# Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	$\checkmark$	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur  Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents  Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

# VOL. XXV.

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1875.

NO. 31.

#### PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

- "The Vatican Decrees in their bearing on Civil Allegiance," by Henry Edward, Arch-bishop of Westminster.....
- "Newman's Letter on Mr. Gladstone's Recent Expostulations"..... "Gladstone's Letter, with Manning's Reply".
- "Papal Infallibility Stated and Vindicated," by Right Rev. John Walsh, D.D.... "Papal Infallibility." Leature by Rev. J. Murphy .....
- "Butler's Catechism for Children with Chapters on Infallibility".....
- "The Vetican Council and its Definitions," by Archbishop Manning ......\$1 00 "Papal Infallibility and Civil Allegiance,"
  (Brownson's Review, January, 1875)..... 1 25
- "Vindication of the Papacy," by Anti-Janus.. 1 50 "The Invitation Heeded," by James Kent
- Stone, 7th edition..... 1 50 " My Clerical Friends," (Marshall)...... 1 50
- "The King's Highway," by Rev. Mr. Hewitt.. 1 50 "On the Threshold of the Catholic Church,"
- with an Appendix on the Creed of Pope Pius IV., and Infallibility of the Pope, by Rev. John R. Bagshawe..... 1 50 "Apostolical and Infallible Authority of the
- Pope," by Bev. F. X. Wenninger, S. J..... 1 50 D. & J. SADLIER & CO., 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

# TALES OF THE JURY-ROOM.

Eamus in ius. PLAUY. Pomilius, Act v. Dogberry. Are you good men, and true? Much Ado about Nothing.

BY GERALD GRIFFIN.

AUTHOR OF "TALES OF THE MUNSTER PROMVALS," ETC

# THE FOURTH JURYMAN'S TALE.

THE MISTAKE .- (CONTRICED:)

"Tell, why the sepulchre, Whereiu we saw thee quietly inurned

depended on the decision of the next few mo- and rain in all the gloom of beginning winter; but ments. The porter appeared and demanded his

"Will you tell me, if you please, answered Phelim, "do you remember a woman of the name of Anty O'Rourke, that I brought here sick of the cholera, a little time ago?"

"I do, well," returned the porter. "What became of her?"

"She was discharged, cured, about three weeks ago."

"Cured!" ejaculated Phelim, his jaw dropping, and his eyes dilating like saucers, "Iss, to be sure. Do you think we never cure

any one?" returned the porter, with an air of offended dignity. "I don't mean that," faltered Phelim, but my-my

-my wife." "Oh, oh! she was your wife, was she? why then I never see one take the recovery of his wife so

much to heart before." "She's dead, I tell you," cried Phelim, "'tis a mistake of yours-you-you yourself put her corpse in the coffin for me, five weeks ago, and gev it into my own two hands at this very doore-don't you remember here at this doore? do, agra, try to remember-'tis as true as davlight."

"I don't remember any sitch thing," answered the porter.

'Oh, murther!" exclaimed Phelim, striking his hands against his forehead.

"May-be," continued the porter, "I gev you some one else in a mistake,"
"Oh, murther!" roared Phelim again, as with

hands still pressed to his forehead, he moved backwards and forwards before the gate, stamping the ground vehemently at every step, "Faix, it sometimes happens us, for all," contin-

ued the porter, "when there's a great number of em goes off in the night. The names are pinned on | ever him. em: when they're thrun in the dead house, but sometimes they slips off again, you know, and then we're all at a dead loss, not knowen one from anether, so no wondther a mistake should happensome one else's wife I giv you, I suppose!"

Phelim, upon whom some new light seemed to be breaking during this explanation, now started out of his reverie, and catching the porter's hand with eagerness, exclaimed. "Tell me one thing now like an honest man, and may the heavens be your bed as you tell me truly, do ye ever have two people, of the same name in the hospital at the same

do, almost every day there's no pleasing the peo-ple at all count of the bother we have with the way

ud freeze a turnip when any body venthured to auswer her."

Phelin's heart sunk within him again: he summoned courage however to continue the investigation.

"E'then, do you know at all, did she get much medicine from the Docthers?" "She couldn't be got to taste as much as a drop

for any of 'em," replied the porter.
"Lord help us," ejaculated Phelim, with a deep sigh,
"But how is it," said the porter, "now I think on

it if she was your wife, that she did'nt go home to you."
"Thrue for you," answered Phelim, rubbing his hands and brightening up at a thought which had never occurred to him before. "What is it I'm

thinking of at all; sure if she and I were on the living airth she'd find me out in half the time. The power av the world ud hardly keep her from me, for three whole weeks, that is, if she had her walk and her five senses, I'm the rail fool and not to recollect that at wanst, No! no! poor ocman, she's dead and buried long enough to keep quiet for my day at any rate! sure I helped to make the grave and throw the earth on her my-

"I'll be bail then, she has the good winter's coat of it observed the porter, smiling, "you wouldn't like to let the frost to her poor thing!"

"Eyeh! no matter," returned Phelim, " 'tis equal how we lie, when it comes to that with us, but I'm obleeged to you for your information entirely, a good evenen." "Safe home to you, Misther O'Rourke," cried the porter, the smile playing about his mouth, "and if I hear anything of Anty's stieren about, I'll not fail to come with the news to

Phelim quickened his pace, and pretended not to hear, muttered however when he reached a sufficient distance to vent his feelings with impunity, "wisha asy enough it is with you, that haven't chick nor child, nor any thing but your own four bones to throuble you; may be when you marry, you'll not have your jokes so ready, and faix when you do, all the harm I wish you, is a wife equal to

On arriving at home, Phelim recovered his spirits and made every preparation for the wedding. After trying on a new sult of clothes which was made for him by a Limerick toiler, fitting himself with a shining caroline hat, and reviewing his figure, with due particularity, in a broken piece of a mirror which he had neathly set in polished ash, he repent the evening at the bride's. To such as have level, it is needless to tell that he did not return home out if the moon was going to rest, and that he had no account the moon was going to rest, and that he then by down on his humble bed to pass away the time in clading the lazy hours, that one by one come slowly to his pillow to tell him of the ap-

Hath oped his ponderous and marble jaws
To cast thee up again t What may this mean?"

Hamer, Acr I., Scene iv.

On arriving at the gate, Phelim lifted the knocker with a palpitating heart, feeling that his fate with wind and the desirious of the mark fam. the barn, in which for the sake of increased room, the company were assembled, was defended by a thick coating of thatch from the power of the storm and a roaring fire blazing at the the upper end, gave a fair guarantee against the influence of the cold. The wedding baked meats were set forth, the bagpipes had struck up a merry air, and the priest had already taken his place at the head of the banqueting table when a loud knocking was heard at the door, and a poor woman, wrapped in a cloak, who sought shelter from the whether, was admitted to a seat by the fireside. The occurence was too common to cccesion much observation, and the feast proceeded. Great and fearful was the destruction on every hand, and stunning was the noise of the delighted multitude. After the meats and other substantial elements of the entertainment had disappeared and a becoming time was allowed for discussing the punch, they all arose at a signal from the priest, and a little circle was formed at the upper end of the apartment, in the centre of which he placed himself, with Phelim and Maggy before him. The important ceremony was now about to take place which was to make them happy for ever, and an anxious silence reigned throughout the room, broken only by the whisper of some of the elders to one another, or the suppressed titter of some sly maiden, at the bashful bearing of the bride. Just as the priest took the book, a loud cough was heard from the stranger. No one took notice of it, except Phelim; but as soon as he heard it, he started as if he had been electrified, and let fall Maggy's hand from his own. Then looking towards the fire-place where the old woman was sitting, a cold shivering I'll have her attended at home now, where she'll be came over him and large drops of perspiration hung

glistening on his forehead.
"What's the matter with you, darlin," exclaimed Maggy, terrified at the change which came

"Nothing achree," replied the bridegroom, "but a weakness that come upon me, when I heard that cough from the ind of the room, it was so like the sound of one, that I was once used to, but that can never be heard in this world

Scarcely had he uttered the words, when another cough resounded in the same direction, and again a sudden terror seized upon Phelim, his teeth began to chatter, his limbs to tremble, and he kept looking up towards the fire-place like one that was

fairy stricken. The stricken will be speculated in a faint whisper to himself. The state of the Phelim Phelim, honey!" cried Maggy dreadful-

ly alarmed! dairy and I Sure," muttered he heedless of the voice of the

customary words after him, "I take thee, Margaret san," and writing a few words on a scrap of paper, Fitzgerald, for my wedded wife," his eyes instinctively fixed itself on the little woman at the firetweet where he would get two powders, one of which he place, when to his utter horror, he saw her slowly rising from her stool and throwing back the cloak from her head, turn round to the company. A general scream acknowledged the presence of Mrs. Anty O'Rourke! She settled her look steadily on Phelim and walked slowly towards him. He stag-gered back two or three steps and would have fallen, had he not been supported by those about him. Her person seemed to grow taller as she advanced -her countenance more ferocious than he had ever seen it, and she was struggling with suppressed passion to such a degree as for some moments to impede here utterance, When her feelings at length found vent in words, she shook her clenched fist at him, at once relieving the party from all suspense as to her spectral character. "You villain," she exclaimed, you thought you got rid of me-did you? You thought you had three feet of the sod over me and that you might get on wid your pranks as you pleased yourself, but I'll spoil your divarsion for you. I'll trait you wid a wife, so I will, you unnatural dor. Your darlen indeed, (curtsying to Maggy). Your Maggy, achree. So ma'am—hem. Nothen ud satisfy you but to be Mrs. O'Rourke, Mrs. O'Rourke enagh' Why you unmoral, unproper character, would you have the man marry two wives? would you have him soundalize the whole country? O you rail Turk (to Phelim) I have been watching every turn of you, these three weeks back; I've seen your doens-your coorten and dearen and drinken. What's become av the pig, you haugman? the pig that I reared from a bonnive wid my own hands, Yes, two hands—look at em—not so white as Maggy's may-be, but belonging to Mrs. O'Rourke for all that, thankee. Where's my pig again, you born villain?"

Poor Phelim, somewhat aroused by the fury of this attack, endeavoured to collect his scattered senses and get out of so awkward a business as decently as he could, but the greater his anxiety to appease her indignation, the longer his explanations-the more abject his apologies—the higher Anty's wrath mounted, until at length in the climax of a violent fit, she fell on the floor perfectly insensible.

The interest was now suddenly changed. The feelings of the party, which a moment before ran altogether in Puelim's favour, now set back in a returning tide of pity for the unfortunate Anty. All was anxiety and readiness to assist her, and no effort suggested for her repovery was left untried. Water was splashed in her face, feathers burnt under her pose, and attempts were even made at open ing a vein by a skilful farrier who happened to be among the guests, but every thing they ventured to do for her relief proved for a time fruitless. While the crowd was still pressing round her, Phelim lay in a chair by the fireside, overcome with suspense and agitation, but after the lapse of some twenty or thirty minutes, suspecting from various exclamations which reached him, from time to time, from the group around his wife, that there were hopes of her coming to, he roused himself up and beckoning Davy Dooley, an old companion of his, to the door, he addressed him with a look full of meaning and in a gentle under tone.

Isn't this a purty business, Davy?" "The quarest I ever seen in my born days," replied Davy, "she's coming to, I believe."

"We must have a Docthor, Davy," rejoined the husband, eyeing his friend with the same intent look. "Eyeh! plague on 'em for Docthors, hadn't they

her ondher their hands before?" "They wern't to blame any way, Davy, she gev 'em no fair play either for death or recovery. The porter tould me she wouldn't taste a dhrop of their

medicines if they were to flay her alive for it." "Twas like her cuteness," observed Davy.
"Well, but listen to me," continued Phelim, and stooping over, he muttered something into the ear

of his friend. " No better on Ireland ground," exclaimed Davy, slapping his hands in approval of the communication, "a kind, tender-hearted man, that never keeps poor craythurs long in pain. Oh! begannies, he's

the real Docthor." "Away with you then, arragal," cried Phelim, I hear her voice getten stronger, offer him any money, run, aroo! oh! mavrone!"

"Where's Davy going?" enquired the Priest as he saw him hastily leaving the door.

"Sending him off for the Docthor, I am your reverence," answered Phelim, "for I'll never let her set foot in the hospital again. They neglected her there entirely, them rogues of nurse-tenders, and so med take every whole happerth the Docthor or-

dhers for her." "You're an honest and a sensible man, Phelim, observed the Priest, and I admire your behaviour very much in all this strange business. I'm glad to find, too, you're not giving way to that foolish and wicked prejudice against the Docthors, which

has been so prevalent since the cholera commenced! "I'd be sorry to undervalue the gentlemen, your reverence," returned Phelim, "sure, what ud I do at all now without 'em, and poor Auty is so bad. I

wondher is there any chance for her?" "Very little, I fear, Phelim: it appears like an apoplectic attack." "Is it anything of a lingering dizage, jour reve-

rence ?" continued the husband, in a faltering tone. "Not at all," replied the Priest, " it is generally a very sudden one." ory studen one.

gone woman," observed Phelim again, inquiringly. "Indeed I fear so," answered the Priest, "unless the Doctor can do something for her."

medicine, and as soon as he got back, took care to see it administered strictly as the Doctor ordered. At ten minutes to five precisely, Mrs. Anty O'Rourke took her departure for another world. "She's dead!" whispered Davy, as he laid his

was to give his wife as soon as ever he returned,

The people cast ominous looks at one another, as

he concluded, and the Doctor and Priest departed

together. Davy meantime started off afresh for the

and the second at five o'clock, if she lived so long.

hand on Phelim's shoulder, who was hanging drowsily over the dying embers on the hearthstone. "Dead!" ejaculated Phelim, springing from his seat, as if half astounded at the news, "dead all out,

is she, Davy?" "Dead as a door-nail," returned Davy, and 'tis

just on the stroke of five!" "Think o' that, Davy," uttered Phelim faintly, and squeezed the hand of his friend.

"Faix he was very exact in his business." rejoined his companion significantly, "Oh mo leare! they're the dearies for Docthors!"

"Say nothen, Davy—say nothen," observed the widower, "sure he did as he was taught at the univarsity. He was a kind man, so he was, and I'll not forget it to him."

Phelim was as good as his word; the week after the decease and funeral of poor Anty, he had the doctor invited to another wedding feast, at which the affair between himself and the blooming Maggy was concluded without any farther interruption, and he was ever after his most intrepid defender, when any of the old women in the neighborhood ventured to tamper with his reputation. He was, indeed, often heard to declare, "he'd go to the world's end for the Docthor-do anything for him-anything in life-but take his medicine.

Having concluded his tale, greatly to the regret of his hearers, who were much interested in the vicissitudes of fortune which it unfolded, the Fourth Juror without waiting to be called upon, "cleared the cobwebs out of his throat," as he facetiously expressed himself, with a premenitory cough, after which he acquitted himself of the musical part of his obligation in the following manner:

Hark, Erin! the blast is blown on the heath, That summons' thy sons to conquest or death; The lines ere all set in fearful servey, And thou must be saved or ruin'd to-day. Lake the flood of the winter, resistless and grand, Forth rushed to the shock the strength of the land:

And hearty and free was the ready hallo That answered the call of Brian Boru.

"Oh! trust not that form so aged and dear, Amid the wild crash of targot and spear, Bright star of the field and light of the hall, Our ruin is sure if Brian should fall." Like the waves of the west that burn on the rock The hosts at the morning rushed to the shock, But ere his last boam was quench'd in the sea, The Raven was quell'd and Erin was free.

Yet hush'd be the sound of trumpet and drum, And silent as death let victory come; For he, at whose call the chieftains arose, All bleeding and cold was found at the close. And Erin is sad though burst is her chain, And loud was the wall that rose o'er the plain : For Victory cost more tears on that shore Than ever Defeat or Ruin before.

m.

Loud applause followed the conclusion of the song of the fourth juror, after which, without any preamble, the gentleman who sat next in order commenced as follows:

# THE FIFTH JURYMAN'S TALE.

DRINK, MY BROTHER. O, I have pass'd a miserable night;

So full of fearful dreams of ugly sights, That as I am a Christian faithful man, I would not spend another such a night, Though 'twere to buy a world of happy days; So full of dismal terror was the time. Shakespeare.

# CHAPTER I.

I don't know, gentlemen, said the Fifth Juror, after pausing for some moments to collect his thoughts, what your opinions may be of Irish parish priests in general, but it was my lot at one time to have an individual of that class for a neighbor, and a more civil, worthy kind of man, I have sel-

The Fifth Juroz was here interrupted by some murmurs and cries of "order!" from two or three of the company. After some discussion, however, it was decided that simply to speak of a parish priest in the way of narrative could not, strictly speaking, be considered controversial, and the story was suffered to proceed. ...

-A more worthy, civil gentleman, than Father Magrath it was not often my lot to meet. He was one of those few persons in whom good principles are engrafted on a happy nature, and whose minds, like some fertile regions of the east, produce spontaneously and in abundance, the flowers and fruits which are elsewhere only the product of costly and laborious cultivation. He was well liked by all in his neighborhood, excepting a perverse few, with whom is would be a disgrace to be at peace, and whom it would be a disgrace, to be at peace, and the without any mean compliances, such as are this, without any mean compliances, such as are of the world by covardly spirits to propitate the clock, "that his revere ice would put up with the good will of those they fear. Many an occasion likes at all, at all. Third is not a man but himself, arose between him and the gentry in his neighbour. That would bear with it. ple as all count of the bother wish with the way I pleasment.

The production of Davieys or Mary E.

The production of Davies of Mary E.

The production of the Doctor can do something for her.

The production of the Doctor can do something for her.

The production of the Doctor can do something for her.

The production of the Doctor can do something for her.

The production of the Doctor can do something for her.

The production of the Doctor can do something for her.

The production of the Doctor can do something for her.

The production of the Doctor can do something for her.

The production of the Doctor can do something for her.

The production of the Doctor can do something for her.

The Doctor can do something for her min and the gentry his held of the Doctor can do something fo

that no one could quarrel with him, except such persons as were noted for love of strife, or who could not endure to be thwarted in their views. Well, gentlemen, I dare say you think I have

been long enough singing the paromesis of this country priest. However, I can assure you, what-ever good qualities he possessed, he had one more than he needed, for, of all the laborious offices that have been entailed upon our species by the sin of our first parents, perhaps that of an Irish priest upon a country mission is not readily to be surpassed. There was, in the first place, some thousands of rough, stiff-necked, wrong-headed country fellows to please and manage, many of them folks of impervious brains and inveterate habits, with which it were as idle to deal as to set about altering the bend of an old oak tree. It was in vain he begged of them, in the most persuasive terms, to make their calls in the day-time. If an old woman had but got the headache, they were sure to wait until he was just dropping off in his first sleep, and then knock him up to set out on a journey of two or three miles across a wild and boggy mountain, with all the assurances in the world that "he never would overtake her." And slight would be their apology when, as it sometimes happened, after arriving at the scene of terror, he found the poor penitent smoking a pipe by the fireside without any more notion of making a voyage to the other world. than of setting out for Constantinople. What added to the annoyance (if so patient a man could be annoyed by anything), was that it was invariably the most worthless, reckless, good-for-nothing vaga-bonds in his parish, who were least sparing for his time or labour, and who seemed to think that the less peace or quietness they allowed the priest, the more they showed their piety, and the surer they were of their salvation. It seemed in truth, as if by some supernatural means they know precisely the very moment when their calls would be most embarrassing and inopportune, and chose that time especially to lay hands upon the well-piled knocker of his door. And there might be something to say, if 'those individuals were as liberal in contributing to the decent maintainance of their paster, as they were in adding to his labors, but the reversa was the case to a lamentable extent. While the good, plous, well-conducted parishioners who never troubled their clergyman, but when it was necessary, and always at the proper time, were attentive to his temporal wants, and generous in contributing to his support, those reckless, unmanageable follows whom it was impossible to please, who thought least of laterrupting his mails or his slace without necessity, and had meases of a complaint to the bishow most frequently on their, tips; were precisely those of all others who were most niggently in giving, and whose neares remained lostest on the list of the unpuld at Christmas and Easter; who were always best provided with an excuse, when a horse was wanted to draw home his hay, or a hand to work in his potatoe field. Nor was this all his trouble. Now and then some zealous preacher of an opposing creed would cast an eagle eye upon his remote mountain parish, and make a sudden and unexpected inroad, preaching through highways and byways and scattering small tracts about him like hand grenades, setting the whole district in commotion for a time, and then as suddenly make his exit. leaving Father John some month's work at least apon his hands to pick up all his combustible cahiers, and clear the soil of the seeds of heterodoxy which he had left behind him. Sometimes, likewise, such an individual, bolder than his brothren, (no small thing to say), would seek an opportunity of encountering him face to face, in the presence of the most ignorant of his flock, and open a volley of citations from various councils, the very names of which were sufficient to invest him who was capable of uttering them, with all the authority of a man of parts and learning, more especially before hearers who are but too apt to suppose that the man who talks most and loudest has the best of the dispute, and that he is the most learned whom they find it hardest to understand. Then, again, there was the perpetual fighting at fairs, and drinking in public houses, to say nothing of night dances, cardplayers, fortune-tellers, and other such characters. To counterbalance all this he had, it is true his satisfactions also. He had the pleasure of believing that he was doing some good in his way of numbering amongst his flock some gentle, peaceful souls, such as one sometimes has the happiness to meet in this selfish world, and whose very looks inspire serenity and love. He had, besides, his books of theology and ecclesiastical history, to furnish him entertainment in his leisure hours; and if life, after all, felt burthensome at intervals, he had the hope

for a better. I should have told you that Father John was not dependent on his parish for a subsistence. He inherited a small property, of which, at the sugges-tion of some friends rather than by his own inclination, he retained possession after devoting himself to religion. The care of this he left in the hands of a younger, brother, one of the most unprincipled ruffians that ever set his foot upon the earth. Neither the example nor the kindness of his brother had the least effect upon him, and everybody wondered that Father John did not send him about his business, and commit the care of his affairs to safer and honester hands.

which we all have, that he was laying up provision

One morning it happened that the clerk and the Housekeeper were both busy in the kitchen, the former in giving the last polish to his master's boots, the latter in preparing breakfast. They were very free in their remarks both on the priest and his brother, the former of whom was in the meantime quietly reading his office in the parlour.

2

Is it Masther Richard 29

frightened gaze of one who was uttering a mystery of the most awful import:

'It is." "I'm sorry for it," replied the housekeeper.

"So you ought, an' I'm in thread there'll be more sorry for it before all is over."

"An' who is the Poundher, Misther Eitzgerald, i you please. Because I only heard a little of him from, Susy Kenerk, the milk-woman, yesterday, when she tould me about himself an Misther Bichard, an' you know besides I'm strange to these

"You will answer me one question first, Mrs. Ahearn, if you plaise—Can you tell me who is Beelzebub?"

"Lord save us, Misther Fitzgerald," said the housekeeper, crossing herself, and curtesying devoutly, "what is it you mane be that?"

I, mane to say that the one answer will match both our questions. Who is the Poundher? Why then, I'll tell you, ma'am. Although you bein' from another part o' the country, still for all, I make no doubt you heard tell o' the river Shannon."

"O! vo! sure the whole world hear talks o' that,

"Well, about as good or betther than ten years ago, this Poundher as they call him, was a boatman on that river, that used to be, airnin' his bread like the rest of 'em by carryin' turf an' praties, an' corn, an butter, an' things that way, for the small farmers along shore up to the Limerick market, an' gettin' his nate per cintage upon the loadin'. The little boat he had is all the substance he was left by the ould father when he died, an' I'm sure 'twas enough for him if he'd be satisfied to get his livin' quiet and honest, to keep sowl an' body together without brinin' either to any throuble here or hereafter."

"Twas a fine life, Ned." "Well, you see, Mrs. Ahearn, since the fall of Adam, we're all prone to sin. The Poundher wasn't satisfied, an' he got tired o' getting honest wages. an' tackin' back an' forward betwixt Limerick an the west. So, what does he do but lend an ear to temptation, an' turn out a wather-pirate."

"A wather pirate?" "A rale wather-pirate. Tis the way he used to do, of a night when there would be no moonlight, he'd cast anchor in one o' the small lonesome creeks along the river side, an' then he'd go paddlin' about in a small skiff he had, along with himself an' a few more of his commerades, that he had under his command, an' the whole of 'em havin' plenty of arms an' ammunition, lyin' in wait for the poor boatmen that would be comin' back from Limerick afther sellin' their little cargoes. When they'd see a boat out in the middle o' the river, then'd slip out alongside her in the dark an' rob the crew, or may be do worse if they offered 'em any resistance."

