. For Terms and Dates, Address: 1804 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL.



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

The Only Lottery Protected by the Mexican National Government, And in nowise connected with any other Company using the same name.

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING WILL BE HELD IN THE Moresque Pavilion in the City of Mexico THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1892. THE CAPITAL PRIZE BEING \$60,000 00

By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before selling tickets, and receive the amount of the same. Certificate is hereby certified that the bank of Mexico and Mexico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the lottery do to Beneficencia Publica.

APOLINAR CASTILLO, Intervenor. Further, the company is required to distribute fifty per cent. of the value of all the tickets in prizes—second prize that is given by any other lottery. Certificate is hereby certified that the bank of Mexico and Mexico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the lottery do to Beneficencia Publica.

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WHERE BEAUTIFUL RIVERS FLOW.

I'll sing to-night of a fairy land, in the lap of the ocean set...

ERIN'S BEAUTIES.

A VISIT TO THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY

Bertrush—Dunluce Castle—A Bunshee's Haunt—An Extraordinary Physical Phenomenon—Surrounded by Ringing Ocean.

Bertrush is a little town full of wind and spray. The sea lashes the headlands...

ROAD OF THE WAVES

That wash the rocky foundations of the world. The basaltic rocks, that have become world-famous since the opening of the eighteenth century...

A HOLLOW IN THE TOP

As smooth and regular as a shallow bowl was forwarded to a church, where, we are informed, it is now used in its natural state as a baptismal font.

ULTIMATELY WASHED AWAY.

Fragments are still visible on the Island of Rathau; and the portals of the Grand Gate, better known as Fingal's Cave...

—but this is a matter of detail, that we will waive for the present. You can take boat on the beach near the Causeway...

LAUGH IN THE TETHY

of the winds, and make a charge on one of the two great caves, where the sea ebbs and flows with the boisterousness of a regular nor'wester.

THE WINDS MOANED

among the organ-pipes that line one of the open caves. What symphonies have been played upon the invisible stops of that weird instrument!

STROLLING WITH THE ATLANTIC SEA.

Pardon me! I forget that Ireland was discovered long before my time. I am in the land of the festive Orangeman...

NEVER BE FORGOTTEN

by those who have had the good fortune to gaze thereon. Ireland, owing to the oppression of a foreign power, is so lonesome, so melancholy, so forlorn...

LOVES PLAINLY

for she too is under-learned. You find fragmentary, unpublished pages of Lever, Carleton, Banim, Maxwell, Griffin, Mrs. S. C. Hall, and a score of other novelists...

Dr. T. A. Stocum's OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL.

WHAT WIT IS.

Barrow's Famous Definition and a Series of Illustrations of It.

No one has ever told us exactly what wit is. Dr. Isaac Barrow, a famous English divine, and a man of brilliant wit himself, has given the best definition yet known...

"Sometimes it lieth in a pat allusion to a known story, or in seasonable application of a trivial saying, or in forging an opposite tale. Sometimes it playeth in words and phrases, taking advantage from the ambiguity of their sense...

"An eminent Scotch clergyman happened to dine with some learned lawyers of the Edinburgh bar. He appropriated to himself a large dish of oysters, upon which he fed voraciously. Erskine wishing to admonish him for his discourtesy, remarked: "Doctor, you remind me of Nebuchadnezzar in his degradation."

Just as this pat allusion was causing roars of laughter from the legal lights, the reverend vegetable eater retorted: "Ay, do I mind ye o' Nebuchadnezzar? Doubtless because I am eating among the brutes!"

The "sly question" is often extremely effective. Sheridan, who was always distressed for money, was one day hacking his face with a dull razor...

"Tom, if you open any more oysters with my razor I'll cut you off with a shilling."

"Very well, father," said Tom, "but where will you get the shilling?"

At a dinner party in England the host introduces to the favorable notice of the company, amid murmurs of admiration, a splendid trilled peasant.

"Isn't it a beauty?" he says, "Dr. So-and-so gave it to me; killed it himself."

"Ay—what was he treating it for," said one of the guests.

"A short answer" is quite as good when unappreciated. "I could write like Shakespeare if I had a mind to," said Wordsworth to Lamb.

"Yes, if you had a mind to," was Elia's quick reply.

"Do you see anything ridiculous in this wig," said a pompous little judge to Curran.

"Nothing but the head," was the reply.

The "quizzical reason" is nearly allied to these. And Abbe Boileau being asked why he always wrote in Latin, took a pinch of snuff and answered gravely:

"Why, for fear the Bishops should read me."

Sheridan gave rather a shrewd intimation to a spinster who insisted upon accompanying him in a walk after a summer shower:

"It has cleared up enough for one, madam, but not enough for two."

The "hasty hyperbole" suggests one incident in the life of the elder Adams. Having grown corpulent in his old age and adverse to exercise, his physician advised him to ride on horseback.

He consented to do so. Accordingly, a large, leaty trawler was led to the door and the venerable ex-President mounted. He rode down the avenue to the street at a smart trot, then wheeled and returned. Being asked if he did not intend to ride any further, he replied:

"No! I would as soon ride Mount Ararat in an earth quake."

Diogenes indulged in a "tart irony" when, observing over the door of a school room this inscription: "Let no deceiver enter here," he quietly asked: "How does the teacher go in?"

Almost all of Dr. Johnson's witticisms come under the head of "presumptuous bluntness."

One of his rough repartees has been put in rhyme by Peter Pindar.

In Lincolnshire a lady showed our friend a grove that she wished him to commend. Quoth she: "How cool in summer this abode!" "Yes, madam," answered Johnson, "for a tomb!"

For a "startling metaphor" take Sydney Smith's, when he saw a little girl stoop down and stroke the shell of a turtle.

"Why are you doing that, Belle?" he asked. "To please the turtle." "My child, you might as well stroke the dome of St. Paul's to please the dean and chapter."

I will give one instance of the ever-ready wit of Dr. Barrow himself. Meeting the Earl of Rochester one day, the witty peer exclaimed: "Doctor, I am yours to the shoe-tie." To which the clergyman replied: "My lord, I am yours to the ground." The peer continued: "Doctor, I am yours to the center." "My lord," retorted the doctor, "I am yours to the Antipodes." Determined not to be outdone by a parson, his lordship said, "doctor, I am yours to the lowest pit of hell." On which Barrow turned on his heel and said, "And there, my lord, I leave you." True wit, combined with reproof.

I hope, in reading this brief illustration of a long definition, you may not be reminded of Douglas Jerrold's retort to a would-be wit, who, having fixed off all his stale jokes with no effect exclaimed: "Why, you never laugh when I say a good thing." "Don't I?" said Jerrold. "Only try me with one."—Home Journal.

SHAMROCK



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NEW GROUNDS

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February 22nd, 1892,

—IN THE—

WINDSOR HALL, MONTREAL.

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B. TANSEY, W. J. McKENNA, CHAIRMAN, SECRETARY.

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DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS. For Sale by all Druggists.....25c a box.

HAZELTON KRANICH & BACH FISCHER DOMINION BERLIN PIANOS

—AND THE—

Aolian, Peloubet and Dominion Organs.

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

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BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour

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

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Every Tuesday

During MARCH and APRIL at 9:00 p.m.

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WEDNESDAY.....FEBRUARY 10, 1892

THE "FREEMAN'S" FAIRNESS

The Kingston Freeman is strongly liberal in its tendency, yet it does not fail to do justice to an Irish Canadian worthy of praise. Referring to the grand meeting held in Kingston on the eve of the late election for the Dominion Parliament, our confrere says that the speech of Mr. Curran, M.P., was one of the most eloquent efforts ever made on a political platform in that city. In this opinion both political parties concur, and the Freeman rather significantly remarks: It is a good thing for the Conservative party that two such men as Sir John Thompson and Mr. J. J. Curran are on hand to fight its battles. Since the opposition press is ready to do justice to the abilities and services of Montreal's eloquent member, we think it is in order that "the powers that be" should begin to recognize in some tangible manner the same high qualities.

A BOND OF FAITH.

