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GREGORY THE GREAT.

Notes of the Celebration in the Holy City—New Interpretation of the Chants.

The special Rome correspondence of the Pilot (Boston) gives some interesting details of the Gregorian Centenary from which we make a few extracts. On the Sunday after Easter His Holiness held a "Circelo" at which he spoke of the great joy it brought to his heart to learn the cordial and devotional acceptance given to the spread of a higher devotion towards St. Joseph, and of his hope that it might in time spread throughout Christendom. Then he referred to the number of commemorative centennial celebrations that were marked out for this and the following year. Most prominent of all was that of St. Gregory the Great, of which he had already spoken in his discourse to the cardinals on March 2; that of St. Aloysius Gonzaga, which will be held at the end of the summer; the sixth centenary of the construction of the world-renowned Cathedral of Orvieto, raised in honor of the dead of Our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament; and, finally, the fourth centenary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. He spoke also of the causes of beatification which were in progress, and which are likely to be brought to a term for his episcopal jubilee. Then his thoughts and his words were turned to Ireland, and he specially addressed himself to the Archbishop of Dublin, who expressed the satisfaction he derived from the news conveyed in the telegram he received on the previous Friday evening, announcing the result of the election. The Holy Father then turned to the Archbishop of the condition of Ireland at the present time. The words in which he expressed his great satisfaction at the union of the Irish bishops in the present disaster were words of fervor and praise. He praised the noble people who, confiding in their clergy and united with them, looked hopefully towards the future. He also expressed his desire to see a Catholic university arising in Ireland, but he recognized that this was not to be looked for under the present Government.

On Thursday, High Mass was celebrated in the glorious "basilica of St. Peter's, beyond the Walls," a homily was preached by the Father-Abbot of the Benedictine Order, which is now this basilica, and the

GREGORIAN CHANT.

was rendered by the Benedictine monks. It is, perhaps, interesting to recall the fact that in the museum attached to this basilica there is preserved intact to the present day the authentic marble slab on which is inscribed the legacy left by St. Gregory the Great for the lamp which should burn before the body of the Apostle St. Peter. When we think back and remember that St. Gregory was Pope from the year 590 to 604, we may appreciate the distance that divides our time from his, and may feel an interest in the marble slab that has been so carefully preserved through the sieges, storms and revolutions of so many centuries. On the following day, the Mass celebrated on the altar of St. Peter's Chair, in the Vatican basilica, was accompanied by the singing of the "Mass of Pope Marcellus." It was under the direction of M. S. de la Roche, and was rendered by the combined choir of the Sistine and Julian Chapels, forming a chorus of seventy voices. "Executed with care and expression," it was a brilliant concert, "there is no harmony in the world better formed to move to tears or raise to ecstasy." It produces, when executed with the requisite carefulness, an extraordinary effect which has something of the supernatural, and which justifies the claim of sublimity unanimously and exclusively given to it by all the great masters of the Palestrina style. On Friday afternoon a penitential procession took place in the basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore. This was in conformity with the septiform supplications made by St. Gregory to obtain the cessation of the plague that desolated Rome in his days. In 590, the first year of his Pontificate, he instituted the "septiform litany" which should be celebrated on the 7th of the Kalends of May, that is to say, on the 15th of April, by seven societies of men and women, who, on that same day, should simultaneously set out from seven churches designated beforehand, and unite in one assembly to make public prayers together. This litany was called

CROSS NIGRAE.

because on the day it was celebrated the crosses on the altars were covered with black veils, and the faithful assisted in the procession wearing black dresses, in sign of mourning and penitence. Such was the septiform litany on St. Gregory's day; on Friday last it was held by a large number of clergy in purple robes—a sign also of mourning—and with solemn and mournful chants was particularly impressive. As St. Gregory the Great was the founder of that most ancient form of ecclesiastical music which from him is called the Gregorian chant, it was but natural to expect that this music, or what may be considered as its outcome or derivative, should prevail in the ceremonies of this celebration. The celebrated Benedictine of the Abbey of Solesmes in Anjou, France, the Rev. Dom Pothier, the restorer of the Gregorian chant, came to Rome to instruct the choir of the seminarists and pupils of the French Seminary, in his system of interpreting the Gregorian music. A specimen of this chant was heard this evening at Vespers in the Church of St. Gregory the Great on the Caelian Hill. There are few subjects more persistently debated than the style and rendering of

ecclesiastical music. It is perhaps rash to conjecture what the future success of Dom Pothier's system will be; but one thing is certain, that the tendency of opinion in Rome is decidedly favorable to the Gregorian chant as rendered according to the system of this French Benedictine. He claims to return to the original method of execution and to have discovered the rhythm of the melodies as written by the great Pontiff whose name they bear. There is a wondrously touching eulogy at the end of the phrases which thoroughly completes one's idea of what religious should be in expression. Like other great changes, this new style, or rather return to the old style, of music has its enthusiastic supporters. To-morrow the Mass at St. Gregory's and the Vespers will be sung to this same music, and the Catholics of Rome will thus have an opportunity of thoroughly testing its capacities and its suitability as an accompaniment to worship. There is no doubt, however, but Dom Pothier's system will be extensively tried.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

Debate in the House of Lords on the Treaty Bill.

LONDON, May 4.—Lord Kimberley in the House of Lords to-day moved that in view of the assurances given the Government from the Newfoundland delegates that the colony would immediately pass an act which would provide for the due enforcement of the treaty stipulations existing between France and Great Britain the House ought not to go into committee on the Knutsford co-terminus bill until reasonable time had been given to Newfoundland to pass the necessary legislation. Kimberley also urged that the colonial legislature would not repudiate the promises of the delegates and that, therefore, the Knutsford bill ought not to be carried any further.

