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# Mitness

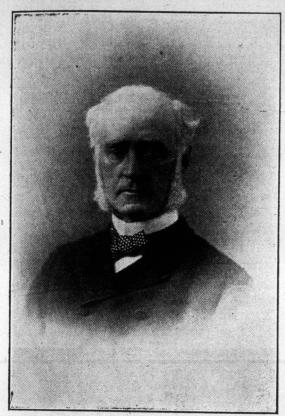
Vol. L., No. 44

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

# Honor to Canada's Great Surgeon.

Sir William's Hingston Completes Forty Years of Uninterrupted Service in the Hotel Dieu Hospital.



HON. SIR WILLIAM HINGSTON, M.D.

The Hotel Dieu was en fete on Tuesday morning, in the fullest acceptation of that expressive term, the occasion being a commemoration of the completion of a term of forty years during which the Hon. Sir William Hingston, M.D., has been uninterruptedly connected with that hospital. Nothing was omitted which could in any way have lent eclat to the unique and very interesting celebration, or have added to the high honor of which Sir William was the recipient.

In the surgical amphitheatre before breakfast the medical students presented Sir William with a lengthy address in French. They referred to his forty years of unselfish and generous service in the hospital as a veritable apostleship carried on in that asylum of suffering and misery with all the energy of his nature, and with all the light that science could give and all the balm of consolation which his sympathetic dis-

and with all the light that science could give and all the balm of consolation which his sympathetic disposition could bring. It was almost impossible to count the number of persons whom he made happy and restored to health, rejoicing the hearts of so many mothers who had diseased or crippled, or deformed sons or daughters. "To the students particularly," the address went on "you have rendered services which are invaluable by giving them that instruction in the art of surgery which you know so well how to present, and in forms the most attractive. When we great into the world. solation which his sympathetic disposition could bring. It was almost impossible to count the number of persons whom he made he by and restored to health, rejoicing the hearts of so many mothers who had diseased or crippled, or deformed sons or daughters. "To the students particularly," the address went on, "you have rendered services which are invaluable by giving them that instruction in the art of surgery which you know so well how to present, and in forms the most attractive. When we go out into the world to struggle for professional existence we shall carry with us lessons of kindness, and of devotedness, which must have earned for you the affection of your patients and the esteem and gratique of your pupils. If others may boast of having been seated, in other lands, at the fect of great masters in the art of surgery, we are able to point with equal pride and with undimnished truth to the master who to-day has completed his forty years of invaluable work at the Hotel Dieu."

Sir William Hingston in reply said: "My young friends, you have given to-day another proof of your genero-

Glory to thee, Sir William, glory!
And also gratitude untold,
Of those bright forty years the story
Are written on our page in gold.

Mithin the wards of Hotel Dieu.

Their lustre upon each infirm'ry

The years will constantly renew.

To thee, Sir William, all pay hom

age;
Noble and pious, how your fame
Throughout our annals on each page,
Will shine with your illustrious

the Hotel Dieu."

Sir William Hingston in reply said:
"My young friends, you have given to-day another proof of your generosity. During the forty years that I have been connected with this hospital I was never obliged to intermit my labor here on account of poor health until this winter; but la grippe, as you know, took hold of me at the beginning of the session and showed the influence of its ugly presence more than once during the session. I hope it will never visit me in the years that I am destined to continue to instruct you. You speak of the lessons you have received here. I have endeavored, so far as my ability permitted, to teach you your duty in all circumstance—first, to your patients and then to society, especially to that section of it represented by your professional brethren, and last, and always last, to yourselves. You are able to bear wit-Within our walls those forty years

Within our walls those forty years
More than elsewhere were given
To solace pain, to check hot tears,
And build a kind of heaven.
There was also a large, framed
sketch in cipher of the history of
the Hotel Dieu and of Sir William
Hingston's connection with it. It
was in this room that a chaste and
beautiful silver vase, with a gold
shield attached to it with a chain,
was presented to Sir William. The
gold shield bears the following inscription:—

scription:—
1851 1901.

A testimony of esteem offered to Hon. Sir William Hingston, M.D. by his colleagues, 7 May.

transformed into a fairy-like scene. The Archbishop presided, and seated opposite to him was the Vicar-General, Mgr. Racicot. The present house-surgeon, Dr. St. Jacques, and the last six house-surgeons who preceded him, were seated at angles of the tables.

you know that my solicitude for you did not cease."
Speeches were also delivered by Dr. Brunelle, Hon. Dr. Guerin, M.L. A., and Dr. Leclaire all couched in the highest terms of praise of the great work Sir William Hingston has accomplished during the fifty years of his professional career.

### IS IT A MIRACLE?

According to our American Cath olic exchanges, excitement is run-ning high in the town of Menominee, Mich., over the alleged miraculous manifestation which took place in the home of a Polish laborer, Antoine Czarnicki. On Monday afterneighbors heard calls for help from the Czarnicki apartments. Hurrying in, they beheld Mr. and Mrs Czarnicki and two women kneeling in front of a picture of the Crucifixion. Several spots of blood from one to six inches in length were upon the glass which covered the picture, one spot in front of each of the Five Wounds. The pastor, Father Papon, and Father Cleary were at once called. The glass was cleaned of the spots, but they soon reappeared. Crowds surrounded the house, but it was finally closed to all pending the arrival of Bishop Eis, who was summoned by wire. Many prominent citizens witnessed the phenomenon, among them Prosecuting Attornev N. M. Mills, Manager Kaffin, of the W. U. Telegraph Co., and several others. Many theories have been advanced for the occurrence, but the mystery only thickens. The cleration of Czarnicki is a devout Catholic. Czarnicki and two women kneeling

### THE WEEK IN IRELAND.

A CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—For over a quarter of a century the Irish Catholic bishops and the Irish Catholic members of the British House of Commons have been demanding justice—simple justice, and no more—in the matter of Catholic university education. But English and Scotch bigotry and intolerance have refused

The company in the Name and the Name Andrews of the State of the State

and Ireland might once more take her stand where once she stood before, among the foremost of the learned nations of the earth.

The Hon. Martin Morris, in a maiden speech, appealed to the House to consider this question in a fair-minded, tolerant, and sympathetic manner, for it was a question fraught with the greatest importance to Ireland and to the people whose interests he had at heart. He whose interests he had at heart. He tion. He had therefore been educated under the healthiest Catholic auspices. When he returned to his own country he went to Trinity College, where he spent four years. From his own experience he had no hesitation in declaring that Trinity College was one of the most Protestant institutions which it was possible to conceive. He mentioned these facts to show that he had actually come into contact with the question from various points of view. There were many conflicting interests involved, and the question was a vexed and difficult one. He thought his opinions should receive the attention of members on the Ministerial side, more especially because he was the soile Unionist in the House.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the leader of the House, supported the motion, not as a member of the Government, but as a private individual.

Mr. John E. Redmond delivered an interest to his own country he went to Trinity College, where he pert four years. From his tow of connective the attention of members on the Ministerial side, more especially because he was the soile Unionist in the House.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the leader of the House, supported the motion, not as a member of the Government, but as a private individual.

Mr. John E. Redmond delivered an interest and mover recovered.

Mr. John E. Redmond delivered an interest to the house of Common has lost a vigorous personality and the Irish Nationalist party one of its most prominent members in the death of Dr. Tanner, which took place at Reding. Dr. Tanner deed from consumption after a long illness. He came to town from Ventnor for the opening of Parliament, though he was obviously very ill; and this attention to legislative duties, at an a private individual.

Mr. John E. Redmond delivered an interest to any of the Frish American papers, or to Mr. Eugene Green, M.P., Cork, Ireland honorary-treasurer.

HISHOP O'DWYER'S REMARKS.

—His Lordship Bishop O'Dwyer, of
Limerick, in a letter addressed to a
Dublin newspaper, says that it seems
quite possible that the implacable
and bigoted opposition of a certain
section of Irish Protestants towards whose interests he had at heart. He trusted the House would excuse him being a little personal in his remarks, but he wished to say that he had been educated in England in a Catholic school, which was presided over by one of the greatest Englishmen of the day, whose brilliant advocacy formed one of the most valuable contributions to this very question. He had therefore been educated under the healthiest Catholic auspices. When he returned to his own country he went to Trinity College, where he spent four years. From his own experience he had no hesitation in declaring that Trinity College was one of the most Protestant institutions which it was possible to conceive. He mentioned these facts to show that he had actually come into contact with the question from

### FATHER FALLON AGAIN IN THE BREACH,

regard to other countries. Well, this was done because it was in the British Empire and the United States that the words were falsely interpreted and in order to avoid even the possibility of false interpretation, the Pope readily consented to the omission of the clause."

"Mr. Blake." concluded Rev. Dr. Fallon, "may know considerable about the civil law of the Province of Ontario, but has a great deal vet

of Ontario, but has a great deal yet to learn about the legislation of the Catholic Church. It will take him some time to master the whole of her enactments. The least Catholics her enactments. The least Catholi have a right to expect from h and others is that before they a tempt to speak publicly on matte pertaining to the Catholic Chure some reasonable attempt be made acquire accurate information."

## SOME SCIENTIFIC SUPERSTITION

A REVIEW BY "ORUX."

senger of the Sacred Heart." pears a lengthy contribution under he heading "Some Scientific Superthe author's initials- T W .- alone are given. It is a pity that we could not reproduce the entire article and at the same time comment upon it; but even were I to have space at my disposal for such reproduction I doubt if the general reader would not find it rather dry Except for a student of mathematics there is nothing so uninviting as problems in geometry, conic-sections, or trigonometry; so is it with philosophical theorems, especially when they are worked out with all the rigor of syllogistic exactness. So complete and conclusive is T. P. W.'s article that one scarcely knows how to summarize it. There are chains that cannot be divided without the utility of every link being destroyed. However, I will attempt to convey a fair idea of the subject treated by this learned writer. Before, however, touching upon the

question which I find thus set before us. I must admit that the title of T P. W.'s essay was the source of a great disappointment to me. I naturally expected that he was going to unfold for us a list of the superstitions that science engenders and to contrast and compare them with the matters of religious belief which the incredulous style superstitions To my mind it was a splendid and deeply interesting subject, one in which I could revel with delight. Im agine my surprise when I discovered on a careful perusal of the article that the author was off on a very different track. In fact, I yet am unable to account for the title; still I am thankful for it, as it has suggested to me the idea of taking up that same question on some future occasion. It will be an easy and pleasant task to show that outside the pale of Christian teachings there is more superstition than the scientists are prepared to admit.

But to come back to the matter now in hand! It is thus our author investigates what science has to tell us of the origin of the universe, and what it has to offer in place of the sublimely simple statement in the Book of Genesis; "In the beginning God created heaven and earth.

I believe that the Hackel theory. adopted more or less by Herbert Spencer, which is the most advanced Rationalism, suggests that the be ginning of things is found in a "ho-

mits that their origin is lost in the "unknowable," whatever that may mean, which is tantamount to "giving it up" altogether. No one else has bettered this explanation from a scientific point of view; there is no other hypothesis than God on the one side and the "unknowable" on the other. All that science has done is to shift its ground as far back as possible, but when pushed to the final ditch it can only say Nescio, and the hypothesis of creation and the Creation hypothesis of creation and the Cre ator is the only working hypothesis that stands upon a philosca hic basis so far as the origin of things is concerned. Creation is classically defined as "Productio rei ?x nihilo sui et subjecti"—that is, "production of a thing in the sense that before its production neither the thing itself existed nor did any subject matter exist from which the thing could be fashioned" (Driscoll). Christian philosophy teaches that there is in creation no causal connection between is the only working hypothesis no causal connection between nothing and existence, but only succession. Creation and a Creator are the necessary logical conclusions from the facts of the universe unless the actual existence of the universe

Science.

Science. tiferefore — "modern science" as people love to call it—is silent on the subject of creation. It lays hold, however, of the created universe in its earliest form and demands all that comes after the "homogeneous mass of nebular matter" and the "certain forces acting unequally" upon it. Let us see whether from these it can fairly claim to account for the universe and man. We may freely admit that granted matter and certain forces (the nature of these forces not being defined) it is a very simple matter to account for the solar system, for all that we have to do is to postulate certain matter and such forces as are necessary to produce the system as it exists. And this is all that science does, except that it claims to possess a certain glimmering of certain laws under which these certain forces probably acted. Let us grant that science can, starting with the nebula, explain the earth before the

In the May number of the "Mes-enger of the Sacred Heart." ap-enger of the Sacred Heart." ap-science explain life? Science explains life as Spencer ex-

plains nebula, with a plain "Nes-cio." Hear Mr. Spencer: "The ultimate reality behind this "The ultimate reality behind this manifestation, as behind all other manifestations, transcends conception. It needs but to observe how even simple forms of existence are in their ultimate natures incomprehensible to see that this most complex form of existence is, in a sense, doubly incomprehensible."

doubly incomprehensible."

For awhile the idea that the principle of life might be chemical led Haeckel, and even less superficial theorizers than Haeckel, to hold that abiogenesis was possible; but with the absolute demonstration purely mechanical nature of the or ganic cell, and of the non-existen of unorganized protoplasm, togethe with the acceptance of the grea of unorganized protoplasm, together with the acceptance of the great principle expressed by Virchow in the words omnis cellula e cellula, it is frankly admitted by every scientist worth the name that the nature of life becomes "the more inexplicable the more it is studied." (Conn.) Only Haeckel clings to the wreck of "spontaneous generation" or the theory of abiogenesis, and Haeckel's reputation is not in the ascendant of reputation is not in the ascendant of late years, thanks to his rash guesses and hasty generalizations from insufficient facts.

So science has found life to comfrom "matter" and "force." brings us to the now very important and pertinent question : " Whence that matter and that force? This question is answered by the everlasting and ever present "Nescio," "I do not know." How then explain, apart from the Christian hypothesis, the existence of life "Eureka," cries the man of science we have found the secret. Life has been produced by evolution. Very Since science cannot trace to its origin either matter or force, at least it makes an attempt to discover the origin of life. Let us take Mr. Conn's definition of evolution

tific books to-day, evolution, organic evolution and the theory of descent evolution and the theory of descent, are practically synonymous terms. and each of these is used to indicate the theory that all species of animals and plants existing to-day have been derived from others living in the past by direct descent and that they will themselves give rise in the future to other still different species.

Here it is that our author comes n with a sledge-hammer argument that fairly pulverizes the evolutionist's theory :

Rationalism, suggests that the beginning of things is found in a "homogeneous nebular mass of matter, acted upon unequally by certain forces" and that by the continued operation of these forces upon this matter everything that is was brought into being.

But this theory postulates two things—viz. the "homogeneous mass of nebular matter" and the "certain force" acting "unequally" upon it, and thus it postulates the very things whose origin we want to have explained. It is admittedly impossible that matter can be eternal, for it is of its very nature dependent and determined, and the eternity of anything determined is a contradiction in terms. Herbert Suppose when its defendence of modification or development capable only of producing differences of fund. Its of its of species is not that it has produced different kinds of living things—it that there is an essential unity in species. In other words, its argument is that there is an essential of the producing of any single factor absolutely new in kind cannot be explained by its laws. If it can be proved that in any single living there is something for which no elementry representative in kind on the producing differences of kind. Its or introducing differences or introducing dif Evolution is in its essence a protial bond of union between all species, and it frankly admits that the introduction of any single factor absolutely new in kind cannot be explained by its laws. If it can be proved that in any single living thing there is something for which no elemenatry representative in kind can be demonstrated in the general scheme of lower organic life, evolution cannot fairly claim to have demonstrated that living thing as its monstrated that living thing as its product. roduct, and must admit that its xplanation of that living thing is insufficient.

Thus, at the outset, evolution dis-claims the slightest creative power.

Evolution having so far failed, let is follow it, with the author, to the

origin of man's existence. He says : Consequently we start with the axioms that evolution does not explain the beginning of things, cannot create, but can only modify or develor already existing and living materials. ter, and is obligated to account for everything in the world of life or

the days of real scholarship and read is obligated to account for many and the world of life on philosophic knowledge he had to work and work hard for one little work work and when the work of the work and work hard for one little work work on the proper of the little work work and the work of the work work on the fact of work work and the work of the work work on the fact of work work and the work of the work work on the fact of work work and the

After all, what is it that evolution is trying to explain? It is evidently the variety of species. But when we consider the matter of abstract ideas and the power to form them at once an abyss opens between man and all other animal creations. That abyss is still more enlarged by the difficulties arising from man's moral ture. These two alone indicate that the difference between man and the dumb animal is one of kind, not one of species. Consequently there may be varieties of animals and varieties of men; but not being of the same kind there can exist no varieties between them. And evolution says found in the properties of protoplasm. Reproduction is a function of protoplasm. Let us now follow T. P. W. to the end, commencing with this quotation from Mr. Conn

"It is a function of protoplasm and is, as yet, unintelligible to us." ("The Method of Evolution," p. 395.) Of protoplasm itself and its origin, "we know nothing except that, being a mechanism, it could never have been produced by purely chemical forces" (p. 395). In fact. chemical forces' (p. 395). naturalists know little or chemical forces" (p. 395). In fact, naturalists know little or nothing about protoplasm at all, and, as Mr. Conn points out, all they do know is that solution of the secret of what is called evolution must be sought in that direction. Up to the present time no satisfactory results have been forthcoming and the champions of evolution are unable to evice every of evolution are unable to give any explanation of the method of evolu tion except that the vacieties of sp cies result from some unknown pro-perties of protoplasm.

