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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1892,

PRICE 5 CENTS

THE OLD CAUSE.

BY T. D. SULLIVAN.

Here's to the old Green Land once more!
Here's to the dear old cansoagain!
Good men have pledged the toast before
In deeper noods of redder rain.
Their light is fought, their duty done;
But, fill the flashing wine-cup high!
We'll hear the grand old banner on
Some distance yet before we die!
Hurra! hurra!
Perhaps it may
lie our blest fortune to behold
That banner bright,
In Freedom's light,
Display the Harp of Gold!

Display the Harpot Godd:

Ha! I—Isten, triends and comrades brave,—
They thought our Nation's soul had flown;
They laid her in a narrow grave,
Bemath another heavy stone;—
In vain !—we've seen her on the height;
We've met her in the valley green;
She winspers to our hearts to-night,
With harp tones gushing oft between!
Hurra! hurra!
She wakes the lay,
That nerved the arm of Brian bold,—
That fauned to fice
Firzgerald's fre
Upon the Harp or Gold.

Avel-let the same old strain arise.
The land they loved to us remains;
We have the same soft, 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 forciold,
When fones that tell
Of joy shall swell 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 process who came into Europe with 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 carly writers have given such accounts at them as to make it evident that their inf acuce among the Gauls and Britons was very great.

At the time they flourished, Christianaly 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 Casar, who conquered Gami and a part of Britain about tifty 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 savisfying 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 ever the multitude; and such was the superstitions terror with which they inspired the people that their orders were

The most characteristic part of their rest 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 were garlands of oak-leaves upon their heads, for they believed that everything which grew upon this tree came direct from

The ceremony of gathering the mistle-

toe 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 buils were tiol by their horns to the trunk of the and with a knife made of gold cut off the

mak, and one of the priests, cad in a white garment, then mounted the tree, mistletoe which was received by another priest who were a long, white clonk 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 in-terwoven that the rays of the sun could not penetrate through the branches, and a damp and chilling durkness was the Nothing was to be seen in the neighborhood except a mulitude 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

ever struck them.

perched upon their branches, no beast

ever walked under them, no wind ever

might be credited, these mystic groves were frequently shaken by some unearthly influence, and dreadful sounds issued from the caveres 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 monstrons dragons. At the hours of noon and midnight the priests entered these gloomy places to celebrate their mysteres with trembling and terror. Such appalling accounts of these services doubtless originated with the Druids, themselves, who wished to deter the people. by such means, from penetrating into the secrets of their superstitious prac-

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 be-gan 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 sacriligious invasion of a consecrated spot. Probably all this was nothing more han an ordinary thunderstorm, 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. Hugh hollow piles of osier twigs, bark or hay were erected. and tilled with these poor people; after Uells, the first settlers of that part of the which the whole was set on fire and con-

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 ver 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 Anglessy, 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 Stoneberge is also believed to be a remnant of their architecture, though we are not po-sitive 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 ali possible use of this knowledge to perpetuate their authority and keep the rest of the people in ignorance of the religious worship was their veneration true character of their religious mystcries. 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 extirputed. They therefore waged a war of extirmination against them; put them to death in quarter, and the last of the race having fled for shelter to Anglessy, the Romans crossed over to that Island, destroyed their dols, cut down their groves, and burnt the priests to death, as they had been accusomed in the past to burn their victims. Such was the end of the race and religion

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 themseves 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 Fatners in charge of the parish. The dispositions manufested by the people, and the earnestness with which the married folks have attended the services, have been editying 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 worshipers. It must make a thoughtful man realize that there is no influence that has such power over the uman heart and mind as the true re-

ligion. whispered to them, and no lightening The Mission is but half over. The The idols which were scattered about Missionaries are engaged this week with these gloomy recesses were a species of the single women, and the response rude and shapeless trunks, having some made by the single women to the inviresemblance to the human figures, and tation of the Missionaries to attend the

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 foring men's mission will close, the Missionaries expect that nearly 10,000 people will have approached the Sacraments.

The congregational singing that has een 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

ts 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 abandon-

The Czar has had a serious quarrel with his brother, the Grand Duke Vladi-

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

The press of London, England makes ching references to the death of Walt Whetman. The first vessel for this season sailed

from Toronto haroor for Charlotte on Thursday. The capital of the Bell Telephone Comonly 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.

Relleville 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 In

diana will return to Rome as United States Minister to Italy. The German Reichstag has decided to

declare a state of siege in Alsace-Lor-raine 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 disused rifles to Turkestan. The Turcomans intend to revolt against the Ameer of Afghanis-

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

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

A London despatch says it is semiofficially 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 garrison-

ed all the mission districts in China, and has promised to severely punish the perpetrators of any future outrages. Hon. D. L. Hanington, 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. Elgin county don't seem to have many crimin-ลโร.

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.

Licut. Col. Massy, of the Sixth Royal Fusiliers, Montreal, will command the Bisley team this year, with Major Mac-donald, of the 48th Highlanders Toronto, as adiutant.

A Canadian Cricket Association was formed last week at the Walker House, Toronto, at a representative meeting of covered with a tawny, yellow moss. If services has more than filled the church. leading cricketers. The Governor-Genthe superstitious belief of the people It is impossible to get seats, although eral 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 ay lords and those which were in the hands of monastic or other religious cor-porations, says the London "Tablet."

Sectter 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 ancieut manorial system, so like and yet so different from what we know to have existed in the neighboring contin-ental 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 pulled down in 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 the manorial tenants were managed 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 waits, 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 mercheates, and there is a special provision in favor of the manorial tenants, that this new leaseholder should not sev any of them elsewhere than in the Abbot's Court. This fact is remarkable as showing that even at a time when monastic 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 greate courtes."
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 eated 1519. From that time the set is pretty complete. Fines for bad language and a-saults 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 loid, 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 possess ors 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. I 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 spontanic et voluntarie naritari. The Abbot, through his steward, granted the young request. So much rubbish, lady's learned as well as ignorant, has been written concerning the marcheta mulierum, that it is not important to bring torward examples which show that it was merely a fee paid to the lord by his vassel when he gave his daughter in mar-riage, or by the woman herself when not

ord for the loss of her menial 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 it."-Cloak Review.

in her father's custody to compensate the

person. In 1553 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 "furstowk 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 pracice 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 Patyton, 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 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 mediaval inn with a bash 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 gally, And I drink deep my Maimesey wine From a tap new opened dally."

From "La Semaine Religieuse."

The members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of Montreal (St. Antoine Branch), organized for the benefit of the oor a fine concert, given on 30th March ast. 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 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 Futher thought proper to write at the bottom of the portrait a Latin verse that will be an immortal recompense and honor for the artist:

Effigiem subjectam oculis quis dicere falsam, Audeat? Hulc similem vix tam pinxisset

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

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. As 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

▲RCHBISHOP 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 the 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. Louischoir under the direction of Brother Symphorien. 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, Estevenon, Sorin, Bedard, and Chevrier; Rev. Messrs. Dupras, Meunier, Bourassa, 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 cere-monies; the organ and the full orchestra last entry we shall notice is of the year | indicated an unusual feast day; the banners that flapped and shivered 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 Founder."

"Now we enter; and now more divinely The Saints' painted effigies smile; Now the acoiytes, bearing it tapers, Move solemnly down through the able; Now the thurfer swings the rich censer, And the white curling vapour up-floats, And hangs 'round the deep-pealing 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 coremony the High Mass commenced. And what a Mass! Hay in's menced. And what a Mass: Hayin's Second; swelling organ, harmonious orchestra, trained voices, and deep devotional tones at one end of the gemlike 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 Archiepiscopal 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 approprinte 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 dinning 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 oc-casion, 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 Winnings for Manitoba and the North-West.

The Credit Lyonnaise, one of the largest banking houses in Paris, was shat tered by dynamiters last week.

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HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

STAR OF THE SEA.

BY EUGENE DAVIS.

Star of the Sea! when on the pliant tide Reigns an undappled caim, thou watchest o'er The poor frail barks that unuspecting gilde Near the grim rec's that edge the smilling hore, and when the billows rush in speed athwart The foam-capped main, and souls cry out to thee.

The thine,
Thy kindly light guides them unerringly
Unto the welcome shelter of a port.
So be thou with us in our hour of calm,
And more than ever with us in our dree—
Bless'd though we be with the victorious palm,
Or crowned with forrow's thorns, we cry to
thee;
And let this be the burden of our paim;
"Be thou our light and love, Star of the Sea!"

—The Rosary.

-The Rosary.

Use and Abuse of the Needle.

Have you never seen a pair of hands silently folded in death, and then thought afterward of how busy that right hand had been making the flashing steel needle go in and out the fine cambric, the delicate lawn, or the pretty silk? Haven't you thought that perhaps the many hours spent in the sewing chair, near the light, but not always in the sunshine, may have shortened the life of this woman? And haven't you said in your heart that you would never let anybody you loved sew in that way? Women have, from the very beginning, abused the needle. They have wrought stitches where they were not necessary;

her kitchen garden or a grand dame having worldly lore at her tongue's end and finger tips, it is the same.

"She likes to imagine herself a nerson they have made fine frocks when simpler time with the persistent desire to partial little more embroidery on the gown or cloak of a baby than was on that of the rival baby in the family. Nowadays, around your little finger by a judicious around your little finger by a judicious rival baby in the family. Nowadays, thank God, our children and our babies are dressed sensibly and simply; embroidery done by hand is out of vogue, and the most loving mother does not need to devote all her hours to making the little frocks and decorating the be longings of Master Baby and his older

sister.

Needlework is essentially a womanly occupation, and of its use not a word can be said. Just now we seem more likely to abuse it in the way of making the wonderful pieces of fancy work to serve as clever coll-ctors of dust than in any other way. As an apostle of high art once said: "Dust is the bloom of time," it may be that the blossoms of the years will be appreciated. But this is what I want to say, my dear woman, you who are my friend, and whom I dearly love, do sewing that is necessary. Have a bit of fancy work about you if you wish; but remember that the end and aim of your life is not to thread a needle with various shades of brown and green, and work out a conventional flower, but it is to go out into the sunshine -- to find the real sunshine of life, and to make your girls and boys, and that biggest boy of all your husband, share part of it with you. Let a book be in the basket with the fancy work; let pleasant thoughts be sewn in the muslin or the stuff that is used for the belongings of all the household, but don't make yourself a slave to the needle, even in high art work. You think this is impossible. Look at some of your neighbors-make them your looking-glass, and see how important a matter is a piece of art needlework, and of how little importance is the gaining of the confidence of your boy or girl. To spend hours deciding on the exact shade of the chrysanthemum in fancy silks, the perfect outline of the leaf in crewel, and to give no passing thought to those around you, is an evidence of an absolute lack of heart. Do you want your children to judge you from that standpoint? The systematic woman is the one who rules her needle; the woman who makes no rules for her life is the one who is governed by the sharp-pointed little individual who, while he keeps only one eye on her, sees that her service is as entire as it is unnecessary.

Scandal is Vulgar.

It has come to be more and more a maxim of good manners, not to mention an accident of the place, and not as one either to the manner born, or who has manner born, hear gossip and scandal, and perhaps lend to them a too willing ear; but it is in privacy, in the depths of boudoir or chamber, vice paying its wellknown tribute there to virtue in the hypocrisy that whispers it in the dark, as it were, and will not listen to it more publicly. And it is to be confessed that of the two evils, the indiscriminate en-couragement of evil-speaking is the greater, for the hypocrisy injures one's self, but the opposite course injures one's self, and many others besides.

The forbidding of the enjoyment of scandal in public is, at any rate, an acknowledgment of its vulgarity if not of its wickedness. It proclaims, too, the fact that society thinks well of itself and its intentions, and has a standard of some loftiness up to which it endeavors to live, and that it recognizes an interest in the possible ill-doings of fallen mor-tals as something intrinsically low and coarse and calculated to hurt its own structure, an interest in such facts anyway as indicative of an order of taste not to be desired, and its possessor a person not to be associated with. It may be simply as a sybaritic precaution, ease and pleasure being so much surer when no uncomfortable suggestion thrusts in an ugly head, that unpleasant topics of an unwholesome nature are tabooed in the conversation of the finest drawing room. But whether this is so or not, it is plain that good society would like to be optimistic, it would believe in no evil and would speak no evil; it has found that the essence of good manners is also the essence of the golden rule, and as the voice of scandal violates all its notions, it has laid upon such utterances within its borders the penalty of ostracism.

Especially is this true of our land, where one is up to-day and down to-morrow, and vice versa. The wisest woman is she who trustsin a to-morrow, but never looks for it. To sit down and wish that this might be, that that would be different, does a woman no good. It does her harm in that it makes her dissatisfied with her-self, unpleasant to her friends, and makes her old before her time. Happiness is not always increased in proportion to enlarged success. This may sound like an old saw, and I think it is, but there is a world of wisdom in many an old proverb just the same. Contentment is a wonderful thing to cultivate. There would be fewer premature-old women in the world if it were given more of a trial and it became a more universal quality in womanhood.

A Woman of the World.

"Do you know," said a man the other day, "there is one phrase of words which when applied to a woman seems to please her more than anything else in the English language which you can call her? And that phrase is a woman of the world.' Of course, I use that term in its best sense. I never saw the woman who didn't involuntarily bridle and smirk if

you called her that. "Be she peasant or princess, an old country dame knowing nothing outside her kitchen garden or a grand dame

She likes to imagine herself a person of great experience and unlimited knowones would have been in better taste, and they have grown bent and old in time with the persistent desire to put a may subject. She likes you to think that

use of those five little words. You can get any favor granted by beginning. Now you as a woman of the world will understand exactly what I am going to ask,'etc. Young and old, they swallow at that bit of flattery greedily. The younger women bite more eagerly, perhaps, but the older ones are not far behind."

And the woman to whom all this nonand the woman to whom at this holi-sense was told, listened with polite but firm dishelief, and then said: "Now, in return for your information, I'll tell you how to manage a man. Ask his advice; first, last and always ask his advice Nothing delights a man so much as to have a woman defer to his opinions and accept his statements with an air of profound relief. He likes to dommeer, and giving his advice is a species of donn-

neering.
"If you want to have him think you're the most sensible woman on the face of the earth consult him as to what you shall do about everything. If you break the mainspring of your watch, ask him to recommend a jeweder. If you have a e dd in your head let bim prescribe. If you're buying a new trock, by all means give him the delight of designing the costume. It you acquire a new hat, put it on and ask him what he thinks of it. Never mind how ridiculous his advice is nor how absurd his criticisms. aren't obliged to abide by them. Say nothing back, but do as you please. But Sunday, Monday and every other day in the week continue diligently to seek after his opinions.

"So shad you carry palms forever and your star have no descent !

And they called it half a day and quit -N. Y. Recorder.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

Hearing a Fly's Footsteps,

"These scientific chaps are a queer lot," said a hotel clerk last evening. "They are all the while trying to see things whose very existence is entirely unknown to ordinary mortals, and listening to sounds so minute and delicate as to defy and completely put to shame the keen st-eated Indian scout herethat ever delighted the hearts of the readers of dime-novel literature.

"An English chemist, who was hear good morals, says a writer in Harper's vesterday, exhibited a tittle unicrophone Bazanr, that scandal is never to be talked he had made which would render audible vesterday, exhibited a little microphone in the drawing-room. So thoroughly is the footsteps of a fly. It was only a this recognized that if a woman is heard small affair, and consisted of a box with in good society talking of unpleasant a sheet of thin straw paper stretched personalities, she is at once set down as lover the other side. By means of a little electrical device, consisting of two carbon pencils and a weak battery, the sheet been long enough with people of good of paper over the top of the box was breeding to acquire their repose and caused to produce vibration when a fly taste. Very likely many of these high-walked over it, strong enough to react bred people in question, who are to the energetically on an ordinary telephone transmitter when held close to the

The Sunflower.

The common tall sunflower is said to have derived its name from its resemblance to the radiant beams of the sun This flower is turned to many economic uses. It furnishes the finest honey and When the seed is crushed as linwax. When the seed is crushed as lin-seed is it will produce the finest oil in larger quantities in proportion to any other seed for the table as well as the painter, particularly in mixing green and blue paints. The cake is superior to linseed for fattening cattle; the oil makes most excellent soap, very softening to the hands and face, and better than any other for shaving. Sheep, pigs, pigeons, rabbits and poultry of all sorts will fatten rapidly upon the seed, pheasant's in particular, becoming much glossier in plumage and plumper in body. And when shelled and ground it makes the finest kind of flour for bread, especially tea

The Shah's Museum.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff obtained permission for Mrs. Bishop, the authoress, to view the Shah's "Museum," or treasure. She says of it :

The proportions of the room are perfect. The floor is of tine tiles of exquisite coloring, arranged as mosiac. A table is laid with beaten gold, and chairs in rows are treated in the same fashion. Glass cases round the room and on costly tables contain the fabulous treasures of the Shah and many of the crown jewels.

"Possibly the accumulated splendors of pearls, diamonds, rubics, emeralds, saphires, basins and vessels of solid gold. What Keeps Women Young.

A woman is happy just in proportion as she is content. The sun had a way of changing the spots upon which it shines.

