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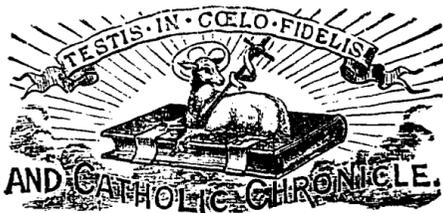
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THE OLD CAUSE.

By T. D. SULLIVAN.

Here's to the old Green Land once more!
 Here's to the dear old cause and to
 Good men who have pledged the toast before
 In deeper moods of redder rain.
 Their fight is fought, their duty done;
 But, all the flashing wine-cup high!
 We'll bear the grand old banner on
 Some distant yet before we die!

Hurra! hurra!
 Perhaps it may
 Our best fortune to behold
 That banner bright,
 In Freedom's light,
 Display the Harp of Gold!

Hurra!—Men, friends and comrades brave—
 They thought our Nation's soul had flown;
 They laid her in a narrow grave,
 Beneath another heavy stone—
 In vain!—we've seen her on the height;
 We've met her in the valley green;
 She whispers to our hearts to-night,
 With harp-tones gushing out between:
 Hurra! hurra!
 She strikes the lay,
 That nerved the arm of Brian bold,
 That fanned to life
 Fitzgerald's fire,
 Upon the Harp of Gold.

Aye!—let the same old strain arise.
 The land they loved to us remains;
 We have the same old, cloudy skies,
 The purple hills, the verdant plains.
 We have a dearer cause than theirs,
 For time has brought us down, since then,
 The added wrongs of many years—
 The flowing blood of other men.
 Hurra! hurra!
 God speed the day
 So long expected and foretold,
 When those that tell
 Of joy shall swell
 From out that Harp of Gold.

THE ANCIENT DRUIDS.

AN INTERESTING ESSAY, BY HENRY COYLE.

The History of These Ancient Priests—The Origin and Peculiarities of Druidism.

The Druids were a remarkable race of priests who came into Europe with the Celts, the first settlers of that part of the globe, and who seem to have exercised almost unlimited sway in civil and religious matters. Of their origin and history very little is known; but the early writers have given such accounts of them as to make it evident that their influence among the Gauls and Britons was very great.

At the time they flourished, Christianity had not penetrated into these countries, and the religion of the Druids was exercised there without check or control. The best account of them is given by Julius Cæsar, who conquered Gaul and a part of Britain about fifty years before Christ; but these countries were so wild and uncultivated, and the manners of the people so barbarous, that all the intelligence he could collect respecting this singular race of men, is far from satisfying our curiosity.

The Druids appear to have exercised the office of civil magistrates, as well as that of ministers of religion. Neither their laws nor precepts of religion were committed to writing, but were preserved in poems which were learned by heart, and recited on special occasions. They had the power of life and death over the multitude; and such was the superstitious terror with which they inspired the people that their orders were implicitly obeyed.

The most characteristic part of their religious worship was their veneration for the oak tree and the mistletoe, which is a plant that grows on the trunk of the oak. No ceremony was performed by the Druids without some part of this tree being used to consecrate it. They wore garlands of oak-leaves upon their heads, for they believed that everything which grew upon this tree came direct from heaven.

The ceremony of gathering the mistletoe was always performed with much solemnity, and in such a manner as to strike the multitude with awe and fear. This plant is very rare, and when any of it was discovered, the Druids went with great pomp to secure it. This was always done on the sixth day of the moon, a day which they deemed of special sanctity. When they arrived at the oak on which the mistletoe grew a great banquet and a sacrifice were prepared under the tree. Two white bulls were led by their horns to the trunk of the oak, and one of the priests, clad in a white garment, then mounted the tree, and with a knife made of gold cut off the mistletoe which was received by another priest who wore a long, white cloak. They then offered up their prayers and sacrifices. The mistletoe, besides being an object of religious veneration, was considered an antidote for poison, and to possess many other virtues.

The Druids performed their worship in the deepest recesses of the woods, far from human dwellings; a circumstance which added to the superstitious awe with which the common people regard them. One of these places is described by the ancient poet, Lucan. This wood, according to his account, had never been touched by the axe since the creation. The trees grew so thick and were so interwoven that the rays of the sun could not penetrate through the branches, and a damp and chilling darkness was the result. Nothing was to be seen in the neighborhood except a multitude of altars on which human victims had been sacrificed, and their blood had stained the surrounding trees with the dreadful and suggestive color of crimson. Ancient traditions affirmed that no bird ever perched upon their branches, no beast ever walked under them, no wind ever whispered to them, and no lightning ever struck them.

The idols which were scattered about these gloomy recesses were a species of rule and shapeless trunks, having some resemblance to the human figures, and covered with a tawny, yellow moss. If the superstitious belief of the people

might be credited, these mystic groves were frequently shaken by some unearthly influence, and dreadful sounds issued from the caverns and hollows which abounded in them.

Some times, we are told, the woods would be wrapped in a flame of fire without being consumed, and sometimes the oaks would be twined round with monstrous dragons. At the hours of noon and midnight the priests entered these gloomy places to celebrate their mysteries with trembling and terror. Such appalling accounts of the services doubtless originated with the Druids, themselves, who wished to deter the people, by such means, from penetrating into the secrets of their superstitious practices.

Plutarch has informed us that a Roman commander named Deuretrius was sent by one of the emperors to an island of the Druids for the purpose of making discoveries, but that the Roman adventurers were repulsed by a strong phenomenon. Immediately on their arrival the heavens grew black; the winds began to blow a hurricane; strange apparitions were seen in the sky; a dreadful tempest raged, and the heavens were filled with fiery clouds and whirlwinds. The Romans desisted from their attempt in the dread of being destroyed for their sacrilegious invasion of a consecrated spot. Probably all this was nothing more than an ordinary thunder-storm, which the fright and ignorance of the Romans magnified into a supernatural occurrence.

The Druids were also addicted to the practice of sacrificing human victims. These were sometimes criminals who had offended either the laws or the religious prejudices of the Druids. It often happened that when a man's life was in danger, from sickness or any other cause, the Druids undertook to secure his safety by a human sacrifice to their false deities. When criminals could not be found, innocent persons were taken for victims. High hollow piles of osier twigs, bark or hay were erected, and filled with these poor people; after which the whole was set on fire and consumed.

Under the guidance of the Druids the people at their funerals burnt the bodies of their dead, and threw into the blazing pile all their most valuable property, sometimes even including their servants and slaves. Often the near relatives of the deceased burnt themselves with their friends in the manner practised by the Hindoo widows.

The Druids extended their worship over the greater part of modern France which was then named Gaul, the southern part of England, and the whole of Ireland. Their most celebrated residence was the island of Mona, now called Anglesey, on the coast of Wales. On this island there are still remains of the Druidical superstition, consisting of immense blocks of stone, supposed to have been altars. The famous structure in the South of England known as Stonehenge is also believed to be a remnant of their architecture, though we are not positive that the Druids ever performed their ceremonies in temples.

From all the accounts transmitted to us by the ancient poets and scribes, it is very evident that the Druids were possessed of considerable knowledge for so barbarous an age, and that they made all possible use of this knowledge to perpetuate their authority and keep the rest of the people in ignorance of the true character of their religious mysteries. Their influence, wherever they prevailed, was very great.

When the Romans invaded Britain they found the inhabitants almost entirely subject to the control of the priests. The Druids offered an obstinate resistance to the invaders and incited the people on many occasions, to revolt against them. The Romans perceived at length that the subjugation of the island would never be effected until the Druids were exterminated. They therefore waged a war of extermination against them; put them to death in every quarter, and the last of the race having fled for shelter to Anglesey, the Romans crossed over to that island, destroyed their idols, cut down their groves, and burnt the priests to death, as they had been accustomed in the past to burn their victims. Such was the end of the race and religion of the Druids.

NOTES OF THE MISSION.

The Number of Communicants—Expectations of the Fathers—Great Success.

During the past two weeks 3918 persons have received the Sacraments in St. Patrick's Church, where the Paulists are conducting their monster mission, and nearly 2000 married men and women have enrolled themselves under the banner of Total Abstinence. These numbers are not arrived at by guess work or by making estimates, but by actual and careful count, and the results are very gratifying to the Fathers in charge of the parish. The dispositions manifested by the people, and the earnestness with which the married folks have attended the services, have been edifying and encouraging to the Missionaries.

It is a sight calculated to make a man stop and think to witness the immense Church of St. Patrick filled from altar to door at 5 o'clock every morning with devout worshippers. It must make a thoughtful man realize that there is no influence that has such power over the human heart and mind as the true religion.

The Mission is but half over. The Missionaries are engaged this week with the single women, and the response made by the single women to the invitation of the Missionaries to attend the services has more than filled the church. It is impossible to get seats, although

some 400 or 500 extra seats have been carried into the church, and at the night services standing room is at a premium.

By Easter Sunday night, when the young men's mission will close, the Missionaries expect that nearly 10,000 people will have approached the Sacraments.

The congregational singing that has been introduced at the young women's mission is already an assured success. It is a spectacle rarely witnessed in any of our churches to see 3000 women in one grand chorus singing the devotional hymns of the Church.

THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

The river at Belleville is clear of ice. Seeding is progressing in Alberta, N.W.T.

Secretary Blaine has resumed his official duties. Sir William Bowman, Bart., M.D., is dead in London.

Ottawa is threatened with a Sunday street car agitation. The Ottawa Citizen has locked out all its union employees.

Fifty persons have been expelled from Afghanistan as British spies. Cotto, an Italian murderer, was electrocuted at Sing Sing last week.

The Hudson river is free of ice at Albany and tugs are on the move.

A state of anarchy is said to prevail in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

The United States Senate has ratified the Behring Sea treaty unconditionally. All hope for the recovery of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie has been abandoned.

The Czar has had a serious quarrel with his brother, the Grand Duke Vladimir.

Many Anarchists have been ordered to leave France by the Government of that country.

The press of London, England, makes feebly references to the death of Walt Whitman.

The first vessel for this season sailed from Toronto harbor for Charlotte on Thursday.

The capital of the Bell Telephone Company is to be increased from \$15,000,000 to \$17,500,000.

Nearly 5,000 immigrants arrived in Winnipeg this month, against 1,800 in March last year.

The Macdonald Memorial Committee in Hamilton has raised subscriptions amounting to \$5,000.

Belleville will have an electric street railway. The work of construction will commence this week.

The funeral of the late H. E. Clarke M.P.P., took place on the 30th, and was very largely attended.

It is said that ex-Gov. Porter of Indiana will return to Rome as United States Minister to Italy.

The German Reichstag has decided to declare a state of siege in Alsace-Lorraine in the event of war.

The steamer City of Paris made the run from Queenstown to New York in 5 days 2 hours and 3 minutes.

Minnesota Democrats are almost unanimous in instructing delegates to support Cleveland's nomination.

A petition was presented to the Senate on Thursday from 1,200 women of British Columbia praying for enfranchisement.

Russia has sent 10,000 disarmed rifles to Turkistan. The Turcomans intend to revolt against the Amir of Afghanistan.

The Canadian Pacific S.S. Empress of Japan sailed from Hong Kong on the 30th March for Yokohama and Vancouver.

Baron Rothschild and other leading bankers and prominent residents of Paris have received threatening letters from Anarchists.

A London despatch says it is semi-officially announced that the general elections in Great Britain will take place in June or July.

A prairie fire has burned over several thousand acres in Nebraska, and several farm houses have been destroyed, as well as some live stock.

The Pawnee Indians in Oklahoma have been indulging in the ghost dance and threaten to go on the warpath. Troops have been sent from Fort Reno.

The Chinese Government has garrisoned all the mission districts in China, and has promised to severely punish the perpetrators of any future outrages.

Hon. D. L. Haunting, leader of the Opposition in the New Brunswick Legislature, has been appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court of that Province.

Justice Falconbridge received a pair of white gloves at St. Thomas last week, as did Justice MacMahon last fall. Eight county don't seem to have many criminals.

While Bishop Jones, colored, was preaching at Allandale, Georgia, on Thursday, he was shot through the breast from a window by an assassin, who escaped.

Divorce seekers are turning to the State of Idaho, where proceedings may be begun after six months' residence. Fifteen cases are on the list for the next court in Boise City.

Lieut.-Col. Massy, of the Sixth Royal Fusiliers, Montreal, will command the Bisley team this year, with Major Macdonald, of the 48th Highlanders, Toronto, as adjutant.

A Canadian Cricket Association was formed last week at the Walker House, Toronto, at a representative meeting of leading cricketers. The Governor-General was elected honorary president.

MONASTIC MANORS.

EXTRACTS FROM ANCIENT ENGLISH RECORDS.

How the Abbots of Peterborough Managed Their Members of That Domain—Peculiar Laws and Odd Restrictions Placed Upon the People.

Our ancient manorial records after having been permitted to sleep for centuries, are at length attracting the attention of historic students. Our experience leads us to think that as investigation becomes more thorough and complete, a marked difference is seen to have existed between those belonging to lay lords and those which were in the hands of monastic or other religious corporations, says the London "Tablet."

Scotter is a manor which from Saxon times belonged to the great Abbey of Peterborough. It lies in Lincolnshire, some three miles north of Northorpe Station on the Manchester, Sheffield & Lincolnshire Railway. We cannot now enter upon the history of the growth of our ancient manorial system, so like and yet so different from what we know to have existed in the neighboring continental lands. Much requires to be done ere we have a clear notion of the devolution of our ancient tenures, but already we know enough to be quite sure that much of that which the old law books tell us is hopelessly wrong.

Scotter is but a small village. The parish is cut into two portions by the little river Eau or Ea. The monastic Grange stood near the Church on its northern side. It was placed occupied by the last century, and its place occupied by a compact farmhouse of red brick.

It would be very interesting could we ascertain how the earlier Abbots of Peterborough managed this outlining member of their vast domain, but few materials bearing on the subject have yet come to light. It seems probable that the lands which were not occupied by a bailiff. This, however, in the later days, succeeding the Black Death, was found to be by no means a profitable method of procedure, so the estate was at least as early as the time of Richard III. leased to a tenant who farmed the demesnes and received the rents of the tenants. He was to account for the profits of the windmill, of the shops in the market place, the profits of fairs, markets and courts wails, estrays, an all goods of felons forfeited to the lord, as well as the rights of fishing in the river, Ea. The Abbot and Convent reserve to themselves the advowson of the Church, and the marriage fines called merchates, and there is a special provision in favor of the manorial tenants, that this new leaseholder should not see any of their neighbors than in the Abbot's Court. This fact is remarkable as showing that even at a time when manorial discipline was relaxed and Abbots are popularly thought to have lived lives like those of the great secular nobles, they still had a sincere regard for the welfare of their retainers. Another fact must not go unmentioned, as it shows that the manor was not regarded as a mere source of revenue, but that it was from time to time inspected by the Abbot in person. The leaseholder binds himself to find board and lodging for the Abbot and his attendants with food, and litter for their horses, when he comes twice a year for "keeping of the great courts."