"You don't tell me so ?" "The country knows it. Twas as much as boatman's life was worth that time to venture out from the quay of Limerick at any time that he'd be likely to be overtaken by night upon the water.-I h'ard of a thing he done, once that if it be fact, flogs all ever I hear for the dint o', wickedness."

"Asy an' you'll see yourself. Of a time, Bill Do herty's big turf-boat was lying at ancher off Ahanish of a winther's night, when the Poundher an' his men (if the likes could be called men,) boarded her an' the crew asleep, an' murthered every one of 'em! One poor fellow med an attempt to escape by letting himself down from the boat an'swimmin' unknownst shore, by the light of the moon which appeared at

"O murther, murther alive! A' Ned, is it fact you're tellin' me?"

"I only tell it to you as I'm tould myself. So you may consider, Mrs. Ahearn, what sort o' company that is for Misther Bichard to be follyin' after." "Oh, vo, vo! Misther Fi'gerald, I don't know what to say about it all, at all. An' wasn't there

ever any attempt med to put a stop to such doin's?" "There was many a time, but what good was it for 'em. They might as well be sthrivin' to catch an eel between their finger an' thumb. They took out the sogers to look for him, an' twice they even caught him, but he didn't let 'em keep him long.--asy! Isn't that a rap I hear at the One timehall-doore?"

"'Tis, an' a double rap too. I suppose 'tis Misther Richard, that thought fit to come at last, afther keepin' the master expectin' him these three days. Dear knows, 'twould be well we had either less or more of him."

"I' you! there's another rap. What a hurry he's

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

# FATHER TOM BURKE,

THE ILLUSTRIOUS DOMINICAN IN WATER-FORD.

The Catholic Church and Civil Government.

THE CHURCH NEVER INTERPRES WITH THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

BUT THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN CONSTANTLY COMING WITHIN THE 21 , 3 , 4 + 2

The truly Catholic city of Waterford was honored on Tuesday evening, January 26, by the presence of the greatest orator of the age, the orator of Christendom, the Catholic world's orator, Very Rev. Father Tom Burks, who came to lecture in aid of the new Dominican Church and Convent. The welcome sccorded the distinguished friar was worthy, of the renown of "Urbs Injacta," or "Untouched City," as it is gleefully called His Lordship, Most Rev. Dr. 11 Power, the Mayor of Waterford, Hon, James T. Ryan and a large number of clergymen graced, the platform, which was erected without the railing of the cathedral sanctuary, where the lecture was held. The bishop introduced the orator of the evening in

a few happy remarks." .... is Tom, Burke then came forward to the front of the platform and met with a most enthusiasion reception. Attired in the habit of the order, erect before his immense audience, with his grand, intelli loctual countenance, his beaming eyes, and noble profile, the Very Reverend Gentleman showed himto self the real impersonation of a great, champion of truth; the incarnation of what one would suppose, the realization of the unampion to beat down, error, and to confound the unscrupulous assailants of God's in holy law When silence was at length restored, the eloquent reverend gentleman in his resonant voice, and beautifully chosen yet truly plain language.

thus addressed his attentive audience:

"He course. This then, thrue, who ever tould you."
"Be course. This then, thrue, who ever tould you."
"I her a thing of him," said Mrs. Ahearn, after a pause than I'm a most afterd to ax you about it, in address a find of the rest of the sacred with a slight moon aim at, he not describe the temple, continue that the sacred with the pause and is no more than the bare in the sacred with a slight moon aim at, he not describe the temple combining the sacred with the temporal, thanks accorded from the abe. And the honor to address a more plightened bave I had the honor of speaking monkeys (renewed laughter). Could you drill them address that the first at a target (laughter)? Just the temporal thanks accorded from the abe. Could you drill them more policy to address a more plightened bave I had the honor of speaking monkeys (renewed laughter). Could you drill them address a target (laughter)? Just in more policy to a significant thanks accorded from the abe. Could you drill them more policy to a significant thanks are presumed the Darwinian theory be true.

The subject will be presumed the Darwinian theory be true.

The subject will be presumed the Darwinian theory be true.

The subject will be presumed the Darwinian theory be true.

The subject will be presumed the Darwinian theory be true.

The subject will be presumed the Darwinian theory be true.

The subject will be presumed the Darwinian theory be true.

The subject will be presumed the Darwinian theory be true.

The subject will be presumed the Darwinian theory be true.

The subject will be presumed the Darwinian theory be true.

The subject will be presumed the Darwinian theory be true.

The subject will be presumed the Darwinian theory be true.

The subject will be presumed the Darwinian theory be true.

The subject will be presumed the Darwinian theory be true.

The subject will be presumed the Darwinian theory be true.

The subject will be presumed the Darwinian theory be true.

The subject will be be presumed the Darwinian theory be true.

The subject wil cantiously on all sides, and then advancing to the It is a subject engaging mente minds deeply to-day of Mrs. Ahearn, whispered in her car with the it is one on which educated men are thinking; on which master minds are speaking, and many men are writing, and if there is any truth in the old proverb that out of much speaking will come forth wisdom, we may fairly hope that out of the multitude of speakers and of writers engaged upon it, we will one day or other, -COME TO SOME SENSIBLE CONCLUSION

as to the relationship of the Catholic, Church-with Civil Government (hear, hear). My dear friends, before we go any further it is necessary that I should put before you some notion of the position of the Catholic Church in relation to Civil Government, and to do so I must go back to the very first (hear, hear). Man was created by Almighty God with most magnificent gifts; endowed with intelligence; and a will, and a power of knowledge almost infinite in its range, free to act in accordance with His teaching. He who abuses the power of knowledge in his fellow man makes that man an intellectual serf, and he who abuses the right of freedom' in his fellow man make that man a bonded slave (hear hear). The man who propounds an intellectual falsehood of history, or, worse than all, a religious falschood, that man is a tyrant, and enslaver, and a debaucher of the intelligence of the dupes who listen to him, just as much a tyrant as the

SLAVE-DBIVER OF SOUTH AMERICA,

who whipped his slaves to death (hear, hear). When God made man, and gifted him with intelligence and a free will. He ordained that over that intelligence there should be the government of truth, and over that will there should be the government of law; the submission of intelligence to acknowledged truth, the submission of the will to a just system of law (hear, hear). In this manner He constituted two natures, combining to form the quintessence of true freedom (hear, hear). Freedom in either does not consist in doing what we please, in acting as we like. Freedom, as defined by God, who made man with a will, and a knowledge of the truth, consists in obedience to just laws. Therefore, the Son of God said, "You shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free" (hear, hear).

THE MARTYR IN HIS DUNGTON

was free, because he had the blossed truth before him; because his soul possessed the inestimable blessing of truth; so in like manner the man who acknowledges omnipotent law and anthority, and vields the homage of his will to both, is no less a free man, because in so doing he performs the duty of a good citizen (hear, hear). Freedom is a guarantee to man's intelligence by its truth; it is a guarantee to his will by justice expressed in the law (hear, hear). Therefore, good government, by its expression of authority over the intelligence and the will, forms a guarantee of freedom, and is a striking reflection upon this present age, in which revolution and rebellion.

CONFOUND LIBERTY WITH LIBERTINISM,

and seek to put wrong over right amongst mankind (hear, hear). Government and law form the very quintessence and guarantee of freedom to man, and therefore when God made man free, He made him subservient to government (hear, hear). This government is twofold, because man is a twofold being; man is created for a certain time, to live a certain number of years in this world, to de a certain cycle of duties, to acquit himself of certain obligations he owes to his fellow-man and to the law. So far, man is a child of this world; but he has a far higher relation of duty, ranging beyond the bounds of time, but they spied him at a distance making for the into the limitless eternity; not only has he been created for this life, but he has been created for the shore, by the light of the moment, and shot him as they would a duck in practice of that truth, and of those virtues, and of that love, which, hereafter, will confer upon him that vitality which shall endure as long as God sits enthroned in Heaven. Man has, therefore, his temporal as well as his eternal duties to perform, as God has appointed two great governments for his obedience—the temporal government and the eternal. The temporal government belongs to the state; it belongs to the authorities lawfully constituted for the government of the state. This government belongs to those who were appointed to make laws for the state, for the preservation of society, and the general good of man in the regulation of our duties to each other, and to our country. The

> CIVIL GOVERNMENT IS SUPREME: because it comes from God, for he who governs rules with the sword placed in his hand by the Almighty, from whom comes all power, both temporal and eternal. I am a citizen of this state; I yield my obedience to the law, because of the justice of the authority which proclaims it; because in that justice I recognize the reflex of the infinite justice of God; I recognize the delegation of the power to rule from God on high to man on earth, and, therefore. I obey it. If I was not so instructed as to recognize in the law the reflex of the divine wisdom; if I was not so instructed by my religion that the law is the truly delegated authority of God, I would trample under foot all and every law that presumptuous man would impose to fetter my freedom, or restrict my intelligence (hear, hear). Then there is the second relation of man, that is his eternity (hear, hear). That is an important duty which dees not regard time, but a duty by which man enters into the consideration of his soul's welfare as to eternity, a duty by which he enters into the highest sphere of his being, the obedience to the government of that church of which He is the divinely appointed Head, the government of the Holy some length, but shall confine our considerations Roman Catholic Apostolic Church of Jesus Christ to an Appendix. This will be read by the clergy, (intense applause). "Regnum meum," saith our Lord.

"ART PHOU A RING?"

asked Pontius Pilate, when our Divine Lord was brought before him, bearing the crown of thorns, His sacred blood flowing down His divine face,-"Oh! man of sorrow," asked Pilate, "art theu a king?" "I am a king," saith the Lord, "but my kingdom is my church, and with that church I shall remain," 1 Our Lord compares His church to the city upon the mount, so that all men in the plain below may see her and admire her beauty. She is the church founded upon the rock; that rock is trymen to join any political, social, beneficial, liter-Peter, and Prince of the Apostles, the corner, the ary, or scientific society; (1); provided its object is contractions of the mant contractions. centre-stone, of the great arch on which Jesus Christ has built the edifice of His church (hear hear). Being a kingdom, it has the authority and the laws conferred upon it by God; laws not only the reflex of God's infinite reason and justice, but alty; (3), provided its aim and proceedings are the immediate revelation of God in matters of faith, abrouded under the cover of no secret yows or oaths and in the sanctity of the Son of God in all Christ, by which the consolences and perfect liberty, of its ian morality. Those laws belong to the oburch of members may be entangled in unknown, or uncer-

which I am to speak this evening, you will permit leading philosophers of the day say, all this talk, motion of temperance; though it may be a question somable conscientious conviction be left to the me, in the first place, to thank you most sincerely about divine and civil governments is all mere non whether what is called its " platform" can be brought judgment of an Order composed of men " of all for your attendance here in such immense numbers. Sense, man is not capable of government because under one of the three categories into which moral- credit and faither and of none. Not only does the assemblages of my fellow-countrymen, but never as well developed the whole the special part of the special place.

paddle our own canoe (renewed laughter). This theory resolves itself into its own inherent absurdity, and we can well afford to allow Mr. Darwin to pass on (hear, hear). Another figure looms up before us, a grand figure, one whom we thought would be a grand historic figure, a man to whom it was hoped, before now, we would have been able to raise a statue over his grave, and inscribe upon its pedestal the words, "Intellect, Justice, Religion, Freedom" (hear; hear); but-be-comes before us today blasted and seared, with the lightning which Prometheus-like, he fore from Heaven, and a fallen angel, a fallen figure is

WILLIAM EWART, GLADSTONE

(hear, hear), who comes with his versions and his accusations against the Catholic Church (emphatic cries of hear, hear). He states in positive terms that these two governments are incompatible, one with the other; he says that either the state must fall, and that upon its ruins rises up a proud, domineering, ignorant and tyrannical priesthood, or if the state is to be saved, if it is to retain its own inherent freedom from control, we must build up that state edifice upon the ruin of the church and the altar (hear, hear). Time was, and not long since, this same statesman represented all that was ad vanced in the spirit of true progress based upon justice and freedom and liberality; time was when his name was becoming a household word in the land, but now how fallen (hear, hear). To-day he comes before us bearing false witness against the church of God; but with the spirit of truth and of justice, with the spirit of God on his side, forth came the great champion, John Henry Newman (warm applause), who has now, in his declining years, totally overcome him (hear, hear and applause). He

LIES PROSTRATE IN THE DUST.

overcome by the great power of everlasting truth I hold, my dear friends, that the man who says that the Catholic Church is inherently antagonistic to civil government; that she is the enemy to social liberty, and inherently a tyrant seeking to trench upon the domain of civil government, that man; I say, lacks philosophic truth, historic truth, and experimental truth (hear, hear). That he has no philosophic truth we see by his own argument. That he has no historic truth, and that he has no experimental truth, we see by our own experience, Can it be possible that God's church, the Catholic church, endowed by the spirit of God, can be the true church, and yet be the enemy of civil government, of the rights of citizens, and of rational liberty, all of which come direct from Ged Himself (hear, hear)? I have shown you that civil government proceeds from the ordinance of God, and that the only real claim that the state has to her obedience is that we recognize in the state the justice and the authority of God. We have seen that the Church and civil government are the one creation of God Himself, based upon the spirit of the Son of God, and if one is destructive of the other, then God must be destroying His own work, and contradicting Himself, which is an impossibility (hear, hear). Any man who comes out and says that the existence of the Catholic Church is incompatible with the civil and social progress of man, that man tells

A PHILOSOPHIC LIE; he does more, he tells a historic lie, and that he does so is fully capable of proof (hear, hear). I am now about to make a bold assertion; I know my words will go out on the wings of the press, and that I must measure my words, for "there's a chiel amang us taking notes" (laughter): but with all the sense of the responsibility which attaches to what I am about to say, I now fearlessly assert as an historical truth, one patent to all the world, that never things you will yield a cheerful obedience to all our since the Church grew up side by side with the laws, rules, and usages. You also promise that you civil government, and with civilization, which she herself created in Europe, never has the Church in one ascertained instance gone into the domain of civil government; never has she taken upon herself to try to fetter the civil government in any way, either in the promulgating or the enacting of any legitimate laws for the people (hear, hear).

# EPISCOPAL DENUNCIATION

OF THE ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS IN ENGLAND.

That Association Forbidden by the Church

MOST REV. BISHOP VAUGHAN, OF SALFORD, EXPLAINS WHY. In an appendix to his Lenten Pastoral, the Bishop of Salford warns his flock against an association known as "The Independent Order of Good Tem-

plars" in the following terms :-The Bishops of the English Hierarchy, after consultation, have agreed, each one in his own diocese. and in his own way, to warn their flocks against joining a non-Catholic association, known as "The Independent Order of Good Templars," and to forbid the Sacraments to be administered to any Catholic who, after receiving notice, shall continue to be

a member of it. As this is a subject directly and practically concerning a small number of our flock, and indirectly of interest to many thousands of the Catholic friends of the Temperance movement, while at the same time it is of no particular concern to a large number of excellent Catholics, we shall treat of it at and by all whom it may in any way concern among the laity.

We shall proceed— 1st. To lay down a general principle. 2. To show you the reasons which bring the Order of Good Templars within the category of a forbidden association for Catholics.

And 3rd. To point out the general grounds upon

which no Catholic can become a member of any non-Catholic religious association. 

Catholics are as free as any. of their fellow-coun not the overthrow of Religion or the destruction of the civil government; (2), provided it be, not a religious association, based upon principles or practices opposed in any way to Catholic faith or mor-

motion of temperance; though it may be a question spinable conscientious conviction be left to the whether what is called its "platform" can be brought "jindgment of an Order composed of men "of all under one of the three categories into which morally divided. We honor the zeal, the order arrogate to itself a jurisdiction of religion it its is scientifically divided. We honor the zeal, the carnestness; the self-sacrifice and devotion of manner indicated, to the jurisdiction of religion it who band together for the purpose of eradicating self, but its imposes obligations; such as he Catholia from society one of the most debasing habits which; would for a moment consent to as, for instance, corrupt it. At the same, time was should fall to act where the rule lays down that "a member of our quit on selves of adulty iff we did not point out to Order is obliged to serve informative unless our flock that which is contrary to Catholic morality in its principles and rules and warmine souls committee of the rule and such member is not consider the judge as to in its principles and rules and warmine souls committee of the large of the rule and such member is not consider to the Committee of such an association.

The Independent Order of Good Templars was served. The Order must also be held from its official declarations to be a secret Society which, "motite the more stricky Secret Society which, "motite secrets which is called the secrets and some six or seven years ago. It claims to eargies" men to join its ranks. It has its secrets

tablished in New York 1851, and introduced into more strictly occurrenced by the secretary occurrenced therefore in so far without any fault—enrolled themselves in the Order, and many more would probably be likely to follow their example if the warning voice of the Shepherd was not heard by the sheep. We say this advisedly, because the Order is desoribed-in-the-following words which are authoritative, as being, of an actively proselytizing character: "Unlike the (more strictly Secret Societies, we (the Good Templars) seek out persons, and invite, and even urge them to join us." ["Official Pamphlet," No. 2, p. 19.7

It is a religious association. According to the "Good Templars' Annual" for 1874; its meetings had been held during the preceding year in 1,459 churches and schools belonging to 12 different denominations. It has its Altar, its Ritual, its Prayers and hymns, its Bible-reading and Chaplains, its members, "whose standing here and peace in eternity" are declared to "depend upon" the observance of these vows.

We gather the aim and spirit of the Order very definitely from its "official" publications, of which some are secret and not on sale, and others are to be had of the publishers. Its purpose is, so one of its official documents informs us, " to unite in its crusade all creeds and faiths that can subscribe to the total abstinence pledge; to hold them united by mystic ties in fraternal bonds." and through the influence of its Ritual and Ceremonies " to shape, mould, and give tone to the future character,' deeming that its impressions are to be made "especially upon the young." Though the Order professes that it does not attempt "to supplant the Church," yet it has its own distinctive form of worship, as we shall see, and commends itself to the attention of the devout by the warm assurance that many of the most interesting and powerful revivals of religion" are attributable to "Good Templar teachings."

It tells us that its "Sanctuaries" are to be " consecrated" with the prayers and blessings of the good and true." Its Hall is described as " a noble temple, consecrated as a sacred shelter for the Altars of Faith, Hope, and Charity." But when we come to read the explanation given of these virtues we find them to be entirely divested of their true theological character, and disconnected from their essential relation to our Blessed Lord and His Revelation and promises. There are not only the "Temples" and Sanctuary," but erected within is the "Sacred Altar with an open Bible resting upon it, and a small table containing a pitcher of water and goblets"

Next comes the Pledge taken by the Good Templars. It is something more than an ordinary promise or solemn resolution. It is held to be a sacred and perpetual "vow." We make the following extracts from the explanation of the Pledge given in the Secret Ritual of the Order. An official adresses the pledged members in the following terms:

"You will place your right hand upon your heart, and assent to the following obligation: You in a full belief of the existence and power of the Almighty God, and in the presence of these witnesses do solemnly and unreservedly promise that you will not make, buy, sell, use, furnish, or cause to be furnished to others as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine, or cider, and that in all bonorable ways you will discountenance their use in the community."

"You also promise that you will not reveal any of the private work or business of the Order to any one not entitled to know the same, and that in all will not knowingly wrong a member of this Order, or see one wronged; and you will do all in your power to promote the good of this Order, and to advance the cause of Temperance. Bo you thus promise?"

Candidate: "I do."

An official of a higher grade comes forward and says :- "This vow we have all taken; let the fidelity with which it is kept by you be your glory and your shield"

Another yet higher official then proclaims that-None but the brave dare take such a vow;" and the chaplain adds-"A Templar's vow is registered in heaven. As you value your standing, and your peace in elernity, keep that vow sacred to the end of your life"

From these extracts it is clear that whatever be the literal meaning of the words of the pledge, it is interpreted and urged upon the conscience as a religious vow-a vow (1) not to make, buy, sell, furnish, or cause to be furnished any intoxicating drink; (2), not to reveal the secrets of the Order, and (3), to obey all its laws, rules, and us

In addition to the ministrations of a formally created Chaplain, to the Bible reading, religious ceremonial, hymns, and prayers-many of which are open to grave objections-the Order in various other ways undertakes by methods we need not further enter into, "to shape, mould, and give tone to the future character" of its members. | Nor does it abandon the care of them till it has actually laid them in the grave; and there, after the minister of the religious denomination of the friends of the deceased has withdrawn, it claims to perform over the corpse the last religious rites of all. These are rites of its own making, gone through by its own Chaplain, with its own prayers and ceremonies. The rubric of the Order runs thus :-- After such religious service has been performed as the friends of the deceased may have chosen, the members uncovered will form one or more circles around the grave joining the right hand of each," and the Good Temp lars Chaplain then comes forward and performs the religious funeral service of the Order [See "Funeral Ceremony," p. 291.]

From this much you can see distinctly that w are justified in affirming that the Order of Good Templars is "a religious; organization, as such without making any reflection upon the doctrinal character of its rights, and services, unlawful for members of the Catholic Church:

Nor can it be pleaded that its religious character

is of secondary consideration, or that the observance of its ceremonials, rites, prayers, and Bible reading is optional. The printed rules make it abundantly clear that they are not of secondary but of essen tialimportance, not optional, but absolute obliga-tion i (Lt is decreed in the book called "Digest, of Laws," '40.1" that a Lodge refusing to use the Bible in its initiatory coremony thereby forfeits its Char is in its initiatory ceremony thereby forfelts its Char came within ten minutes of the time, no community of the church of the church of the church in its initiatory ceremony thereby forfelts its Char came within ten minutes of the time, no community of the church in its initiatory ceremony thereby forfelts its Char came within ten minutes of the time, no community of the church in its initiatory ceremony thereby forfelts its Char came within ten minutes of the time, no community in its initiatory ceremony thereby forfelts its Char came within ten minutes of the time, no community in its initiatory ceremony thereby forfelts its Char came within ten minutes of the time, no community in its initiatory ceremony thereby forfelts its char came within ten minutes of the time, no community in its initiatory ceremony thereby forfelts its char came within ten minutes of the time, no community in its initiatory ceremony that came within ten minutes of the time, no community in its initiatory ceremony that came within ten minutes of the time, no community in its initiatory ceremony that came within ten minutes of the time, no community in its initiatory ceremony that came within ten minutes of the time, no community in its initiatory ceremony that came within ten minutes of the time, no community in its initiatory ceremony that came within ten minutes of the time, no community in its initiatory ceremony that came within ten minutes of the time, no community in its initiatory ceremony that came within ten minutes of the time, no community in its initiatory ceremony that came within ten minutes of the time, no community in its initiatory ceremony that came within ten minutes of the time, no community in its initiatory ceremony that came in its initiatory ceremony that came in its initiatory ceremony that came in its initiatory came in its init cruth; the incarnation of what one would suppose the great; the important, the engrossing question of principles, the present is to principles, the present

themselves again bound to yield a cheerful obedi. ence," and are not permitted to "judge as to the character of the subject matter" which may be confided to the zeal and energy of the Executive Com. mittees.

nictees. Lastly, while the Order is religious in its character and a Secret Scriety at least in some respects, it is of so utterly miscellaneous a complexion, being composed of persons "of all creeds and faiths," and of none, for Deism is the highest form of religion required by the rules—that it must by the very nature of things encourage a spirit of indifferentism to the special doctrines of Revelation as set forth by the Church. It is, therefore, for the various reasons assigned, essentially at variance with the Catholic religion.

We have confined our remarks, dear children in Jesus Christ; entirely to what we have considered essential for your comprehension, as Chatholics, of the reasons why we are not permitted to become Good Templars. We could not have said less and yet have given you those reasonable grounds upon which we desire you to take your stand. We have every respect, as we have said, for the zeal and devotedness of many of the Good Templars, and especially for many of its most influential leaders. They are acting, we doubt not, according to their lights and up to the best of their knowledge. We pass no censure upon their conduct. All that we need to say is that no Catholic can join this Order, or be admitted to the Sacraments of the Church so long as he is a member of it. The faithful in the Diocese, as in several other Dioceses in England, have less reason for desiring to join such an association, inasmuch as they possess excellent organizations of their own, blessed and enriched by the Church, which are, as we rejoice to know daily producing the happy and abundant fruits of self-denial and temperance.

His Lordship then adds certain general ressons which prove it to be unlawful for a Catholic to become a member of any religious association whatever which is not in communion with the Catholic Church. "These reasons may be reduced to two: Firstly, the direct appointment and command of God; secondly, the fidelity due to Jesus Christ personally, on account of the personal and intimate relation established between Him and every Catholic in a state of grace."