On Friday morning last, in St. Patrick's Church, a rare and most edifying scene took place. Several hundred young men of St. Lawrence school, Irish Catholics and French Canadians, approached together the altar rails, and there, in union, received Holy Communion for the repose of the soul of the late Father Dowd. It was a grateful tribute to the memory of the dead pastor, and it was a lesson to the men of an older generation. The example set by those young men should be cherished by the citizens of Montreal and made serve as a model for the future. The youth of the different nationalities bound together by a link of common gratitude, and united by the most sacred of all bonds, that of a true and imperishable Faith. Let our public men, our learned professors, our members of the liberal professions, and all who think and believe, reflect upon this scene, and learn that in the eyes of God, when Faith unites us, there is no distinction of race.

ST. PATRICK'S NEW PASTOR.

Elsewhere in our columns will be found the announcement of the appointment of the Rev. Father Quinlan, S.S., as successor to the late Father Dowd, the beloved and esteemed priest of St. Patrick's. Also we publish the new Pastor's remarks. The True Witness desires to tender its congratulations to the new parish priest, and at the same time to the congregation of St. Patrick's upon its happy lot in having so grand a priest, and so true a friend, succeeded by a man who for years had the confidence and was the able assistant of the one whom Almighty God, in His Providence, has called to his ward. Father Quinlan has learned to cherish the interests of the great Irish Catholic parish, and has long ago succeeded in winning the confidence and love of its parishioners. Unostentatious, walking the road of duty, but surrounded by the atmosphere of true humility, he ever sought that retirement from worldly honors and distinction which characterizes the real priest and the faithful shepherd. To-day, it has pleased the ecclesiastical authorities, in the interests of the Catholics of Montreal, to raise him to the high position he now occupies. Another illustration of the truthfulness of those words in the "Magnificat": *et exaltavit humiles.* We wish Father Quinlan many years of health and strength to carry on the great work which has fallen to his charge, and to bless the people of his congregation with the benefits of his labors, his talents, his example, and his well known devotion to the cause that is dear to his heart.

THE SHAMROCKS.

The bazaar and tombola, for the benefit of new grounds purchased by the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, and which opens on the 22nd inst., in the Windsor Hall, is worthy not only of the attention, but also of the support, of all citizens interested in the athletic improvement of our young men and in the success of this splendid club. In glancing over the list of those who have contributed to the success of the enterprise, we notice that our Protestant friends have been very generous, and have come to the

front in goodly numbers. We regret, however, that our Irish Catholics have not as yet contributed in as great numbers as is their wont. We hope that before the bazaar opens they shall join in and give all the encouragement that those young men deserve. "The Shamrocks" are an honor to our city, and have won the esteem of strangers and the confidence of Montrealers. They are young men of energy and courage, willing to do all in their power to gain and maintain the fair fame of their club, and give a fresh impetus to our national game. They are making a bold stroke, and should they succeed as they deserve, we are confident that a great portion of that success will redound to the honor of the citizens who aided them. It is unnecessary to say more; we are sure that this hint will be taken in the spirit in which it is given, and that the list of contributors will rapidly swell between this and the opening of the bazaar and tombola.

CATECHISM AT ST. PATRICK'S

We have often been asked, "What is the St. Charles Borromeo system of Catechism?" Having visited the St. Patrick's Church on Sunday afternoon last, and having seen this system carried out in all its details and perfections, we purpose replying to the above question by explaining, as simply and shortly as possible, what we saw on that occasion.

We entered the church at two o'clock and were almost bewildered by the strange scene that greeted us: eleven hundred and twenty-eight children, ranging from three or four years up to fourteen or thereabouts: of these four hundred and sixty-five were girls, five hundred and fifty-five boys, and one hundred and five teachers. Rev. Father Martin Callaghan, the director, was moving from place to place inspecting the progress of the different branches. Each teacher has two pews of pupils, and some have groups of twenty or more little ones, seated upon benches. It was a real Babel of little tongues, all going at once and each section talking on a different subject from the next one; and yet no confusion, no disorder, no noise seeming apparent. Like a hundred clocks ticking in a jeweller's shop, each with a different sound, and yet all in perfect harmony as to time: like on a summer day when, resting in the woods, your ear gradually becomes capable of distinguishing the hum of the bee, the buzz of the fly, the chirp of the squirrel, and the rattle of the brook, so by degrees you become accustomed to all those little voices, some saying the "Our Father," others repeating "The Acts," still others reciting the rudiments in Butler's short Catechism: further up another group are replying in the words of his longer one: finally the older ones giving their lessons in Deharbois' splendid Catechism for the advanced. The scene was novel, picturesque, and worthy of great attention. The rushin of four learning his "Hail Mary," and the youth of fourteen, after repeating his own lessons in the higher branches, turning to teach a child the words of his "Credo." At a quarter to three, Rev. Sister St. Aloysius, of the Sacred Heart, opened the beautiful harmonium, which is the special property of the Catechism class, and the children sang an appropriate hymn. The Reverend Director then ascended the pulpit, and while giving his weekly instruction, THE SUNBEAM was distributed. The children have also their concert, which are made as attractive as possible, and which serves greatly to counteract the evil influences of dime museums and such like resorts. The teachers for the girls and very little boys are young ladies, graduates themselves of the class; and for the boys the instructors are men, either married or unmarried. The principle of the system is to make children learn the elements of their Faith with as little difficulty and as little mental strain as possible. We regret not being able to enter more fully into details; but we invite our readers, in this city, if they desire to enjoy a Sunday afternoon, to be edified and amused, to go to St. Patrick's Church at two o'clock and there contemplate the scores of young souls in training for a Christian life in this world, and, if they cling to their principles in years to come, for a life of glory in the golden palaces of the Celestial Jerusalem.

of the back-woodsman, or under the gorgeous domes of Basiliens; the same that was heard deep down in the Catacombs while the fires of persecution blazed upon the battlements, the trumpets of martyrdom resounded along the Tiber and the blood of a bleeding Faith bedewed the arena of the Flavian Amphitheatre; the same that shall be heard by the last man, and sung by the last priest upon that fiery day that shall precede "the crack of doom." Men of all nations can understand the Divine Sacrifice, for although not in the language of any one in particular, still it is in a tongue that is translated into their respective prayer-books. The Church of Christ, not being established for any one race or color, must be endowed with ubiquity and must carry with it the seal of unity. So that to-day, if the wise men of the world are seeking for a universal language, they are simply doing what all great reformers and great discoverers have been, unwittingly doing for over eighteen centuries, namely, copying that most perfect of all institutions, the Roman Catholic Church.

MONSIGNOR GILBERT.

It may not be generally known that the Right Rev. Monsignor Gilbert, D.D., who has been appointed Vicar Capitular of the Archdiocese of Westminster, pending the election of the Cardinal's successor, is of Irish extraction, his parents having been natives of Wexford. Monsignor Gilbert was born in London, and educated in St. Edmund's College, Ware. Since his ordination he has labored on the London mission with conspicuous success. His principal work has been accomplished among the poor and the afflicted, and with so little ostentation that to the present day few know that he has been the founder and mainstay of several refuges and asylums, the principal being the Providence-Row Night Refuge and Home, in the Parish of St. Mary, Moorfields.

Monsignor Gilbert is the visiting chaplain of the Convent of Mercy, on Crispin street, Spitalfields: he was one of the first priests to celebrate Mass in the Night Refuges of London. His life has been spent in "going about doing good." Dr. Gilbert is about sixty-five years old, but looks younger, and has been for many years the right-hand man of the late Cardinal, by whom he was trusted with the most crucial affairs of the archdiocese.

It would be a grand thing for the Catholic Church in London were he chosen as successor to the illustrious dead. Beloved by the humble and respected by the vain, he walks, at a short distance, upon the footprints of the great man who is gone. His elevation to the dignity of Cardinal would be most satisfactory to all the Catholic world, and especially that world of Catholics in London.

EDUCATION.