We are sorry to say that the early court rolls of the manor are not known to be in existence. The oldest we have seen is dated 1519. From that time the set is pretty complete. Fines for bad language and assaults are of common occurrence, and brewers and bakers are not infrequently in trouble for selling inferior bread and ale. The herbage of the pastures belonged to the townsmen, but the thorns which grew thereon were the property of the lord, for on one occasion a certain William Grey was fined because he "cutted ligna vocata gwyckwood." This strange mixture of English and Latin is by no means unusual in these records down to a far more recent time. At the same court Henry Peke was ordered to repair the house wherein he lived. Such injunctions are frequent in succeeding rolls. They show that it is by no means a modern thing for public authorities to compel possessors of house property to make their abodes fit for human dwelling, and point to a state of feeling when the duty of regard for the community was thought more important than abstract rights of property. The most important entry on the roll is the payment of a merchet or marriage fine of a non-free woman. It is the only one in these records, and is one of the latest we have ever met with. The passage informs us that Alice Overye, daughter of William Overye, a bondman (nativus), came to the manor court and sought a license se spontanea et voluntarie nautari. The Abbot, through his steward, granted the young lady's request. So much rubbish, learned as well as ignorant, has been written concerning the marcheta mulierum, that it is not important to bring forward examples which show that it was merely a fee paid to the lord by his vassal when he gave his daughter in marriage, or by the woman herself when not in her father's custody to compensate the lord for the loss of her mental labor.

When the religious houses fell, the Abbey of Peterborough was made a Bishopric, and the Scotter estate passed on to the new prelates. As far as the manor was concerned, very few changes seem to have taken place, except that it is probable that the new lords never visited their Lincolnshire domains in

person. In 1558 an order was made which we think will be unintelligible to many of our readers. A small fine was imposed on every one who did not fill up his "firstowk holes." Scotter Common, like those in many parts of Lincolnshire, was in a great measure composed of peat moss, in which fir trees are buried in great numbers. These it was the practice to dig up for making into gate posts and for firewood. If the holes were not at once filled up they became pools of water in which the cattle on the common were in great danger of being drowned. At the same time, a man named Fytton, who was probably a stranger, was ordered to leave the town because he had sold furze and turves to persons outside the manor. In those simple days this was a dire offense. In the 16th century coal was almost unknown in Lincolnshire. If used at all it was only a luxury reserved for the rich. To sell turves which were required for the household fires, and furze which was wanted for the bakers' ovens was a great injury to the community at large. An order was made at the same time that no two families should live in the same house. This was directed against the practice of taking in lodgers.

In 1553 we encounter a noteworthy entry relating to a person who may have been an adherent of one of the new forms of religion. However this may have been, he was not a loyal subject, for he was fined "the large sum of ten shillings, because on various occasions he had cursed our lady the Queen." Well was it for him that his violence occurred in the reign of Mary; had he used such language of her father, there is not much doubt but that he would have paid the penalty with his life.

The health and comfort of the people was provided for in some cases more efficiently than it is even now. William Ellis killed a dog and flung the body into the highway to the annoyance of the neighbors; he was promptly fined. Many other entries might be quoted, which tend to show that the well-being of the townsmen was strictly guarded. The last entry we shall notice is of the year 1562, when it was ordered that a certain Thomas Young should either give up keeping a house of entertainment, or hang up a sign or "ale wyspe" at his door. A bush of ivy or other evergreen has been for ages the sign of a tavern both in London and on the Continent. They are mentioned by Chaucer; and in Cutts's Scenes and Characters of the Middle Ages, 543, there is an engraving of a medieval inn with a bush hanging up for a sign. Some of our readers may call to mind that these bushes or wreaths are referred to in Heine's Suttler's Song, in words that have been thus rendered:

"The garland green before my tent
 In the evening sun shines gaily,
 And I drink deep my Malmesey wine
 From a tap new opened daily."

From "La Semaine Religieuse."

The members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of Montreal (St. Antoine Branch), organized for the benefit of the poor a fine concert, given on 30th March last. It was a very great success. The branch in question visited and supported during last winter twenty poor families.

A week ago, last Sunday, at the Mile End Church, Rev. Father Marre preached a charity sermon for the benefit of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of that parish. The church was filled to the doors with a most attentive audience. His Grace the Archbishop assisted at the ceremony and gave the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

On the 20th March last the city of Paris was solemnly consecrated to St. Joseph.

His Grace Archbishop Smith, of the Catholic Archdiocese of St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Scotland, died on the 28th March, at the age of seventy-five years. He was appointed Archbishop in 1885. Deceased was a distinguished orientalist.

Mr. Chartran, the French painter, who, in August, 1891, made a portrait of Leo XIII., presented it to the Pope on his birthday. His Holiness desired that the picture be placed in his room near his bed, and he could not hide the great pleasure such so faithful a reproduction gave him; more than that, the Holy Father thought proper to write at the bottom of the portrait a Latin verse that will be an immortal recompense and honor for the artist:

"Ergilem subjectam oculis quis dicere falsam,
 Audet? Hic stitilem vix tam pinxisset
 Apelles."
 Leo XIII.

"Who would dare deny the resemblance in this portrait set before my eyes? Scarcely could Apelles have done as well."

The Boston Pilot and the Paulists.

Speaking of the present mission going on in this city, the Boston Pilot says:—"A band of Paulist Fathers are giving a month's mission at St. Patrick's Church, Montreal. The director of the exercises is the Rev. A. P. Doyle, a preacher he is said to resemble somewhat his famous namesake, Dr. Doyle, of the Diocese of Kildare, Ireland. He has great dramatic power, and carries his audience with him in all his arguments. Other priests assisting are the famous preacher and author, Father Walter Elliott, Fathers Hopper and Hughes."

Mr. H. P. Dwight's appointment as president of the Great North-western Telegraph Company was confirmed at the quarterly meeting of the company in New York the other day.

Clara—"Do you see how the shape of this gown could be improved?" Maud—"You might get some other girl to wear it."—Cloak Review.

ARCHBISHOP FABRE.

NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS CONSECRATION.

Mount Saint Louis Institute the Scene of a Magnificent Celebration.

No more fitting place in Montreal could have been chosen for the splendid celebration of the nineteenth anniversary of the consecration of Archbishop Fabre than this beautiful chapel of the Mount St. Louis Christian Brothers' College. On Friday, the first of April, His Grace, assisted by the Rev. Vicar-General Marechal, with Canons Racicot and Archambault, as deacon and sub-deacon of honor, and the Reverend Messrs. Laforce and Viau, as deacon and sub-deacon of office, celebrated Pontifical High Mass for an audience of over a thousand people. Haydn's Second Mass was rendered in grand style by the Mount St. Louis choir under the direction of Brother Symphonien. Present in the sanctuary were noticed: Rev. Father Jean-Marie, mitred abbot of Bellefontaine; Rev. Father Antoine, the newly-elected Trappist abbot of the Lake of Two Mountains; the Rev. Messrs. Piche of Lachine; Leclaire, of St. Joseph; Adam of the Sacred Heart; Deguire of St. James; Lesage of Mile-End; Carriere, of Point St. Charles; Larocque of St. Louis; Auclair of St. Jean-Baptiste; Therien of the Institute; Reid of the Deaf and Dumb Institute; Charpentier, Latulippe, and Dugas; the Rev. Fathers Jodoin, Estevenson, Sorin, Bedard, and Chevrier; Rev. Messrs. Dupras, Meunier, B. Juras, Raynard, Charrier, and a host of others. All of these gentlemen, be it here remarked, dined with His Grace after the ceremonies.

To describe the chapel would be no easy task. The crimson and gold canopy, on the gospel side, told at once that a prince of the church presided at the ceremonies; the organ and the full orchestra indicated an unusual feast day; the banners that flapped and shimmered as the waves of sound undulated up the vaulted roof, spoke jubilation and congratulation. No better language can we command, to picture the scene, than those words of Denis Florence McCarthy in his "Bell Foundry":

"Now we enter; and now more divinely
 The saints' painted effigies smile;
 Now the acolytes, bearing lit tapers,
 Move solemnly down through the aisle;
 Now the thurifer swings the rich censer,
 And the white curling vapour up-floats,
 And hangs round the deep-peering organ,
 And blends with the tremulous notes."

At the opening of the magnificent service, over forty boys, mostly children of parents present, and all students of the Institute received from His Grace the Sacrament of Confirmation. After that beautiful ceremony the High Mass commenced. And what a Mass! Haydn's Second; swelling organ, harmonious orchestra, trained voices, and deep devotional tones at one end of the gem-like chapel; at the other extremity the Church of Christ, in all its pomp and all its humility, all its glory and all its sacrifices, represented in the gorgeousness of the pontifical vestments, the ceremonies of an Archbishopial Mass, and in the brown robes and white cords of the Capuchin and the Trappist.

When Mass was over, the procession from the sanctuary wound its way down the main aisle, out into the long corridors, and on to the College Hall, where appropriate addresses were read in French and in English, by students of the House, to His Grace the Archbishop. The French address was read by Mr. J. Pellerin, and the English one by Mr. H. Walker. The dining-hall was draped for the occasion in red, white and blue and decorated on all sides with Union Jacks, Tricolors, Stars and Stripes and Papal colors. After the dinner His Grace spoke in both languages. He thanked the teachers and students for the kind sentiments expressed in the addresses, and exhorted those who received Confirmation on that day to remain worthy of the great blessings they had received.

We have now a three-fold, and pleasant duty to perform: to congratulate His Grace Archbishop Fabre, then the students whose happiness it was to be confirmed by him on so auspicious an occasion, and finally Brother Stephen, the worthy Superior, and all the zealous Brothers of Mount St. Louis Institute. If, according to Dr. Brownson, "the Catholic press is the exponent of the Catholic sentiment of a Country," as the Catholic organ of this Province and Montreal, in particular, THE TRUE WITNESS desires to convey to His Grace the sincere felicitations of his faithful children upon the occasion of the nineteenth anniversary of his Episcopate, and to wish him long years of life, strength and happiness to carry on the noble work of God's Church in this Archdiocese. To the young boys we can but say: preserve the Faith in which you have been confirmed and you will find in it a light to guide you safely through all the perils of a world that is before you, and securely to the promised glories of the next life. To the Brothers—whose noble institution is so rapidly raising its head amongst the many educational homes of the land—we can but say: go on, persevere to the end, your mission is holy and will be blessed, your work is noble and cannot fail to receive due encouragement in this world and a well merited reward in that land where every cross is rewarded with a crown.

During the last three days 2,172 immigrants have entered Winnipeg for Manitoba and the North-West.

The Crédit Lyonnais, one of the largest banking houses in Paris, was shattered by dynamite last week.

LAKE ONTARIO.

Deep roll thy waves, Ontario,
White-crested, angry, wild,
They dash upon the rocky shore,

Low hang the storm clouds o'er thy breast,
Roll curtains of the sky,
Lift back with lightning's vivid flash,

Like some rebellious spirit, thou
With all thy power, or is the source
Of all this fury will renounce

For such thy waves, Ontario,
Dark secret surely hold,
Dark secret, thou cupped billows flow

Now calm thy waves, Ontario,
Soft winds round thee rave;
From thy summit, where the sun

As though thy white sails speed,
Face messenger of trade,
And on the breeze, the sailors' song

As with a skill, a cloud of smoke,
That marks a steamer's way,
A lumber rail, with hardy crew,

To days long past, Ontario,
The hawk's bark canoe,
Fought with tomahawk and knife,

Now peace and plenty bless thy shore,
And gladly from the forest grove,
To hide within the forest grove,

The moon a silvery pathway lights
Across the darkening waste,
The cedar pines, the poplars flow,

The dainty tins of breaking day
First time thy cold grey wave,
The laughing streams, the gaily flow,

As though thy white sails speed,
Face messenger of trade,
And on the breeze, the sailors' song

As with a skill, a cloud of smoke,
That marks a steamer's way,
A lumber rail, with hardy crew,

To days long past, Ontario,
The hawk's bark canoe,
Fought with tomahawk and knife,

Now peace and plenty bless thy shore,
And gladly from the forest grove,
To hide within the forest grove,

The moon a silvery pathway lights
Across the darkening waste,
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woman was placed as the priestess on
the altar of Notre Dame. France seemed
going to ruin until Napoleon laid her
under the domination of his masterful
and powerful hand. Child of the revolution
that he was, he had the spirit of Vol-
taire. He even recognized that without
Christianity France could not stand, but
while restoring the church he sought to
make religion subservient to his will.
The spirit of Voltaire and Rousseau has
lingered in France to this day, making
us wonder if that government opposed
to Christianity will ever succeed.

Let us turn from poor France to an-
other experiment conducted at almost
the same time. Most of the American
colonists who lighted the fires of our
Revolution had sought shelter from re-
ligious persecution, and although we
may rightly differ from some of their be-
liefs, God and Christ had the first place
in their hearts. When they said the
rights of man are his because given him
by God they spoke their convictions;
when they declared for liberty, equality
and fraternity, they sang upon their
doors to the oppressed of the world.
They did not believe their words by bloody
deeds.

One great obstacle to the work of the
Prince of Peace was the religious intolerance
among the colonists. Since they
had suffered intolerance they reflected
its teachings. In that great contest
Catholic and Protestant churchmen and
dissenters stood side by side.

At the period when Napoleon was trying
to put the seal of subservience upon
the Church, Washington, closing his
happy eight years' rule, was pointing
out religion as the pillar upon which
the prosperity of the Republic must rest.
Washington was right. "In vain will we
hope for civilization and prosperity with-
out morality based upon religion." This
lesson is doubly taught by the failure of
France in her revolution and by our
success!

Human need and human greed,
grasping and heartless, human need,
angry and passionate, are the
main springs of human strife. Be-
tween these two extremes is only one
power that can bring out justice, only
He who has said "I am the way and the
life." This is no more theory, but a
truth proved by all the facts of history,
sad and joyful. Able thinkers have
tried vainly to devise some sort of ma-
chinery by which human rights may be
secured, human passions overruled,
human interests balanced. In our
government the power of the judiciary
over interpretations of law dictated by
interest or passion is the sheet anchor
of our hope, but what is to insure us
that the judiciary will always resist the
storm? For a time we are thrown back
upon the conscience.

There are men who would persuade
our country that she can do without re-
ligion. They may not mean it, but they
are our country's enemies. A proposed
amendment to the Constitution is before
both Houses of Congress. It provides
that no State shall establish any State
church or use any public money for any
institution under church direction. The
first part we all recognize as an amend-
ment to the Constitution. The justice
of its principle we recognize. The last
clause at first sight may seem harmless
enough. The only institutions any re-
ligious body is likely to have control
over are those of education or charity.
So they intend to persuade us that the
work of education can be done without
the control of religion or the ministrations
to the suffering without its blessed
comfort.