This is the evolutionary hypothesis of to-day stripped of improved the

ory. This is the 'modern science' which the half-educated 'man in the thinks has destroyed the su pernatdral in the universe! are the facts underlying the beliefs which even fifteen years ago Herber Spencer points out had "as Spencer points out had "assumed too much the nature of a creed," but which now are a gigantic "toadstool" growth of superstition, fed by man's passions which demand abolition of the court of judgment and seek to secure it by destroying the foundations of the law.

To resume the whole subject quote, firstly, from the Holy Father's Encyclical "Providentissi mus Deus," the following :--

'It need not be pointed out how the ature of science, just as it is so admirably adapted to show forth the glory of the Great Creator, provided it is taught as it should be, so if it be perversely imparted to the youthful intelligence, it may prove most fatal in destroying the principles of true philosophy, and in the corruptrue philosophy, and in the corrup-tion of morality."

Let us now see how the respective hypotheses stand with respect to the main problem of the universe and

With regard to the origin of "mat-er" and "force" the Christian hyp-thesis is—"God the Creator." Science answers: "Nescio!" "I on't know anything about it."

With regard to Life the Christian hypothesis is-"God the Creator Science again takes refuge in "the With regard to the world and its

denizens, Leart from man, the Christian hypothesis is—"God the Crea-

tor."
Science invokes the "qualities of protoplasm" which it admits that it does not understand.
With regard to man's soul, the Christian hypothesis is—"God the Creator."

Science again calls upon proto-"incomprehensible

plasm and

The author closes with this cutting paragraph :-

But the average man thinks we may use the word—that science has explained everything; that rea-son is enthroned on the ruined altars of religion and that there is no

Truly the devil has an easy job of Truly the devil has an easy job of it in these days of enlightenment! In the days of real scholarship and real philosophic knowledge he had to work and work hard for one little "iota" in a theological definition (ouolovolos); but nowadays he finds no difficulty in getting a man who styles himself "Rev." to mount a pulpit on Sunday and "solve the

himself in a coarse sack, his girdle was a rope, and he walked barefoot. Civilization had already brought with it complexity of habit. Luxuries became necessities, and the free action of the soul was hampered by artificial restraints. St. Francis was called to bring home to men, by the example of his own way of life, that, after all, life need not have such multipied needs, and its real necessities are very few. The merest covering for body, the simplest food for nourishment, and the barest shelter from the air, these were sufficient for St. Francis, and he was content with them.

the air, these were summent.

Francis, and he was content with them.

Simplicity was not a characteristic of the nineteenth century; it is not likely to be a distinguishing feature of the twentieth. Wants and needs multiply apace. Every game among the young expects a costume all its own; the different periods into which the day is divided claim each its own garb in grown-up life. Food is varied to an extent that was rivaled only in the days of the greatest extravatgance of Pagan Rome. Men are restricted to an extent that was rivaled only in the days of the greatest extravatgance of Pagan Rome. Men are restricted to an extent that was rivaled only in the days of the greatest extravatgance of Pagan Rome. Men are restricted to an extent that was rivaled only in the days of the greatest extravatgance of Pagan Rome. Men are restricted to an extent that was rivaled only in the days of the greatest extravatgance of Pagan Rome. Men are restricted to an extent that was rivaled only in the days of the greatest extravatgance of Pagan Rome. Men are restricted to an extent that was rivaled only in the days of the greatest extravatgance of Pagan Rome. Men are restricted and to be simple as he was. It is not given to any to make their feat and to be simple as he was. It is not given to any to make their strength, are striving to lead tis life and to be simple as he was. It is not given to any to make their feat and to be simple as he was. It is not given to any to make their strength, are striving to lead tis life and to be simple as he was. It is not given to any to make their feat and to be simple as he was. It is not given to any to make their feat and to be simple as he was. It is not given to any to make their strength, are striving to lead tis life and to be simple as he was. It is not given to any to make their strength, are striving to lead tis life and to be simple a

Rev. Father Bennett, C.SS.R., deliv-

ered a most powerful and practical

sermon in St. James' Church, Span-

ish Place, London, His subject was

the mission given by Christ to His

followers to go forth, preach and

teach all nations. After dwelling up-

on the special significance of that

mission for the clergy, the reverend

preacher came to the share the laity

had in that tremendous work. Zeal

for the salvation of souls is a duty

imposed upon every Christian. In

view of the fact that we, in Mont-

Father Younan's effective missions

to Protestants, it seems to us oppor-

portion of Father Bennett's sermon

which deals exactly with the work

now being done by the Paulist Fa thers, and by them suggested to the laity. It will be readily seen how

applicable are the words of the great

Redemptorist preacher. Leaving aside

all the introduction and first part

of the sermon we come at once to

that portion which suits our present

circumstances. Father Bennett

If they were to ask him (the rev. preacher) in what ways they, as lay people, could and ought to practise

people, could and ought to practise zeal for the salvation of souls it was hard to answer the question, because to answer it fully one would have to go through the whole list of a priest's duties, He could not think of a single priestly duty in which they could not have a great part. There was one form of zeal which they were all called upon to practise in a special manner in their

practise in a special manner in their

own country at the present day. They witnessed at the present time

own country at the present day. They witnessed at the present time a most marvellous change in the religious disposition of their fellow-countrymen. They saw a movement amongst them towards Catholicity, towards Catholic devotion, towards Catholic devotion, towards Catholic ideas, which could only be accounted for through the action of God's holy grace. Truly, "the finger of God is here." When they saw this turning towards Catholicity on the part of many of their fellow-countrymen they could not afford to look on as though it was something of no interest, of no concern to them. He (the rev. preacher) would venture to sum up their duty as lay people towards their non-Catholic fellow-countrymen by saying that they were bound to edify them, and they were bound to instruct them.

Prayer was one of the mysteries of

tune to give further publicity to the

real, are being treated to another of

en from its home, and cravings take its place. Simple joys lose their attraction; the fireside of home is too quiet and uneventful to keep the young beside it. They want to have their share in the excitement that is around. They long for money to obtain it. They toil and strive, and sometimes take any means at hand to multiply their having what they come to regard as the very needs of come to regard as the very nee life. There are few who can stand this whirlwind. God is a stand this whirlwind. God is easily forgotten in its turmoil, and men become engrossed entirely in this world which is so rapidly passing away. We have much need in our midst of those who recall to us the image of St Francis, of those of his Third Order who, in the measure of their strength, are striving to lead his life and to be simple as he was. It is

their lives. Minds' can no longer fix themselves on books which need continued thought, and illustrated papers and pictured magazines must be ever forthcoming to give some new thought and passing sensation to jaded brains. Every season must produce new novelties, new comi'rts—all adding to the complexity of life.

These things are not evils in themselves, they are the outcome of the activity and the inventiveness which the Creator has given to men. And, were our minds so evenly balanced and our wills so well controlled that we could use and enjoy them without fear of abuse or loss of solf-restraint, we might welcome them without a moment's fear. But, practically, they bring with them a very host of evils, and obscure and dwarf the real immost life of men. They lead to endless longings which has a lowly, hidden mission, but a vocation peculiarly appropriate to those when Med hes called to be a proposed to the controlled to the controlled that we could use and only them without a moment's fear. But, practically, they bring with them a very host of evils, and obscure and dwarf the real immost life of men. They the real inmost life of men. They lead to endless longings, which. unsatisfied, breed great crops of discontent. Peace of heart is soon drivior the Poor Man of Assist. tion peculiarly appropriate to those whom God has called to be in a spe-

was no doubt Catholics placed serious obstacles in the way of the conversion of non-Catholics when they did not live lives according to the faith in which they believed. A Catholic who lived amongst those who were not Catholics was closely watched. There was something mysterious about him, and consciously or unconsciously non-Catholics expected him to live better than the common run of men. He (the rev. preacher) now came to their duty of instructing others in their faith, and

they were to force their

rejected, what they refused to accept was never the Catholic faith or Cath-

In all this, however, they must be

In all this, however, they must be alive to the dangers, and there were dangers. There was danger in zeal if zeal was not according to knowledge. They must be sober— perhaps he had used the wrong word, and vet it might be the right word to use. The Apostle said they must be wise unto sobriety, and so must they be zealous unto sobriety. Let them always remember they were dealing with the Church of God, the changeless Church of God, and they must

that they

gion upon non-Catholics.

THE CONVERSION OF ENGLAND.

On Easter Sunday evening last was no doubt Catholics placed seri-

quent

and Saviour Jesus Christ came on earth to teach, paring it down, making it acceptable to all, so that it would give offence te no one. Liberal, it might be said meant being generous and open-hearted, and surely it was good to be Liberal; but, in the name of common sense as well as justice, did it not depend upon whether that which they were liberal with belonged to them or not? If they gave him (the rev. preacher) charge of their money, and he gave it away to charties, or allowed people to take it, and some one said he was very generous and liberal, they would hardly know in what moderate words to express their feelings about it. They would call it robbery. Yet he would have as much right to be generous with their property as they had to be liberal with the truth which our Lord came on earth to teach.

# CONSTIPATION

Few Doctors know this. They think the trouble is too much bile.

THE BILE IS NATURE'S PURGATIVE. It is extracted from the blood by the liver and poured into the bowels. But when the Bile has done its work in the bowels, crutain of its elements should go back into the blood to enrich it. This is not generally known, even by good physicians.

Furgatives prevent the retirement

Purgatives prevent the return of Purgatives prevent the return of the Bile. They irritate the bowels so that these organs, instead of reabsorbing the bile, throw it violently out. It passes away in the evacuations, often burning and smarting on its way out. The blood becom?s gradually impoverished from the drain. Each time it is harder for the liver to extract the bile from the liver to extract the bile blood. Thus stronger and purgatives have to be used.

purgatives have to be used.
The blood grows poorer and poorer. It is CLOGGED WITH IMPURITIES. It lacks the rich life-giving properties. The sufferer, because of the poor state of his blood, feels dull and heavy, without energy or ambition. His appetite is variable. Has a tendency to the "blues." And all the time the constipation grown steadily worse



preacher) now came to their duty of instructing others in their faith, and he almost hoped they would be instructing to dispute it with him. They instructing others in their faith, and he almost hoped they would be inclined to dispute it with him. They might say. "Now, at any rate, you are going to lecture us on your own duty." But he took special pleasure in insisting that it was their duty as Catholic lay people to instruct non-Catholics in their religion, and by that he certainly did not mean that they were to force their religion. With Dr. Sproule's treatment all but surely cured of the cause of the trouble—CATARRH OF THE LIVER trouble—CATARRH OF THE LIVER which prevents it from doing its work. It begins to produce bile in small natural quantities. Easy regular movements are thus established. At the same time the bowels are toned up. As a result they no longer eject the bile. They re-utsorb it. It goes back in the system. It carries with it new health and strength: gion upon non-Catholics, that they were to parade it and drag it into ordinary intercourse with non-Catholics. Far from it; but they should be ready and able when an opportunit presented itself, and they found people anxious to know something about the Catholic faith—they should be ready and able to instruct them in it. The more they had to deal with non-Catholics in this country the more they would find that what they rejected, what they refused to accent ries with it new health and strength; NEW LIFE from the food which it

has come in contact. The whole system feels the change, e whole system learning disappear.
dull heavy feelings disappear.
vanishes. The circuin-The dull heavy feelings disappear. The weakness vanishes. The circulation improves. The mind grows clear. The "blues" depart. The patient "feels like a new man." Best of all, the cure is permanent.

Dr. Sproule has done this for thousands of others, who had suffered for years.

was never the Catholic faith or Catholic teaching or practise; it was always some travesty, some distortion of Catholic truth, something the Catholic Church would be the first to condemn. Their duty was not to argue and dispute, but the duty Catholics was to explain their faith to them. There was no reason why a well-instructed layman should not do that just as well as a priest, for his opportunities might be more frequent.

### HE CAN DO IT FOR YOU.

Are you constipated?
 Is your complexion bad?

Are you irritable? Are you nervous? Do you get dizzy?

Have you no energy?

Have you no energy?
Do you have cold feet?
Do you feet miserable?
Do you get tired easily?
Do you have hot flash?s?
Is your eyesight blurred?
Have you a pain in the back?
Do you have hot flashes?
Are your spirits low at times?
Is there bloating after eating?
Have you a gurgling in your s? Is there throbbing in stom-

19. Is there a general feeling of lassitude?
20. Do these feelings affect your

emory? 21. Are you short of breath upon 21.

21. Are you short of the blood exercise?
22. Is the circulation of the blood sluggish?
If you have some of the above symptoms you have CATARRH OF THE LIVER.
Mark and send the above symptoms for free diagnosis to DR.

toms for free diagnosis to DR. SPROULE, B.A., 7 to 13 Doane St..

## W. Geo. Kennedy,

...Dentist...

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The best bard You may be dec hat, his walk, th

his general appe cannot deceive when a happy t his mind, or sor taken place; it when anger, or tion seizes upon cloudy weather made its appear by a mere glance the Irish face. ever, in the vast ple that any on and clouds over moment; withou change comes an joviality or la this applies to our race as a p individuals.

Thomas Franc the most wonder time, or of any se of this sign day we soar to rapture and row we cower be and sink into th despair." Meagh ery and brilliant ery and brilliant always logical a been ransacking uage in its ever he could not ha or more applical build up a lectur and downs and I and downs and I feelings. In a w is perfectly exac to perfection. W and rapid rise a cannot be consid less as a crime; ity that expos losses in prest and one that sheounteracted. counteracted.

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THE OLD STO aginable key this peated during the This is the last

"Although we tomed to false at Pope's health, the ors current on were accompanie confirmed by so not a few believe and rushed to the official confirmationly to learn, with only to learn, wit lief, that Leo XII active as ever, granted several a wate library that would be interesti the rumor started frequent repetition canards, than wh in more execra ought to trace the originator of these periodical alarms. Prof. Lap alarms. Prof. Lap interviewed on th Pope's health, tol XIII. is now in b spirits than he long time, and all erable Pontifi in t cry of the 18th ir surprised to find ing so well, in sp and excitement of the course of white the course of which has not only atte ories, pronouncing locution on the 10 granted an unusu of audiences, receivand bishops now it

THE PUBLIC The following is brief, account of the occasion of the

sistory:—

"The grand hall tions presented a spectacle on Thurs Holy Father held tory in which he is with the customary newly created Caspecial enclosure respecial enclosure reigas and membe lies were the Crow ria of Sweden and panied by her son Adolphus of Scaniess Matilda of Boomerous suite; and

s Christ came on ring it down, makto all, so that it to to no one. Libsaid, meant being hearted, and surebe Liberal; but, in mon sense as well not depend upon h they were liberal them or not? If he rev. preacher) oney, and he gave dies, or allowed and some one said rous and liberal, know in what express their feeley would call it ould have as much ous with their proto be liberal with the Lord came on

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## AN IRISH BAROMETER.

BY OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER.

this applies to nearly nine-tenths of our race as a people as well as to individuals.

Thomas Francis Meagher, one of the most wonderful orators of his time, or of any time since, once made use of this significant phrase: "To-day we soar to the giddiest heights rapture and enthusiasm, to-morcower before a passing cloud and sink into the "coldest current of and sink into the "coldest current of despair." Meagher was always flowery and brilliant; but equally was he always logical and exact. Had he been ransacking the English language in its every shape and form, he could not have selected a better or more applicable text whereon to build up a lecture upon Ireland's ups and downs and Irishmen's fluctuating feelings. In a word, this description feelings. In a word, this description perfectly exact and fits the is perfectly exact and his the case to perfection. While this alternate and rapid rise and fall of sentiment cannot be considered as a fault, much less as a crime; but it is a peculiarity that exposes us frequently to losses in prestige and in business, and one that should be studiously counteracted.

What we require, in order to avoid any mistakes into which this very great sensitiveness is likely to lead us, is more caution, calmness, and perseverence. We are too prone to perseverence. We are too prone to jump at conclusions, and not always ready to acknowledge our error when we have evidently been too hasty. More especially is this the case when More especially is this the case when there is question of our own people. We overlook a great deal that may not be politable in the conduct or language of strangers, but we are unbending towards Irishmen. An Irishman has only to deviate in the very slightest degree from what we have conceived the proper course to be, when we are ready to cut him to

The best barometer to gauge an Irishman's circumstances is his face. You may be decived by his dress, his hat, his walk, the sound of his voice, his general appearance, but his face cannot deceive you. It is radiant when a happy thought flashes upon his mind, or some pleasant event has taken place; it is dark as Erebus, when anger, or sorrow, or indignation scizes upon him. Even the cloudy weather that has not yet made its appearance can be foretold by a mere glance at the barometer of the Irish face. So emotional, however, in the vast majority of our people that any one of them lights up and clouds over almost at the same moment; without any warning the change comes and with it come either joviality or lamentation. And all this applies to nearly nine-tenths of our race as a people as well as to individuals. language, under such circumstances

> Calmness is another quality much needed! It is the man who keeps his head cool, who never allows his sentiments to play any part in the exercise of his duties, who is bound to win in the great competition match, the hot race for wealth, that is characteristic of our age. It may inatch, the hot race for wealth, that is characteristic of our age. It may seem strange for me to advise that which is generally looked upon with disfavor; but the advice is based upon the useful and not the ornamental. We call the calm and successful man "cold blooded," "calculating," "heartless" and by other such like terms. It would be well for us, especially in a young country like this, had we a little more of the coolness of blood that characterizes like this, had we a little more of the coolness of blood that characterizes the Englishman and the Scotchman. It is, after all, an age of calm competition upon which we now enter; and if we are buried in the contemplation of the past, as well as forgetful of the present, or rather neglectful of it, the future will belong to others, and therein we shall have no share.

is a quality eminently characteristic of the Scotchman, and one which has made him master of the situation above all in the world of commerce. The Englishman has also a kind of dogged tenacity which serves his purpose very well. We seem to be very much devoid of these gifts. We are bold, venturesome, generous, enthusiastic—but only for a time, and only as long as everything goes our way and that we encounter no obstacles or impediments. We rush into a path that may lead to success above all in the world of commerce stacles or impediments. We rush into a path that may lead to success to be, when we are ready to cut him to pieces with our tongue. We have no excuse and no pardon for him; although his attitude may be far more logical than the one we would sugest or desire. And all this is exactly what should not be.