A moments (masculine solely) of every changing the spots upon which it shines.

description, jeweled coats of mail, dating back to the reign of Shah Ismael, exquisite enamels of great antiquity, all in a profusion not to be described, have no counterpart on earth. They are a

dream of splendor not to be forgotten.
"Among the extraordinary lavish uses of gold and gems is a golden globe, twenty inches in diameter, turning on a frame of solid gold. The stand and meridian are of solid gold set with rubies. The equator and elliptics are of large diamonds. The countries are chiefly outlined in rubies, but Persia is in diamonds. The ocean is represented by emeralds. As if this were not enough, huge gold coins, each worth 33 sovereigns, are heaped round its base."

A Plea for the Roys.

Why can't the boys have their rights as well as other people? A friend (boy) has kindly handed me the following. I give it to you as a plea for the boys:

"I wonder now if any one In this broad land has heard, In favor of down trodden boys,

One solitary word? We hear enough of "Woman's rights," And "rights of workingmen."

Of "equal rights" and "nation's rights," But pray just tell us when

Why, we've become so used To being snubbed by every one, And slighted and abused; That when one is polite to us, We open wide our eyes, And stretch them in astonishment

To nearly twice their size!

Boy's rights were ever spoken of?

Boys seldom dare to ask their friends To venture in the house; It don't come natural at all To creep round like a mouse,

And if we should forget ourselves, And make a little noise, Then ma or aunty, sure would say, "Oh! my! those dreadful boys The girls bang on the p'ano In peace, but if the boys

Attempt a tune with fife or drum, Ivs "stop that horrid noise!" That horrid noise!" just think of it! When sister never fails To make a noise three times as bad

With everlasting "scates." Insulted thus we lose no time

In beating a retreat; So off we go to romp and tear, And scamper in the street. No wonder that so many boys

Such wicked men become: Twere better far to let them have Their games and plays at home. Perhaps that text the teacher quotes Sometimes-" Train up a child"

Means only train the little girls. And let the boys run wild, But patience and the time shall come When we will all be men: And when it does, I rather think, Wrongs will be righted then.

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

The Armenian Catholic Church has idopted the Georgian Calendar. A \$20,00 French Catholic Church is be built at Iron Mountain, Mich.

The French Lazarists have made within a brief period 30,000 converts in Abys-

Austria, exclusive of Hongay, has a opulation of 28,895,424, of which number 18.814.012 are Catholic. Monsignor Foschi, Archbishop of Peru-

gia, succeeds Monsignor Boccah as auditor of the Holy Father. Monday, the 21st, being the festival of

St. Benedict, patriarch of western Mon-asticism, and founder of the Order of St. Benedict, was celebrated generally. By agreement between the Holy See and the Russian Government, Mgr. Koslowski has been nominated as metro-

politan of all the Catholics in Russia. A movement has been started with the

Pere Didon is preaching the Lenten Conference at the Madeleine, Paris. His subject is the Divinity of our Lord. On Sunday hundreds waited in vain for admission to the great church, every inch of space being filled long before the hour announced for the sermon.

Father Robert Ross, S. J., who died ately at Beaumont, England, was an old University oar. He was one of the crew that won the boat race for Oxford in 1874. He was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for County Down, when he gave up his property and position to enter the Jesuit novitiate.

Vicar-General Walsh, Ogdensburg, has delivered to Bishop-elect Gabriels, Bishop Wadhams' ring. The ring is valued at the Commune his old parish was one of \$1200, and was bequeathed by the bishop the hotbeds of insurrection, but he reto his successor. Father Walsh also de-livered to the bishop-elect the ring of the late Bishop Bacon, of Portland, Me., which he bequeathed to the diocese of Ogdensburg.

The progress which the Catholic faith til the entry of the Versailles troops, continues to make in Rome is illustrated. He was entrusted with the organization by the fact that the Gregorian University, which in the scholastic year 1870-71 | Cardinal Guibert in 1875, and in 1880 he counted only 223 students in the two faculties—Theology and Philosophy— counts this year S61. In the catalogue lately issued, the students are placed in

12 Swiss, 3 Irish, 4 Spanish, 12 Hungarians. 1 Indian, 268 Italians, 2 from Luxemboug, 4 Dutch, 3 Portuguese. 32 Poles and 19 Scotch. The rector of the University is Rev. P. Emilio De Augustini, and the Prefect of Studies is Very Park Michola de Varia. Rev. Michele de Maria.

Mgr. d'Hulst, Rector of the Catholic 'niversity of Paris, has been elected TRUE WITNESS] without opposition Deputy for Brest, or rather for the rural district round it, in the place of the late Bishop Frappel. He will be, like his predecessor, the only ecclesiastic in the Chamber. He is the Lenten preacher at Notre Dame, and was preaching there on Sunday while his election was going on in Brittany.

In the Basque region of Spain there is a farmous chapel dedicated to "Our Lady of Aranzazu." Amongst the various offerings lately presented to the priest was a gigantic candle. The sacristan endeavored to light it whilst the church was filled with people, but did not succeed. It was then closely examined and found to be a tube filled with gunpowder and containing two dynamite cartridges.

The Osservatore Cattolico is one of the ablest and most faithful advocates of the cause of the Church in Italy. Its editor the Abbe David Albestario, has had the honour of an interview of nigh an hour with the Holy Father, during which counsel was given and confidence exchanged on many vexed topics of the hour. "Your journal," said the Sover-eign Pontiff as he left, "is far above the ordinary level. Courageously persevere." Leo XIII. feels a deep interest in the honest press.

Washington's anniversary was cele-brated with due devotion at the American College. The rector was well supported by Archbishop Ireland and sixteen prominent citizens of the United States who are honoring Rome by their presence. St. Paul was equal to the occasion, and the glories, greatness, inde-pendence and liberty of the great continent thundered over poor, hungry, enslaved, decrepted old Rome like a tornado on the western prairies.

with the ultimatum of September, 1870. to lowed by breach of the Porta Fia, She implered God to give her father the grace to die like a Christian and herprayer was heard. Count Perza repenser

prace to the line a Christian and her toraver was heard. Could Tedat tep instead was reconciled to the Church when he breathed his last. R.L.P.

The Holy Father is in the enjoyment of excellent hearth, for which could be thanked. Not is his bright intellerts it is dipreted of excellent hearth, for which could be thanked. Not is his bright intellerts it is dipreted of the dimness of dimess of age. His Holiness retains his benches ter Latin composition, and but the other cay water hymn, which was set to intelle to the composition, and but the other cay water hymn, which was set to intelle the by the Moestro Mustan, and sing with effect in the Sistine Chapal. The clarated are included in the sisting powder, only a conducted to his skillful Latin verses are quite versely as a patterns to the more advanced stadens in air Cathelie vedages.—Lead for Cuis of Chicago, "says the Catholic Tribune, "in a potter to the Car, suggests that an exhibit of the writings, manniscripts, works of att and

A movement has been started with the view of presenting a permanent memorial of the late Cardinai-Archbishop of Westminster to his old College, Balilo.

Rev. Francis Scipens, for several years assistant paster of Holy Trimity Church. Evansylle, Indiana, died March 18, at the residence of his parents in that city.

Bishop McGoldrick, of Duluth, has received from Dublin, Ireland, a beautiful chard and present workers; their writings embraced every subject of value and interest to humanity.

As a result of many invasions and wars

Cinc. suggests that an exhibit of the Wanth of the Westmings in an exhibit of the Westmings in an exhibit of the Westmings in the Links and subsequently in the June version, Holy Cross, Thurles Ille writings embraved of the Rev. Patrick Death of a Priest.

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The death is summinged of the Rev. Patrick Death of Bulled In St. Patrick's College, Phut Is, and subsequently in the relief in the preservation of the Irish language. For centuries Ireland possibly on several years, and workers on several years, and workers on several years, and work of a several years, and work o chapter after, compacte with statuary and everything necessary for the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice.

Fourteen superiors of Houses of the Good Shepherd in this country, will said on April 23 for France, to attend the chapter for an election of a mother general to be held in May.

The chapter which will vote for the successor of Cardinal Manning will, it is said, meet this month. Once the result is known in Rome, we may look for something definite in this important matter.

Pere Didon is preaching the Lenten

Social varied in annunciation and more varied in subject. This exhibit can and should be made.

Social varied in annunciation and wars on the greater part of this grand old literature has been departed by the present part of this grand old literature has been departed by the present has the present part of this grand old literature has been departed by the present part of this grand old literature has been departed by the present has part of what remains is agreed and exhibited at the World's Fair it will be a world attraction; it will stand alone as a monument of learning in the present part of the recent case at the present part of the recent part of the recent part of the recent has the present part of the recent part of the recent part of the recent has the present part of the recent part of the recent has the present part of the recent part of the recen verything necessary for the celebration. As a result of many invasions and wars

In Carlow, on Friday, February 26, the County Coroner resumed the inquest, adjourned from the previous Tuesday, touching the death of James Hawkins, a maive of the town, aged 24 years, which occurred in the police barrack carly the same morning. Buring the night of Sidurday, the 13th, Hawkins was arrested charged with an assault on a man named boyte, and was detained in the barracks till the following morning, when he was sent on remaind to Kitkenay jail, on the 20th, when he was brought up a second timo, a second remaind was obtained on the ground that the prisoner was seriously ill in the police barrack, From the evidence of appeared that some to-bacco was found in Hawkins' clothes, when he was taken to Kitkenay jail, and for this and alleged assibordination he was put on "punishment died" for three days on brend and waler. The doctor visited him on the 21st, and promounced him its otravel to Carlow. He was very siek on the journey and died in the Carlow police-barracks, shortly after having been attended ov Dr. O'Meara, who pronounced him to be suffering from influenza. The jury returned the following verdiet;—"That the deceased, James Hawkins, died at the police barrack, Carlow, on the 33rd ult, from influenza and congestion of the liver, and that the treatment he received in Kilkenny jail by being placed on punishement det for three days accelerated his death."

Douth of Father Montague. Further particulars as to the career of Mgr. d' Hulst, the successor of Mgr. Freppel in the French Chamber of Deputies, will be of interest to our readers. He was born in Paris in 1841, and counts among the ancestors of his mother's family the Quinoard du Rour, the famous Urban V., the last Pope but one who reigned at Avignon. Educated at the college of St. Stanislaus, at St. Sulpice, and subsequently at Rome, where he gained the degrees of doctor of theology and of Canon law, he was named curate at Saint-Ambroise, in named curate at saint-Amoroise, in Paris, the then parish priest of which is the present Cardinal Langenieux, of Riccims. We have already related the brave part he played in the war. During mained at his post. On the eve of the assa-sination of the Archbishop of Paris he was attending a dying parishioner, when the National Guards came to arrest am. A pious female concealed him unof the Catholic University founded by was appointed rector of that institution. He was named a Roman prelate when he accompanied the Cardinal to the Conclave where Cardinal Joachim Pecci

FARMERS' COLUMN.

(As the busy season is at hand and the farmers will pay more attention to the practice than the theory of farming, we will not overtax them with too much matter in this column. But the following may be of interest, at this season, to all who desire to have a flower garden and to cultivate beautiful specimens.—E0

A TALK ABOUT FLOWERS.

If you want to raise your own Dahllas from seed, which is very easily done, you will need to start them as early in April as possible so as to have them bloom in August. You would have to pay 10 or 20 cents each for tubers; a you would get in the autumn. You can buy packets of the beautiful single Dahila Gracillis, striped and vartegated; the Double Pompon, very fine, and the Double Large Flowering. You may sow the seed in a tin can—I prefer it to a pot—three seeds to each. They will come up in less than a week, good strong seedlings, if you keep the soft moist and the dish in the sun. When they show the second leaves they should be transplanted singly, or if put in a large pot, have them two hehes apart. They will grow nicely until ready to put in the ground, where they require rich soil and a sunny position.

Cosmos is another beautiful plant for the garden that needs to be started as early as April, for it is a late bloomer. The plants grow from 5to 7 feet in height and the folings is very ornamental as well as the flowers which are in colors of plak, crimson, white, etc., large and showy. Pansies for early summer should be sown in April; for autumn sow in June; for next spring sow in August; then they will be strong for the winter keeping, and bud beneath the snow.

The annual Phloxes are among the "must

hext spring sow in August, and bud beneath the snow.

The annual Phloxes are among the "must havest" and need not be sown till May in boxes, or in the open ground as soon as all danger from frost is over. There are lovely varieties now sent out and of these we can specially commend Child's Jubilee with exceptional large flowers of every color and variegations. The Star Phloxes Fimbrian and Cuspidata are very attractive, quite unlike others in the form of the petals, toothed and star-shaped. They are in all shades and combinations of color. Be sure and have a bed of the Stars. Or course you must have a steel of the stars of colors is here afforded; tall growing, dwarf and pygnac, New Rose in colors of red, blue and white; Hartequin, currously striped and blotched; comet with quilted petals; and White Wave, the most beautiful white aster grown.

on the western prairies.

Our missionaries in Africa will have another friend in the person of Mr. Richard Dorsey Mohum, of Washington, D. C., whom President Harrison, on the recommendation of Mr. Baine, has appointed commercial agent from the United States to Bomba in the Free States of the Congo, the head of which is time King of Belgium. Mr. Mohum, who is in very way qualified for the limportant position to which he has been appointed, is a grandson of Anna Hanson; Dorsey, the well-known writer of stories.

A hally of a most beautiful and analytic disposition has passed away in the fittle. House of Divine Providence, at Firm (the largest in the world, by the way) in the person of Sister Mary of the fine of the Count Pouza di sam Murtine. This met han of the Order of St. Vivicent de Paul was the daughter of time statesman of the Revocation, who served Per Notic with the altimatum of September, 1870, to lowed by Jeren in of the Perra in the Perra in the Revocation, who served Per Notic with the altimatum of September, 1870, to lowed by Jeren in of the Perra in the Revocation, who served Per Notic with the altimatum of September, 1870, to lowed by Jeren in or the Perra in the Perra

TRISH NEWS. Private Blight Experiments.

Census Returns.

Inquest in Carlow.

Death of Father Montague.

With deep regret we have to announce the death of the Rev. Charles Montague, P. P., Ardboe, which look place at Brookend, on Friday, February 19th. Father Montague was born in the towniand of Altemishin, parish of Errigle-kerin, about the year 1866. Turing the days of his early boyhood he was remarkable for his anniability of manner, great humility, and shacere plety, and showed a declided vocation for the Church. He entered Maynooth in the year

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entire communities and hold it year after year, like HOOD'S Sarsaparilla.

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HOTEL BALMORAL, MONTREAL—NOW under an entire change of management, is unrivalled 'y any hotel in Canada. The equipment is most complete, the cuisine is unexcelled and every consideration is given to the comfort of guests. It is in the heart of the city and within a few minutes walk of the R. R. depots and steamboat landings. Terms \$2 to \$3 per day. James Smith, Proprietor, 22 G.

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1829, being a nephew to the famous Dr. Montague, president of that College. His appointment was to the curacy of Killasin, Castlebellingham, county Louth, where he labored for livyears, and afterwards was transferred to the village of Middletown, parish of Tynan, county Armagh. Subsequently he succeded the Rev. Father McKenna, P.P., Ardboe, and was appointed to that parish.

1824 Notre Dame St. (Near McGill St.)

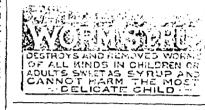
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LAKE ONTARIO.

Deep roll thy waves, Ontarlo, White-created, angry, wild, They dash upon thy peobled shore, befance in their sullen roar, Old Ocean's land-locked child,

Low hand the storm clouds o'er thy breast, sinck curtains of the sky. Till rent with lightning's vivid flash. The winds let losse, the waters hash, And loss the white spray high, Ontario!

Amid the strife of wind and wave, The rain comes rushing down, And adds its censeless, hissing sound To swell the tunnit all around, And weaker waitings drown.

Like some rebellious spirit, thou With Discontent enthroned within thy heart, or is the source Orali this tary wild remorse For sin to be atomed? Ontario

For 'neath thy waves, Ontario, park secrets surely rest; fny earling, toam capped billows flow there deep mysteries hid below, And yet to be confessed.

Now caim thy waves, Ontario, Sastorm winds round thee rave; i'pon thy sun-lit azure breast The wild bird, weary, stoops to rest, And dep its pinion in thy wave.

Across thy boson white sails speed, Fair messengers of trade, Alalon the breeze, the sailors' song Comes merrily, yeehoe-ho, along, To cheer the blithe milk-maid. Ontario!

A sail, a skiff, a cloud of smoke, find marks a steamer's way, A lumber raif, with hardy crew, final bracely, steers it through, I see this summer day.

Outar. Outario

To days long past, Ontario, Fac Mohawk's bark canoe, Freighted with tomahawk and knife, To take the intest frequency life, Offerossed thy waters blue,

Now peace and plenty bless thy shore, And stately homes appear. Where dusky wigwam shelters strove To hide within the forest grove, Where roamed the antieved deer, Ontario!

The moon a silvery pathway lights Across thy darkening waste; The codar-portuned breezes blow, The laughting streamlets garly flow, Fo thee, to thee, in taste. Ontario

The daunty times of breaking day Plast imperthy cold gray wave, Languageous setting sun at eve-ption owing colors stoops to have Upon tay this long wave.