Ten thousand times better than the
colorless system of ethics, which may
mean anything or nothing, some would
have us accept, is the Christian religion
as practised by the Catholics, the Epis-
copalians, the Presbyterians, the Bap-
tists, or the Methodists. Thus would
any one judge unless so blind by preju-
dice that he hates every system but his
own. That this measure is artfully in-
troduced under the cloak of that amend-
ment makes its more shameful. The
framers of the Constitution were not
imbued with hostility to any form of
religion, but rather by the wish that
every form might do all the good it is
capable of. These men would place us
before the world as in opposition to re-
ligion. May the States remain free to
the end of time to encourage religion in
all her blessed works of charity and
education.

Your Blood
Undoubtedly needs a thorough cleansing
this season to expel impurities, keep up the
health and prevent disease. You should take
Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier
and system tonic. It is unequalled in positive
medicinal merit.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly
harmless, effective, but do not cause pain or
suffering. Be sure to get Hood's.

The Apostolate of the Press.
The papers and letters read at the
recent American Convention of the
Apostolate of the Press have now been
published in pamphlet form, and even
from a cursory perusal of them it will
be found that they teem with hints and
directions valuable to Catholic writers.
Dr. Barry's paper, entitled "Speaking to
the Century," is in itself a mine of wise
suggestions, and the importance of the
Catholic pressman's mission is pointed
out by the writer with singularly vivid
force. "If," says Dr. Barry, "I were
called upon to say which is the most
effective way of serving God's cause in
our time I should answer without hesita-
tion that the Age of Reading has come,
and that he who would preach the
Catholic Truth must write it—but write
it for the multitude, and make himself
understood by them. What the millions
need is to be taught; and what everyone
needs who undertakes to teach them is
that gift of sympathy without which his
doctrine will fall on deaf ears. Because
modern literature must be democratic,
it ought to be Christian." The report
of the convention is issued by the
Columbus Press, New York, and may be
obtained for twenty-five cents.

Clergymen in Politics.
The extraordinary activity which the
Non-conformists as such, ministers and
laymen alike have shown on the demo-
cratic or "Progressist" side in the County
Council election for the mammoth capital
of the British Empire ought to put
to silence those who complain of the
"interference" of the Irish priests in the

affairs of their country. Ministers have
worked for that end in the pulpit, from
the platform, in the streets, at the polling
booths. In the language of the
Congregationalist organ, the Independent—
"The churches of London have
entered the arena in the name of their
Master, and have lent a vastly higher
meaning to the fray. The Christian
conscience has revealed something of its
social power. It is a choice between private
selfishness and public welfare; be-
tween a chivalrous care for the poor and
him that hath no helper and the sordid
avarice of the enormously wealthy; be-
tween temperance and intemperance;
between purity and impurity; between
economic justice and injustice; between
light and darkness; between God and
Belial." Such were the issues which
confronted the faithful priests of Ireland
for hundreds of years, and right chival-
rously did they defend the weak and
lowly even at the cost of their lives. If
Non-conformist ministers can be so bold
in taking sides in a great municipal con-
test and work with the full approval
of their flocks, who will say that the Irish
priests are out of their proper element
in trying to save their people from ex-
termination at this supreme hour in the
history of Ireland.—N. Y. Freeman's
Journal.

COLD WEATHER TRIALS.
DEAR SIRS,—This fall and winter I suffered
from neuralgia in my face and had the best
medical advice without avail. I at last
thought of trying B. B. B., and after using one
bottle have not felt any symptoms of neuralgia
since. I regard it as a fine family medicine.
J. T. Ducey, Henshaw, Man.

Irish Village at the Chicago
Exhibition.
The American Commissioner for Great
Britain in a recent address in the United
States on the World's Fair at Chicago
announced that "one of the most interest-
ing features in the exposition will be an
exhibit prepared and managed by a woman,
well known in Great Britain—Mrs. Ernest
Hart. She will reproduce an Irish
village, and within the cottages of this
village women who have been taught by
her or by her agency will be at work
weaving cloth, preparing the dyes from
peat, and dyeing before your very eyes
the product of their looms. Mrs. Hart
will exhibit the product of a factory
which she has established in Ireland,
where are employed men, women and
boys in turning out many products, ex-
amples of which you will see in the
woman's department. Such establishments
as these furnish a solution in part of the
Irish question." It is intended by Mrs.
Hart that the village shall consist of a
picturesque street of cottages, in each of
which an Irish hand industry will be en-
gaged on by a trained peasant worker im-
ported with their implements of work
from County Donegal.

DEAFNESS ABSOLUTELY CURED.
A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness
and Noise in the Head in 11 years standing by
a new method, will be pleased to send full
particulars free. Address: HENRY CROFTS, 8
Stephens' Place, Kensington Park, London,
S. E., England.

The Pope's Simple Mode
of Living.
The extraordinary energy which the
Pontiff retains even when he has entered
on his eighty-third year is attributed by
the Roman correspondent of Picaadilly
to the extreme care he bestows upon his
diet. Says this writer:
"The days are gone when the Papal
Kitchen supported a host of retainers,
for there is now but one solitary cook
assisted by a humble plate-washer,
while the simplicity of the Papal ap-
petite is such that no very great skill is
needed to prepare His Holiness's re-
pasts. In the morning, after his Mass
at about half-past seven, the Pope
takes his first breakfast. A goat which
is brought into the kitchen, a goat which
comes specially from Carpineto, and
feeds on the luxuriant grass that now
grows so freely in the Vatican gardens.
It is on coffee little of goat's milk that
the Pope satisfies his simple hunger.
In the meantime the Papal cook has
"laid in his daily provisions—some six
pounds of meat and a few vegetables.
These six pounds of meat serve to make
the broth which the Pope takes several
times throughout the day, and which
necessarily requires to be as strong as
possible."

Temperance in food, regularity of work
and sleep, exercise within the circum-
scribed limits of the Vatican grounds,
and, above all, a serene conscience—these
are what help to preserve the juvenility
of the octogenarian.

Mrs. Chas. Smith of Jimes, Ohio, writes:
I have used every remedy for sick headache
but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good
than all the rest.

All Catholics will rejoice to hear that
the vague rumours of a memorial to the
late Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster
are at length taking a definite and
tangible shape. At a private meeting of
a few personal friends of the Cardinal,
held early in the week at the house of
Lord Ripon, a unanimous feeling was
expressed that the memorial should be,
in one shape or another, for the immedi-
ate benefit for the East-End poor, for
whose hard lot Cardinal Manning felt so
passionate a sympathy. A Manning
Memorial Hall in connection with Mon-
signor Gilbert's Refuge in Providence-
square is one of the schemes suggested.
More, however, will be known in a few
days, when a representative meeting will
be held either at Norfolk House or at the
residence of the Marquis of Ripon, to ap-
point a preliminary committee and to
make arrangements for a public meeting
at an early date. There can hardly be a
doubt that the appeal for subscriptions
for so noble an object will be generously
responded to, not only by the whole
Catholic body in England and in Ireland,
but by the many Protestants and Jews
admirers of the late Cardinal-Archbishop.
—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Have no equal as a prompt and positive cure
for sick headache, biliousness, constipation,
pain in the side, and all other liver troubles.
Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

Mrs. Trump—Will you join us in a
game of whist? Miss Flyte (doubt-
fully)—Well—I don't know. Do you
play whist as a peance or as an amuse-
ment?

THE NEW RELIGION.

HOW PROTESTANTISM WAS FOUND-
ED IN ENGLAND.

Monasteries and Religious Foundations
Which Studied the Kingdom Con-
fiscated and Wrecked to Fill
the Depleted Coffers of
Henry VIII.

At the High Mass on a recent Sunday
in the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, Eng-
land, the Rev. J. S. Vaughan delivered
the second of a series of discourses on
"Protestantism." Dealing on this occa-
sion with the methods employed by the
promoters of the new religion, the
preacher began by speaking of the re-
ligious houses which sprang up all over
the land during the centuries which fol-
lowed the landing of St. Augustine,
filled with men who had retired from the
world in order to practice those counsels
of perfection which Our Lord did not
certainly lay upon all men, but which he
invited those who were more generous,
more zealous for God's glory, to accept,
and to which he had attached such mar-
vellous rewards and recompenses. Those
who had bound themselves to the re-
ligious state by the triple cord, this three-
fold immolation of their riches by ac-
cepting voluntary poverty, by the sacrifice
of their natural affections by celibacy,
and of their freedom by obedience, were
not, as some supposed them, idle, listless
dreamers, but men whose lives were
passed in good works. The monasteries
were the homes of intellectual as well
as spiritual advancement. The monks
spent their time in studying, in writing,
in transcribing books before printing
was invented, in illuminating and writ-
ing out fresh copies of the Holy Scrip-
tures. The monks changed the whole
appearance of the country, cutting down
the great forests which encumbered the
land, draining swamps, building monas-
teries, and in various ways in performing
active the results of which prevail to
the present day. We were told by
amongst others, the elder Disraeli, that
these monasteries were the homes of lit-
erature and the classics, and formed in
those days the only place where learning
remained. The riches and wealth of
these great centers of piety and learning
became famous. When Henry VIII. be-
gan to reign England was studded with
monasteries and religious foundations,
where the traveler found hospitality and
the poor man food and lodging during
times of depression. The wealth of these
houses attracted the attention of the
rapacious, unprincipled king who, living
in luxury and satisfying every whim and
appetite, found his ordinary income far
too small for his desires. He cast covetous
eyes upon the possessions of the Church.
He longed to possess himself of the
treasures that decorated the shrines and
ornamented the chapels raised to the
honor of the servants of God. Just as he
did not scruple in spite of the laws of
God to take Anne Boleyn to wife when
his own wife was alive, so now he scrupled
just as little to rob the Church. It was a
very easy matter for him to pick a quar-
rel with the monks by demanding some-
thing off them contrary to the laws of
God, and then to punish their refusal to
obey by confiscating their property. This
was the way in which Henry filled his
empty treasury. His coffers began
to fill very rapidly, for the King in his
rapacity and greed was not willing to
allow even the ritled buildings to remain.
Not content with plundering their in-
teriors, he caused the lead which with
they were generally covered to be
stripped from the roofs and melted down
by fires made by the beautifully carved
woodwork torn from the altars and
choirs. Some of the most beautiful
structures were thus desecrated. It was
said that in two years, from 1538 to 1540,
he thus acquired possession of no less
than fifty-four Benedictine, forty Cister-
cian, fifty Augustinian, and other mon-
asteries amounting to more than 200.
From the year 1556 to the end of his
reign the wealth he acquired in this
manner amounted to between fourteen
and fifteen million pounds of our present
money. The preacher then went on to
give several instances of the manner in
which the king lavished his ill-gotten
money on favorites, servants and mis-
tresses. With these few facts before
them they could form some idea of the
methods by which Henry sought to
found his new religion. With the great-
est men in his kingdom beheaded, with
nearly all the priests and religious hunted
down and killed, with the monasteries
crumbling to pieces and the monks
turned adrift, it was not difficult to
understand that Henry succeeded at last
in introducing his new religion. When we
consider who were the chief agents in
this work of destruction, surely we must
come to the conclusion that such a re-
ligion could not be the true one. Who
could love such an unlovely thing?
Who could be attracted to Protestantism
when once he began to
read, and study, and turn over in his
own mind what writers of repute had
recorded about these early days of perse-
cution. When we thought of Henry
VIII., a murderer, an adulterer, and a
rapacious robber, taking from the mon-
asteries and churches gifts which had
been made by the crowned heads of
Europe, as for instance in the case of the
shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury, how
could we any longer look upon the
Church Protestant without feelings of
loathing and disgust. It was true that
those who were dwelling in our midst
were merely inheritors of this evil. They
suffered the consequences of the sins of
their ancestors. Many of them were
honest-minded people who did not know
the real state of the case, and who would
not scruple to make sacrifices if the
truth were brought home to them. This
misfortune was that men could not see
the truth because it was so imperfectly
rendered by their historians. The truth
would be found in the old manuscripts in
the Record Office of the British Museum.
Father Gasquet, the author of "Henry
VIII. and the Suppression of the Mon-
asteries," had given much labor and re-
search amongst these old documents, and
they would find in his books references
to old manuscripts to be found in the
Record Office. They would be horrified
to read of the way in which the new re-

igion was founded in this country, and
they would turn with longing eyes to the
Church of Rome, which had been plant-
ed in England a thousand years before.

Our St. Patrick's Day Num-
ber.

The Boston Pilot of last week, referring
to the "special" number that we
issued on St. Patrick's Day, said:
" One of the best of the special num-
bers issued by the Pilot's exchanges in
honor of St. Patrick's Day was that of
the Montreal True Witness. It con-
tained ten large pages of very interest-
ing and appropriate matter, was hand-
somely printed and illustrated, and was
enclosed in a specially designed green
cover. The number was creditable to
the enterprise of that widely-read
paper."

Honors to a Boston Poet.

Mr. James Jeffrey Roche, editor of
THE PILOT, has been invited to prepare
and read the poem on the occasion of the
dedication of the national monument on
the field of Gettysburg. The dedication
will take place on June 2, in the presence
of the President and Cabinet, surviving
veterans of the battle, governors, mem-
bers of Congress, etc. Hon. H. C. Bing-
ham, of Philadelphia will deliver the
oration. Mr. Roche has received another
honor in being chosen to write the ode
for the annual celebration of the Ancient
and Honorable Artillery in Boston, June
5.

When is a bill like a gun? When it
is presented and discharged.

What a Friend Can Do.
"I was confined to my bed by a severe attack
of lumbago. A lady friend sent me a part of a
bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, which I applied. The
effect was simply magical. In a day I was
able to go about my household duties. I have
used it with splendid success for neuralgia
toothache. I would not be without it." Mrs.
J. RINGLAND, Kincaid Street, Brockville,
Ont.

THE NEW 1892 FLOWER SEED OFFER.

A Magnificent FLOWER SEEDS
Collection of 200 FREE!
Varieties.
An Unparalleled Offer by
an Old-established and
Renowned Publishing
House. The London &
West Indies Co., Ltd.,
is a mammoth enterprise,
and has a vast stock of
flowers, seeds, and plants
of every description. It
is now offering a special
offer of 200 free flower
seeds, including the most
valuable and popular
varieties. The offer is
open to all who will
send for it. The seeds
are of the highest quality,
and are guaranteed to
grow true. The offer is
open until the 1st of
May. Write for it to-
day. The London &
West Indies Co., Ltd.,
1, Abchurch Lane,
London, E.C. 4,
England.

Another Great Offer!
Five Centa per Packet
of our new and popular
"Love's-Love" seeds.
These seeds are of the
highest quality, and are
guaranteed to grow true.
The offer is open until
the 1st of May. Write
for it to-day. The
London & West Indies
Co., Ltd., 1, Abchurch
Lane, London, E.C. 4,
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for it to-day. The
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FELT
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Spring Stock Now Complete.
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220 St. James Street.