A great number of our American Catholic exchanges are, at present, expressing very important views with regard to the all-important subject of Education. The field is so vast that it would be impossible for us to give even a synopsis of the different able articles which have recently appeared treating of this vital question. However, we deem it the duty of a Catholic organ, such as THE TRUE WITNESS, to give expression to, at least, some of its ideas in connection with a matter of such great importance. There is a distinction to be drawn between the expressions, Instruction and Education. The latter, as a rule, comprises the former; but the former does not of necessity include the latter. A man has received a thorough course of Instruction, he is able to propound the theorems of philosophy, to track the celestial bodies in their motions through the realms of space, to examine, in their most microscopic details, the insects that creep and the plants whereon they repose, to delve into the earth and, with the aid of science, to disentangle mysteries hidden from the knowledge of ordinary men; he may have ransacked the history of ages, and stored his mind with the literature of the centuries—and yet he may not be an educated man. He may be a boor in manners, and a victim to the worst passions; he may be without any refinement, and devoid of heart. On the other hand, a man may be educated from his mother's knee in all that charms his social surroundings; his soul may be true, his aspirations lofty, and the pulsations of his heart most noble, and yet he may be unable to compete with his learned neighbor in the arena of science, or of profane or sacred learning. The one has received Instruction without Education; the other has been thoroughly well Educated, but circumstances may have prevented his having an extra amount of Instruction. The mind of the one has been trained; the heart of the other has been cultivated; the mental faculties of the one have been developed; the nobler instincts of the other have been fostered. But if our educational institutions, would only strive to combine the two—to instruct and to educate—what a glorious *chef-d'œuvre* each master would send forth to the world! We require, in our electric age, good sound elements, as uni-

THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

An American contemporary has the following remark:—
 The movement in Italy to revive the Latin tongue and to make it a universal language is attracting the attention of scholars, especially in Europe. The need of a language common to all civilized mankind has long been recognized and as modern modes of communication unite the different races more closely than ever, this necessity is becoming more and more pressing. It is felt especially in commerce, and so keenly that Volapuk was invented expressly to supply the want.

How often the Catholic Church has been attacked upon the simple ground that all its prayers were said in the Latin language! If there be one thing more than another to prove the unity and universality of that Church it surely is in the fact that it has a special and dead language whereby to express its ritual. The Mass that is sung in Montreal is the same as the one sung in New York, or in Dublin, in Paris or in Rome; it is the same that is chanted in the shanty

versal a course of instruction as is possible; but we need still more the solid and practical education that will fit a young man for any sphere in life, no matter whether he purports "earning his bread" with "hammer, or chisel or pencil, with rudder, or ploughshare or pen." All men cannot belong to the liberal professions, no more can every one expect to become a professor, a linguist, or a scientist. While instructing the youth in the rudiments of knowledge necessary for the proper fulfillment of his special duties in life, we should find him trained and really educated, in a practical manner, so that when he goes abroad he can "nerve his arm for life's combat, and look a strong world in the face." It is of this combination—the blending of the warp of instruction into the woof of education—that an Irish orator speaks, when he tells us that "at home it is a friend, abroad an introduction, in society an ornament and in solitude a solace: it chastens vice and guides virtue: it gives fresh aspirations to the mind, and grander pulsations to the heart." Without it what is man? "A splendid slave, a reasoning savage, vacillating between the dignity of an intelligence derived from God, and the degradation of passions participated with the brutes." Without it what is this world to him? "A mighty maze and all without a plan," a dark, desolate and dreary cavern; without wealth, ornament, or order; but light up the torch of knowledge, and how wondrous the transition! The seasons change, the atmosphere breathes, ocean rolls in its magnificence, the heavens display their consoling canopy, and the grand animated spectacle of nature arises before him, with its mysteries resolved and its secrets revealed."

DOMINION POLITICS.

During the past week the Conservatives have had unvarying success. Tired of attributing the victories of the national policy to the corruption of its supporters, even the Daily Witness seeks another explanation for the loss of prestige of the Liberal cause. The free trade organ now says that the reformers are far from being a unit on unrestricted reciprocity. That is consoling, it is much better to say so candidly even if late in the day, than to attribute the loss of a liberal county to government works that have not yet been undertaken. Richelieu county was lost through disunion in the Conservative ranks, but Soulanges evened up the score, and now Lennox has been added to the counties won, whilst Prince Edward has remained in the hands of Mr. Miller with a quadrupled majority over that obtained at the last general election. This week several counties have to be heard from, but the prospects are that the national policy will be sustained in nearly every case.

Sir John Thompson and the ministers of Finance and Militia are bound for Washington, it is said in connection with the Behring Sea arbitration and possibly with reference to extended trade relations with our neighbors. The McKinley bill has failed in every respect to coerce Canada and the speculators of New York are much more excited over its effects upon their trade than are the farmers of Ontario. In so far as the seal fisheries dispute is concerned if the arbitration should come to anything the people of Canada will owe their success to Sir John Thompson's grand move in bringing the question before the Supreme Court of the United States some months ago. The proceedings of our delegates will be watched with great interest and it is needless to say that, with such able men to place our case before the commission, we have nothing to fear as to the issue.

TOM PAINE'S BIRTHDAY.

The following announcement appeared last week in a New York contemporary:—
 "The Manhattan Liberal Club's celebration of the birthday of Thomas Paine filled Chatham Hall to the doors last night, and people fought for places near the stage. Mr. Monrore D. Conway, Paine's latest biographer, was the speaker of the evening and Col. Ben Degeest was the attraction."

This occasion afforded the infidel magnets a chance of unfolding their sentiments and attacking the spirit of Christianity. Tom Paine's career was a strange one, not satisfied with the field for infidel teaching that America presented, he crossed the Atlantic and flung himself, heart and soul, into the vortex of the French Revolution. He was of the school that produced a *Bellingbrooke*, and that furnished a *Voltaire*. He revelled in the society of Marat, Danton, Camille Desmoulins, St. Just, and even Robespierre. He was in his element when surrounded by the chaotic masses that respected neither order nor law, agnor station. He beheld the king fall and the royal family perish, the nobility and the clergy ascend the scaffold, until "the mob-executioner of one day became the mob-victim of the next." He was a leading spirit amongst the fearful circle of men, who strove to attain their ends by means of the refuse of society from the Faubourg St. Antoine, on the one hand, and the effacing of God's name from the world's history, on the other. He was a star upon the sky, or rather a red meteor in the firmament of infidel revolution. His associates were ever ready, with iconoclast hands to tear down the statue of the Mother of God, and to proclaim all veneration for the "Holiest of Women" mere idolatry and foul superstition; yet they were anxious to erect in its place the statue of Liberty, and to pay homage to the goddess of Reason; to pollute the sanctuary of devotion with poison-flowers culled from the immoral gardens of the Rue de Caen. Such the spirit and aspirations of the man who wrote "The Age of Reason," and whose praises are sung by the *Conways* and *Ingersols* of our day. If there be anything glorious in scattering false doctrines in robbing youth of its support and old age of its hopes, in rising in pygmean strength to confront the Creator, Redeemer and future Judge of mankind, then Tom Paine's name should certainly forever be associated with that kind of glory. But, as history has proven it, and as experience has taught it, such triumphs and such vain notoriety are like, what the Fireworks-shipper in *Lalla Rookh* tells us,

SOUTANGES.

The victory of the Conservative party in the County of Soulanges is one of great significance. Mr. Mousseau, ex. M.P., and recently defeated candidate, was a brother of the late ex-Premier of our province; he was a life-long Conservative, until the day when Mr. Mercier raised his Riel cry; from that moment he became an ultra-Liberal and Mercier man. He carried his last election upon the national cry, and to-day he is defeated upon the fair, square, ground of the National Policy against Unrestricted Reciprocity. Not only is the redemption of Soulanges a source of gratification to the Conservative party, and a cause of discomfiture to the Mercier faction, but to the TRUE WITNESS, in particular, it is a cause of satisfaction that can scarcely be expressed. Mr. Bain owes his election, firstly to the strength of his political principles; secondly, to the weakness of the Quebec national faction; and, thirdly, to the mighty efforts put forth by the friends of pure government, and amongst them Mr. Clarke, son of the founder and first editor of this paper, who was one of the brightest minds that ever flashed upon our literary horizon. The days of George E. Clarke have gone past, but his memory survives, as one of the most powerful editors that ever wielded pen upon a Catholic journal. The Brownson of Canada, he was a power in the days when he sat in the editorial chair of THE TRUE WITNESS. It is pleasant for us to recall his memory, to invoke his spirit, and to congratulate his son on having strained every nerve to carry out his

father's grand ideas, and to have aided so powerfully in the securing of a victory that shall redound to the credit of all true Canadians and to the honor and glory of the cause for which his father fought.