Onlario e gerul ticke, thou'rt ever fact, conjent take, thou cossesses on a necessity at the take to averthe clost, the common whole rough above thy breast, and disaster claud heave.

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Property -

THE RIGHTS OF MAX.

, HIGHLY INTERESTING DISCOURSE BY BISHOP KEANE.

e charattons of Hights the Foundation of the French and American Revolutions-A Proposed Amendment to the Constitution Antagonized.

Bishop Keane, of the Catholic Univer--ty, delivered, on a recent Sunday at the Academy of Music, Washington, a highly interesting lecture on "The Rights of M in.

The lecture treated of the declaration of rights which were the formation of the copalians, the Presbyterians, the Bartice French and American revolutions, tists, or the Methodists. Thus would attitudes toward Christianity. Incident-dice that he hates every system but his a by the Bishop antagonized the proposed amentment to the constitution troduced under the cloak of that amending money for the benefit of church institutions.

Did the deciaration of rights of the French constituent convention fail because it was a lie? he asked. The reason of its failure is not to be found here. The constituent convention had its origin in a condition of things which humanity could not endure and had no right to tolerate. In 1776 Americans accomplished a revolution on similar principles which we can but admire. A there were deeds of violence connected with the assembly, so there were at Lexingten and Bunker Hill, Undermore favorable circumstances Mirabeau might have been a Washington.

The introduction to the bill of rights reads like an echo to the Declaration of Independence. Read with the dispas-sionate eyes of an American or an Englishman there is nothing in it contrary to the Declaration, to the English bill of rights, passed a century before, or to the Magna Charta, nor would it be displeasing to the Prince of Peace, who has made all men brothers, regardless of distinc-tions. It is not in the bill that the rea-son for failure is found, but in the fact that Christ alone has made a civilization based on the rights of man. All civiliza-tions preceeding it were founded, not on the rights of man, but on the might of empire. Aggrandizement of the State was the main thing to which the individual and the family were subordinated. The skepticism of the seventeenth century had reached its height in the cynicism of Voltaire. Dead to the Spirit of Christ, the upper classes became an incaints on those below. What Voltaire had done for the upper classes Rousseau had accomplished with equal craft among the lower, convincing them that religion was their enemy.

The constitutional assembly was composed of men boiling over with the teachings of Voltaire and Rousseau. But they were the heirs to seventeen centuries of Christianity, so that their declaration sounded like the teaching of the Gospel itself. But with them was not the spirit of that divine system. They spoke for liberty, and soon the prisons were full of helpless multitudes who differed from them; they spoke for equality, and the strite of ambitions followed; they spoke for fraternity, and soon the guillotine

was too slow to do their shaughter.

woman was placed as the priestess on the altar of Notre Dame. France seemed 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 another experiment conducted at almost Revolution had sought shelter from reliefs, 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

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 dissenter stood side by side.

At the period when Napoleon was trying to put the seal of subserviency 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 without 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, humen need, angry and passionate, are the mainsprings of human strife. Between these two extremes is only one power that can bring out justice, only He who has said "I am the way and the This is no more theory, but a truth proved by all the facts of history. sad and joyini. Able thinkers have tried vainly to devise some sort of machinery 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 passi n is the sheet ancher or our hope, but what is to insure us that the judiciary will always resist, the storm? To a index i we are thrown back upon the conscience.

There are men who would per-male our country that she can do without reagreen. They may not mean it, but they are our country's chemics. A proposed amendment to the Constitution is before hota Houses of Coagtess. It provides that no State shall establish any State church or use any public money for any institution under enurch direction. The first part we all recognize as an amend mend to the Constitution. The justice of its principle we recognize. The last clause at first sight may seem harmless enough. The only institutions any religious body is likely to have control over are those of education or charity. So they intend to persude 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 sytem of ethics, which may mean anything or nothing, some would have as accept, is the Christian religion as practised by the Catholics, the Episattributing the different results to the any one judge unless so blind by prejuwhich prohibits States from appropriat- ment makes its more shameful. The trainers 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 religion. May the States remain free to the end of time to encourage religion in all her blessed works of charity and education.

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Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, effective, but do not cause pain or gripe. He 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 hesitation 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 democratic or "Progressist" side in the County

affairs of their country. Ministers have worked for that end in the pulpit, from going to ruin until Napoleon laid her the platform, in the streets, at the pollunder the domination of his masterful ing booths. In the language of the and powerful hand. Child of the revolution that he was, he had the spirit of Volent—"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 pri vate selfishness and public weffare; he 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; the same time. Most of the American between purity and impurity; between colonists who lighted the fires of our economic justice and injustice; between Revolution had sought shelter from religious persecution, and although we have rightly differ from some of their becomfronted the faithful priests of Iroland for hundreds of years, and right chivalrously did they detend the weak and lowly even at the cost of their lives. It Nonconformist ministers can be so bold when they declared for merry, equality and fraternity, they flang open their doors to the oppressed of the word, their flocks, who will say that the Irish priests are out of their proper element priests are out of their proper element. in taking sides in a great municipal conin trying to save their people from extermination at this supreme hour in the history of Ireland.—A. Y. Freeman's Journal.

COLD WEATHER TRIALS.

DEAR SHES.—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 may symptoms of neuralgia since. I regard that a suffue family medicine. since. I regard it as a fine family medicine.
J. T. Drost, Heasip, Man.

Irlsh Village at the Chleago

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 interesting 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 vidage women who have been taught by her or by her agency will be at work the product of their looms. Mrs. Hart will exhibit the product of a factory which she has established in Ireland, these monasteries were the homes of litboys in turning out many products, examples of which you will see in the woman's department. Such establishments as these furnish a solution in part of the frish question." It is intended by Mrs. Hart that the village shall consist of a picture-sque street of cottages, in each of which an Irish hand industry will be carried on by actual peasant workers imported with their implements of work Lon County Donegal."

DEAFNESS ABSOLUTELY CURED.

and Norses in the Head of 14 years standing by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars free. Address HERBERT CLIFTON, Shepherd's Place, Kennington Park, London, S E , England.

Pontiff retains even when he has entered on his eighty-third year is attributed by the Roman correspondent of Piccadilly to the extreme care he bestows upon his diet. Says this writer:

and sleep, exercise within the circumscribed limits of the Vatican grounds, and, above all, a serene conscience—these are what help to preserve the juvenility

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

are at length taking a definite and tangible shape. At a private meeting of a few personal friends of the Cardinal, ate benefit for the East-End poor, for whose hard lot Cardinal Manning felt so passionate a sympathy. A Manning signor Gilbert's Refuge in Providenceresidence of the Marquis of Ripon, to apat an early date. There can hardly be a doubt that the appeal for subscriptions 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.

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

THE NEW RELIGION.

HOW PROTESTANTISM WAS FOUND-

Which Studded the Kingdom Confiscated and Wrecked to Fill the Depleted Coffer of Henry VIII.

A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness

The Pope's Simple Mode of Living.

The extraordinary energy which the

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 of the octogenarian.

All Catholics will rejoice to hear that the vague rumours of a memorial to the late Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster 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-Memorial Hall in connection with Monrow 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 point a preliminary committee and to make arrangements for a public meeting for so noble an object will be generously -N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Mrs. Trump—Will you join us in a game of whist? Miss Flyrte (doubtfully)—Well—I—I don't know. Do you But, though they had done away with Christianity, even Robespierresaw there must be religion, and the religion of reason was proclaimed, and a lascivious "interference" of the Irish priests in the ment?

Council election for the mammath capigame of whist? Miss Flyrte (doubted to put the British Empire ought to put to silence those who complain of the play whist as a penance or as an amuse-ment?

ED IN ENGLAND.

Monasteries and Religious Foundations

At the High Mass on a recent Sunday in the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, England, the Rev. J. S. Vaughan delivered the second of a series of discources on 'Protestantism." Dealing on this occasion with the methods employed by the promoters of the new religion, the preacher began by speaking of the religious houses which sprang up all over the land during the centuries which followed 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 marvelous rewards and recompenses. Those who had bound themselves to the religious state by the triple cord, this threefold 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-ture. The monks changed the whole appearance of the country, cutting down the great forests which encumbered the land, draining swamps, building monasweaving cloth, preparing the dyes from peat, and dyeing before your very eyes actions the results of which prevail to the present day. We were told by, amongst others, the elder Disraeli, that where are employed men, women and erature and the classics, and formed in those days the only place where learning remained. The riches and wealth of these great centers of picty and learning became famous. When Henry VIII. began 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 laxury 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 scraple 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 quarrel 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 "The days are gone when the Papal his empty treasury. His coffers began kitchen supported a host of retainers, for there is now but one solitary cook rapacity and greed was not willing to

assisted by a humble plate-washer, while the simplicity of the Papal appe-"tite is such that no very great skill is needed to prepare His Holiness's repasts. In the morning, after his Mass at about half-past seven, the Pope takes his first breakfast. A goat is brought into the kitchen, a goat which comes specially from Carpineto, and feeds on the luxurious grass that now feeds on the luxurious grass that now feeds on the Vatican gardens. grows so freely in the Vatican gardens. It is on eagle latte of goat's milk that if ity-four Benedictine, forty Cistercian, tifty Augustinian, and other moncianistics his simple hunger. 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 un-derstand 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 religion 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 mird what writers of repute had recorded about these early days of persecution. When we thought of Henry VIII., a murderer, an adulterer, and a rapacious robber, taking from the monasteries 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 Protesnant without feelings of 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 Monasteries," had given much labor and re-

search amongst these old documents, and they would find in his books references

ligion was founded in this country, and | HATELTON 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 Number.

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 contained 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 veterens of the battle, governors, members of Congress, etc. Hon. H. C. Bingham, 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

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"I was confined to my bed by a severe attack of lumbago. A lady friend seut 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 neuralgic toothache. I would not be without it." Mrs. J. RINGLAND, Kincald Street, Brockville, Ont.

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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. As is well known, during musicians, art and artists, poetry and the present mission in St. Patrick's, the Paulist Fathers are making the trial of congregational singing, especially with the young ladies, whose retreat goes on this week. Father Young, a Paulist, was the Apostle of this system in New York, and it has been most successful and satisfactory.

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. It is merely in extra-Rubrical services that it is intented to have the members of the congregation sing. For example, in meetings of the Children of Mary, offices said by the Sodalities, special services of bodies like the League of the Sacred Heart, and all those reunions of congregations of Holy Angels, of Children of St. Joseph, of Vincent de Paul societies, and such like, when they meet in a body, to hold their own special services. The idea is a grand one, and its effects have proven beneficial whereso ever it has been put into practice.

This subject suggests a few reflectionupon the hymns and music of the Cathohe Church in general. Music seems to have ever been the language of nature and of the heart; a common and universally understood language that speaks to all humanity and is understood by everyone. The very savage has his rude attempts at harmonious sounds, and barbarie the people that has no national music Poetry, or song is an elevation of the mind, a towering above the ordinary affairs of life, a soaring into the atmesphere of the subline of the beautiful of the pure. It is a language best fitted for communion between the creature and the Creator; it is the lofticst type of holy prayer. And the Church-the mother of sciences, the guardian of arts, the patroness of letters-inspires her children with devotion, and on the wings of Music and Hymn their souls are wafted above things earthly into the starry realms of God's peace and glory.

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 immortal Faith, and that has inspired the genius of a Mezart and a Haydn, let us just east a hurried glance at the epic splendors and the tyrical 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 vespers? Ransack the masterpieces of profane poetry and where do you find such figures of speech. such comparison, such simile, such apostrophe, such personitication as in the In-Exitu Israel? 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. Again in the Magnifical, that extatic hymn of pure devotion, that outpouring of the virgin soul in the presence of the sublime mysteries of her Creator, what towering sentiments, what ennobling expressions! Then read, ponder over, analyze the Tantum Ergo; it is sung at every Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Versification faultless, rhythm perfect, expressions simple sainted poet's tribute to the Eucharistic presence of a Deity. Do you seek the tender, the pathetic, the loving? Is it the touching words that bring a great sorrow to the soul and at the sound of which the fountains of the heart are opened and the tears of sincere love, veneration and devotion outpour, that you seek? Then go on Good Friday, and when the mournful Tenebrae have been chanted, and the Lamentations of Jeremiah have died away in funereal sadness. listen to the solemn music and barken to the rich and grief-burdened words of the Stabat Mater. And scarcely have these things-so sad yet so beautifuldied away than the Resurcction of the Redeemer is heralded in with the swell of luia! But were we to go on commenting we might fill volumes upon this endless theme of Catholic Music and Catholic Hymn. The very Mass alone, would fur-

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 vespers 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. To-day, 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 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. Leo XIII. is not only a statesman, scientist, philosopher, and theologian, but he is a sweet and charm-

ing poet. John Greenleaf Whittier, the veteran Poet of America, the friend of Longfellow, the contemporary of Holmes, the advoente of freedom, the kind-hearted Quaker bard, celebrated a short white 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." In its stanza he pictured scenes in the wilderness of the far West where to-day the City of Winnipeg extends its ever growing proportions, and he sang of the church bells, from the little Catholic chapel, that told in merry chimes of civilization, of Faith, of Hope and of Christian Love. The bells were in the missionary church of St. Boniface.

On the occasion of the venerable poet's birthday, Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface, Manitoba, caused the bells of the Courch to be rong in honor of the poet whose undying verses sang the praises of those chimes. What a beautiful tribute from the good Catholic Bishop, the proneer missionary of that vast "Lone Land," the first prelate to occupy a Catholic See in the "antichambus of the North West," to the gifted son of song, the tender and loying bard of another creed, yet of the same great Christian spirit! Whittier acknowledged the tribute in a titting manner, and the bells of St. Boniface never rang a happier carol than when they tinkled the praises of the whitehaired bard of America. Noble the mind of the good Archbishop, to have conceived such a happy thought; worthy the post of such a mark of respect; the act was one of the "Ages of Faith," when the Church cherished and encouraged the sons of song.

THE MOSTH OF APRIL.

If March were a month of anniversatives most assuredly April—this year any evil, with lavish hand, some grains especially—is another. To begin with, must surely fall upon soil prepared to fire of comments, the most frequent the great festival of Easter falls upon the seventeenth of this month. Consequently all that Holy Week, which precodes 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. The subject is one more appropriate to next week than to this, therefore we will pass on to some of the other great feasts that the Church celebrates during the month of April.

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 fame 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, outyet sublime, all seem combined in the | side the walls of Rome, and there stayed the progress of the devastating army, saved the Eternal City, and turned the and the wealth of the former, which is turning a temple of devotion into a very northern conqueror back to be defeated upon the plains of Chalons.

On the twenty-third of April the Church commemorates the martyrdom tion of Leo XIII. in the palace of the partisan, so bigotted, so socialistic is 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 ino one ever approached her without becoming wiser and better for her pres-

On the twenty-eighth of April, the feast of St. Anselnt is celebrated. The the most enlivening music and the glori- once prior of the Norman monastery of Vatican is a large depository of the immortal author of "The Exercises" has tributed literature, and to protect those ons words of the Regina Coeli La tare, Alle- Bec, he became Archbishop of Canter- choicest relies of ancient, medieval and been transmitted to each and all of his who have adopted the Faith of Rome from bury, and for his powerful defence of the modern civilization: its vast galleries followers. Injustice, calamny, insura the dangers of relapse into error. By the Church's rights was twice exiled. He are hung with masterpieces from the have been ever heaped upon them-but "apostolate of the pre-s" we do not unwas a deep philosopher, and a devout pencils of the greatest artists; its ceilings the Divine One, after whose Sacret derstand a system of attack upon the child of the Blessed Virgin, whose Immas are covered with frescos from the most name their order is called, suffered the creeds of others, as the Daily Witness nish subject-matter for hours of reflection cuiate Conception he was the first to est renowned brushes of the schools; its same persecutions, His words were persecutions, His words were persecutions, as the party witness nish subject-matter for hours of reflection cuiate Conception he was the first to est renowned brushes of the schools; its same persecutions, His words were persecutions, His words were persecutions, His words were persecutions and the party witness of the schools; its same persecutions, His words were persecutions and the party witness of the schools.

Elsewhere we publish short sketches of ful workmanship; its halfs are filled the infidel hosts of that day conspired in idea of Father Hecker, the educating, in the principal events, in religion, history, with models of Grecian, Roman, and the public halls of assembly to have literature and art, that have their anni- modern sculpture; its chambers contain Him condemned by the law and before versaries during this month. Lent is fast | coll ctions of numesmatics, antiquities | Casar. Yet, His name and His Faith drawing to a close, soon the penitential and cheis-d'aucre; its shelves are filled and His Church survive, whilst the season will be over and the joyous time with the volumes, the manuscripts, the palaces of the Casars are but dust and when Mass is chanted; or go when the of Easter will have dawned upon us. It tomes of ancient lore and the literature the power of the mighty of this earth is spring time; fittingly, then, did Holy of all ages. These are the treasures baserumbled. Let the imitators of these Church appoint the season when nature rescued by the Popes from the devastat- persecutors beware! "History repeats ititself, in all its parts, symbolizes new life, ling floods of northern barbarism and freshness, light, rapture and regenera- preserved for the benefit of future effects." tion. With all God's creatures, animate generations. The monuments and relies and inanimate, man is called upon, but of art that escaped the fury of Hun and in a higher manner, to arise to fling off Goth, perished beneath the more savage the Jesuit, is the very city whose citizens the garments of winter, the robes of sor- civilization of modern iconoclasts; from are to-day flying in all directions from row, and to assume the vestments of out the mass of ruin the arm of the the dynamite hombs of these identical spring, the mantle of hopeful joy. May | Church snatched these precious remains each and all of our readers harken to and stowed them away in the rooms of cessary! Read the daily despatches, that summons and amidst hosannas of the Vatican. These collections belong contrast the social order convulsed and jubilation participate in the great spiri- to the Catholic world, that wealth is the tual resurrection. That such may be the result, do not forget the April saints | the temporary custodian of these riches. when praying for a happy Easter.