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BURDOCK BLOOD
PILLS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the
Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying
off gradually without weakening the sys-
tem, all the impurities and foul humors
of the secretions; at the same time Cor-
recting Acidity of the Stomach,
curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia,
Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn,
Constipation, Dryness of the Skin,
Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaun-
dice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scro-
fula, Fluttering of the Heart, Ner-
vousness, and General Debility; all
these and many other similar Complaints
yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK
BLOOD PILLS.
For Sale by all Dealers.
T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

DR. FULTON Cures patients of all
Diseases by Letter or in-
terview. Enquiry FREE. Piles, Tumors,
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—AND THE—
Aolian, Peloubet and Dominion Organs.

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Repairing. Second-hand Pianos at all prices

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The most realistic representation of the objects of great-
est interest and places famous for romantic beauty, his-
toric association or traditional lore ever shown in
America. For Terms and Dates, Address:
1804 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10
to 20 days. No pay till cured.
DR. J. STEPHEN, Lebanon, Ohio.

B. D. JOHNSON & SON,
BOOTS
—AND— SHOES

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their old Store,
= 1855 =

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WORK in connection with burglaries, for-
geries, blackmailing schemes, mysterious dis-
appearances, and all detective work in original
and civil business promptly attended to by
the Canadian Secret Service Office, Temple
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Private Telephone: 4663 and 806. JOHN A.
GROSE, Supt. Commercial Work; SILAS H.
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MAN WANTED

To take charge of Local Agency.
Good opening for right man, on
salary or commission. Whole or part time. We
are the only growers of both Canadian and
American stock. Nurseries at Ridgeway, Ont.,
and Rochester, N. Y. Visitors welcome.
grounds (Sundays excepted). Be quick and
write for full information. We want you now.

BROWN BROS. CO., TORONTO, ONT.

THE GREAT
Worm Remedy.

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

W. H. D. YOUNG,
L.D.S., D.D.S.,
Surgeon-Dentist,
1694 Notre Dame Street.

Preservation of the Natural Teeth and pain-
less extraction. Dorsenta Laughing Gas,
Vegetable Vapor and Ether. Artificial
work guaranteed satisfactory.

CANADIAN
PACIFIC RY.

REDUCED RATES
—FOR—
EASTER - HOLIDAYS

ON APRIL 14, 15 & 16, '92.
FIRST-CLASS RETURN TICKETS

Will be issued between all Stations. Port
Arthur, Ont., Sault Ste Marie, Ont., and
east including Intercolonial Railway,
and Michigan Central Railway, and
points in Canada. Also to
Detroit, Mich., also to

SINGLE FARE
Good for Return Passage until April 19, 1892.

TEACHERS & PUPILS

Of schools and colleges will be ticketed at
low rates April 1st to 15th on presentation of
standard certificates signed by Principal. Good
for return passage until May 9th, 1892.

MONTREAL TICKET OFFICE:
268 St. James Street (corner McGill) and
at Stations.

AGENT made from four Days selling Dr. Hildgamb's
Cancer, Scrofula, etc., cured without Surgical
operations.
1892

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Country.....\$1.00
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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1892

SACRED MUSIC.

Last week we made mention of the grand movement that Rome meditates with regard to congregational singing, and the interest that the great musical critics and celebrities are taking in its realization.

However, we must not think that by congregational singing is meant the participation of the whole congregation in the singing of Mass, or Vespers. These are Rubrical services, the laws and regulations governing which are unchangeable.

This subject suggests a few reflections upon the hymns and music of the Catholic Church in general. Music seems to have ever been the language of nature and of the heart in common and naturally understood language that speaks to all humanity and is understood by everyone.

From a purely literary standpoint how beautiful the poetry of the Catholic services. Not to speak of that music which has attracted the children of earth to the ceremonies of her innocent Faith, and that has inspired the genius of a Mozart and a Haydn, let us just cast a hurried glance at the epic splendors and the lyrical beauties of our hymns and canticles.

Need we refer to the psalms of David, to those immortal verses which are sung daily in the Catholic vesper? Ransack the masterpieces of profane poetry and where do you find such figures of speech, such comparisons, such simile, such apostrophe, such personification as in the In Eritu Israhel? The leaping of the hills, the flying of the sea, the rolling back of the Jordan; all the epic majesty of Milton or Dante pales before the conceptions of the Royal Harper.

Then comes the feast of St. Catherine of Siena, she of whom Pius II. said that "no one ever approached her without becoming wiser and better for her presence."

On the twenty-eighth of April, the feast of St. Anselm is celebrated. The once prior of the Norman monastery of Bee, he became Archbishop of Canterbury, and for his powerful defence of the Church's rights was twice exiled.

and columns of writing. Its Glorias, its Credos, its beautiful and sublime Preface: we might dwell upon these for days and yet the subject would be ever new. Do you wish to hear the truest of music, and to enjoy the most exquisite of poetry? Then go to the Catholic Church when Mass is chanted; or go when the vesper are being sung; but go especially when the loveable and adorable service of the Benediction take place; go and unite your spirit with that of the Church, and drink long and refreshing draughts of the brightest inspiration that music or song can impart!

PRELATE AND POET.

The Church has ever been the admirer and patron of science, art and letters. Today, as of old, the members of the Catholic hierarchy, from the Pope down to the last consecrated bishop, all love to encourage aught that tends to elevate the mind and polish the soul; music and musicians, art and artists, poetry and poets find their best friends amongst the dignitaries of the Roman Church, while many a consecrated hand has tuned the lyre, guided the pencil and touched the muse's pen.

John Greenleaf Whittier, the veteran Poet of America, the friend of Longfellow, the contemporary of Holmes, the advocate of freedom, the kind-hearted Quaker bard, celebrated a short while ago his birthday. Amongst the cluster of gemlike poems that fell from his nervous pen, there was one, an admirable production entitled "The Red River Voyagers."

On the occasion of the venerable poet's birthday, Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface, Manitoba, caused the bells of the Church to be rung in honor of the poet whose undying verses sang the praises of those chimes. What a beautiful tribute from the good Catholic Bishop, the pioneer missionary of that vast "Lone Land," the first prelate to occupy a Catholic See in the "antichambars of the North West," to the gifted son of song, the tender and loving bard of another creed, yet of the same great Christian spirit!

THE MONTH OF APRIL.

If March were a month of anniversaries most assuredly April—this year especially—is another. To begin with, the great festival of Easter falls upon the seventeenth of this month. Consequently all that Holy Week, which precedes the glorious day of Resurrection, is found in April. As we approach nearer that sacred week we shall have occasion to speak more fully of the dread mysteries and wonderful events that throng the three days before Easter Sunday.

On the eleventh we have the anniversary of St. Leo the Great. This glorious pontiff was one of the most renowned of the popes. His name as a saintly and devoted man spread far and wide, and his achievements in other spheres, even those more worldly, helped to waft his name down the centuries. He had been elected by acclamation to the Papal chair and he firmly established the supremacy of the Vicar of Christ. He it was that met Attila, and his barbaric Huns, outside the walls of Rome, and there stayed the progress of the devastating army, saved the Eternal City, and turned the northern conqueror back to be defeated upon the plains of Chalons.

On the twenty-third of April the Church commemorates the martyrdom of that great soldier and saint, the quondam friend of bloody Diocletian, the once Roman tribune, the valiant defender of Christ's followers, and finally the heroic martyr, St. George.

Then comes the feast of St. Catherine of Siena, she of whom Pius II. said that "no one ever approached her without becoming wiser and better for her presence."

Establish as a feast, in the western Church. Elsewhere we publish short sketches of the principal events, in religion, history, literature and art, that have their anniversaries during this month. Lent is fast drawing to a close, soon the penitential season will be over and the joyous time of Easter will have dawned upon us. It is spring time; fittingly, then, did Holy Church appoint the season when nature itself, in all its parts, symbolizes new life, freshness, light, rapture and regeneration. With all God's creatures, animate and inanimate, man is called upon, but in a higher manner, to arise, to fling off the garments of winter, the robes of sorrow, and to assume the vestments of spring, the mantle of hopeful joy. May each and all of our readers harken to that summons and amidst hosannas of jubilation participate in the great spiritual resurrection. That such may be the result, do not forget the April saints when praying for a happy Easter.

ROMAN DESPATCHES.

Some time ago we referred in these columns to the unreliability of the despatches that purport to be sent from Rome and that are scattered broadcast through the secular daily press of the country. In several instances we have pointed out the patent errors that these messages contained. The Roman correspondent of the New York Freeman's Journal, in a letter dated Rome, March 21, refers to the belief or rumor that Dr. Vaughan and Archbishop Corrigan are among those who have been chosen by His Holiness for the Cardinalate, and adds:—"Owing to the well-known rules of the Vatican there is no way of authenticating this belief, which in some way has come to be the common one. Further than this consensus of assent, which, however, is the same as that never-failing one which is the forerunner of consistories, no one says what names, if any, will be chosen from the long list of worthy ones. Your correspondent is in a position to state that the Associated Press has no more authority than this general belief for its statements."

We are exceedingly glad to find that a bona fide Roman correspondent holds the same views as those we have so emphatically expressed upon this subject. All those despatches about the Pope's health, his intentions with regard to foreign policy, his messages to monarchs and his receptions of quasi-diplomatics, his purposes for the near future as a change of residence or commissions to the Cardinal, are picked up in the public streets in the "English quarter" of the Piazza di Spagna, or at best, in the cafe of the Piazza del Popolo.

The reason why we again refer to this subject is that with the senders of those news items the wish is often father to the thought, the desire creates the expectation, and what they would gladly say, were it true, about the Holy Father, they hazard, in guess work, leaving the public to believe all sorts of myths that may never be contradicted. And each of these has a more or less prejudicial effect upon certain readers. If you scatter the seeds of falsehood, or of any evil, with lavish hand, some grains must surely fall upon soil prepared to receive them; and these few will grow and eventually bear fruit that is poisonous. We purpose watching these despatches, and whenever we discover, as we recently have done several times, that they are doubtful or false, we shall contradict and expose them just as we did on two recent occasions. We want the news from Rome; but we want the truth. If we cannot have that, let us not be imposed upon by fabrications.

WEALTH AT THE VATICAN.

A Roman correspondent writes to the Canadian press that "it is stated on good authority that Pope Leo, in anticipation of future difficulties which the Holy See may have to encounter, has deposited in a bank, to be paid to his successor, the sum of five million lire, which has been saved from the economies introduced at the Vatican." In another place it is stated that "the Pope has only one cook and a very meager table." All this may be very true, or it may be mere supposition; in any case, as far as the Pope, the Vatican, and the wealth of the former, which is stored away in the latter, are concerned, there is abroad a very false impression. Last week we referred to the real position of Leo XIII. in the palace of the Popes: this week we desire to draw the attention of our readers to the actual amount of benefit derived by the Holy Father from all the splendors by which he is surrounded.

The Pope does not occupy more than six rooms of that immense building of eleven thousand apartments: the greater portion of the wealth contained in the Vatican consists of paintings, sculptures, gems of art, rare collections, and museum specimens of a thousand kinds. The Vatican is a huge depository of the choicest relics of ancient, medieval and modern civilization: its vast galleries are hung with masterpieces from the pencils of the greatest artists; its ceilings are covered with frescos from the most renowned brushes of the schools; its

floors are inlaid with mosaics of wonderful workmanship; its halls are filled with models of Grecian, Roman, and modern sculpture; its chambers contain collections of numismatics, antiquities and chefs-d'œuvre; its shelves are filled with the volumes, the manuscripts, the tomes of ancient lore and the literature of all ages. These are the treasures rescued by the Popes from the devastating floods of northern barbarism and preserved for the benefit of future generations. The monuments and relics of art that escaped the fury of Hun and Goth, perished beneath the more savage civilization of modern iconoclasts; from out the mass of ruin the arm of the Church snatched these precious remains and stowed them away in the rooms of the Vatican. These collections belong to the Catholic world, that wealth is the property of millions; the Pope is only the temporary custodian of these riches.

To speak then of the great wealth of the Pope's palace, and of the magnificent home he owns, is as nonsensical as to say that the Chancellor of McGill or any other large establishment of the kind, who may happen to have his rooms in the building, is the owner of the whole edifice, occupies and enjoys it to the exclusion of every one, and is wealthy in proportion to the richness of its paintings, libraries or museums.

The unprejudiced cannot fail to admire the Popes and feel grateful to them for all they have done for science, literature and art. The Vatican stands today an imperishable monument, built by the hands of Catholicity, to the zeal, devotion and true patriotism of that long line of Sovereign Pontiffs. Efface the chair of St. Peter in Rome, carry it elsewhere, and we might count upon our fingers the years of Roman glory that would remain. Soon the artist would seek other sources of inspiration, the sculptor would turn his back upon the Tiber, and the rotten, lifeless fabric of an Italian power would totter to its fall. Take away the Vatican, or rather, close its portals to the Vicar of Christ, and before another decade modern Rome would no longer attract the gaze of the universe, her beauty would vanish, her greatness disappear, and the gorgeousness of the present would mingle with the ruins of the past; the vanished perceptions of her architectural attractions would soon compete with the debris of the ruin and the broken arches of the departed empires, for the admiration and study of the antiquary.

INFIDELITY AND THE JESUIT.

The poor Jesuit, all the world over, seems to be the target for the arrows of Socialism, Heresy and Infidelity. A despatch from Paris, dated 26th March, tells of a scene in the Chamber of Deputies, in which "Premier Loubet, in reply to an interpellation by a Socialist member, declared that the address of the Jesuit Leuizque, in the Church of St. Merri, delivered on the evening of the 22nd instant, was impudently. The discourse in question was offensive to many persons in the Congregation, especially to a number of Socialists, who subjected the preacher to a running fire of comments, the most frequent of which was the cry, 'The Republic has been insulted.' The Premier said further, that the government was determined 'not to allow the pulpit to become a political tribune,' and that they would close the churches if necessary."

Is not this a fine state of things? Let any fair-minded reader judge of the case; let him decide between the Jesuit father and his Socialist accusers. Take the despatch upon its very face and say which party is in fault; the Jesuit who went precariously to preach the word of God from the pulpit of St. Merri, or the Socialist blackguards who interrupted his sermon? If the infidel ideas of the Parisian mob did not agree with the gospel truths that came from the lips of the preacher the Socialists had no business in the church. If they went to the church it was either to be instructed or to scoff; if the former, they should have respected the sacred edifice and those who came there to worship and learn, if the latter, they had no business in the church at all.

Not satisfied with insulting the congregation, interrupting the preacher and turning a temple of devotion into a very pandemonium, they push audacity to the point of having the matter brought before the Chamber of Deputies, and so partisan, so bigotted, so socialistic is that public institution that its Premier does not blush to stultify himself to the degree of accusing the unoffending preacher of turning his pulpit into a "political tribune." And it is the unfortunate Jesuit who has caused all this row! Of what crime will the evil minded not accuse the just? Of what abomination will not the Socialist accuse the Jesuit? It has ever been so, even since the days of Ignatius; and well was it for the Church that the martial spirit of the immortal author of "The Exercises" has been transmitted to each and all of his followers. Injustice, calumny, insult have been ever heaped upon them—but the Divine One, after whose Sacred name their order is called, suffered the same persecutions, His words were per-

verted, His actions misrepresented, and the infidel hosts of that day conspired in the public halls of assembly to have Him condemned by the law and before Caesar. Yet, His name and His Faith and His Church survive, whilst the palaces of the Caesars are but dust and the power of the mighty of this earth has crumbled. Let the imitators of these persecutors beware! "History repeats itself," because "like causes produce like effects."