Lord Knutsford refused to accede to Kimberley's motion, claiming that the Newfoundland question had an imperial character which must be recognized in dealing with it. Knutsford added, however, that if Newfoundland would pass the promised measure the bill at present before the House would be dropped.

Lord Dufferin said he regretted the Government could not agree to abandon the Knutsford bill, as it seemed the Newfoundlanders were honestly determined to do all in their power to avoid the necessity of any coercive measures.

Lord Herschell, one of the deputy speakers of the House of Lords, said it was of primary importance in this connection to consider the opinions of the colonists if the Government desired to maintain its colonial empire. The action of Lord Knutsford justified the rejection of the bill.

Lord Salisbury said the Government had entered into a serious international obligation with France which must be carried out. Under the decisions of the Newfoundland courts the hands of the naval powers were paralyzed. They could not regularly exercise the jurisdiction which they had hitherto exercised. The bill, Lord Salisbury said, was necessary in the event of the failure of an act of the Newfoundland Legislature to enforce the measures which the Knutsford bill was designed to carry out.

HIBERNIAN GAMES.

Some Startling Feats of Former Times Described.

From O'Donovan's famous "Annals of Ireland" it appears that in the age of the world 3370, or exactly 1,829 years before the Christian Era, the first Tailtin games were held at Teltown, county Meath. These games were inaugurated by Hugh Lambhaidh, monarch of Ireland, in honor of his foster-mother, Tailte, daughter of Maglor, King of Spain, and wife of Eochaidh, son of Ere, the last king of the Firbolgs. The Book of Ballymore, a very ancient vellum manuscript, now in the Royal Academy, Dublin, contains a description of these games. They consisted of running, jumping, wrestling, fencing, sham battles, chariot racing, the gaebolga, or feat of throwing the belly dart, and the roth-cleas or wheel feat, from which has originated the practice of throwing the hammer.

TROWING THE CHARIOT WHEEL.

This wheel feat consisted in whirling a chariot wheel—to which was attached an unrevolving axle—around the head and throwing it for distance. As in modern times several exponents of the game attained marvellous skill, notably a muscular prodigy named Cuchullian, whom all the chronicles recognized as the champion of his time (A. M. 4480), although, fortunately perhaps for the self-esteem of his latest emulators, the exact record of this antique celebrity remain in oblivion.

The Tailtin games instantly leaped into prominence and permanence, and were celebrated with all the pomp and panoply of a national festival in the first week of August every year down to the reign of the last monarch of Ireland, Rednick O'Connor (A.D. 1188). How long our sturdy predecessors continued to flirt with the monotonous chariot wheel without yearning for a more easy for manipulation does not appear, but various authorities are responsible for the statement that about the time of

the birth of Christ a large stone, specimens of which can be seen in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy, was substituted.

However, the manhood and chivalry which for centuries had graced the mimic warfare of the Tailtin amphitheatre were soon persistently occupied in more fruitful arenas, emphasizing the prowess of their athletic days with grim impartiality on the sea-browned hides of the Danes, the haughty crests of the Normans and the Plantagenets, the merciless partisans of Elizabeth and the close cropped skulls of the Roundheads, each eagerly succeeding the other in a forlorn hope of subjugating or annihilating the unflinching sons of Erin. This destructive warfare which ravaged the country from the twelfth to the eighteenth century, precluded all possibility of a continuance or revival of athletics during that turbulent period.

HOW THE FEAT IS PERFORMED.

No actual arm work is called for, the strain falling mainly upon the back and loins. The hammer is swung round when once the thrower has begun his spin, at right angles to the body and in a vertical position, and the arm and handle thus act as one and the same lever. A very slight grasp of mechanical principles will show that the hammer head is, as it were, attached to the circumference of a revolving circle, the motive power being supplied by the spinning human body at the centre. At the moment of delivery the centrifugal force causes the hammer to fly off in a straight line. It follows that the hammer will fly furthest when the greatest momentum can be produced. It is therefore, obvious that where a run is allowed the heaviest man, provided he can acquire enough skill to revolve rapidly without falling over, must inevitably be able to throw the hammer furthest, or as an English trainer once pitifully observed, "a good big 'un will always beat a good little 'un."

The advantages of this preparation, even to a man never destined to excel in high class competitions, will be found to repay lavishly the amount of time and trouble expended. The muscles called into play served to draw the shoulders and ribs into a healthy and natural position and to give the lungs and heart plenty of room to perform their vital functions. These organs are never slow to avail themselves of this rare indulgence, and soon contribute conspicuously to the comfort and health of the general system. The back and loins, and to a minor extent the lower limbs, will be strengthened and developed, and altogether the aspirant will at the termination of his career find himself much nearer to Shakepeare's idyllic description:

A combination and a form, in feed, Where every god did seem to set his seal, To give the world assurance of a man.

An English Swindle.

LONDON, May 4.—A sensation has been caused by the disclosures arising from the wind-up of the Anglo-Austrian Printing Company. Evanoh Hansard was its promoter. Managing Director Bottomley, of Hansard's Union, now a bankrupt, received £88,500 out of £93,022 received from shareholders as part of the price of the business he was supposed to have acquired in Austria. In addition Bottomley asked for a total purchase money of £900,000. Sir Horace Davey, in applying for an order for the compulsory wind-up of the Anglo-Austrian Company, declared that Bottomley had never had business of any sort in Austria to sell. The directorate of the concern, of which the recent Lord Mayor James is chairman, in September declared a dividend of 15 per cent., although the company never possessed any business. Bottomley and the directors within a single year divided among themselves the whole share capital subscribed. An enquiry being threatened, they formed a committee, which appointed a liquidator controlled by the directorate. The judge before whom the petition was made has ordered a compulsory winding up of the company's affairs and has dismissed the liquidator. A crop of prosecutions arising from the affair is impending.