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAK.-The Catholics of Ireland, we are rejoiced to know, are preparing to celebrate, with befitting honour, the fifty years' episcopal dignity of the Most Rev. John McHale, the Venerable Archbishop of Tuam. It is in no way invidious to the other dignitaries of the Catholic Hierarchy in the sister island if we say at once here, in regard to Archbishop McHale, that not one among them has more nobly or more conspicuously-maintained the dignity of his sacred office. His name will always be venerated in the Land of St. Patrick. He is a prelate as intensely Irish as ever wore mitre or held crozier. His genius is racy of the soil from which he has sprung, and where his memory will always be revered. He was the especial favourite, the beloved and honoured prelate, of that Irishman among Irishmen, the Liberator. O'Connell was as fond of speaking of him as the Lion of Judah as he was of calling Erin the "first flower of the earth and first gem of the sea." Through half a century of stormy and anxious times for the land they, both of them, loved so dearly, John, Archbishop of Tuam, has held his ground with the same benignant and undaunted front. His reputation is dear to the Catholics of England as well as to hi own compatriots. We are all proud or him, for he has held the banner of the Church sloft unfalter ingly during many a troublous season. Long yet may be be spared to his diocese and to Ireland; but when his time for flitting comes, he has the solace of knowing that his fame will survive, among the cherished memories of his countrymen, as green and fresh as a wreath of shamrock.—Weekly Register.

On Saturday, February 20th, the Court of Queen Bench sat to give judgment in the new trial motion in O'Keeffe v. Cullen. Although the Lord Chie Justice's judgment had not concluded at the rising of the Court, yet the matter stands decided by the unanimous opinion of the three puisne judge of the court; the verdict had against His Eminenc the Cardinal Archbishop will be set aside, and a ner trial ordered. The decision was, in the first place vitally important to the members of every voluntary Church in this kingdom, and we have, now in Ire land none but voluntary Churches. It was in the second place, vitally important to all the Queen subjects. The Lord Chief Justice it will be remem bered, adopted in this case a course of a very decide and remarkable character. He withdrew the case entirely from the jury, and ordered them to find a verdict for the plaintiff, and told them that the sole question was one of the damages,-Dublin Fre शांवेश २७३३ - व

It is probable that Chief: Justice Whiteside m at last learn that when he tries a case his duty is guide the jury, not to command them. When the case of Father O'Keeffe against Cardinal Cullen w tried, Chief Justice Whiteside ordered the jury find a verdict against the cardinal, and they did s That verdict has been set aside by the full cour Three judges declared that the chief had travelle beyond his proper sphere and had misinterpret the law. The chief held fast to his scherished vi of the case and delivered a long judgment again the cardinal . His lordship, however, was alor against three and the verdict was quashed. As the will soon be a new trial we say nothing yet abo the merits of the case .- The Universe.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. CANON CARTER-(Dublin Irishman) regret to announce the death this rev gentleman who, though an Englishma was a true friend of Ireland. The Bolton Guardi contains a coplove memoir of the lamented deces which we should gladly transfer to our columns for the great pressure on our space this week respected correspondent reminds us that on morning of the martyrdom of Allen, Larkin, O'Brien, Canon Carter, before a large congregate offered up the Holy Sacrifice for them. He stood the alter with his watch in hand, and as soon as came within ten minutes of the time, he commen

sions on Saturday four stout, young follows named O'Hare, M'Guinness, Quin, and Fannin were charged with assaulting an jold, man named Michael Wools, a blacksmith, residing a few miles from Dundalk. There could be no question that a most determined and brutal; assault, was committed on the man in and Brusal assault, was committed on the morning of powerlessness in the matter of continental war, and broad open day—ten, o'clock on the morning of powerlessness in the matter of continental war, and Sunday the 14th Eeb in the public streets of Dundalker He was knocked down and, brutally kicked on the head and sides, and only saved from further serious injury by the appearance of some, women on the scene. Woods stated that he was at tacked as he was returning from Mass. He identified all the parties, as having been present at the attack upon him. He gave them no provocation whatever. They called him a "Bogman." This is a nickname in these parts for "Ribbonmen," and a bad feeling had existed for a long time between them and the Fenians. One of the accused, Quin, was let off, as it did not appear he was active in the assault; another, Fannin, established an alibi by the evidence of two women residing in his house, and the other two accused were sent to gaol for a week, with hard labor. After this case was disposed of, a man named Patrick Hartigan was charged with assaulting Patrick Meekian with a hammer .-The latter bore visible marks on his head of the treatment he had been subjected to. The accused was arrested, hammer in hand, by Head-constable Fitzgibbon. He stated he had to carry a hammer to protect his life, as he was being continually threatened and beaten on suspicion of being a "bogman." This case, after a lengthened hearing, was dismissed. -Correspondent of Express.

WATERFORD TALEST .- We are much pleased to see the name of our talented young fellow-citizen, Mr. John Allingham, jun., in the list of First Honormen in Logics, at the last examination at Trinity College, Dublin .- Waterford News.

ACTION AGAINST THE TRANSASTE COMPANY. the Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday, before the | dent that where there is no law the strong imposes Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, Joseph Keatinge, a lad formerly in the employment of the Dublin Tramways Company, obtained a verdict for 3002 damages from the compensation for severe injuries sustained by him through one of their horses, which he was riding, having fallen with and upon him. He had previously complained of the horse as being unsafe to ride.

TENANT-RIGHT.—A tenant-right meeting was held in Monaghan on Monday, the object of which was to establish a Tenant-Farmers' Defence Association. Several resolutions were passed in favor of the objects for which the meeting was convened. An association was formed and members enrolled at the conclusion of the meeting.

LIBEL ACTION.—The action brought by Mr. Sandes, an extensive land agent in Kerry, against Mr. Sillis, a tenant farmer, for alleged slander, was brought to a close on Saturday. The charge was that Mr. Sillis at a public meeting in Listowel, denounced Mr. Sandes as an exterminator, and the defendant maintained that his statements were warranted by Mr. Sandes' dealings with the tenantry under his con- and to another 503,461; but for our present purtrol, and set forth various acts of harshness, of which he asserted the plaintiff had been guilty .-The Chief Justice in his charge, directed the jury that as regards the plea setting forth that the plaintiff's acts had caused a mother and child to become maniac, they should find for the plaintiff, but he left the other issues for their consideration. After protracted consultation, the jury were unable to agree, and were discharged without a verdict.

ANECDOTE OF EMMET. - A story is told of Robert Emmet, which proves his secretive power and resolution. He was fond of studying chemistry, and one night late, after the family had gone to bed, he swallowed a large quantity of corrosive sublimate in mistake for some acid cooling powder. He immediately discovered his mistake and knew that death must shortly ensue unless he instantly swallowed the only antidote-chalk. Timid men would have told the bell, roused all the family and sent for a stomach-pump. Emmet called no one, made no noise, but stealing down stairs and unlocking the front door, went into the stable, scraped some accompanied by a newspaper warfare of unusual chalk which he knew to be there and took sufficient doses of it to neutralize the poison.

The Cork Examiner says :- "It is stated that a number of English members who voted with the Home Rulers last session are auxious to come to an understanding with the Irish party on the form in which the next Home Rule debate should be raised. The subject will be discussed at the meeting of the Irish members on Thursday, and steps will be suggested with the object of obtaining increased English support for the Irish demand. There will, however, be no compromise of Home Rule principles but the organization and government of the party will receive more careful attention than was possible last year. The Home Rule confederation has done a great deal to influence English opinion during the recess. English members find the electoral o power of the Irish in Great Britain seriously interfering with their party arrangements, hence their anxiety about the Rome Rule question in Parliament.

A special meeting of the Limerick and Clare Farmers' Club was held recently for the purpose of taking means to advance the testimonial to Mr. Butt, M.P. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the action taken at the meeting held in the Town Hall, on Friday, under the presidency of the Mayor, appointing a Committee to communicate with the other Farmers' Clubs throughout the country on the subject, and appealing to these clubs to give the movement their cordial co-operation. Several instances of the warm interest taken in the movement by the clergy and the tenant farmers were men-Carl villations to a remain of the

An Inien Cenar Justice in Egypt.—Under the new state of rule in Egypt, the Viceroy is determined that the judicial administration of the country shall be presided over by a Lord Chief Justice, following the example of our English institution, and leaving the selection to our Foreign Minister and the Lord Chancellor of England. For the post an Irishman has been selected, Mr. Michael Law, of Gray's Inn, an able lawyer and accomplished linguist, a native of Dublin, and connected with some ancient Irish families, who will be delighted to hear the announcement of his well-merited and honorable pro-

In an action brought by Mr. Callan, M.P., against an elector of Dundalk, for accusing him of selling the borough for the highest price he could get, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff-damages

It is stated that the Surveyor sent to survey Daunt's Rock in Cork Harbor has reported that it the expressed wish of the Empress Eugenic and the can be removed by blasting. This would save Prince Imperial. There was a considerable gathertwelve hundred a year in lighthouse expenditure.

Mr. Sullivan to lecture for them, he took the chair wishing to participate in an agreement which would also. Everything having for its object the social facilitate wars of aggression, and paralyze the passon political devation of the Trish people, he took triotic resistance of nations attacked, been sufficient awar interest in, and it was through his influence by remarked? We have already said how it is with a warm interest in, and it was through his influence by remarked? We have already said how it is with that Mr. J. K. Cross voted for Home Rule last June. This matter, and Lord Derby knows probably as much in a cause in whose future recent events have given that Mr. J. K. Cross voted for Home Rule last June. The Prince Imperial, who were conson on Saturday four stout, vound follows named. Mr. Sullivan to lecture for them, he took the chair wishing to participate in an agreement which would tive is, therefore, a pretext, stamped with that hyro-crisy sui generis which is one of the prominent fea-from Woolwich early in the morning, and, with the tures of British policy. To invoke a generous principle—the desire not to weaken the defence of attacked nations-when in reality one colours one's for one's self in the matter of naval war, to slander gratutiously and against all evidence the proposals of a great Power animated with upright and humane intentions—this is a bad action for which the Minisher first refusal England was satisfied to put forward her interests as a great maritime Power, which for-bade her to limit her means of action—of the kind of those, no doubt, which have directed so many celebrated exploits, the bombardment of Copenhagen frank. To-day, sheltering England's selfish abstention under liberal and popular motives, Lord Derby appears to us to place himself among the school of those British philanthropists whom Dickens has depicted with so incisive a pen. Can diplomacy have also her Peckniffs? It becomes evident that if England appeared at the Brussels Conference, it was only to prevent, by means of the conditions on which she had made her participation depend, the broaching of maritime questions. After gaining her end, she withdraws. There may perhaps be a very simple means to turn these tactics against her. We shall speak of it in the proper time and place (en temps et lieu) A despatch of the Pall Mall Gazette assures us that the greater part of the secondary states of Europe are following the example of England. We find it somewhrt difficult to place faith in this news, which, moreover, does not offer by its origin any guarantee of authenticity. Whatever Lord Derby may say, it is precisely the weak who have most to gain by a settling of the rules of war; for it is evithat which suits him. Thus it appears to us difficult to believe that the countries which are most interested in a codification of the usages of war will refuse the occasion which is offered to them to proceed to this codification.

It is difficult to get people on this side of the channel thoroughly to understand the position of Presbyterians in Ireland, or the pertinacity, pre-sumption, and success with which they have bullied and thwarted every Government, Liberal and Conservative, that attempted to make any concession to Catholics. When it is stated that of the population of Ireland in 1871 the percentage of Catholics was 76.6, of Episcopalian Protestants 12.6, of Presbyterians (including Unitarians) 9.3, and of all others about 1.5, it might be supposed that the relative position of the several creeds is thereby indicated. This, however, is far from being the case. Presbyterianism is altogether alien to Ircland, and is confined to the Scotch settlement, in two or three of the north eastern counties of Ulster. According to one census return in 1871 the Presbyterians are 497,615, poses we shall include with them all non-Episcopal Protestants, and thus swell their number to 558,238. Of these 522,774, or nearly 93.7 per cent., are in Uister, leaving little over 6 per cent. in the other three provinces. If we followed the matter up we should find that the two counties of Antrim and Down contain the main mass, a single parish in Belfast claiming a large contingent of the Presbyterians of the Kingdom. Yet this is the handful of alien squatters that presumes to dictate to a Catholic nation how their children shall be educated, and that lectures and bullies successive Governments against granting any concession to the Irish people. A crisis must come when a Catholic nation will be driven to assume an attitude that must leave the Government no alternative but to tell this faction who and what they are, and estimate their precise weight in the statistical, social, and political strength of the Kingdom .- Tablet.

MESERS. MOODY AND SANKEY AT LIVERPOOL.—The visit of Messrs. Moody and Sankey to Liverpool is acrimony and severity as to their merits or dements and the value of the services they hold. Those hostile to the movement find fault with it chiefly on the ground of "sensationalism" and the probably transiont effect of the results attained, whilst its supporters affirm that in view of the undoubtedly good results which are achieved, the peculiar style in which the services are carried on should be overlooked. Lately, however, a fresh element of attack has been afforded. Mr. Moody, in one of his lectures, pointed a moral with reference to an incident which had occurred in a Liverpool hotel, and which was to the effect that a young man had dropped down dead shortly after refusing with an oath to attend the services. Several letters have appeared in the newspapers calling in question the veracity of this statement, it being pointed out that such an incident, had it occurred, would have inevitably reached the ears of the police authorities. Mr. Moody is called upon to explain and confirm the statement, which a correspondent of one; of the local papers says is cither a "sensational lie or a melancholy fact." Another correspondent offers to give £10 to a charity if Mr. Moody can prove that theevent occurred in a Liverpool hotel. Mr. Moedy, however, has not yet made any explanation, although Mr. Sankey has informed a correspondent at Liverpool that the circumstance took place in Bishep Auckland.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT IN A REFORMATORY.—At B meeting of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, London, Archbishop Manning explained the circumstances which had occurred in connection with a charge of cruelty brought by the mother of a boy in Catholic reformatory against the manager. Archbishop Manning said that the reformatory had formerly been in a most unsatisfactory state, but after discharging the master he had succeeded with the assistance of the Rev. Dr. Redman in bringing about a much better state of affairs. .. A boy had recently made his escape twice, and on each occasionhe had received six strokes of a birch-rod administered; by Dr. Redman himself. After that, in accordance with the regulations, he was put in a cell, and fed according to the prescribed dietary. No undue severity had been exercised, and the punish ment was strictly within the limit allowed by the Home Office.

THE LATE EMPREOR NAPOLEON, The Observer gives the following account of the celebration of the secand anniversary of the death of the Emperor Napoleon on Saturday at Chislehurst:—"The event was celebrated at the Imperial household with all due solemnity, but with a privacy in accordance with the expressed wish of the Empress Eugenie and the ing of Imperialists resident in England; but the wish just stated being known in France, there was

Empress and Imperial party in deep black, from Camden house, drove to the chapel. The route was lined by a considerable number of spectators, who evinced sympathy. During the celebration of the Mass the Imperial party knelt in front of the altar, and at its conclusion Father Goddard, retiring to the sacristy, put on a black cope, and then, attended by his ministers, proceeded to the mortuary chapel, where is deposited the massive red granite sield. ter of Foreign Affairs of Great Britian cannot have sarcophagus offered to the Empress Eugenie as a the excuse of ignorance, like certain journals. In mark of affectionate sympathy by her Majesty.— Standing at the head of the tomb, the celebrant pronounced the 'absolution,' during which prayers were said, and the sarcophagus was sprinkled with holy water, and incensed. At the end of this ceremony. Father Goddard conducted the Empress to among others. That was not chivalrous but at least the foot of the tomb, where her Majesty in turn sprinkled holy water, and placed on the cover a splendid wreath of white flowers. The Prince Imperial, also, sprinkled the tomb with holy water.-After this ceremony the Imperial family left the chapel by a side door, and returned to Camdenhouse on foot, again receiving on the way salutations both from English and French. The Prince Imperial who looked exceedingly well in cadet uniform, and who is growing stouter and stronger in appearance, was met by a number of friends as he left the chapel, and shook hands warmly with several of them. Prince Lucien was also recognized and congratulated by many of the French visitors who had flocked to the church. Many splendid bouquets, some from France, and all made up of white and purple flowers of the rarest kinds, were deposited on the floor of the mortuary chapel and round the tomb. At Camden-house, where many sympathizing visitors left cards, the day was kept

as one of sorrowful seclusion." A Missa.-The remains of an independent maiden lady, named Elizabeth Scott, over which an inquest had previously been held by Mr. Carter, were buried at Buckley Cemetery on Thursday. De having been eaten away by rats. Medical evidence (Scranton (Pa.) Times.) showed that she had died suddenly of disease of the 10,0001. in Consols, producing an income of 4001, Brooklyn Argus. she never associated with any one, and a search through the house resulted in 821, in gold and 41. 7s. 6d. in silver being found secreted in little bags between the mattresses of the bed. For many years she had been leading a miserly existence. The house at present is in charge of the police, who will, however, probably hand it over to the solicitors of the deceased. It is believed she has left no will, and her only known relatives are two cousins living in Scotland.

ALCOHOL PHTHISIS, OR CONSUMPTION OF DRUNKEN-NESS.—The last of a series of Cantar lectures, by Dr. B. W. Richardson, was delivered on Monday, at the hall of the Society of Arts, in John-street, Adelphi, London. The subject of the lecture was "Alcohol." The lecturer stated that all the organs of the human frame suffered deterioration through the cifects of alcohol. Out of 2,000 cases of consumption which had come before him in his hospital practice, a large majority were traceable to what the lecturer had termed alcoholic phthisis, or consumption of drunkenness. This complaint did not attack the very young or old, the average of its victims being 48 years. He was not a regular drunkard, but took anything which came in his way. His appearance was not the pale, emaciated look of the regular consumptive, or the blochy, bleared appearance of the Weakness gradually stole upon him. The lungs lost their power, other symptoms intervened, and the physician was usually called in when it was too late. There was no remedy whatever for alcoholic consumption. After referring to the phenomenon induced by the use of alcohol, which developed itself in loss of memory, failure of the power of speech, leading on to nervous debility and frequently insanity, the lecturer said that the Legislature tried as a remedy on the drunken criminal the scourge and chain. He (the lecturer) would recommend them to remove the cause of drunkenness. Physical vices and virtues descended in lines from generation to generation, and no evil was more directly transmitted than that caused by the use of alcohol. Bound by no pledge, belonging to no society, he stated his belief that alcohol was neither a food nor a drink suitable for man, and only to be used under the guidance and learning of a physician.

"A glass too much," it seems, is in future to be the excuse of English gentlemen having seats in the Legislature, when they desire to explain away vulgar or brutal language employed towards their political opponents. The Boor Baronet, Sir J. D. Astley, so accounted -when brought face to face with the threat of a loaded pistol-tor his scurrilous discription [given at an appropriate Ram Show] of the Home Rule members of Parliament; and on Monday night before a full House the Recorder of Exeter, Mr. Lores Q. C. pleaded " a glass too much !" in extenuation of his foulmouthed abuse of the has fallen low when drunkenness, or semi-drunkenness, as denoted by the term "after-dinner," is put forward as a justification of vituperative words. However, the Astleys and the Lopes have received their lesson, have eaten their dirt, and their example will be hardly followed in a hurry by other opponents of Home Bule .- Catholic Time's Feb. 1911 Hayar

Tonacco.-Some curious statistics as to the consumption of tobacco are given in the recently issued report of the Inland Revenue Commissioners. In report of the initial Revenue Commissioners. In 1841, the quantity cleared for consumption was, in the United Kingdom: 23,696,281lbs. being 13 jounces per head of the population; In 1851, the quantity was 27,734,786lbs., or 11b, joz, per head; in 1861, the quantity was 35,413,846lbs., or 11b, 3joz. per head; in 1871, the consumption was 42,656,658lbs., or 1lb. 53oz.; and in 1873, the consumption had in-

allies, to get the Catholic children in the Union to old times when the gallant Wallace suffered on Mass at which they have not been present for Tower Hill for love of his native land. His spirit over three years."

ver three years. The Prince Imperial has secured the seventh place in the class of 'cadets' obtaining commissions at Woolwich: I down all makes the

The conversion is announced of the Dowsger

measure, for as he said, it is not the duty of the

An English Carlier.—A cavalry officer in the British army, it is said, is about to be superseded for having left head quarters without leave, and gone to Ireland with a design of joining the Carliers in Spain.

The army estimates for the coming year were issued yesterday. They show a proposed increase of expenditure on the military establishments of £192,400, the total being £14,677,700.

Lord Aberdare, in reply to a request to use his influence to bring the South Wales lockout to an and says there is no use in appealing to the masters; a reduction is ine ritable, and the men ought to

#### UNITED STATES:

NEGRO OUTRAGE.—GALLANT DEVENCE.—ALEXANDRIA Va., March 9.—The Gazette has a report from Fauquair County, Va., stating that on Saturday last u colored man, named Haines, went to the house of his mistress, between Markham and Piedmont and seizing a hatchet made a murderous assault upon the inmates, the woman and her two children, cutting and slashing them terribly. The woman resisted him and fought from the house to a straw mck near by, where it was ended by her splitting his head open with an axe and stretching him dead at her feet. The woman too was hurt seriously and the children so badly that they will probably die.

A Queen Case.—At a meeting of Spiritualists, held in a village not a great way from Scranton, and not long since, one of the members of "the circle" received a message from a friend in the unseen world to the effect that he would certainly die upon a certain day and hour, mentioning the time with a positiveness that to the circle and the gentleman referred to left no room for doubt. The message also conveyed an admonition to the effect that he should in anticipation of the event, immediately procure a life insurance policy for \$10,000 for the benefit of his family. In obedience to the suggestion the policy was secured, and upon the appointed day and hour the man died. The wife, upon applying to the Company for the amount named in the policy, was voided by reason of her husband's having committed "moral suicide"-that is died because he ceased had been found by the police lying on the thought he must do so in accordance with the supfloor of her back kitchen. She had been dead up- posed message. The wife has now brought suit parently for about a week, portions of her hands against the Company for the amount of the policy.-

General Schenk's new work on "Draw Poker" is lungs. It was stated that although deceased, who enjoying great popularity in the west. It is used was 72 years of age, and had lived at 13, Avenue- almost exclusively by the courts in administering road, Lewishan, was in possession of upwards of the onth to witness and swearing in the jurymen.

A HEROISE BY MISTAKE.-The Lexington, Kontucky, Gazete heartlessly spoils a thrilling story which recently came from that city. It says :-"One dark night, not long ago, a burglar entered a private residence on Broadway. On accending one flight of stairs he observed a light in a chamber, and while deliberating what to do, a large woman suddenly descended upon him, seized him by the throat, pushed him down through the ball, and forced him into the street before he had time to think. 'Heroic Repulse of a Burglar by a Woman.' was the way the story was told the next day. But when friends called and congratulated her upon her courage, she exclaimed, 'Good gracious, I didn't know it was a burglar. If I had I should have been frightened to death. I thought it was my husband come home drunk, and I was determined he shouldn't stay in the house in that condition."

BIRCH ON CONGRESEMEN .- "Ad," said Mr. Birch, at the San Francisco Minstrels, "Ad, where's your brother Ebenezer? I hain't seen him around for a year or two."

"Ebenezer?" said Mr. Ryman, reflectively. "Ebenezer has gone away for a few years."

"Anything happened to him?"
"Well, yes. To tell you the truth, Billy, Ebenezer fell into bad habits. He lost that fine perception which enables a man to distinguish between his own property and that of his fellows, so that he forgot himself at times, and became absorbitive to that degree that he scooped in, as it were, any little portable article he came across, no matter to whom it belonged."

"Your parrative grioves me," said Mr. Birch. "It lacerates me deeply to know that Ebenezer should have so lost his memory, and I should think it would have made trouble."

"It did," said Ad. "The people called in the police. Ebenezer protested at the trial that his prosecutors were trying to blackmail him, but the Judge said that Ebenezer had been stealing, and he sent him to State Prison for five years. By the way, Mr. Birch I have not seen your brother Eliphalet for a year or two. I do sincerely trust that nothing has happened to Eliphalet."

"Liph!" said Mr. Birch. "Liph's all right. He went to Congress a couple o' years ago, and he's a stealin' yet."