Let it not be forgotten that the same Paris, from which Socialism would chase the Jesuit, is the very city whose citizens are today flying in all directions from the dynamite bombs of these identical Socialists. Further comment is unnecessary! Read the daily despatches, contrast the social order convulsed and rocking with the earthquake of infidelity, and the social status to which the Jesuit missionary would willingly raise the people. Surely, surely no right-minded man, no sane being, no friend of humanity but must sympathise with the Priest and condemn, abhor, aye, shudder at his enemy, the monster of Socialism!

THE APOSTOLATE OF THE PRESS.

Under the above heading, the Daily Witness of Saturday has a lengthy editorial which commences thus:—

"We recently took occasion to congratulate the Church of Rome on the new movement, which it terms the apostolate of the press, which proposes to use the press wherever possible for the promotion of Roman doctrine. Whether this discussion will be carried on honorably or not, remains to be seen—that is to say, whether Roman organs will as freely admit the arguments of Protestants as the Protestant press is asked to admit those of Roman Catholics. The experiment might be tried on the True Witness, in which the last letter of the 'Catholic Association of Canada' appeared before it appeared in this paper to which it was addressed."

There is but one other paragraph in that long article to which we need refer, and we will do so as briefly as possible when we shall have dealt with the foregoing. As far as the True Witness is concerned—and we are not authorized to speak for any other Catholic organ—should there ever arise any question for newspaper controversy, any subject of protracted discussion, it would completely depend upon its importance and its utility for the reading public how much space we would give to it and how deeply we would enter into its details. As a rule, we prefer avoiding unnecessary newspaper discussions; but when such is demanded in order to defend our principles or to assert them, we are fully prepared for the contest. But in all such cases we are perfectly willing to freely admit Protestant arguments, when they are logical, and to grant every concession that we naturally expect and ask from our adversaries. In the present case the 'Catholic Association of Canada' sent a letter to the Daily Witness for publication in reply to a letter that appeared in the columns of that organ; the letter was given in at the beginning of the week; the whole week went past and it did not appear. On the Saturday of that week the Daily Witness published an editorial upon rejected communications, which seemed to point to this particular case, and which gave several of the reasons why letters sent to a paper are not always published. It was only on the following Tuesday that the letter was brought to us for publication; why should we do otherwise than publish it? On Wednesday, ten days after it had been sent to the Daily Witness, it appeared in our columns; and yet our friend across the way says, "the experiment might be tried upon the True Witness, in which the last letter of the 'Catholic Association of Canada' appeared before it appeared in this paper, to which it was addressed."

Does the Witness find fault in our publishing a letter, under these circumstances, to indicate a danger of any discussion not being carried on "honorably?" Had we refused—or neglected during six or seven issues of our paper—to publish a Protestant letter, and that the writer brought his manuscript to the Daily Witness begging for fair play would that paper refuse the letter? As far as the "Catholic Association of Canada" is concerned it is well able to take care of itself and defend its own principles. Our columns are ever open to its communications or those of any other body or persons whose cause we deem just and whose means of reaching the public are unduly curtailed. We are not aware that the "C.A.C." has received any special mission to conduct the "apostolate of the press"; but the members of that society have as much right as any other free citizen to undertake the defence of the principles which they hold, or to raise the shield, when they feel inclined and think proper, against the arrows aimed at their Faith. The principal object of that association is to enlighten non-Catholics by means of distributed literature, and to protect those who have adopted the Faith of Rome from the dangers of relapse into error. By the "apostolate of the press" we do not understand a system of attack upon the creeds of others, as the Daily Witness seems to imagine; it is merely the ex-

pression and putting into practice of the idea of Father Hecker, the educating, in matters religious, of the public through the medium of the press. In fact the first apostle of this system looked upon the press as a gigantic pulpit.

Speaking of controversies in general, the above-quoted editorial says:—"A newspaper controversy is, however, almost necessarily little else than a netee with no rule to specify how many shall enter on either side or what arms they shall use, and no umpire to pronounce on the fairness of the fight. Such a controversy, though it may for a time furnish much education, usually fades away in dust and confusion."

With this we agree, and we do not believe in these wroly wars—a kind of guerilla warfare upon paper—in which every new comer can take a hand, and which generally wind up, after a great deal of ill feeling, a considerable amount of useless abuse, and a series of uncalled for recriminations, in a very chaos of ideas, theories, opinions and phrases. For our part, should there ever arise a legitimate polemical discussion through our columns, unless we editorially refer to the question at issue, we don't want that the True Witness be held responsible for the views of the contending parties. However, we hope that no such contests will be ever found necessary: yet should such come, we repeat, our bikes are polished.

A CONTRAST.

Very little comment is required: we purpose placing two events of recent date in simple contrast with each other before our readers and leave to them the drawing of any conclusions.

An effort is to be made to place a statue of Pere Marquette among the memorials which are displayed in Statuary Hall in the Capitol at Washington. The matter had been discussed from time to time, but no definite move was made until the Wisconsin Legislature voted to offer a statue of Pere Marquette, the "faithful missionary, whose work among the Indians and explorations within the borders of Wisconsin in early days is recognized all over the civilized world." To these words we have but to add the following: "Representative Mitchell has offered a joint resolution granting to the State of Wisconsin the privilege of placing in Statuary Hall a statue of Pere Marquette."

So much for the morality and generosity of the American people. Religious bigotry may find lurking places in the castrates of the neighboring Republic, but it hides its head, and does not face the light of day nor the eye of public opinion. Let us turn to another quarter and read a lesson in severe contrast!

Some time ago a number of Catholic gentlemen in England, with the Duke of Norfolk at their head formed a committee for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Cardinal Newman. They proposed to place it in a suitable spot in the city of Oxford, in whose University the dead Cardinal spent many years of his life. The municipal council was communicated with, and even though a non-Catholic body, it granted a site in one of the public places of the city. This was denounced as "false toleration" and an insult to the "glorious reformers" Cummer, Ridley and Latimer. The council refused to yield to the outcry of the bigots, yet the Duke of Norfolk and his associates deemed it better not to proceed with their original scheme. Here is the letter of the noble Duke to the Mayor of Oxford:

"I am sorry that it has not been possible for me to reply sooner, save by a mere acknowledgment, to the courteous communication which I received on the 4th inst. from the Oxford city council. I had that communication yesterday before a general meeting of the Cardinal Newman Memorial Committee, when I was desired to express to you how grateful the committee feel for the acceptance by your council of their proposal to place a statue in honor of Cardinal Newman on a public site in the city where so much of his work was done; but the committee also feel that it would not be respectful to the memory of Cardinal Newman to proceed with their proposal in the face of the violent opposition to it (amounted, much to their surprise, by eminent members of the University of Oxford. With deep regret they must, therefore, beg of the city council to allow them to place the statue elsewhere."

It is unnecessary to comment further. The State of Wisconsin has by one act taken a step forward in the ranks of civilization and from its yet recent childhood—rocked in the arms of nature and lulled by the war-whoops of the Aborigines—it has sprung into the attitude of full-grown, powerful, yet generous portion of the great Union. At the same moment time-honored Oxford, the seat of learning, of science, of art, of all the works that England boasts as most indicative of her olden and perfect civilization,—Oxford has leaped back into the clouds of barbarism and the mists of pre-Christian ignorance. Yet the names of the Oxford intolerants shall sink into the oblivion out of which they arose, but the name of Newman shall live on the page of history, both sacred and profane, until the sunset of Time.

Commemorating the Event.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian society has erected another commemorative tablet. It is on Le Monde building and bears the following inscription:—

W. D. DES VICTORIES.
Bâtie en mémoire de la Destruction de la Flotte de St. Hovendon Walker sur l'île d'Aux (1566), 22 Aout, 1711.
St. E. & A.

ANNIVERSARIES IN APRIL.

Principal Saints of the Month.

St. Leo the Great, April 11, b. 390, d. 461.—St. Leo was one of the Great Popes whose learning and wise government brought glory to the Church. He was a Roman of Tuscan parentage and while yet a young man, was employed in missions to distant Churches. In 440, he was made Pope by acclamation, and at once began the work of building up the spiritual authority of the Church which was destined to become the great force in society. St. Leo was recognized as the unflinching enemy of all forms of heresy against the Incarnation. He saved Rome from the fury of the savage Huns who, under Attila, laid siege to the City. The Pontificate of St. Leo the Great marks one of the great epochs of Church history. Under him the supremacy of the Pope was firmly established, and when his letter to Flavian was read at the Council of Chalcedon, the assembled Fathers with one voice cried out: "Peter has spoken by the mouth of Leo." He died in 461.

St. Anselm, Bp. D., April 28, b. 1033, d. 1109.—Born in Italy, and educated with the Benedictines, St. Anselm succeeded the famous Lanfranc as prior of the monastery of Bec, in Normandy, and did much toward keeping up its traditions for piety and learning. In 1093 he became Archbishop of Canterbury, and soon began the battle of his life for the rights of the Church. The King claimed the right to invest bishops with the ring and crozier, and Anselm rather than grant what he considered as belonging to the Church, went into exile where he remained three years. He returned, and a second time went into exile for the same reason. The King finally yielded and accepted the Roman decree. St. Anselm is famous as a philosopher and scientist. He wrote to demonstrate the mysteries of faith by arguments from reason. He was very devout to Our Blessed Lady, and was the first to establish the Feast of the Immaculate Conception in the Western Church. He died in 1109.

St. George, April 23, M. 290.—This saint was a soldier, born of Christian parents in Cappadocia, at the close of the second century. So great was his merit, that he became a favorite with the Emperor Diocletian, who made him a tribune. When the persecution of the Christians began, St. George resigned his position, and rebuked the Emperor with his courage. He was imprisoned, subjected to torture and finally beheaded.

St. George is said to be the young man who drew from the gates of Nicomedia, the chief of Constantine, ordering the presentation of Christians. He became a type of many and successful battles against evil, the slayer of the dragon of impurity, and hence sprang the story which associated him with the dragon. He is known among the nations as the "White-robed Knight." Devotion to him is marked in many countries. In England, he is the patron of St. George and Meary England, tells us that he is the patron of England.

St. Catherine of Siena, V. b. 1347, d. 1380.—Under the high altar of the Dominican Church of the Minerva, in Rome, which was the titular Church of Cardinal McCloskey, the body of St. Catherine reposes. She was the daughter of a dyer at Siena, and at 18 became one of the "Sisters of Penance," a Dominican order. Prayer was the book in which she learned the wisdom by which she was able to become one of the safe counsellors of the Pope, at a time when the Church was in great difficulty. She was the one who succeeded in persuading Pope Gregory XI, to leave Avignon and return to Rome. The austerity of her life was wonderful, and God favored her with many famous visions. Thus I said of her, that "no one ever approached her without coming wiser and better from her presence."—St. Catherine is one of the greatest of woman saints.

HISTORICAL ANNIVERSARIES.

April Souvenirs.

April is full of memories which an American should cherish, as teaching him great lessons of patriotism. April 19, 1775, the battle of Lexington was fought. A famous man has called this "the date of the liberty of the American world." April 30, 1789, on the street balcony, in old Federal Hall, in New York city, where the United States Treasury now stands, George Washington took the oath as first President of our country. In April, 1847, a conflict of arms took place, on the Rio Grande, between Mexican and American troops, which was the beginning of the Mexican war. April 12, 1861, our flag at Fort Sumter was fired upon by the rebels under Gen. Beauregard, and the war of the Rebellion began, while in April, 1865, the flag of our Union floated again on Fort Sumter, and April 2, 1866, the President declared the war at an end. April 19, 1861, the very anniversary of Lexington, the Sixth Mass. was attacked in the streets of Baltimore, and April 9, Gen. Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant after the capture of Richmond. April 15, 1861, Abraham Lincoln, one of our country's best Presidents, called for 75,000 militia for three months' service, and April 14, 1865, this noble patriot President, was basely assassinated in Washington. In April, 1775, the first Anti-Slavery Society was established in the United States, and in April, 1862, Congress abolished slavery in the District of Columbia.

Oliver Cromwell, 1590-1658.

There was nothing remarkable about Oliver Cromwell in boyhood, or in youth. He married at 21 years of age, and from that time till he was 29, he was a farmer, but rather a gloomy, sullen and melancholy one. He had visions, or thought he had, and believed himself generally a better man than his neighbors. He entered Parliament at this time, and again when he was about 41 years old, becoming a member on this latter occasion of the famous "Long Parliament." For two years here, as during his previous life, he was remarkable, chiefly for displays of the fanaticism that dominated his soul. At 43 he turned soldier—bitter, some would say—and from that time till he died at the age of 59, his mission was simply and purely self-glory.

He controlled the Parliament that murdered King Charles I., he dispersed the Parliament that would not slavishly do his bidding, he stifled liberty in England, and made a mockery of the forms of representative government among the English people. He became dictator. He professed to do all for God, and for the people, but as his professions scarcely squared with his selfish performances, he deserved the title of "fanatical hypocrite," which the historian Hume did not hesitate to give him. He was a strong character, perhaps a great one in English history, but he certainly was not a good one. In life he was feared, but not admired. He has never awakened admiration since his death, except among those whose taste leads them to reverence greatness, even the greatness of an extraordinary criminal.

ANNIVERSARIES IN LITERATURE AND ARTS.

William Shakespeare, 1564-1616.

On the banks of the Avon river, in England, is a little village called Stratford, which has become famous as the birthplace of a great man known to every child who reads English. His name is William Shakespeare, and he was born in this town April 23, 1564. His home was a quaint cottage of two stories, with dormer windows in its roof, and a pent-house over the door. His father was a man of some importance, who sent his boy to school until he was fourteen years of age. Shakespeare did what many a boy or girl might do with profit. He learned the names of the flowers, plants and trees about him. Near him were great castles, and he studied the history of the battles fought about them. He took great interest in the theatre, and early in life began his great works. At 21 he went to London, and then began his public life as an author. He knew all the conditions of society, and was able to touch every passion of the human heart. There is a great discussion as to his religion, and some prominent Protestant authors acknowledge that he must have been a Catholic as they gather from his writings and his father's records. Romeo, Juliet, Macbeth, Hamlet, Othello, King Lear, are some of his great characters. He is called the gentle Shakespeare. He died in 1616. His name is the greatest in English literature.

Raphael 1483-1520.

The lives of great men all remind us. We can make our lives sublime, And, departing, leave behind us, Footprints on the sands of time. The example of the lives of great men, and the works they have left us, are the footprints by which we, also, may follow, in their road to success. "All things come to him who waits." An unflinching love for their work, and a determination that allows no obstacle to stand in their way, more than any natural talent that might have been possessed by them, is the grand secret of their lives.

As many a flower is born to blush unseen, And waste its fragrance on the desert air.