Against Italians.

NEW ORLEANS, May 4.—During the Mafia excitement here it was suggested that the business of unloading fruit vessels ought to be taken from the Sicilians, and that if this was done it would materially reduce the Italian colony. Last week it was announced that the Stevedores and Longshoremen's Association, including many thousand members, had determined to act on the suggestion, and that a very strong effort would be made to get possession of this business. The association does all the unloading of vessels at this port except those laden with fruit. It will now insist that only union labor shall be employed, and the unloading of fruit vessels shall be carried on under the same rules and regulations as govern all vessels which arrive at this port with other cargoes. The Italians will not abandon the work without a struggle.

Paternal Government.

DUS-ELBOUR, May 5.—At a banquet in his honor last evening the Emperor William made a significant speech, in which, after dilating upon his desire for peace and for the protection of the rights of labor, and after expressing satisfaction at the conclusion of the commercial treaty with Austria, he said, "As to the home policy which is becoming established I shall not deviate a hair's breadth from the course I have adopted. I alone am master in this country and nobody else."

It is said of a medical examiner that in filling out a certificate of death he inadvertently wrote his name in the blank space reserved for "cause of death."

FIRST COMMUNION.

Thoughts suggested by this Ceremony in Notre Dame Convent, Ottawa.

First Communion! Happy day—Brightest in life's story! Day endeared in song and lay—Dear to young and hoary.

Hear those infant virgins clad In white robes and veiling, Chanting anthems—anthems glad, Th' Holy of Holies hailing!

And, as round the throne divine Cherubim are kneeling,—Kneel they round the sacred shrine Rapt in pious feeling.

Kneel they—dead to sin and strife—Kneel they—prayerful, fasting—Fasting for the Bread of Life, Of Life Everlasting!

Fresh in innocence of heart, Naught to them were stranger Than the wiles of knavish art Worldlings that endanger.

Single-minded, trusting, true, Faith in all possessing, Few their cares, their wants but few, Best themselves and blessing!

Ah, no wonder young and old Eulogize in union, That one day of bliss unfold—That of First Communion!

Day, that child and parent both Still recall with pleasure; That still grows with mem'ry's growth—Mem'ry's richest treasure.

Day, too, that proclaims the good Done by hands untainted—By the gifted sternehood 'Of Bourgeois the sainted!

Taught to teach this truth sublime, (World-lore not despising,) That eternally, not time, Is what's most worth prizing.

That the soul beyond such lore Christian all should cherish, Since the first lustre evermore, Whist the last must perish!

W. O. FARMER.

IN THE FIJI ISLANDS.

Monsieur Vidal Tells of the Establishment of Catholicity There.

Monsieur Julien Vidal, bishop of Fiji, arrived recently at San Francisco. Bishop Vidal is a man with a history. For nineteen years he has labored in the cause of Christianity and the propagation of the true Catholic faith among the semi-civilized nations of the islands of Oceania. The first sixteen years of his service as a foreign missionary were passed upon the Samoan group but over three years past since his promotion to his present high rank, he has labored among the warlike natives of the Fiji island. During all that time he returned only once to France, his native country, and then it was to be consecrated as Bishop. Now he is again upon his way to his native land, his present mission being to secure pecuniary aid and several missionaries to assist him in instilling Christianity into the hearts of the cannibalistic head hunters of the Solomon islands.

"Twelve years ago the Fijians were cannibals," said he. "At the present day the Solomon Islanders, among whom I intend to go, are cannibals. Bishop Epalle was killed by them three years ago. This cross I wear belonged to him. In the Fiji group are 250 islands, about eighty of which are inhabited. One island is 122 miles long and 110 miles wide, and another is of about the same size. There are about 135,000 natives and 1600 Europeans in the group. In the capital, Suva, are about 700 Europeans, and at Levuka are about 200. There are about 200 Irish Catholics in the group. I have eighteen missionaries and nineteen sisters. Fifteen sisters are engaged as teachers in the native schools, in which there are about 4000 native children and the other four are in the white schools. There are fourteen churches on six of the principal islands. We have about 11,000 native converts and 180 native catechists. We have prayer books, catechisms, and hymns printed in Fijian, and I am about to print the vesper and gospel in Fijian also. This work is done by the missionaries, all of whom speak the native language. The printing is done on a small forty-pound press I took to the islands. The language is not hard to learn and a missionary can learn to speak it well in six months.

A BOOK CONTAINING PRAYERS AND HYMNS

in the Fijian tongue from which the reporter copied the following translation of the "Hail Mary": "Sa ialoma, Maria, Kemuni sa sinsi e na garasiasa, nu tiko vata kei Kemuni ko kova na Tarua, Ke-muni sa kalongata vei ira na yalewa kecega, sa kalongata, telega ko leu na vasa ni ketumuni. "Santa Maria, nu Tini ni kaku ni masulaki keimani vai yalavala ca edaida o go, e na neimama mahe telega. Amen."

"What is taught the children in the native schools?" the reporter asked. "We instruct them in their own language and teach them some history, geography, and the four rules of arithmetic. The geography is a general idea of the countries of the world and we have about forty pages about the history of the Church since Jesus Christ."