AN AUTOCRAT.

Now that Count Mercier is before the Province, making a last and desperate effort to regain that confidence which he has so much abused, it is not, we think, untimely to draw the attention of the Irish Catholic electorate to the systematic manner in which he neglected, when in the flush of power, doing even the slightest justice to them. In vain did they seek for due representation, and despite his endless promises, when yet an aspirant to the position of Prime Minister, he forgot them all once he became the leader of the government, and, like many another autocrat, kicked from beneath him the ladder upon the rungs of which he climbed into opulence and position. A man of contradictions and of brazen audacity, he promises one day what he fails to fulfil the next; his memory is short when it suits his purpose; his whole career indicates the selfishness of his organization. A few facts, perchance, might serve to cast some light upon his course. It was said by one of his friends, in 1857, that he had "a square head upon his shoulders;" it may be so, but there is a face on every side of that square. In to-day's issue we publish his evidence before the court in the recent case of libel taken by him against the Gazette and other parties. In that evidence he admits having received from Dan. Ford the sums of \$250 and \$400; but states that it was before he became Premier, and that he never received any other moneys from that gentleman. Now the facts are these: Before and after he was leader of the Government he got the sum of \$36,000; in one way or another, from Mr. Whelan, that sum was given either to himself personally, or to Mr. Beausoleil, his partner. No one knows what he did with it; and we all know that subscriptions to political funds are not generally employed *in toto* for the purpose intended. On the 30th August, 1886, at the Bank of B. N. A. in Quebec, a cheque for \$4,000 was cashed and the money handed to him in person, and while he was counting it in the St. Lawrence Hall, a party noticed the operation and reported it abroad. On the 23rd October, of the same year, through Mr. Beausoleil, his partner, Mercier claimed \$3,000; he got \$1,000 in cash, and later on \$3,000 by means of notes at thirty, sixty and ninety days. These were discounted at the Banque de St. Hyacinthe and collected through its agent the Bank of Montreal here. The details of the balance of the \$36,000 can be given with day and date. But that is not the worst. Those famous documents, that he misappropriated were given to him for safe keeping at his own house on St. Denis street, on the 30th March, 1888. Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Whelan were present. They were, by agreement to be placed in the hands of Mr. Geoffrion, until a settlement could be made; Mr. Geoffrion could not be found, then it was agreed to place them in Mr. Marchand's hands. Mr. Marchand did not arrive on time, and finally, trusting to Mr. Mercier's honor, they were left with him until Mr. Marchand should come secretly and the other parties left the house when they met Mr. Marchand going to Mr. Mercier's, and they naturally supposed that the Premier would keep his word of honor, and they rolled no more about it. Months rolled past, and no settlement coming, they applied to Mr. Marchand for these documents; he replied that he had never seen them. The noble Count had opened the confidential package, had extracted the papers necessary to serve his purpose, and held, like the sword of Democles, suspended by a thread, these instruments over the heads of some of his colleagues and supporters. He terrorized them with his threats and he grasped, like a Czar, the sceptre of despotism, recking little by what means he had gained possession of it. Such is the man, who when he sought power and position, was ready to kneel at any shrine, to worship at any fane, to promise any concession, and to gain influence by any means; but who, once in the chariot of victory, and on the triumphant march to the Capitol, forgot his promises, left his word behind him, stopped to means that any ordinary man would be ashamed of, and finally turned upon his own friends and held the lash over their backs. He has been unmasked; and it is time that the country should bring him to account for his peculiar course. He ignored, for he seemed to despise all Irishmen; it is their turn now to teach him and all his imitators a lesson,—and the moral of that lesson is that while gratitude is characteristic of our people, still we know how to protect our rights when they are not respected.

PROF. MCKAY'S LECTURE.

Owing to the great amount of matter on hand this week, much of which had to be left over, we are obliged to leave Prof. W. McKay's beautiful lecture until next issue.

"Joys that but all allure to fly,
 Like hopes that vanish while he slips;
 Like dead sea fruits that tempt the eye,
 But turn to ashes on the lips."

AFTER WEARY YEARS.

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

CHAPTER V.—Continued.

During the recital of this feat of exceptional prowess, which will show, better than any description of ours, the undomesticated valour of the Drews, Mr. Drew had taken a fresh half "plug," put his feet up higher than his head, and drawn a small cap partly over his eyes. Now assuming a shrewd, suspicious look, he said: "I am regularly booked; blaze away at the injun'."

Taking this as a hint to begin, Morgan said: "Ever since the sin in Eden there has been a continual fight between good and evil. Like two great armies drawn up in battle array, the hosts of Satan and the soldiers of the Cross confront each other. The fight rages continually; sometimes only a part of the armies are engaged; sometimes the combat is general. Satan leads the onslaught against the good; Christ is the leader of the just. Often the wicked triumph for a time, and the virtuous are oppressed."

"But," interrupted Mr. Drew, "if Christ leads the good, why don't they always win? Ain't He God?" "Truly he is God," replied Morgan; "but it does not enter into the present providence of God to make the good always happy and prosperous in this world. There is another life in which the virtuous will reign triumphant; there will be a day of final reckoning, on which it will be made manifest to all how much better it was to be afflicted for Christ in this world, than to be prosperous under Satan."

"Abe, the just, led by the hand of the impious Cain; the chaste Joseph was sold into slavery; the Divine Saviour Himself was cruelly persecuted; His chosen Apostles were whipped and scourged. Christ forbid that His followers would have to suffer from the world, because they were not of the world, and that many would be put to death for His name's sake. This foreseen and foretold persecution of the servants of Christ was not limited to any particular age or place. It would be born with the religion in Jerusalem, and spring up side by side with it in other lands. Even as dark shadows are projected by objects in the glorious sunlight and decrease, or grow into giant proportions, so the shadow of persecution even hovers round the man who stands in the full blaze of the Gospel light. At times the shade is small and scarcely noticed; but suddenly, perhaps, it increases and grows black like a huge stormcloud. Prisons, as gloomy as the ink vapors about to descend in a torrent of rain, are prepared for the faithful; or swords, bright and keen as the gleaming streaks which quiver in the rift of the thunder cloud, cleave their damnable breasts; or wild animals roaring like the angry claps of thunder, are let loose again at their blood-thirsty persons. For a season the storm rages against the Church; a few, afflicted by the marvellous and unquenchable fire, fall away from the valiant ranks; but the vast majority, clothed with the armor of faith and protected by the helmet of truth, remain faithful to their standard—the Cross. If it down in the night, they loudly clasp the Cross in their dying arms, and press it hopefully to their palping lips. The blood of martyrs, like oil cast on troubled waters, soon calms the tempest, and the Church once more stands uncompanied and unshaken, without a spot or a wrinkle on her virgin face."

"This has ever been the history of the Church. Founded by the blood of Christ, watered by the blood of His Apostles, spread by the blood of His martyrs, supernatural beauty is never more fully manifested than during these persecutions. In the second century of His existence Tertullian said: 'The blood of martyrs is the seed of Christians,' and the same holds good in our own day. 'I opine from this,' remarked Mr. Drew, "that you rather like a good tall field; it is the steam engine of your great overhaul train."

"We do not fear that persecution will destroy the Church," said Morgan, "we even believe that it will eventually increase her sway; still we do not court it,—we pray God to avert it. The reason is, that many are weak, and may give way in time of trial. God will draw good out of the malice of persecutors; but it is no doctrine of the Church to do evil that good may thence follow."