A word about caution! When the late James Stephens was leaving the

NOTES FROM ROME.

THE OLD STORY. - In every va- of the Sovereign Order of Malta.

cnly to learn, with a sensation of relief, that Leo XIII. was as well and active as ever, having, in fact. granted several audiences in his private library that very morning. It would be interesting to know whence the rumor started, and in view of the frequent repetition of these stupid canards, than which nothing could be in more execrable taste, the police ought to trace and severely punish the originators and divulgators of these periodically recurring false alarms. Prof. Lapponi, whom I have interviewed on the subject of the Pope's health, told me that Leo XIII. is now in better health and spirits than he has enjoyed for a long time, and all who saw the Venerable Pontiff in the Public Consistory of the 18th inst. were agreeably surprised to find His Holiness looking so well, in spite of the fatigue and excitement of the last week, in the course of which the Holy Father has not only attended two Consistories, pronouncing an important allocution on the 15th, but has also granted an unusually large number of audiences, receiving the Cardinals and bishops now in Rome." only to learn, with a sensation of re-lief, that Leo XIII. was as well and

riety of manner and in every inaginable key this story has been repeated during the past ten years. This is the last edition:

"Although we have become accustomed to false alarms about the Pope's health, the sensational rumors current on Saturday morning were accompanied and apparently confirmed by so many details that not a few believed them to be true, and rushed to the Vatican for an official confirmation of the sad news, cmly to learn, with a sensation of restaurant respectively. with the usual benevolent smile, evidently moved and well pleased with the spontaneous outburst of loyalty and filial devotion. On arriving in the Hall of Beatifications, the Holy Father ascended the throne and received the homage and oath of fidelity of the new Cardinals, who, after having occupied the posts assigned to them among their colleagues of the Sacred Collège, returned to the throne, and kneeling, received the scarlet hat from the Pope's own hands, while the choir, ably conducted by Prof. Mustafa, the veteran director of the Sixtine Cappella, sang the beautiful motet "Benedictus." The Holy Father having bestowed Apostolic Benediction, left the Hall of Beatifications on the Sedia Gestatoria, followed processionally by the Sacred Collège, singing the "Te Deum." In the Sixtine Chapel the Sub-Dean of the Sacred Collège recited the prayer "super creatos Cardinals," after which the Holy Father, having, according to ancent customer, scaled the lips of the new Cardinals, announced the new appointments to vacant episcopal and archiepiscopal Sees. The postulation of the Sacred Pallia followed, and the Pontiff, having unsealed the lips of the new Cardinals, bestowed on each the ring, emblem of their new dignity, at the same time assigning to each a titular church. His Holiness then withdrew to his apartments, where he received the new Cardinals in private audience."

Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, formerly occupied by Cardioal Cavagnis, Mgr. Nocella, Patriarch of Antiochia, has succeeded Cardinal Sanminiatelli in the Latin Patriarchate of Constantinople while Mgr. Passerini, Vice-Chamberlain of the Church, has been promoted to the Patriarch. rini, Vice-Chamberlain of the Church, has been promoted to the Patriarchal See of Antiochia. Of the new members of the Sacred College, their Eminences Cardinals Samminiatelli, Dell' Olio, Martinelli, Gennari, Skrbenskv. Boschi, Riboldi, Puzyna, and Bacilieri belong to the Order of Priests, while Cardinals Della Volpe, Tripepi and Cavagnis belong to the Order of Cardinal Deacons.

### CATHOLIC EDITORS On Many Themes.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS.-Referring to the declaration of the National Conference of Catholic colleges held at Chicago recently, the Providence "Visitor" in the course of an article entitled "Colleges and High Schools," says :--

Washington is knocking all that nonsense out of us. The only pity of it is that it was not possible to do it a quarter of a century before. We are glad that Mgr. Conaty has been requested to call the attention of the bishops at their next annual meeting to the grave need that exists nearly everywhere for intermediate.

ing to the grave need that exists nearly everywhere for intermediate schools. That is what the "High School" movement really means.

We are falling into line at last, and getting something like order out of chaos. If seven-eighths of the so-called colleges, that we Catholics are conspiring to keep in a state of precarious inanition, by sending our sons to them to win worthless "degrees," could only be induced to re-

St. John. N.B. says:—The influence of the lodge room is becoming a marked feature of Canadian political life. The lodge is now-a-days behind almost every political deal. From it inspiration goes out to direct politicians and stiffen their backbone when pressure is brought to bear on them from sources alien to lodge interests. The secret society lodge is gradually becoming the octowns of Canadian becoming the octopus of Canadian politics, sending out its feelers in all directions and gradually drawing to itself the choicest prizes within reach. Lodge influence controls the Government and the country; and politicians, because they are the country and politicians. Lodge influence controls the Government and the country; and politicians, because they are the instruments of this influence, are made to bear the burden of blame for actions which originated in the councils of the lodge. Every lucrative public position is discussed in lodge as soon as it becomes vacant, and the lodge through the united influence of its members can generally secure the position for its own nominee. Instances of this have become so frequent that secrecy is no longer so frequent that secrecy is no longer observed regarding the origin and seat of 'the pull' which a candidate for some lucrative government position possesses. We have known more than one case in which applicants for the position positions in the property of the position of the positions of the property of the propert than one case in which applicants for civil service positions joined some secret society or had themselves advanced to a higher degree in lodge in order to secure the coveted. The Catholic applicant in such cases is pushed aside He can bring no such formidable influence to bear, and he is forced to step down and see his competitor, the nominee, of some is forced to step down and see his competitor, the nominee of some lodge, get the place. Formerly this exercise of lodge influence was not so openly manifested. Emboldened by the passive submission of politicians, and the careless indifference of the decent Protestant body which refuses to identify itself with the devifuses to identify itself with the devious workings of secret societies, the lodge now openly presents its ultimatum and secures the place. Catholics are thus made to feel the hopelessness of resistance or protest. There is such a total absence of esprit de corre areas the secret of the corresponding to There is such a total absence of esprit de corps among them, such a lack of mutual sustainment at critical moments, such an utter and child-like attachment on the part of the rank and file to some particular party, that the more intelligent among them realize their own helplessness when it is a question of combating or resisting the influence of the lodges. When will our people be wise with the worldly wisdom of their intelligent neighbors? Echo answers. When?

MONEY NOT THE ONLY THING. MONEY NOT THE ONLY THING.

—Monev is not the only thing that is worth saving in this world, nor is it the best thing says the "Catholic Journal," of Memphis. If both men and women would only realize this before it is too late. But the knowledge is always tardy in its arrival; thev have gained the one thing at the expense of another quite as valuable, and with the price which they have paid they have lost the capacity of enjoying what they have gained. A little stopping once in awhile to think and to take account of one's mental, physical and nerve

conjoined, comprising 14 weeks, in which there were 15 converts in the Catholic missions and 325 converts in the non-Catholic missions. The formation of the inquiry class after these missions gained 95 more. In all, there were 511 converts received, of which number 91 only were re-ceived through professedly Catholic missions

ceived through professedly Catholic missions.

From the "Missionary" we learn that a bishop of Germany is investigating the methods and results of the missions to non-Catholics in this country with a view to introducing the plan into his diocese. It deepens an American's appreciation of his own country to read the Bishop's words: "Yet if it should succeed our Protestant ministers would, in all probability, petition the government to put a stop to it, on the plea of its disturbing existing relations."

LACK OF UNITY .- Referring to the lack of organization amongst Catholics in temporal affairs, the London "Universe" says:—

nearly everywhere for intermediate schools. That is what the "High School" movement really means.

We are falling into line at last, and getting something like order out of chaos. If seven-eighths of the so-called colleges, that we Catholics are conspiring to keep in a state of precarious inanition, by sending our sons to them to win worthless "degrees," could only be induced to realize their limitations, give up their ridiculously impossible programmes, and become loyal feeders of the few good Catholic colleges we can homestly law claim to, an immense service would be done to the cause of higher education here in the United States.

THE LODGE IN POLITICS.—Under this heading the "Freeman," of St. John, N.B. says:—The influence of the lodge room is becoming a marked feature of Canadian political life. The lodge is now-a-days behind almost every political deal. From it inspiration goes out to direct politicians and stiffen their backbone when spells irreligion, and, as the great orders of the Church are the chief

missions is a mere question of evidence hence the following figures furnished by a Paulist missionary are worthy of attention:

There were 10 Catholic missions, comprising 11 weeks of work, in which there were no converts actually received. There were 10 other Catholic missions, comprising 18 weeks of work, in which there were to other missions, comprising 18 weeks of work, in which there were 50 other missions, comprising 8 weeks, primarily Catholic, though the question box was used, in which there were 10 non-Catholic and Catholic missions, conjoined, comprising 14 weeks, in which there were 50 converts received. There were 10 non-Catholic and Catholic missions, conjoined, comprising 14 weeks, in which there were 10 non-Catholic and Catholic missions.

Thondon, May 4.—The matter is from the Roman correspondent of the "Times," but from London it is scattered, like the genus of strength scatters electric flashes in the well-known advertisement of "Electric Oil." It reads thus:—

oil." It reads thus:—

"London, May 4.—The Pope, according to a despatch to the "Times" from Rome, is understood to have made a will designating his successor. The news first took shape in a diplomatic note from the Bavarian Minister to his Government. Its theory is simple—the Papal power being absolute, involves the right of naming a successor.

Dealing with the rumors of Cardinal Rampolla's returement from the office of Secretary of State, the correspondent says he is aiming for the tiara, and that if the Poutif died to-day, the struggle would be between Cardinals Rampolla and Vanutelli nutelli

"The Gottis, Svampas and Parochis would be there to watch the weaknesses and profit by them. One of these last might come out on

The subject is serious, but this is very comical. If the Pope, can dispose of the Fisherman's See by a clause in his will, there is no need of any conclave, or election. The romance about Cardinal Rampolla is worthy the Divine novel series. It is clayable acceptable agreement eleverle conceived and indicates that The writers of the secular press, and especially the foreign correspondents, seem to have a peculiar knack for finding out the workings at the Vatican. So well informed are they.

Men's American Boots.

We have added a leading line from a famous American manufacturer, which we will sell at a uniform price of

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Table Damask, 2 yards wide, \$1.25

Table Napkins to match, all sizes, x 3 \$3 per doz.

500 yards New Crash Suitings, boroughly shrunk, 15c, 20c, 25c per ard.

New Dress Dimity Muslins, 100 conterns all the up-to-date Novelies, prices 15c, 20c, 25c per yard.

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2027 Notre Dame St

THE PUBLIC CONSISTORY.
The following is a very vivid, if brief, account of the ceremonials on the occasion of the last public Consistory:

The grand hall of the Beatifications presented a most imposing prectacle on Thursday last, when the prectacle on Thursday last, when the prectacle on Thursday last, when the life or Ambert of the contact of the c

shamrock of St. Patrick—had grown side by side. On the register of the Guild there were many Irish names, and there had been no lack of symathy and desire for the conversion of England amongst the Irish people. By their prayers, by their presence at the Ransom services, by taking part in processions and pilgrimages the Irish people had shown their sympathy with England. Now English Ransomers must help their

way of the establishment

might be removed

versity for the Catholics of Ireland

Another thought that came to his

mind was that the patron saint of Ireland left his stamp upon the people of that country. They seemed to have derived a certain character from their patron saint just as the subjects of religious orders always seemed to been the patron seemed.

rom their patron same loss always abjects of religious orders always seemed to bear the impress of their control of the would all agree that

seemed to bear the impress of their founder. They would all agree that St. Patrick laid his impress deeply upon the Irish character. St. Patrick was a priest, and what characteristic was there more strongly marked in the Irish people than love for their priests? They loved their priests as devotedly at the present day as they

devotedly at the present day as they did when St. Patrick was amongst

secution. St. George was chosen, a though late in English Catholic life

did when St. Patrick was amouthem, and owing to that they I kept the faith through times of

sorry to say was not to sorry to say was not to in the character of the main the English people. They have traits, but to die died —

were like St. Patrick

up their faith

lath as St. George died — he was afraid there was little sign of that amongst the English people to-day. They had not got the spiritual marks, but only the earthly marks. If the English people had only been like St. George as the Irish people

they

sorry to say was not to be

### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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### EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

"If the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the "True Witness" one of the most proserous and powerful Catholic propers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work.

"PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal."

SATURDAY ...... MAY 11, 1901.

SIR WILLIAM HINGSTON.

In this issue we publish a full as count of the imposing and beautiful ceremonies at the Hotel Dieu, on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of Sir William Hingston's connection as a surgeon with that hospital. It was grand; but in accord with the Needless to say that we occasion. feel proud of a fellow-countryman co-religionist who has by shee merit, and determination reached the proudest possible position in the ranks of his chosen profession. Two weeks ago we made a somewhat lengthy reference to Sir William's career of over half a century. Without repeating what we then wrote, we feel that the present occasion calls for something more than a mere editorial remark. Sir William's career reflects upon the people to which he belongs and for that reason alone, apart from any personal incentive, we desire to draw attention to some of the leading features of his

If we may be allowed to use somewhat sporting phrase, Sir William has been one of the most "all deserving men of this Domround" inion. Some men have been model fathers, others have gained respect by their strict attention to their religious duties, others have served their fellow-citizens admirably in civic affairs, others have risen to the highest plane of their profession others have gone into history as great public benefactors and strong political factors, others have deserv ed well on account of their practical attachment to the national cause others have been popular with their own element, but have not succeeded as well with other races, or men of other creeds; but it has been reserved for Sir William Hingston - like the "Chef-d'oeuvre" of the Greek which contained the beauty of every model and the perfection of ever- master-seems to have combined in his individuality all the fine characteristics that we have just enumerated. His life is the story of Montreal for fully half a century.

The most attractive and beautiful part of his life consists in that constant and unostentatious devotion as a Catholic, to the duties, and even to the devotions prescribed by the Church. His has been a model life, religiously speaking. He is of those men who love to "steal away from the busy throng," and unseen by the public perform acts of true piety which cannot but bring him a glorious reward in this life, as well with that purely Catholic life, as well as his wellregulated and charming domestic life ve cannot fully deal; to do so would be to intrude upon a domain that in way belongs to the public, and much as it challenges our admiration should not be made the subject of public comment.

Broadening out from the charmed circle of home and family, we find Sir William heaping up honors for himself and benefits for all others in the role he played in Montreal's civic affairs. Never before, certainly never since has the city been more flour

In the still more important do main of his profession the subject of this brief sketch or appreciation has won a name that is actually imper ishable in Canada. The honors that have been conferred upon him, from these bestowed by the late Queen to prayer of the peasant, have been won in the face of obstacles, such as the circumstances of a young countr alone can present. Then, again has he attained his present eminent professional position by dint of labor of perseverance and of exercised tal-And the most astounding of all his achievements is that he has made himself as popular in every circle o society and with every element in Canada, as ever he was with his own people; in fact, amongst French-Canadian Catholics and English aking Protestants, Sir William is admired as a citizen, respected as a honored as a lofty-spirited, practical Christian. To the rare exception is years of merit may be added several more years of strength, health and prosperity, that he may personally enjoy the fruits of his labors and learn, from actual observation. "the luxur of doing good.

### Notes of the Week

THE BRITISH BUDGET, of 1901 will probably rank in history as one of the most unpopular ever brought before Parliament, says the London "Universe." The increase in the income tax will hit hard many a struggling professional man of limited means. Again, the tax on sugar will be felt most by the poor, especially by the poor of Ireland there is no use disguising the fact, that the present Unionist Government has sounded its death-knell. As Mr. John Redmond put it turesquely, "The grey shadow of political death is already creeping over their faces." It is sad, however to remark that, notwithstanding this evident fact, the so-called Liberal Opposition is taking no steps to prepare for their inevitable return to place and power.

In marked contrast is the attitude of the British with that of the French, thirty years ago. When war was declared with Prussia the wave of enthusiasm all over France was wonderful, "On to Berlin" was the cry of the Boulevards, as the magnificent contingents poured forth from Paris. But when defeat came, and the enormous debt was to be paid the French people accepted the situation and paid off those millions in a couple of years. John Bull cannot bear to be touched in his pocket.