"Have you any converts at all among the Solomon Islands?" "We have a few catechists who, we expect, will assist us greatly in our work upon the Solomon group. About 100 Solomon Islanders go to Fiji to work on the plantations there, and we have baptized some of them. We expect that

they will live in villages together, to which the missionaries will go, and from which, with interpreters, they may go out to work among the natives. I want about seven more missionaries, who will make the number twenty-five, in my diocese, which covers nine degrees of latitude, from twelve degrees south to twenty-one degrees south, and six of longitude.

How do the Samoans compare as a people with the Fijians?"

"The Samoans are far superior both physically and intellectually, but the Fijians being of a more zealous nature make better converts. The Fijians are of a far more warlike nature than the Samoans. The Solomon Islanders resemble the Fijians more than the Samoans. The Fijians live very simple lives, their only care being to have enough to eat. Their dress, which is merely a skirt from the waist, troubles them but little. They dress the hair in many fantastic fashions. They have no use for money. The converts devote much time to prayer. The first missionary among them was Father Broilbert, my vicar-general, who is now 75 years old. He has lived among the Fijians for forty-five years and has never been home since he first went there. I offered to take him to France on this trip, but he declined, fearing that he might die and not be buried among the natives. Everybody loves him, and he is, indeed, a holy man."

St. Simeon Stylites.

St. Simeon Stylites was so named from the Greek word *stylites*, a pillar, and was the founder of the Order of Monks called Pillar Saints. Of all the forms of voluntary mortification practised by the early Christians this was the most extraordinary. Originally St. Simeon was a shepherd in Cilicia about the year 408. When only thirteen years of age he left his flocks and obtained admission into a monastery in Syria, but afterwards withdrew to a mountain, where he at first confined himself within a circle of stones. Deeming this mode of penance not sufficiently severe, in the year 423 he fixed his residence on the top of a pillar, which was a fir tree nine feet high, but was successively raised to the height of sixty feet. The diameter of the top of the pillar was only three feet, but it was surrounded by a railing which secured him from falling off, and afforded him some relief by leaning against it. His clothing consisted of the skins of beasts, and he wore an iron collar round his neck. Sometimes he prayed kneeling, sometimes in an erect attitude, with his arms stretched out in the form of a cross, but most frequent exercise was that of bowing in prayer till his head almost touched the ground. A spectator once observed him make 1240 such reverential bendings without resting. In this manner he lived on his pillar more than thirty years, and there he died in the year 459. During his life princes and potentates sought his Council and advice, which were freely given, and at his death his body was removed with great solemnity to Antioch. His predictions and miracles are mentioned at length by Theodoretus, who gives an account of thirty celebrated hermits, ten of whom were his contemporaries, including St. Simeon of Stylites. The Pillar Saints were never numerous, and the Order was found almost exclusively in the warm climates of the East. Among the names recorded is that of another Simeon, styled the younger, who dwelt sixty years on his pillar.

Catholic Journalists in Session.

To-day the Catholic Press Association of the United States will hold its second annual convention in St. Francis Xavier's Hall, New York. The association was organized in accordance with an understanding reached at the American Catholic Centenary held in Baltimore in November, 1889.

Very Improbable.

HALIFAX, May 4.—A report is current here to night that the British warship Pelican, now in Newfoundland waters, has been fired upon by the exasperated Newfoundland bait catchers in Fortune Bay, against whom the ship was sent to coerce the colonists into obeying the irritating bait law and because of the threatening attitude of the people down there. The warships Emerald and Farbridge have been ordered to that place. The report cannot be verified to-night. A cablegram from St. John's Nfld., says a steamer has arrived there from Fortune Bay bringing eight of the ringleaders in the recent riot including Hartigan, who threatened to shoot Police Inspector Fawcett.

The Bonapartes.

THE present Pretender to the throne of the Napoleons should assume the title of Napoleon VIII. in the extremely unlikely chance of his ever being summoned back to France to set on his legs again for a brief term the collapsed empire. Here is how a clever correspondent makes it out: Napoleon I. abdicated in favour of his son, the so-styled King of Rome, who died at Vienna in his youth without any direct descendant. He was Napoleon II. The real Napoleon III. was Joseph, the ex-king of Spain, who also left no heirs. Napoleon IV. would naturally be his next surviving brother, Louis, King of Holland. His postulate son, Louis Napoleon, who took to himself the title of Napoleon III. was in reality Napoleon V., as the Prince Imperial slain in Zululand, would be Napoleon VI. and the late Jerome, Napoleon VII. *quod erat demonstrandum*, as the motto who taught us Euclid says, "It is proved!"

Snowballed the Queen

Little Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and her mother had driven out from the city as usual in the afternoon on an airing. As is the wont of the un-lamentations queen-mother, they drove in a plain carriage, unattended by outriders or footmen. In a hamlet about two miles from the city they were overtaken by a

school children in the midst of a hot snowball fight. The carriage was stopped so that the little sovereign might observe how her little subjects amused themselves.

It was give and take, hot and heavy among the combatants. The weaker party began to go to the wall. Just as the discomfiture was aggravated by the fall of the boy leader, who had got a ball of slush in his eye, the young queen sprang to her feet and leaped from the carriage. She ran between the two parties of combatants and called out that the victors must at once stop snowballing.

She had the proverbial luck of peace-makers. All the children turned on her, and before the coachman could come to her aid, had her half buried under a great pile of snow. When pulled out Wilhelmmina shook out her skirts, drew herself up and said calmly— "Boys and girls, I am your queen."

The children became white and scared, and most of them snivelled piteously. Queen Emma added to their terror by ordering the coachman to take their names. The next day, however, the mourning of every child was turned to gladness when it received a box of toys with the good wishes of the child sovereign.—Boston Bouquet.

How the Eskimos are Governed.