ROMAN DESPATCHES.

Some time ago we referred in these columns to the unreliability of the depatches 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 Iournal, in a letter dated Rome, March 21, reters 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 consisteries, 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 man fiele Roman correspondent holds the same views as these we have so emphatically expressed upon this subject. All those despatches about the Pope' health, his intentions with regard a foreign powers, his messages to nuncoes and his receptions of quasi-diplomatis's. his purposes for the near inture as t change of residence or concessions to the Quirinal, are picked up in the public streets. In the "English quarter" of the Piazza di Spagnia, or at best, in the cares of the Piazza del Popolo.

The reason why we again refer to this subject is that with the senders of these news items the wish is often father to the thought, the desire creates the expression, and what they would gludly say, were it true, about the Holy Father. they hazard, in guess work, leaving the public to believe all sorts of untruths Merri, delivered on the evening of the that may never be contradicted. And 22nd u stant, was unprestly. The diseach of these has a more or less pre- contse in question was offensive to many shift and not appear. On the Saturday of that indicial effect upon certain readers. If persons in the Congregation, especially work the Dady Witness published an receive them; and these few will grow and eventually bear fruit that is poisons public has been insuited. The Premier ous. We purpose watching these de said further, that the government was spatches, 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 and his Socialist accusers. Take the be imposed upon by fabrications.

WEALTH AT THE VATICAN.

good authority that Pope Leo, in antici- | Parisian mob did not agree with the gospation of future difficulties which the pel truths that came from the lips of the Holy See may have to encounter, has preacher the Socialists had no business deposited in a bank, to be paid to his in the church. If they went to the successor, the sum of five million lire, church it was either to be instructed or which has been saved from the econo- to scoff; if the former, they should have mies introduced at the Vatican." In respected the sacred edifice and those another place it is stated that "the who came there to worship and learn, it Pope has only one cook and a very the latter, they had no business in the meager table." All this may be very church at all. true, or it may be mere supposition; in any case, as far as the Pope, the Vatican, gregation, interrupting the preacher and Canada" is concerned it is well able to stowed away in the latter, are concerned, | pandemonium, they push audacity to there is abroad a very false impression. the point of having the matter brought Last week we referred to the real posi- before the Chamber of Deputies, and so Popes: this week we desire to draw the that public institution that its Premier attention of our readers to the actual does not blush to stultify himself to the amount of benefit derived by the Holy degree of accusing the unoffending Father from all the spendors by which preacher of turning his pulpit into a he is surrounded.

property of millions; the Pope is only

cent 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 to-day 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 cek other sources of inspiration, the pilgrim would turn his back upon the Tiber, and the rotten, beselvs fauric of Take away the Vatican, or rather close tion and study or the antiquary.

The poor Jesuit, all the world over seems to be the target for the arrows of Socialism, Heresy and Infidelity. Adespatch from Paris, dated 26th March. rells of a scene in the Chumber of Depaties, in which "Premier Loubet, in reply to an interpellation by a Socialist memof which was the cry, 'the Re determined 'not to allow the pulpit to become a political tribune, and that they would close the churches if necessary,"

any fair-minded reader judge of the case; let him decide between the Jesuit father despatch upon its very face and say which party is in fault; the Jesuit who went peacefully to preach the word of God from the pulpit of St. Merri, or the A Roman correspondent writes to the Socialist blackguards whe interrupted his Canadian press that "it is stated on sermon? If the Infidel ideas of the

Is not this a fine state of things? Let

Not satisfied with insulting the con-"political tribune." And it is the un-The Pope does not occupy more than fortunate Jesuit who has caused all this six rooms of that immense building of row! Of what crime will the evil numbed eleven thousand apartments: the greater | not accuse the just? Of what aboundaportion of the wealth contained in the tion will not the Socialist accuse the Varican consists of paintings, sculptures, | Jesuit? It has ever been so, even since gems of art, rare collections, and museum the days of Ignatius; and well was it for principal object of that association is to Commemorating the Event. specimens of a thousand kinds. The the Church that the martial spirit of the

self," because "like causes produce like

Let it not be forgotten that the same Paris, from which Socialism would chase Socialists. Further comment is unnerocking with the earthquake of Intidelity, and the social status to which the Jesuit missionary would willingly raise the To speak then of the great wealth of people. Surely, surely no right-minded the Pope's palace, and of the magnifi- man, no sane being, no friend of humanity but must sympathise with the Priest and condenin, 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 edi toria! 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 t say, whether Roman organs will as treely admit the arguments of Protestants as the Protestant press is asked to admit those of Roman Catholies. The experiment might be tried on the TRUE WITNESS, in which the last would remain. Soon the artist would letter of the "Catholic Association of Canada" appeared before it appeared in this paper to which it was addressed.

There is lest one other paragraph in an Italian power would totter to its nan. I that long article to which we need refer, and we will do so as briefly as possible its portals to the Vicar of Christ, and be- when we shall have dealt with the forefore another decade modern Rome would (goling. As air as the Thrir Witness Is no longer attract the gaze of the marky received-and we are not authorized to verse, her beauty would vanish, her sheek for any other Catholic organsgreatness disappear, and the gorgeous, should there ever arise any question for ness of the present would menale with spewspaper confrorersy, any subject of State of Wisconsin the privilege of plathe tuins of the past; the vaunted pers profer goldiscussion it would completely cine" in Statuary Hail a statue of fections of her architectural attractions, depend upon its importance and its son d soon compete with the debels of many for the reading public how much Let Use seum and the troken arches of later we would give to it and how deeply lesity of the American people. Religious these thered aquaducts, for the admiras we would enter into its details. As a bigotry may find backing places in the

(5%), we prefer avoiding name cessary news, are reliseussions; but when such is From lock in order to defend our principles | the Tight et day nor the eye of public INFIDELITY AND THE JESUIT. for to assert them we are fully prepared for the contest. But in all such cases we find read a lesson in severe contrast! are perfectly willing to freely admit Prop stant arguments, when they are logical, and to grant every concession that we naturally expect and ask from our ad-" Carbonic Association of Canada" sent a letter to the Daily Witness for publicaber, declared that the address of the fetter to the Daily Witness for publicas desnit Lemeigne, in the Church of St. from in reply to a letter that appeared in (the educate of that organ; the letter was given in at the beginning of the week; the whole week went past and it case, and which gave several of the the following Tue-day 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 apfriend 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 aught in our publishing a letter, under these circumstances, to it dicate a danger of any discussion not being carried on "honor-

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 lization and from its yet recent childwould that paper refuse the letter? As far as the "Catholic Association of take care of itself and defend its own principles. Our columns are ever open to its communications or those of any time-honored Oxford, the seat of learnother body or persons whose cause we ling, of science, of art, of all the works deem just and whose means of reaching that England boasts as most indicative the public are unduly curtailed. We are of her olden and perfect civilization,not aware that the "C.A.C." has received Oxford has leaped back into the clouds any special mission to conduct the "apostolate of the press"; but the mem- tian ignorance. Yet the names of the bers of that society have as much right Oxford intolerants shall sink into the as any other free citizen to undertake the defence of the principles which they hold, or to raise the shield, when they I of history, both sacred and profane, until feel inclined and think proper, against the sunset of Time. the arrows aimed at their Faith. The enlighten non-Catholics by means of dis-

and columns of writing. Its Glorias, its tablish as a feast, in the western Church- floors are inlaid with mosaics of wonder- verted, His actions misrepresented, and pression and putting into practice of the matters religious, of the public through the medium of the press. In fact the first apostic 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 melee 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 light. Such a controversy, though it may for a ime furnish much edification, usually fades way in dust and confusion "

With this we agree, and we do not believe in these wordy wars-a kind of guerilla warfare upon paper-in which every newcomer 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 pikes are polished.

A CONTRAST.

Very little comment is required: we surpose 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 tatue 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 Pero Marquette."

So much for the liberality and generastress of the neighboring Republic, but it hides its head, and does not face or inion. Let us turn to another quarter

Some time ago a number of Catholic gentlemen in England, with the Duke of Norfolk at their heal formed a committec for the purpose of erecting a monuversuries. In the present case the ment to the memory of Cardinal Newman. They proposed to place it in a suitable spot in the city of Oxford, in whose Univerity the dead Cardinal spent many years of his life. The municipal council was communicated with, and even though a non-vatholic 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" Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer. The council refused to yield reasons why letters sent to a paper are I to the outery of the bigots, yet the Duke not always published. It was only on 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 acknowledgpeared in our columns; and yet our received on the 4th inst, from the Oxford city ment, to the courteous communication which connect. I taid that communication vesterday 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 conneil 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 fomented, much to their suprise, by minent members of the University of Oxford. With deep regret they must, therefore, beg of he 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 civihood-rocked in the arms of nature and fulled by the war-whools of the Aborigines-it has sprung into the attitude of full-grown, powerful, yet generous portion of the great Union. At the same moment of barbarism and the mists of pre-Chrisoblivion out of which they arose, but the name of Newman shall live on the page

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

W. D. DES VICTORES. Batie en momoire de la Destruc-tion de la Flatte de Sir Hovenden Walker sur L'ille Anx (Ears, 22 Aout, 1711.

Principal Saints of the Month.

society. St. Leo was recognized as the unflinching enemy of all forms of heresy against the linearnation. 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 on 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 Fathert 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 to the Church, went into exile where he St. Anselm is famous as a philosopher and scientist. He wrote to demonstrate Conception in the Western Church. He ${\rm died\ in\ }1109.$

second century. So great was his ment, 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 as cruchy. He was imprisoned, subjected to torture and family beheaded.

St. George is said to be the Young man who fore drwn, from the gates of Nicothe persecution of Caristians. He became a type of manly and successful battle against evil, the slayer of the dragon of implety, and hence sprang the story which associated him with the might have been possessed by them, is brigen. He is interventional the Sara the grand secret of their lives. Dragen. He is known among the Saracets as the "Value horsed Knight." Devotion to him is universal, and many countries have chosen him as patron, "St. George and Merry England," tells us that he is the patron of England.

St. Catherine of Siena, V., b. 1347. d. 1380.—Under the high aitar of the Dominican Church of the Minerva, in Rome, which was the titular Church of of a dver at Siena, and at is 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 comsellors of the Pope, at a time when the Church was in great difficulty. She her, that "no one ever approached from her presence."-St. Catherine is one of the greatest of women saints.

HISTORICAL ANNIVERSARIES April Souvenirs.

April is full of memories which an fought. A famous man has called this York city, where the United States Treasury now stands, George Washing ton 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 of rooms in the Vatican.

Sumter was fired upon by the rebus The portrait of Leo X, is one of his Sumter was fired upon by the rebels 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 Richpatriot 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, 1599-1658.

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,

ANNIVERSARIES IN APRIL. 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 re-St. Leo the Great, April 11., b. 390, presentative government among the English people. He became dictator. He d. 461—81. Leo was one of the Great lish people. He became dictator. He professed to do all for God, and for the ropes whose carring and also govern-ment brought glory to the Church. He ment brought glory to the Church. He was a Roman of Tuscan parentage and squared with his solfish porfessions. was a Roman of Tuscan parentage and squared with his selfish performances, he while yet a young man, was employed in deserved the title of "fanatical hypocrite" while yet a young man, and the second of the first of the was made type by account of building up the once began the work of building up the acter, perhaps a great one in English spiritual authority of the Church which history, but he certainly was not a good was destined to become the great force in one. In life he was feared, but not adwas destrict. St. Leo was recognized as the mired. He has never awakend 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, the monastery of Bec, in Normandy, and with dormer windows in its roof, and a did much toward keeping up its tradi- pent-house over the door. His father did much toward Keeping up its tradi-tions 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 and crozier, and Anselm rather than grant what he considered as belonging great castles, and he studied the history of the battles fought about them. He remained three years. He returned, took great interest in the theatre, and and a second time went into exile for early in life began his great works. At the same reason. The King timally 21 he went to London, and then began yielded and accepted the Roman decree. all the conditions of society, and was able to touch every passion of the human the mysteries of taith by arguments heart. There is a great discussion as to from reason. He was very devout to his religion, and some prominent Protur Blessed Lady, and was the first to establish the Feast of the Immaculate must have been a Catholic as they gather from his writings and his father's records. Romeo, Juliet, Macbeth, Hamlet, Othello, Sr. George, April 23, M. 290.—This King Lear, are some of his great characters was a soldier, born of Christian parents in Cappadocia, at the close of the parents in Cappadocia, at the close of the parents in Cappadocia, at the close of the parents in the control of the contr the greatest in English literature.

Raphael 1483-1520.

" Lives of great men all remind us, We can make our lives subline, And, departing, leave behind us, Footprints on the sands of time,"

The example of the fives of great men. and the works they have left us, are the pootprints by which we, also, may follow. media, the edict of Constantine, ordering in their road to success. "All things the persecution of Caristians. He be come to him who waits." An unfailing love for their work, and a determination that allows no obstacle to stand in their way, more than any natural talent that

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 unsung." Casar had his Alexander. Raphael his Michael Angelo; and it is safe to say that were there no footprints for them to follow, theirs would have Carlinal McCloskey, the body of St. been long since effaced by the winds of Catherine reposes. She was the daughter lime. Let us then examine the footprints of that prince of artists, Raphael, whose equal, in art, the world has never seen. Bern at Urbino, Italy, April 6, 483, he studied with his father, who was himself an artist. From him he acguired that early training which enabled him to produce paintings of mature was the one who succeeded in persuading beauty, together with religious senti-lepe Gregory XI, to leave Avignon and ment and grace of motive, which are esnturn to Rome. The austerity of her pecially conspicuous in his early works, lite was wonderful, and God fayored her such as the Connestable Madoana, sold life was wonderful, and God favored her such as the Connestable Madonna, sold with many famous visions. Plus II said to the emperor of Russia in 1871, for 13.200f.This was painted during his her without coming wiser and better 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 American should cherish, as teaching of line, the necessity of a thorough know-him great lessons of patriotism. April ledge of the human form, the subtleties of modelling, the soft beauty of expressional of the human form, the subtleties of modelling and the soft beauty of expressional of the soft beauty of the soft beauty of expressional of the soft beauty of expressional of the soft beauty of expressional of the soft beauty of the sion, together with the skillful treatment "the date of the liberty of the American of drapery in dignitied folds. The corworld." April 30, 1789, on the street baleony, in old Federal Hall, in New 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 70,000f. He was called to Rome by Pope Julius II., who employed him to paint a series

finest pertrait-pictures. His talents were under Gen. Beauregard, and the war of the Rebellion began, while in April, 1865, the flag of our Union floated again on of St. Peter's, and he also modelled in the flag of our Union floated again on the flag of our Union floated again of the flag of our Union floated again of the flag of ou 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

Among all the painters of the world, none has been so universally popular as mend. April 15, 1861, Abraham Lincoln, one of our country's best Presidents. Raphael, and his personal beauty, charm called for 75,000 militia for three months' of manner, and deep kindliness of heart service, and April 14, 1865, this noble endeared him to all who knew him; and it would be difficult to realize the furor 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

Pastoral Visitations.

The following are the dates and the places at which His Grace will make his that time till he was 29, he was a farmer, but rather a gloomy, splenetic and melancholy one. He had visions, or thought hand, and the list will serve to keep the he had, and believed himself generally a coming events before the minds of all inbetter man than his neighbors. He entered Parliament at this time, and again when he was about 41 years old, Ste. Rose; 3, St. Martin; 12, St. Vincent becoming a member on this latter occa-de Paul: 13, St. Francois de Sales; 14, sion of the famous "Long Parliament." Terrebonne; 15, Ste. Anne des Plaines; sion of the fumous "Long Parliament."
For two years here, as during his previous life, he was remarkable, chiefly for
Anne du Bout de l'Ile; 21, La Pointe

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 shew, 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 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 developements.

The ship in question belonged to the

firm of Walter Grier & Co., was com-manded by a Capt. Fowler, and left St.

Johns on the eve of the above date, deeply laden with general merchandise, with lifty 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, com-manded 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 expe-dition. This latter ship was a larger and much more powerful one than the Lion; and, notwithstanding that she had left an hour later, over took 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 Bacathrough what is a decision 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 right 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 tirm 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 re-collecting himself 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 Greens-nond. In the morning it was observed the officers was strictly maintained as to how the event happened. Not only that but the ship had on board a large cargo of breedstuffs and general outfit for Greenpond trade which should have been landed there as it always was on previous occasions instead of being conveyed in bouts 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 full 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 sus-

picion 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,

of this letter. Alpha. St. John's Nfld., March, 4 1892.

may possibly result from the publication

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 hishopric of Valleyfield must be

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.