"CRUX" CRUSHED .- Our friend the "Northwest Review" has under-taken to crush "Crux," and, in so of that paper to prove that "Crux" s ignorant, but less ignorant than Goldwin Smith, "Crux" says that the author of that so-called criticism is evidently less ignorant (in his own estimation) than either of them

CONFIRMATION OF BISHOP.-When we read the story of all the rowdyism that attended the confirmation of an Anglican bishop a couple of weeks ago, we asked ourselves the question : have such a ceremony on the ap pointment of a State Bishop. What purpose on earth does it serve says a Catholic contemporary :-

"A gentleman is named by the Prime Minister, with the King's approval, as fit to occupy the episcopal chair of some widowed and con-or other. He is informed, and conthe appointment and of its accept And thereupon a solemn mes summoned, and grave ng is summoned, and grave a reverend officials gather togeth armed with formidable powers, a papers more formidable still, a proceed to ask the public whether has any objection to offer to the Royal appointment. And when coff the public, this time Mr. Jo Kensit, to wit, in response to Kensit, to wit, in response to solemn appeal to come forward and solemn appeal to come forward and state his objections, does so, the Vicar-General replies, 'Then state your reasons; but remember that the election is entirely an act of the Sover, eign!' Why then, if the appointment be a Royal act, continue a useless formality which is as dead as the Middle Ages? The King has appointed the dipperson proceed with the ed the diocesan; proceed ceremony and have done with the natter. But what will Anglicans after the Vicar-General's remark in Bow Church, be able to allege in disproof of the Anglican episcop-ate?"

SOMETHING WORTH IMITAT-ING.-The Belgian Government has just taken steps in the interests of morality and public order, that challenge the admiration and should provoke the imitation of every legisla ture in the civilized world. In conjunction with Mgr. Bruchesi's timely letter to the Mayor on the immoral placard subject, this piece of inform ation becomes instructive. In that country the Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs has issued very precise instructions to all subordinates to refuse to accept for transport over the national railway such a career granted, and we fer-vently pray that to his seventy odd indecent character, and the Minister

of Justice has lately addressed a circular to the public pros throughout the country urging them to carry out rigorously the laws in force against the authors, publishand vendors of objectionable publications. As the evil which thes measures are intended to check has of late grown in intensity, the Government has decided, none too soon on bringing to task the purveyors of demoralising literature. It is a the secular press, We are pleased to plague which should be sternly see that we are in accord with the stamped out. Last week a correspondent of the "Catholic Times showed how extensively it prevails amongst the opponents of the Church in Portugal. The King and his Government apparently do nothing to check or discourage them, being too busy with the persecution of the religious Congregations

A POPULAR APPOINTMENT.-It is with the greatest of pleasure that we learn of the appointment of Dr. Donald Hingston to the responsible position of Superintendent of the Hotel Dieu Hospital. This popular nomination corresponding with the splendid demonstration in honor of his wothy father, Sir William Hingston, comes as a pleasant surprise Dr. St. Jacques is the physician who heretofore occupied that post. If the new superintendent walks in the pathway followed during fifty years his eminent father, we have not the slightest hesitation in predicting for him a useful and brilliant career Needless to say that such is the wish that we hope to see fulfilled. and that young Dr. Hingston may have long years of life in health with strength to fulfil the duties of his profession.

An ECHO OF THE FRAY. - We are always glad when we find our expressed views strongly corroborat ed, or leading journals of Europe in harmony with our opinions Since writing a paragraph to be found elsewhere, we found the following editorial comment upon the War Budget, in the columns of a leading Catholic journal of England. Our ontemporary says :-

"The Budget for the South Africa

"The Budget for the South Africa campaign has produced a hot campaign in this country. The people who were shouting for war, who would let no one speak for peace, whose words were as sharpened swords, are bitterly assailing the Government. Since they insisted on the music of battle, they should not object now when called on to pay the expenses. We can well understand how people who have regarded the war as unjustifiable from the bethe war as unjustifiable from the be-giming feel that they have reason to grumble. They were opposed to hostilities and did what they could to prevent them, yet they have to pay for them. This is a grave hard-ship. But the others—the arm-chair fighters, the men who indulged in terrible adjectives but avoided ac-tual fighting—have no ground for exthe war as unjustifiable from the betual fighting-have no ground for ex-pecting sympathy. They have made a bed and should strive to lie upon with good grace. The fact, hower, is that the people who erving out for war and nothing but crying out for war and nothing but war, and who made any other course impossible, are now shrieking out most fiercely aga nst. the Government. The editor of the "Newcastle Daily Chronicle," who distinguished himself by the implacable ferocity with which he denounced all peace proposals, is at present in arms. proposals, is at present in against Lord Salisbury as and the Chancellor of the Exchequer Government, he proclaims, has determined to kill the coal-exporting industry, but they must not be allowed to execute their design. The Chancellor of the Exchequer "ought to be told in the plainest of English that the country will tolerate none of his quackery." The ta to go and go it must." "Chronicle" hopes Sir The tax Michael Hicks-Beach will go with it, for "h unfit to be the Chancel of the Exchequer of this country lor of the Exchequer of this country. As a tax upon industry, the tax is necessarily a tax upon labor. It will have to be paid by labor if it is to be paid at all. It ought not." Many other Conservative journals write in the same strain."

CORROBORATED AGAIN. - The city of Vienna is world-renowned as a stirring centre of diplomatic inter-"Times" correspondent there certainly manages to keep its readers acquaintec with the current conver sation. Last week he undertook to fill up the Apostolic Chair, as yet happily, not vacant. Dilating on the appointments at the recent Consist ory he noted how materially the Italian element in the Cardinalitial College has been strengthened, until at the present moment the Italian Cardinals possess an invincible majority. And then he goes on to ex press the Viennese opinion that His Eminence Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, has vic toriously carried out his policy, and is very likely to secure the sucession for himself. We need not warn Cath olic r?aders that all such specula tions and innuendoes are as imper tinent as they are unfounded. Ther only a prevalent feeling against the election of the Secretary of State to a vacant Supreme Por a still more prevalent feeling that he who enters the Conclave with the strong- I tion overflows in our streets, we

est chances is the least likely to sue ceed. 'Who goes in Pope,' says a Roman proverb, 'comes out Cardinal.' An election to such a supreme office is one of the weightiest moment, and Catholics may confidently await that appointment which the event will dis-

It will be seen that we have taken up this very question in regard to despatches now going the rounds of Liverpool "Catholic Times."

## War Against Sensational Theatrical Posters.

His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi ha addressed a letter of protest to Mayor Prefontaine calling attention to the disgraceful theatrical posters which are posted on the fences various places in this city. The let ter is a vigorous and timely one, and should awaken the members of City Council to their duty in the matter. The "True Witness" has on many occasions, referred to the demoralizing effects of such sensa tional and indecent methods of advertising, upon the minds of the rising generation. It now remains to be seen what action the guardians of municipal affairs will take to stamp out this pernicious and vile practice as a result of the spirited protest of Archbishop Bruchesi, The letter is as follows

To His Worship the Mayor, R. Prefontaine, Esq. :

Sir,-Permit me to call your at tention to a plague which is actually raging from one end to the other of the city of Montreal, the permanence which would be very prejudicial to the population.

This evil, by its nature, is a thousand times more to be feared than an epidemic of smallpox or scarlet fever. Its ravages can truly be said be incalculable, and the deathdealing germs which it deposits can be neither sterilized nor counteracted by any human science.

I wish to speak of the licentious advertisements which are exposed in broad daylight in the streets and windows. One would think that certain manufacturers and directors of theatres had sworn to call all the resources of photography and liant colors to the service of a shameless corruption.

Bill posting and advertising are without doubt permissible in themselves, but the right which municipal by-laws confer on merchants, and artists for the announcement of their merchandise or their entertainments does not and cannot allow any inde-

How is it, then, that such an abuse is permitted? The number of obscene pictures, lascivious engravings and grossly suggestive posters has invaded our city and is constantly increasing on all sides. Parents, school teachers and pastors are bitterly complaining, especially those who are charged with the care and protection of children.

I have myself seen some of these posters. They have made me blush with shame, and, notwithstanding this, they are spread in the vicinity of churches and educational places where I have been called un firm children

In the presence of such a able state of affairs, what will it serve us to inculcate lessons of honor and morality, either in the schools and churches, or in the homes? What effect will this state of affairs have on the rising generation? It is high time, it seems to me, that we should isolate this evil and vigorously opality, and you, Mr. Mayor, have in your hands the authority of municipal law.

In the name of morality, and in the name of the good reputation of our city. I must beg of you to use the power that is given to you by this law in order that these unhealthy exhibitions may be compelled to disappear.

It is absolutely necessary that this state of affairs should be swept away, even though it may cause loss of money to the exhibitors. To strangers who cover our streets with pictures that degrade our boys and girls no tolerance is due. It is bad enough that these persons away large sums of money from our city, without degrading the youth of the city. If they wish to publicly teach immorality, our laws should be applied without mercy, and they their degrading productions

should be expelled from our city. The laws regarding bodily health are of extreme severity in order that our physical health may be protected. Persons attacked by contagi us diseases are forcibly taken from their homes, children are from their mothers, the father from his family, but when moral degrada

such moral contamination-the wors of all epidemics?

cipal authorities will understand the grave duty that is incumbent upon them. You, no doubt, will agree with me as to the necessity of joining hands against such immorality in our streets

the disappearance of such pictures that are licentious? I do not think so. The police could be authorized to tear them down or otherwise delove one another; they who were of the same faith must never be divided No, English and Irish Catholics must stroy them, as these productions are in direct opposition to our laws. In No, English and Irish Catholics must love one another and help one another. There were those who tried to separate the rose from the shamrock, tried to keep them wide apart. That should not be, for each could help the other, each could sympathize with the other, and he was happy to think that in the Guild of Our Lady of Ransom the two plants—the rose of St. George and the shamrock of St. Patrick—had grown side by side. On the register of the any case, I consider that such a state of affairs is manifestly prejudicial to our morals, and can only liken it to social fissure through which dignity and the energy of life, which

their sympathy with England. Now English Ransomers must help their Irish brethern and sympathize with them in their holy desires, and today their thoughts would turn to one particular and most legitimate desire for a Catholic university in Ireland. English Catholics could not all make speeches in the House of Commons or write articles in the newspapers. How, then, could they help their Irish fellow-Catholics to obtain what they desired? He could to form in Montreal, as in Paris, a newspapers. How, then, could help their Irish fellow-Catholi obtain what they desired? He not think of any better way in they could help their Irish

not think of any their Irish fellow-they could help their Irish fellow-Catholics than by praying that they might obtain that which they de-sired. Irish Catholics prayed for English Catholics that they might obtain that which they longed for— the conversion of England; let Eng-lish Catholics, then, pray that their Irish co-religionists might obtain their desire, and that the obstacles which seem to have been put in the league commence first by persuasion. Ordinarily this course suffices. When necessary, they threaten offenders with suit, and generally succeed. Traffickers in vice are always greatly afraid of costs and of prison. In the case of merchants, members

of the league have but to say : "I will deal with you the moment you cease to use such means of advertis ing." Experience shows that this mode of action was most efficacious.

which also demands our vigilance. I would speak of certain book stores where productions not only dangerbut containing illustrations which are altogether obscene, are sold even to children. These places are known. Some of the productions bought by young people have been brought to me, and I would never have thought that such perversity existed. Some are in French and some in English, and they are equally revolting in their licentiousess. To think that these pamph-

squarry revotting in their incentiousness. To think that these pamphlets are within the reach of everybody.

They are generally imported periodicals. Why are they not confiscated and burnt by our customs officers? Are we to think that the laws
which protect public morals have
become a dead letter? Let us show
that in Montreal at least we have
some care for our Christian dignity. ome care for our Christian dignity. We keep silent too often. In this

submie, and the evil doers become hardened from day to day in their Finally, I am told that the walls

and drawings of the most immoral kind. To what degradation will our population descend if such libertan age is tolerated longer? Once more let us, by our mutual

were like St. Patrick they would never have lost the faith. St. George did not give up his faith. No: he would rather die than belie his faith. There were a few Catholies, how-ever, in penal times who had the true mark of St. George—the confessors and martyrs—who died rather than give up their religion. What he wish-ed to impress upon Bansoners was oncurrence, declare war against and martyrs—who died rather than give up their religion. What he wished to impress upon Ransomers was to take upon themselves the mark of these corruptors of our families and work I count, Mr. Mayor, with the most entire confidence, on your support as chief of our municipality, as well as that of the aldermen and all honest citizens

(Signed) PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

### THE ROSE AND SHAMROCK.

The Guild of Our Lady of Rensom London, celebrated St. George's Day, in the beautiful Church dedicated to St. Patrick in Soho Square The Very Rev. Father Fletcher deliv ered a remarkable sermon upon the Feast of St. George in the Church of St. Patrick. So peculiarly striking was that sermon, and so practical its lessons, that we deem worthy of reproduction. He said that :-

This coincidence, this conjunction of the two saints, put into his mind some thoughts which he should like transfer to their minds. What did to transfer to their minds. What did the celebration of the Féast of St. George in the Church of St. Patrick suggest to their minds but the rose and the shamrock bound together. He assured them from the first day he became a Catholic, twenty-three years ago, though he knew little then about Ireland and the Irish people owing to the circumstances in which he had been brought up and in which he lived not bringing him in

calmly fold our arms. Is it possible

I hope, Mr. Mayor, that the muni-

are the source of virtue, are lost.

Should this means not prove effec tual, the delinquents might be made familiar with the text of the law they are violating by bringing them pefore the courts. Our magistrates must certainly be congratulated on the zeal with which they are endeavoring to improve the morals of our city. They will doubtlessly be of great help to us in this campaign. You will also have the approbation and gratitude of hundreds of honest citizens, who ask, through me, that such scandalous exploitations be discontinued without delay. It would also be an excellent thing

league against immorality in the streets. I can certainly vouch for the good results of such an association if it were organized, and began work In France the m?mbers of the

There is another source of danger

as in hundreds of other things, we soldier's traits, but to submie, and the evil doors become faith as St. George died

of some of our saloons and stores

societies. In this very necessary

I am yours, very respectfully.

### The Doctor's Fee.

St. George as a Christian soldier, and be ready to die rather than give

Some time ago a wealthy gentleman, well known for his extreme stinginess, drove up hurriedly in his carriage to the door of a celebrated loctor. He was in a state of acute discomfort, from the simple fact that at the moment a piece of fish-bone was sticking in his throat.

The doctor speedily removed the

Ine doctor speedily removed the dangerous obstacle, and the gentleman breathed freely.

"Thank you, doctor!" he exclaimed, "I'll never eat salmon again—never! And with what ease you removed it. How much—a— what is your fee?"

your fee?"

"Five dollars!" replied Dr. B—
"Five dollars!" exclaimed the gentleman, "for half a minute's work!
Impossible!"
"But, consider," said the doctor;
"a salmon bone!"
"What has that got to do with
it?"

it?"

"Oh, a great deal," replied Dr.

"Had it been halibut I
should have charged less — perhaps
two dollars; mackerel, one dollar:
while a red-herring bone I might
even have removed free of charge;
but salmon at this time of the year
—well, really, sir, one has to pay for
these luxuries." well, really, sir, one has to pay low hese luxuries."

And his patient paid.— Benziger's

contact with the Irish people, nor had he any desire to learn about them—yet on the morning he became a Catholic he knew that he had got possession of the faith which was theirs, and he determined to know them better. His great desire had always been to see the rose and the shamrock bound together in bonds of the same faith and charity, and during his life as a Catholic he had, thank God, had many opportunities of learning about and knowing the Irish people, and the love which he had in the beginning for them had not flickered in the least. It was as warm at the present day as when he first knew them.

It was the duty of Catholics to love one another; they who were of the same faith must never be divided. The fifty-four the City and I was held on T room of the ba

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Miller, and J. ( The report of we give below statement, leave that the bank managed finance Canada. The res operations were may be seen by directors felt th increasing the ar \$600.000.The sta striking proof o ability of the m best security for men and women their hard earnestitution. The r

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preciation of the seperance, acting mains was seconde Ewing, and in speedue, the president withstanding the semanager had kept

### CATHO

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we take the following the aim of educated the man for complet which he was created which he was created which he was created there can be but two tion, as there can be out two tion, as there can be out two tions, and that is view of the whole so materialism. If that man, if he ceases to body has ceased to body has ceased to tions, then certainly cation which would aregarding God, a regarding God, a regarding to the cease of the most between the fifthere is a soul in its created not to be carbonic acid, water but for a supernatur system which ignores false, and our publicates.

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## CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the City and District Savings Bank was held on Tuesday in the board from of the bank on St. James 155,537.60, which, added to the the City and District Savings Bank was held on Tuesday in the board

Saturday, May 11, 1901

statement, leaves no room for doubt that the bank is one of the best managed financial institutions in Canada. The result of the past years operations were most satisfactory as may be seen by the fact that the directors felt themselves justified in increasing the amount of the reserve fund to that of the paid up capital—\$600,000. The statement of assets is a striking proof of the administrative billity of the management and the ability of the management and the best security for the thousands of men and women who have entrusted their hard earned savings to the in-stitution. The report is as follows:

Your directors have pleasure in presenting the fifty-fourth annual report of the affairs of the Bank, and of the result of its operations for the year ending 31st, December, 1900.