According to the census of 1888 there were 10,221 Eskimos scattered in little settlements from Cape Farewell to Upernivik. For the purpose of government the country is divided into two sections called the north inspectorate and the south inspectorate, each of which has a governor called the inspector who is responsible only to the colonial department at Copenhagen. The north inspectorate is divided into seven districts, Upernivik, Umanak, Godhavn, Ritenbuk, Jacobs-havn, Christianshaab and Egedesminde. In the south inspectorate are five districts, Holstenborg, Sukkertoppen, Godthaab, Frederickshaab and Julianshaab. Each district has a ruler or governor responsible to the inspector, while every little settlement within the district has its resident government agent who is responsible to the district governor. The Eskimos are a peaceable race, with the hearts of children, and good children at that. In the old days they used to kill one another under the vendetta principle, but that has long since died out. They will still steal if good opportunity offers; they will quarrel over game taken; they will commit adultery; they will sell furs to others than government agents if the market happens to come to them properly. For these deeds the governor, after judicial investigation, may punish the men by fines up to about twelve dollars; by tying them to the flag staff in front of his house while the flag of the nation floats above and flogging them, the number of blows being limited. A woman when proven to be chiefly guilty in a case of adultery has her hair cut off.—Goldthraite's Geographical Magazine.

Bush Fires.

KINGSTON, May 4.—Bush fires are still raging along the line of the C.P.R., and occupants of many farms are in danger of having their barns and outbuildings burned at any time. Miles of forests between Kalader and Arden are ablaze, and the fire has been burning four days. The people of Mountain Grove are greatly alarmed and have moved their wood and implements to the opposite side of the railway track. Once before the people of this place had their buildings destroyed by a forest fire. One farm house was destroyed. For passengers on the C.P.R. trains the sight of the fire is interesting. The heat from the flames can be felt on board the trains. A commercial traveller who arrived from the burning district to-day says the people there are very much excited. It is thought the fire was commenced by a tramp.

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LA GRIPPE. When bones they ache, And nerves they shake, And bees they buzz within your head, When bells they ring, And friends they sing, What time salt tears bedew your bed; When pain doth rack Your brain and back, And tingle at each finger tip; O when your nose Outrude the rose, 'Tis then you know you've got the grip!

When life doth seem One big black dream, One monstrous nightmare, crushing out Each spark of hope; O when you grope In blackest night of bitter doubt, When cares the grow So heavy, O, To 'scape them all your vain to slip Your cable, friend, Earth's woes to end, 'Tis then you know you've got the grip!

While each M. D. Doth disagree, With every other as to what The source of our This earth of ours May really be—microbe or but Indeed, star-dust, Or what not—just As likely one as 't'her—'tis 't'her! It comes, and thoe, M. D.s, don't know What 'tis, you know you've got the grip!

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD. Many times it is the only medicine needed by the sick. It is a dog lying in a corner and says little or nothing till he is well. Quiet and warm are the ingredients of the household philosopher. The copiousness of the animal, tincture, takes stimulants and medicinal, and gives no chance to the recuperative forces of nature. It is too warm and to his chamber, keep warm and eat to the full, those are the only remedies which will do the work. The copiousness of the animal, tincture, takes stimulants and medicinal, and gives no chance to the recuperative forces of nature. It is too warm and to his chamber, keep warm and eat to the full, those are the only remedies which will do the work.

THE KITCHEN. TOMATOES FOR DYSPEPSIA AND BILIOUSNESS. Having been a sufferer from biliousness and dyspepsia for a great many years, and having tried all sorts of medicines with success, a correspondent was recommended to try the effect of tomatoes. The result, he says, has been marvellous. I can safely say that since the tomatoes have been in season, I have only had one attack—and that a slight one—of this disagreeable complaint.

JOHNSON'S HOEY LINIMENT. Unlike any other. Originated by an Old Family Physician. In use over 40 YEARS in one family. In 1848 Johnson & Co. discovered the first remedy of this nature, and it has since been improved upon by the addition of the most valuable ingredients. It is a sure cure for all the ailments mentioned above, and is the only remedy of its kind. Price 25 cts. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

REMEMBERED BOOKS. AN AGE OF MARY AND THE SAINTS. The Dominicans and Franciscans—Five Great Orders Established in Thirty Years—A Great Development.

Those two great orders (the Dominicans and Franciscans), which peopled heaven by stirring up the earth, met notwithstanding the diversity of their characters and modes of action, in one common object—the love and veneration of Mary. It was impossible that the influence of this sublime belief in the Virgin Mother, which had been steadily, and rapidly increasing since the proclamation of her divine maternity at the Council of Ephesus, should not be comprised in the immense spiritual movement of the thirteenth century. Hence it may be said that, in the preceding century, St. Bernard had given the same impulse to the devotion of the people for the Blessed Virgin that he had impressed on every noble instinct of Christianity. It was the two great mendicant orders who raised that devotion to a position of once firm and exalted. St. Dominic, by the establishment of the Rosary, and the Franciscans, by preaching the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, reared, as it were, two majestic columns—the one of practice, the other of doctrine—from the summit of which the gracious Queen of Angels presided over Catholic piety and Catholic science.

Importance of Home Instruction of Children by Mothers. In the course of a recent sermon in Baltimore, Cardinal Gibbons said: "There are many mothers who come to their children's bedside by including their captives and prisoners. An imperative obligation rests upon you, mothers, of instructing your children in Christian principles at home. The best of all schools is the home. The best, most sacred, and most influential teacher is the mother. The mother's influence is like a soft and warm atmosphere which surrounds the child, and which is the most powerful of all influences. It is the mother's duty to instruct her children in the principles of Christianity, and to lead them to the path of duty and virtue. This is the best and most effective way of educating them, and it is one which cannot be overestimated.