FUR 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-DRESS.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 50 cents a Bottle .-- R. J. Devins, GENERALAGENT, MONTREAL. PRINCIPAL LABORATORY, Rue VIVIENNE, ROUEN, France.

leyfield comprises the Roman Catholic parishes in the counties of Beauharnois, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Chateauguay and Huntingdon. The consecration of Bishop Emard will take place at Valleyfield

early in June. Mgr. Joseph Menard Emard, was born at St. Constans, 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 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 cure 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, chancelior. 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 I wo 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 Glited Sous -Dramatist, Novelist and Poet.

Two statues adorn the front of Trinity oflege in Dublin, which reproduce the rate of the two was widely different in life, but time has since place! them on nearly equal pedestals in the history but what he adorned." It may be asall work in a literary way. Traveller" is universally conceded to be 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 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

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 were imposed on the "mere Irish" by it was, of the King's law they were enjoined to adopt the names of English crafts or towns or designations drawn from colors or countries or any source in fact except their Celtic fathers. Thus originated the numerous Greens and Blacks, Smiths and Salmons, 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 Ire- life condensed into four lines. the new hishopric of Valleyfield must be lightly flattering to the rev. gentleman and his first schooling was a splendid promise of his usefulness in the high office to which he has been called. La Minerve which he has been called. La Minerve and came back in the evening of his says of him:—Mgr. Emard is a mun of days to his native land to wield the phical essays. Labracole and philosophical essays. Labracole and philosophical essays. displays of the functicism that dominated soil. At 43 he turned soldier— 22, Lachine; 24, St. Joseph du Lac; butcher, some would say—and from that time till he died at the age of 59, his mission was simply and purely self-glory.

Anne du fout de vite; 21, La foline; 22, Lachine; 24, St. Augustin; desprise of his usefulness in the high office to which he has been called. La Minerve and campaign under Marlborough, his stories and his historical and philoso-days to his native land to wield the phical essays. Johnson's epitaph is well schoolmaster's ferule. Two Protestant of the laborer, just to them and single form of the laborer, just to them and single form of the laborer, just to them and single form.

Anne du fout de vite; 21, La foline; 22, Lachine; 22, Lachine; 22, Lachine; 22, Lachine; 24, St. Augustin; lise of his usefulness in the high office to which he has been called. La Minerve and came back in the evening of his his stories and his historical and philoso-days to his native land to wield the phical essays. Johnson's epitaph is well schoolmaster's ferule. Two Protestant of the laborer, just to them and of the laborer, just to them and of the laborer, just to them and of the laborer is of his usefulness in the high office to which he has been called. La Minerve and came back in the evening of his his stories and his historical and philoso-days to his native land to wield the phical essays. Johnson's epitaph is well and to wield the phical essays. Johnson's epitaph is well of the laborer is of his usefulness in the high office to which he has been called. La Minerve and came back in the evening of his is usefulness.

25, St. Fustache; 26, St. Augustin; laborer is of his usefulness in the high office to which he has been called. La Minerve and came back in the evening of his usefulness.

affable to all his relations. In this age Griffin and Hughes subsequently shared of force and vigor he is fitted to fulfil with his education, which, by the generosity his education, which, by the generosity honor and success the difficult duties of an uncle, was completed in the halls devolving upon him.

The new diocese of Ste. Cecile de Vallender 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 Smollet'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 philo sophical criticism on society, which ran through the periodicals in a series of letters. In 1760 he made the acquaint ance 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 unsurpressed 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 Trave'er, "which Go'dsmith published 1764, with his name attached made him at o: mous in London literary circles. Courles Fox declared it one of the finest poems in the English language, and Johnson cailed it "a poem to which it would not be easy to find anything equal since the death of Pope." A hunared dollars, however, was all the pay which "The Traveler" brought to its auther, 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 in-creased fame. He tried the theatre again beatures of two of her most famous sons in 1773, shortly before his death, when he in the annals of literature. Oliver produced the famous "She Stoops to Goldsmith and Edmund Burke. The 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 of literature. Goldsmith's easy, good to Conquer," Goldsmith's work was most nature and frankly Bohemian life varied in its character. His "Roman made him a very different person to his associates from the stately and stu-"History of Animated Nature," the dious Burke, but both in their way had next year. Neither are scientific works diet on poor Goldsmith, and in his smith lent to every subject bas secured cepitaph he wrote: "He touched nothing them an abiding place in literature. In but what he adorned." It may be as 1770, his finest poem, "The Deserted serted that between the age of Anne and Village," appeared and deservedly won a that of Scott and Byron, English literature produced no novelist and no poet had done. Goldsmi h was now at the who was the equal of the Irish man of highest pitch of his same and his genius "The was recognized throughout England. He carned comparatively large amounts the best specimen of poetry in English but his carelessness in money matters from Pope to Scott, the "Vicar of Wake- and his social habits kept him in confield" has outlasted all other novels of stant 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 may be observed. With all his careless on the character of the popular poet may be observed. With all his careless indifference to business and his reckless He was fond of society, and still prodigality Goldsmith was a genuine 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 daily bread. The statue in front of Trin- | France in company with some society ity has been well earned in spite of the flavor of Bohemianism which serted Village," but the vacation thus clings around the name of Goldsmith. serted 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 whole temperament and sympathies were thoroughly Celtic. Changes of names were imposed on the "mero Irish" by cold brought his life to an end, when he were imposed on the "mere frish" 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 entry 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 on Burke—

Though equal to all things, for all things unfit,
Too nice for a statesman, too proud for a wit;
For a patriot too cool, for a drudge disobedient,
And too fond of the right to pursue the expedient."—

are a whole chapter of the philosophy of

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 literal ture.

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 appelation of Miss O'Donnell's Academy, corner of Anderson and Lagauchetiere 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, ecording to the official and authentic decision of the questioners, who have forwarded to her the written diploma of ementary order with distinction. Madam Marchand, who kindly undertook the distinguished young lady's prepara-tion for the examination, congratulates her, and invites her to the closing exerises 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 skilful directress, for higher honors in the de-partment of education. "Where there's a will, there's a way."

NONSENCE.

A .- Your old uncle tells me that the memory of his college days is always green." B.—"I should say so. He was excelled in Freshman year."—Yale Regreen. cord.

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

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

Mrs. Watts-"Mrs. Figg is so entertaining, don't you think?" Mrs. Potts-"Isn't she, though? Why, I have to 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 that all the head goar of the dious Burke, but both in their way had ship was carried away, and the utmost the gift of genius. "He was a very in the modern sense of the word, reticence on the part of Capt. Bragg and great man" was Johnson's impartial vertex the charm of style which Gold descreant, of Boucherville, on the 3rd March, widow of Louis Jodoin, to the Revds. Pepin 1875, and on the 19th August, 1876, and to allow the construction of a school on the innie granted.

J. PRIMEAU, Ptre., Cure of Boucherville.

WANTED

A Female School Teacher holding an elementary diploma, to teach in school No. 5, Township of Lowe, 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 Stock-holders 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.

s.
By order of the board,
HY. BARBEAU,
Manager.

Grand Trunk Railway

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 train for Doryal, Valois, Point Claire, Beaconsoleid, St. Annes and Vaudreuil will leave Montreal at 1 616 pm

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 skles, "Its in the heart the Summer lies! The earth is bright if that be glud, Dark is the earth if that be sad; And thus I feel each weary day—"Tis Winter all when thou'rt away!

In vain upon her emerald car, Comes Spring, "the maiden from afar," And scatters o'er the woods and fields The liberal gifts that nature yields; In vain the buds begin to grow, In vain the crooms girls the snow; I feel no joy though earth be gay— 'Tis Winter all when thou'rt away!

And when the Summer, like a bird, Comes down to earth in blushing pride, And from that union sweet are born The fragrant flowers an waying corn, I hear the hum of birds and bees, I view the hills and streams and trees, Yet vain the thousand charms of May— 'Tis Winter all when thou'rt away!

And when the Autumn crowns the year, And ripened hangs the golden ear, and luserous fraits of rud-ly hug. The bending boughs are glancing through, When yellow leaves from sheltered nooks Come forth and rry the mountain brooks—Eyen then I feel—there I stray, "Its Winter all when thou'rt away!

And when the Winter com is at length, With swaggering gait and giant strength, And with his strong arms in a trice Binds up the streams in chains of ice, What need I sigh for pleasure gone—The twiight eve, the rosy dawn?
My heart is changed as much as they—'Tis Winter all when thou'rt away!

Even now, when Summer lends the scene Its brightest gold, its purest green— Whene'er I climb the mountain's breast, With softest moss and hearth-flowers dress When now I hear the breeze that stirs The golden belts that deck the furzo— Alas! ye all are vain, I say— 'Tis Winter all when thou'rtaway;

But when thou comest back once more— Though dark clouds hang and loud winds roar, And mist obscure the nearest hills, And dark and turbid roll the rills— Such pleasures then my breast shall know; That Summer's sun shall round me glow; Then quick return, dear maid, I pray— "Its Winter all when thou'rt away!

DENIS FLORENCE MCCARTHY.

AFTER WEARY YEARS.

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

CHAPTER N .- 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. Brought up in the Protestant persuasion, he was drawn to Rome as an arcist, not as a spiritual enith. He connot be said to have a very deduite idea. or religion; like numbers on side of the Church, he was horest and honorable in his actions, and agreeable comparion and a true triend; but his notions of region were vague and contradictory. He believed in the divinity of Christ and in the mission given to His Apostles: et he remained separated from that Church which has an unbroken speces sion from the Apostles. Hearing in my youth much wild declaration against the Catholic faith, he could not as yet pierce the mist of prejudice which sur-rounded him; and while he had many yalued friends who professed that faith, he did not seek to investigate its claims to his subjection. We who are brought up in the truth, and who see so clearly the divine origin of our Church and its prerogative of infallibility, are unable to understand how persons like George Marchbank remain away from us. Yet there are many like him. To us it is s self-evident that there can be but one true Church, and that that one must have been the first one, and that the Catholic Church was undoubtedly first, that we are almost tempted to become severe in our strictures on outsiders. In truth, the reasoning is evident, and it clearly follows, that no matter how many good principles may be retained in any particular sect, each, and, every sect, by rejecting some one doctrine of the Church, is in error, and cut off from the living vine. Thoughtlessness and the engrossing pleasures of life keep many a candid soul far away from the saving

the dying chose of the metal music, and seeing, on reflection, how appropriate it st. Lawrence, asked her to be his wite, was to honor God in this way, a quick and that she, with real pain, refused to footstep was heard without his room, consent, his perplexity would disappear. Answering to a slight knock, both his hands were grasped by a handsome soldier; for an instant he imagined himself a prisoner, but a familiar voice cried:
"A thousand welcomes to Rome, George,
How are you? How did you get along? I just received your note, and ran here to see you before the ceremonies of the day began. How well you look!"
"My dear Morgan," began Mr. Marchbank, "I am so delighted to meet you.

Where you staying? How do you like Rome? Are you an officer yet?"
"Oh, I am so glad, George, that you

arrived in time for the feast of to-day!

meeting during the whole voyage.'

Now it may be safely asserted that history contains no example of two history contains no example of two friends speaking rationally for the first five minutes when meeting after a long separation, or in a foreign country. Distance takes the place of length of time. The meeting between a man who has been three months in Rome and his friends in friends in the first service and his first service and his friends in the first service and his first service and his first service and his fi Canada is more enthusiastic than if he had been three years in New York. It was not many years since George March bank had said good-bye to Morgan Leahy, when the latter was starting for Rome; yet now, so great was their mutual plea-After they had recovered their usual quiet, Morgan said:

painter capable of transferring to canvas the glories of our young Dominion. Your first great work must be Canada, personitied as a noble matron surrounded by seven lovely children; for in a few difference of religious belief would forble be our union."

"I am not tree to promise. Size Sain; caused difference in tree to promise. Size Sain; caused difference in the strength in keeping an upploy all one's years all the British provinces will be bid our union."

"But Eleanor," pleaded George, "I torture themselves grievously when (a George, "I will have to express in appearance and would never seek to interfere with your crossing this bridge on Easter Sunday. reign.

provinces. You must make the one representing Prince Edward Island the fairest and most smiling. Throw over its expression a glow of that quiet loveliness which we admired together when the country of New Classics.

and you sketch out for me a work which would require an artist of the first order. The idea you suggest is certainly a grand one, and I hope some painter of note may embody it on an undying canvas. I agree with you that Prince Edward their truth Island should be the sweetest child of the family. The calm, dreamy beauty of the valley of the Clyde, of Rustico, for you, E. Wheatly River, and of many other parts pious to be a warrior."

"The most pious man may well be a warrior in a holy cause. I like my life because I am in a position to do some service for my religion. Were the territory of the Pope not in danger, I would not continue in my present mode of life;

the necessity of a Pontifical army. Why cannot the Pope quietly resign his temporal power and attend to the spiritual?"

"Why should he do this? His title to his States is most legitimate, his gov-erament most beneficent. Moreover, to be fully free in the exercise of his spiritual government of the world, he must be independent of every king. Again, if he had never—had—his—kingdom, where would the arts and sciences have found a home during the dreary struggle of Europe for existence against the barbarians of the North? And if he were to lose it now, how long would this city continue to attract such as you?"

After dimer I shall be Iree, and will call on you. Of course you will go to witness the blessing from the Loggia?"

Oh, yes!" replied George; "I have read so much about the Pope giving his blessing on Easter that I shall see it for continue to attract such as you?"

"Lown, my dear Morgan, that I am not well versed in these matters; let and await your arrival," them rest for the present. I am enjoy- With a hearty hand-st ing the hospitality of Rome, and it would be most ungracious of me to say aught against it. But what a grand bustic and excitement, ticorge, left to moraing hymn the bells, drums and can himself, resumed his sear by the window. non sing to the risen Saviour! At first I was, I am ashamed to confess, inclined to ridicule the idea; but something in the atmosphere, which was filted with music, brought my mind into harmony with

Rome on this subject."
"You will find," said Morgan gravely. that a little reflection will bring your mind into harmony with Rome on more subjects than this. When you observe some of her customs which you do not understand, and at which you may be nelined to laugh, in all fairness fine out, e tere passing sontence, what they mean and why they are observed. Then remender that the Romans are not Canadians, and consequently are not to be adged by Canadian standards. If you do this you will arrive at a rational knowledge of our religion and ceremonies. You have already tell me that my family were well, but did not Eleanor send me any miessage ""

It might have been only the reflection George Marchbank's face was slightly flushed as he replied:

"Eleanor sent no message; in fact, when I called to say good-bye I just

Morgan was slightly puzzled. He knew Eleaner's fond love for himself, and the friendship which she, in common with all the family, had for George. It was strange that she had not sent some additional message of love, which repeated by word of mouth would seem more vivid and real than the strongest expression on paper. Had he known, however, that on the evening previous to his de-As George Marchbank sat listening to parture George Marchbank had, when he dying cehose of the metal music, and walking with Eleanor near the majestic seing, on reflection, how appropriate it St. Lawrence, asked her to be his wite. consent, his perplexity would disappear. But this he did not know, and this George did not tell him. The young artist had long loved Eleanor, and she had always respected him for his manly qualities. She had even, in the un-consciousness of her heart, loved him, and when he asked her to be his wife she was both pleased and pained. Few young women are displeased at having won the esteem of a worthy man, but a true woman is likewised pained when she finds herself compelled to reject his proffered love. This was Eleanor's case. She knew the many noble attributes of George Marchbank, but two considera-When did you leave Montreal? How tions forbade her to become his wife, were all old friends?"

She had promised Mrs. Berton not to "Well, well, but it is a good augury to plight her troth yet; but this would only meet your friendly tace the first this keep her back a short time. But the morning. I was looking forward to this other consideration was of the highest importance; there was a difference of religious belief. Eleapor well knew that reallove requires unanumity of sentiment tirst, while sentimental love lasts, this want will not be so much noticed; but when these days are past, and they pass quickly if there be not a mutual sympathy in reason and religion, an intellectual and a social level, love will die only helplessly float on, and slowly too, out, and cold indifference or actual diswere that they poured out question on question, and added exchanation to exchanation, for full five minutes, without well knowing what they were saying.

out, and cold indifference or actual displayments to like will succeed. Unlike many toosish young girls who allow their sentiment to put to a sore test. Any one who may lead their judgment, Eleanor guided her lever be in similar straits will find that conduct by religious duty. Kindly, and the least troublesome, most philosophic, with honest tears, she refused George

"I am not free to promise," she said;

dress the characteristics of one of the religious observances; as my wife you

gazing on the calm beauty of New Glasgow and Rustico from the top of the hill near Millyale. My word for it, George, but your work will bring renown."

oank; but think what a cold, unsympathetic gulf would ever yawn between us! In the one great affair of life we would have nothing in common; we could assist each other in temporal matters, but "As enthusiastic as ever," laughed in spiritual ones where would be our bond of union? Do not, I pray, cause only, as yet at least, an artist in desire, further pain to yourself and me."

