THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.



(By a Regular Contributor.)

-Last week's contribution closed with Dr. Johnson's appreciation of the field selected by the British Essavists. It had been left for Steele and Addison to rescue the valuable accomplishments of the age from obscurity and abuse, and to unite wit, learning and elegant sentiments, in the ser vice of cheerful piety and decorous Their province was to treat of love, jealousy, marriage, friendship, domestic duties, revenge, taste for expense, gaming and such like. In this Steele acted wisely, in character of "Censor Morum," and performed a duty which, we are told, was not always ;unattended with like these are at all times the legitimate object of satire, and the shafts of satire were not spared against these reformers, nor were they sparing in making use of like weapons.

Of the works written upon this plan, the first in point of time, and that which prescribed a form to all the others, is the "Tatler." The de sign of this work belongs exclusively to Sir Richard Steele, concerning whom it may . be interesting to dot down a few notes. It is to be re gretted that the material is scanty So much envy existed in his regard that much of the interesting facts connected with his life have been purposely consigned to oblivion by his less able contemporaries. The fullest account given is that in the "Biographia Britannica," and it is often inaccurate. Until Mr. Nicholas published Steele's letters, in 1786, nothing was attempted in justice to the memory of a man to whom the world is so greatly indebted. In one article we could not attempt to tell all about Steele and his contemporaries-for they came in as part of his biography-but we will try and give a fair idea of this first of the Essayists, even if it requires a couple of contributions.

RICHARD STEELE. -Steele was born in Dublin, in 1671. His father who had been for some time secretary to James the first, Duke of Ormond. his son, when very young, to London. where he was placed in the Charter-house by the Duke, who was one of the governors of that semin Thence he was sent to Merton College, Oxford, and admitted Postmaster in 1691. While in col. lege they say he amused himself writing a comedy, which a fellow student advised him to suppress, as unworthy of his genius. He left the University without a degree, went into military life, by entering the Horse Guards. This course of. fended his friends, and he fell into the company of gay and unthinking To counteract the force young men. of temptation he had recourse to . singular expedient. He wrote his ook called "The Christian Hero," with a design to fix on his own mind a strong impression of virtue and He soon discovered at religion. least one mistake in this experiment: he found that the support of this little book-published in chapterswas too weak, while his engagemen to be virtuous was voluntary and unknown. To render it more binding he reprinted the book with his name, and tried to live as well as he wrote. This had only the effect of making English literature.

priest. THE BRITISH ESSAYISTS. | those who had considered him a pleasant companion look upon him as a disagreeable fellow. It was only after writing several plays, from 1701 to 1707; of which were ridiculed and others

condemned, that he conceived the idea of the "Tatler." He had been a life long companion of Addison, and they were close friends, and it is believed that Addison had greatly encourag ed him in this enterprise.

He commenced the "Tatler" on th 12th April, 1709. During its publication, in 1710, he was appointed a Commissioner of the Stamp Duties which he retained after the defeat of the ministry that had appointed him personal danger. Characters The "Tatler" was almost immediately followed by the "Spectator," and the "Guardian." In the last-named journal he declared war on the Ministers and lost his position. H published "The Spinster" and "The Reader,'- and, on the death of the Queen, he was appointed Surveyor of the Royal Stables at Hampton Court He was elected member of Parliament for Boroughbrigg., in the first Parliament of George I. On the 8th April, 1715, he was made a Knight. Th next August Sir Robert Walpole gave him 500 pounds for special services He opposed the famous Peerage Bill not only in Parliament, but outside in his publication "The Pleblan." With all his advantages he never practised economy, and in 1718 he tried to relieve his necessities by the publication of the "Fishpool." In 1719 he published "The Theatre," anu in 1720 he fought most honor ably against the famous South Sea Bubble. It was in this connection that he wrote his celebrated comedy "The Conscious Lovers," which was acted with great success and advantage to the author. The King, to whom the play was dedicated, presented him with £500. But he was soon again in poverty and obliged to sell his share in the theatre, and was defeated in an action which he commenced against the managers, in