THE TURKISH BATH. Own Connaught Boys tramping to a tea set-out it was by all accounts, and the officers, every mother's son of them, from the chief down to the lowest, be there wasn't singing of Irish songs, and dancing of jigs for all the fierceness of the heat, and matches at billiards and Mocha, and eke of mineral waters and innocent fun and element galore.—Littell.

IRISH SOLDIERS. SCATTERED AROUND THE WORLD. The Connaught Boys' Regiment. A stirring and noble history.

THE TURKISH BATH. Is a great luxury and a wonderful remedy. Scores of Montreal citizens have been cured by the Bath. They cure Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, Throat troubles, Catarrh, Liver and Kidney derangements, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Constipation, and other diseases. On St. Monique st., near the Windsor. Gentlemen's hours: 10 to 8 A.M.; receive up to 8, 2 to 9 P.M. Ladies' hours: 10 to 12 noon; receive up to noon. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. Address: F. Z. McKYES, 42-44 Montague Turkish Baths, Montreal.

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HYMN OF ST. AUGUSTINE.

O Blessed One! Thy Life, Incarnate once for me, Now animates my soul, Enabling me to see Satan's devices deep.

Acquaint me float the clouds Of error, doubt, despair; Extend Thy mercy, Lord! Destroy me not—believe! But suffer me to live.

Thy servant, Lord, to be, Father! Thy Spirit give To raise and quicken me. Bless Mother of my Lord! Entreat of Thy dear Son That by Thy humble hand His bidding may be done.

—Edward Russell Knicker.

THE PAPAL PURSE.

Some of the Falsehoods Concerning the Vatican Finances Contradicted.

That excellent Catholic periodical, the Historische Politische Blätter, of Munich, recently published an instructive article on the budget of the Vatican. Our readers know how false are the statements on this subject to which Roman Catholic papers give currency in every country, especially in Italy. Sometimes the Holy Father is represented as disposing of palatial palaces, surrounded by a vast park, and exploiting for interest and advantages natives the simple and uneducated Catholics of the world. At times he is shown as a miser, who, at the time of the Peter's Pence collection is a failure, no longer yielding any substantial result, and that the Pope will soon be obliged to accept the grant of government aid in the law of Guarantees. The fact is that both assertions are absurd. Certainly the resources of the Holy Father are very considerable, less than the amount of the civil list of the greater number of European sovereigns, but thanks to their wise administration and judicious employment they suffice for the working of the principal services of the Pontifical Government, meeting its needs, if not absolutely adequate, for all the requirements of the Church. The article in the German periodical is interesting inasmuch as it is a complete answer to the calumnies of a hostile press. Here is the appropriate estimate of the various items in the Pontifical budget, as distributed:

- 1. The salaries of the Holy Father, 100,000 francs.
2. The salaries of the Cardinals, 1,000,000 francs.
3. The salaries of the Bishops, 1,000,000 francs.
4. The salaries of the Priests, 1,000,000 francs.
5. The salaries of the Clergy, 1,000,000 francs.
6. The salaries of the Nuncios, 1,000,000 francs.
7. The salaries of the Legations, 1,000,000 francs.
8. The salaries of the Secretaries, 1,000,000 francs.
9. The salaries of the Archivists, 1,000,000 francs.
10. The salaries of the Librarians, 1,000,000 francs.

Now a new word of explanation as to the salaries of the Cardinals. The Holy Father, in his capacity of the Pontifical Government, is not a miser, but a magnificer, who, in his capacity of the Pontifical Government, is not a miser, but a magnificer, who, in his capacity of the Pontifical Government, is not a miser, but a magnificer...

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aims it is almost needless to say that the expenditure under the head increases annually inasmuch as the number of the indigent is continually growing in Italy. Outside of these ordinary expenses figures a heavy budget of extraordinary works of piety, and it may be added that the restoration of the Basilica of the Lateran cost over 5,000,000 lire! If we compare this budget with the expenditure of other governments, we can see how well the waste of money can be avoided and what good can be accomplished with slight resources. It is in comparison with the Italian budget, which is a source of so much anxiety to the Italian people, that the present time, it will be found, readily acknowledged that King Humbert and his Ministers would do well to take a leaf out of the Pontifical book. —The Catholic Times.

Christianizing the Theatre.

We doubt not many members of the theatrical profession, especially the younger ones, enjoy the ostracism from the Kingdom of Heaven which traditionary penalties against them; and the inheritance of a bad name, may be prevented many serious and thoughtful actors from seeking the aids and consolations of religion. This results from a gross misconception of the spirit of the Church, a misconception which cannot be too soon removed. The Church has launched no condemnation against the stage, as such, and considered as an institution of pleasure or instruction. She has condemned the abuses of the theatre, and inasmuch as these abuses generally accompany the profession of theatricality, the sole object of actors and managers, the censures of her councils cannot often be arraigned on the score of blind enmity and prejudice. St. Thomas has stated the position of the Church very well in his matchless Summa.

We doubt if ever actor framed a better defence of his profession against the flings of its censors and critics, than is contained in the statement of the Angel of the Schools. He not only asserts that play is lawful, but that it is necessary to the conversation of human life. Nay, further, he declares that stage plays may be so written and presented as to please God and subserve the ends of religion.