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. He reflected a moment and

depart, saying : "I must take part in the military display in the Square of St. Peter's this afternoon. After dinner I shall be iree.

blessing on Easter that I shall see it for myself. I will return directly it is over,

With a hearty hand-shake, the friends separated. Morgan walked quickly back Castel S.m Angelo, where all was himself, resumed his sear by the window. and spoke balf aloud :

"What magic is there in Rome that attracts such (roble spirits as Morgan, and) makes them so cuttors as tie in her cause). He would joyinfy disting on the spite her great love for him, would not nurmer at his tate. What is the secret

of Rome's power over generous hearts; He mus d long over his question, but could arrive at no satisfactory conclusion. There are many who ask themselves the They do not know what it is to be animated by a living faith; they cannot fantry, early in 1878, he was at his resoul that is illuminated by true religion, and that endervors to act according to honor of him, its teachings. Those outside the Church e innot understand the calm certainty regarding religious truths enjoyed by Catholies. Hence they wonder at our posiof the redengrain, or it might have been fluence does not and cannot, arise from fancy, but it appeared to Morgan that anything human; it would be a childish spoke to her for a moment. She handed me the letter 1 sent you this morning along with my note, and that was all." the nosts of pugrims in our own day, to any human motive. The magic of Romelius in the supernatural faith of which she is the visible head and guardian.

work of their emaciated nags. Staid old gentlemen, guiding despondent curs, wormed slowly their dangerous way between cab-wheels, curbstones, and oxen's horns. Sturdy peasant women, arrayed in parti-colored dresses, and with squares of cloth of bright hues fastened to their knotted hair by means of steel bars, ter-minated in gilt knobs, strutted along, endangering the eyes of shuffling pedestrians with those formidable hair-pins These gilt-capped bars of steel are at once an adornment to the head and a weapon of detence, in case of need. In the hands of an enraged virago one of these hair-pins would be equal to any stiletto. The hum of many voices arose from the square in front of the hotel in which George Marchbank sat, and he was surprised to hear nearly everyone speaking English. He did not know, at that time, that the vicinity of Piazza di Spagna is the "English quarter," as the Romans term it. During the winter months thousands of Englishmen visit Rome, and they generally reside near this square.

After the usual Roman breakfast of a cup of coffee and a light roll, George Marchbank sallied forth to mingle with the moving throng. He had no need to inquire his way to St. Peter's; he was sure that the steady tide of human beings was setting in towards that spot. Floating, as it were, with the current he was carried down the Via dei Condotti, across the Corso, past the ancient "Albergo dell' Orso," the theatre and down to the bridge of San Angelo. At the corner of every intersecting street fresh tributary streams of carriages and persons afoot swelled the main one, and ere he had reached the bridge it was impossible to turn right or left; he could and probably the quickest means of passcome to the home of the fine arts. Tam good opinion and telling him candidly the direction of the crossing, and with a paintage candide of the fine arts. erushed dress, and a torn train, to employ all one's strength in keeping an up-

Seeing a momentary gap in the carriageway 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. Others again. wishing to save their dresses, or fearing to come in contact with plebeians daintily gather up their skirts and stand against the parapet of the bridge "to let the crowd pass." But unemotional police officers tell them to "move on," for no one on such a day is allowed to stand on the sidewalk of the bridge; on they must go, and the chances are a thousand to one that they will lose their temper and inwardly curse the police for doing their duty.

"If anything could add to my esteem philosophic principle, and was carried or you Eleganor it would be these bounds." for you, Eiganor, it would be these honest safely across and up the street into the words you have just spoken. I am not, Square of St. Peter's. Here the imalas! a religious man, but I can respect mense crowd spread itself out over this Its summer months are so pleasantly fresh and genial that I wonder it is not frequented more by tourists. But of yourself, Morgan; how do you like your soldier's life? I thought you were too plous to be a warrior. in you—your noble integrity of purpose. Here each one inhaled a long and placid My dream, for the present at least, is over; henceforth I will give myself to my art; it will be the only bride I'll seek to wm."

Here each one inhaled a long and placid breath, and with a self satisfied smile looked beamingly back at the crush in the narrow defile through which they had passed. Within the mighty church This conversation passed on the banks a dense mass filled every available nook, of the St. Lawrence on the night before. The devout worshipper, the scotling unritory of the Pope not in danger, I would not continue in my present mode of life; but so long as my arm can help to defend his sacred rights by being here, so long will I remain."

"Just like your noble self, Morgan, Believe me, I admire your heroism and devotion, although I do not exactly see the necessity of a Pontifical army. Why an instinctive shrinking is the result.

Hence no message had been sent to
Morgan.

After some further remarks between

The solient globu of the great vashed by thousands of waxen candles, glowing like distant stars in chandeliers suspended a hundred feet from the floor. Beneath each lofty arch, formed the great ways the grintlying capital of each Morgan and George the former rose to around the corinthian capital of each pilaster, along the architraves, and dangling from the ground ceiling, burned myriad lights that flashed on the costly marbles, the delicate mosaic altarpieces, and the majestic statues of the saints.

(To be continued.) [This story can be had in book form from J. Murphy & Co., Baltimore, or Knowle's book store, Haltfax, N.S.j

The prostration after the Grip is entirely overcome by Hond's Sarsaparilla. It really does make the weak strong.

A Grent Soldier Dead

Brights, March 29.—General Konstantime von Alvensleben has just died in tias city at the age of 83. He was born in Prussian Saxony in August, 1809. In 1866 after brildient service in the war with Austra he was made lieutenant general, At the outbreak of the Prossant war walls of Rome, and I be leve Eleanor, des General you Alvensleben was reaced in e cannable of the Iniid Army corps, which played a conspicuous part in the first battooo, the war. He took part in the battle of Gravelotte and the stage of Metz. During the winter campaign of 1870.71 he took part in many battles. notably that at Lemans. Soon after its chevation to the rank of general of innation by a living main; they cannot rathout the depths of God's grace in a pentied request pieced on the retired list, soul that is illuminated by true religion. A tor: at Metz was in 1873 mained in

MEDICAL HINTS.

Cure for Dyspepsin.

garding religious truths enjoyed by Catholies. Hence they wonder at our pesitiveness, or they grow angry at our steadfastness. The secret of Rome's influence does not and cannot, arise from anything human; it would be a childish weakness to ascribe the enthusiasm of the great souls of St. Augustine, St. Ambrese, St. Jerome, St. Thomas, or that of the hosts of pilgrims in our own day, to the hosts of pilgrims in our own day, to fine is the visible head and guardian. Perhaps George Marchbank may one day learn this.

But now the streets were alive and noisy. Cabmen rushed furiously along at a pace which seemed inconsistent with the holding together of the framework of their emaciated mags. Staid old contlement, entities of this gives very conclusive proof of the efficiency of this wonderful remedy.

" Pat, Pat, you should never hit a man when he is down?" "Begorra, what did I work so hard to get him down for?"

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"Papa, what is an agnostic?" asked Johnny Cumso. "An agnostic, Johnny, is a man who knows very little and is not sure of that."

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Or do you suffer from noises in the head. Then send your address and I will send a valuable treatise containing full particulars for home cure, which costs comparatively nothing. A splendid work on deatness and the ear. Address PROF. G. CHASE, Box 26, Orling, Ont.

Let Him Tell II.-Hello, Jones! Got a new suit of clothes, eh?" "Yes," Good stuff in 'em?" he added, feeling of them. "Of course; I'm in 'em."

Dr. T. A. Slocum's

OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL.—It you have asthma—Use it. For sale by all druggists.—35 cents per bottle.

"And what do you mean by a wise man? "One who can do without the world." "And by a tool?" "One who fancies that the world cannot do without

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you.—Dose, one little pill. Small price.—Small dose.—Small pill. No Doubt,-Justice-Young man, do

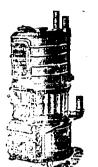
con understand the nature of an oath? Boy-Yes, sir; I used to be telephone loy at the Exchange.

You will find combined, as a todet article, every desirable quality in Luby's Paristan Hair Renewer. With many it has become a house, and re-pusite; premaurie gray hair soon assumes its natural color, and as a balsamic dressing for the youger head, nothing can be more benchead, it requires but one trial to be appreciated. Sold by all chemists.

On the Continent.-John Bull (to stranger)-How are you? Nice day to-day. Where do you hall from? Stranger (a German prince)-Sir, I do not hail; I

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." MRS. WM. RYDER.

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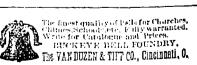
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TELEPHONE, 2690. P. O. Box, 1133 A LITTLE BOY'S TROUBLES.

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. Learning to read was awful, But nothing like learning to write; I'd be sorry to have you tell it, But my copybook is a sight.

The luk gets over my tingers, The pen cuts all sorts of shines, And won't do at all as I bid it; The letters wont stay on the lines. But go up and down and all over, As though they were dancing a jig.

As though they were dancing a jig.

They are there in all shapes and sizes,

Medium, little and big.

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 of the Wellington street bridge question by Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P. After explaning to the House the ab-After explaining to the House the absolute necessity of a move in this direction, the member for Montreal Centre tion, the member for Montreal Centre when the supplementary estimates for 1892-93 are brought down. The question is "whether it is the intention of the said: "the Government had been swhether it is the intention of the memoralized by the Fourd of Trade of Moureal, by the Grand Trunk Railway ment to the memory of the late Premier Company, and by forty thousand people on the ground near the House of living on the river side adjacent to the Wei maton street bridge, as well as by all whip to the Conservative party evidently regarding faithful to the conservative party evidently the great factories, foundries and industrial establishments that are located factories, and I thought it my duty to lay the in ther before the then Minister of Ranlovays and Canas, the late Sir John Macdonald. During the month of December, 1800. I wrote asking what was points of the central building now carrycember, 1800. I wrote asking what was the curse of the delay, as I in d been in-formed there was not much prospect of formed there was not much prospect of sortions being commenced. See John's may be placed on one, and on operations being commenced.

WHIT WAS THOROTH.

"In answer to my communication I tee ivel from the late Prime Minister; the following note :--

OTTANA, Elli December, Isa.

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 meditate the traffic, would be better. portance, 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. Lunder stand 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 PEOPLE HAVE BEGUN TO DESPAIR. "The matter has been so often deferred and so many promises have been made that the people are beginning to despair of ever laving 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 becut 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 1 am satisfied my hon, friend the Minister of California. 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

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 esti-mates. 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 McMullen, Mr. Davies, Sir Richard only McMullen, 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 39. 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 Grifs, but it is worthy 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 cautions remark that the honorthe other that of another "Lather of confederation." Who should it be?

IMPORTANT RAILWAY PROJECT. Among the private bills which had their first realing Friday in the Coumons was that incorporating the Cana-M. Di va Cutta va -1 have norm discussing with Mr. Tradeau the bridge question. He hardon the trade question. He hardon to carrow had better be forther, being for too marrow had better be move taken and any derivation of a line through Cape Breton via St. Peters. The capital stock of the company and any derivation of a line through Cape Breton via St. Peters. The capital stock of the company is fixed at \$2,000,000, with the usual transporter be lock with the empty, as it is every spring, for about a mouth, and during that time the perform be built and the non-statement reachy, can be placed without delay.

The fact of this subset being under consideration is the reason why no steps have been taken to call for tenders.

John A. Machanala.

J. J. Curran, Esp. M. P.

"I understand that the present chief "I understand that the present class mans by Mr. Ghales, and in the Senate by Senators Miller and Mucdonald.

THE DISLEY 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 Fortyeighth Highlanders, Toronto, as adjutant, I stated that it was a matter of no importance, so far as we were concerned, 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 kilted regiment. Major Macdonald has also been a constant attendant at the Ridean range rifle matches and will be are officially militared to the and will be an efficient adjutant of the

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 securely over them. At last the official nabled 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 swinding and breach of contract. Many leading American financiers will be examined as witnesses in the

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.

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."

MR. HAGGART PROMISES.

Hon. Mr. Haggart—"I have no doubt at all 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

Before and After.—Merritt—I thought the old man would have come down handsomely. Wasn't your wife his favorite daughter? Pentield-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 HOOD'S Sarsaparilla.

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Outment,—We quote as follows:—Rolled onts and granulated, \$3.95 to \$4 per bbl, and in nags \$1.92; to \$1.95. Standard in bbls \$3.85 to \$3.99, and in bags \$1.85 to \$1.99.

Mill Feed.—Sales of car loads of Manitoba at \$15.00. Ontarlo bran being quoted at \$15.50. Shorts \$10.50 to \$17.00, and Moullie \$20 to \$20 as to grade.

Wheat.—No. 2 hard Manitoba is quoted at 9°c, North Bay with 96c bid, but shippers say it is not worth the inside figure here to ship Red and white winter wheat has sold west of Toronto at 83c to 85c. Corn.—Prices are at 51c to 52c in bond, and 59c to 61c in car lots, duty paid.

Peas.—Prices are quoted at 74c to 75c per 66 lbs. in store, and 75c to 79c for May shipment.
Oats.—Sales have been made on the Grand Trunk and C.P R. west at 25c f.o.b. per 34 lbs. In Montreal prices are drooping, and we quote No. 2 white 33c per 34 lbs and no grades 30c to 31c.

Malt.—A good sized lot of Oniario mait was sold for shipment east of Montreal at 72c f.o.b. here, and we still quote 70c to 80c.

Buckwheat —The market is quiet at 56c to 57c for May, and 53c to 54c for spot.

Seeds.—We quote red clover, \$7.50 to \$7.75, and alsike about the same price. Timothy is quoted at \$2 for Canadian, and \$1.85for American.

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Lard, etc.—Sales of Canada short cut mess pork in 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 smoked meats at last week's

٠	prices, which we quote as follows:	Har	35 EC	'A 5	
	Canada short cut mess pork per brl. Sanada clear pork, per brl.	16.25	<i>a</i> 1	6.50	ŀ
	Chicago short out moss, par hel	15.50	en 1	5.75	:
1	Mess pork, American, new, per bri- Extra Mess beef, per bri	14.70 14.50	01	5.00 5.00	•
1	Lard, pure in pails, per lb	103e	SE SE	90	
	Lard, com. in palls, per lb	910	A) G)	7 c 10c	
٠	Bacon, per ib	830	ŭ	90	:
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DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—New Western creamery butter has been received during the week, sales of which have been made at 21c, and new Eastern Townships dutry at 21c to 22c, exceptionally choice pkgs bringing 21c. Old butter is slow sale, creamery being quoted at 20c to 22c, Town-ships 19c to 23c, and Western 17c to 18c.

Choese,—A few small local sales at 12c for choice colored goods.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs -Sales at 12c to 13c, to-day 12c is condered a top rate.

sidered a top rate.

Beams—Sales of choice pen beam hard picked have been at \$1.25 to \$1.37; good ordinary are quoted at \$1.10 to \$1.15, and commen Scito\$1 per bushel.

Hay.—Pressed hay is quoted at \$11.00 to \$11.50 to the timothy in ear lots, with other qualities at \$9.50 to \$1.50 to per ton. Straw \$1.50 to \$1.60 per ton as to quality.

Maple Products.—In syrups all sorts of prices have been realized ranging from 60c to 70c, several sales being reported at 61c, 65c, and 70c.—A number of good sized lots of syrup are arriving, one lot of 250 gallons being offered at 5c per lb. The first few small lots brought 6c, but 5c is the top price now. New sugar quoted at 7c to \$c, old being quoted at 6c for per lb.

Hops—Choice Canadian reported at 21c to Hops—Choice Canadian reported at 21c to 25/c as to quality, with some holders asking incher figures.

FRUITS, &c.

Apples.—The only business is in a jobbing way at \$3.00 to \$4.00 for fine to real fancy truit, common qualities ranging from \$2 to to \$2.50.

\$2.60 to \$2.50.

Evaporated Fruit.—Quotations range from 6c to 7/c per lb. as to quantity and quality. Difed apples are quiet at 4/c to 5c per lb.

Oranges,—Sales of Floridas at \$4.60 to \$1.50 per box, and Valencias have been placed at \$5.00 to \$5.50, 4d amadea oranges are turning out very tine and selling well at \$7.50 per bol. They are taken in preference to Floridas.

Lemons.—Sales all the way from \$2.25 to \$3.5) according to quality and size of lot. The first steamer "Fremona" it is expected will bring about 45,000 boxes of lemons and oranges. Pine Apples.-Basiness has been done on the basis of 20c to 50c each as to quality.

Struwberries.—Southern berries have arrived in first class condition, and have brought be per quart.

Cocon Nuts.—Sales have been made at \$4.75 to \$5.00 per 100. Bananas. -- Sales at \$2,75 to \$3,25 per bunch

Potntoes.—A car load of flue early Rose was placed at 35c per bag. Onlons.—The few sales reported are on the basis of \$1.90 to \$2.25 for red and yellow Cana-

FISH AND OILS.

Olls —011 is quoted at 45c to 47c for steam refined. Newfoundhand cod liver oil is quoted at 75c to 80c and Norway at \$1.10.

Smoked Fish.—Wequote:—Varmouth bloaters, per 60 box, \$1.10 to \$1.25; Saint John's bloaters, per 100 box, 90c to \$1.10; boneless cod, targe boxes, 6c to 7c; do small boxes, 7c to 8c.