The business of the safe forms of the pear ending 31st, December, 1900.

The business of the Bank for the

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS ONTHE 31st DECEMBER, 1900. LIABILITIES. To the Public. '

Amount due Depositors ... 

 Amount due Depositors
 \$12,130,578.60

 Amount due Receiver-General
 93,341.86

 Amount due Charity Donation Fund
 180,000.00

 Amount due Open Accounts
 65,052.42

 To the Shareholders. ... .\$ 600,000.00

ASSETS. 

 Cash on hand and in Chartered Banks
 ....\$
 1,392,796.24

 Dominion of Canada Government stock and accrued interest
 1,528,263.33

 Provincial Government, City of Mont real and other Municipal and School Debentures
 3,554,862.89

 Other Bonds and Debentures
 319,032.75

 Sundry Securities
 290,237.25

Sundry Securities

Loans secured by collaterals

Charity Donation Fund, invested in municipal securities approved by the Dominion Government 

H. BARBEAU, Manager.

Audited and found correct JAS. TASKER, G. N. MONCEL, Auditors.

street. Sir William Hingston, M.D., occupied the chair. Amongst the directors and shareholders present were:—Hon. James O'Brien, Hon. Edward Mackay, Mr. Justice Ouimet, Messrs. R. Bellemare, F. T. Judah, K.C., Michael Burke, H. Markland Molson, Charles P. Hebert, S. H. Ewing, Nolan Delisle, W. R. Giller, and J. G. Snetsinger.

The report of the directors, which is give below with the financial.

port of the directors, which below with the financial t, leaves no room for doubt

removed to it. Our depositors in that district will no doubt appreciate the better location of the new premises and the accommodation afforded.

As usual, frequent and thorough inspections of the books have been made during the remove.

made during the year.

The report of the auditors and the balance sheet accompany this report.

You are invited to elect directors and auditors for the current year.

WM. H. HINGSTON

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-\$13,340,312,21

\$ 423,281.39

180,000.00

215.11

..\$ 400,000.00

sions are at their strongest. when his judgment is still undeveloped, when his will is still weak, when the attractions of social life have the greatest fascination for him, when the salutary restraints of the home are largely withdrawn. It is the critical period of his life; and whether he will be molded into a man of strong, vigorous moral character or degenerate into a moral weakling depends upon the nature of the influences with which he is surrounded. If he is abandoned to the pernicious influences of materialistic teaching and the mephitic atmosphere of an and the mephitic atmosphere and the mephitic atmosphere of an irreligious college, there is at least a high degree of probability that his religious faith will heart. -\$12,468,972.88 a high degree of probability that his religious faith will have been lost, and that he will have entered upon the road to moral ruin even before his college days are ended.

Yet Catholies are sometimes so deluded as to believe that they can entrust the education of their sons to non-sectarian colleges with little

on-sectarian colleges with little anger to their faith or morals. Nondanger to their faith or morals. Non-sectarianism as applied to education is a catchword which often serves to lure the unwary. It is much employed by those who seek public esteem as apostles of broadness and liberality; but in practice it never possesses so wide a definition as wo are apt to attribute to it, at first thought. It is commonly taken to mean freedom from bias in questions of creed, impartiality towards all forms of religious belief. Practically, however, it merely implies an imparorms of religious bench. I have impartioned at it in the control of the control o tial attitude towards the various forms of Protestantism, while Catholicism is set aside as having no just claim to equal favor. And those colleges which so widely advertise themselves as non-sectarian are not less antagonistic to the Catholic Church and her doctrines than many of the professed Protestant institutions. They do not, it is true, endeavor to foist upon their students the tenets tial attitude towards the foist upon their students the of any particular creed, but they do H. BARBEAU, Manager.

JAS. TASKER,

G. N. MONCEL, Auditors.

The president moved the adoption of the report and financial state-ment, which was seconded by Mr. R. Bellemare, vice-president, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Nolan Delisle moved a vote of thanks to the president, irrectors, manager and officers of the bank for their services during the year, and in doing so, he spoke of the excellent report that had been presented, and of the phenomenal growth of the bank's business. The fact that the deposits numbered 56,000 showed that the confidence of the public was still growing, while the amounts had nearly doubled in value. The bank deserved all the credit that had been given it. He made feeling reference to the sickness of Mr. Henry Barbeau, manager, and expressed appreciation of the services of Mr. Lesperance, acting manager.

This was seconded by Mr. S. H. Ewing, and in speaking of Mr. Barbeau, the president stated that, not-withstanding the serious illness, the manager had kept in touch with the not hesitate to impress upon then that the Catholic Church is the pro

Seumas MacManus has a very interesting letter in the last issue of the New York "Times Saturday Review," on the subject of the revival of the Irish language. On former oc-casions we felt it our duty to criticize some of the productions of this we not to give him credit when his work is deserving of hearty praise. On the subject of the revival of the Irish language, after referring to the Government and its officials, he writes :-

writes—

"They have forced two-thirds of spring, to protect and promote the moral as well as the material interests of his child; and as the child; and the th

conditions cannot endure. When our people as a whole begin to realize the importance of religious education, the apathy and opposition which have hitherto hindered the establishment of Catholic schools will rapidly pass away; and I believe the day is not far distant when enlightened public opinion will so influence the educational policy of the State that Catholic schools for Catholic children will no longer be looked upon as anomalous institutions foreign to the spirit of this Commonwealth. We have been considering thus far the importance of religious education for the child in what are commonly known as the elementary and secondary schools; but the question of Catholic education has a wider scope. It embraces not only the education of the compares schools; the cannot be called the compares and the compares and the compares and the compares and the cannot be called the compares and the compares and the cannot be called the compares and the cannot be called the compares and the cannot be called the cannot be called the called the

schools of the country the pupils are being instructed in the language which is their own; the number of schools in which it be eing taught is increasing by bounds, and is, just now, likely to increase extraordinarily—because this day the announcement is officially ande that the Comnissioners of Education have consented to double the fee awarded for the teaching of Gaelic.

"Then, again, he write:

"In most parts of the mountains of Donegal the youth are given their religious instruction in Irish, and their commercial business conducted in the same language.

"The output of in the same language."

"The output of in the same language." secondary schools; but the question of Catholic education has a wider scope. It embraces not only the education of the common school, but also the higher education, the education of the college; for if religion and morality are necessary in education at all, they are necessary until the course of education is complete, until the mind is developed and the character formed. You cannot logically admit the necessity of Catholic schools for Catholic children while denying the necessity of Catholic colleges for Catholic children while denying the necessity of Catholic schools for Catholic children while denying the necessity of Catholic schools for Catholic children while colleges for Catholic work.

The principles upon which all arguments for Catholic education are based apply with no less force to collegiate education than to that which is given in the lower schools. Nay, they apply with greater force; for the youth is exposed to greater peril than the child. He enters college at a time when he is quick to receive impressions, when his passions are at their strongest, when his judgment is still undeveloped, when his will is still weak when the

Various Notes.

FOREIGNERS IN NORWAY .- According to a law recently passed by the Norwegian Lagthing, all persons whose occupation it is to receive travellers as night lodgers shall report the same to the police and seep a list in a book approved by keep a list in a book at the police of all persons whom the received. Any foreigner desiring to the complexity of the control of the control

received. Any foreigner desiring to reside or obtain employment in Norway must report on arrival his means, and if required, appear before the local police.

The law furthermore states that should a foreigner, seek employment in Norway without taking up his residence at any fixed place, he must personally report himself on arrival, and, if his explanations are satisface. and, if his explanations are satisfac ary, he will be provided with a certificate of residence book. U there exist any agreement to contrary with a foreign Government ontrary with a foreign do-he subjects of any forei nay be refused admittance y be refused admittance into the vector of inecessary, sent out of country at the instance of the ice for the following reasons:

(1) If he is found on arrival not reasons of sufficient

in possession of sufficient of support or without prospects of obtaining lawful employment n Norway, (2) omitting to re simself after arrival; (3) if he is bimself after arrival: (3) if he is un-provided with a certificate of resi-dence book when he ought to be in possession of one; (4) if during the five preceding years he has been con-demned in any other country for a punishable offense which would be punishable by Norwegian law with death or kard labor or confinement in a reformatory, excepting political offenses, if unaccompanied by cir-cumstances involving penalty of cumstances involving penalty of death or hard labor."

Until the question of any foreigner's ejectment is finally settled he liable to arrest and imprisonmen The measure further contains regulations in regard to matters of detail penalties, &c., and is intended come into operation Jan. 1, 1902.

LAW IN MADASGASCAR. - Ac-Cording to recent reports from the French Colonial Office the greatest obstacle with which the French Gov-ernment has had to contend in the administration of Madagascar arises from its inability to stamp out the traditions of Hova law and the idea traditions of Hova law and the idea of penalties inflicted by its operation. A writer in 'Les Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales' shows how the Malgasy idea of punishment is one of revenge rather than of justice, and that it is based upon the principle of retribution, which touches singular extremes of leniency and rigor. On the one hand, this code ol an isolated island race shows its recognition of an extenuating circumstance which legal reformers have its recognition of an extenuating cir-cumstance which legal reformers have vainly striven to incorporate in more civilized systems. Thus, while theft in ordinary circumstances of ban-anas, beans, sugareane, or potatoes, entailed on the offender not only three months imprisonment, but alanas, beans, sugareane, or potatoes, entailed on the offender not only three months imprisonment, but also prompt repayment to the owner of full value all penalties were waived on sufficent proof being shown that hunger alone was the motive, and that the delinquent took only as much as he consumed on the

a wound in such a manner that they will effeceively close it. The reason why they cause no pain is because their tiny rounded points only penetrate the epidermis and not the lower layer of skin. Other advantages which they possess are that they can be easily disinfected, that it is no trouble to remove them from the skin after the wound is healed and that they leave hardly any trace of a scar.

that they leave hardy any trace of a scar.

Dr. Michel has received congratulations from the most distiguished European physicians, and his instrument is being rapidly introduced introduced into leading hospitals

CONCERT AND VAUDEVILLE EN-TERTAINMENT.

A most successful concert and vaudeville entertainment in aid of St. Vincent's Home for immigrant boys and girls was given in the Karn Hall, St. Catherine street, on the evening of the 24th inst. There was large and appreciative audience present. The chair was occupied by Mr. E. B. Devlin, B.C.L., who in a few words explained the object of the concert. As to those who took part in the excellent programme, the following might be specially noted: The organ solo, 'Poet and Peasant' (overture), by Prof. H. Holgate, is to be particularly commended. The dramatic selection "The Dandy Fifth," by Mr. M. M. Power, was given in a masterly mapper. The was given in a masterly manner. The recitation of Miss E. Nathan demon-strated that this young lady is pos-Heretofore wounds were stitched by shand, and this operation was not only somewhat dangerous and slow, but also decidedly painful.

The new instrument consists of a forceps or pincers and of a case or sheath, which contains a number of nickel hooks or bands somewhat similar to those which are frequently seen on the corners of cardboard boxes. A slight pressure suffices to free these hooks from the sheath, and within one minute between twenty and thirty of them can be placed on

AT some future date Messrs. Chickering & Son propose holding, in one of the large halls in Boston, an exhibition of extraordinary interest, illustrative of a century's progress in pianoforte making and kindred musical matters. In the meantime they are anxious to obtain good specimens of every style and type of a piano representing different periods of the last century, and it gives us an opportunity, therefore, to offer special inducements in the way of allowance on old pianos, of whatever make, in taking them in exchange for new ones.

<u>\*</u>\*

The D. W. KARN CO., Ltd. KARN HALL BUILDING,

St. Catherine Street.

SOLE AGENTS for CHICKERING PIANOS.

## SIXTEEN YEARS OF SUCCESS!

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1883 to 1885 .

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## The ITALIAN WAREHOUSE

has always been recognized throughout Canada as the Leading House in the Dominion for Fine

Groceries and Provisions, Teas and Coffees, Wines and i iquors, etc. The reputation it has always held we intend to maintain

FOR THE PRESENT SEASON'S TRADE

Every steamer arriving at this port and every railroad train discharging freight is bringing its quota to swell our stocks.

Our staff is now busy executing orders for Sportsmen's Stores, and we are ready for all comers with an unequalled assortment of BREAKFAST, LUNCMEON and DIRNER BELIOACIES.

in tins and glass. The finest of the fine in

Tens and Coffees, Provisions of all kinds. Sugar-cured Mrais (the best cures
on the Continent). Imported and Domestic Ales and Stout. Visitage

Wines of the fivest quality. Fine Raysan Cigars. and everything of the very best to cheer the inner man.

Send in your lists for town and country at the earliest possible mo-

ment.

Our delivery waggons cover almost the entire Island, and for shipping orders we have a staff of careful and experienced packers.

PRESENT TIME TABLE
For our Summer Routes.

Grocories for Hochelaga, Maisonneuve
Longue Pointe, etc. Longue Pointe, etc. Tuesdays and Saturdays our wag-

Every Wednesday until further no-ice our waggons will take in all

## CATHOLIC EDUCATION TO-DAY.

From an able address delivered by view of life which places the limit of

As Catholics cannot agree to that

Dr. F. J. Barnes, under the auspices of the Alumni Association in Boston College Hall, on the subject of Catholic education, a report of which was published in the "Pi,ot," we take the following extract:—

The aim of education should be to fit man for completeness of life, to enable him to fulfil the ends for which he was created. Consequently there can be but two kinds of education, as there can be but two views of life. A modern scientist tells us that "the end of man is conversion into carbonic acid, water and ammonia," and that is practically the view of the whole school of modern materialism. If that is the end of man, if he ceases to exist when his body has ceased to perform its functions, then certainly a system of education which would teach anything regarding God, a soul or a future life must be false, and the system which his obtains in our public schools must be true; but if there is a God, if there is a soul in man, and if man is created not to be converted into carbonic acid, water and ammonia, but for a supernatural end, then the system which lignores these truths is false, and our public schools are false,

As Catholics cannot agree to that

Saturday, May

By JOHN A. FOOTE, in the "CATHOLIC WORLD" MAGAZINE.

f.

In the year 1867 I stepped out from the portals of an Eastern medical college with little else beside a brand-new diploma and a determination to work. The newly developed anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania seemed a promising field, and I decided to locate at the growing village of Carbondale. I did so, and suffered the experience of nearly every young physician in trying to establish a practice. Time hung heavily on my hands, and as I was something of an amateur botanist. I passed some of my idle moments. bassed some of my idle moments wandering among the beautiful ests that surrounded the town, forests that surrounded the considering specimens of plants and ferns. Of the latter I discovered and several hitherto unknown

classified several intherto dishlow varieties.

Several times during my wanderings I encountered a tall, gray-haired man who was invariably accompanied by a large St. Bernard dog. But my attention was more particularly drawn to this man by the peculiar expression of his face. He was very pale, and deeply pitted very pale, and deeply pitted is smallpox marks. His features irregular and coarsely moulded, were irregular and coarsely mounted, and his eyes, deep set under beetling brows, had a furtive, sinister look that was intensified by a peculiar twitching of the muscles controlling his thin, bloodless lips.

I made inquiries at the town, and found that this person was Captain

found that this person was Captain William Galt, general superintendent of the mines of the Pennsylvania

a large rattlesnake that had ready to spring. I stepped facing a large rattlesnake that had coiled ready to spring. I stepped behind the reptile and stunned it with a blow of my cane, so that its killing became an easy matter. The captain, who had come up just in time to witness the affair, thanked me with great sincerity for my timely action. timely action.

So our acquaintance began, and after this incident I met him often and found him a well-informed man and an agreeable companion. We had many tastes in common, and I became a frequent caller at his residence. dence, first to help him in some investigations which he was pursuing regarding the chemistry of mine gases, and later, at his expressed wish that I would continue my visits, "for the sociability of the

During the period of our acquaint-ance I was twice called to see him professionally. Each time I found him in an extreme state of nervous exhaustion, the twitching of his fa cial muscles much intensified, and mental condition bordering his mental condition bordering on delirium, in which an overpowering fear seemed to be the dominating symptom. This led me to suspect that he had passed through a terrible mental ordeal at some former period; but on inquiring I found that he had lived an apparently uneventual title.

On June fourth, 1870. I was hur-On June fourth, 1870, I was nurriedly summoned to the captain's residence. I had not seen him for over a week, and I knew that he had been very busy superintending the draining and pumping of some old, waterfilled mines, in which a large amoun of good coal had been left in the days of primitive coal mining. work had demanded close attention, and I was prepared to find that he down, under the sever had broken down, under the severe strain on his energies. I made all haste to reach him, and was ascend-ing the steps leading to his resi-dence when I met T. J. Murray, the captain's legal adviser, coming

"Is he dangerously ill?" I asked anxiously. Mr. Murray looked at me

with surprise.
"Ill?" he said. "Why no! I don't think I ever saw him looking better in his life. Don't look so disap-pointed." he added, laughingly, as I

Murray's statements relieved my anxiety, and my fears were entirely dispelled when I greeted the captain in his library. He was seated at his desk, amidst a confusion of docu ments and papers of various kinds and there were no signs of illness on his face. After a few commonplaces had been exchanged he said, in an abrupt manner, which was not un-common with him:

"You met Murray outside?"
"Just as I was about to come in,"

I answered.
"Did he tell you anything?"
"Nothing, excepting that you were in good health."