# Catholic Memories of the Tower of London

The Tower of London-that grim old fortress which has frowned over the Thames for more than a thousand years (some say two thousand) —
is about to be opened free on two days of the week to the people who pay all the expenses connected with that establishment. Poor John Bull (and Paddy too) must pay the taxes out of which the salsame gentlemen. Truly the English Parliament aries of the Tower officials are disbursed; and yet it is spoken of as a favour to the public that on two days in the week they are to be allowed to see their own property. How different it is in France. The poorest Frenchman, with his wife and children, may without paying anything see everything; he may roam through the nurivalled galleries of the Louvre, the wonderful "Jardin des Plantes" (the zoological and botanic garden of Paris), or he may for a triffe go to Versailles and roam freely through the magnificient galleries and gardens of the finest place in the world. In London the public have [after a great struggle] obtained the free opening of Westminster Abbey, but they have not yet obtained even one day free for the full inspection of St. Paul's.

But we have a far higher object in view to-day than to grumble about shillings. We wish to point times youchesfed, and then generally proves to be out to those who may visit the Tower some of its "Met a fellow." Is reason enough for any catholic memories. We would wish to show Protestants all that Catholics suffered there for their smount of staying out. Who is "a fellow," I, I wonanimated the heart of the dauntless Robert Bruce, who struck a blew at England, on the memorable thing forgetful or neglectful; MARY KYLE DALLAG. field of Bannockburn, which gave Scotland five hundred years of independence. We desire to pass to higher and to more holy interests. The guide may practic about the murdered royal children [buried

meekly laid his head on the block rather than sur-State to provide any class, with the necessities of existence. a martyr. Even the bigoted Protestant writer), admit that no purer nor more stainless character. adorns the pages of the history of any country. - Let Catholics therefore think of the great Sir Thomas More when they enter the Tower, and let them think of him with honomable pride. And what shall we say of his noble fellow martyr who was immured within the same walls, the saintly Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, who also gave up his life for the true faith? When the Pope heard of the great services rendered to Catholicity by Bishop Fisher he named him cardinal. The Pope may send him a hat," said the bloodthirsty Henry VIII., but I shall take care that he shall have no head to put it on." The cruel tyrant too faithfully kepthis word, and the good and pious Bishop Fisher also fell a victim to nis murderous rage.

We would ask Catholics as they pass through the Tower to trust to themselves and not to the Protest. ant guide. When we last visited that building the guide seemed resolved to ignore everything Cathiolic. When we entered the dungeon in which Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, was a prisoner for many years until he was basely murdered by posion [of which fact the guide said nothing], we were deeply moved. The despotic Elisabeth had long kept him a prisoner, but he yielded not though hele was offered freedom and wealth if he would become a Protestant. How edifying it is to read the inscriptions he wrote on the walls. We have not room for them all, but there is one so very striking that we cannot omit it. The visitor will see on the wall these words :--

Quanto plus affictionis pro Curisto in hoc seculo tanto plus glorize cum Chaisto in futuro. (The greater the affliction we endure for Christ in this world the greater the glory with Christ in the world to come.] Let us pass on. Whose cell was this? It was the dungeon of the great Jesuit martyr, Father Southwell, who after long imprisonment, ecuted with all the horrors of old English Law. He was not only a glorious martyr, but a sweet poet. A good critic has said that some of his lines have never been surpassed in any language. Here, too. lay the dauntless champion of the faith, Father Edmund Campion, SJ., who suffered martydom for God. Many, very many more could we add to our list, but that we have not space.

But we cannot omit the great Archbishop of Armagh, the glorious Dr. Oliver Plankett, the last man who suffered death for religion in England. He was in truth a noble prelate. Nothing could daunt him. He feared no man, and, at his trial [though denied justice], he bore himself courageously in defence of the truth. But perjurers gained their end and he was sacrificed to the vengeance of those who had resolved to imbrue their hands in

the blood of the Lord's anointed. On merely historical matters we, as we said, care not to dwell to-day. The racks and other implements of torture prepared for those who were obnaxious to the crown can be seen by the victors, and they will learn that never in any place in the world was there more agony endured by human beings. Many Goraldines were imprisoned here and were barbarously executed for love of Ireland. The guide will talk of the "Seven Bishops" whom James II. for a short time sent here, and yet they became prisoners because they, being hostile to religious quality, refused to read out his noble proclamation of liberty of conscience to all. The noblemen who gallantly fought for the Stuarts in 1715 and 1745 were also imprisoned here, and here were they put to death.

Let us hope that such persecuting times are passed for ever; but let us also hope that the spirit which animated the glorious martyrs who were executed in or near the Tower still lives, and that every Catholic who visits that building may derive fresh strength to do manly battle against the enemies of the faith. Thus, may we draw sublime sermons from the Tower's gloomy but elequent stones, and realize the beautiful lines of Father Faber :—

Our fathers, chained in prison dark, Were still in heart and conscience free; How sweet would be their children's fate If they, dear God, could die for Thee! -The Universe.

# Met a Fellow.

There is a being who has caused more trouble to womankind than any other. It is the "fellow" who is always being " met," and thereby keeps auxious females on the watch at windows at all sorts of un-

How many years of her life does a woman spend looking out of the window for men who are overdue! I have not lived half of my three score and ten years yet, and I am sure I have wasted time enough in the fruitless operation to have made myself mistress of all the hieroglyphics ever discovered. One thing only have I learned, that man, like the peasant woman's " watched pot that never boils," never comes when he is looked for ; and that hasn't done me any good; for, still, whenever I have occasion, I invite the influenza by sitting in a strong draught with my eyes fixed on the farthest point possible, with visions of hospital ambulances and woeful telegrams before my eyes, whenever any one from my grandfather to my little nephew doesn't "arrive himself" in proper time. All women do "it, and many thanks they get for their anxiety. "You may cry your eyes weak and your nose red, go through all the agonies of hope deferred, become angry, get over your anger to plunge into the depths of make sure that you are bereaved of your best-be-loved relative, and wait in calm despair to know the worst, and when he comes, be he brother, husband, or son, grandfather, uncle; or cousin, perchance a lover, he hasn't the slightest idea of your sufferings and inquiries. "Well, Polly, what's the matter?
You look solemn?" Solemn! Well, you know enough not to fling yourself into his arms, and, cry. "The sea has given up its dead," or anything of that sort. You say, "Ah," in an offended tone, or an unnaturally calm one, and perhaps remark that "dinner was burnt to a crisp four hours ago;" or that you have "sat with your bonnet on from saven until nine," and wait for some explanation. It is some-

head; in 1871, the consumption was 42,656,658lbs., Catholic memories. We would wish to show Proportion 5402, and in 1873, the consumption had increased to 46,315,070lbs in the United Kingdom, or at the rate of 1lb. 6402, per head. The consumption it is understood is still increasing.

A Correspondent writes as follows to the Catholic memories. We would wish to tell Catholics how proud the rate of 1lb. 6402, per head. The consumption is to be that within the Tower's gloomy heart daughter, nice and aunt? Why should a fellow have such influence? No one ever sees a fellow have such influence? It is not seed to see a fellow have such influence? It is not seed to see a fellow have such influence? It is not seed to see a fellow have such influence? It is not seed to see a fellow have such influence? It is not seed to see a fellow have such influence? It is not seed to see a fellow have such influence? It is not seed to see a fellow have such influence? It is not seed to see a fellow have such influence? It is not seed to see a fellow have such influence? It is not seed to see a fellow have such influence? It is not seed to see a fellow have s keep meals waiting, to keep people up until midnight to liave met him is ample, lexcuse for any-

The Christian Brothers, or more formally the Brothers of the Christian Schools have their establishments now in every departments of France, in The Marquis of Sligo has raised the rent of his estate an Westport from twenty to twenty-free presentations. Contract of the contract of the season of the notable assemblage of the intends of the intends of the notable assemblage of the intends of the notable assemblage of the intends of the notable assemblage of the notable assemblage of the intends of the notable assemblage of the intends of the notable assemblage of the notable assemblage of the intends of the notable assemblage of the intends of the notable assemblage of the notable assemblage of the notable assemblage of the notable assemblage of the intends of the notable assemblage of the notable assemblage of the notable assemblage of the notable assem

# TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICEE, ATMARCH 19,11875. d ble head on the block rather thun a ...

THE O grames and be retained to a come out home which the transfer of the top of the transfer of the contract CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, TRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

อเมื่อใช้ จุรัสสัตย ครัส สุดัติเพาะคลาด กรีสัติเพาร์กร No. 195, Fortification Lane, by J. Gillies to whom all Business Letters should be addressed.

HALL SU G. E. CLERK, EDITOR.

to if installment ..... TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars of If the Subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half. The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the

News Depots. Single copies, 5 cts. To all Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the Subscription shall be Three Dollars.

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, Aug. '71," shows that he has paid up to August '71, and owes his Subcrip-

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, and Geo. Bowell & Co., 41 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1875.

### ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MARCH-1875. Friday, 19-St. Gabriel, Arch. Saturday, 20-St. Joseph, C. Sunday, 21-Palm Sunday. Monday, 22-Of the Feria. Tuesday, 23-Of the Feria. Wednesday, 24-Of the Feria. Thursday, 25-Holy Thursday.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Mitchel has again been elected for Tipperary by a vote of 3,114; whilst his opponent, Mr. Moore, received only 746 votes. It is said that, of the constituency, many of the laity, and most of the Catholic clergy kept aloof from the election. What will be done now? If, as we believe he is, a citizen of the United States, Mr. Mitchel cannot at the same time be a British subject, and none but a British subject is eligible to a seat in the House of Commons. Irrespective, therefore, of the question of the sentence for treason-felony recorded against him, we expect that his election will be ignored, and that Mr. Moore will be recognised as the member for Tipperary when the case comes before the House.

France at last has got a Ministry; and more than this, that Ministry is said to have a policy .--How long the Ministry will last? and whether it will be able to carry out its programme? are questions on which no man can hazard an opinion. On the whole it does seem as if the prospects of the Imperialists, in spite of the sulphur-laden clouds of Sedan, were again brightening. Men and women, speculators and intriguantes, think upon the pleasant days of the Empire-when the first accumulated such immense fortunes, and when the others displayed such chaste and beautiful toilcites at Imperial balls. They look back with regret too upon those times when they sat by the flesh pots, and did cat bread to the full; and sadly they remember the cucumbers and the leeks and the garlick of Egypt. "Who shall give us flesh to eat?" they cry out in the bitterness of their souls, unless it be the son of the "man of Sedan," in whose days our fathers were all filled with good things and waxed fat. A legitimate or hereditary monarchy is impossible; a republic seems to be as much so, though of course a momentary triumph for the republicans, and a "Reign of Terror," are not impossible contingencies; so an elective monarchy, or Empire supported by bayonets seems the only alternative.

Little King Alphonse is said to be tired of his crown; it is too heavy for his little head, and no doubt he would gladly put it off altogether. The atmosphere caused by the conflagration of that "villainous saltpetre" does not suit his delicate lungsand what is he to do? since those abominable Carlists persist in burning it under his very nose. According to programme these very troublesome men should long ago have laid down their arms. and begged humbly for an amnesty; but the best laid plans, of monarchs as well as of mice, oft come to naught, and so perhaps Alfonso may have to go back to his mamma, Isabella.

# DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

On Wednesday the discussion of Mr. Costigan's motion relative to the New Brunswick School Laws was resumed. The debate was opened by the Hon. Mr. Mackenzic. He would willingly give relief to the Catholics of New Brunswick, but in contact were itself "unclean." Amongst in his eyes it was essential to preserve inviolate the principle of our constitution, and the Dominion legislature had no legal right to interfere. He therefore moved in amendment to Mr. Costigan's motion that " in the opinion of this House, legitimate births; whilst on the other hand, the legislation by the Parliament of the United Kingdom encroaching on any powers reserved to any one of the Provinces by the British North America | days of declining years, are regular visitors to the Act would be an infraction of the Provincial con- Confessional, is a never failing source of wonder stitution; and that it would be inexpedient and te Protestant travellers, who elsewhere have never fraught with danger to the autonomy of each of the Provinces for the House to invite such legislation."

deal in the same sense; he concluded by moving futation of the reproach that the Confessional is that to the previous speaker's proposed amendment he added the following Resolution :--

if , will That on the 29th May, 1872, the House of Commons, adopted the following resolutions: 'This House regrets that the school act recently passed in New Brunswick is unsatisfactory to a portion of of illegitimacy was larger than in Scotland; unless, the inhabitants of that province, and hopes that at the same time, it be shown that in those Cities' It may be so modified during next session of the Legislature of New Brunswick as to, remove any just grounds of dissatisfaction that now exist; that those who chiefly frequented the Confessional. just grounds of dissatisfaction that now exist, that those who chieny frequenced the Confessions. Said at 1821, was now all a dream. For our argument is, not that the profession of the containing very like it in the ed he had conquered public opinion, when there our argument is, not that the profession of the that I have seen something very like it in the ed he had conquered public opinion, when there of the Catholic religion, but that the practice of the Catholic religion of the Catholi 110 Majesty the Queen, embodying this resolution, and

the said Act as shall remove such grounds of discontent."

M. Masson spoke against the proposed amendment, and Mr. Bowell announced his intention to vote against the addition thereunto proposed by M. Cauchon. Mr. Devlin thought that M. Cauchon's amendment met the necessities of the case better than did the resolution, and would vote for it-Many other members spoke; and after a long and animated debate, the House divided on Mr Mackenzie's amendment, which was carried by a majority of 60; the yeas being 121; the nays, 61.

An address to Her Majesty based on the Resolution of M. Cauchon was adopted, and the House adjourned TRACE TETTH

#### IS THE CONFESSIONAL AN UNCLEAN THING?

" FOR THE TREE IS KNOWN BY ITS FRUIT." This is the test which Our Lord has given us whereby many important questions may be solved. Let us apply it to the much disputed question of the Confessional, to determine whether it be-as the Montreal Witness of the 10th inst., in its usual courteous style, insists that it is-an "unclean" thing? or whether it be, as we, as all Catholics and as many Protestants-Leibnitz, for instanceassert, a wholesome and salutary thing, a moral detergent of divine appointment? liable to be abused of course—for what gift of God to man may not be, has not been, abused and perverted into an instrument of destruction? The great and blessed doctrine of Grace has, for instance, oft been used as an argument for antinomianism. Let us sin, has it been said, that grace may abound.

Without, therefore, dirtying our fingers by picking up the ordure that has been thrown by unclean hands at the Confessional, let us simply apply to it the test given above; let us see what are its effects upon those who most avail themselves of it: and whether, as a rule, they are in any respects morally more unclean than those who neglect it. Of course, if the Corfessional be the "unclean's thing that the Wilness says it is, they who most frequently resort to it, will be morally the filthiest of mankind; they who visit it but rarely will not be quite so dirty; and they who never approach it at all, will be conspicuous for their moral cleanli-

Does experience show that such is the case? Amongst those who profess to be members of the Catholic Church, are they who but rarely or never at all approach the Confessional, conspicuous for their Christian virtues, and their moral purity? Or do we find that the men whom-though they were Roman Catholics-even Protestants agree in acknowledging as men of unblemished lives, and of moral excellence-men like Fencion, for instance Francis de Sales, and thousands of others whom we could name—were regular and frequent visitors to the "unclean" thing? Apply this test, and by the result we are content to abide.

Or again:-Do statistics show, that in those communities where no Confessional is to be found, the women are remarkable for their greater purity. as compared with the women of other countries where Ithis "unclean" thing, the Confessional, meets the eye at every moment. Do statistics show that, as compared with Catholic Irelandwhose women young and old are diligent frequenters of the Confessional—Protestant Scotland holds an enviable position because of the rarity of its illegitimate children? Do the statistics of Norway and Sweden as given by Protestant writers, tend to show that in these eminently Protestant tries, the women are morally the superiors of the Confessional-frequenting women of Catholic Ireland? Apply this test, and by its results we are content that the moral worth of the Confessional

Or again :- Is it a fact that it is amongst the confessional frequenting people of the New England States, the Irish Catholics to wit-that because of the almost universal practice of certain foul crimes. the rapid and steady decrease of the population is so remarkable as to call forth the piteous wail both of ministers, and medical men? Or do we find on Before me there stood one in the likeness of an the contrary, that this extraordinary falling off in the natural increase of families, is confined exclusively to those who never approach the Confessional? Apply this test, and by the answer thereunto we, as Catholics, are quite content that the question at issue should be determined.

Let us deal with facts. An ounce of facts is worth a pound of theories; and as the old adage has it, "the proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof," This then is our answer to those who reproach the Confessional as an "unclean" thing. Amongst Catholics—(and Protestants know that such is the case)-those who are most frequent in their visits to the Confessional are not the most conspicuous for their moral uncleanness, as they of course would be, if that with which they were constantly nations, Scotland, Norway, and Sweden, though there the Confessional is almost entirely unknown, are not conspicuous for the moral cleanliness of their women, and the rarity amongst them of ilmoral purity or cleanliness of the women of Catholic Ireland, who from early childhood to the last encountered anything like it. In short, the Annua! bers of illegitimate births in Ireland and Scotland The Hon. M. Cauchon spoke, next, and a good respectively, are of themselves alone a sufficient rean " unclean" thing.

Nor would it weaken the force of that refutation, could it be shown by statistics, that, in Vienna, Paris and other Continental Cities, the proportion praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to use her influence with the Legislature of detergent. Now unfortunately in all nominally quentation of the Confessional, acts as a moral New Brunswick to procure such a medification of Catholic Countries there are numbers who practise

no religion, whatever; who live exactly as if they were Protestants; who never go to Confession; munities, there exists amongst these of their in the Winess of the 15th. members who profess, but who do not practisewho never go to Confession at all, as much immorality, aye if not perchance more immorality than exists in Protestant communities whose members also never go to Conf. ssion at all, may be granted without detracting from the force of our argument. Nay! this fact, if proved would only the latter may be ignorant, or, through shame, may strengthen it for it is the actual frequentation of wish to conceal. the Confessional not the nominal profession of a religion which enjoins that frequentation, which according to our thesis, is morally purifying. Now is it a well established fact, that, say in Paris. for instance, the mothers of the many illegitimate children, are for the most part to be found amongst those who, the most frequently draw nigh to the Altar to receive Our Lord in the Eucharist, having of course, first prepared themselves by a visit to what the Witness calls the "unclean" thing, the Confessional? Aye indeed! if this could be shown to be the case, at once would we abandon the cause of the Confessional. But if on the con trary the unchaste mothers of Paris, the ladies of the demi monds, the women whose lives are a public disgrace to their sex, are the most notorious also for this, that they never set foot in the Confession al never bend the knee before the priest, then is the good name of the Confessional abundantly vindicated; then it is not the unclean thing which the Witness asserts it to be.

One word more, and we conclude. We have said that we cannot soil our fingers by picking up the ordure which unclean hands cast against the Confessional: but we will state a fact. Catholic fathers, Catholic mothers, Catholic husbands, and Catholic brothers, love as dearly the honor of their daughters, their wives and their sisters as Protestants love the honor and virtue of their female relatives; and knowing from intimate personal experience what the Confession al is what the manner of treatment they have themselves therein experienced, and what its moral affects-Catholic mothers would not allow nav exhort, their daughters to frequent the Confessional, if it indeed were an unclean thing; if indeed therein female modesty were liable to be outrag. ed; moral purity contaminated, and lessons of sin inculcated. There are charges so gross, so beastly so degrading to those who make them, that more than this we cannot deign to notice them. "So when Marie Antoinnette stood at the bar of the Revolutionary Court, charged with certain unmentionable crimes as towards her child, the Dauphin, by that beast Hebert the infamous Pere Duchesne-who for a wonder was not a converted priest-she, the noble woman, scorned to make reply. "A juryman"—(we quote from Carlyle)—. begs to observe that she has not answered as to this. 'I have not answered,' she exclaims with noble emotion, 'because Nature refuses to answer such a charge brought against a mother. I appeal to all the mothers that are here."

This too is the answer of the Catholic mothers of Montreal to any modern Pere Duchesne who may by implication accuse them of being knowingly accessory to the moral corruption of their daughters-which indeed they would be if the Confessional were an "unclean" thing. "We do not answer," they will reply " because nature refuses to answer such a charge brought against Mothers. We appeal to all the Mothers in Christendom."

#### A MID-LENT NIGHTS DREAM. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

SIR,-I had a dream-past the wit of man to say what dream it was. Yet will I try to give you some idea of it.

Yes, Sir, I dreamed a dream which perchance was not all a dream. I dreamt that I dwelt-not in marble halls exactly; but that for the nonce, I found rayself within the walls of a conventicle .apostate Priest; his face was as brass, and his rai-

Chadband. And I dreamt that he stood upon his logs, and spoke, avowing himself to have been, whilst a Priest, a "Rogue," yea a rogue of twenty-five years unclean, that his soul was black, yea, black as would be the face of one who had passed twentyfive years of his life under ground in a coal mine And as he uttered these things, methought that with one heart the congregation cried out Amen; whilst a voice was heard to exclaim: "True for you, old boy; if you hadn't been a rogue, and if where you are this day."

And as I heard these things, there flashed across my mind memories of the once celebrated Achilli whom Dr. Newman put in the pillory; and of another converted Priest, late a resident in Montreal, but now Sir, I fear the inmate of some Penitentiary in England-I allude to the Rev. Mr. Kesting. And as I thought upon these things, I said to myself-"Why is it that the Pope, when he weeds his garden, always throws the unclean and noxious weeds over the Protestant wall? and why is it that these, though foul to the eye, and emitting a most fetid odor, are picked up and cherish-Returns of the Registrar General, showing the num- ed with fondest care by Protestants as if they were based mind on the Catholic women in connection choicest flowers?

> Much troubled by these questions I suddenly awoke, and it struck me that I would do well to you an interpretation thereof. Perhaps you may think that my dream is too extravagant to be susceptible of interpretation; that it was engendered by a roast pork supper, and begotten of too copious libations of "hot with" to wash it down. This would be an error on your part, for my dream, as I your very affectionate, but much perplexed

Montreal, March 15th, 1875.

of a bloom THE CONFESSIONAL THE CONFESSIONAL THE The first of the following two letters over the sigwho never approach the Sacraments, and it is nature Anti-Humbug, appeared in the Witness of the amonst these, and not amongst the frequenters of 15th inst., in answer to a letter that had previousthe Confessional, that immorality abounds. That ly been published in the same paper over the in professedly, or rather nominally Catholic com-(To the Editor of the Wilness.)

Sin, Grant me again leave to reply through your columns to your correspondent of the 8th inst, who

writes on the subject of the confessional. His object is to convey the impression that the Confessor is bound invariably to put searching questions to his penitents, even as to sins of which

For this purpose he quotes from a French work called the " Mirror of the Clergy," in one chapter. of which general instructions are given to priests how they should discharge their duties in the confessional.

It is quite true that, as a general rule, the confessor is instructed, if he has good reasons to suspect that his penitents, either through ignorance or shame, are holding back some facts essential to the integrity of confession-closely but prudently to question them. But every general rule has its exceptions; and in this case there is one and most important exception insisted upon by all theological writers, and carefully impressed upon the minds of all who are called upon to hear confessions. This one great important exception relates to all sins against the virtue of chastity.

In this case confessors are cautioned, above all things, to be most careful not to put any questions to their penitents which may suggest even, sins of which these may be ignorant; since, by so doing, confessors would be slayers, not saviours of souls. As Father Gury, in his Compendium Theologiae Moralis puts it—" Tales confessarii non sunt vocandi salvatores, sed homicide animarum," vol. 11., page 365.

Your correspondent is guilty, therefore, through ignorance I hope, of the crime of suppressing the truth, in that he does not notice the one important exception as to the general duty of confessors made by all the doctors of the Church. In cases relating to crimes against person, property, or reputation, the confessor is exhorted to put the most searching questions, in order that he may be able to determine whether any, and if any, what restitution is due from the penitent to the injured person since upon this matter the penitent may be ignoran or from shame of his roguery, be loath to speak out. But with regard to crimes against purity the case is different. Here the confessor is strictly ordered to be most cautious, especially with his young and female penitents, lest by his questions ne should suggest evil. Yea! he is told that it is better to run the risk of letting the penitent make confession deficient in integrity, than to put to him or her questions which may scandalise, or be the occasion of making the penitents acquainted with sins of which they had been previously ignorant.

In proof of what I say, I lay before you extracts from three great authorities on the subject, to wit: St. Liguori, Father Gury, and Scavini, whose works are used as text books in all our ecclesiastical seminaries :

"Interrogationes in materia castitatis debent esse paucæ et cautæ, ne vel occasionem, det investigandi aut traducendi confessionem, aut ignorantem doceat, aut offendat, aut sc, vel illum periculo ostendat. Ac si hæc timeat, potius debet aliquid deesse inte-gritati materiali." 16 Tract iv.