1726. He is now said to have been attacked by a paralytic disorder greatly impairing his understanding; and in this melancholy state he was removed to Carmarthen (in Wales), was of English extraction, and sent where he died on the 1st September, 1729, and was, according to his own desire, privately interred in the town chancel of that place. In a note on No. 176 of the "Tatler." (Oct edit of 1806) we find this remark: "Steele retired into Wales belore he had the paralytic stroke that deprived him of his intellectual faculties, and solely on the principle of doing justice to his creditors, at a time, too, when he had the fairest prospects of satisfying all their claims to the utter most farthing. His first wife, lady of Barbadoes, died a few months after their marriage. His second wife was Mary, daughter of Jonathan Scurlock, of Languanor, in Carmar thenshire. They had three children two boys, who died young, and girl who married, in 1732, Lord Tre vor of Bromham, and whose daughter, Diana, was a remarkable beauty, but unfortunately an idiot. He was not happy in his marriage, for his wife was a miser and a scold, she led him a life far different from that which is congenial to a man of refinement and letters.

Such the outlines of the life of Sin Richard Steele. We will now tur to his work and its influence upon

ed of true nobility of soul, had fully inderstood the lesson of this inci dent. and now it came to her with redoubled force. Glancing at her self, she blushed for her luxuriou raiment as others do for their shah biness; and detaching her jewels from her hair, neck and arms, she placed them all in the hands of the poor

"But, your Majesty," cried one of her ladies in waiting, "think of what you are doing ! Depriving your headdress of those magnificent pearls and on such an evening as this ! Why your coiffure is all disarranged. How are we to repair that ?'

For sole answer the Queen culled eautiful rose from the many bouquets around her, and, fixing it in her hair, said with a smile: "Is it not worth all the gems.cut

by the hands of men ? Don't mind 'tis for the little birds of Monsieur Vincent."

JACK AND THE CHICKENS. Jack was a beautiful Irish setter that was devoted to his little Mist ress, Mary. He had one very bad habit; he would kill chickens, The ranchmen all around threatened, to shoot Jack if they caught him, and Mary was much distressed. One rainy day in the early spring a farm-hand brought into the house a number o dear little chickens, just out of the shell, and placed them on the hearth before the fire. The tiny fluffy waifs were chilled through and through and their little legs were icy cold. Mary, like a good little housewife suddenly conceived the idea of filling a basket with raw cotton, so as to make the small strangers a nic warm bed, and without thought of leaving them alone, started briskly upstairs to the garret, and soon re turned with a hamper padded with warm white cotton. Imagine he horror, however when upon entering the room, she saw Jack lying fazily in front of the fire and not a chicker in sight. The little girl was sick with fright

for she knew they had been hatched from expensive eggs of a particular breed, and that her father would scold her for her carelessness.

"Jack," she cried severely, "what have you done with those chickens?' Jack merely wagged his tail and looked at her with one ear cocked. Mary slowly approached the culprit with a deep frown on her face, and said :

"If you have eaten those chicken your master will have to shoot you. At this terrible threat the dog only wagged his tail the harder and cock ed both ears. Just then came a faint

"Peep peep !" from somewhere near the fire, and the dog looked know ing.

And where [#] do you suppose thos baby chickens were hiding ? Between the setter's two great forepaws. all up under his soft, silky hair. When his mistress had left the room Jack thought they needed care considered it his duty to play nurse during her absence, so he had stretch ed himself before the fire and gather ed the wee fluffy balls together under his warm fur, and now and again a tiny vellow head was thrust forth for a minute, to be withdrawn and tucked out of sight. Mary concluded that the basket was not needed just then and put it aside



HUMAN MIRRORS. -Children ar onderful mirrors. If your small brother always answers you rudely it will be quite safe to review your dealings with him, to see if your own impatience or petulance is not responible for this condition of things.