'Hum?' said the "Hum?" said the captain, nervously chewing the end of an unlit cigar. "Well, he might have told you that I have just drawn up my will, and that you are named as the executor." Then, noticing the look of surprise that had come into my face, he continued hastily:

"Now don't say that you will not serve me, for there is more involved in this matter than you suspect."

"I will gladly do anything that may be of service to you," I said.

I have always maintained that many, so-called, ghostly manifestations could be properly attributed to natural causes, if they were thoroughly investigated; and it was this unyielding scepticism of mine that I am likely to succumb to one of my periodical nervous attacks. Cid you notice that both of my past attacks began on June fith?"

"No." I answered. "hit now that After awhile he spoke again, saying:

"Perhaps you remember telling me that I am likely to succumb to one of my periodical nervous attacks.
Lid you notice that both of my past attacks began on June fifth?"

"No," I answered, "but now that you speak of it I recall the coincidence. Do you think that you will have an attack to-morrow?"

"I am almost certain that it will come," he replied. "I know that you have a theory that these spells of thervousness are nothing more than physical manifestations of a severe mental strain that I am compelled

physical manifestations of a severe mental strain that I am compelled to undergo at certain periods. Your theory is correct; I have placed greater confidence in you during our brief acquaintance than I have in many of my reputed friends whom I have known for years, and now that I have named you for my executor it will be necessary for me to make certain revelations to you, in order that you may fully understand the

that you may fully understand provisions of my will.

"I trust that you may not find me unworthy of your confidence-" I began; but the captain, seeming not to have heard me, continued

to have heard me, continued:
"You are a prudent man, and, of
course, you will understand that
what I am about to tell you must
remain a secret between us until my
death. After that you may act as
you see fit. The incidents which I
will relate occurred about fifteen
years ago, when I first came to Carbondale. At that time I was forebondale. At that time I was foreman in these mines, and I had for an assistant a young man named Thomas Burke. We were both of about the same age, and, as was natural, we became fast friends. Burke possessed a happy, even-tempered disposition; he was the kind of a man that people call a 'good fellow.' Unfortunately for myself, I was not at all like him, being then, as now, excessively nervous and bondale. At that time I was

of the mines of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and one of the most wealthy and influential residents of Carbondale. My informants also said that he was a most peculiar man, very taciturn and reserved, and that few of the people of the town had ever seen the interior of his residence. All agreed that he was highly valued by his employers.

What I heard served to arouse my curiosity, and I only waited for an opportunity to form his acquaintance. I was not obliged to wait long. One day while in the woods I heard a dog barking violently, and when I stepped out of the thicket I saw Captain Galt's St. Bernard facing a large rattlesnake that had the same was very bore a lossition as a contract of the same was the kind of a man that people call a 'good fellow.' Unfortunately for myself, I was not at all like him, being then as not at all like him, being then.

"It was a woman that caused all of the subsequent misery, and in the was the subsequent misery, and in the was and a prone to fly into a passion at trifles.

"It was a woman that caused all like him, being then, as not expended the to the terrible act which I committed. Her name was Mary mone to fly into a passion at trifles.

"It was a woman that caused all like him, being then, as not at all like him, being then, as not at all like him, as not at all like him, as not at all pelled me to the terrible act which I committed. Her name was Mary Miller, and she was the daughter of an old German shoemaker. I had earned for myself the reputation of being a woman-hater, and I will confess that I was not the kind of a man that would find greater favor with the ladies; but I fell desperately in love with this girl. I earned her gratitude by giving her father, who was very poor, a position as a who was very poor, a position as a pump engineer in the new mines. Her gratitude, I say now; but at pump engineer in the new mines Her gratitude, I say now; but a that time, unhappily, I mistool gratitude for love. "One day I brought Burke to Ma-

ry's home and introduced him her. He was much better company than I, and i was glad when I found that Mary enjoyed his lively talk, after that he became a frequent visitor; but, although the aftar twas town gossip, I did not suspect his motives until the fateful night of

town gossip, I did not suspect momenties until the fateful night of June fith.

"Mary's father was willing and anxious that I should marry her, and I felt that she did not dislike me; so it was with a light and confident heart that I called at her home that

night, with the purpose of asking her to become my wife.

"I found her alone, and she seemed to have guessed the object of my visit by that subtle instinct which warmen possess for she wore on all her usual manner. I will not weary you with details; it is enough to say that she refused to marry me, and that she refused to marry me, and said that it would be impossible for her even to consider the matter. I was stunned with amazement, and I asked her for her reasons in thus treating me. She smilingly told me that, if I had patience, I would learn some day. some day

"At this my devilish temper broke down my self-control, and I accused her, in heated language, of trifling with my affections. She laughed at my jealous rage, and told me that she had never loved me, or even liked me, and that she had promised to marry Thomas Burke. These last words of hers crushed out every vords of hers crushed out every eeling of humanity that was in m Choking with chagrin, I rushed from the house and tried to drown the re the house and tried to grown the recollectious of my unhappiness in a
near-by saloon, while I brooded in
impotent rage on the perfidy of my
treacherous friend.

"I have no remembrance of what
occurred after that until I experienced the thrill of horror that overcame me when I found myself in a

came me when I found myself in a thicket near the Miller cottage, with thicket near the Miller cottage, with the body of a man at my feet. The moon made it as bright as day, and a vague, terrifying instinct told me, even before I had seen its features, that the body was Burke's. Moved by an unaccountable impulse, I stooped down to smooth the tangled, yellow hair, and my hand became clotted with a warm, sticky fluid. It was blood!

came clotted with a warm, sticky fluid. It was blood!

"I was sick with fear, and horror, and regret when I realized the enormity of the crime which I had committed. I could not believe that he was dead, and I made frantic efforts to revive him; but even while I worked with him, his body grew cold and his limbs began to stiffen. Then, as the fumes of what I had drunk began to pass away, all of my emotions were consumed in a terrible, overmastering fear. What if some other, person had seen my deed? My cowardly thoughts rendered me almost helpless, and I crouched in silence over the body, while I strained my ears to catch any sound that might betray the presence near by of another person. My teeth chattered with nervousness, and I felt impelled to shout, or do something to break the awful silence that prevailed. A cricket chirped behind me, and I leaped to my feet in alarm, Gradual-

ly, my spasm of fear passed away, and I determined to hide the body.

"I remembered that the opening to an abandoned water-filled mine was not far away, so I carried the corpse to this place and weighted it with several heavy stones. A sort of a shed had been built over this place, which was known as Shft No. 6; a roof-like structure of rough boards erected so as to prevent unwary travellers from falling into the old mine. With a strength that my fears stimulated, I tore two of the boards from the roofing and threw the body through the aperture which I had made. I was, by this time, fairly self-possessed, and I watched it as it sank feet downwards. For an instant the glassy eyes seemed to reproach me, and then the murky, yellow water closed over the head and it disappeared from view. I carefully fastened the boards in place."

water closed over the nead and it disappeared from view. I carefully fastened the boards in place."

A spasm of nervousness, induced by his terrible recollections, seized the captain at this point, and I could see that he was in the throes of another attack.
"I cannot finish," he said weakly.

'I cannot finish," he said weakly.

"I cannot!"

I hastily laid him on the sofa, and gave him a hypodermic dose of morphia to quiet him. For nearly an hour he writhed in convulsions, but by degrees the soporific influence the drug gained ascendency, and dropped into a fitful slumber I left nd for me if his condition should me critical during the night

The following morning I called to see him, and was surprised to learn that he was not at home. Late that that he was not at home. Late that night Mrs. Drew, his housekeeper, came to my office and told me that the captain had not yet returned. She was alarmed about his absence, and she besought me to try and find him. I made an exhaustive search for him all that night and the following morning, but to no avail; I could find no trace of him. Two'days passed, and then I went to Scranton in the hope that I might find him at some of the hotels, I stopped at the Forest House, and at eight at the Forest House, and at eight o'clock that night I received a tele

"Come at once; captain found "MRS. DREW.

I left for Carbondale on the 8.20 train, and when I reached the town it was buzzing with the details of the story. The captain has been found in a branch of the old mine found in a branch of the old limbe which had recently, been pumped dry, and he was said to be in a critical condition. But when I saw him I was shocked at his emaciated appearance. A frightful delirium had seized him, and he shrieked almost continuously in a parxysm of fright. tinuously in a paroxysm of fright and sought to shut out the fearfu delusions of his brain by covering his head with the pillows of the bed Father Daly, the parish priest Carbondale, was at his bedside, ssured me that he had done all that assured me that he had done all that lay in his power for the captain's spiritual comfort. He left shortly after my arrival, promising to return as soon as possible. After about an hour the captain grew calmer, and recognized me. He was comparatively lucid for a little while, but seemed too weak to walk. Then, suddenly, with a vigorous twist, he raised himself on one elbow, and his sunken eyes took on the despairing glare of a madman.

"O God!" he shrieked, "the con science of a murderer is hell. he went on with feverish rapidity "You remember what I told you a few days ago? I knew then that I would not live much longer. Was not right? What is death but peace not right? What is death but peace?
—peace from the fear, the haunting
dread in which I lived; the dread
that I should see him as I saw him
on that night; the dread lest he
should rise and accuse me of my hidden crime. And in the end of all I
saw him!"

A soul-harassed wail came from the despairing man, and he rocked to and fro in the bed and placed his wasted hands over his eyes. He was silent for a few minutes, and then. silent for a few minutes, and then, with a fierce gesture, he grasped the lapel of my coat and drew me towards him until his sallow, drawn ce was close to me, and his sickly breath fanned my cheek erly, and in hoarse whispers, t on:

"It was in the old time-the mine that is connected with Shaft No. 6. Some force that I could not resist Some force that I could not resist impelled me to steal out at midnight and go there. So, stealthily, stealthily I crept through the new workings, and then I came to where the props were rotten and covered

### THE JOY OF THE

house is the baby. No matter how many have come before, the latest arrival brings joy to all.

When the little one takes his first glimpse of the world, he is in, it is a minute of keenest joy.

Father is proud, mother is fond, brother is eager, sisters are tender, nurse is devoted; the whole human world is kind.

There is another, an under, world with enemies in it.

When baby gets into its shadow, be quick with Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil-he is sure to get into its shadow; let him get no futher than into the edge of it. Health is the baby's life.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like, SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto,

with strange growths, and the coal was slimy and yellow. And I saw him, as he stood near a pool of putrid water, all dripping with ooze and slime; and the coal was yellow, and the water dripped from his fingers as he pointed at me, and —O God, look!"

While he shrieked this out his features worked convulsively, and with a tetanic spasm he rose and pointed over my shoulder. Involuntarily I turned my head, and in that instant he fell back, limp and unconscious. The tell-tale rattle began in his throat; in a little while he was dead? After the funeral I opened his will.

dead!

After the funeral I opened his will, and found, not to my surprise, that the bulk of his property, aggregating nearly \$40,000, had been bequeathed to Mary Miller, who was supposed to be living in Pittsburg. If it could be shown that she was dead, part of the estate would go to several charities and part to me.

I found it a difficult matter to obtain any clue to the whereabouts of Mary Miller, and, after some wellnigh useless correspondence with a firm of Pittsburg detectives, I started for that city to conduct the inquiry in person. To guide me in my search I took a great part of the captain's letters and papers with me. Among the latter I found a clipping, taken from the Scranton "Star," and evidently inspired by the captain, stating that "Thomas Burke, treasurer of the Miners' Accident Fund of Carbondale, had disappeared, with \$232 belonging to the society." After ten days of unavailing inquiry at Pittsburg, I secured evidence that Mary Miller had died ing inquiry at Pittsburg, I secured evidence that Mary Miller had died in an almshouse some miles from the city. This accomplished, I returned Carbondale.

to Carbondale.

It was Lawyer Murray who first told me of the mystery of Shaft No. 6. He called on me shortly after my return from Pittsburg, and took the depositions and otner papers I had obtained to prove the death of Miss Miller. When he was about to leave me he said, with a half-smile:

"I sumose you heard the ridicul-

"I suppose you heard the ridicul-ous story that some of the miners circulated, about having seen the captain's ghost in the workings uner the old shaft?'

I said that I had heard nothing of it, and he gave me the particulars as he had learned them. Ordinarily a story of this kind would not have caused me a second thought; caused me a second thought; but now the strange circumstances of the captain's death, and his vivid description of his experience in the mine, came back to me, and the miners' story seemed to confirm as truth what 1 had considered the ravings of a demented man. of a demented man.
"You are not afraid of ghosts?"

said the lawyer, as he noticed my abstraction. "No," I said, rather ashamed that

I had shown such signs of mental perturbation; "not, at least, of imaginary ones." ginary ones."
"It's very likely that it's all bosh," continued Murray. "Anything bearing the faintest resemblance to a human being, coupled with a little superstition, will make a ghost in a coal mine. But dead men tell no teles!"

men tell no tales!' He laughed at his sombre joke and departed, but I could not dismiss from my mind what he had told me. 'Dead men tell no tales!'' I repeated o myself. Could it be true that to myself.

to myself. Could it be true that Caprain Galt had seen a dead man standing in the mine near the foot of the shaft; a dead man preserved from decav through all these years that he might at last bear evidence to the gruesome tale of murder?

The more I thought on the matter the miners had seen, not a ghost but the miners had seen, not a ghost but

the miners had seen, not a ghost but the body of Thomas Burke. It was only natural that they should connect the supposed apparition with Captain Galt, and say that his spirit

ered the supposed spirit, and both said that it was the figure of a many dripping near a uccession that it countries they were certain that it countries have been the body of any human be have been fille preceding preceding the mine had been filled the preceding the ing, because the mine had been filled with water until the day preceding the disappearance of the captain. Af-ter considerable urging on my part, and the promise of a reward, the miner agreed to guide me to the

Having secured two mine lamps Having secured two mine lamps, we immediately set out, and to quiet the nervous fears of my companion I told him all that I could reveal with safety of my theory regarding the supposed mystery. The mine under Shaft No. 6 had been abandoned because the coal was "rusty"—that is, because it contained an unusually large amount of the sulphur salts of iron. Another, though less urgent, reason for its abandonment was the fact that pumps were needed to iron. Another, though less urgent, reason for its abandonment was the fact that pumps were needed to work continuously in order to prevent it from filling with water. All mine water contains some of these astringent mineral salts, but the water here was almost saturated with them. What he had seen, I told him, was, in all likelihood, the body of some unfortunate man who had fallen into the shaft, and had become imbedded in a thick layer of the sulphur and iron salts that collected in the bottom of the mine. The antiseptic and astringent properties of these salts had preserved a certain resemblance to human likeness in the body and prevented it from wholly decaying. When the mine was numped dry the body was carried with the current of water from the bottom of the shaft toward the direction in which the pamps lay. But with all my assurances and explanations I could see that he did not feel at ease when we entered the mine. Presently we came to the wet and slippery chambers of the old workings, where the mine water had dyed everything an ochre tint. We

were now quite near to the baleful spot, and my companion refused to go any farther. I went forward alone, lamp in hand, and a moment later I stood, shivering with a strange terror, and looking at the mute witness to the captam's guilt. The sight was a horrible one. There was just the form of a man—a bag of leathery skin and bone wrapped up in tattered rags, and all covered with the yellow sulphur-slime of the mine. It was in an upright position behind an old and fungus-covered wooden prop, where the outgoing waters had left it. While I looked a portion of the rotten prop gave way and the body fell towards me with an almost life-like motion. Thoroughly unnerved, I turned and with an almost life-like motion. Thoroughly unnerved, I turned and ran, almost forgetting my compan-

lan, almost forgetting my companion in my strange terror.

When I came out of the mine I lost no time in reporting the matter to the proper authorities, although I did not then reveal any of the knowledge I had obtained concerning the identity of the body with the murdered Thomas Burke.

But in order that justice may be done to all, and in compliance with the wish expressed by Captain Galt to me shortly before his death, I, Arthur Phillips, have prepared this

Arthur Phillips, have prepared this statement to be read when I, like the others, shall have passed beyond human judgment

### RICH RED BLCOD

HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Through the Blood Every Organ, Every Nerve and every Tissue in the Body is Neurished—If the Blood is Impure Disease Takes Possession of the System.

If you want to be well take care of the blood. The blood is aptly termed the vital fluid, and it is through it that every organ and every tissue of the body is nourished. If the blood becomes impoverished, the entire sys tem is in danger of a breakdown and what is termed anaemia, general and what is termed anaemia, general debility, or even consumption may be the result. Prudent people occasionally take a tonic for the purpose of keeping the blood pure, but the unwell are those to whom this artice is chiefly valuable, as it will point out an easy and speedy means to renewed health. Mrs. Joseph Hertert who keeps a groccery at the bert, who keeps a grocery at the corner of St. Germain and Hermine corner of St. German and Hermine streets, St. Sauveur, Que, tells the following story of broken health and renewed vigor: "I suffered for many months," said Mrs. Herbert, "from an impoverished condition of the blood, coupled with extreme nervousness. I was very nele and felt vousness. I was very pale and felt languid and indisposed to exertion. A dizzy samestica. A dizzy sensation on arising quickly A dizzy sensation on arising quickly from a chair, or coming down stairs, often troubled me. The least exercise would leave me almost out of breath, and my heart would palpitate violently, while at other times I would, feel a smothering sensation. Often my face and arms would swell and puff, and the arms became almost useless. I doctored more or less for the trouble, but did not get and real benefit until I began the less for the trouble, but did not get and real benefit until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had been using the pills only a few weeks when I found myself growing stronger and better in every way. I continued taking the pills for nearly three months—for I was determined the cure would be thorough — but sometime before I discontinued using them I felt in better health than I had enjoyed for years before. My sleep is now healthful and refreshing, my appetite excellent, and I feel my appetite excellent, and I equal to almost any exertion

neet the supposed apparition with Captain Galt, and say that his spirit was haunting the mine that had caused his death.