So many a man with noble gifts, but lacking that determination necessary for greatness, has gone to earth, "unhonored and unused." Caesar had his Alexander, Raphael his Michael Angelo; and it is safe to say that there were no footprints for them to follow, their world have been long since effaced by the winds of time. Let us then examine the footprints of that prince of artists, Raphael, whose equal, in art, the world has never seen. Born at Urbino, Italy, April 6, 1483, he studied with his father, who was himself an artist. From him he acquired that early training which enabled him to produce paintings of nature beauty, together with religious sentiment and grace of motive, which are especially conspicuous in his early works, such as the Conestable Madonna, sold to the emperor of Russia in 1871, for 13,200 francs. This was painted during his first or Perugian period. At the age of twenty-one, he set out for Florence, where he was received by those great artists, who at that time, raised Florence to a pitch of artistic celebrity far above any other city of the world. Here he met such artists as Da Vinci and Michael Angelo, from whom he learned precision of line, the necessity of a thorough knowledge of the human form, the subtleties of modelling, the soft beauty of expression, together with the skillful treatment of drapery in dignified folds. The coronation of the Virgin, one of the most beautiful of his paintings, noted for its strong religious sentiment, shows the transition from his first to his second or Florentine period. He painted a great many Madonnas, of these the Ansidei Madonna was sold in 1884 for 70,000 francs. He was called to Rome by Pope Julius II, who employed him to paint a series of rooms in the Vatican.

The portrait of Leo X. is one of his finest portrait-pictures. His talents were universal. He was made chief architect of St. Peter's, and he also modelled in clay. Many of his best compositions are known to us by engravings made from his sketches, by his pupils and under his supervision. As for example the Massacre of the Innocents and the Judgment of Paris.

Among all the painters of the world, none has been so universally popular as Raphael, and his personal beauty, charm of manner, and deep kindness of heart endeared him to all who knew him; and it would be difficult to realize the favor of grief and enthusiasm excited by his death, on Good Friday, April 6, 1520, just thirty seven years from the date of his birth. His inspiration, like that of all great masters, came from his Catholic faith.

Pastoral Visitation.

The following are the dates and the places at which His Grace will make his pastoral visits during the coming summer. It is well to know them beforehand, and the list will serve to keep the coming events before the minds of all interested. May 29, St. Laurent; 30, St. Genevieve; June 1, St. Dorothee; 2, Ste. Rose; 3, St. Martin; 12, St. Vincent de Paul; 13, St. Francois de Sales; 14, Terrebonne; 15, Ste. Anne des Plaines; 16, St. Janvier; 17, Ste. Therese; 20, Ste. Anne du Bout de l'île; 21, La Pointe Claire; 22, Lachine; 24, St. Augustin; 25, St. Eustache; 26, St. Joseph du Lac; 27, Oka; July 5, St. Andre; 6, Lachine; 7, St. Hermas; 8, St. Paicide; 9, St. Benoit; 10, Ste. Scholastique; 11, Ste. Monique; 12, St. Columban et St. Canut; 13, St. Jerome; 14, St. Sauveur; 15, Ste. Adele; 16, Ste. Lucie; 17, Ste. Marguerite; 18, Hypolite; 19, Ste. Sophie.

que; 12, St. Columban et St. Canut; 13, St. Jerome; 14, St. Sauveur; 15, Ste. Adele; 16, Ste. Lucie; 17, Ste. Marguerite; 18, Hypolite; 19, Ste. Sophie.

FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. CORRESPONDENCE.

[THE TRUE WITNESS will not be responsible for the opinions of any correspondents. No communications will be published unless the name and address of the writer accompany the manuscript—not necessarily for publication, but for the purpose of identification. Please write on one side of the paper only.]

Loss of the Steamship "Lion," of Newfoundland, in 1882.

The loss of the above ship, which occurred on the 12th January of the above year, was always regarded as one of the strangest and most mysterious events ever recorded in the catalogue of marine disasters. Recently several disclosures of a most startling character have been made tending to show, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the ship was run down by another steamer proceeding north on a similar expedition as that of the ill-fated Lion. A few particulars of the unfortunate occurrence have been elicited from the most trustworthy and reliable sources, a summary of which I ask you to publish in your esteemed and widely circulated journal. Such a course may possibly result in further inquiry and in bringing forth more important disclosures and developments.

The ship in question belonged to the firm of Walter Grier & Co., was commanded by a Capt. Fowler, and left St. Johns on the eve of the above date, deeply laden with general merchandise, with fifty souls on board, and bound to an outpost known as Trinity, and there to fit out for the prosecution of the seal fishery. About an hour after the departure of the Lion from St. Johns, another steamer called the Rangle, commanded by a Capt. Bragg, and belonging to the firm of James and John Stewart, started for Greenspond, an outpost some sixty miles north of Trinity, to fit out for a similar expedition. This latter ship was a larger and much more powerful one than the Lion; and notwithstanding that she had left an hour later, overtook her a long time before she reached what is known as Bacalieu Island, in the vicinity of which, it is believed, the disaster occurred. The lights of both vessels were clearly and distinctly seen by landsmen while the night was one of the finest that could possibly be desired, the moon shining brightly and not a cloud being visible to dim the horizon. Both ships were in company with each other going through what is denominated Bacalieu Tickle, and assertion never denied at any time by the captain and crew of the ranger. On board of this ship there happened to be a lady passenger named Kelly, taking passage to Greenspond, who at a late hour in the night was awakened by, as she thought, an unusual and violent commotion on deck. As it was the work of a moment she never gave it the slightest consideration, believing it to be imaginary or a freak of the imagination. Almost simultaneously, down came a Mr. Dominey, the manager or agent of the business firm of James and John Stewart of Greenspond, where the steamer was bound, with looks of anguish and dismay depicted on his countenance, and addressed Miss Kelly by asking her if she was frightened at any unusual noise? She asked him what had happened, but being deeply absorbed in thought, when suddenly recollecting herself for a moment as if to calm her fears and evade the question, replied with considerable agitation and embarrassment that nothing unusual had occurred. The ship was going, as was believed, to her destination, but instead of doing so went to Pool's Island, a locality some four miles from Greenspond. In the morning it was observed that all the head gear of the ship was carried away, and the utmost reticence on the part of Capt. Bragg and the officers was strictly maintained as to how the event happened. Not only that but the ship had on board a large cargo of breadstuffs and general outfit for Greenspond trade which should have been landed there as it always was on previous occasions instead of being conveyed in boats from Pool's Island as was actually done. A course for which there could be no reasonable excuse. There are now strong and cogent reasons for believing that she went to this obscure locality to repair damages, and lull all and any suspicions that may be entertained of having run into the Lion and causing the disaster. Unfortunately at that time there was no telegraph communication with Greenspond as there now is, it being an island and difficult of access at this advanced season of the year. A long time therefore elapsed before either Capt. Bragg or Mr. Dominey could be communicated with a circumstance that afforded them ample time to take such measures as would preclude the possibility of obtaining any information that would in any way incriminate them or furnish the slightest suspicion that the Ranger through the negligence of captain or crew were the cause of this terrible disaster. Not one of the crew of the Lion escaped which shows that the destruction of the vessel was instantaneous. The body of a woman, recognized as a Mrs. Cross, were picked up on Bacalieu Island, as was also portions of the long boat, which, it was observed, was cut in two, clearly showing that a collision must have occurred, and that a grave responsibility rests somewhere. Further disclosures, based on uncontrovertible facts, may possibly result from the publication of this letter.

ALPHA.

St. John's Ndd., March, 4 1892.

THE NEW PRELATE.

Mgr. Emard Congratulated on His Coming Bishopric—His Career.

The satisfaction expressed on every hand over the announcement that Rev. Mr. Emard has been appointed to fill the new bishopric of Valleyfield must be highly flattering to the rev. gentleman and his friends, and is a splendid promise of his usefulness in the high office to which he has been called. La Minerve says of him:—Mgr. Emard is a man of science, of piety and of judgment. He is a friend of the laborer, just to them and

LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR. STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFYS THE HAIR. CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP. KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL. IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY. FOR THE HAIR. IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES' HAIR. RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING. IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET. IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR. DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRRESS. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 50 cents a Bottle. R. J. Devins, GENERAL AGENT, MONTREAL. PRINCIPAL LABORATORY, RUE VIVIERNE, ROUEN, France.

affable to all his relations. In this age of force and vigor he is fitted to fulfil with honor and success the difficult duties devolving upon him.

The new diocese of Ste. Cecile de Valleyfield comprises the Roman Catholic parishes in the counties of Beauharnois, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Chateaugay and Huntingdon. The consecration of Bishop Emard will take place at Valleyfield early in June.

Mgr. Joseph Menard Emard was born at St. Conans, March 31, 1853. His father and mother still live at St. Hubert. The first Mr. Menard Emard is one of the oldest teachers in the province of Quebec, and it was from him that the new bishop received his first instruction. After a course of study at the St. Therese and Montreal seminaries, Mr. Emard was made a priest in 1876. He left for Rome in 1877, and for three years studied theology in the French college, under the direction of the Jesuits. His vacations were employed in journeying through Europe, and he made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. He followed the lectures of Professors Santi and Angelis upon canonical law, graduating in this and theology in 1880, returning the same year to Montreal. For six months he was curé of St. Joseph's Church, and was then called to the Archbishop's palace, where he became vice-chancellor and, later, upon the death of Mr. Harel, chancellor. He was created a canon when Mgr. Fabre organized the diocesan chapter. Mgr. Emard is also a professor of Laval, a member of the Political Economy Society and chaplain of the Union St. Joseph and Branch 25 of the C.M.B.A. Two of his sisters have taken the veil, and one of his brothers is an Oblat of Mary Immaculate.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

HIS LIFE AND WORKS.

A Sketch of one of Ireland's Gifted Sons.—Dramatist, Novelist and Poet.

Two statues adorn the front of Trinity College in Dublin, which reproduce the features of two of her most famous sons in the annals of literature. Oliver Goldsmith and Edmund Burke. The fate of the two was widely different in life, but time has since placed them on nearly equal pedestals in the history of literature. Goldsmith's easy, good nature and frankly Bohemian life made him a very different person to his associates from the stately and studious Burke, but both in their way had the gift of genius. "He was a very great man" was Johnson's impartial verdict on poor Goldsmith, and in his epitaph he wrote: "He touched nothing but what he adorned." It may be asserted that between the age of Anne and that of Scott and Byron, English literature produced no novelist and no poet who was the equal of the Irish man of all work in a literary way. "The Traveller" is universally conceded to be the best specimen of poetry in English from Pope to Scott, the "Vicar of Wakefield" has outlasted all other novels of the eighteenth century in public favor, and the "School for Scandal" is the best drama written in English from Congreve to Sheridan, both Irishmen; it may be observed. With all his careless indifference to business and his reckless prodigality Goldsmith was a genuine worker in literature. His industry as a writer was in striking contrast to his easy-going disposition in social life, and ten lines of a poem he counted a good morning's work, when he was "working for honest fame" and not merely for his daily bread. The statue in front of Trinity has been well earned in spite of the flavor of Bohemianism which clings around the name of Goldsmith.

Goldsmith, like Sheridan, belonged to the class of Irish Protestants, but his early associations were by no means confined to the little dominant caste. His name has an English sound, but his whole temperament and sympathies were thoroughly Celtic. Changes of names were imposed on the "mere Irish" by an English law at an early period of Irish history. If members of the Celtic clans desired to share the protection, such as it was, of the King's law they were enjoined to adopt the names of English crafts or towns or countries or any source in fact except their Celtic fathers. Thus originated the numerous Greens and Blacks, Smiths and Sulmons, which are so common in Ireland, and there is little doubt but the original Goldsmith was one of the class that changed their name, but not their nature, at the behest of English law. Goldsmith's father was an Anglican minister of very limited means and of a thoroughly Irish character.

Oliver was born in the center of Ireland in 1728, and his first schooling was received from a genuine Irish schoolmaster, Thomas Byrne, who had served many a campaign under Marlborough, and came back in the evening of his days to his native land to wield the schoolmaster's ferule. Two Protestant clergymen bearing the Celtic names of

Griffin and Hughes subsequently shared his education, which, by the generosity of an uncle, was completed in the halls of Trinity. After leaving college he tried the Church, the bar and medicine unsuccessfully, and after two or three years of wandering through Europe as a kind of "Poor Scholar," a character so familiar in Ireland, he finally got to work as a bookseller's hack in London, in 1756.

His life in London for three years was a constant struggle for bread. He was usher in a school, proof reader for Fielding, and drug clerk, and he tried unsuccessfully to get an appointment in the navy as surgeon's mate. In 1759 he got employment as a contributor to Smollett's British Magazine, and two or three of his essays attracted considerable notice. One was an essay on "Polite Learning in Europe," being a brief review of French, Italian, Spanish and German contemporary literature, and another was the "Citizen of the World," a series of philosophical criticisms on society, which ran through the periodicals in a series of letters. In 1760 he made the acquaintance of Dr. Johnson, who was then looked on as the greatest man in literature in England, and who took kindly to the young Irishman.

He produced shortly afterwards a "History of England," which of course had no pretensions to be ranked with the great historical works of history, but which still remains unsurpassed as a popular treatise on the subject. "The Vicar of Wakefield" was written about the same time, and was sold to the booksellers for three hundred dollars, but it was not published for some years. The poem of "The Traveller," which Goldsmith published 1764, with his name attached, made him at once famous in London literary circles. Charles Fox declared it one of the finest poems in the English language, and Johnson called it "a poem to which it would not be easy to find anything equal since the death of Pope." A hundred dollars, however, was all the pay which "The Traveller" brought to its author, and he had to work hard at back work to pay expenses.

The theatre was the next field which Goldsmith tried, and his first piece, "The Good Natured Man," brought him five hundred pounds, as well as increased fame. He tried the theatre again in 1773, shortly before his death, when he produced the famous "She Stoops to Conquer," which still holds its place among the best plays in the English language. Between the appearance of "The Good Natured Man" and "She Stoops to Conquer," Goldsmith's work was most varied in its character. His "Roman History" appeared in 1769 and his "History of Animated Nature," the next year. Neither are scientific works in the modern sense of the word, but the charm of style which Goldsmith lent to every subject has secured them an abiding place in literature. In 1770, his finest poem, "The Deserted Village," appeared and deservedly won a higher place even than "The Traveller" had done. Goldsmith was now at the highest pitch of his fame and his genius was recognized throughout England. He earned comparatively large amounts, but his carelessness in money matters and his social habits kept him in constant straits. It should be added that his generosity to needy friends was even a greater drain on his purse than any personal extravagance, and that no stain of vicious indulgence of any kind rested on the character of the popular poet. He was fond of society, and still fonder of the association of literary men, on whom he spent freely the profits of his toil. The accumulation of debt, however, began to prey upon his energies, and even before the production of "She Stoops to Conquer," his health began to fail. He took a second trip to France in company with some society friends after the appearance of the "Deserted Village," but the vacation thus taken had little effect in restoring his health. In fact he had overworked himself, and he could not find time to take the only remedy, a complete cessation from literary work. Like Walter Scott the necessity of meeting his creditors drove him to work beyond the limit of his strength. In 1774 a neglected cold brought his life to an end, when he was scarcely forty-six. Just before his death he had undertaken a reply to a collection of friendly criticisms passed on himself by the members of the club presided over by Johnson. The poem "Retaliation" was incomplete at his death, but it contains some character sketches which are equal to anything of the kind in the language. His verse

"Though equal to all things, for all things I am." Too nice for a statesman, too proud for a wit; For a patriot too cool, for a drudge discontent. And too fond of the right to pursue the expedition."

are a whole chapter of the philosophy of life condensed into four lines. Goldsmith's place in the history of literature stands extremely high. His talent was wonderfully varied and equally marked in his poems, his plays, his stories and his historical and philosophical essays. Johnson's epitaph is well deserved, "Nihil tēgit quod non ornavit." In the history of the eighteenth

century he filled one of the very highest places. The statue in Dublin is a fitting recognition of the merits of the Longford youth who, unaided by patron or wealth, has won so abiding a renown in literature.