In the same sense speaks Scavini: "Quoad peccata luxuriæ magna cautela necessaria est in interrogando, ne juniores præsertim doceantur ea, quæ salubriter ignorant. Unde si quid prudenter timeatur, melius est taccre, ac per-mittere, ut aliquid integritati materiali desit." Vol.

2. p. 168. Lastly we quote Father Gury :-

"Valde cautus esse debet confessarius interrogando de materia luxuriæ, præsertim cum mulieribus, adolescentibus, et pueris, qui multo facilius scandalum pati possunt." Vol. 2. p. 365.

These are the rules laid down by the Church;

these the execptions to the general, but not universal law which she prescribes for the guidance of those who have to hear confessions. For reasons you will appreciate I give only the Latin text; but your readers who take an interest in the question can surely translate for themselves.

Montreal, March 10, 1875,

. These are the crimes to which the "Mirror of the Clergy" more particularly alludes,

ANTI-HUMBUG.

Sir.—The course pursued by Mr Chiniquy and his statellites, as illustrated by your correspondent "A. B. C." is cowardly in the extreme. Catholic women held up as the willing dupes, in the confessional of unprincipled pricets, and no exception apostate Priest; his face was as brass, and his railis made to this category. Catholic women form ment was as it were the raiment of the Rev. Mr. no insignificant number in the census of Montreal. Do they morally occupy a lower grade than women of other denominations? If Father Chiniquy's assertion bore asemblance of truth, this would become markedly apparent. The utterer of charges so serious should himself be above reproach, and standing; confessing also that he was morally yet Father Chiniquy stands prima facie self-convicted of wilfully polluting the minds of young, pure, timid trembling maidens, while he vowed, before God, to lead and guide the wandering steps of the sinner to the path of right.

Does he admit that his mother was so obtuse or deprayed as to follow a system so immoral in its tendencies?

If members of the medical faculty in fitting themselves for their avocation require to study here for young men whose tastes incline towards your soul had not been black, you would not be books specially disagreeable in their nature, is it not reasonable to infer that the physician of the soul should study books relating to diseases of the soul? Does it then follow that a patient seeking entirely foreign disease? What is applicable to the medical man should be to the physician of the soul.

Does the necessary study of disease in all its phases morally degrade a doctor? Do they not rank among the worthiest members of society.

Father Chiniquy forcibly reminds me of another equally celebrated Father, who appeared some years ago in England on a similar mission, to sow broadcast the seeds of dissension. Rein a like manner poured forth the abominations of his dewith the confessional. In a mixed community such heartless conduct produces innumerable evil results. Husbands married to Catholic wives began to doubt their fidelity; friends who had lived send you an account of my dream, and to ask of in harmony and mutual respect became distant and distrustful; mistresses lost confidence in faithful, trustworthy servants. These were a very few the three summer months only, the deaths amongst of the miseries engendered by the advent of Father Achilli.

Such men have, and will be found among the priesthood, but, like Judas, they beat a disgraceful retreat and seck other folds more in accord with their view.

the purity of his life, as a profound theologian phus Fevers, the lives of two-thirds at least might and intellectual athlete. Who dare point the finger of scorn or say that Father Newman, the

the deprayed course that Mr. Chiniquy gloats

Dr. Newman brought witnesses, who proved that Kather Achilli had been degraded from the priesthood for the commission of a series of outrageous crimes; and, like all loathseme objects; he crawled from the light of truth and sauk into obscurity the retribution of justice.

When such men as Dr. Newman, Father Mathew, Father Faber, Dr. McHale, Dr. Manning, Father Bakewell, and thousands of others, who, though not possessing an equally high intellectual status, yet, prove by their irreproachable lives the most for cible refutation to all such calumnies.

Would it be fair to the Protestant fraternity for Catholic women to believe that Clendinneng of the United States, or Henry Ward Beecher were models of their ministry?

Would it not profane the memory of Bishop Fulford a man who was deservedly loved and respected by all denominations, to class him with Henry Ward Beecher?

No! Catholic women believe though differing in religion, that there are many worthy followers of Bishop Fulford, among the Protestant ministers of Montreal. Such firebrands as Father Chiniquy should be repressed and not encouraged. De unto others as you would they should do unto you."

A CATHOLIC WIFE. March 10th, 1875.

VITAL STATISTICS OF MONTREAL By M. A. Choquet, Secretary-Treasurer of the Fa-FRIC OF MONTREAL, FOR THE YEAR 1874.

As we study the contents of this little pamphlet, and meditate upon the facts therein revealed, we remember the words of the prophet Exechiel; 2, 9, when he opened the mystic book presented to him in his vision: "It was written within and without: and there were written in it, lamentatious and woe," Such also are the contents of M. Choquet's pamphlet.

It deals with the mortality of the Catholic population alone, and requires to be supplemented by a similar return from the guardians of the Protestant cemetery. As it stands we have however this fact brought prominently before us-and it should be inscribed in large black letters over the Council Chamber of the City:-

During thear 1874, there took place in the Catholio cemetery, Six Thousand and Thirty inter-

With these figures constantly before their eyes, in time perhaps our City rulers might be stirred up to a sense of their duty—which duty is, not to lay out a penny on parks, or luxuries or any kind, until a remedy be applied to the disgraceful sanitary condition of Montreal.

Dirt and stink, stink and dirt, these are the causes of our fearful mortality—a mortality not equalled in any city of the world. Our people are dying because of our filthiness, because of our unclean habits of living, not because of our climatic conditions; not by visitation of God, but because of the criminal apathy of men. Our climate is severe, but not unhealthy; in the rural districts immediately beyond the City limits, the annual mortality is scarce so great as it is amongst the rural populations of countries in Europe; it is only when we get into Montreal that we find ourselves suddenly brought within the influences of causes more fatal to health and life, than than are to be found anywhere on the globe, -with the exception perhaps of certain places on the west coast of Africa, in the rainy season.

Why is this? The answer is obvious. Defective drainage. Under a large number of the dwelling houses of Montreal, especially of those of the cheaper class, pass, and in close contiguity to the flooring, rotten wooden drains, whose contents oozing out, permeate the surrounding soil, and fill the apartments above with the death giving odors of the cess-pool. In this fetid atmosphere, which no one can long breathe with impunity, thousands and tens of thousands of our citizens contract the diseases of which they sicken, and die like rotten sheep. Until this be remedied, until all wooden drains be done away with, it is vain to hope for any considerable diminution of our annual mortality.

To a stranger arriving in Montreal the great business of the citizens would seem to be that of burying one another; for from morning till night summer and winter, the funerals are passing along the streets. Of all our industries those of the undertaker, of the coffin maker, and the hearse driver would appear to be the most flourishing: for at every corner almost is a coffin store, with its wares ostentatiously displayed, as if to remind the passer-by how soon he may want one, if not for himself, yet for one of his family should he rcmain a few days in town. "What a demand for coffins, and burying caskets there must be in Montreal !" is the reflection that must suggest itself to every one who walks along our thoroughfares. "What a splendid opening there must be the hearse driving business!"

Of the causes of mortality in 1874, the chief seem to have been Small-Pox, Typhus Fever, Scarlet medical advice for a simple ailment would be in- Fever, and what is set down as Cholera Infantum. sulted, by, or reply to questions pertaining, to an These are diseases all proceeding from dirt, and amenable to control by proper hygienic arrangements. We give below a list :--

Small-Pox		953
Small-Pox		489
Scarlet Fever	Maria de la compansión de	177
Typhus Fever		135
	e at tage	· · · ·
Control of the Control of Control		

In other words, from these four causes only, there occurred in the course of the year, and from mongst the Catholic population of Montreal alone, almost as many deaths as occurred during the same period of time from all causes, and amongst the entire population of the City of Toronto; and as we pointed out in our last, during the Catholic population of this City, exceeded the entire mortality of Toronto during the entire twelve months. No words of ours could add to the significance of these facts. We leave them in all their ghastly horror to the meditation of our have been saved if it were not for the beastly con-Oratorian, could be led or forced to follow dition of our ill-drained streets and dwelling

simply done to death by man's ineglect; and disregard of the laws of cleanliness. And in the face of this, is it possible that we still persist in lavishminister to the luxuries of the vicinity of the moun-mistake in the following terms:

market value of lots in the vicinity of the moun-mistake in the following terms:

"I have contended against an in-pired infallibitain, and to enhance the profits of the speculators in real estate?

It must be added, since to a small extent, it tends to lessen the monstrous mortality of 6,030that of the deceased, about 500 were, children left real not only from all parts of the Province, but from all parts of the Dominion, and from the U States. Still after all deductions made, the mortality of Montreal is a blot upon the civilisation of the nineteenth century.

We append some remarks of the Montreal Ga

zette:--"The total number of children received by the "Sœurs Grises" during the year was 703, of whom 414 were from the (R. C.) diocese of Montreal; 41 from that of St. Hyacinthe; 85 from that of Quebec, and I from that of Three Rivers. Of those from Montreal diocese, 369 were from the city; 76 from the Lying-in Hospital, and 29 from the surrounding parishes. Of the remaining 162, 89 were from Ontario, 68 from the United States, 2 from France, 1 from Ireland. 1 from Nova Scotia, and one from Newfoundland. It would thus seem that the total number of foundlings for Montreal is 385. But Mr Choquet says that he can state, from good authority, that of their number more than half belong to persons who are strangers in Montreal, who took refuge in our houses of charity during their illness.

"These are the chief points in these valuable statistics with which Mr. Choquet has favored the public of Montreal. They contain information of great value, and worthy of the earnest at-tention of our sanitary authorities. The extraordinary mortality among children-even allowing the diminution suggested by Mr. Choquet-is especially startling. There can be no doubt, we believe, that it is owing in a great measure to the dreadfully fatal results of improper and imperfect drainage. Till this pest-producing defect is remedied, it is vain to hope for any appreciable reduction in our rates of mortality. A great deal has been done, particularly in the matter of vaccination, we thankfully acknowledge, by our officers of health, and we trust that they will vigorously continue their efforts for the amelioration of the hygienic condition of our city. In the face of such a 'slaughter of the innocents,' neither pains nor expense should be spared to save our population from the horrors by which we are surrounded."

On Monday, the 15th ult., an interesting discussion took place in the British House of Commons, on the liberties of the tongue which, during the recess, certain English gentlemen had indulged in with respect to the Irish members generally, and "Home Rulers" in particular. Mr. Sullivan brought the matter before the notice of the House in a very firm but temperate speech, in the course of which he cited several instances of very improper "after dinner language," on the part of English members when speaking of their Irish

One case cited was that of Sir John Astley, member for North Lincolnshire. This gentleman when addressing his constituents, and striving to be facetious, spoke of the Irish members as "a lot of Irish chaps," of whom he believed that about forty "were the most confounded rascals he ever saw." When a report of the speech of which the above is a sample, reached Ireland, some of the Irish members met, and determined that notice in the proper way should be taken of it. Accordingly a "military friend" of the member for Wexford put him- tion of Truth; and the last is a bitter and insulting self in communication with Sir John Astley, making certain polite inquiries as to the state of that gentleman's health, but particularly as to the condition of his "trigger finger." Sir John took the hint; he saw it at once, coming down on the spot with a handsome apology for his offensive language; whereupon the member for Wexford consented to let the matter drop.

Another case cited by Mr. Sullivan, but which he brought more immediately before the notice of the House as involving a "breach of privilege," was that of Mr. Lopes, member for Frome. What the state of that gentleman's "trigger finger" may be, we are not informed; but that he allows his tongue to wag too loosely in his mouth, is clear; for he too, at a festive gathering of his constituents at Frome-a great "political drunk"-had spoken of the Irish party in the House of Commons "as a disreputable Irisk band;" but not having been called upon by a "military friend" of the Irish persuasion—and very persuasive some of these Irish military gentlemen are—it seems that Mr. Lopes had not had infused into him the "morul courage and candor" to apologize before the meeting of Parliament. Therefore Mr. Sullivan brought the matter before the notice of the House

Mr. D'Israeli spoke at length, condemning very frankly the improper language that had been employed as towards the honorable members for Ireland; and after a little more talk, and an attempt on the part of Mr. Lopes to excuse his coarse larguage, on the grounds that it was an " ofter dinner utterance," he shuffled out a quasi apology, with which Mr. Sullivan professed himself satisfied .-Neither Mr. Lopes nor Sir John Astley come off the field with flying colors; the honors of war belong to the Irishmen, who know how to use their " trigger fingers."

THE JUDILES -On Sunday evening, at 6 p.m., the joyful peal of all the bells of the Catholic Churches in this City announced to the Faithful the opening of the Jubilee, proclaimed by the Holy Father for the year 1875—and announced in a Pastoral from His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal that was read on Sunday last from the pulpits of the several churches.

# LITERARY NOTICES.

A REPLY TO THE RIGHT HOX. W. E. GLADSTONE'S "POLITICAL EXPOSTULATION," by the Right Rev. Mgr, Capel, D.D. Mossrs. Dawson Bros., Mont-

This is made up chiefly of letters written from time to time to the Weekly Register and Catholic Standard, by Mgr. Capel, in reply to the attacks ing article, and another on the lately published made on the loyalty of Catholics by Mr. Gladstone. Life of the Prince Consort, by Theodore Martin, with Amongst the many rejoinders which that gentle-man's Expostulation has called forth, there is none which will give more satisfaction to the general cannot too strongly recommend this Catholic permitted by the common of the general cannot too strongly recommend this Catholic permitted by the common of the general cannot too strongly recommend this Catholic permitted by the common of the general cannot too strongly recommend this Catholic permitted by the common of the general cannot too strongly recommend this Catholic permitted by the common of the general cannot too strongly recommend this Catholic permitted by the common of the general cannot too strongly recommend this Catholic permitted by the common of the general cannot too strongly recommend this Catholic permitted by the common of the general cannot too strongly recommend this Catholic permitted by the common of the general cannot too strongly recommend this Catholic permitted by the common of the general cannot too strongly recommend the catholic permitted by the common of the general cannot too strongly recommend the catholic permitted by the cathol

houses. The great majority of the viotims were reader than the one before us; and no where Catholics, in accordance with the teachings of bility." As an instance of this, we may cite a of this, to ingimoney, on a park, from which the poor will letter quoted by Mgr. Capel, from Pere Gratry; who, ing money on a park, from which the poor will having violently opposed the doctrine of said Inderive no advantage? which; will serve, only to fallibility, as he, before it was clearly defined, underive no carry defined, unminister to the luxuries of the rich; to raise the derstood it—subsequently made confession of his

lity; the Decree of the Council repudiated inspired infallibility. I have contended against personal infallibility; the Decree declares an official infallibility; writers of the school whom I look upon as extreme, would not have an ex cathedra infallibility, at the Foundling Asylum, and brought to Mont- as too limited; the Decree defines infallibility littical and governmental, and the Decree asserts an infallibility only in matters of faith and morals. From this it does not follow that in my polemics I did not err. On this head, as on others, I have no doubt committed errors; but when I detect an error I efface it, and do not feel humiliated."-p.

THE TRUE, AND THE FALSE INFALLIBILITY OF THE Popes - Translated from the German of Dr. Joseph Fessler, Bishop of St. Polten. Messrs. Sadliers, Montreal.

The author of this work was, for he is now dead, one of the Austrian Bishops who took part in the Œcumenicsl Council, acting as Secretary-General to that august assembly; and the work itself has been specially approved of by the Holy Sec.

By a singular, but most fortunate coincidence, Bishop Fessler, writing in 1871, and in reply to Dr. Schulte, once a Catholic, but now amongst the enemies of the Church, has anticipated, and replied to all the objections against the Vatican Decrees subsequently put forward with much parade of ecclesiastical erudition, by Lord Acton and by Mr. Gladstone in 1874. Indeed it is more than probable that the English writers have borrowed their arguments from Dr. Schulte, so very similar are the terms even in which they couch their indictments against the Church and the Popes of the Middle Ages. Mgr. Fessler's work then is one which, as being full of historical information, and solid argument, should commend itself to the attention of every Catholic, in order that he may be master of the question in all its bearings; and ever able to reply to all the objections urged by the anti-Catholic world against the Pope and his authority as Vicar of Christ. The work can be obtained at the Messrs. Sadlier's, 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine—Feb., 1875.— Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York; Messrs. Dawson Bros, Montreal.

In the current number the story of Gianetto is brought to a conclusion, and this is followed by an article on French finance, The Payment of the Fire Millions. In the third article the tale of Vatentine and His Brother which had been somewhat tediously spun out, is brought to an end; and next we have a very interesting article, The Abode of Snow being the continuation of a series of rambles in the Himalaya Mountains. The story of Alice Lorraine is continued with undiminished interest, and the number closes with the usual political article-Politics at Home and Abroad.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY-January, 1875 .- Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

A severe but well-merited criticism upon the Greville Memoirs opens the number to be succeeded by a review of the Doctrines of the Jesuits in which the writer shows his utter incapacity to judge these doctrines, and his great ignorance of the rudi-ments of Moral Theology. The third article contains a notice of Mr. Martin's Life of the Prince Consort; the fourth one on The English Bar and the Inns of Court. An elaborate review of Farrar's Life of Christ comes next in order. The book is written no doubt with the best intentions; but judging from the way in which Dr. Ferrar treats his subject, it will make more free thinkers than Christians, as is the case with Neander and other Protestants who have also attempted it. The sixth article treats of Friendly Societies; the seventh is a philosophical treatise on The Judicial Investigaattack upon the Sovereign Pontiff, by Mr. Gladstone. He may rail however as he will; he will never be able to shake the rock on which it has pleased Christ to found His Church.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW-January, 1875. - The Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York;

Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal. This great organ of the more advanced and intellectual Protestantism of the British Empire is rather dull this number. It gives us first an analysis of John Stuart Mill's-the man is becoming a borc-Three Essays on Religion. The subject of Railway Regulation, and Railway Purchase is dealt with next; and the third article is devoted to the consideration of the meaning of the word wine when found in the bible under the form of Yayin in the Old Testament and of oines in the New .-The Reviewer is strongly of opinion that the word, wine means wine, that is to say the fermented or bubbling up juice of the grape. - See Gesenius, Art yayin.-However the Reviewer must settle this matter with the Good Templars. Rocks Ahead; or the warning of Cassandra, is next on our list; in it the Reviewer tries to combat the gloomy views of Mr. Greg. Aristotle is the title of the fifth article in which it is attempted to give an idea of Greek philosophical activity. Charity, Pauperism and Self Help, is the Gospel of political economy, which is destined to supplant that once preached on a hillside in Galilee. The seventh article, on The First Metallurgists deals with the question of the origin of Man; whether he started in business in the image of God, or in that of an irrational beast— Home Life and the usual Literary Notices complete the number.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW-Jan., 1875.—The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

Here again we are treated to an essay on Mill's Essays on Theism; next a somewhat unfavorable notice of Lord Ellenborough's Indian Administration-a subject which to the present generation presents less interest than does that of Joseph's Egyptian Administration. Lusio Pilaris and Lawn Tennis is the caption of an article in which the noble game of Tennis is discussed, if not explained to those previously unacquainted with its mysteries. The article on Leonardo da Vinci contains some interesting reminiscences of the life and labors of the great master. The fifth article consists of a sketch of the actual condition of The Agricultural Laborers in England. In spite of all that has been said by demagogues, and revolution mongers to the contrary, the Reviewer is of opinion that the material condition of the farm laborers, has improved, is improving, and upon the whole is always equal to, often better than, that of the same class in other parts of Europe. Memoirs of Archibald Constable do but revive the sad story of ancient quarrels, and the pecuniary troubles of Sir Walter Scott. The seventh article treats of eighth deals with a very interesting subject—The give them val Heart of Africa and the Slave Trade. Then we have their arrival. which the number concludes.

riodical to the notice of the Catholics of Canada. he find a better definition of the meaning which In it the young will always find much to amuse and instruct them, and the old much matter for their Church, attach to the words "Papal Infalli- serious reflection. It is heart and soul Catholic. THE DUBLIN REVIEW-January,: 1875 .- Messrs. D. and J. Sadlier & Cd., Montreal.

the Church, contains the following articles:-1. Prussian Law, and the Catholic Church; 2. Bishop Pecock, his Character and Fortunes; 3. Gnosticism, and the Rule of Faith in St. Trenaus: 4. Music and Plain Chaunt; 5. Replies to Lord Acton; 6. Bermuda; 7. Mr. Gladstone's Expostula-

tion; 8. Notices of Books. THE HARP.—The March number of this monthly, is far ahead of its earlier sisters, this magazine we are glad to learn, is now a welcome guest to every cultivated Irish reader. The number before as contains the fellowing interesting matter:-

Men of Erin (poetry); Kilsheelan; Judging by Faces; Editoral:—St. Patrick's Day: Ireland's Anniversary: Irish Federalism; —Irish Round Towers, (illustrated); The famous seige of Arras; We'll keep the Green Flag flying still (poetry); Frankness and Reserve; Ireland, Boys, Hurra (illustrated); Earth without Heaven; Mr. R. P. Blennerhassett, M.P. (portrait); Who loves the Drunkard?; Wicklow Castle (illustrated); The population of the World; A story of a Woman's life; The Bridegroom's Wager; The poor soldier of Flensbury; Ambition; Music;—"Remember

The Aldine for March (No. 15 of the current series) is at hand, quite as heavily freighted with good things as usual (which is saying much), and with some peculiarities demanding special attention. Artistically it has many features of the first excel-

Literary, the number is a trifle less various, but no whit less meritorious; this number, like the two preceding proving both determination and ability to make The Aldine a high-class magazine as well as a rich art-repository.

We have an intimation that with the coming number, The Aldine intends to step to the front in the interests of the Centennial, by commencing the publication of a revolutionary story of rare power and with many startling revelations, claiming to have been kept back for the past forty years, after coming from the lips of the actors in that wondrous drama,—as also by supplying illustrations of the great events of the conflict, in the first style of Aldine art. If this proves true, there is no hazard in saying that The Aldine will therein be opening a mine of increased popularity and prosperity, not easily measured or calculated; as materials for few new revolutionary stories can possibly exist, and who will enter the lists against this publication, in illustrating the leading occurrences of that unforgotten "hundred years ago? '

The Aldine Company has determined to establish an Art Union, similar to the well-known Art Union in England, and distribute its works of art both sculpture and paintings, which are constantly collecting, among its subscribers. Art premiums valued at \$2.500 will be distributed among each series of 5.000 subscribers. Subscription tickets, at \$6 each, entitle the holder to The Aldine for a year, to the new chromo, and to a ticket in the distribution of art premiums. The Aldine Company, publishers, No. 58 Maiden Lane, New York City.

### THE DOMINICANS AT HAMILTON.

In noticing the close of the mission recently held in Hamilton by the Dominican Fathers, the Hamil-

ton Times remarks:--Last evening the Rev. Dominican Father Daly wound up the Mission that has been in progress during the past two weeks at St. Mary's Cathedral, with another of his splendid lectures. His audience was, if possible, still greater than on any previous occasion—besides the usual pew accommodation, the aisles, passages as d vestries were crowded, and a number had to be admitted within the sanctuary. His discourse was quite comprehensive, taking in a resume of the different lectures of the Mission, besides enlarging on the final subject of "Perseverance." In the course of his remarks, he expressed his satisfaction at the universal manner in which it had been observed:-nearly 4,000 persons having received Holy Communion, about 1,000 invested in the "Scapular of the Blessed Virgin," and enrolled in the Society of the Holy Rosary, which together with the edifying sight of a crowded cathedral from 5 in the morning until 10 at night, must be a source of much religious corgratulation to both pasters and people. The musical renditions of the organ and choir during the same period received a lofty and well-merited compliment from the Rev. lecturer towards the close of his remarks. The same powerful expression and clear delivery that had characterized Father Daly's sermons throughout, and which had always held his audience in the most wrapt attention were manifested to the last. Himselfand his two confreres return to-day to New York, carrywith them the most heartfelt prayers of the Roman Catholic congregation of this city. This, the first Mission of the New York Dominican Fathers in Hamilton, will no doubt be long remembered.

# AGENTS.

The undermentioned gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents in their respective localities, for the TRUE WITHESS :-Parish of Mount St. Patrick,-Mr. Patrick Fitz-

eraid.
Ste. Brigide—Mr. W. Donnelly.
Sydney Mines, N.S.—Mr. Wm. Haggerty.
Souris, P.E.I.—Mr. James Moynegh, jr.
Sarnia, and the County of Lambton—Mr. John

Mahoney. Brockville-Mr. Richard Evans. Erinsville,-Mr. Patrick Walsh, P.M. Tanworth,-Mr. Andrew Prout. Roblin.-Mr. Andrew Donovan. Tweed.—Mr. Patrick Casey. Madoc.-Mr. Richard Connell. Marmora.—Mr. Michael Connors. Kalladar.—Mr. James Armstrong.