That evening I sent for the two persons who were said to have seen the apparition. One was a driver boy about eighteen years of age: the other an experienced and fairly intelligent miner. Both described accurately the location of the guarter of medicines act only upon the symposium of the guarter of medicines act only upon the symposium of the guarter of medicines act only upon the symposium of the guarter. ligent miner. Both described accurdately the location of the quarter of medicines act only upon the symptoms of the disease, and when such medicines are discontinued the trou-ble returns—often in an aggravated form. If you want health and wrapper around every box. dealer cannot supply you the pills will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by ad-dressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



### ASSOCIATION OF OUR LADY OF PITY.

Founded to assist and protect the poor Homeless Boys of Cincinnati, Ohio. Material aid only 25 cents year. The spiritual benefits are very great. On application, each member receives gratis a Can on Crozier Beads with 50 days' indulgences, also indul

genced Cross.

Address, The Boys' Home
526 Sycamore street, Cincin 

### Society Directory.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.— Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1863, revised 1864. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. J. Quinlivan, P.P. President, Wm. E. Doran; 1st. Vice. T. wm. E. Doran; 1st Vice, T. J. O'Neill; 2nd Vice, F. Casey; Treasurer, John O'Leary; Corraponding-Secretary, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Recording-Secretary, T. P.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. AS-SOCIATION, organized April, 1874, Incorporated, Dec. 1875.—Regular-monthly meeting held in its hall, 19 Dupre street, first Wednesday of every month, at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, M. A. Pholon: Secretary-Treasurer, M. J. Power. All communications to be addressed to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. Hin-phy, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon.

LADIES' AUXILIARY to the An-LADIES' AUXILIARY to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1. The above Division meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexagder street, on the first Sunday at 4.30 p. m., and third Thursday, at 8 p. m., of everw month. President, Miss S. Mack; Vice-President, Miss B. Harvey; Financial Secretary, Miss Emma. Doyle, 68 Anderson street, Telephone, 1006 Main; Treasurer, Mrs. Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Lizzie Howlett, 383 Wellington street. Division Physician, Dr. Thomas J. Curran, 2076 St. Catherine St. Application former can be procured from the members, or at the hall before meetings. or at the hall before meetings

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.— Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, John Cavanagh, 885 St. Catherinestreet; Medical Adviser, Dr. Hugh Lennon, 255 Centre street, telephone Main 2239. Recording Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 312 Hibernian street, to whom all communications should be adressed: Peter Doyle. Financial Secretary Peter Doyle. Financial Secretary an communications should be addressed; Peter Doyle, Financial Secretary; E. J. Colier, Treasurer. Delegates to St. Patrick's League; —J J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

A.O.H., DIVISION NO. 3.- Meets on the first and third Wednesday o each month, at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: Dame street, near McGill. Officers:
Ald. D. Gallery, president; T. McCarthy, vice-president; F. J. Devila,
recording-secretary, 1635 Ontaric
street; John Hughes, financial-secretary; L. Brophy, treasure; M.
Fennel, chairman of Standing Ommittee; marshal, M. Stafford.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY Tr. Ann's Young Men's Society organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe C.SS.R.; President, D. J. O'Neill Secretary, J. Murray; Delegater to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY T. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SUCHEL's Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediate-ly after Vespers. Committee of Man-agement meets in same hall the first Threeday of exercy month at 8 D.M. agement meets in same hall the list Tuesday of every month, at 8 p.m. Rev. Father McGrath, Rev. President; James J. Costigan, 1st Vice President; Jno. P. Gunning, Secre-tary, 414a St. Antoine street.

M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.
—(Organized, 18th November, 1883.)— Branch 26 meets at 3t. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Brasch may communicate with the following officers: Frank J. Curran, B. C.L.; President; P. J. McDonagh. Recording Secretary; Robt. Warren, Financial Secretary; Jno. H. Feeley, jr., Treasurer. M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.

T. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, & tablished 1863. — Rev. Director. Rev. Father Flynn. President, D. Gallery. M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quim. 625 St. Dominique street. Meets set the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3.30 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League. Messrs. J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Cullen.

goes wrong, nor makes a mistake, nor commits a blunder, to know ust how to be sorry for an one. We must stumble ourselves be-fore we can really judge of the hard-ships of a rough road and the frailty of weary feet. True character is first tender, then hopeful; and afterwards

Boys a

is a story which should read very it contains a le value. It is taken Catholic Messenge

Catholic Messenge

"Good-bye, Edn
"Good-bye, mot
It was a happy
briskly along a I
in the cool of a M
Price was a wido
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It was necessary
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tained a situation
provision store at The mother lovi The mother lovi boy from the oper he disappeared ar Soon Edmund varranging boxes a ing fruits and veg-work so neatly, a to wait upon cust Harrowav, the pro-pleased with him. "There's just one with you, Edmund in the course of the in the course of the give a little too gou don't work of

The unsalable t Edmund, only half "Yes, rotting sturstors owner, bluntlesmile at the boy" can't afford to lose truck, you know, worked off. For inst worked off. For inst filling a measure of a half-rotten one if won't be seen, and people that the stuff Edmund was a we fully trained in rig was repelled almost sion by what his en In a moment all the ties that he was b In a moment all the tiles that he was been to he his mother ters at home topple was afraid that he able to keep his playery grave; but befer ply a customer can dressed gentlemanly "How-de-do, Mr. Mr. Harroway, from store. But he left torder to Edmund. Among the article

Among the article Reamer was a peck "Are they all nice asked, as the boy

asked, as the boy fruit.

"They are fair, si son of the year," an determined to do rig tomer, as well as by "A few of them are and a little over-rips still fit for present, u Mr. Reamer who w manufacturer, and a ness, looked at Edmu of pleasant shrewdner "All right," he saing for the goods, an sent to his house on "Look here, Edmur Harroway, when the more alone, "you dor you. It just happe Reamer was sort of your telling the trutt pears. Most other fo. Said they didn't wan tell you what we'll dhe specked over you what we'll do tell you what we'll de
the specked ones, and
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a few cents' worth,
don't know much ask
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for folks like Reamer
Edmund was only a
14 years old, yet his
with honest indignation
position.

"No, sir," he said, controlling the controlling the controlling trip to the control of the contr

no, sir, I don't mund, changing his thought of his mother me, and the scant their subsistence for you that is right not sell the speckled p not sell the speckied p they are, or—"
"I guess I don't need in Mr. Harroway. "Any here has got to do a Here's your wages for

It was er

It was evening by the lamps were lighted in and the gas flared bri Harroway store windowstepped out with his his hand, and his hearting with disappointmen not be easy. he knew, the lace. He was small a strong, and there were seeking work.

Poor Edmund had averaged the seeking work. Poor Edmund had ex

different home-going.
Kate had teased him i tured way the day before ing a "business man," enjoyed the teasing. An had no work no browners. had no work, no prospe fort had failed. For a was almost tempted to ask to be reinstated in way store on any terms Then he recalled a see he had read lately son was, "Success often tre heels of failure." The steadied his resolution, him ashamed of his tem ness, as he walked home ering darkness.

Mrs. Price was Mrs. Price was as much as Edmund had be heartily approved of

Don't worry, dear,

TION OF OUR OF PITY.

ives gratis a Can-Beads with 500 gences, also indul-

The Boys' Home, ore street, Cincin-

Directory.

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Vice, F. Casey;
hn O'Leary; Corresary, F. J. Curran,
ding-Secretary, T. P.

MEN'S L. & B. ASprganized April, 1874, Dec. 1875.—Regular-ing held in its hall, et, first Wednesday of at 8 o'clock, p.n. Management meet League, W. J. H.

HIJARY to the Anof Hibernians, DiviThe above Division
Catrick's Hall, 92 St.
eet, on the first Sunp. m., and third 8 p. m., of every dent, Miss S. Mack dent, Miss S. Mack; , Miss B. Harvey; retary, Miss Emma. derson street, Tele-lain; Treasurer, Mrs. ; Recording Secre-lowlett, 383 Welling-cowlett, 383 Welling. Division Physician Curran, 2076 Application form Application forms

before meetings ON NO. 2.- Meets y of St. Gabriel New Centre and Laprairie 2nd and 4th Friday at 8 p.m. President, h, 885 St. Catherine al Adviser, Dr. Hugh Centre street, 2239. Recor Recording 2239. Recording-omas Donohue, 312 reet, — to whom tions should be ad-

Doyle, Financial Se-Colfer, Treasurer. tt. Patrick's League: agh, D. S. McCarthy ON NO. 3.- Meets ON NO. 3.— Meets dt third Wednesday of at No. 1863 Notre-lear McGill. Officers: , president; T. Mo-esident; F. J. Devlin-tary, 1635 Ontario-Hughes, financial-se-ophy, treasurer; M. an of Standing Ons-l, M. Stafford.

G MEN'S SOCIETY NG MEN'S SOCIETY.
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Murray; Delegatess League: J. Whitty,
and M. Casey.

T. A. & B. SOCIETY second Sunday of St. Patrick's Hall, r street, immediates. Committee of Man-in same hall thefirst ry month, at 8 p.m. lcGrath, Rev. Presi-Costigan, 1st Vice-P. Gunning, Secre-

NADA, BRANCH 26. NADA, BRANCH 26.

18th November, the 26 meets at 8t.

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e for one who never r makes a mistake, blunder, to know sorry for an erring corry for an erring cumble ourselves be y judge of the hard-road and the frailty rue character is first eful; and afterwards

# Boys and Girls.

A LESSON IN HONESTY.— Here is a story which our boys and girls should read very carefully, because it contains a lesson of priceless value. It is taken from the "Young Catholic Messenger."

Catholic Messenger."

"Good-bye, Edmund."

"Good-bye, mother."

It was a happy boy who walked briskly along a little narrow street in the cool of a March morning. Mrs. Price was a widow, and Edmund was the oldest of her four children. It was necessary for him to help as a bread-winner, and he had just obtained a situation in a grocery and provision store at \$3 a week.

The mother lovingly watched her boy from the open front door until from the open front door until

disappeared around the corner. Soon Edmund was busily engaged arranging boxes and cans and sorting fruits and vegetables. He did his work so neatly, and was so prompt to wait upon customers, that Mr. Harroway, the proprietor, was much pleased with him.

"There's just one thing the matter with you, Edmund," the man said, in the course of the afternoon; "you give a little too good measure and

give a little too good measure, and you don't work off the unsalable

things."

"The unsalable things?" repeated
Edmund, only half comprehending.

"Yes, rotting stuff," exclaimed the
store-owner, bluntly, with a grfm
smile at the boy's innocence. "I can't afford to lose money on stale can't afford to lose money on stale truck, you know, and it has to be worked off. For instance, when you're filling a measure of apples, smuggle a half-rotten one in, so that it won't be seen, and always tell the people that the stuff is first-class." Edmund was a well-bred boy, carefully trained in right-doing, and he was repelled almost beyond expression by what his employer had said. In a moment all the bright air cas-

moment all the bright air casthe third he was building for the benefit of his mother and little sisters at home toppled over, for he was afraid that he would not be able to keep his place. He looked very grave; but before he could replay a customer came in a well-

Among the articles desired by Mr.

Reamer was a peck of pears.

"Are they all nice and sound?" he asked, as the boy measured the

fruit.

"They are fair, sir, for this season of the year," answered Edmund, determined to do right by the customer, as well as by Mr. Harroway.

"A few of them are slightly specked and a little over-ripe, but they are still fit for present use."

Mr. Reamer who was a prosperous manufacturer, and a man of bysic.

manufacturer, and a man of busi-ness, looked at Edmund with a kind

manulacturer, and a man of business, looked at Edmund with a kind of pleasant shrewdness.

"All right," he said, kindly, paying for the goods, and ordering them sent to his house on the next square. "Look here, Edmund," said Mr. Harroway, when they were once more alone, "you don't do as I told you. It just happened that Mr. Reamer was sort of tickled with your telling the truth, and took the pears. Most other folks would have said they didn't want 'em. But I'll tell you what we'll do. You pick out the specked ones, and put 'em in a pail, and when children come in for a few cents' worth, or people that don't know much ask for pears, sell 'em the bad ones, and keep the best for folks like Reamer."

Edmund was only a boy, scarcely 14 years old, yet his face flushed with honest indignation at this proposition.

"No, sir,': he said, with difficulty of the proposition."

"No, sir,": he said, with difficulty ontrolling the contempt in his oice. "I couldn't impose on chil-ren and ignorant people."

Mr. Harroway winced. "Then you yant to lose your job?" said he, sul-mly.

no, sir, I don't," replied Edon, no, sir, I don't," replied Ed-and, changing his tone as he ought of his mother and sisters at me, and the scanty means for eir subsistence. "Til do anything you that is right and just. Why t sell the speckled pears for what by are, or—"

"I guess I don't need you," broke in Mr. Harroway. "Anybody working here has got to do as I tell him. Here's your wages for to-day. Now go!"

go!"
It was evening by this time. The lamps were lighted in the street, and the gas flared brightly in the Harroway store window as Edmund stepped out with his half-dollar in his hand, and his heart almost breaking with disappointment. It would not be easy, he knew, to get another place. He was small and not very strong, and there were so many boys seeking work.

Poor Edmund had expected such a fifteent home-going. His sister fifteent home-going. His sister Kate had teased him in a good-natured way the day before about being a "business man," and he had no work, no prospects. His effort had failed. For a moment he was almost tempted to go back and ask to be reinstated in the Harroway store on any terms.

Then he recalled a sentiment that

hen he recalled a sentiment that had read lately somewhere. It is "Success often treads on the is of failure" This thought died his resolution, and made ashamed of his temporary weak, as he walked home in the gatheses.

Mrs. Price was as much disappointed as Edmund had been, but she heartily approved of what he had

Don't worry, dear," she

This explains the anxiety felt by This explains the anxiety felt by the Indians that their children should succeed at Hampton. A certain lad was placed there a couple of years ago. He was docile and anxious to learn, but made very slow progress with his books. The teacher pronounced him hopelessly dull. The superintendent put him in the carpenter shops, but he could do nothing to on books. The teacher pronounced him hopelessly dull. The superintendent put him in the carpenter shops, but he could do nothing; to farming, but he appeared more stupid than the oxen he drove; to shoemaking, but the result was the same. Tailoring, trading, brush making, were tried without success. The teachers finally gave up. The boy himself was in despair. But the superintendent proposed in the following superintendent proposed in the superintendent proposed farming, but he appeared more stupied than the oxen he drove; to shoe are; but before he could recustomer came in, a well-gentlemanly-looking man.

-de-do, Mr. Reamer," said rroway, from the back of the But he left the filling of the oEdmund.

g the articles desired by Mr. was a peck of pears.

they all nice and sound?" he as the boy 'measured the boy 'measured the sound of the boy 'measured the said. "There is something in the boy." he said "There is something in the boy." he so when the sound of the sound

One day he took him into the engine shops. The lad's eye brightened, and he began to inquire into, the machinery with eagerness. The hint was taken. He was put to black-smithing, atterwards to the work of a practical machinist. He is now one of the most skillful engineers in the schools, har busy, intelligent in his work.

There is no more important question before the boys, or their parents, than the choice of a vocation for life; God has fitted every boy to do something and to do it well, but

## Household Notes.

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DUTY TO CHILDREN. - A writer DUTY TO CHILDREN. — A writer in Benziger's Magazine in referring to some phases of this subject says: Sunday is the day on which we are free from business and social engagements, and able to devote ourselves to our children. It is preeminently the "home day," when the interest of "each is for all and all for each." It is a selfish parent indeed who sits absorbed in the latest book or the newspaper, indifferent to the little ones' entreaties to be "read to."

the newspaper, indifferent to the little ones' entreaties to be "read to." With care in the selection, it is astonishing to find how much literature can be secured that will prove interesting to the entire family group. Of course we must be patient with the "Three Bears" period, when we have to recite juvenile tales regardless of our own desires. But that is a precious time, even if we do grow weary of the sound of our own voices, for we are thankful for the innocence that is satisfied with nursery lore, and we are flattered by the loving interest when "mother tells a story."

sery lore, and we are nattered by the loving interest when "mother tells a story."

When that age passes there is a wealth of "nature stories" to select from, and historical tales and bits of biography, simple enough to reach young listeners and yet far from boring the older reader. There are, too, many charming selections to be made from the realm of fiction that give almost equal pleasure to those of ten, twenty, and thirty summers.

But to very little people nothing has the charm of the firelight stories, when, nestled about mother before the glowing grate, they listen entranced to tales of fairies and knights. In a certain home the open fire is always lighted for the storytalling on Sunday evenings except in summer weather. Its radiance will brighten the after years of those who

kissing him before he went to bed; "it will all come right in the end."
Toward morning there was a heavy fall of snow. Edmund was up early, trying to earn all he could by shoveling snow from the sidewalks.