Now, we ask the question: why do not our theatres close their doors on Good Friday? Society regards the day as especially sacred, and there is a growing disposition all over the Christian world to observe it more or less religiously. The great reason for this is, that the theatre and playhouses continue their activity when all the world tries to be serious. In New York this year an attempt was made to influence the managers to declare a religious fast and abstinence. The managers, however, refused to do so, and the theatre continued its activity as usual. This is a sad state of affairs, and it is to be hoped that the managers will be influenced to do better.

Sudden changes of weather are the greatest cause of cold in the head, and especially in the nose. For these reasons, Nasal Spray is the only speedy and certain cure. All doctors.

From Mr. Charles de Kay's "Histories and Biographies" we have learned that the name of the fighting man, who was the first to use a rifle in battle, was John Smith. He was a Puritan, and he was the first to use a rifle in battle.

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ANCIENT IRISH ART.

Miss Stokes's Remarkable Collection of Illustrations.

Miss Margaret Stokes, the author of "Early Christian Art in Ireland," is working up a very interesting subject in her investigation of the relation between early Irish art and the art of ancient Ireland. At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, Miss Stokes exhibited one hundred illustrations of the vestiges of Irish art in Italy in the Dark Ages, and the director read a paper by her on "The Tombs of Columbanus and his Followers at Bobbio." Attalus, Colgad, Columban, and others, whose names are given by Padre Bobbio in his catalogue of the tombs of Columbanus, but in the tomb of Columbanus, the Irish art is clearly visible. The illustrations are in white marble, and they are very interesting. They show the influence of Irish art on the art of ancient Ireland. The illustrations are in white marble, and they are very interesting. They show the influence of Irish art on the art of ancient Ireland.

This is an Irish variety of such patterns sprang into life. The fact that there is no trace of such Irish art in the decorations on the tombs of the Irish saints at Bobbio, that there is nothing to differentiate these designs from those that prevailed throughout Lombardy in the seventh century, goes far to prove that this style did not come from Ireland into Italy. Whether

it reached the Irish shores directly from Lombardy by the passengers to and from Bobbio to their parent monastery in Bangor Comy Down, is yet matter for future research.

The next monument described was the one erected in the memory of Columban, Bishop of Ireland in the beginning of the eighth century. We found in the epigraphical records that Columban, King of Lombardy from A. D. 720 to 740, had the monument erected of which this style was the covering. The inscription on the monument, being given in the text. The inscription consists of thirteen lines, two of which are in Irish, and the remainder in Latin. The inscription is in Latin, and it is very interesting. It shows the influence of Irish art on the art of ancient Ireland.

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Second-hand Pianos at from \$50 upwards.

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BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour. 17 Bleury Street, Montreal.

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IT LEADS THEM ALL! For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

CARROLL BROS., PRACTICAL SANITARIANS, PLUMBERS. Gas and Steam Fitters, TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS.

DONALD KENNEDY Of Roxbury, Mass., says Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep Seated Ulcers of 40 years standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root!

Curtain Stretchers. LACE CURTAIN STRETCHERS: 12 ft. \$2.00; 14 ft. \$2.50; 16 ft. \$3.00; 18 ft. \$3.50; 20 ft. \$4.00.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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

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TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in THE TRUE WITNESS at 15c per line, first insertion, and 10c for each subsequent insertion.

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

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1891.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Dominion Parliament is now in full swing. The speech from the throne is not long, but contains some points of considerable interest. Naturally the trade relations with the United States, and the negotiations in the month of October next, find a place in the document. What may be the result of the next mission to Washington, it is useless to speculate upon.

The proposer of the reply to the address. Mr. Hazen, M.P., the new member for St. John, N. B., achieved, at one bound, a prominent place amongst his colleagues. The Parliamentary correspondents, of all shades of political opinion, join in their praises of his maiden effort in the House.

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we are compelled to present these obituary considerations to the minds of thoughtful fishermen. With unspoken regret we recall the splendid career of Mr. Parnell's services to the Old Land's extraordinary abilities as a parliamentary leader, his tenaciousness of purpose, and great industrial qualities.

THE LORDS OF IVEAGH.

We are not surprised that the recent elevation to the peerage of one of the Guinness family of Dublin, with the title of Lord Iveagh has been the ground of much complaint and protest.

ceaseless labors will have conferred upon the Dominion incalculable benefit in the shape of revised and amended legislation. The period of Sir John Thompson's occupancy of office will be one of great mark in the history of Canada.

THE PARNELLITE DELEGATES.

It is a matter of profound regret to all true friends of Ireland that the differences which have torn asunder the Home Rule party in the old country should have been imported into America.

We do not for one moment call in question the patriotism or the sincerity of those who have determined to welcome the delegates. They have on numerous occasions proved their devotion to the cause of Irish nationality.

THE MILITIA COMMANDANT.

It is announced that Mr. Mulock proposes to reintroduce the Bill designed to amend the militia act so as to enable the chief command to be conferred upon an officer not necessarily as at present, holding the rank of Colonel in the Imperial service.

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we are compelled to present these obituary considerations to the minds of thoughtful fishermen. With unspoken regret we recall the splendid career of Mr. Parnell's services to the Old Land's extraordinary abilities as a parliamentary leader.

The cause is greater than the man. Ireland has been called upon many times during the long travail of her existence to offer up her brightest and best sons to the altar of her patriotism, but no one was so completely sacrificed to the way that an irreparable new demand on the retirement of Mr. Parnell. Had he died in the cause of Ireland his memory would be crowned with the immortal love and gratitude of a nation.

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descent from the great and illustrious family of Magenis. Some of the older branch are to-day to be found in Austria, where many of them went after the downfall of the main line of the house of Stuart and the flight of James II., and like Viscount Taule and others entered the service of that power.

VIA PARIS.