THE LATE BISHOP : HORAN .- There was a very grand solemn service chanted in the Church of St Columba of Sillery, Quebec, on the 3rd inst. for the repose of the soul of the late Bishop Horan. His lordship Bishop Persico officiated. The large number of Parishioners who attended, showed how well they liked and remembered "Good Bishop" Horan"-His kind offices, when as a priest, he for some time ministered to their spiritual wants, as likewise his having blessed the principal Altar, in their new Church, it being one of his first acts after being made Bishop. The Sillery people will long and kindly remember him and send up their supplications to the Throne of Mercy in his be-

IMMIGRATION TO THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.-Mr. C. J. Sheil, who was last year Emigration Agent in Dublin for the Province of Ontario, will this year be placed with Mr. McLaurin to represent the interests of the Province of Ontario at the Port of Quebec. Until navigation opens at Quebec he will be stationed at Portland. The numerous friends of Mr. Sheil in Ireland, particularly those who intend coming to Canada, will no doubt be glad to give them valuable information and assistance on

Small-pox has been introduced in the two paper

with the knowledge of their infection. This is nothing short of murder. Two deaths have occurred among the employees of one mill, and a number more are lying in a bad state "—Lindsay Post.

IN MEMORIAM. This old, and honored champion of the cause of A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF MGR. HORAN, LATE BISHOP OF KINGSTON.

DEDICATION.

Sublime the words I feign would say, On this thrice sad and mournful day; But all in vain, my efforts weak, In worthy manner, try to speak, Of him, the subject of our grief; Of him, who now has found relief, From trials, and sorrows here below, Afflictions, pain and earthly woc. While cruel Death, its work has done Our Noble Bishop is struck down; And Mourn we now our Pastor dear, Whose Memory we Shall long revere.

A gloomy cloud o'erhangs our home In Kingston, once so bright and fair; Joyful hearts are with grief o'ercome, Each face presents a mournful air. Ah, say, what is this mystery, That old and young both seem to share; Ah say, what sad news can there be, That all are pain'd and griev'd to hear? Alas! the secret is reveal'd, The sad, sad tidings now are known Our worthy Prelate, he is dead, Our beloved Bishop's soul has flown, Yes, he has left this vale of tears. This world of trials and of pain : And gone to those bright happy spheres Where joy and gladness ever reign. He's gone, he's gone his merit to receive, He's gone, his glorious crown to wear That recompense the life he leaves, A life of anxious zenl and care, At tender age to God he gave Himself, with all his heart and soul; And struggl'd hard those souls to save Whom Heaven had placed neath his control. As he advanc'd along life's path, A heavier charge await'd him; A Bishop's seat, to fill he hath, Where glow'd his virtue like a gem. Thus in the vineyard of the Lord His glorious mission, he fulfill'd To increase the glory of his God, Was his desire and all he will'd. His many virtues, could I but speak; No; justice to them I could not do:

But in silence shall I seek, Those hidden gems to lay in view. His charity, I now proclaim.
Which in his Diocese n'er did end; And thus deserv'd, that tender name, The widow, and the orphan's friend. Various abodes at his expense, Erect'd for the low and poor, Serve as asylums, in their defense From asking alms, from door to door. O generous Prelate! Father kind, Thy little orphans mourn thy name; For they have lost, no more to find, Him, who granted their every claim. For our holy Faith, full of zeal, He labor'd hard both night and day; To dearer make that holy seal, Which open to his children lay. How of't he cross'd the ocean wide, And brav'd the perils of the deep; Upon its stormy waves did ride, His pious purpose to complete. Safely arriv'd at distant land. To Rome's fair city, quickly haste, To lay within the gentle hand Of our holy Pontiff, his request. And then obtain'd, he returned home, Again his loving flock to meet; Who long'd the day for him to come, With joyous hearts, their pastor greet. But ah! the happy day is past, Our noble Bishop's strength gives way, Oppress'd with trials hard, now fast, He sinks beneath its cruel sway. Suffrings sovere, he calmly bears,

But, gently quiets all his fears, When most o'ercome, with dreadful pain. All during his affliction sore, His bright eyes to Heaven did raise; Quite willing to submit to more, While his Saviour's name did praise. The Cross, the Cross, his solace was, In earthly pains now almost done; Those fervent words, he sweetly says, My God, my God, thy will be done; Alas! alas! the hour has come, Our sainted Bishop he must go; Our tender Father is call'd home, His weeping children, leaves in woe. He turns his eyes to that fair land, The long, long gaze, he seems to take; And slowly raise his feeble hand

He not one word is heard complain:

To bless those whom, he now forsakes. His dying lips appear to move, As if another prayer to say, With steadfast look, on Heaven above Calmly, his spirit pass'd away. Gently it pierc'd the low'ring cloud, Escort'd by Angelic band, Who, by their hymns of praises loud Usher him in that happy land. Now in the presence of his King, Who greets him to his heavenly home; Those tender words addresses him, My Faithful Servant, thou has come. Come, to receive the bright reward, To which thine earthly life did tend; Possess the glory of thy Lord.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. St Remi, PO'S, \$2; Thamesville, M.C. 4; Ottawa, H McD. 1; Danville, Rev L A M, 2; Kars, J O'C 4; J-O'C, 2; Railton, P C, 2; Amherstburg, Rev P D L, 2; Eastwood, J S, 2; Rimouski, C E T, 1; Ste Thrsese de Blainville, M O'B,1.50; Berne, R S, 2 Henrysburgh, T B, 1; De Pere, Wis, W McI, 1.25 Port Maskinonge, J M, 2.50; St Brigid, D McB, 3

Of happiness which ne'er shall end.

Ontario, March, 5th 1875.

Shamrock, P F, 2; Gananoque, Rev. DJC, 2; Halifax; N S, W W G, 1; Waterville, T McG, 6; Point St Charles, Mrs D McD, 1; West Lorne, H McD, 1.
Per P McC, Port Hope—P R, 2. Per F F, Prescott-F.M, 2. Per J C H, Rend-R O, 2. Per W.C, Dalhousic Mills-D McD, 2. Per P H, Osceola-Cobden, J D, 2. Per F P C, Halifax-Self, 2; J M, 2. Per Rev Mr Q, Richmond Station—Self, 2; PR, 2; EW, 2; CU, 2; TT, 2; JF, 2; South Durham, DW, 4.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette) the progress of Law Reform in England; and the learn that he is now in a position where he can Flour # bri. of 196 h.—Pollards....\$3.25 @ \$3.40 Superior Extra ..... 5.00 @ 5.10 

Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs..... 0.80 @ 0.00 Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs..... 0.98 @ Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs..... 0.00 @ Lard, per lbs. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0.14 @ Cheese, per lbs. 0.14 @ 0.141 do do do Finest new 0.00 @ 0.00 Firsts..... 5.70 @ 5.721 cording to quality, for tubs and firkins. Roll is

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET,-(Globe.) Wheat fall, per bush..... \$0 90 do spring do ..... 0 88 wley do ..... 0 82 Barley do ..... 0 44 Oats Реал do ..... 0 75 9 76 do ..... 6 70 Apples, per brl..... 0 00 Goese, each..... 0 55 Turkeys...... 0 70 Cabbage, per dox..... 0 50 1 00 0 60 Onions, per bush...... 0 75
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs..... 7 75 1 60 8 50 Beef, hind-grs. per lb..... 6 50 " fore-quarters 4 50
Mutton, by carcase, per lb..... 8 00 Potatoes, per bus 0 00 Butter, lb. rolls 0 2 0 00 large rolls..... 0 20 0 24 tub dairy..... 0 22 Eggs, fresh, per doz..... 0 25 packed..... 0 26 Turnips, per bush..... 0 20 do ..... 0 00 Parsnips do ..... 0 00 0 00 Hay ..... 19 00 Straw ..... 8 00 11 00 THE KINGSTON MARKET .- (British Whig.) 

Rye " " ..... 9.65 to Pens " " ..... 0.76 to Peas " " 0.76 to 0.77
Oats " " 039 to 8.41.
Wheat " 0.80 to 0.85
MEAT—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs. 5.00 to 5.56
" hind " " 7.00 to 8.00
" live " " 0.00 to 0.00
" per lb, on market. 0.10 to 0.12
Mention " " 0.07 to 0.00 Hipss-No 1 untrimmed..... 5.00 to 6.00 Dekin Skins..... 0.30 Fowls per pair..... 0.50 to 

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET. (Corner of Foundling.)

MONTREAL.

May 1st. 1874. WANTED-TWO TEACHERS at St. Columban, County Two Mountains, for Elementery Schools. Apply to JOHN HANNA, Sec. Tres.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JAMES CANIREY of Killmacthomas, Parish of Ballylanheen, Co. Waterford; when last heard of was living near Montreal, Canada; his sister would be glad to hear from him. Address—Mrs. Bridger Hanway No. 1 Foundry Place, Albany, N.Y. [28-3]

# JUST PUBLISHED, THE SYLLABUS.

An Approved English Text, with Notes COMPILED FROM THE "DUBLIN REVIEW.

BY A CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

Price-10 cents.

For Sale by Messis. D. &. J. Sadlier, 275 Notre Dame Street; J. T. Henderson, 187 St. Peter Str.; Battle Brothers, 9 Bleury Street; and the "TRUE WITNESS" Office.

READ \*\* F. CALLAHAN. Publisher, MONTREAL. MAGAZINB. REPRINTS

> OF THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The political ferment among the European nations the strife between Church and State, the discussion of Science in its relation to Theology, and the constant publication of new works on these and kindred topics, will give unusual interest to the leading foreign Reviews during 1875. Nowhere else can the inquiring reader find in a condensed form, the facts and arguments necessary to guide him to a correct conclusion.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO. 41 BARCLAY ST., NEW-YORK,

continue the reprint of the four leading Reviews, viz. EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig.) LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative.) WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal) BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Evangelical.)

AT AND . I for and being BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. TERMS:

Payable strictly in advance. For any one Review .......\$4, 60'per annum. For any two Reviews...... 7 00 For any three Reviews...... 10 00 " " "

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# 05.12 35 00

FRANCE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The following is the personnel of the new French Ministry, as officially announced :- Buffet, Dufaure Leon Say, Wallon, De Meaux, De Cazes, De Clasey De Montaignac and Cailloux.

Panis, March 12 .- In the Assembly to-day, M. Buffet read a declaration on behalf of the new Ministry to the effect that its policy would be distinctively conservative and devoid of the characteristics. either of provocation or weakness. "This state-ment is made," he said, "to reassure the industrious and orderly population." The Government reviews confidently the President's appeal for the support of moderate man of all parties. M. Buffet continued. We have the greatest confidence in the experienced administrative staff, who may rely on our constant support. It will be the duty of the Cabinet to ensure obedience and respect for the constitutional laws; and we are resolved to defend them against all intrigues, but we shall never pursue a vindictive policy; firm but conciliatory conduct is alone suit able to the state of things produced by our mistor-tunes. Would we not strike the last blow against the power of France if we exhibited to the world a spectacle of internal dissension? The Government will be unable to raise the state of siege until the press laws are modified and a bill in this connection will be submitted. "The declaration asks that the present laws regarding the appointment of Mayors be continued for a stated period and concludes by challenging a vote of want of confidence. The declaration was received with icy coldness by the Assembly. There was no manifestation either of satisfaction or dissent. The Left was at first irritated at the omission of all mention of the Republic and at the passage concerning public functionaries and the raising of the state of siege at the meeting of the Bureaux. M. Gambetta said the promise to prevent factious intrigues was an essential of the programme, and he urged that the new Government be judged by its acts only.

#### SPAIN.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News, reports that the German Government is irritated at the conduct of Spain in the "Gustave" affair and also the clerical leaning of King Alfonso's Ministers. He adds: This feeling will find expression when the new Spanish Ambassador presents his credentials to

the Emperer. Among the many visitors one might expect to see at the Alcazar there is one who has not as yet made his appearance there, and that is the late head of the Executive, Marshal Serrano, Duque de la Torre. He came back from France some weeks ago, but he is still musing or sulking at La Granja, and seems desirous to impress upon the public the notion that 'his public career is at an end, and that he must now close his days in a dignified repose and retirement." For my part, however, I have not forgotten that a declaration to the same effect came from this same Serrano as he stood, with a Nolo Episcopari simper, addressing the multitude from the balcony of the Palacio de la Gubernacion, in the Puerta del Sol, a very few days after the battle of the Bridge of There is very little doubt that an alliance between the Serranists and the Liberals in the King's Council is by most sensible Spaniards con-sidered a great desideratum, and Serrano will incur no little blame if he remains brooding at La Granja instead of at once showing himself to Madrid, where, in his capacity of Captain-General, he might be expected to do homage to the new Sovereign. The general opinion is that either himself or his friends for him are driving a bargain and higgling about the terms on which their fusion with the Government is to be based. Unfortunately, the ministers have already shared as much as they had to give among their friends, and possibly there remains but little for them to dispose of. The greed of Spanish politicians for place has suffered no abatement, and as many destructive locusts are swarming about the Ministerial offices in Monarchical times as ever devoured the presupuesto or budget in Republican days. There will be no order or well-being in Spain, no truce or revolutions, no hope of financial or administrative reform, till the Puerta del Sol is swept of its throng of hungry place-hunters. Carlists and Cantonalists are evils that may pass away, but the rest. Perhaps a remedy might suggest itself if, instead of decreeing a new quints or levy of 70,000 men, the Government caused every postulant for office to be taken up and enlisted in the ranks nolens volens, "You are desirous to serve your country," they should say; " we will afford you the opportunity of doing good work for it." And, indeed, work enough there will be for the whole host of Empleados, if the Carlists are to be driven from their Navarrese fastnesses, and if the havor carried on by their loose bands in so many Provinces and along so many lines of roads and railroads is to come to an end. Just at this moment Carlism seems to be

as it ever was .- Times Cor. BAZAINE AT SANTANDER .- M Bazaine, the ex-Marshal, must feel well pleased with the reception given him by the population of this town on the 12th of this month. The Transatlantic packet Louisiana had brought over his mother-in-law from Mexico. He himself quitted Madrid to receive her. Some of the numerous French; manufacturers and residents here, having heard of the circumstance, resolved to express to him the public expression of their sentiments. To act as legally as possible, they asked the Governor of the town for an authorization to make an ovation to one of their countrymen who was expocted to arrive and the request was granted. The ox-Marshal had alighted at the Hotel de l'Europe, and the demonstrators, joined by the French residents and many liberals of the place, presented themselves before the house, carrying a banner on which were represented a Marshal's baton, attached in the form of a cross to a broom by means of a convict's chain with a ball at the end of it. Below were the three words. "Metz," "Trianon," " Sainte Marguerite," and underneath the Imperial eagle. This prowd of from a thousand to fifteen hundred persons. in passing under the windows of the house never "ceased shouting, "Traitor! Convict! to Cayenne with you, to Noumeal" &c, Bazaine was then absent and im order to return home he was obliged to avail himself of a side door to enter the house and reach his apartment. Whether from rodomontade or inadvertence he opened the blinds of the room and suffered himself to be seen by the multitude. Then the cries became absolutely furious. In presence of such a manifestation he retired in a fit of rage, and seizing the things within his grasp, broke to pieces the furniture of the apartment. The police then caused the crowd to disperse .- Correspondence of Galignan's Messenger ( A. 1981) and a 17 ( ) and a

on the ascendant, though victory in this country

never is of any avail to either party and leaves the

contest between them as hopelessly a drawn game

# ITALY.

In to dayle sitting of the Senate the Minister of Justice entered into a statement respecting the in-security of life and property in various parts of the kingdom, especially in Sicily and the Romagna, his object being to demonstrate the necessity of maintaining the penalty of death. He mentioned that in 41 provinces public opinion had declared itself, an 41 provinces public optical punishment which was only adovocated in 28 provinces.—Roman Corr. of London Times Feb 28th, is has bounded

)) Deastru Beales. "According to the Gazzette Livernese

was also found, stained with blood, and on it was written, "I swear upon my honour and upon my blood to persevere and fulfill that which the sacred cause of the Republic demands," It is not many days since a bomb was thrown into the Cathedral of Leghorn when the church was crowded, and fell close to the high altar where the Bishop was officiat-

THE POPE'S VISIT TO ST. PETER'S. The Times had an article on Monday in which it was hinted that the recent visit of the Pope to St. Peter's and the declaration put forth by the Bishops of Germany were symptoms of a disposition on the part of the Church to come to terms, We need scarcely say that nothing of the kind is implied by either act that is, if by coming to terms is to be understood any change of position or sacrifice of principles already enunciated. We do not see indeed what conclusion of any kind is to be deduced from the private visit of the Holy Father to St. Peter's. To talk of his Holiness resuming his functions and showing himself again in public seems to us absurd when he merely entered the church by the private staircase from the Vatican, the doors being closeds gainst all but the dignitaries and Chapter of

According to some Italian newspapers the Holy Father has allotted 180,000 francs to subsidize the Catholic press in England, France, Germany, and Italy. This statement is said to have been originated by the Dublin Evening Post, the organ so it is said-of Cardinal Cullen. It is needless to

say there is not a particle of truth in such a report. A special despatch from Rome so the New York Freeman's Journal says the following will be created Cardinals at the Papal Consistory of the 12th instant:—Archbishop McCloakey, of New York Mgr. Ledochowski, Archbishop of Posen and Gneisen, Prussia; Mgr. Deschamps, Archbishop of Mechlin and Primate of Belgium, and Archbishop Manning, of Westminister.

ARCHBISHOP McCLOSKEY .- Rome, March 12 .- The Voce di Vertta says the Pope confers the Cardinal's hat on Archbishop McCloskey, not only on account of the personal merits of that prelate, but because the Holy See is desirous of honoring the Catholics of America and of marking the progress of Cath olicism in the United States.

PROTESTANTISM IN ROME.—The attempts of English and American Protestants to make perverts in Rome seem to fail of success. One or two so-called Missionaries from the United States have received directions to return to America, and a preaching house opened by Gavazzi opposite the church of St. Maria in Monticelli has been closed. The attendance dwindled away in spite of the bribe of a franc a head offered to the visitors, and the legend Est tocanda-To be let-now may be read over the closed doors of the Protestant temple.

FATE OF PROTESTANT TRACTS, &c .- In Frosinone on the 3rd of February, three youths were brought before the Correctional Tribunal of that place and sentenced, two of them, who were of tender age, to fines of 100 lire and six days' incarceration. They had torn up a case full of books given by a Protestant minister, and had cut them up into small pieces which they scattered several times in the street before his residence. The minister not being able to get a satisfactory apology from the youths cited them before the Court. The affair has had the effect of compelling the proselytizing party to remove elsewhere, and leave Frosinone in peace.

### GERMANY.

Berlin, Feb. 24.—To-day's semi-official Previncial Correspondence says that the revolutionary insolence of the Papal Manifesto will force this Government to prove beyond a doubt who is Sovereign in this country—the Pope or the Emperor. "It is," the paper adds, "more necessary than ever after this. that the various Governments should ask themselves upon the election of a new Pope whether the successor of Pio None is fit to exercise Papal prerogatives in their respective countries."-Times' Cor.

Bismarck complains that the Pope is abusing his liberty for the purpose of fomenting rebellion in of inimitable drollery that Mr. Kirwan assumed as Germany, and asks it Italy will still continues to exempt His Holiness from the obligations of law.

London, March 11.—The Times' Berlin correspondent telegraphs that Germany has asked Italy whether she will continue to exempt the Pope from the obligations of the law, and claims that he is now abusing the liberty given him for the purpose of fomenting rebellion in Germany.

Bishop, Janickzewski, having served the term of imprisonment to which he was sentenced for breach of the law, has been expelled from the Polish and East Prussian provinces.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE GERMAN UNIVERSITIES. -The German Empire reckons at present twentyone Universities. Of these Berlin formerly held the first place; but it is a noteworthy fact that in proportion as Prussia grew in might and renown so the University of its capital city sank in reputation and number of students. The well-known Professor, Herr von Treitschke, could write in the Prussian year-books in 1872: "The Berlin University has gone down very much through the fault both of the Minister and of the professional body, which has not looked after its interests with sufficient energy." And yet at the very time when he wrote this, in the winter of 1871-2, Berlin had still 2,603 matriculated students, which number sank in the summer of 1872 to 1,990, and in the following winter to 1,918. In the last summer session the number reached only 1,609, or almost 1,000 less than two-and-a-half years before. In a similar proportion the number of Protestant divinity students also decreased. In the winter of 1872 there we 227 of them, in the summer of 1873 there were 170, but last summer only 139. And this is in spite of the fact that at Berlin greater care is taken for the instruction of the candidat in a preacher's functions than anywhere else.—Mainzer

Tournal. The Cologne Gazette of Feb. 18, thus refers to England's policy in the East:—"The causes of ill feeling betwee England and Russia unfortunitely lie very deep. The English look, with undisgulsed mistrust on the constant progress of Russia in Asia and on her increasing influence in the East. It will be remembered that public feeling in England was so excited by the Russian declaration in 1870 as to. the neutrality of the Black. Sea that a war was repeatedly threatened. It is only lately that the Esglish were greately provoked at Russia not having kept her promises about : Khiva; and to this must be added the circumstance that England, owing to her absolute indifference about what is doing in Darope, has seen her influence decrease everywhere and especially in Constantinople. If the three empires are united their influence in Constantinople will be decisive. But a suspicion is gaining ground that General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, is playing a double game. This plane can explain the bold language which the Prince of Montenegro, with his 100,000 subjects, is again using

How Billy Kirwan Bilked The Fire-Ester. One day Billy Kirwan, a well-known Dublin bill-

by his plous Galway parents; for the Church, and had in his boyhood a decent converse with the pre-liminaries of the classics. "Forum habet, in carnu," he-continued, "as: a body might say to a spavined horse: "You had better remove it, if you playse, sir before I have snything to say to you; for I wouldn't touch it with a pair of kitchen tongs, much less dirty my hands with it." "I am astonished to hear. you say so, sir" said the merchant; " and would you be pleased to mention what it is in my hands you be pleased to mention what it is in my hands that encounters your objection?" "Why, a certain acceptance signed H. D'Esterre, (the celebrated fire-ester and champion of the Dublin corporation, afterwards shot by O'Connell), and, if you must know may opinion, I would not advance the value of a brass button on all that a jackass could draw on the same security." "Good heavens! and why not?", "For a rayson! I have; and nobody knows the batter than Mr. D'Esterre himself," answered. it better than Mr. D'Esterre himself," answered Kirwan. As Mr. Kirwan was sitting alone after dinner the same evening, enjoying his pipe and his glass of punch over one of McGhee's latter leaders in the Evening Post, or just as probable, one of Dan O Connell's earlier speeches in favour of Catholic emancipation, the servant came in with a card from Colonel Henry. The Colonel very much regretted that it fell to his lot to have to deliver a hostile message to a gentleman of such respectability as Mr. Kirwan from one equally respectable and es-timable as Mr. D'Esterre. He repeated the injurious and insulting expressions which the gentleman whom he had the honor of addressing had made use of in speaking of his friend during the day to a certain merchant in the Commercial Buildings, and which had travelled the round of the city before nightfall. He pointed out, moreover, the atter impossibility of Mr. D'Esterre allowing such an out rage on his name and character to be uttered and sent forth to the world without demanding the satisfaction of a gentleman. "Then Colonel, honey come to the point, and just tell me what it is that you want," demanded Kirwan. "An apology or the alternative." "Which means that I must eat my words or fight?" "Most decidedly." "It can't be done for the money." "What money? Whose money?" said the Colonel. "Why my money, to be sure; the money that your respectable friend Mr. D'Esterre owes me this last couple of yearsnothing more nor less than a cool hundred, independent of interest and expenses. I lent it to him at first not as a matter of business, but on his pledged word of honor that he'd return it to me at the time he promised; and, upon my honour and sowl, he hasn't done so from that day to this." The Colonel doubted what he had to do with the money question. "Everything," said Kirwin, "in the regard of your not having the ghost of an argument on your side when you ask me to apologise or fight." The Colonel still could not see it; but his opponent very soon made him, in this wise. He'd be a liar and a coward to apologise or in any way retract what he had said and still felt of D'Esterre, so long as D'Esterre chose to act dishonorably towards him and to go out and fight him would be to act like the biggest fool in existence. "Blood, an'-'ounds Colonel," said Billy, " do you want me to fire against my own money? On the other hand, if D'Esterre hits me he'll send me to the devil after it; and you know the Scripture says that ' out of hell there's no redemption!" "Very true, indeed, and by no means an unreasonable way of putting it," observed Colonel Henry; "but," he added, "will you, if I satisfy you on the money question"——"If you pay me—that's the chat!" roared Billy. "Pay you - certainly; that's what I mean; but will you then fight?" "Like a Trojan, Cocried Kirwan; anything to oblige you, lonel;" anything for peace and quietness." see you to-morrow morning again, Mr. Kirwan," said the Colonel, rising and formally bowing to his host, who vainly endeavoured to make him take another jorum, "just to show that there was no animosity between them." You'll have your friend ready in the morning, when I call?" asked Henry, as he turned for the last time. "That's my intintion," responded Kirwan, "and all my worldly affairs settled." Colonel Henry did not see the face he uttered the last observation, for his back was turned, and he was half way down the hall door turned, and he was half way down the hall door steps, hailing a passing carman. Next morning the gallant bearer of the cartel was at the house of the challenged party, who received him most graciously. But your triend, Mr. Kirwan? I don't see the gentleman to whom I expected to be presented," exclaimed the Colonel, looking not a little surprised. "Layve that to me," Kirwan remarked, very coolly. "Business before pleasure, if you please; have you brought my money? Let's settle that before we proceed to the sintimental part of the matter." "Certainly," replied Henry; "here's a hundred-pound Bank of Ireland note at your service which discharges my friend's obligation." "And here's a receipt for that same with an apology for your friend, which he and you would be the most unreasonable men alive not to accept and be thankful" "What, then! you don't intend to fight, after all ?" exclaimed the Colonel on hearing what appeared to him an extraordinary declaration, and perceiving the perfectly ridi-culous result which his grave embassy had at length been brought to. "You won't fight?" he repeated. "The devil a bit! Colonel, honey; and that's as sure as my name is Billy Kirwan. I unsay all I have said of your friend, and apologise to him and you in the handsomest manner." "I can't just at this moment see, ruminated the baffled envoy, "how my principal is to come out of this affair creditably in this fashion !" "He comes out of this affair with flying colours, for his fellow-citizens will think more of him when they hear he has paid his debts than if he had shot Billy Kirwan."—Gentleman's Magazine.