Mr. Drew, who paid that concentrated attention to Morgan's words which is characteristic of the real American, said: "We hitch up our teams here pretty close. But tell us how the Pope got to be king. Did he flare up a war of independence? If so, who was his George Washington?" Morgan could scarcely restrain a smile; still, since Mr. Drew was attentive and desirous of information, he thought it well to proceed. "The Temporal Power of the Pope," said he, "was not obtained by rebellion, nor by a war of conquest. The Prince of the Apostles fixed his seat in Rome; it was then the capital of a vast Empire. From this central spot the rays of Divine Faith were more easily diffused over the various parts of the State than they could have been from any other place. For three centuries the blood of innumerable martyrs was shed; the crimes and enormities of pagan Rome were cleansed by this stream of gore. Christianity began to permeate all classes of society; the city became ripe for a Christian Prince. God disposes everything firmly, but sweetly. Constantine was hailed with delight. There were still very many pagans in Rome, but they had grown accustomed to the Christians. Just as educated Protestants in England no longer believe absurdities about Catholics, even so educated pagans in the time of Constantine did not believe that the Christians were impious sorcerers or witches. "Constantine felt that a Pope and an Emperor would not be suitable in Rome. The glory of the Pontifical court would eclipse that of the Imperial. Hence he moved his seat of government to the banks of the Bosphorus. "Gradually the colossal Empire, like every preceding kingdom, began to decay. Human institutions have not the property of immortality; they are the off-

springs of mortal parents, and are themselves mortal. Invasions of fierce barbarians shook the tottering State. The grand march of events went quickly onward, and numerous changes were effected. Even as many kingdoms had sprung from the ashes of the Macedonian Empire, so many States began to rise from the dust of the Roman. Constantine became powerless at length to defend its Italian subjects from the devastating attacks of the Northern hordes. It tacitly relinquished its right to rule Rome, and left it to consult its own safety. Now in every community, as in every man, there is the right of defence against unjust aggression; and in every community there is, independent of the will of man, by Divine ordination, a civil power which is to provide for the temporal good of that community."

"But I opine," said Mr. Drew, "that the people give the power to rule. No darned monarchy for me; our eagle flies over a free people, and sticks its claws into all despots. Is not the power of our President conferred on the people?" "Certainly not," replied Morgan. "All power is from God. Man cannot give to another what he has not got himself. But no man has, from himself, the right of governing himself or others; hence he cannot give it. Where no one has a pre-existing right to rule, men may choose by vote one who is to become the organ of civil power. But this is not conferring authority; it is only designating the subject that is to exercise a Divinely given power for the common good. You may choose the seed which you plant; you may select it from a thousand, still you do not confer on it the power of germinating. It is God who does that."

"That's Gospel, eh, Mr.?" ejaculated Mr. Drew. "Then you think a president is the same as a king?" "As regards the power which they exercise, certainly; the authority of each is from God. They were made the subjects of that power by different means, and they hold their positions under different conditions, but in their quality of supreme civil rulers they are on an equal footing. Perhaps you think it an advantage to debase yourselves into the belief that you are a very free people because you are supposed to elect your rulers; for my part I would prefer the chance of having a suitable man born and educated to the position. You do not always get the best man for President," rather maliciously added Morgan.

"Gospel again, by jenny!" but go on about the Pope," said Morgan, "being like a ruler, turned their eyes towards the Pope. In him they saw all the attributes requisite for a noble prince. Already he had, as the spiritual head of the Church, great power and influence. He had learning and a knowledge of affairs. He had no faction to serve, for he was the father of all; he would be just, because virtuous; he would be mild, because the Vicar of Him who was meek and humble of heart. On more than one occasion previously the Pope had saved the city by interceding with the invaders. Moved by all these reasons, and more still by the secret dispensation of Providence, the Romans besought the Pope to be their civil ruler. He accepted the post, and his peaceably and legitimately became a temporal prince."

"Well, that explanation rather knocks over the apple-cart of some of our editors," said Mr. Drew. "It is no wonder, therefore, that any conscientious student of history will be well pleased to read of the designs of Providence. Before there were any Christian kingdoms the Popes did not require a temporal power. So soon, however, as Christian States sprang up, mutual jealousies were considered in process of the Pontiff who had to rule and in spiritual matters was the subject of any earthly ruler. He was to be the arbiter of disputes in the Christian commonwealth; that he should be free to the suspension of his jurisdiction, he must be independent. To possess independence the view of kings and emperors, to prey against the virtues of his exalted office a territorial and temporal power, and greatly rendered. He is, therefore, in other ways made free for the good government of His Church; and it is the one which He has chosen. The temporal power of the Pope is a dispensation of Providence for the benefit of the Christian commonwealth."

"If all our ministers and editors say about the tyranny and ignorance of the Popes be true, I rather guess the Romans got done up brown pretty tall by getting them for kings," quietly remarked Mr. Drew.

For a moment Morgan's face flushed with a glow of contempt; but quickly checking this feeling he smiled half sadly, and made answer: "Your observation is but the echo of the old false cry. It moves to sadness to find in many generous natures this fossil prejudice against Rome; it gives a shock like the digging up of a petrified load from a beautiful stalagmite. The City of the Popes did not send forth mailed warriors to subjugate the world to its civil rule; but it sent forth learned and holy men—heroes of Christian virtue—to announce to all the glad tidings of salvation. The heavenly message of 'peace on earth to men of good will' was proclaimed from purified temples and minarets, and waited on the wings of Catholic zeal to the four corners of the earth."

"When you arrive in Rome you can wend your way to the foot of the Colosseum and see the monastery whence issued St. Augustine and his brethren bearing light and civilization to England. From the tomb of St. Peter went forth missionaries to all the nations of Europe; and not only to all parts of Europe, but also to Asia and Africa. And when that noble pioneer of faith and true progress, Columbus, had discovered a new world, apostles received from the successor of St. Peter commission and power to bear over the waters of the Atlantic a slip from God's living vine, and to implant it on Columbus's shores. The candid admission of Guizot that Europe owes all her culture, all her art, and the best of her laws to Rome, is but the simple truth."

"Whilst the arts and sciences were driven before the Goth, Vandal, and Hun—whilst Europe was fighting for life and could not attend to them—they found a quiet home and magnificent patronage near the Popes. Look at the

churches and buildings of Rome; examine its repositories of art; read the long roll of eminent men who received almost kingly honor from the Pontifical Court, and then say whether I exaggerate. Call to your mind the colleges, universities, and academies founded and endowed by the Popes; think on the numberless volumes copied and preserved at their instigation; glance at the catalogue of great writers who flourished under the fostering care of the Church, and then ask yourself what are the spasmodic efforts of British associations and of infidel professors compared with Rome's unceasing work?"

"Or if you look for that grand distinctive mark which was to characterize the followers of Christ, Charity, where will you see it so conspicuously as in the hospitals of the Eternal City, and at the doors of its monasteries? In the fever wards, by the bedside of those smitten with small-pox or by the fearful cholera, you will see in attendance, by day and night, persons of both sexes delicately reared, who have consecrated their lives to God for the nursing of those sick ones. Go to the door of a monastery and you will find men of great parts, men highly cultured and refined, serving out a substantial repast to the halt, the blind, and the infirm. Knowing these things, is it any wonder that we should be deeply pained at hearing the stale trash of smirking hypocrites and bigots about Rome's ignorance and cruelty?"

"Wal, you can't blame me for what I said; I don't set up for a scholar in them things; but I declare it is too bad to be hounded so completely by them as ought to know."

"You are right," said Morgan; "I am well aware that a vast amount of silly prejudice is due to the bigotry of self-constituted teachers. You spoke of tyranny. Now look at this historic fact. The Jews were pretty badly used in different States of Europe. Indeed, it is not so long since England admitted them to Parliament. In this respect she was behind my own Catholic Lower Canada. The Popes, whose tyranny wife-beating old women of the male sex bewail, received the Jews kindly, allowed them their synagogue in Rome, and permitted them to have a magistrate of their own for deciding civil suits. This was done in what those who are ignorant of history call the 'Dark Ages,' and this disposition remains yet."

Again, whenever a king or an emperor encroached on the liberties of his people, or violated the constitution of his State, the Pope, when invoked, always threw his great power on the side of the people. In the many struggles between the Church and temporal rulers we never find the subjects of these rulers against the Pope. It is never a league of Pope and king against the people; it is always Pope and people against a tyrannical and tyrannical king. This clearly proves that the Popes always sought to uphold the rights of individuals and nations against the aggressions of tyranny."