Fresh Fish.—Cod and haddock are quiet at the to 3c per lb. British Columbia salmon 6c to a per ib., and frozen herring \$1.00 to \$1.15 per

Pickled Fish.—Green cod has sold as low as \$3.91 to \$4.00 for No. I, and at \$4.50 to \$5.00 for large. In fact, it has been simply a matter of getting rid of it, one lot of No. I being offered as low as \$3.25. Dry end is in limited supply, and prices range from \$4.50 to \$5.00 and shore at \$4.50.

LIVE STOCK.

The report of the Montreal Stock Yards Company, Point St. Charles, says:—

Cattle, Sheep. Hogs. Calves. The recipts of live stock at these yards for week ending March 26 were as follows:
Left over from previous week. 21
Total for week. 498
Left on hand. 29 125 462 200 125 462 200 Medium receipts of cattle for week. Owing to light supply of previous week, there was a brisk demand, and trade generally had a good tone; everything was sold, best values averaging feent better than last week. Increased receipts of sheep and lambs with fair demand. Live hogs steady at 5 jets. Calves plentiful. We quote the following as being fair values:

THE HORSE MARKET.

The report of the Montreal Horse Exchange Point St. Charles, says :—

There were very few American buyers in town this week, consequently trade at these stables was slow. The sales were 16 horses at prices ranging from \$75 to \$135. We have on hand for sale 27 horses comprising draft, choice drivers and saddle liorses, with two carriands to arrive from the West.



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.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. Superior Court. No. 384. Dame Anna Maria Fraser, wife of Frederick Frothingham Albert Workman, Agent, of the City and District of Montreal, has this day instituted an action against her said husband for separation as to property.

Montreal, March 3rd, 1892. ATWATER & MACKIE,

Attorneys for Plaintiff

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 health-iness of its situation, the equipment of the Schools, and the general furnishing of the extablishment, leave nothing to be desired for the comfort and improvement of the pupils. THEER COURSES: Preparatory, Commercial and Matriculation [London University]
TERMS: Day Pupils, \$12, \$15, etc., per annum, according to class. Boarders—\$160 per annum. Prospectuses and further particulars on application to

J L. SLATTERY.

CRECORYS SEED

CATALOGUE

ers. E. E. SOYD & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, 754 Craig street (opposite The TRUE WINNESS, Telephone G11990

Dealer in General Sporting and Athletic Goods Snow-Shoes, Boxing-Gloves, Fencing Folls, Masks, Single Sticks, Hockey Sticks and Pucks, Bicycles, Bells, Lanterns, etc.

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Improved Billiard Cushions, patented Nov.
21, Ivory and Composition Balls, Tips, plain and fancy Cues, Billiard Cloths, etc. Tables altered, repaired and cut down, etc.

Agents for Canada of the Star Patent 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 2334.

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"Survival of the Fittest."

If Darwin's theory is to be accepted, then the fact that I am the sole survivor in the trade of the se who began with me the same line of hasiness, gives significance to the tact that my sale sole seed to market gardeners, well known to be the most critical of all buyers, has increased year by year until it has new reached was proportions. That I race many varieties on my five seed tarms, make 1720 t its anomally for vitality, and test novelties, that moone may be imposed on, will explain much to the thoughtful buyer. I invite you to write for my FIEEE Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue.

J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Markichead, Mass.



When you want to buy anything to run on wheels, and get the best value and lowest prices, give us a call.

R. J. LATIMER, 66 College st., Montreal. LATIMER & LEGARE, Quebec.

LATIMER & BEAN, - Sherbrooke. special discounts and freights

allowed to all customers within

CATALOGUES FREE.

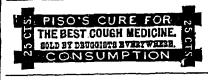


BURDOCK

A SURE CURE

for Biliousness, Constipation. INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, BICK HEADACHE, AND DISTASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

FURNISHING and BUILDING Hardware, Vare, Cutlery, &c. Prices very low at L. A. SURVKYER'S, 8 St. Lawrence St.



Leave your orders for Job Printing at The True Witness Office.

Ticket,

11 Tickets for

12 Ask for Circulars.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flonr

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

GURE FITS! When I as I care I do not mean merely to stop them

H. G. ROOT, M. C. 186 ADELAIDE ST.

Painting.

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

51 University Street.

Registered. A delight-fully refreshing prepar-ation for the hair. It should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandring, proportes the growth to be freet but dressing Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandrun, promotes the growth; a perfect hair dressing for the family. 25 cts. per bottle. HENRY E. GRAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence street, Montreal

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Bousehola Medicine racks amongst the leading necessaries of Life.

These famous Pilis purify the BLOOD and act most wonderfully yet soothingly, on the STOMACH, LIVKE KUNEYS and BOW KIP, giving ione, energy and vigo to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF FIRE. They are confidently recommended as a never-falling functory in all cases where the constitution, frum whatever cases, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious as to all aliments incidental to females of all averand as a GENERAL PARILLY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

Holloway's Ointment. its Bearching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the care of

Bad Legs, Bud Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers This is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed of the neck and chest, as sait into meat, it curve 800% THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscessor Piles, Flistnias

Gout, Rheumatism

and every kind of BKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail. The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at 533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON. and are sold by all vendors of medicine throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.

The Trade Marks of these medicines are registered at Ottaws. Honce, anyone throughout the Eritish Pos-sessions who may keep the American occunterfeits for sale will be prosecuted. The Purchasers should look to the Label of the Pots and Bozes. If the address is not 53 Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

DRAWINGS IN APRIL, 1892:—April 6 and 20.

LIST OF PRIZES: 3134 PRIZES 1 Prize worth \$15,000—\$15,000.00
1 " 5,000— 5,000.00
1 " 2,500— 2,500.00
1 " 2,500— 1,250.00
5 " 250— 1,250.00
5 " 50— 1,250.00
6 " 50— 1,250.00
60 " 15— 3,500.00
60 " 10— 5,000.00
60 # " 10— 5,000.00
60 # " 10— 5,000.00 \$52,740.00. WORTH CAPITAL PRIZE WORTH \$15,000.00 Approximation Prizes.

810.00

100

25— 2,500.00 15— 1,500.00 10— 1,000.00 5— 4,995.00 6— 4,995.00 3134 Prizes worth \$52,740.00 S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager, Si St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER ONE MILLION DISTRIBUTED.



Lonisiana State Lottery Company. incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an over whetming popular vote. To Continue Until January 1, 1898.

To Continue Unit January 1, 1886.

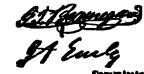
Its CRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS
take place femi-Annually (June and Becamber), and its GRAND SHECK FUMBER
DEAWINGS take place in each of the other
ten menths of the year, and are all drawn
in public, at the Academy of Rusia, Yew
Orleans, La.

PAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DEAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Attested as follows:

ATTENTION DE TULIONE?

"We de herely correfy that meanpervise tacarrangemente for all the Northly and Sensi-Ammai Drawisse
of the Louisians State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and
that the sense are conducted with honesty, furness and
the theorem are conducted with honesty, furness and
the good faith toward all parties and we maintening the
Company to use this certificate, with far-damiles of our
signatures attached, in the advertisements."



R. M. WALUSLEY, Pros. Louisle to Hat'l Bu PIRERE LANAUX. Pres. State National Sank.

A. BALDWIN Proc. New Orleans Hat'l Bamb CARL KOME, Pres. Snion Fational Raph.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING. WILL TAKE PLACE At the Academy of Music, Few Orkans

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1892. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000 100,000 Numbers in the Wheel

	****	Muni	TO III	THE IT	40011
		LIST OF	PRISE	B.	
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3,134	Prises, 400	ountwe te			\$1.054,R
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Price of Tickets:
Whole Tickets at \$20; Halves \$10;
Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

SPECIAL BATES IN AGENTS. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERS IMPORTANT.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to all Lorrange, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending List of Prize a. Little of Prize will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any quantity, by Payress, FRER OF CO.

ATTENTION—The present charter of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, which is part of the Constitution of the State, and, by decision of the SUPRIME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, is an invisible contract between the State and the Lottery Company, wil remain in force UNTIL 1876.

There are so many inferir and dishonest extraording on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, that buyers must see to Mand Protect there sieves by insisting on having LOUP IANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertised chance for a prize.



LOTTERY Beneficencia Publica

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

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

WILL BE HELD IN TH Moresque Pavilion in the City of Mexico THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1892

THE CAPITAL PRIZE BEING

By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prises included in the scheme before selling a single tloket, and receive the following offinial permit: Contribucation—I bettey certify that the Bank of Leading and Mexico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prises drawn by the Leteria de la Benedoncial Publica.

APOLINAL CASTILLO, Intervence.

Purther, the company is required to distribute fifty-six per cent, of the value of all the tickets in Prince—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 \$80, approximating to \$60,000 prize, \$ 6,000 to Prizes of \$40, approximating to \$20,000 prize, \$ 4,000 to Prizes of \$20,000 prizes, \$ 4,000 to Prizes of \$40,000 prizes, \$ 4,000 priz 100 Prizes of \$20, approximating to \$10,000 prize, 2,000 799 Terminals of \$20, decided by \$60,000 prize, 15,880

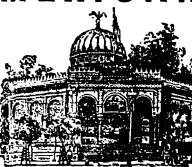
Club rates, 55 fractional lickets at \$1, for \$50.

Send Money by Express at our Expense in Sums not less than Five Dollars, on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on TickET- as d Lists OF PAILED for warded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD,

NEW ORLEADS, LA

Give full address and make signature plain.



The Only Lettery Protected by the Mexican National Government,

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING

\$60,000

LIST OF PRIXES;	
Capital Priza of \$60,000	\$80.00
Capital Prize of 20.000	20.00
Uspital rize of 19,000	10,00
Capital Prises of 1,000are	5,00
Prizes of \$500are	5,0
D Prizes of 100are	20,00
Prizes of 40are	10.40
Prizes of 20are	9.2
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	-,

799 Terminals of \$20, decided by \$20,000 prize, 15,880. 2,761 Prizes,......Amounting to.......\$178,560



LYERY HUMOR OF THE SKIN AND SCALP I of infanor and childhood, whither northing, disfiguring, itching, burning, easily, cruetted, pinply, of blotchy, with loss of hair, and every impurity of the bood, whether simple, sort-alous or hereditary, inspeedily, recommissily and permanently cured by the bloschy, with loss of hair, and overy impurity of the book, whether simple, sorofalous or hereditary, sonomically and permanently cared by the Corcensa Remedies, consisting of Corrects, the goal Skin Cours, and Cornera Resources, the goal skin Cours, and Entertain Skir Puriser and Brautifier, and Cornera Resources, the Row Blood and Skin Puriner, and greates of Humon Remedies, when the best physicians and all otheremedies tail. Parents, save your children pears mental and physical suffering. Begin now. Delaware dangerous. Cures made in childhood are payments.

are dangerous.

So deverywhere. Price, Curicura, Toc; Soap, 35.

Rasolyans, \$1.5. Prepared by the Poters Dang and Onamical Corporation, Bowton, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases".

Raby's Skin and Scalp purified and heauti. To not by CUTICURA SOAP. KIDNEY PAINS, Backache and muscular rhoumation relieved in one minute by the celebratet CUTICURA ANTI PAIN PLASTER.

LOCAL, CHURCH AND SOCIETY NEWS

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

Annual Moeting and the Election of Officers

The annual meeting of St. Patrick' Society was held on Monday night in their hall, McGill street. Mr. J. J. Cur-ran, Q.C., M.P., president, occupied the chair. The report of the society's operations last year was read and adopted. It set forth a very pleasing record. Despite the lack of success of the November concert in and of the charitable fund, the success of the annual pienic and the receipts of the entertainment of St Patrick's night enabled the treasurer to show a balance on hand to the society's credit of over \$1,500. The disbursements of the association were \$281 in excess of last year. The charitable committee, under guidance of Mr. Delahanty, had done good service amongst the poor and aided indigent immigrants. Special mention was made of the kindness of Sir John Thompson and Mr. Hazen, M. P., for their addresses on St. Patrick's night, and the artistic contributions of Madame Bergeron, Mr. H. St. Pietre, Q. C., and others were warmly ackn whedged. Votes of thanks were passed to the Allan and Dominion steamship lines ter favors extended to the society, and to Mr. John J. Daly, Dominion increises tion agent, and his indepetigable assistant, Mr. John Hoolehan, for their zer loss efforts during the past year. The hold we ing were the elected efficies for the co-suing year: -President, L.J. Curan, Q CaM P.; fust vice-president, F. Nuce :: second vices; resident, J. O'Shaugi ness; this section, Samuel Cross for received a Second document. Find y women the reason me committee of management M 1675 hanty, W. Davin, F. Calcebra J. Feed. J. Hodaham, J. Meck, P. C'Reil, B. Campbell, J. McLare, R. Garene, P. L. Hodaham, J. Meck, P. C'Reil, B. Campbell, J. McLare, R. Garene, P. L. Hodaham, J. Byrnes, M. Feley, J. Criven P. Lassed Sacrament. hoe, J. Byrnes, M. Feley, J. Criven P. Connol y. P. McCathrey, J. Caddy, P. Kelly; grand marshall, Temas Bowes: chaplains, Rev. John Quenlivan,

P.P., and the e ergy of St. Patrick's. It is with pleasure we notice that now the good old standard society of Man treat. We hope smeerey that the has been given to it may be continue to augment in force and that the amphors first Normal sections and the discovering of May its interest of the petus which has been given to it may be such an association, and the discovering of May its inture be bright for its mondary of its mondary may tree and the number of its members may increase in proportion to the exertions that us

St. Anthony's Mission.

The first mission that has been held in ais 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. The results were most gratifying, numbers having been unfor trinately turned away owing to insuffi-ciency of room. Extra services were held so as to enable everyone to be present. The mission was conducted by the Rev. G. O'Bryen, S.J., and I. Kavanagh, S.J., who have but lately returned from those well-known English Jesuit colleges, Stoneyhurst and Roe-hampton. Their chapmence and zealous endeavors were indubitably crowned with great success. At the conclusion of the mission, a very large number, at the request of the missionaries, took the pledge at the end of the evening service. One of the interesting incidents con nected with the mission was the presentation of a life-sized effigy of the Crucifixion by a lady of the congrega-tion who, with commendable modesty, chose to remain unknown. The collection taken up by the congregation on behalf of the missioners was very large. considering the size of the congregation. The whole mission and the way that it was conducted reflects great credit upon the Rev. J. E. Donnelly, pastor of the parish.

Monthly Confirmation.

At half past seven o'clock on Sunday morning last, His Grace Archbishop Fabre performed the monthly Confirma tion ceremonies at the Archiepiscopal Chapel. The number of attendants at the Mass was large and much interest seems to be awakened in these beautiful Confirmation services.

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 ser vices to that section of the city. The class of cookery at 94 Craig street has, during the past month, been eminently successful. One hundred and twentynine persons attended the demonstration lessons, and thirty-five practical pupils participated in the advantages afforded by the class. Of the latter fifteen were students in the convent school of St. Mary's parish, and the benefits they derived from the instruction received leads the Rev. J. J. Salmon to express the hope that the ladies interested in the matter will return next year with an additional staff. Father Salmon makes particular mention of Wrs. F. Wolferstan Thomas, Mrs. McCarthy and Miss de

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 Church now under construction or rather in process of decoration and completion, would well repay any admirer of art and architectural taste. Of course, at the present stage, very little can be done in the way of describing the paintings, the frescoes, the inhald and carved walls and panellings, the stations of the cross and the every gene-like part of the whole exquisite shrine. Still what has been done, so far is an indication of what the chapel will be when completed. Mr. Larose, the painter of the admicable works already upon the walls has gone to Romewhere he will complete the different nicres of art for the side walls and the vault. The Rev Cure Sentennes is to be congratulated upon his work, for he is the sout of the enterprise and the ever watchful director of all the details. It will be some time yet before the cincpel can be finished; but in the meantime a visit out would not be regretted. We wish the good Cure all manner of success in his hudable undertaking. describing the paintings, the frescoes, the

The First Friday.

Last Friday being the first one of the month be Most Blessed Sacrament was exposed all day no the Archbishon's chapel. In the even day to the Archbishou's chapet. In the even-ing a large congregation assembled to join in the special prayers for the occusion, to hear the Instruction and to nested at the Benediction on mad occusion there was something new and attractive in the very simplicity of the devotional service; the hymns being entoned by one person and the responses taken up by the aithrul present.

Month of St. Joseph

On Thursday evening last, for the closing of the month of St. Joseph, prayers, bends, sermon and Benediction of the Blessed Sacra ment took pine at the Cathedral chapet. The sermon was prenched by the Rev. Father Bruches, and was a beautiful tribute to the virtues of the Foster Father of Our Lord. At the Benediction a special hymn in honor of 81, Joseph was sung, and a particular prayer, ask-ing him to watch over the Church, was said.

St. Jean Baptisto Day.

The St. Jean Baptiste Society will not hold procession next st. Jean Baptiste's Day, June 21; Instead, it has been arranged that after the religious ceremonies in Notre Dame after the religious ceremonies in Note bame functo the various sections shall assemble in front of the Monument National and by acom-memoration stone in the arch of the main en-erance. On this stone will be carved the names of the officers of the association. His circle Architistup Fabre will be asked to bless the stone and to officiate at the cercinonial.