BAZAINE'S WIFE.-Whatever may be the character of Bazaine himself, there is no doubt of the noble hearted generous devotion of his dark eyed Mexican bride. Hear what Blanton Duncan says of her : -Mr. Blanton Duncan has written to General Hancock an account of his visit to Marshal Basaine, in the fortress of Sainte-Marguerite. The marshal's wife is a prisoner, under exactly the same regulations as her husband She is Mexican, with dark lustrous eyes, eyebrows beautifully curved, mouth indicating unusual resolution, a radiant, lovely face, tinged with carmine, and lips like cherries. She said: "When I married the marshal I was seventeen. .. He was at the summit of power, with fortune and friends to support his future, and not a shadow to overcast it. He gave me that bright and enviable position, and when power and friends have vanished, my place is by his side, to share the crust of bread and all the privations with the same devotion and affection that were due to him in the zenith of his prosperity. Bazaine had no fortune, and acquired nothing in Mexico. The gifts to his wife were confiscated after the fall of Maximilian. Mrs. Bazaine's mother was in very moderate circumstances, and now resides in Mexico. As a senator and Marsha', Bazame's income and allowances were quite handsome probably reaching 180,000 francs a year. Since stripped of his position, his resources probably do not exceed 52,000 francs in-

Mr. Gladstone has declined to be nominated for of Londono Times. Feb. 28th, it has in ordered as he sat on his accustomed varied well in his Aletter passed through the Detroit post-office the addiscovery was made in Leghorn on February 5th of a innufactory of Orsini bombs. The police searched by a merchant who had the Fat Russ what eddite the Pontyac weekly of the upper story of a house in via Saint Antonio.

The police searched by a merchant who had a Tottle Fat Russ what eddite the Pontyac weekly of the upper story of a house in via Saint Antonio, taken them in the way of business. It was Mr. Gazette, and sent me a dunnin letter in a envelope he was a first of the country of the country of the country of business. It was Mr. Gazette, and sent me a dunnin letter in a envelope he the Lord Rectorship of the Aberdeen University. it: a found the instruments used in making the in- Kirwan's boast that he instinctively knew bad stole; Pontyac, Michigan."

One, by One.

BY ADELAIDE PROCTER One by one the sands are flowing,

One by one the moments fall : Some are coming, some are going De not strive to grasp them all.

One by one thy duties wait thee; Let thy whole strength go to each, Let no future dreams elate thee, Learn thou first what these can teach.

One by one (bright gifts from Heaven) Joys are sent thee here below; Take them readily when given, Ready too to let them go.

One by one thy griefs shall meet thee, Do not fear an armed band : One will fade as others great thee; Shadows passing through the land. Do not look at life's long sorrow.

See how small each moment's pain,

God will help thee for to-morrow, So each day begin again. Every hour that fleets so slowly Had its task to do or bear; Luminous the crown, and holy,

When each gem is set with care. Do not linger with regretting, Or for passing hours despend; Nor the daily toil forgetting, Look too eagerly beyond.

Hours are golden links, God's token, Reaching heaven; but one by one Take them, lest the chain be broken Ere the pilgrimage be done.

A new Englander, riding in a railroad car, seemed particularly disposed to astonish the other passengers with tough stories about Yankeedom. At last he mentioned that one of his neighbors owns an immense dairy, and made a million pounds of butter and a million pounds of cheese yearly. This story produced some sensation, and the Yankee, perceivng that his veracity was in danger of being questioned, appealed to a friend, as follows: "True, isn't it, Mr P.? I speak of Deacon Brown; you know Deacon Brown?" Y-e-c-s," replied the friend; "that is, yes; I know Deacon Brown; don't know as I ever heard precisely how many pounds of butter and cheese he makes a year, but I know that he has twelve saw-mills that go by butter-milk.

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPOST ING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine proper ties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

— Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only labelled-"James Epps & Co, Homosopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Carnden Town, London. MANUFACTURE OF COCOA .- "We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in Cassel's Household Guide.

It is strong testimony to the popularity and usefulness of the Cocoaine that it has had a host of imitators. Consumers will do well to observe that the full name, "Burnett's Cocosine," is printed on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass. Our legal success in dealing with infringements upon our name and rights will protect the public, if only a little care is used. This tribute of imitation is paid to all meritorious and successful preparations.

WHAT IS THE MATTER?-Your hair looks dry and dead, it bresks off, and is falling out. You dress it with an alcohol and oil mixture or some well advertised Hair restorer. The hair is poisoned, it is killed. If you would restore it, cast away these things, go buy a bottle of Bearine which can be had of any Druggist, and we will guarantee a change for the better at once!

LIMERICK - INFORMATION WANTED A JOHN O'GRADY, a native of Newcastle West, Co. Limerick, who left Montreal, Canada, in September, 1874, with an intention of going to New York. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his Aunt, Mrs. MARTIN, 1824 St. Antoine Street, Montreal; or his parent, D. J. O'GRADY, Newcastle West, Co. Limerick, Ireland.

American papers will please copy.

WANTED-A First Class ORGANIST (gentleman) for St. James' Church, Carthage, Jeff. County, N.Y.

#### THE DOCTRINE OF PAPAL INFALLIBILITY

STATED AND VINDICATED; WITH AN APPENDIX ON THE QUESTION OF

CIVIL ALLEGIANCE.

BY THE RIGHT REVEREND JOHN WALSH, D.D., Bishop of London, Ont.

For sale by Messrs, D. & J. Sablier & Co., DAWson Bros., J. T. Henderson, Battle Bros., and the TRUE WITNESS Office. Price, 25 cents.

#### A MAN OF A THOUSAND. A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.

When death was hourly expected from CONSUMP-TION, all remedies having failed, accident led to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child with a prepartion of Cannabia Indica. He now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not dissipate—Night Sweats, Irrita-tion of the Nerves, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Nauses at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles. Address, CRADDOOK & OO, 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of this paper.

# ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

It is warranted to break up the most troublesome Cough in an incredible short time. There is no remedy that can show more evidence of real merit than this Balsan, for curing Consumption, Couges, COLDS, ABTHMA, CROUP, &c.

It excites expectoration, and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucus; changes the secretions and purifies the Blood; heals the irritated parts; gives strength to the digestive organs; brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole

It is introduced to the suffering public, after its merits for the positive cure of such diseases have been fully tested. The formula from which it is prepared is referred to by the leading medical jour-nals as being equal to any prescription that can be made up for such discases by the medical faculty -The Balsam is consequently recommended by physicians overywhere.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Agents, Montreal-[Mar 5 | 

# EAST INDIA HEMP.

And What We Know About It. Instead of devoting a column to the merits of this strange and wonderful plant we remain silent and let it speak for itself through other lips than ours, believing that those who have suffered most can better tell the story. We will here quote word for word from letters recently received, simply adding our testimony to the rest, in saying that when this plant is properly prepared, we know that it Pos-HIVELY OURS CONSUMPTION, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Allegheny City, Pa., Nov. 10, 1874.

The East India Hemp has been taken by Rev. Matthias Binder, O. S. B., and Rev. Sebastian Arnold, O. S. B., both assistant pastors of this church, and so far has given relief to both. They suffered from affections of the lungs and bronchial organs. We have recommended, through charity to sufferers, the Cannabis Indica to different persons, and continue the same in good conscience, knowing the effects by experience. Please find inclosed check for twelve bottles of syrup, pills and ointment. We shall inform you in due time what further success the medicine shall meet with. Yours truly,

REV. FERDINAND WOLFE, O.S.B. 87 Washington Street.

CHINA GROVE, Rowan Co., N. C., } Oct. 21, 1874.

Send one dozen Ointment and one of Cannabis Indica. When Mr. J. W. Fisher brought his wife to me for examination, I found her in the incipient stage of tuberculous consumption. Then it was I concluded to make a fair trial of Indian Hemp, and now there is a general demand for those remedies. The Ointment excells everything and anything of its kind I ever saw or tried; in many cases it acts like a charm.

Fraternally yours, P. A. SIFFORD, M.D.

> RIDGEVILLE, Caswell, N. C., } Sept. 12, 1874.

Inclosed is \$10 for more of the Indian Hemp. I can truly say that this medicine has done me more good than all the doctors, and I had several of the best in the country. My cough is a great deal better, and my chills and night sweats are gone. You may look for several orders soon, as many have seen the effect of this medicine on me.

W. A. FULLER.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 30, 1874.

Your treatment for consumption has so improved my condition, that the inquiry comes every day from my friends, What are you taking? Several are talking of sending for some of your medicine, and James Huff desires me to order for him \$9 worth of the Hemp.

WM. HUNT, North High Street. P.S.—It is my opinion that an agent at this place would sell considerable for you.

> Decasa, Franklin, Tenn., ) bept. 12, 1874.

: Send three more bottles of your con sumption and bronchitis cure. My son began taking the Hemp last night three weeks ago, and he is improving rapidly. The last ten days have made him look and act like another person. I have great

J. M. BRATTON.

DEEP RIVER, POWESHICK, IOWA, ? Jan. 3, 1874.

I have just seen your advertisement in my paper I know all about the Cannabis Indica. Fifteen years ago it cured my daughter of the Asthma. She had it very bad for several years, but was perfectly

hopes.

· Philadelphia

N. B.—This Remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical \$2.50 per bottle, or three bottles for \$6.50. Pills and Ointment Sent at our risk. CRADDOOR & Co., 1032 Race Street,:

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS In the matter of ROBERT McINTOSH, of the City and District of Montreal, Grocer, Trader,

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, No. 139 Mountain Street, on Monday, the twenty-ninth day of March, A.D. 1875, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

A. B. STEWART. Interim Assignee.

Montreal, 9th March, 1875: 30-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of LUDGER GOGGNETTE, of the City of Montreal, Trader, I, the undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoie, of the City of

Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me, within one month.

L. JOS. LAJOIE,

.... Assignee.

Montreal, 8th March, 1875. No. 97 St. James Street.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of ALFRED MUNIER, di LAGACE, Carriage-Maker, of St. Laurent, in the District of Montreal, to be the atom any cult as a

An Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, at the place aforesaid, near

Bougie's Hotel on Tuesday, the twenty-third day of March, instant, at ten o'clock Au, to receive a statement of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.
Village of St. Jean Baptiste, 4th March, 1875. CHS. ALB. VILBON.

Interim Assignee.

A Gem worth Reading!—A: Diamond worth Seeing SAVE YOUR EYES RESTORE your SIGHT, the Blood; heals the irritated parts; gives the Blood; heals the irritated parts; gives the digestive organs; brings the liver to action, and imparts strength to the whole coduced to the suffering public after its the positive cure of such diseases have tested. The formula from which it is referred to by the leading medical journing equal to any prescription that can be or such diseases by the medical faculty in is consequently recommended by physical diseases by the medical faculty in its consequently recommended by physical diseases by the medical faculty in the consequently recommended by physical diseases by the medical faculty in the consequently recommended by physical diseases by the medical faculty in the consequently recommended by physical diseases by the medical faculty in the consequently recommended by physical diseases by the medical faculty in the consequently recommended by physical diseases by the medical faculty in the consequently recommended by physical diseases by the medical faculty in the consequently recommended by physical diseases by the medical faculty in the consequently recommended by physical diseases by the medical faculty in the consequently recommended by physical diseases by the medical faculty in the consequently recommended by physical diseases by the medical faculty in the consequently recommended by physical diseases by the medical faculty in the consequently recommended by physical diseases by the medical faculty in the consequently recommended by physical diseases by the medical faculty in the consequence of the EYES. IN MATIONY Of the EYES.

IN SECONT TO THE HAVIOLOGY AND INTERMITED TO THE PROOF THE PROOF TO THE PROOF THE PROOF

No. 81 Liberty Street, New York City, N. Y.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 10 State Stree Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (THE TRUE WITNESS) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

P. CALLAHAN. READIE Publisher. THE MONTREAL UL Va Sample Copies

WILLIAM H. HODSON.

ARCHITECT. ST. BONAVENTURE STREET MONTREAL.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges ... Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to

THOMAS H. COX.

IMPORTER AND GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, WINES, &c., &c., MOLSON'S BUILDING (NEAR G. T. R. DEPOT),

No. 181 BONAVENTURE STREET. MONTREAL July 24, 74] COSTELLO BROTHERS,

GROCERIES and LIQUORS, WHOLESALE, (Nun's Buildings,)

49 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Jan. 15, 1875.

THE LORETTO CONVENT Of Lindsay, Ontario,

IS ADMITTED TO BE THE FINEST IN CANADA.

The Sanitary arrangements are being copied into the New Normal School at Ottawa, the Provincial Architect having preferred them to those adopted in any Educational Institutions in the United States or elsewhere.

Charges, only one hundred dollars a year-including French. Address,
LADY SUPERIOR,
Out Car

Lindsay, Ont., Canada.

JOHN CROWE. BLACK AND WHITE SMITH. LOCK-SMITH,

BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER

GENERAL JOBBER

Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST. GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street. Montreal.

ALL ORDERS CARRYULLY AND PUROTUALLY ATTENDED TO

JOHN HATCHETTE & CO.,

LATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE,

(SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICK & MOORE,) IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE

GROCERS.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 54 & 56 COLLEGE STREET MAY 1, '74] MONTREAL.

> P. F. WALSH & CO., DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

177 & 179 St. Lawrence Main Str. (One door South of Market, between Blacklock's and Goulden's,) MONTREAL.

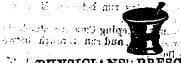
MYLES MURPHY. COAL AND WOOD MERCHANT,

OFFICE AND TARD 135 ST. BONAVENTURE STREET,

MONTREAL.

All kinds of Upper Canada Fire-Wood always on hand. English, Scotch and American Coals. Orders promptly attended to, and weight and measure guaranteed. Post Office Address Box 85. [Jun. 27]

\$5,70 \$20 PER DAY — Agents Wanted!— Solution of Working people, of working people, of work for us in their space moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Barticulars, free, Post card to States costs but one cents. Address G. STINSON : - CO. Por tland, Maine [30th, Oct. 74, 11-52



PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS, Private and Family Recipes Accurately Dispensed. (None but the Purest, Drugs, and Chemicals used.)

P. N. LECLAIR.

(Late of Alexandria,) PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTITRICAN, 615 CRAIG STREET. CONSULTATION HOURS—8 to 10 A.M.; 12 to 2 P.M.-[4

JOHN BURNS: PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER. TIN & SHEET IRON WORKER, &c. Importer and Dealer in all kinds of WOOD AND COAL STOVES AND STOVE

FITTINGS, 675 CRAIG STREET (TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEURY,) MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. THE

CHEAPEST AND BEST CLOTHING STORE IN MONTREAL

18 P. E. BROWN'S

No. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE Persons from the Country and other Provinces w li find this the

MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the VERY LOWEST FIGURE.

ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED Don't forget the place:

BROWN'S 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE pposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the G. T. B. Pepot Wontreel, Jan. 1st. 1874.

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS,

(Cor. Alexander & Lagauchetiere Sts.)

TANSEY AND O'BRIEN.

SCULPTORS AND DESIGNERS. MANUFACTURERS OF every Kind of Marble and Stone Monuments. A large assortment of which will be found constantly on hand at the above address, as also a large number of Mantel Pieces from the plainest style up to the most perfect in Beauty and grandeur not to be surpassed either in

variety of design or perfection of finish.

IMPORTERS OF Scotch Granite Monuments, Manufacturers of Altars, Baptismal Fonts, Mural Tablets, Furniture Tops, Plumbers Marbles, Buste, AND VIGUERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
NSEY
M. J. O'BRIEN. B. TANSEY

James M'intyre,

BOTTLER of MOLSON'S FINE ALES & PORTER (All Orders Promptly attended to.)

AT No. 21 AYLMER STREET, MONTREAL .- [24-14 Wm. E. DORAN, ARCHITECT,

St. James Street, 191 MONTREAL.

MEASUREMENTS AND VALUATIONS ATTEMDED TO. CURRAN & COYLE,

ADVOCATES, 212 NOTRE DAME STREET.

MONTERAL.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of ELZEARD MARTEL,

An Imsolvent.

I, the undersigned, Chs. Alb. Vilbon, Esq., of St Jean Baptisto Village, Parish and District of Mont-real, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are required to fyle their claims before eithin month and they are notified moreover that a meeting of the creditors in this matter will be held at my Office, No. 6 St James Street, at Montreal, on the ninth day of April next, at two o'clock P.M., for the examination of the Insolvent, and for the administration of the business gener-

CHS. ALB. VILBON, Assignee.

Montreal, 9th March, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JAMES DICKINSON, of Montreal, Trader.

Insolvent. I, the undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoie, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignce in this

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me, within one month. L. JOS. LAJOIE,

Assignee.

31-2

Montreal, 11th March, 1875. 31-2

No. 97 St. James Street.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of ROBERT DAWES, of Montreal,

Insolvent. I, the undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoie, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me, within one month L. JOS. LAJOIE.

Montreal. 11th March, 1875.

No. 97 St. James Street. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS .. CANADA,

SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

In the matter of MARGUERITE DESMARAIS, Insolvent. On Saturday the seventeenth day of April next, A.D.

on Saturday in the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

ARCHAMBAULT & DE SALABERRY,

Attorneys ad litem for MARGUERITE DESMARAIS! 31-5 Montreal, 3rd March, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of EDOUARD LAFLAMME, of Mont-

Private and Raminy and Chamicals used.)

(Now but, the Payest Drigs, and Chamicals used.)

Ref. McGALLE, Dispensing Chemist,

301 ST. 108EPH STREET,

Motice is hereby given, that the Incolvent filed in the Manufacturer and Tader,

Motice is hereby given, that the Incolvent filed in the Manufacturer and Tader,

Motice is hereby given, that the Incolvent filed in the Office of this created by the proportion of his creditors, as required by law, and that if no opposition is made, to said by law, and that if no opo

insolventaci of isle. (INA 2250 MERE MOQMEY, 11

PROVINCE OF QUEENS In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Moutreal. ; In the matter of DUNCAN BELL, Insolvent.

The undersigned has fyled in the Office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge executed by his Creditors, and on Monday, the nineteenth day of April next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected. Montreal, 4th March, 1875. DUNCAN BELL,

ABBOTT, TÁIT, WOTHERSPOON & ABBOTT. his Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of EDMOND LAFLAMME, of Mont-

Insolvent. Notice is hereby given, that the Insolvent has filed in my office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the proportion of his creditors, as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within three juridical days after the last publication of this notice, said three days expiring on Saturday, the 27th day of March 1875, the undersigned Assignce will act upon the said deed of composition and discharge, according to the terms thereof.
L. JOS. LAJOIE,

Official Assignee. Montreal, 5th March, 1875.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, \ SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, } No. 408.

DAME FLAVIE CARBONNEAU, of the City of Montreal, in the said District of Montreal, wife, common as to property, of EXUMER GAGNE, Tailor, of the same place,

Plaintiff;

The said EXUMER GAGNE,

Defendant. The Plaintiff has instituted in the said Honorable Court, an action for separation as to property against Defendant.

F. E. POUTRE, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 11th February, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA. SUPETIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Dist. of Montreal, In the matter of LAURENT AUDETTE and

GEORGE AUDETTE, both personally as well as Copartners,

The undersigned have fyled in the Office of this Court a Deed of Composition and Discharge, executed by their Creditors, and on Wednesday, the Seventeenth day of March next, they will apply to the said Court thereby effected.

Montreal, 8th February, 1875.

LAURENT AUDETTE,

CEORGE AUDETTE, the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge

Per PHILEAS LANCTOT, Their Attorney ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

26-5

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEERC, In the SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal. In the matter of JAMES CALLEN,

An Insolvent. On Wednesday, the Seventeenth day of March next, the undersigned will apply for his discharge under

the above Act. JAMES: CALLEN, By ABBOTT, TAIT, WOTHERSPOON & ABBOTT, His Attorneys ad hitem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. CANADA, CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT

District of Montreal. In the matter of HORMISDAS LAPORTE.

An Insolvent. The undersigned has fyled in the Office of this Court a consent by his Creditors to his discharge and on the twentieth day of March next, he will

apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected. HORMISDAS LAPORTE Per F. E. POUTRE, His Attorney ad litem.

Montreal, 11th February, 1875. SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, }

No. 425. District of Montreal, DAME EMILIE DAGENAIS, of the City of Mont

real, in the said District of Montreal, wife, common as to property, of CHARLES LA-FLEUR, Carpenter, of the same place, Plaintiff:

The said CHARLES LAFLEUR,

Defendant. The Plaintiff has instituted in the said Honorable Court, an action for separation as to property against Defendant.

ROBIDOUX & POUTRE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 11th February, 1875.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal.

MARY ANN MORGAN, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of JOHN EMERSON, of the same place, Fruit-dealer, and duly authorized to ester in justice for the purpose of this action, Plaintiff :

The said JOHN EMERSON,

Defendant. The said Plaintiff has this day instituted an action (en separation de corps et de biens) of separation from bed and board against the said Defendant.

Montreal, 3rd December, 1874. MONE, BUTLER & CRUICESHANK, 27-6 A William Attorneys for Plaintiff

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEERO,
Dist. of Montreal.

HAVE REMOVED TO 28 St. JOHN STREET

(Corner of Notre Dame Street,) Where they are prepared to receive orders for House painting, graining, decorating, GLAZING, SIGN WRITING,

WINDOW-SHADES, WIRE-SCREENS, GLASS-GILDING, ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, &c. Sign Writing a Speciality.

### DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY.

Office, 55 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

APPROPRIATION STOCK-Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000 PERMANENT STOCK-\$100,000-Open for Subscription Shares \$100 00 payable ten per cent quarterly.-Dividends of nine or ten per cent can be expected by Permanent Shareholders; the demand for money at high rates equivalent by compound interest to 14 or 16 per cent, has been so great that up to this the Society has been unable to supply all applicants. and that the Directors, in order to procure more funds, have deemed it profitable to establish the following rates in the

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT: For sums under \$500 00 lent at short

lent for fixed periods of over three

months ..... As the Society lends only on Real Estate of the very best description, it offers the best of security to Investors at short or long dates.

In the Appropriation Department, Books are now selling at \$10 premium. In the Permanent Department Shares are now at par; the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium,

thus giving to Investors more profit than if they in-

vested in Bank Stock.

Any further information can be obtained from F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS. NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET.