Miss Mary O'Donnell.

Miss Mary O'Donnell, a young lady of Irish descent, who has been conducting for some years past, in conjunction with her much respected and beloved aunt, Miss O'Donnell, an educational establishment commonly known under the appellation of Miss O'Donnell's Academy, corner of Anderson and Lagache streets, has undergone at the hands of the Catholic Board of School Examiners a most scrutinizing examination in all the branches of elementary education and has, we are pleased to state, come forth from the trying ordeal with golden laurels, according to the official and authentic decision of the questioners, who have forwarded to her the written diploma of elementary order with distinction. Madam Marchand, who kindly undertook the distinguished young lady's preparation for the examination, congratulates her, and invites her to the closing exercises of her Young Ladies' Academy, St. Hubert street, where she will be crowned with a few more successful candidates. Miss Mary O'Donnell is now busy prosecuting her studies under the same skillful directress, for higher honors in the department of education. "Where there's a will, there's a way."

NONSENSE.

A.—"Your old uncle tells me that the wewery of his college days is always green." B.—"I should say so. He was expelled in Freshman year."—Yale Record.

Cor.—"Why do you think Attorney Simpson is destined to become a supreme judge?" Dora—"He says he has decided I am the prettiest girl he ever saw."—N. Y. Herald.

Physician (to shivering patient)—"If you'd followed my prescription you'd have been warm in less than no time." Patient—"I know it, for I threw the prescription into the fire."

Mrs. Watts—"Mrs. Figg is so entertaining, don't you think?" Mrs. Potts—"Isn't she, though? Why, I have send the children out of the room every time she calls."—Indianapolis Journal.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, to explain two deeds of donation by Dame Hortense Dupin, widow of Louis Jodoin, to the Revs. Peppin and Lussier, the former curé, and the latter vicar, of Boucherville, on the 3rd March, 1875, and on the 13th August, 1876, and to allow the construction of a school on the lands granted. J. PRIMEAU, Proc., Cure of Boucherville.

WANTED

A Female School Teacher holding an elementary diploma, to teach in school No. 5, Township of Love, to commence as soon as possible. A Catholic preferred. For particulars apply to JAMES McCAFFREY, Sec.-Treas. Venosta P.O., Co. of Ottawa.

MONTREAL

City and District Savings Bank.

The annual general meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at its office, St. James street, on Tuesday, the 3rd May next, at one o'clock p.m., for the reception of the annual report and statements and the election of Directors. By order of the board, H. Y. BARBEAU, Manager.

Grand Trunk Railway

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Return tickets at SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE will be issued between the Company's stations on

APRIL 14, 15 and 16, 1892.

Valid for return until April 19th. STUDENTS AND TEACHERS presenting certificates from the principal of their school or college will be ticketed at first-class fare and one-third for the round trip to points in Canada from April 1st to 15th, valid for return until May 9, inclusive. For further information apply to the Company's agents.

ADDITIONAL

SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE.

Commencing March 31st, passenger trains for Dorval, Valois, Point Claire, Beauport, St. Annes and Vaudreuil will leave Montreal at 6:15 p.m.

THE SEASONS OF THE HEART.

The different hues that deck the earth All in our bosoms have their birth— 'Tis not in blue or sunny skies...

dress the characteristics of one of the provinces. You must make the one representing Prince Edward Island the fairest and most smiling. Throw over its expression a glow of that quiet lovelessness which we admired together...

religious observances; as my wife you would be as free to practise them as you are under your father's roof. Surely you do not doubt that.

Seeing a momentary gap in the carriage-way they will make a dash to occupy it; but a prancing span just then turns the corner, a shout is heard from the coachman, the warm breath of the foaming steeds is felt on their faces; nothing but ignoble retreat remains.

THIRTY YEARS. Johnston, N. B., March 11, 1889. "I was troubled for thirty years with pains in my side, which increased and became very bad. I used ST. JACOBS OIL and it completely cured. I give it all praise."

THE SPENCE "DAISY" HOT WATER BOILER. Has the least number of Joints, Is not Overrated, Is still without an Equal.

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

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ROYAL STEAM DYE WORKS. Ladies' Dresses, Gents' Suits, Cloth and other Jackets dyed or cleaned without being taken apart.

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AFTER WEARY YEARS.

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

CHAPTER X.—Continued.

A short time previously he had left his Canadian fatherland to seek instruction and inspiration in the home of the arts, Rome. He had only arrived on the previous evening, and now looked for the first time on the city of his dreams by daylight.

As George Marchbank sat listening to the dying echoes of the metal music, and seeing, on reflection, how appropriate it was to honor God in this way, a quick footstep was heard without his room.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

George Marchbank was confounded. In his own easy way he had thought little about religion; but now, hearing those earnest words from one whom he loved, he felt, rather than understood, their truth.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

"If anything could add to my esteem for you, Eleanor, it would be these honest words you have just spoken. I am not, alas! a religious man, but I can respect and admire your faith. Yes, it is quite clear now; if you were false to your duty towards God you would lose as my wife, that which I have always admired in you—your noble integrity of purpose.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

"I must take part in the military display in the Square of St. Peter's this afternoon. After dinner I shall be free, and will call on you. Of course you will go to witness the blessing from the Loggia?"

WHITE PORT! Pure Juice from White Grapes of Oporto, Spain. The best WINE known for Invalids. TO BE HAD AT DeCARY FRERES, Family Grocers and Wine Merchants, 520 St. Lawrence Street, Corner of Prince Arthur Street.

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE with a VALUABLE TREATISE on the disease to any sufferer who will send me their EXPRESS and P.O. address.

A LITTLE BOY'S TROUBLES.

I thought when I'd learned my letters, That all my troubles were done, But I find myself much mistaken, They only have just begun.

The ink gets over my fingers, The pen cuts all sorts of shins, And won't do at all as I bid it; The letters won't stay on the lines.

There'd be some comfort in learning If one can get through; instead Of that there are books awaiting, Quite enough to craze my head: There's the multiplication table, And grammar, and—oh, dear me! There's no good place for stopping When one has begun, I see.

My teacher says little by little To the mountain top we climb, It isn't all done in a minute, But only a step at a time, She says that all the scholars, All the wise and learned men, Had each to begin as I do; If that's so—where's my pen?

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Wellington Street Bridge—The First Division—General Notes.

The only thing of great interest to Montreal that has transpired in the Dominion House since our last issue was the bringing up by Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P. after explaining to the House the absolute necessity of a move in this direction, the member for Montreal Centre said: "The Government had been memorialized by the Board of Trade of Montreal, by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and by forty thousand people living on the river side adjacent to the Wellington street bridge, as well as by all the great factories, foundries and industrial establishments that are located there, and I thought it my duty to lay the matter before the then Minister of Railways and Canals, the late Sir John Macdonald. During the month of December, 1890, I wrote asking what was the extent of the delay, as I had been informed there was not much prospect of operations being commenced.

It is a pleasure to my communication I received from the late Prime Minister the following note:—

Mr. J. J. Curran, Esq., M.P. I have been discussing with Mr. J. J. Curran the bridge question. He has proposed that the Wellington street bridge be replaced by a new one, but he has not proposed a plan for the building of water pipes. The stone can be prepared during the winter as well as the iron superstructure. In the spring, the work can be placed without delay. The fact of the stone being under consideration is the reason why no steps have been taken to call for tenders.

Your faithfully, J. J. Curran, Esq., M.P.

I understand that the present chief engineer has different views from those entertained by the late Mr. Page. The former chief engineer was of the opinion that we should construct a new bridge, while the present engineer, it appears from this letter, was of the opinion that a bridge with double tracks, able to carry and facilitate the traffic, would be better. I stated that it was a matter of no importance, so far as we were concerned, whether we had two bridges or one, providing that greater accommodation was given. Now another year has elapsed and still nothing has been done. I understand there is not even a plan ready yet. The present bridge is not only an obstruction to traffic, but it is a source of danger from the hundreds of vehicles detained on either side, and day after day the inconvenience as well as the danger to life and limb is increasing there. I have taken this opportunity of drawing the attention of the Minister of Railways and Canals to the growing want that exists for accommodation being provided at that point.

The matter has been so often deferred and so many promises have been made that the people are beginning to despair of ever having justice done in this really urgent matter. I am satisfied that the letter I have read states fully what may be done without any trouble. If provision is made for this bridge now the stone can be cut and everything done in preparation for building the necessary piers during next winter, so that the new bridge may be finished by next spring. The Parliament of Canada have voted the amount required on three different occasions, and I am satisfied my hon. friend the Minister of Railways will see that the coming winter this important matter will receive attention, and that if we are not to have two bridges that, at all events, we shall have one large bridge with double tracks, capable of accommodating all the traffic at the point, thus putting an end to the demand that is constantly being made and doing justice in the premises once for all.

Hon. Mr. Haggart promises. I have no doubt that the bridge of which my hon. friend speaks is greatly needed in Montreal. I must apologize to him for not being able to speak authoritatively upon this subject, as I sent to my department for the detailed information, but have as yet not received it. I make the promise to the hon. gentleman, however, that I will be able to state when it is likely the bridge will be commenced and finished when the item comes up in the estimates. I have no doubt that the requirements are such as have been described by him, and that we will be able to proceed immediately with the bridge and complete it.

The motion was agreed to. On April the first the afternoon's session was practically wasted by the Opposition in a determined attempt to force the Government to announce, as Sir John

Thompson put it, what the Government intended to do on a subject which was not yet considered. The subject was whether Mr. Burgess was or was not to be reinstated as deputy minister of the interior, and the discussion arose on the item in the supplementary estimates of \$1,866.67 to pay for the salary of a chief clerk of the department from November 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892. The great and only Mr. McMillen, Mr. Davies, Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Somerville, and even Mr. Laurier had a whack at the unfortunate clerks in the Department of the Interior who were found last year to have been guilty of irregularities and who have been punished for their offences. Sir Richard either could not or would not understand that Mr. Burgess, having been reduced to the rank of a chief clerk and there being no appropriation to pay a chief clerk, this vote was needed to pay his salary up to the 1st July, and insisted that the Government ought to tell him whether or not it intended after the 1st of July to make Mr. Burgess deputy minister again.

THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE SESSION. The item for paying Pereira for the time he was suspended was finally carried by a count of 60 to 33. A majority of only 21 on the first approach to a division of the House will no doubt be received with a shout of thankfulness for small gains by the Grits, but it is worthy of remark that the Opposition carefully waited until after the departure of the Western train, which on Friday nights always bears away a large number of Conservatives to spend Sunday at home. In a full House that majority of 21 can be multiplied by three.

A MONUMENT TO SIR JOHN MACDONALD. Mr. Taylor has put on the order paper for Monday an enquiry of the Ministry which will call out a great shout of "Yes" from the great mass of the people at large, although it is probable that the reply of Sir John Thompson will be the usual cautious remark that the honorable gentleman will get his answer when the supplementary estimates for 1892-93 are brought down. The question is whether it is the intention of the Government to erect a suitable monument to the memory of the late Premier on the ground near the House of Commons; if so, when? The chief whip of the Conservative party evidently remains faithful to the memory of his great leader, and thinks it is time that action was taken in the matter of erecting a monument to Sir John Macdonald. In this connection it may be suggested that the two large pillars at the extreme points of the central building now carrying it still stand designed for forming the pedestals of two colossal statues. Sir John's may be placed on one, and on the other that of another "Father of Confederation." Who should it be?

IMPORTANT RAILWAY PROJECT. Among the private bills which had their first reading Friday in the Commons was that incorporating the Canadian Railway Company, for the construction of a line through Cape Breton via St. Peter's. The capital stock of the company is fixed at \$2,000,000, with the usual limiting power to the extent of \$200,000 per mile, and power is also asked to issue bonds for an additional half million upon the bridge tunnel, or metal caving which the company proposes constructing over or under the straits of Canso, for the purpose of giving unbroken railway communication with the eastern seaboard. The bill is being promoted in the Commons by Mr. Gillis, and in the Senate by Senators Miller and Macdonald.

THE BISLEY TEAM'S OFFICERS. The officers of the Bisley team for 1892 were selected to-day. Lieut. Col. Massey, commanding the Sixth Royal Fusiliers, Montreal, is to be in command, with Major Macdonald, of the Forty-eighth Highlanders, Toronto, as adjutant. Lieut. Col. Massey has always evinced the greatest interest in rifle shooting and for several years past has attended the meetings in Ottawa and has always a good contingent from his regiment. He will make a popular captain of the team. Major Macdonald is well known in Toronto as late adjutant of the Queen's Own, and owing to his soldierly bearing and thorough knowledge of military matters he has been recently appointed Major of the new killed regiment. Major Macdonald has also been a constant attendant at the Bidean range rifle matches and will be an efficient adjutant of the team.

A cute Canadian farmer has been smuggling whiskey into the United States at Rouse's Point. His method was to put half a dozen bottles of the best old rye into a large crock, and pack butter secretly over them. At last the official nabbed him. It is said a large amount of butter is smuggled across, as well as other products.

Count de Lesseps, projector of the Panama canal, is charged by the courts of France with swindling and breach of contract. Many leading American financiers will be examined as witnesses in the trial.

The remains of Walt Whitman were interred at Camden, N. J. Dr. R. M. Bucke, of London, Ont., Whitman's biographer, spoke on the life and character of the deceased.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—In general debility, mental depression, and nervous irritability there is no medicine which operates so like a charm as these famous pills. They purify the blood, soothe and strengthen the nervous system, give tone to the stomach, elevate the spirits, and, in fact, make the patient sensible of a total and most delightful revolution in his whole system. They may be recommended most unreservedly as the very best medicine in existence. Though so powerfully efficacious, they are singularly mild in their operation, and might be given with perfect confidence to delicate women and young children. They contain no grain of mercury, or any other noxious substance, and cannot do harm. Delicate females and all persons of sedentary habits will find these Pills a blessing.

Before and After.—Merritt—I thought the old man would have come down handsomely. Wasn't your wife his favorite daughter? Pentfield—She was before she married me.