The Forty Hours.

To-morrow the services of the Forty Hours pevotion wile be held at St. Regis, and on Satiriday at the Lachine Convent. The season o the Forty Hours is one of particular graces for the perish in which the services are head. The constant, exposetion of the Bossed Eucharis at tracks the rathful to the enough and there attracts the fathing to the content and increaming a player of invocation, of expirition, or reparation, is offered up before the Host; and these provers are not a rinner acceptance of that time than to be ordancy encounstances. Forty Houseon graces we might style that time.

Last Sunday was Past on Sunday; Mon lay trensurer. Go rge Mur by a contester of was the reast of st. Ludore, and Tuesday that ing secretary. J. McGran's receiver so has a value of the Finday will be the test of the

St. Vincent de Paul.

At four o'clock on sunday aftertoon last Hititues the Archbishop presided at the incetting of the 85. Vincent de Past, Contraternity. life and fresh vigor are being infused it to lover the world, and no place more than in Mon-

officers are making to have it a the Hon, Mr. Ryan, p esident of the Logis-roughly successful and national society, playing Connect of New Brunswick, died



Rev. William Hollinshed Of Sparta, N. J., voluntarily says: "To Whom it May Concern:

"Unasked I deem it my duty to a suffering humanity whose bodies and souls I would have healthy, to tell them of the value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. While living in Ohio one of my children was greatly

Afflicted With Boils

having 30 on her limbs, and being unable to walk. I had heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and bought a bottle, half of which cured entirely. Two years after, another child was afflicted as badly. I used the other haif bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla with like results. About four years after, the child first allieted was again tormented like Job, and I bought a bottle (on Sunday at that) and again a cure. I gave some of the medicine to a poor woman and two children; they were helped as were mine. Through a testimomial sent to C. I. Hood & Co., inquiries came from all the country, asl hig If it was a shona fide' testimonial, and of course I wrote all that it was, and have the knowledge of

Scores and Scores

Of persons helped or cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mild cases of rheumatism have yielded to it. Biliousness and bad liver have been corrected in my own family. This is the only patent medicine I have felt like praising. I speak not for C. I. Rood, but for the dobs who are impatient and are ter-mented be ordendurance. Nothing I know of wid cleanse the blood, stimutals the liver, or clean timute such so perfectly as

Hoed's Sarsaparilla Any person wishing to know more, enclosing a stamp will be informed. Yours for the

health, happiness and virtue of hunemity." WILLIAM HOLLINSHED, paster of Presbyterian church, Sparta, N. J.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constitution.

ST. PATRICK'S MISSION.

The Married Men's Betreat a Grand Success-The Young Ladles 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, that occupled all last week, was satisfactory in the extreme One of the grand features was the temperance sermon by Rev. Father Doyle. As the Reverend preacher will renew this subject for the young men next week, we will not give the text of his sermon until it has been repeat-

ed. "The tree is known by its fruit" and that sermon can be well judged by its effects. As a

ed. "The tree is known by its fruit" and that sermon can be well judged by its effects. As a tangible result, nearly a thousand men signed the temperance cards. This system the Paulists consider preferable to that of collaring men in the church and loreing them to take a piedge. The Missionaries believe in allowing a man free exercise of his will, and when he has taken home his card, thought over it and defiberately signed it, he does so without any coercion and with a full determination of keeping his piedge. At every service, five in the morning or seven in the evening, the seats were filled. The number of communicants was beyond all expectations great.

Sneaking of the married men, Father Doyle sold on Monday: "they are not a first as enthusiastic as the younger men, but once they move it is with the sure and irresistible momentum of an leeberg; all has to give way before their progress."

On Sunday evening the young ladies' retreat opened; and it the married women came in numbers and the married women came in numbers and the married women came in home taken in the direction of introducing congregational singing. This system we explain in our editorial of this week upon "Sacred Masic." On Monday morning at five oelock the church was througed. On Monday evening cards containing the bymns, were distributed and the congregational singing. The system we explain most admirably. The young ladies' retreat promises to be an unheard of success. Next week let the young men prepare for their turn. God speed the Pauli as in the noble work!

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 Hos-pital on Saturday morning, March 19th, when five young ladies made profession and took the lows of the Sisterhood of St. Joseph. This aremony, the second of its kind which took place in Peterborough, was similar in its nature and proceedings to the public one held in St. Peter's, the Cathedral Church of the diocese, Peters, the Cathedral Church of the diocese, with the exception that one held on Saturday was, owing to the Lenten season, of a private nature. In consequence of this only a few of the near triends and relatives of the novices were present. The chapelwas nicely decrated specially for the occasion, and also on account of it being the feast of St. Joseph. Shortly after nine oclock the colemn tones of the organ peaded torth a march and to its sacred cadence an imagine procession entered the chapel. It consisted of soverals mail girls dressed in white wearing chapels of white flowers and carrying the liability of the order, which were to be idessed and which the noxices were to nesume. These were followed in single file by the five novices cache lad in white saturation abroral wreath of white flowers, typical of their being espotised to the Church, cowning the flowing increased white fibes. As the procession reached the searcher procession reached the scale into the procession reached the searcher procession that the fibes and the procession reached the searcher procession that the fibes in the procession reached the searcher procession that the fibes and the procession reached the searcher procession that the fibes and solubours, and Fahers findic us and Scalebol of the called the fahers findic us and scalebol of the called the fibes and instinctive pickess, satisfable of the flow that the fibes search of offices and instinctive pickess, satisfable of the recession. He then received the procession to a state of the material the novers were twinssume. The preserved quies to a search of the season. The procession is not to sea the state of the procession to a state of the material the novers were twinssume. The preserved quies to a sea the procession to the process and quies to a sea to a season to the season of the material discussion as were twenty as season. with the exception that one held on Saturday for the recession. In the matter that the matter that seem in offices and blessed the matter that make were then proposed by the B stop and answered by the nortices, who after waid, presently the inter-scort, anche a procession down the arsie to their respective rooms where the change of garments was made and by procession to opposed the nortice taking their places before the Bishop when these remains of taking they was were consided it.

All the five novices took the vows with a deliberation of resolve, firminess of speech, unshaden by the least reflecting of fremitors to a placed, apparedly, by the high resolves that fixed their soils. The following are the names of the come takes and the names given them.

m references—
Miss M. A. McLachlan (youngest daughter of the lace Mr. D. J. McLachlan, and sister of Mr. D. McLachlan, Cochrane, Alia, N. W.T., in religion Syster M. Magletine; Miss O'Calaghan, of Ham boy, in religion, Sister M. F. Carte; Miss Mary Walso, of Colourg, Sister In. Heart; Miss Kate Walsh, of Colourg, in religion Sister Mary Nativity; Miss Lazzie Walsh, of Cobourg, in religion Sister Mary Ambrosla warra, or cooperg, in religion Sister Mary Ambrosla
The last three named Misses Walsh are sisters. They have also a sister belonging to the same order who resides in Rochester, and another younger sister preparing to enter the same order.

A Beautiful Sermon.

on Sunday last at High Mass in the Cathe draf Chapel, His Grace, the Archbishop potificated, and the ceremonies were very imposing After the Gospel, the Rev. P. N. Bruchesi as conded the pulpit and delivered a most exquisite sermon upon the Pope's Prerogatives. Clearly conci-cly, emphatically, logically did be trace in most polished language, the traditional chain of unbroken succession from Peter to Leo. "Stmon might die, but Peter lives forever;" upon these words the preacher constructed a vast sylogism, perfect in its every premise, exact in its conclusion. The sermon in question is only one of a series; but delatiched even from its communion sermons, it was a little inaster-piece. The simplest mind, the most ordinary enlightened being who knew aught of the principles of Christianity could not full to seize the hield arguments that prove beyond all dispute, that the Head of the Church is the foundation stone of the editice, the supreme pastor of Christ's choice, the bearer of the keys of the establishment against which hell can never prevail, and the doctor or infallible teacher whose word is law and before whose decision all men must how, even as at the word of Christ Himself. Hustrating this idea, or rather fact, the preacher drew an example from the third century and another from the interenth. Out of thousands be chosen these two to show that the Church in all ages, a knowledged the Sovereign powers of the Bishop of Rome—the Pope. In the third century of Cyprian the learned and great head of the Church in Africa, collected all the bishops together and in council they concluded and asserted that haptism administered by one not holding the faith was void and that re-baptism was necessary. They sent their decision to Rome; there the Pope, St. Stephen, pronounced their opinion wrong—You err," he said. Rome had spoken and all the genius of Cyprian and the knowledge of his hishops were as maught. They howed before the successor of St. Peter—and accepted the decision of the Pope, in this century we find, at the Council of the Vattean, the bishops of the world wide upon the subject of papa in infallibility. The majority pronounced in favor of the dogma, then Pins IX. Spoke and confirmed their decision, immediately the opposing bishops, one and all bowed their heads and eriedout "Creelo" we believe, for their their had sind confirmed their decision. Throughout all ag chain of unbroken succession from Peter to L.o. "Simon might die, but Peter lives for-It would be most interesting and instructive to follow this course of sermous.

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The 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 to the bishopric of Valleyfield. The official ocuments announcing the appointment have arrived from Rome. The 8th of June is understood to have been selected as the date for the ceremony of consecration, which will take place at Valleyfield. Bishop Racine, of Sherb coke, and Rev. Father Proulx, vice-rector of Laval, were expected to arrive in the city from Rome on Monday. A re-union of the bishops of the ecclesiastical province of Montreal was called for Tuesday.

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Small Fill Small Dose, Small Price.



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ebrity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

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and leaves no unpleasant effects.

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This remedy has been prepared by the Remediate for the work of the first sent for the remediate for the work of the first sent for the sent files. The first ware files for the first sent files for the first sent files for the files files for the files files for the files files for the files files files for the files files files files files for the files files

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phosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk. MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER It is indeed, and the little lade and lassies who take coid easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season.

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SCOTT & BOWNE, Believille.

Best Body Brussels Carpets. Since my anouncement of best, choice, five-frame Body Brussels at special prices, salesmen have been booking large and numerous orders, measurers, cutters Husse, J. Husseran, J. E. Deslauriers, E. Caron. Second class—J. Lausguan, R. Carmel, C. McCarrity, J. Dadgmantt, I. Trudel, J. McCarry, P. Kenchan, J. Phelan, W. McCrory, H. Martel, G. Frevoxt, F. Seanhan, W. Twoney, J. Husek, W. Muller, S. Salder, Corry, A. Dafferse, C. O'Flaherty, R. Southere, D. Barry, A. Cassldy, Armand, Brunet, E. Belt femille. Fourth class—T. Hewitt, T. Kearney, P. O'Flaherty, W. McNally, F. Bisomet, D. Lebean, H. Calerno, R. Markum, R. Bonin, J. McMadon. Fifth class—F. Symons, R. Larin, C. Watker, R. Tuttault, W. Kearney, E. Robitaille, H. Fitzgerald, A. Queville, M. Hickey, A. Erynn, E. Hoodahan. Best Body

and numerous orders, measurers, cutters and fitters overrun with pressing demands upon their taxed energies, and the tout ensemble presents an assurance when prices reach a point below the standard.

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A GANADIAN ABBEY.

An Interesting Coromony at Oka As already stated, the Trappist Monastery at Oka has been raised to the position of an Abbey, which is the first institution of the kind ever established in Canada. The election of the new Abbot took place on Saturday and the proceedings were conducted according to the regular form of the monks of old and according to the rules established by St. Benedict himself. The Rev. Father Jean Marie, mitred Abbot of Bellefontaine, France, and Prior General of the whole Trappist Order, presided, and the outside witnesses required by the constitution were Vicar General Marcelal and the Rev. Abbe Colin, Superior of the Seminary, while Mr. J. Girouard, M.P. for Two Mountains, acted as official notary to take down in Latin a proces verbal of the proceedings. The ceremonies open with a solemn mass, celebrated at Lam, by the Abbot of Bellefontaine. After the mass the guardian of the keys closed all the doors of the chapter, chapel and monastery and gave the keys to the presiding Abbot. The latter then delivered a short address to the monks about to select themselves their may offences they may have committed since recelving commitment as we mongett before. The two witnesses and the molary then kneel down before the Abbot and, placing their kneel down before the Abbot and, placing their hands on the Holy Evangelists, swear that they will fulfil their duty according to the dichates of their conscience. Each monk then doos the same, gives his bailot, and leaves the room. Three serutimeers chosen from among the electors, count the ballots, and the first scrutimeer amnounces the result wath the words. Hobour addictionem. The choice in the present instance fell upon the Rev. Futher Antoine, who has been Prior of the Oka monastery up to date. The bells are then made to ring joyially and the electors re-enter the hail, after which the Abbot elect comes and kneeds down before the officiating abbot, who lustrates him upon his new duties and places the mittre on his head. The monks then come in turns and swear fidelity to the new Abbot are burned in a vase, the guard-an of the keys opens the doors, the notary reads in Latin the result of the election, and all the monks form in procession, headed by the officiating Abbot, all jouring in the singing of the T-B won which is chanted in the same tones as if formerly was in the abbeys of the middle ages. After the ceremony the notary makes a copy of the minutes, which is sent to Rome the very same day, to receive the formal sanction and approval of the Pope. The new Abbot will enter upon the duties of his office immediately upon receiving thus sent to Rome the very same day, to receive the formal sanction and approval of the Pope. The new Abour mediately upon receiving thus sent to Rome the very same day, to receive the formal sanction o ceremonies open with a solemn mass, celebrated at I a.m. by the Abbot of Bellefontaine

OBITUARY.

It is with deep regret that we find ourselvecealled upon to be ond the early death or the late Reverend Joseph Ulderic Bruss, who do parted this life in his twenty-seventh year. Constamption's call hand tonened hom, and he was carried away to the full fluta of early manhood, on the threshold of his priestly life A r w days ago, feeling that the end was draw A is widays ago, feeling that the end was drawing ment, he went to the Hotel Dien, and there prepared himself for the great in within Archiboshop went to see him. The dying proswished to make his convession; he did so, and in Monday morning His Graces and Maximum the room of the departing one, and give him the last sacraments. The end was at hand, and whilst these mouthed tun repeated the prayers for the dying, his soul look is dight from its prisonal clay. It could be said or him what the oriental past suidou and cress.

"Hedded like the start."

"Hedded like the star.
Whose death is day. whose death is day. We have hear the late Mr Brul was born at Vandrentland was ordained praest in 181—116 had been curgle at the Sacred Heart, then at Sault authorized last Trunsday at Vandount His Grace the Archbishop presided at the service, 11-19.

Mr. Denis McNamara.

on the 18th March last, the Valley of the ittawa lost one of its pioneer inhabitants, by he death of the late Mr. Dems McNamara The deceased was one of those highly respected and honest settlers who leaves behind him many a sorrowing friend, and who, by steady labor, created a competency for his old age, most of which he left to most laudable charithes and deserving institutions. He was born in Limerick, Ireland, seventy-two years ago. He came to Canada while yet a young man and raught school in the vicinity of Perth, Ontoin some years; moved to Arnpror about therty-gently gents ago, when he built the old hodel property which formerly stood on the site of the present beytine's thotal; kept hotel until about fifteen years ago, when he built the largestone building at present occupied by Mr. Hadham, baker, and kept there until two years ago a general glocery and luquor store. He was twice married and leaves a widow. The funeral took place on the 21st inst., to Perth, where list first whe, only son and brother light married and leaves a widow. The funeral took place on the 21st inst., to Perth, where list first whe, only son and brother light hour, 7.59 a.m., proceeding to the R. C. Church, where a Requiem High Mass was celebrated by Rev. A. Chame. After services at church the cortege proceeded to the C. P.R. depot, taking the 5-19 train to Perth, arriving there at L4spin., proceeded to the R. C. Church the cortege proceeded to the R. C. Church there where Rev. Father Jouffas sang the Libera. The remains were interved in deceased's plot in the R. C. Churchery. The pall-heavers were John Tierney, Geo. Craig, Thomas Havey, A. J. Compbell, H. A. Devine, John Harvey. Deceased left an estate valued at upwards of \$20,000. After leaving large amounts to his latiful wife and his brother in Ireland, he hequeathed a considerable sum to charitable institutions from Pembroke to Montreat, and also remembered a few triends in Araprior, among which is a special dequest of \$200 for the poor of Araprior, Bequests: Mrs. McNamara, brother, \$20,000; Lawrence McNamara, brother, \$20,000; Mrs. Brady, sister-in-law, \$4,000; John Brady, his nephow, \$500: Miss. Minme Harvey, godehild, \$200; Frank White, godehild, Arup ries and deserving institutions. He was born

Archbishop's Academy.

Archbishop's Academy.

The pupils of the Archbishop's academy assembled in their half on Saturday afternoon to receive the result of their work during the past mouth. After an enjoyable programme, consisting of musical selections, rectinuous, etc., had been gone through, the roll of honor was read, the following being the names inscribed thereon:

First class=A. Turcot, E. Sullivan, P. C. McKenna, O. J. Tansey, A. Marion.

Special class=H. Onge, D. Robillard, E. Hurthies, J. Huserean, J. E. Deslauriers, E. Caron.

Second class=4. Lusignan, B. Carood, C.

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kins to match.

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