La Justice of Quebec publishes an interesting signed Charles Bes, a reproduction of what has appeared in the Gazette de France and La Presse de Paris, written by Hon. Mr. Mercier, now on his pro-

posed by the great assembly of archbishops, bishops and laity on the occasion of his silver jubilee, Aug. 12, 1885. The See of Charlottetown is a suffragan See of the archdiocese of Halifax.

THE LATE BISHOP MCINTYRE.

We regret to have to announce the death of the late Bishop McIntyre, who died at his residence in Charlottetown on Friday last.

The Late Mr. Payette.

The funeral of the late Mr. Louis Payette, governor of the Montreal jail, who died after a long illness, last week, took place on Saturday morning, and was attended by fully 500 persons.

A Quick Run.

An era in the progress of Canadian railways is marked by the across the continent trip of the Canadian Pacific special that carried Mr. Van Home's party and the passengers and mails of the Empress of India on her round the world voyage and arrival in Montreal on Saturday.

proved by the great assembly of archbishops, bishops and laity on the occasion of his silver jubilee, Aug. 12, 1885. The See of Charlottetown is a suffragan See of the archdiocese of Halifax.

This law governing the issue of capias writs in this province is a disgrace to the province, and many a wrong has been done by unscrupulous persons through its agency. But scarcely less evil is the manner in which the delictive system of giving judgment, even in the most simple cases, is carried out.

Daring Robbery.

BIRMINGHAM, Ont., May 4.—The Post office here was burglarized this morning about 12. The burglars obtained an entrance by peering over the back door with chisels. They forced a hole through the safe and blew it open, the locks being completely blown out and the door open when they were this morning.

Bismarck's Election.

BREMEN, May 2.—Complete returns from the election in Germany show that Prince Bismarck has received 10,644 votes against 7,167 for Herr Schmalefeld, the Socialist candidate.

A Beneficial Gathering.

London, May 3.—The attendance at the labor meeting in Hyde park to-day was very estimated at 200,000 to 300,000. The procession in connection with a meeting included workers at all the trades and was miles long.

A Good Way Out.

New York, May 5.—A Washington dispatch to the Herald says Secretary Blaine's proposal for a total suppression of seal catching within Behring will be formally communitated to Sir Julian Pannetoe to-day or to-morrow.

A Belgian Outrage.

LIEGE, May 5.—A terrible explosion took place here to-day in front of the residence of a well-known capitalist. The explosion is said to have been the work of the extremists of the labor party.

An Important Point.

LONDON, May 5.—A Parliamentary committee, by a majority of two, has adopted Mr. Morley's report on the Landed gentry, declaring that their title in Ireland is merely that of trustees, and rejecting the ministerial reports in favor of ownership.

They discussed a motion which set forth that, as the course which Mr. Parnell continues to pursue is most detrimental to the cause of home rule, and the evicted tenants of Ireland, the name of the league should be changed to "The Toronto Branch of the National Federation of Ireland," and steps taken to procure affiliation with that body.

The speaker was Bryan Lynch, Patrick Boyle, A. T. Hermon and P. Cahill. The opinion seemed to prevail that action should be deferred till the differences in the Irish party had been settled by a general election or otherwise, and some declared that if the motion was carried the league would lose the sympathy it already enjoyed in Toronto.

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The largest and most varied assortment of... Grand, square and Upright Pianos in natural wood.



PARLIAMENT. OPENING OF THE SESSION.

The Speech from the Throne—New Speakers—A Sharp and Short Debate on the Address.

The Seventh Parliament of the Dominion assembled at Ottawa, on Wednesday, 29th, and the first proceedings were the installation of the Hon. Mr. Lacoste as Speaker of the Senate...

MEMBERS OF BOTH PARTIES UPON THE SUCCESS OF HIS MAJESTY'S EFFORT.

Members of both parties upon the success of his majesty's effort. Mr. Hazen made a departure from the usual style of moving the address. Instead of confining himself to the subjects mentioned in the speech from the Throne...

UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCIITY WAS THE ONLY ISSUE BEFORE THE ELECTORATE.

Unrestricted reciprocity was the only issue before the electorate and that it was upon that, and upon that alone, that the provinces by the seagave their verdict in favor of the Government...

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that the propriety or impropriety of dissolution is not discussed in Parliament. The prerogative of the Crown is admitted, and while dissolution is threatened, Parliament being in session, there can be remonstrance against the proposal...

INCIDENTAL TO DEMOCRACIES.

Read the history of the world, ancient or modern, and you will find wherever you have democracy you have, sooner or later, convulsions.

THE O'SHEA PARNELL CASE.

LONDON, May 4.—The Pall Mall Gazette announces that important information has been given by outside parties to the Queen's Proctor during the last few days in regard to the O'Shea divorce case.

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DUBLIN, May 2.—William O'Brien during his leisure months in Galway jail is writing a novel. The scene of the story is laid in the west of Ireland and the sixteenth century.

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During the past week the pupils of this popular institution underwent their quarterly examination. The results of which will be made known to the parents tomorrow.

DAVITT'S MOVEMENT.

LONDON, May 2.—A special cable says that Michael Davitt is certainly furnishing one of the chief topics of conversation by reason of his proposed visit to the Pacific Coast.

Who passed those laws? Mr. Speaker, it was the Government of Mr. Mackenzie which passed them—(laughter)—and if there were any frauds under them, those frauds were the consequence of improvements introduced for the purpose of preventing a recurrence of such frauds.

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REMINGTON TYPE-WRITER. THE REMINGTON TYPE-WRITER. "Le Monde" having purchased TWO more recently invented machines, each "superior to the Remington" have discarded both and the Remington superior to either.

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