"Your story looks pretty straight, but you have not come down to the cause of the present danger."

"I told you," said Morgan smiling, "that the story was long. I wished you to have a true idea of the origin of the Pope's temporal power, and also of the benefits conferred by Rome on Europe, so that you might fully see the ingratitude of the plotters and the justice of the cause of those who are going to enlist under the banner of Pius IX."

"The Pope is the head and centre of Catholic Unity; he is, likewise, the cornerstone of the social state. Every intelligent man, be he Catholic, Protestant, or infidel, fully understands that the Roman Pontiff could not disappear without a contingency possible from the world without bringing about a total upheaving of society. This social cataclysm is exactly what some wish to effect. A wild growth of humanity, unsoftened by religion and unawed by law, has sprung up in the dark lanes of every large city. Formerly, owing to the comparative isolation of kingdoms and towns, these wretched evils were kept in check by the law-abiding citizens. Now, however, that goddess education is being propagated and the means of communication multiplied, a bond of impious fraternity has been established between the criminal classes of every nation. All that they know of civil laws is that they will be punished by them; their knowledge of religion is limited to the certainty that it would impose restraints on the gratification of their passions. Hence they look upon law and religion as their enemies, and band together to crush them. They see that the Catholic Church is the great bulwark of both; they know that the Pope is head of the Church. If they could smite the head they fancy that their end would be gained. Not recognizing that the Church is a Divine institution they fondly hope to succeed."

"It must be borne in mind that Satan has a share in this work. Even as he stirred the pagan emperor up to persecution, so he now stirs up these corrupted masses. Seeing that unity gives a great power of resistance to the Church, he seeks to make an infernal truce of it among the secret societies."

"The revolutions throughout Europe in 1848 were the outcome of secret machinations. The Pope had to leave Rome for a time, but France, with all her faults, had not lost her love for Christ's Vicar."

"Her arms restored him. Since that time she has kept some soldiers in his territories; but the secret societies have not been idle. They set themselves the task of corrupting the youth of Italy. Members of the impious fraternity wormed themselves into the councils of princes, into chairs in the universities, and into the ranks of the clergy. In all these positions they began disseminating their principles; they corrupted the sources of knowledge and ensured the unwary. Through all these artifices they have succeeded in making some proselytes; the only wonder is that they have not made more. When we hear of the many Italians (few, however, in comparison with the virtuous) who are leagued with foreign Communists to assault Rome, we ought to bear in mind the long years of arduous and patient labor of the emissaries of corruption. "Napoleon is about to withdraw his troops; the infidel revolutionists are jubilant; they hope to stir up a revolt

in Rome, and to force the Pope to flee again. To frustrate this plot Catholics are flocking to enroll under the banner of St. Peter. To do my share of the glorious duty I am here."

"Having now arrived at Foligno the passengers for Rome changed cars, and in the hurry Morgan was separated from his now-found friend Mr. Drew. He was not sorry for this. Although not of a morose disposition, still at times he preferred to be left to his own musings. On no occasion could Mr. Drew be a companion, in the proper sense of the word. They had little in common; Morgan had kindly endeavored to dissipate the cloud of prejudice and ignorance which overshadowed him. It was a good seed sown which might fructify hereafter."

The train sped on, and soon issued from the debiles of the hills, and rattled merrily along the undulating Campagna. Now, as it swept gracefully round the jutting base of the last mountain hill, Morgan fancied he caught sight of a grove in which, here and there, some loftier tree raised proudly heavenward its nodding head.

(To be continued.) [This story can be had in book form from J. Murphy & Co., Baltimore, or Knowles's Book Store, Halifax, N.S.]

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

"Wonder What I'm Going to Get?" "Wonder what I'm going to get?" "This is what begins to fret" "All the little girls and boys" "When they think of Christmas" "Long before the day is near" "We are always sure to hear" "From each happy household" "Wonder what I'm going to get?" "Hangs around the house all day" "Doesn't seem to want to play" "Writes, with dirty little paws" "Begging notes to Santa Claus" "Hangs his stockings on a chair" "So to get the biggest part" "By this question always met" "Wonder what I'm going to get?" "Christmas Day is here at last" "And our troubles now are past" "Santa Claus came down last night" "Spraying round him fresh delight" "With a twinkling in his eye" "There," said he, "sleep on, young try" "No more by the thought beset" "As to what you're going to get."

A Parrot's Eccentricities.

Ben Lashie, who for fifteen years was one of the greatest features of Barnum's circus in the capacity of "lightning ticket-seller" had a wonderful parrot, which had been presented to him by one of the cavalrymen of the show, who was at one time a sailor on a steamer plying between Boston and Ferdinandia. In the Bahamas, Lashie, says the New York Recorder, used to have a way of quieting the screaming mob of ticket purchasers around the ticket wagon by saying: "Don't be in a hurry, gentlemen. There's plenty of time." "Don't crowd each other." "One at a time, gentlemen," and such like expressions. The parrot which was perched upon the side in the wagon just back of Lashie, got to learn these little speeches after a season's tour, and often broke out in a piercing squawk with one of them, much to Lashie's amusement. The parrot, which was quite a little vagabond, flew over in a neighboring woods near the circus grounds. A searching party was made up, and they had not proceeded far before they heard a vast racket, apparently made by squawking birds. Hastening to the scene they found poor Tom, crouching as best he could to the limb of a dead tree, surrounded by a screaming flock of crows. The parrot had only two or three tall feathers left, and the stilt crows were striking, pecking and pinching her right and left. Hanging as best she could, the parrot was shrilly screaming: "One at a time, gentlemen! Don't crowd there! Take your time! There's plenty more left!"

Lunar Theories.

In some countries the picture presented is supposed to be two male lions engaged in deadly combat. In most Oriental countries the figure is supposed to be that of a single lion walking across a desert. Bishop Wilkins, in his book, called "The Moon a habitable World," says: "As for the form of the spots on the moon, some think that they represent a man, and poet-guess it is the boy Endymion, whose company Luna loves so well that she takes him with her. Others will only have it to be the face of a man, as the moon is usually pictured in the calendar, but Albertus thinks that it represents a lion with his tail towards the east and his head to the west. Others have thought it to be much like a fox, and certainly it is as much like a lion as that in the Zodiac, or as Ursa Major is like a bear."

Hastened to Cold.

How much usage will do in toughening the human body is well known by some facts about the natives of Siberia, as recorded by the author of "Reindeer, Dogs and Snowshoes." Cold, he says, seems to have no effect upon them. Frequently, when we could not expose our ears for two minutes without having them frozen, the natives would go for an hour at a time with their heads thrown back from their heads; and when it required constant watchfulness to keep our noses from freezing, they did not appear to notice the temperature at all. On one morning in January I stood in perfect amazement at their disregard for the low temperature. They worked for at least half an hour with bare hands, packing up the tent and utensils, handling the packages and lashing them together with reed strap-things, without experiencing the least apparent inconvenience, while I partly froze my fingers striking a light for my pipe with a flint and steel, the whole operation taking not more than three minutes. The night before, happening to go out of the tent after our men had retired, I passed their camp, which was nearly by their fire had burned to a pile of embers, barely affording me light enough to distinguish the sleepers. They were lying coiled up on small deer-skins, with their backs to the embers and their feet thrust loosely over their naked bodies. The coat of one of them had slipped almost entirely off his body, leaving his back and shoulders exposed

to a temperature of eighteen degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, and though his hair was frosted, he snored as soundly as if in comfortable quarters.

"On the Road to Heaven." A friend overheard two little brothers, but a few years apart in their ages, talking over Sunday-school matters after they had gone to bed, just before Christmas. It seems that Jimmy, the older, had somehow just been placed in rather an advanced class, which he of his own opinion saw fit to name the Bible class; and Tommy, the younger, had only lately come up from the infant school room, and had rather different and more simple lessons, although in the same room with his advanced brother. Says Tommy, "I'm up to you now, Jim, for I'm in the upper school, anyhow." "No," says the profound Jim, "you are like people when they die—they are only in paradise; they are not in heaven quite, but they are on the road to heaven, you know, Tommy," apparently wanting to give Tom all the comfort he could with the let-down of his audition. And the fact was, their two classes were side by side in their seats, "on the road to heaven" is encouraging, and ought to remind the reader that his teaching is not all in vain.