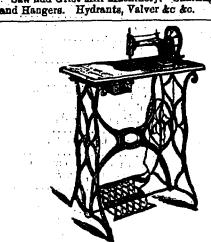
MONTREAL P. Q. W. P. BARTLEY & CO. ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT

BUILDERS. HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND

GRIST MILL MACHINERY. Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water. Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities, and Towns, Steampumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines.

Castings of every description in Iron, or Brasa Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses. Propellor Screw Wheels always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class water Wheels.

SPECIALITIES. Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33 per cent. in fuel over any other Engine. Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pullies



LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

> J. D. LAWLOR. MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES,

BOTH FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

FACTORY 48 and 50 NAZARETH Street. HEAD OFFICE: 365 NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL.

BRANCE OFFICER: QUEBEC :- 22 St. JOHN STREET. TOBONTO-77 KING STREET. ST. JOHN, N. B:-32 KING STREET HALIFAX N. 8.:—119 BARRINGTON STREET

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL

Insurance Co FIRE & LIFE

CAPITAL, - 810.000,000 Province of Quebec Branch, : 1941 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

..... Directors: SIE FRANCIS HINCES, C.B., K.C.M.G. A BREDERICK GAULT, Esq. CHARLES S. RODIER, Jr., Esq.

Commercial Risks, Dwelling and Farm Property taken at our rent rates. THOMAS CRAIG, Res. Sec.

D. BARRY, B. C. L.,

ADVOCATE, 16 ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL. January 30; 1874. 90

FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS.

G. KENNEDY

AND COMPANY, 31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION of ATTIRE.

READY-MADE, or to MEASURE, at a few hours' notice. The Material Fit, Fashion and Workmanship are of the most superior description, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the BOYS' SUITS......\$2 TO 1

PARISIAN, BRUSSELS, LORNE, NEW STYLES. SWISS. TUNIC,

SAILOR. J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,

31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and west so as to make them extremely durable. This material can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Sea-side

J. G. KENNEDY & CO.. 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET. Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the

Dominion. COMPLETE OUTFIT-INSPECTION INVITED

COUGHS, COLDS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSE-NESS, BRONCHIAL AND THROAT

AFFECTIONS. THE GUM which exudes from the Red Spruce tree is, without doubt, the most valuable native Gum to

forms of Bronchitis and its almost specific effect in curing obstinate hacking Coughs, is now wel known to the public at large. In this Syrup (carefully prepared at low temperature), containing a large quantity of the finest picked Gum in complete solution all the Tonic, Expectorant, Balsamic and Anti-spasmodic effects of the Red Spruce Gum are fully preserved. For sale at all Drug Stores. Price.

HENRY R. GRAY,

THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY,



THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly fer sale at their old a nave constantly for said at their old stablished Foundery, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factorics, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial man-

ner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Ad-

OWEN M'GARVEY

MANUFACTUBER OF EVERY STYLE OF

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, Nos. 7 , and 11, st. Joseph street, (2nd Door from M'Gill Str.) Moratreal.

Ayer's



tree of charge.

as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its re-

markable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great cor-ruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities. or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Ulcers, Exuptions, and eruptive disorders of the skin, Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustiles, Sores, St. Antiony's Fire, Rose or Erysipe-las, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, and internal Ul-cerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver. It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as Dropsy, Dyspep-sia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility, and Leucorrhoon, when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons. It is an excellent restorer of health and

it dissipates the depression and listless lan-guor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of

YE GERLESES: HEARS 68 11

THE BE DELL GAYER & CO., LOWELL, Mass., have and the state of the state

at very moderate obstyres. H. Ferret, will do like bust to give sublancities to

and Lounging Suits-Prices from \$10 50.

GRAY'S SYRUP

RED SPRUCE GUM

Medicinal purposes.

Its remarkable power in relieving certain severe

25 cents per bottle. Sole manufacturer,



Montreal, 1872.

MENEELY & CO., West Troy, N. Y.

Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions

> Sarsaparilla Is widely known

strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs,

Treated in the contract of the

# DR M'LANE'S care. WORM SPECIFIC, a ob hor conce ? treet.

# VERMIFUGE.

### SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

MHE countenance is pale and leadencolored, with occasional flushes, or a Croumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an seare semicircle runs along the lower eye-Ed; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; I cath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in () the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with prinding of the teeth; temper variable, but & nerally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist.

# J.DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE

Will certainly effect a cure. 3 universal success which has at rended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in .Ledging ourselves to the public to

# CRETURN THE MONEY

In every instance where it should prove Ineffectual: "providing the symptoms at tending the sickness of the child or adult should warrant the supposition of worms Being the cause." In all cases the Medicine to be given in STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS.

We pledge ourselves to the public, that

#### r. M'Lane's Vermifuge - JES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

es any form; and that it is an innocent preparation, not capable of dsing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

### Address all orders to

PLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, Y ..

P. S. Dealers and Physician ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and take none but Dr. M. Lane's, perpared by Fleming Bros., Pittoburgh, Pa. To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post-paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pets for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermiting for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

Age For sale by Druggists, and Country Storokecoess

# T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L.,

ADVOCATE, &o., &o., 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. [Feb. '14

# ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

#### OF LIVERPOOL. FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital	\$10,000,700
Bunda Invested	. 12.000.051
Annual Income	5,000,00
LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	UNLIMITED
FIRE DEPARTMENT	
All alanges of Risks Insured at fav	orable rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT. Security should be the primary consideration, which is afforded by the large accumulated funds and the unlimited liability of Shareholders. Accounts kept distinct from those of Fire Depart-

H. L. ROUTH, W.E. SCOTT, M.D. W. TATLEY. Medical Referce.

Chief Agents H. J. MUDGE, Inspector. Montreal, 1st May, 1874. Le CREDIT-FONCIER Du BAS CANADA,

# Capital, \$1,000,000.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW IN FULL OPERATION.

It advances money only on first mortgage and only to the extent of half of the value of the property mortgaged.

The longest term granted for the repayment of its loans is twenty years, and the shortest is one month.
It leads to Fabriques, Municipalities and Corporations, according to the laws by which they are governed. erned.

The Company is authorised to receive funds on deposit. Interest at the rate of six per cent. is allowed on deposits of six months, and seven per cent for deposits of twelve months. For the transaction of business, apply directly to

the Cashier.
Office open daily from 10 a.m to 3 p.m., (No 13 St. LAMBERT St. MONTREAL. J. B. LAFLEUR,

ได้ วากเหลีย์ แม่นับส่วนสามารถ ได้เ Cashier.

6m10.

Montreal, 23 Oct., 1874.



HEARSES! HEARSES! MICHAEL FERON

Howol , OO & Phoy 28, Br. Langur Street, see in BEGES to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and bandsomely finished seat of FERRESS which he offers to the use of the public

at very moderate charges.

M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to

the public.

Montreal, March, 1871.

ALGE 2008, 11 65 1874 270 23 SVAN 1.32 700 NOTE: 18 45 5 PREMIUM LIST OF ELEGANTLY BOUND CATHOLIC BOOKS SUITABLE FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGES, CONVENTS, SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASSES, PRIVATE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, AND ALL CATHOLIC INSTITU-

Persons ordering will please take notice that we have marked before each book the lowest net price from which No Discount will be allowed, as the following List of Books with its Special prices has been made expressly for the Premium Season of 1874. When ordering give price and style of Binding. D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

Catholic Publishers. 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

This list is an abridgment of our Premium Catalogue. The Complete Premium Catalogue will QUACKS be forwarded free of Postage on receipt of address. Father Jerome's Library, 32mo, paper covers, 12 in box...... 1 60 per box. Catholic Youth's Library, first series, paper bound, Catholic Youth's Library, third series, paper bound Do do do fancy cloth, full gilta.. 1 62 per box. God Our Father, &c., fancy cloth, 4 vols in box

Do do do fanoy cloth, full gilt... 3 20 per box. Faber's Library, containing All For Jesus, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 8 vols in box....... 6 72 per box. Little Catholic Boy's Library, 32mo, tancy cloth, 

24mo, second series, fancy cloth, 12 volumes in Illustrated Catholic Sunday School Library, first series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in bex...2 00 per box. Do do do 2nd series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box.....2 00 per box. do do 4th series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box ..... 2 00 per box. do 5th series, fancy cloth, 6 volumes in box..... 2 00 per box. do do 8th series, fancy cloth, 6 volumes 

dred Tales, &c., fancy cloth, 5 wokumes in box... Do do do gfit, fancy cloth, 5 volumes in box. Spanish Cavaller Library, containing Spanish Cavaliers, Elinor Preston, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols 

cloth, gilt back and sides, containing "Chasing the Sun," &c. &c. &c., 12 volumes in set...... Lorenzo Library, containing Lorenzo, Tales of the &c. &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols, in box. .4 20 per box. Alfonso Library, containing Alfonso, The Knout, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols in box. 3 00 per box. St. Agnes Library, containing Life of St. Agnes, St. Margaret, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols in box.....

Young Catholics' Library, first series, fancy cloth, 

Young Catholics Library, second series, rancy cloth, 12 vols in box. 3 60 per box. The Irish Library, containing Irish Soldiers In Every Land, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 4 vols in box. 2 40 per box. Maguire's Library, containing Irish In America, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 3 vols in box. 3 00 per box. Bc., tancy cloth, 3 vois in box..... 3 up per box.
Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt... 4 00 per box.
Irish Historical Library, containing Irish Rebellion
of '98, inncy cloth, 4 vols in box... 2 40 per box.
Grace Aguilar's Library, containing Mether's Recompense, fancy cloth, 5 vols in box. 4 00 per box.
Canon Schmid's Tales, gilt back and sides, fancy &c. &c. &c., fancy cloth, 6 volumes in box.....

o do do &c. &c., full gilt, fancy cloth, 6 vols gends, &c. &c. &c., fancy cloth, 10 volumes in box Do do do full gilt, fancy cloth, 10 vols in box Conscience Tales, gilt back and sides, fancy cloth, sius, St. Therese, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 12 vols in box
Fireside Library containing Orphan of Moscow,
Life of Christ &c., fancy cloth, 10 vols in box
4 00 per box.

Any of the above books sold separately out of the

Lace picture at 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 60, 75cts, \$1.00; \$1.25, and upwards, per desent. each sheet centains from twelve, to twenty-four plo-



# CONFOUNDED

Rheumatism and Gout have heretofore been considered by the ordinary practising physicians as incurable diseases, and the query has often been propounded, of what benefit to the helpless sufferer is all their pretended science; and what doth it avail, -their long and tedious course of study-if they are obliged to acknowledge that all their resources are to no account when called upon to prescribe for a patient suffering from chronic rheumatism. The great trouble lies in the fact that the mode of investigation is prescribed within certain boundaries and limitations compelling the student to tread in certain well-worn paths, or suffer disgrace and excommunication from that highly respectable order of mortals known as the Medical Faculty. How often genius has been curbed in its flights of investigation can easily be imagined. And often really grand and beneficial discoveries have been placed under the ban of censure by those self-constituted censors. for no reason whatever, but that they are innovations upon a stereotyped and time honored prescription. It was not so, however, with the proprietor of the

Diamond Rheumatic Cure, for his high standing in the profession, and the learning and science of an able mind, quickly compelled the orrson to succumb, and now physicians generally, all over the world, where this medicine is introduced, admit of its wonderful efficacy, and often prescribe it for their patients. Of course the use of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE, without the aid of a physician, is a saving in fees to the sufferer, but the really consciention , physician should rejoice at this, for the reason of the general

#### benefits arising to mankind from its use. READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

MONTREAL, 21st March, 1871. Dear Sirs-I with pleasure concede to the Agents wish that I give my endorsation to the immediate relief I experienced from a few dos-s of Dr. Miller's Diamond Rheumatic Cure, having been a sufferen from the effects of Rheumatism, I am now after tak-

ing two bottles of this medicine, entirely free from pain. You are at liberty to use this letter, if you deem it advisable to do so. I am, Sir, yours respectfully, JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, N.P.

MONTREAL, 17th March, 1874. Messrs. Davins & Bolton:
Gentlemen—I have suffered much with rheumatism, so much so that I was obliged to stay at home a certain time. I heard Mr. O'Neill, of the St. Law-rence Hall, speaking of your remedy. I asked him to get me a bottle immediately, which he did with great kindness. To my great surprise that bottle

#### mond Bheumatic Cure." 58 Jurer Street, Corner of Hermine. A BLESSING TO THE POLICE. Morresal, 18th June, 1871.

DEVINS & BOLTON: Gentlemen Having been one of the meny man tyrs of rhebreatism that I meet on my every day rounds, I was induced to try the celebrated DIA-MOND RHEUMATIC CUBE. I had suffered the across my loins and back, so severe indeed that I bould hardly walk with the help of a stick. I commenced the Diamond remedy, following the directions carefully,—relief came immediately with the first bottle; improved rapidly with the second, and completely dured and free from pain after finishing my fifth small bottle. You are at perfect liberty either to refer to me privately or publicly, as I feel very thankful for the relief, and sympathise with my fellow-sufferers from Rheumatism.

Yours respectfully, J. B. CORDINOE, Sanitary Police Officer, 51 Labelle Street. FURTHER PROOF.

TORONTO, March 30, 1874.

Dear Sir—After suffering for the past two years with Rheumatism, I can truly say that, after using two bottles of the DIAMOND BHEUMATIC CURE, find myself free from that terrible disease. I have used all kinds of remedies and Doctor's prescriptions without end, but your simple remedy surpasses all. The effect upon me was like magic. I take great pleasure in recommending your medicine to

I remain, MARGARET CONBOY,

127 Sumach Street. This medicine is prepared by a careful experienced and conscientious physician in obedience to the desire of numberless friends in the profession, in the trade and among the people. Every bottle is warranted to contain the full strength of the medicine in its highest state of purity and development, and is superior to any medicine ever compounded for this

terrible complaint. In simple cases sometimes one or two doses suffice. In the most chronic case it is sure to give way by the use of two or three bottles. By this efficient and simple remedy hundreds of dollars are saved to those who can least afford to throw it away, as surely it is by the purchase of useless prescrip-

This medicine is for sale at all druggists throughout the Province. If it happens that your Druggist has not got it in stock, ask him to send for it to DEVINS & BOLTON.

NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL, General Agents for Province of Quebec. Or to

NORTHRUP & LYMAN, SCOTT STREET, TORONTO General Agents fo Ontario. PRIOR \$1 PER BOTELE.

May 22, 1874.

# ugi lan To Nervous Sufferers. 10 10

Dn. J. Bell. Sinteson's Specific and Tonic Pills, the Great English Remedy for all nervous debility from whatever cause arising, have already been so to thoroughly tested in Canada as to require likele to the beyond in their knor-es a certain cure for those, distressing symptoms arising from errors of youth. Dr. J. Bell Elmpson was a most land friese of the latter Dr. Willis Mosely, of London, England the most celebrated suthority in the world on this subject. His partner is new visiting (Lancaz, and is prepared to give advice tree to sh, and soward city of the partner of the property of the propert

PRAYER BOOKS.

THE Subscribers have just received mond Dunlin a fine assortment of Prayer Books, with a large variety of bindings, and at the very lowest pricessay from 10 cts to 88. Always on hand Rosaries, Fonts, Medals, Lace Pic-

tures, Medaillons, Crucifixes, 5 22 1 1 1 1 1 1 &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Please call and judge for yourselves. FABRE & GRAVEL, 219 Notre Dame Street.

Dec. 18, 1874.

#### ST. MICHAEL'S COLLECE. TORONTO, ONT.

UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNCH, AND THE DIRECTION OF THE

REV. FATHERS OF ST. BASIL'S. TUDENTS can receive in one Establishment of ther a Classical or an English and Commercial Education. The first course embraces the branches isually required by young men who prepare themelves for the learned professions. The second course comprises, in like manner, the various branches which form a good English and Commercial Educadon, viz., English Grammer and Composition, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Algebra, Scometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Chemis-

TERMS.		- ; -
Full Boarders,	per month,	\$12.50
Half Boarders	do	7.50
Day Pupils	do	2.50
Washing and Mending	. do	1.20
Complete Bedding	do	0.60
Stationery	đo	0.30
Music	do	2.00
Painting and Drawing	ďo	1.20
Use of the Library	đo	0.20
N.RAll fees are to be paid	strictly in a	dvance
in three towns at the heginning		

of December, and 20th of March. Defaulters after me week from the first of a term will not be blowed v attend the College.

Address, REV. C. VINCENT President of the Cotlege

Toronto, March 1, 1872

### DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE Nos. 18, 20 & 22 Duke Street.

TORONTO, ONT. DIRECTED BY THE CHBISTIAN BROTHERS. This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is uz der the distinguished patromage of His Grace, the

Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City. Having long felt the necessity of a Boarding School in the city, the Christian Brothers have been untiring in their efforts to procure a favorable site whereon to build; they have now the satisfaction to inform their patrons and the public that such a place has been selected, combining advantages rarely met with.

The Institution, hitherto known as the "Bank of Upper Canada," has been purchased with this view and is fitted up in a style which cannot fail to render it a favorite resort to students. The spacious building of the Bank—now adapted to educational purposes—the ample and well-devised play grounds and the ever-refreshing breezes from great Ontario all concur in making "De Ia Salle Institute" what-ever its directors could claim for it, or any of its natrons desire.

patrons desire.

patron physical, moral and intellectual development of th stadents committed to their care

The system of government is mild and paternal yet firm in enlocking the observance of established discipline.

No student will be retained whose manners and morals are not satisfactory: students of all denominstions are admitted.

day in September, and ends in the beginning of July. COURSE OF STUDIES.

The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided into two departments—Primary and Commercial. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. SECOND CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, First Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Les-sons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

PIRST OLASS. -Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining. ith drill on vocal elements,) Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT. Religious Instruction, Reading, Orthography,

Writing, Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, (Mental and Written), Book-keeping (Single and Double Entry), Algebra, Mensuration, Principles of Politeness, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

FIRST CLASS.
Religious Instruction, Select Readings, Grammar Composition and Rhetoric, Synonymes, Epistolary Correspondence, Geography (with use of Globes), History (Ancient and Modern), Arithmetic (Mental and Written), Penmauship, Book-keeping (the latest and most practical forms, by Single and Double Entry), Commercial Correspondence, Lectures on Commercial Law, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Linear Drawing, Practical Geometry, Architecture, Navigation, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elecution, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

For young men not desiring to follow the entire

Course, a particular Class will be opened in which Book-keeping, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Grammar and Composition, will be taught.

TERMS Board and Tution, per month; .... \$12 00 Helf Boarders, 7 00 PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. 2nd Class, Toltion, per quarter,... COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT. 1st Class,

2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, ... 6 00
,1st Class, ... 6 00
Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance.
No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness or dismissal.

EXTRA CHARGES.—Drawing, Music, Piano and Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and

progress, are sent to parents or guardians.

For further particulars apply at the Institute.

BROTHER ARNOLD.

Director. Director.

Toronto, March 1, 1872. ST. GABRIEL ISLAND SAW AND PLATNING

MILLS, SAME, DOOR AND BOX PACTORY, McGAUVRAN & TUCKER, PROPRIETORS

Manufacturers of, Sawn Lumber Dressed Flooring, Doors, Sashes, Bliptes, Moudings, and every description of house finish. A large and well assorted stock of Sawn Lumber of the various grades thinkness and kinds, constantly on hand and for sale on liberal terms. Orders addressed to the Mines and St. 182 C. 182

The standard from the form the standard from the

# LIFE ASSOCIATION.

STOCK AND MUTUAL PLANS COMBINED CAPITAL, --- \$500,000.

SPECIAL FRATURES —A purely Canadian Company. Safe, but low rates. Difference in rates alone (10 to 25 per cent.) equal to dividend of most Mutual Companies. Its Government Savings Bank Mutual Companies. The Government Savings Bank Policy (a speciality with this Company) affords absolute security which nothing but national bankruptcy can affect. Policies free from vexations conditions and restrictions as to residence and travel. Issues all approved forms of policies. All made non-forfeiting by an equal and just application of the nonforfeiture principle not arbitrary, but prescribed by charter. Mutual Policy-holders equally interest ed in management with Stockholders. All invest. ed in management with Securities. All Directors

pecuniarily interested. Consequent careful, economical management. Claims promptly paid.

Branch Office, 9 ST. SACRAMENT STREET (Merchants' Exchange), Montreal. Agents wanted. Apply to

H. J. JOHNSTON.

W. H. HINGSTON, M.D., L.R.C.S.Ed., Medical [Montreal, January. 23.

#### ALLAN LINE.



Under Contract with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of the CAN. ABIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS.

1874-5-WINTER ARRANGEMENTS-1874-5

This Company's Lines are composed of the undernoted First class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-

Engine from Steamships:—

Vessels Tons. Commanders.

SARDINIAN......4100 (Building)

CIBCASSIAN.....3400 Capt. J. Wylie. POLYNESIAN.....4100 Captain Brown SARMATIAN ..... 3600 Captain A. D. Aird HIBERNIAN ..... 3434 Lt. F. Archer, B. N. R. Caspian ....... 3200 Capt. Trocks.

SCANDINAVIAN .... 3000 Lt. W. H. Smith, R. N. R. PROSSIAN ..... 3000 Lt. Dutton, R. N. R. AUSTRIAN...... 2700 Capt. J. Ritchie. NESTORIAN..... 2700 Capt. MORAVIAN..... 2650 Capt. Graham PERUVIAN...... 2600 Capt R. S. Watts. MANITOBAN.....3150 Capt. H. Wylie. NOVA-SCOTIAN. . . . 3300 Capt. Richardson. CANADIAN ..... 2600 Capt Millar CORINTHIAN ..... 2400 Capt. Jas. Scott. Waldensian ..... 2800 Capt. J. G. Stephen. PHOENICIAN..... 2600 Capt. Menzies. ST. PATRICK ..... 1207

NEWFOUNDLAND ... 1500 Capt. Mylins. The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL, MAIL LINE (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intend-

ed to be despatched from Portland :-SARMATIAN ..... Feb. Paussian..... 13 POLYNESIAN.... SOANDINAVIAN. Feb. 27 Mar. Mar. PERUVIAN ..... 13 20 SARMATIAN .....

Rates of Passage :--Cabin ......\$70 to \$80 Steerage ...... 26 The Sheamers of the Glasgow Line are intended to

sail between the Clyde and Portland at intervals during Season of Winter Mavigation. Bates of Passage :-

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel

Berths not secured until paid for. Corkage will be charged at the rate of 2c per bottle to Cabin, Passengers supplying their own Wines

or Liquors.
For Freight or other particulars apply to:— In Portland to H. & A ALLAN or J. L. FARHER; in Bordeaux to LAPITTE & VANDERORUYOR OF E. DEPAS & Co.; in Quebec to ALLAN, RAE & Co.; in Havre, to John M. Cusars, 21 Quai D'Orleans; in Paris to GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, Rue du 4 Septembre; in Antwerp to Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Herrs; in Rotterdam to G. P. Itthann & Roon; in Hamburg, W. Gibson & Hugo; in Belfast to Charley & Malcolm; in London to Montgoments & Greenhous, 17 Gracechurch street; in Glasgow to James & Alex Allas, 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to Allas Bro-

THESE James Street; or to H. & A. ALLAN, Corner of Youville and Common Streets, Montreal. Jan. 15, 1875.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

MONTREAL AND BOSTON AIR LINE. On and after MONDAY, Dec. 7th, trains will run as follows: ; , TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DAY EXPRESS will leave Montreal, 8.10 a.m.; arrive at St. Johns 9.20 a.m.; West Farnham, 9.55 a.m.; Newport, 1.04 p.m.; Boston 10 p.m. NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL will leave Mont-real 3.30 p.m.; arrive at St. Johns 4.42 p.m.; West

Farnham 5.17 p.m.; Newport 9.32 p.m.; Boston, 8.40 a.m. TRAINS GOING NORTH. DAY EXPRESS leave Boston, Lowell Depot, 8 a.m., Newport 5.27 p.m., St. Johns 9.20 p.m., arrive in Montreal at 10, p.m. of one is another NIGHT SEXPRESS Seleave Boston at 6 p.m.

arrive Newport 4 a.m., St. Johns 8.33 a.m., Monacal 10. a.m. Entire trains run between Montreal and Boston

without change.

Pulman Sleeping Cars are attached to the Night
Express Train, and run through between Montreal
and Boston.

This is the most direct; and best Route Boston and other New England Cities.
Through Tickets for Bostor, New York, St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., and all points in Eastern and Southern States, including Jackson. ville, Florida, Mobile and New Orleans.

For Tickets and all information call at the gener office. A. H. A. 102 ST. JAMES STREET.
A. H. A. 102 ST. JAMES STREET.
GNA Manager
HER

AFFR