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All Communications

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NOTES

SEE OF JOLIETT the Archbishop has ad to the parish priests to be comprised in th of Joliette. The lette that in the very near sooner than His Grace when he drafted his l visits for this summer Joliette would be na tention was to visit t rishes at marked per mer, but he has now o while he is depriving great pleasure, he wo pastoral tour, confirm ow prepared, and mal tence of his flock. It great pleasure for the parents to have the ne his first visitation, con ones, and would be sure for the coming ch

GIFTS TO THE POL Isabella, of Spain, left tion of her great fort Her personal p much greater than has ed. Several donations have been made by so Vicar of Christ within Why does not the Italia tave possession of the has as much right to t to the Papal States. to the Pope of Rome legitimate manner. Th money are lawful gif persons, princes, and r pal domain consisted om Kings, Emperors, rulers who owned the p gave it to the Pope fo If the usurpation of the is legitimate, so would zure of ex-Queen Isabel

AN EXPLATORY TE proposed expiatory temp cred Heart, the Montm sels, is now planned in erection taken up officia unced in a collective the Belgian Bishops as the seventy-fifth annive tional independence. A mittee has been formed ecclestiastical the plateau of Koekelbe

sive space has been acc

new parish formed arou

guim was first consecra

Sacred Heart in 1868,

with the entire world,

1905 she will dedicate



ST. VINCENT'S BIRDS. - Word reached St. Vincent de Paul one day that preparations were being made for a special festival at the court of Anne of Austria, the pious mother of Louis XIV. As the Saint had freguently been an adviser of the Queen Mother, he had access to the palace at all hours, and on this occasion determined that he would proceed thither during the evening.

He was doubly preoccupied; in the first place, that the Queen should d so much money merely to please a throng of vainglorious cour tlers; in the second, that his little ngs were in danger of starving ess people continued to be gener-

Without hesitation he set out on his

errand and made his way to the grand salon. His shabby costume, his tangled beard and white hair provoked the smiles of the perfumed belles and dandies of the court; but, passing on, he addressed himself to the Qu "Madame," he said, "you are go

ing to give a festival. I, too am anxious to procure a feast for some poor little birds dying of hunger in their nests-my abandoned children. My hands are empty, but the misery of these foundlings proves a blessin for you, as you have never refused to help them.

Now, about this time the talk of Paris, and of foreign courts as well, was of a recent occasion when St Vincent de Paul had presented him self before an assembly of elegant

dames and matrons, bearing in his arms two infants that he had picked up on the streets, and had said Now, ladies, do you wish these kittle ones to die ? Answer." suddenly these women had plucked off their jewels and thrown them to the advocate of mose who could plead as yet only with their tears.

Anne of Austria, who was pe

remember once seeing a little girl running out to meet a sister who had been uptown on an errand. As both hands of the elder girl were filled

with packages, the little one had to content herself with clutching sister's skirt, and holding it tightly as she ran by her side. But when the piazza was reached, she hastily climbed to the topmost step, from which point of vantage she could throw her arms around her sister's neck, and bestow upon her such hugging and kissing as would fitting ly commemorate a return from Eu

rope after a year's absence. Faithful little mirror ! She was reflecting a sweetly unselfish character which this world can never have too many duplicates.

The treatment we receive from those outside our homes also helps in showing our true selves. When a girl's acquaintances are inclined to take liberties with her, it indicates something more than a lack in them it proves that she is wanting in the sweet dignity which is an essential to a beautiful girlhood as to womanhood If the friends of another are comtinually coming to her with gossip,

so rebuke the thought of profanity that no unfitting word could cross the lips."

This matter of reflection is, then, subject for reflection as well. It is not always easy to follow the wise old-time direction, "know thyself," nor the advice of a modern teacher "Look then into thy heart." A part at least of our self-knowledge must come from the study of our reflec tions in the things and in the peo ple about us. . We must see what we are by the friendships we form, by the attitude of others towards our selves, by the books we choose by the direction of our tastes by the ambitions on which we expend the most sincere and earnest efforts

was the rather severe reply, "there

are ladies whose mere presence would

"Look out, not in," is a good motto for those who are trying to unde stand the mystery of their own wish to "lend a hand' to the weaker an less fortunate. For when we fully realize that our own character is imaged in the lives about us, we come suddenly ambitious that the living mirrors shall reflect only that which is sweet and pure and autiful. And day by day we find a deep er meaning in the familiar words

"If you bring a smiling vise or stories she would be the better for | To the glass, you meet a smile."

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wholly up to modern

The new building will r

imposing in appearance, modern in every respect day next educationalists

and rulers temporal and will be present. The Go ral, the Parliamentary

Bharretti, the Papal Del bishop Duhamel, Chancel University, the Archbish shops of other Canadia heads of different religi