Hon. Charles Young, probate judge of Prince Edward Island, is dead.

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

COMMERCIAL.

FLLOUR, GRAIN, &c. Flour.—The nominal price of strong bakers is \$5, but we are informed that sales have been made at \$4.50 for well-known city brands. In straight rollers there have been sales to dealers at \$1.50 to \$1.65, the latter figure representing choice brands; but the inside rate would of course be for the best quality to place a round quantity. In but flour there have been sales of straight rollers at \$2.20, and of extra at \$2.

Outmeal.—We quote as follows:—Rolled oats and granulated, \$3.85 to \$4 per bushel, and in bags \$1.25 to \$1.35. Standard in bins \$1.85 to \$2.00. In bags \$1.85 to \$1.90.

Wheat.—No. 2 hard Manitoba is quoted at 92c. No. 1 hard at 91c. No. 3 at 89c. No. 4 at 87c. No. 5 at 85c. No. 6 at 83c. No. 7 at 81c. No. 8 at 79c. No. 9 at 77c. No. 10 at 75c. No. 11 at 73c. No. 12 at 71c. No. 13 at 69c. No. 14 at 67c. No. 15 at 65c. No. 16 at 63c. No. 17 at 61c. No. 18 at 59c. No. 19 at 57c. No. 20 at 55c.

Provisions.—Pork, Lard, etc.—Sales of Canada short cut and small lots have been reported at \$16.25 and \$18.50; but some holders refuse to sell at the inside figure. There has been a fair enquiry for lard for this season of the year, also for hams at last week's prices, which we quote as follows:—Canada short cut mess pork per brl. \$16.25 to \$16.50. Chicago short cut mess, per brl. \$15.75 to \$16.00. Mess pork, American new, per brl. \$14.25 to \$14.50. Extra mess beef, per brl. \$14.50 to \$15.00. Hams, city cured, per lb. 10c to 11c. Lard, city, per lb. 7c to 7.5c. Bacon, city, per lb. 9c to 10c. Wholenders, per lb. 8c to 9c.

DAILY PRODUCE. Butter.—New Western creamery butter has been received during the week, sales of which have been made at 21c, and new Eastern Township butter at 21c to 22c, exceptionally choice prices. During the week (April 5th) sales, creamery being quoted at 21c to 22c, Township 19c to 20c, and Western 17c to 18c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. Eggs.—Sales at 12c to 13c, to-day 12c is considered a top rate.

FRUITS, &c. Apples.—The only business in a jobbing way at \$3.00 to \$4.00 for fine to real fancy fruit, common quantities ranging from \$2.00 to \$2.50.

FISH AND OILS. Oil.—Oil is quoted at 45c to 47c for steam re-tilled. New output and only trade in those seas to Sicily and Norway at \$1.10.

LIVE STOCK. The report of the Montreal Stock Yards Company, Point St. Charles, says:—Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves.

THE HORSE MARKET. The report of the Montreal Exchange, Point St. Charles, says:—The receipts of horses at the Montreal Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles, during the week ending March 29th were as follows:—477 125 462 200

There were very few American buyers in town this week, the only one being a horse stable was slow. The sales were 16 horses at prices ranging from \$75 to \$135. We have on hand for sale 27 horses comprising draft, coaches and arrivés from the West.

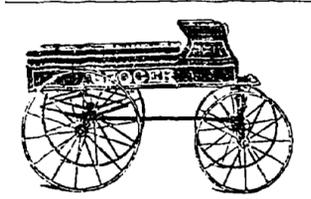


JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF. Has threefold usefulness. As Beef Tea, As a Stimulating Tonic, As a perfect Substitute for Meat. IT CONTAINS THE VITAL PRINCIPLES OF PRIME BEEF.

D. NIGHTINGALE, Dealer in General Sporting and Athletic Goods. Snow-Shoes, Shooting-Gloves, Fencing Foils, Masks, Single Sticks, Hockey Sticks and Pucks, Bicycles, Bells, Lanterns, etc.

ST. BONAVENTURE'S COLLEGE, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND. Under the care of the Irish Christian Brothers. This College affords, at moderate expense, excellent advantages to students. The healthiness of its situation, the equipment of the school, and the general furnishing of the establishment, leave nothing to be desired for the comfort and improvement of the pupils.

BRUSHES. Brooms, Whisks, Feather Dusters, Heather-Six Cleaners. R. E. GOYD & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, 754 Craig street (opposite The Taux Witness, Telephone 61190).



"Survival of the Fittest." If Darwin's theory is to be accepted, then the fact that I am the survivor in the struggle for existence, is the same thing as business, given significance to the fact that my seed will be sown to market partners, and that the most careful of buyers, will have increased year by year until it has now reached vast proportions. It is a rare variety on my five seed farms, which I have the honor to offer, and the seedlings that are sown, will explain much to the thoughtful buyer. I invite you to write for my FREE Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue.

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.

PAINTING. J. GRACE, 51 University street, House and Sign Painter and Paper-hanger. All orders promptly attended to. Keeps in stock ASPHALTUM & DEVOIS' ENAMEL PAINTS, as also an assortment of prepared Paints ready to use. Gold and plain Wall Papers, Window Glass, Glue, Paint Brushes, Paris Green, Kalmaline and Varnishes, which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

CASTOR FLUID. Registered. A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. It keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth; a perfect hair dressing for the family. 25c. per bottle. HENRY'S GREAT CHEMIST, 122 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life. These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and act most wonderfully yet soothingly, on the STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS and BOWELS. They are mild, thorough and prompt in action, and form a valuable aid to BLOOD BITTERS in the treatment and cure of CHRONIC and OBSTINATE DISEASES.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. This is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and throat, as salt into meat, it cures SORE THROAT, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Hoax, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Pains, etc.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail. The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at 833 OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

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

3134 PRIZES WORTH \$52,740.00. CAPITAL PRIZE WORTH \$15,000.00. Ticket, - - - \$1.00. 11 Tickets for - - \$10.00.

LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Prize worth \$15,000—\$15,000.00. 1 " " 5,000—5,000.00. 1 " " 2,500—2,500.00. 1 " " 1,250—1,250.00. 2 " " 500—1,000.00. 5 " " 250—1,250.00. 85 " " 50—4,250.00. 100 " " 25—2,500.00. 200 " " 10—2,000.00. 500 " " 5—2,500.00.

3134 Prizes worth \$52,740.00. S. E. LAFREVRE, Manager, 81 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

A Food! A Drink! A Medicine! JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF. Has threefold usefulness. As Beef Tea, As a Stimulating Tonic, As a perfect Substitute for Meat. IT CONTAINS THE VITAL PRINCIPLES OF PRIME BEEF.

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UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER ONE MILLION DISTRIBUTED. L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Beneficial and Charitable purposes, its franchise was a part of the present Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

To Continue Until January 1, 1895. Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place semi-annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWING takes place at the close of the calendar month of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

WARRANTED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT. Attention is called to the following: "We do solemnly certify that no arrangement 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 and drawn in public, in good faith, and in accordance with the laws of the Company to which we are attached, with 100,000,000 of its drawings and prompt payment."

Agents for Canada, of the State Lottery, Burlington Toboggans, Just the thing for Clubs and Boys. If you wish the best and where quality is considered the cheapest, get a Star Patent.

1742 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL. Bell Phone 9334. EVERY Description of JOB PRINTING done at this office. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Leave your order now.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING. WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1892. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES: 1 PRIZE OF 300,000 is... \$300,000. 1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is... 100,000. 1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is... 50,000. 1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is... 25,000. 1 PRIZE OF 10,000 is... 10,000. 5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are... 25,000. 25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are... 25,000. 100 PRIZES OF 500 are... 50,000. 500 PRIZES OF 200 are... 100,000.

TERMINAL PRIZES: 100 Prizes of \$500... \$50,000. 100 " " 300... 30,000. 100 " " 200... 20,000. 100 " " 100... 10,000. 100 " " 50... 5,000. 3,134 Prizes amounting to... \$1,064,900.

Price of Tickets: Whole Tickets at \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1. Club rates, 55 fractions; tickets at \$1, for \$50. SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. IMPROMPTANT.

Send Money by Express at our Expense. In sums not less than Five Dollars, on which we will pay all charges, and we reserve the right to charge on tickets, and lists of prizes for forwarded to correspondents. Address PAUL CORNARD, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Give full address and make signature plain. Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to all Lotteries, we use the Express Company in answering correspondents and sending lists of prizes.

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 UNTIL 1895.

There are no money lenders and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of whole tickets, or enormous commissions, that buyers must see to, and protect themselves by insisting on having the Louisiana State Lottery Tickets, and some others, if they want the advertised chance for a prize.

MEXICAN LOTTERY OF THE Beneficencia Publica (PUBLIC CHARITY). ESTABLISHED IN 1878 IN THE CITY OF MEXICO, AND THE ONLY LOTTERY PROTECTED BY THE Mexican National Government, and in no wise 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, APRIL 21, 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 drawing a single ticket, and receive the following official permit: CERTIFICATE—I hereby certify that the Bank of London and Mexico has deposited the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Lottery of the Beneficencia Publica.

Further, the company is required to distribute fifty-six per cent. of the value of all the tickets in Prizes—a larger portion than is given by any other lottery. PRICE OF TICKETS—U. S. Currency. Wholes, \$4; Halves, \$2; Quarters, \$1; 100 Prizes of \$50... \$5,000. 100 Prizes of \$25... 2,500. 100 Prizes of \$10... 1,000. 100 Prizes of \$5... 500. 100 Prizes of \$2... 200. 100 Prizes of \$1... 100. 799 Terminals of \$20... \$15,980. 799 Terminals of \$10... \$7,980. 7,971 Prizes... \$178,880. All Prizes sold in the United States fully paid to U.S. Currency. Agents wanted everywhere.

Send by order, unless stated otherwise, MONEY ORDERS issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange. Currency must invariably be paid in U.S. Currency. Address: U. S. BASSINI, City of Mexico.



INFANTILE SKIN AND SCALP DISEASES CURED BY CUTICURA. EVERY HUMOR OF THE SKIN AND SCALP...

LOCAL, CHURCH AND SOCIETY NEWS

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting and the Election of Officers. The annual meeting of St. Patrick's Society was held on Monday night in their hall, McGill street...

St. Anthony's Mission.

The first mission that has been held in this church since the erection of the new edifice came to a conclusion on Sunday night. One week was engaged by the priests for women, and the second week for men...

Monthly Confirmation.

At half past seven o'clock on Sunday morning last, His Grace Archbishop Fabre performed the monthly Confirmation ceremonies at the Archepiscopal Chapel...

The School of Cookery.

The Rev. J. J. Salmon, P.P. of St. Mary's, writes that of late the School of Cookery has rendered many great services to that section of the city...

Rocheblave, ladies whose untiring exertions have contributed so materially to the great success of the Montreal School of Cookery.

Notre Dame Chapel. A short visit to the new chapel of the Notre Dame Church now under construction or rather in process of decoration and completion...

The First Friday. Last Friday being the first one of the month, the most blessed sacrament was exposed all day at the Archepiscopal chapel...

Month of St. Joseph. On Thursday evening last, for the closing of the month of St. Joseph, prayers, beads, sermon and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament took place at the Cathedral chapel...

St. Jean Baptiste Day. The St. Jean Baptiste Society will not hold a procession next St. Jean Baptiste's Day, June 24; instead, it has been arranged that after the religious ceremonies in Notre Dame Church...

The Forty Hours. Tomorrow the services of the Forty Hours Devotion will be held at St. Regis, and on Saturday at the Lachine Convent...

This Week's Festivals. Last Sunday was Pastoral Sunday; Monday was the feast of St. Andrew, and Tuesday that of St. Vincent de Paul...

St. Vincent de Paul. At four o'clock on Sunday afternoon last His Grace the Archbishop presided at the meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Confraternity...

Hon. Mr. Ryan, president of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, died recently.



Rev. William Hollinshead Of Sparta, N. J., voluntarily says: "To Whom it May Concern: 'I thanked God for my duty to a suffering humanity whose bodies and souls I would have healthy, to tell them of the value of Hood's Sarsaparilla...'"

Afflicted With Boils having to on her limbs, and being unable to walk, I had heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and bought a bottle, half of which cured me...

Hood's Sarsaparilla Any person wishing to know more, should buy a stamp will be informed, Yours for the health, happiness and virtue of humanity. WILLIAM HOLLINSHEAD, pastor of Presbyterian church, Sparta, N. J.

ST. PATRICK'S MISSION.

The Married Men's Retreat a Grand Success—The Young Ladies One Splendidly Commenced. The Mission, or rather the Missions—for they are four in number—may be called a grand success...

The Married Men's Retreat. On Sunday evening the young ladies' retreat opened, and the married men in crowds, the numbers and the married men in crowds, the young women looked in like a human deluge...

SISTERHOOD OF ST. JOSEPH.

Five Novices Received—A Solemn Occasion. A most solemn and impressive ceremony took place in the chapel of St. Joseph's Hospital on Saturday morning, March 10th...

A Beautiful Sermon. On Sunday last at High Mass in the Cathedral Chapel, His Grace the Archbishop presided, and the ceremonies were very imposing...

Archbishop's Reception. Archbishop Fabre's monthly reception on Sunday night was very largely attended. Many friends took advantage of the occasion to congratulate Mgr. Emard on his elevation...

A GANADIAN ABBEY. An interesting ceremony at Oka. As already stated, the Trappist Monastery at Oka has been raised to the position of an Abbey...

Archbishop's Academy. The pupils of the Archbishop's Academy assembled in their hall on Saturday afternoon to receive the result of their work during the past month...

FOR SALE. Dry Blocks, Dry Kindling, Cut Maple. 800 Loads Sawdust.

J. C. MACDIARMID & CO., 830 St. James Street. Telephone, 810.

SALMON! OYSTERS ON THE HALF SHELL A SPECIALTY. Fresh NEW YORK OYSTERS. By Express To-Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system...

CATHERKOE'S. A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hyperaemia, Melancholia, Insobriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

SCOTT'S EMULSION. Of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk. A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER.

Best Body Brussels Carpets. Since my announcement of best, choice, five-frame Body Brussels at special prices, salesmen have been looking large and numerous orders...

Children always Enjoy It. SCOTT'S EMULSION. Of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk.

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Carsley's Column. Ladies' Mantles in all the Latest Styles for Spring and Summer.

NEW MANTLES. Ladies' Mantles in all the Latest Styles for Spring and Summer.

Millinery Season. SPRING 1892. On Monday next, 4th inst., we shall be fully prepared to execute all orders for spring and summer Millinery...

New Linens! SILVER FLAX TABLE NAPERY. Silver Flax Table Cloths, Silver Flax Table Napkins, Silver Flax Doilies.

LATEST NOVELTIES. In fine Irish Table Cloths—Napkins to match, Hemstitched Linen Table Cloths—Napkins to match...

RIGBY WATERPROOF. The Rigby Waterproof Coats and Cloaks for both Ladies and Gentlemen. The store in Montreal for them is

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