After the Grip Convalescence is very slow, and to recover the health on a good tonic is absolutely necessary. Hood's Sarsaparilla has been used with wonderful success as a building-up medicine and blood purifier after attacks of the Grip, after Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Pneumonia or other prostrating diseases. It possesses just the building-up effect so much needed; it vitalizes and enriches the thin and impoverished blood, and it invigorates the kidneys and stimulates the liver so that they respond to regular and healthy action. Thousands of people have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla as a preventive of the Grip with success. Thousands have found in its restoration to health and strength after this dreaded complaint. For instance, Mr. Jacob Knapp of Tipton, Iowa, a well known business man, says he had the Grip twice, leaving him very weak and with a bad cough. Hood's Sarsaparilla gave him a splendid appetite, made him feel strong and as well as ever.

O blessed vision, to see God in Himself, to see Him in us, and ourselves in Him! A crippled man is helpless; frost-bites cripple and st. Jacob Knapp of Tipton, Iowa, a well known business man, says he had the Grip twice, leaving him very weak and with a bad cough. Hood's Sarsaparilla gave him a splendid appetite, made him feel strong and as well as ever.

Be sure that in God alone can the deep craving of our mortal being find enough. He has so made man's heart for Himself that it is ever restless until it finds rest in Him.

LABORING MEN'S REMEDY: ST. JACOB'S OIL, THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN, CURES RHEUMATISM, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Soreness, Stiffness, Swellings, Backache, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Burns. THE CHARLES A. VOGLER COMPANY, Baltimore, Md. Canadian Depot: TORONTO, ONT.

STRENGTH is what JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF imparts. Forts Sinew and Muscle, and gives soundness to the Constitution.

THE MONTREAL BREWING CO'S ALES - AND - PORTERS. INDIA PALE ALE, Sand Porter, XXX PALE ALE, Stout Porter.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY. DRAWINGS IN FEBRUARY, 1892.—February 3 and 17. 3134 PRIZES WORTH \$52,740.00. CAPITAL PRIZE WORTH \$15,000.00. TICKETS FOR \$1.00 11 Tickets for \$10.00. LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Prize worth \$15,000.00, 5,000.00, 2,500.00, 1,250.00, 500.00, 250.00, 125.00, 62.50, 31.25, 15.625. Approximation Prizes: 100 \$25.00, 100 \$15.00, 100 \$10.00, 100 \$5.00, 100 \$4.95. S. H. LOEBVRE, Manager, 81 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

MONTREAL PAPER MILLS CO. St. Lawrence Paper Mills, 588 Craig Street, MONTREAL, P.Q.

WHISPER!

Whisper! The lights are dim within the room; Across the blinds the ghostly shadows move; Each man is boding of the coming doom; Each heart craves mercy from the God of Love.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

A Few Facts About Roasts.

If you are to have a friend or two to dinner indulge in a roast. Cold beef, mutton, lamb, and veal, are all nice if sliced thin and served with vegetables.

The Best Way to Remove Iron Rust.

Buy four ounces of muriatic acid at a druggist's. It is useful for various purposes. Have it marked plainly. It should, moreover, be labeled as poisonous.

Solvents.

Mr. J. D. Cowe, contributing to the household department, of a Minneapolis journal tells us that: The friendship ring is going out, as witnessed by signs upon the "bargain counters" of our department stores.

others by various leaves and sprays. A spoon having a plain Roman gold bowl had the figure of an ancient deity for a handle. The Whittier spoon had upon the oxidized handle a picture of the birthplace of the poet and the words, "Birthplace of Whittier, Haverhill, Mass."

How to Decorate a Hall.

I might give many different schemes of treating the hall, writes R. T. Robertson in The Industrial World, such as a paneled dado in oak or other wood, or, if the hall had light, you would be astonished what a glow of rich color could be had by painting the walls vermilion, just the color of red sealing wax, and ceiling a bright yellow, but I wish only to suggest that which is comparatively costless, and certainly no more expensive than the usual method adopted.

Notes.

The Texas Sanitarian says: "There is one sanitary evil, a source of great danger to human life and happiness, a standing menace to society, which, however, seems never to have occurred, either to our own sanitarians or our law-makers—the dog."

Terebinthine of gold was used twenty years ago by Dr. Hoffman, of New York city, as a cure for alcoholism, and failed.

Dr. E. V. Hunt writes to The Lancet that while staying at Folkestone recently he got into conversation with whooping-cough, one day, with a bath chairman. The man said that he knew of a certain cure for this complaint, which was to come hair from the nape of the child's neck, put the hair between two pieces of bread and butter, and make a dog eat it.

A Remarkable Diary.

A Japanese journal describes a curious diary kept in the family of a well-to-do farmer in the province of Koshu, in the centre of the main island. It has been kept regularly for more than 300 years. It was begun by one of his ancestors at the time of the downfall of the Takeda family, who had been the lords of the province from the time of the great Japanese ruler Yoritomo.

FIGURES AND FARMING.

A few Useful Hints as to Agricultural Book-keeping.

Mr. J. Dunham, writing in the Country Gentleman, on the above subject, says:—It seems as though we can never say enough about the necessity and usefulness of figures in farming. We hear so much about "farming doesn't pay," that we want to know why it doesn't pay.

YOU ARE AHEAD FINANCIALLY.

Then farming does pay. Do this at the end of every year. Set the smaller sum under the greater, then subtract and see what your loss or gain is, and know how you are sailing. With this little work you will soon become interested, and find it pays.

After the Grip. And after the typhoid fever, diphtheria, pneumonia, or other prostrating diseases, Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what is needed to restore the strength and vigor so much desired, and to expel all poison from the blood.

Attacked By An Enemy. DEAR SIRS.—About a year ago I had a very bad attack of dyspepsia. For nearly four months I never ate a meal without suffering pain.

Strive to live in a perpetual readiness to die; and this you will attain if you learn to love your Lord's Presence now.

ARE YOU DEAF? Or do you suffer from noises in the head. Then send your address and I will send a valuable medicine containing all particulars for home cure, which costs comparatively nothing.

Do not fear to be thought overstrict; do not fear to be reproached as extreme; do not fear to be in a minority.

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

P. N. Y. CO. PIANO CO.

This Company still leads in the American PIANOS and ORGANS.

Weber, Decker, Vose and Hale PIANOS.

No. 228 ST. JAMES STREET. It is a fact not generally known to our readers that this Company sells beautiful new Upright Pianos at \$225. They have also a large number of Second-hand Pianos at from \$50 upwards.

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We are now showing an EXTRA CHOICE STOCK of Fur Coats, Mantles, Capes, Muffs, Caps, etc. All of our own manufacture.

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THE KEY TO HEALTH.



Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

For Sale by all Dealers. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

Castor Fluid.

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

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. Flour.—Regrinding a sale last week of straight rollers at \$4.35, it appears that this was a forced sale, and therefore the price was not a fair market quotation; a sale of a car of choice has been made this week at \$4.45, and the market value to day is \$4.50 to \$4.65.

Wheat.—Business continues quiet, and prices remain steady at 85c for No. 2 Western and 82c for No. 3 Western, duty paid.

Butter.—Import business has been slow, but prices remain steady and very firm. Sales have been of Western dairy at 11c to 12c, while Townships have been steady at 12c to 12 1/2c for full cream. Creamery butter is quoted at 12c to 12 1/2c.

Pork, Lard, etc.—Business is pretty active in all lines, and prices are gradually advancing all round. A decrease in the supply of dressed hogs is making packers very independent in their views, and both family and Canada short cuts are up to \$17.00.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. Eggs.—The market is very weak with a poor demand. Lined are being offered at 15c and even at 14c held fresh are dull at 16c to 17c.

FRUITS, &c. Lemons.—The prices rule about the same as last quoted, at \$3 to \$3.25 per case. Cranberries.—Quite a lot of frozen berries are being offered at \$5 to \$6 per bbl. Fancy stock is quoted at \$8 to \$8.50 per bbl.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION



Over a Million Distributed

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, its franchises under a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, 17 or over, welcoming popular vote.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING takes place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE WEEKLY DRAWING takes place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

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

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

Commissioners: R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank; F. M. WALKER, Pres. State National Bank; A. BARKWELL, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank; C. K. KORN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING.

WILL TAKE PLACE At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, MARCH 15, 1892.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES. 1 PRIZE OF \$20,000 is..... \$20,000 1 PRIZE OF 10,000 is..... 10,000 1 PRIZE OF 5,000 is..... 5,000 1 PRIZE OF 2,500 is..... 2,500 2 PRIZES OF 1,000 are..... 2,000 25 PRIZES OF 500 are..... 12,500 100 PRIZES OF 200 are..... 20,000 500 PRIZES OF 50 are..... 25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 100 Prizes of \$500 are..... 50,000 100 do. 200 are..... 20,000 100 do. 100 are..... 10,000

TERMINAL PRIZES. 999 do. 100 are..... 99,900 999 do. 10 are..... 9,900

3,134 Prizes, amounting to..... \$1,034,800.

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

Club rates, 25 fractional tickets at \$1, for \$50.

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

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

Address PAUL CORNAD, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to sell lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes, until the Courts shall decide upon the constitutionality of the laws. The Postal authorities, however, will continue to deliver all ORDINARY letters addressed to Paul Cornad, but will not deliver REGISTERED letters.

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

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

The Louisiana Legislature, which adjourned July 10th voted by two-thirds majority in each House to let the people decide at an election whether the Lottery shall continue from 1895 until 1915. The great impression is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.

I CURE FITS!

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure, a permanent cure, a cure that will prevent a recurrence of the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY, or SANCTUS SICKNESS, a life-long cure. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed in no respect for not knowing the cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. DR. R. G. ROOT, M. C., 188 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

35 CENTS BOTTLE USE IT FOR Difficulty of Breathing Tightness of the Chest Wasting Away of Flesh Throat Troubles Consumption Bronchitis, Weak Lungs Asthma, Coughs Catarrh, Colds DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure COD LIVER OIL TASTELESS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS LABORATORY, TORONTO, ONT.

INFANTILE SKIN DISEASES CURED BY CUTICURA. Includes an illustration of a baby's face and text describing the medicine's effectiveness for various skin conditions.

EVERY HUMAN OF THE SKIN AND SCALP... CUTICURA... A Well-Known Chloral Vi-Litor... The Rev. Francis Ryan, S.J., formerly of this city, where he has hosts of friends...

THE TENNESSEE MINISTERS... The choral and dramatic sections of St. Ann's Young Men's Society, under the name of the Tennessee Ministers, gave a most enjoyable entertainment in their hall last evening.

THE ZOUZAVES WILL MOURN... Chief Hughes has received from General de Charette, the Pontifical Zouave hero under whom he once fought against the invaders of the Eternal City...

IN HANCOCK'S HONORS... The Rev. Auguste Gosselin, parish priest of St. Joseph, Montmorency county, and author of a book on the life of St. Charles, has been elected corresponding member of the Societe des Antiquaires de Normandie...

THE SHAMROCK'S ELECT OFFICERS... The annual meeting of the Shamrock Lacrosse club was held on Thursday evening last, when the following officers were elected: Hon. president, Wm. Stafford...

LAVAL UNIVERSITY... The following is published with the authority of the Archbishop: For some time past certain papers have published some very incorrect statements regarding the Laval university...

THE LATE JAMES McGRADY... HIS WILL THE SUBJECT OF A LAWSUIT—A Large Sum Involved... The will of the late James McGrady is the subject of a lawsuit...

ST. PATRICK'S NEW PASTOR... Father Quintivan Appointed as Father Dowd's Successor—Sketch of the New Pastor... The pastoral rector-vicary by the death of the revered and lamented Father Dowd has been filled...

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MISSIONARIES FOR LENT... The Rev. Father's Doherty, Grey, O'Bryan, Kavanagh, and Donovan, all of whom belong to the Jesuit Order, are forming themselves into a missionary band for the approaching season of Lent...

A Well-Known Clerical Vi-Litor... The Rev. Francis Ryan, S.J., formerly of this city, where he has hosts of friends, and now of the Church of St. Francis Xavier, New York, passed through Montreal last week...

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MOUNTAIN OYSTERS GAME AND POULTRY MARKET. CORNER BEAVER HALL HILL AND DORCHESTER STREET. Choice Malpeque and American Oysters, in shell and bulk. Oysters on the half-shell a specialty. All Fish, Game and Poultry dressed and delivered FREE OF CHARGE.

FATHER MOEN'S NERVE TONIC. Doctors Couldn't Relieve. I used Pastor Kooinig's Nerve Tonic for lady 26 years old; every two or three weeks she had a serious attack of falling sickness, accompanied with headache and was driven to madness; she was sent once to an insane asylum. The doctors could not relieve her; I began with one bottle of your medicine; she had taken three-quarters of it and she wrote me a few days ago: "The medicine helps me much; I think another bottle will cure me."

DOMINICAN SISTERS. We used 12 bottles of Pastor Kooinig's Nerve Tonic for nervousness and found it to have the desired effect in every case. REV. FATHER ARMAND HAMELIN. FREEPORT, ILL., Oct. 29, 1890.

SCOTT'S EMULSION. "How are you?" "Nicely, thank you." "Thank Who?" "Why the inventor of SCOTT'S EMULSION." Which cured me of CONSUMPTION. The doctor said it was the best medicine for my case.

KNABE PIANOS. UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. BATHURST, 22 and 24 East-Bathurst Street, NEW YORK. WASHINGTON, 115 Fifth Ave. WILLS & Co., Sole Agents, 1824 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Que. [18-11]

Best Body Brussels Carpets. Since my announcement of best, choice, live-frame Body Brussels at special prices, salesmen have been booking large and numerous orders, measurers, cutters and fitters overrun with pressing demands upon their taxed energies, and the tout ensemble presents an assurance of the purchasing capacity of the public when prices reach a point below the standard.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE. NOTICE. The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of La Banque du Peuple will be held at the office of the Bank St. James street, on Monday, the 7th March next, at 3 o'clock p.m., in conformity with the 16th and 17th clauses of the Act of Incorporation.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE. Dividend No. 111. The Stockholders of La Banque du Peuple are hereby notified that a Semi-Annual Dividend of three per cent, for the last six months has been declared on the capital stock and will be payable at the office of the Bank on and after Monday, the 7th March next.

FOR SALE. Dry Hacks, \$1.50. Dry Kindling, 2.00. Cut Maple, 2.50. 800 Loads Sawdust. J. C. MACDIARMID & CO., 830 St. James Street, Telephone, 3110.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. Given to all purchasers of goods to the amount of \$20 and over in one day or \$30 in six consecutive days. SPECIAL BARGAINS in every department throughout the store during the month. MANTLES. Genuine Bargains. Several lines of LADIES' CLOTH WALKING JACKETS will now be cleared out at half-price, in order to make room for the SPRING NOVELTIES, which will arrive here shortly. THE JACKETS Are well and stylishly made, and trimmed with Fur, Braid, Cord and other suitable materials.

Mail Orders PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. LINEN GOODS. Now is the time to purchase all you require for housekeeping purposes. Everything is now at lowest possible prices. FEBRUARY BARGAIN PRICES. Such success has awaited our endeavors to make this a busy month, which has decided us to offer still GREATER BARGAINS. All Table Napery reduced. All Household Linens reduced. Linen Roller Towels from 3/6. Large Bath Towels from 1/6. All Linen Towels from 6/6. Unbleached Table Linen, 6/6.

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S. Carsley's Column. Bear Robes. consigned to be sold at once on account of the owner. One set extra quality Bear Sleigh-Robes consisting of six pieces and Saddle Pads. One Driver's Apron. One Double Apron. One Back Robe. One Driver's Back Robe. One Extra Large Tandem Robe. One Extra Apron. Two Saddle Pads.

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