"Why," a gentleman said, as he handed him a quarter for cleaning off a pavement in front of a large, handsome residence, "I thought I saw you the other day in Mf. Harroway's grocery store."

Edmund looked closely at the man, who was standing in the open front door, and recognized him in a moment as Mr. Reamer.

"Yes, sir," he said, politely. I was there yesterday. It was my first day, too, but I-I didn't quite suit Mr. Harroway."

There was a twinkle in Mr. Reamer's eyes. "Well," he said, pleasantly, "I won't press you to tell mijust why you didn't suit Mr. Harroway, because I fancy I know a little about it already. I think, however that you would suit me admirably as an assistant to my private secretary. You will be entrusted with large sums of money, and with important messages, and I will give you §6 a week to begin with."

The morning sun burst forth dazzingly on the fresh fallen snow at Edmund's feet; but the brightness of it was as m hing to the nrightness of it was as m hing to the nrightness of it was as m hing to the nrightness within the boy's heart, as he thanked his newly-found friend, and ran home to tell his mother of the success that had trodden so closely upon the heels of failure.

THG CHOICE OF A TRADE.—At Hampton, Va., there is a school where Indian and negro boys and girls are not only given a good English education, but are taught a trade by which they can carn their

THG CHOICE OF A TRADE.—At Hampton, Va., there is a school where Indian and negro boys and girls are not only given a good English education, but are taught a trade by which they can earn their own living, says the "Weekly Boquet."

On the reservations all trade-work and business of every kind is put into the hands of white men appointed by the Government, who will not, of course, teach their craft to the Indians, lest they should make rivals of them. and well as in body. The disciplinary storm that threatened before the general assembly in the dining-room will be found to have moderated to a quiet "talking over" before bedtime, and naughtiness to have given way before the conquest of genial ground patture.

good nature. If your children are expected to

Many farmers are keeping a poor of the control before the defense of the corned beef prepared in her own kitchen and that whe consisted that a particular grade of the catessen-store, the latter being much as the catessen-store, the latter being much as a consist of the catessen-store, the latter being much as a cate of catessen-store, the latter being much as a cate of catessen-store, the latter being much as a cate of catessen-store, the latter being much as a cate of catessen-store, the latter being much as a cate of catessen-store, the latter being much as a cate of catessen-store, the latter being much as a cate of catessen-store, the latter being much as a cate of catessen-store, the latter being much as a cate of catessen-store, the latter being much as a cate of catessen-store, the latter being much as a cate of catessen-store, the latter being much as a cate of cates and that a particular grade of chicken sit required as the British, and the latter being much as a cate of cates and that a particular grade of chicken sit required as the British market is uministic and that a particular grade of catessen-store, the latter being much as a cate of cates and the particular parti CORNED BEEF. - A housekeeper

RHUBARB, when stewed, is most wholesome sweet, and best cooked when the peeled fruit has lain in water for an hour or two. It shou,d then be drained and put to a hot syrup, in which it simmers till

PLUM PUDDINGS .- Here is some PLUM PUDDINGS.—Here is something novel in the way of a suggestion for the king of puddings:—

A housekeeper famous for the delicious plum-pudding served at her table declares its base to be carrots. The formula is simple, and the results so very good that it is well worth trying. Boil the carrots until tender, and press through a colander. Take a bowlful of this purce, one of suet, one of flour, and one of currants. Steam three hours.

ABOUT TOAST. — Invalids the world over are given their bread in the form of toast. The lay world is generally quite ignorant of why this is done. It is because toasting bread until it becomes brown largely converts the starch into dextrine, and hence, so far as the brown portion is concerned, one of the processes of digestion is gone through before the bread is taken into the stomach, it will be found that the thinner the slices of bread and the more thoroughly they are toasted the easier digestion will be, and when all portions of the slice of bread are thoroughly toasted — not burned but changed to a deep color—it will be found to be still more easily digested than ordinary toast. ABOUT TOAST. - Invalids the

IDLE WISHES are those which begin and end with themselves. They lead to no effort, they develop no energy, they inaugurate no plan of action. It would probably astonish most of us could we realize how

many of our wishes are of this character. Sometimes they relate to a past which is irrevocable. Men wished that they had inherited property, or a healthier constitution or better tendencies; that they had been brought up under better auspices; or trained with more care and wisdom; that they had made different decisions, or pursued different courses, or been led by different advisers. Such wishes, while they naturally glance upon us as unavoidable regrets, should be the passing guest of a moment. Save as they may suggest improvements for the future, they are useless and exhausting.

NOTES FOR FARMERS.

ABOUT POULTRY .- Mr. A. G. Gilbert, of the Central Experimental Farm Poultry Department, has re-ceived a letter from Mr. Alfred Boutlee, president of the Canada Produce lee, president of the Canada Produce Company of Toronto, in which the writer says: "I have just returned from England where I sold over ten tons of chickens. We are getting ready for next year, and as usual look to you for assistance. We are prepared to make contracts for quantities ranging from one pound to 1,000 tons. Send us some if you can."

an."
This letter is indicative of the methods of fattening. The Dominion Department of Agriculture has taken steps by means of the establishment of fattening stations to show what money can be made by keeping the right class of chicken, caring it in the right way, and by placing it in the proper condition on the British or home market. Mr. F. C. Hare, superintendent of these stations, says his experience shows him that farmers need much information as well as encouragement along these lines. When once a farmer understands the requirements he very the right way, and by placing it in the proper condition on the British or home market. Mr. F. C. Hare, superintendent of these stations, says his experience shows him that farmers need much information as well as encouragement along these lines. When once a farmer understands the requirements he very quickly adupts himself to them, one feature of the work at the fattening stations being to simplify the methods. When last year a fattening station was operated for the first time, great difficulty was found in securing the heavier and most suitable breeds, while this year they were obtainable with ease.

Many farmers are keeping a Poor mongrel type of chicken neither good for eggs or meat, simply because they have no definite object in view in rearing poultry. They should understand that a particular grade of chicken is required, as the British market is unlimited and the price invariably good.

The work done at Guelph Agricultural College is influencing the students, but does not reach the great body of farmers and persons engaged in the industry. Mr. Hare recommends the adoption of the same method of promoting scientific poultry raising as was adopted to educate the people in butter-making, namely, the Travelling Dairy. Before its aid great difficulty was found in procuring good butter in many localities, especially during the winter.

who have been engaged in other business and who propose to make a change for the benefit of their relath. Being convinced that poultry keeping would be beneficial they request information from him as to the quantity of land required, the quantity of grain to sow, the numter of fowls to purchase and such like. This undertaking would require the knowledge of one who had taken a course in an agricultural college, or had undergone a long apprenticeship. Otherwise years of experience will be passed before any gain will be realized.

The position of a farmer is entirely different. He attains knowledge of live stock and poultry by experience. To him the information contained in Experimental Farm and other reports is of greatest value and can easily be converted into satisfactory results.

There is no cast iron rule for building a poultry house as the various climates of the Dominion deroand different accommodations. Experience, however, shows the following to be guides which might be followed anywhere. As much light as possible, a moderately comfortable temperature, about 40 degrees F. as much room as possible and freedom from the disturbance of laying fowl. The house should face the south with a window in that part to receive the sun in the winter. Unless frequently raked over the top earth should be removed and renovated from time to time, as it has a tendency to become foul and be the source of disease. The floor should be covered with litter, which also should be frequently removed. Arrangements should be made to have feeding, collecting of eggs, watering and cleaning done in the passage way, so as not to disturb laying stock. Where it is possible to have a small pen for roosting and laying in, and a larger one for living in and seratching, it should be provided. Birds of the Mediterranean family are particularly sensitive to disturbance, and their nests should be dark and secluded. This latter device is also a preventative for egg eating, a very difficult There is no cast iron rule for

CHEESE MANUFACTURE. — The first of May is the time for opening cheese factories, and a large number commenced manufacture on that date this year. About thirty years ago the first Canadian co-operative factory was started in Oxford County, and from that time there has been a rapid advancement in the industry. Last year was the most successful one, for cheese manufacture in its history, a large quantity being made and sold at a high price. It has eclipsed butter-making.

Luging the past two seasons the bepartment of Agriculture conducted a series of investigations in the curious cheese conducted as series of investigations in the curious cheese and the conducted as series of investigations in the curious cheese first of the conducted as series of investigations in the curious cheese first of the curious c

bepartment of Agriculture conducted a series of investigations in the curing of cheese at the Carp factory. Frofessor James W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, and J. A. Ruddick, Chief of Dairy Division, from these investigations furnish valuable information as to how unnecessary losses through shrinkage and deterioration in quality may be avoided.

shrinkage and deterioration in quality may be avoided.

If the temperature of a room be allowed to go below 65 degrees Fahrenheit the flavor and texture of the cneese will be injured accordingly. resulting in the cheese being termed in trade "heated cheese." Such cheeses have not the mild delicate flavor of those cured at suitable temperatures and the texture becomes This letter is indicative of the great importance of poultry raising to Canadians, the success of which can only be obtained by scientific methods of fattening. The Dominion Department of Agriculture has taken

not weather cheese improved to a great extent.

The complaints which are received from British merchants concerning the faults in Canadian cheese are too serious to be ignored. With New Zealand and other countries where the temperature is controlled. the temperature is more favorable and increasing quantities of cheese free from these objectionable quali free from these objectionable qualities of flavor and body, it is apparent that the outlook is not as encouraging as it has been unless Canadian cheese makers are prepared to meet the demand for a cool flavored wax-bodied cheese. The taste of consumers is constantly tending towards the use of a milder flavored and more mealy cheese. Consequently Canadian summer cheese is not as well liked as it was formerly. The cheese maker, while he may recognize the demand for a more mealy cheese, that is to say, one which contains more moisture. cannot afford the objectionable

a position to cure it at suitably low temperatures.

Various means may be adopted for Controlling temperature such as construction of basement curing rooms with concrete cement floors and cement plastered walls, the use of the sub-earth duct system of introducing cool air, the use of ice in racks and the use of heating appliances.

Curing rooms built as stone basements partly above and partly be-

perature down, by absorbing the heat from the air of the room and imparting it to the earth below.

The first means towards securing control of temperature should be to improve the insulation of the walls, ceilings and floors of the curing for it is only by so doing that any of the foregoing plans can be made effective. It is a useless waste of money to construct sub-earth ducts, or to provide a supply of ice when the construction of the curing room is so faulty as to allow free passage of air from outside.

the construction of the carring rooms is so faulty as to allow free passage of air from outside.

It is necessary to have close fitting-double doors and windows for the purpose of admitting cool air at night and keeping out warm air during the day. Close fitting shutters on the outside should be provided to prevent the entrance of the sun's rays. Plenty of diffused light, however, should be admitted as dark curing rooms are not wholesome and induce the growth of mould.

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### FOUR MONTHS AT SEA.

Jupiter, which has been 4 months or an Atlantic journey from the Mediterranean, which should have been done and forgotten in two or less points a moral if it does more, says the New York "Herald." and is that sometimes too much engine power is sacrificed to cargo So much has been sacrificed in the Jupiter not for the sturdiness of her Roman master and the help afforded by the two who elected to remain by the ship after the rest had abandoned her, the chances are that she never would have reached port at all.

Theoretically capable of eight knots speed the two hundred horse 1 ower engines of the Jupiter have been unable to force her blunt nose through the water at much than a five knot gait. This when sea and wind were at peace. When either grew turbulent the ship was unable to make any headway at all, unless, perchance, she happened to be going in the same direction, which never seemed to be the case in the long voyage just ended.

Thus it was that the vessel, setting out from the Mediterranean for New York on December 30, exhausted her coal supply before reaching mid-Atlantic. On board were five thousand tons of sulphur, which Captain Zenaro was anxious to deli-ver to consignees. But impatience Captain Zenaro was anxious to deliver to consignees. But impatience could not fill empty bunkers, and when the last was emptied there was nothing to do but drift. That the vessel did until February 10, when the steamship Citte de Messina fell in with the helpless vessel, ran out a towing hawser and sought to drag her heav burden to Bermuda.

Line after line parted under the

Line after line parted under the strain, and a westerly wind freshen-ing up, the snub nosed one began to to leeward, dragging with her Citte de Messina, whose churn-

the Citte de Messina, whose churning propellor was unable to prevent
the eastward drift.

There was an hour or so of this,
then came a gust of profanity from
the bridge of the towing vessel, the
plumbing overside of a boat, some
heated observations from the officer
in charge as it came dripping and in charge as it came dripping and lifting alongside the Jupiter, and an invitation for the crew to get on board, if they did not want to be

drifted to South Africa.

Twenty-four of the Jupiter's crew Twenty-four of the Jupiter's crew of twenty-seven hastily accepted the invitation. Captain Zenaro vigorously protested against their going, but they had had enough of the Jupiter. Engineer Bacigalupi and the steward. Malusa. remained with the captain, and after the rest had gone, the faithful trio set about battering the faithful trio set about battering

the faithful trio set about battering down hatches, and otherwise making things secure, for they knew that gales were about, and that their deeply laden, helpless craft would be at the mercy of storms, which were likely to have no mercy. Nor were they disappointed.

Hardly had the Messina dipped below the horizon before there came a furious hurricane from the southwest—a riot of wind and wave which wrenched everything movable from the decks and threatened to swamp the craft outright. She wallowed the craft outright. She wallowed through that turmoil to ride into other and still another where that

another and still another where that left off, this last so furious that the crest of one towering surge was spilled down the reeling smokestack. There were thirteen days of this lonely struggle, and then the little steamship St Simon, voyaging from Hayti to Havre, fell in with the wanderer. With roseate views of salvage her master essayed to tow the Jupiter to port, but after four days of fruitless effort dropped her, and with a sea blessing on her head for the loss of many hawsers and much the loss of many hawsers and much

the loss of many hawsers and much time proceeded on his course.

That same evening the lights of another vessel showed, and, making a flare of tar barrels, the oil having been exhausted, as well as the fuel, the stranger was soon lying by. She proved to be the Norwegian steamship June from Hartlepool for Pensacola. A northeast wind was blowing, and to the southwest the Windward Islands lay, somewhat further ward Islands lay, somewhat further away than Pensacola, but Captain Zenaro had confessed the indisposi Captain on of his ship to go to windward, the Juno, with the Jupiter lum-ring behind, headed for the Wind-ard group and went south a hum-

Laying to when adverse winds came and taking full advantage of favoring breezes, she finally managed to get her charge to Barbados, where a new crew was shipped and a full supply of coal taken on board. There were still more adventures coming up the coast. Leaving Bermuda two days astern a northwest.

There were still more adventures coming up the coast. Leaving Bermuda two days astern, a northwest wind sprang up, and the bluft-bowed craft stopped as suddenly as if she had run her keel into a mud bank. There was a full eight days' supply of coal in her bunkers, but the captain, learning caution, put back to Beriauda, where he took on twelve days more of fuel before venturing futher up the coast. The vessel came into port yesterday, and went to the Earie Basin.

Her little peculiarities in the way of speed and coal endurance has cost the owners a small fortune, salvage paid to the Juno amounting to \$125,000. The vessel is valued at \$350,000 the cargo at \$115,000. Had the captain and the other two deserted the ship any vessel finding her and bringing her to port might have claimed salvage to the entire amount. While the captain cannot claim anything on his own account, it is more than probable that the owners will handsomely reward him and the gallant fellows who stood by him and the ship, particularly as the exploit is one almost unparalleled in marine annals. It is no light matter

to cast one's life with the fortunes of a helpless, unwieldly craft, and it is something of a triumph to at last bring such craft safe to port.

## Church Building in

celebrated Low Mass.
Before the ceremony of induction
His Lordship Bishop Brindle, D. S.
O., delivered a brief address from the
words; "Take off thy shoes, for the
ground whereon thou standest is
holy," and after explaining the
origin of Christian worship and the
use of Christian sacrifice, said Catholics spent money on beautiful olics spent money on beautifu churches in order to make them in some way worthy of Him whom they Such paragraphs as the following are signs of great encouragement for

are signs of great encouragement for the Catholic people of England.

The rapid progress—the Catholic faith is making in the archdiocese of Westminster has been illustrated during the past fortnight by the opening of two churches in the suburbs of London. We last week gave an account of the opening of a church at Enfield capable of accommodating 350 people, and on Sunday last His Lordship the Bishop of Hermopolis, D.S.O., opened a new church, which Lordship the Bishop of Hermopolis, D.S.O., opened a new church, which has seating capacity for 300 persons, at Wembley, a pretty suburb eight miles from Euston. The town is surrounded by beautiful landscape scenory, but building is everywhere in progress and in a few years there is no doubt many Catholic families will remove to the district, and a larger church will be required. The present building will, however, suffice for the time being, and to the Catholic inhabitants it will prove a great boon. The church will also serve as a mem-The church will also serve as a mem orial to many of Catholic forefathers, many of our illustrious forefathers, who lived in Catholic forefathers, who lived in times when the Church was cruelly persecuted in this country. When St. Mary's, Moorfields, was disposed of by the ecclesiastical authorities it became necessary to find a place in adored. Close by the church in which they were assembled that day were interred the bodies of many of their forefathers who in days of persecutions. interred the bodies of many of their forefathers who in days of persecution and in troublous times lived their lives and kept alive the faith. Their bones rested at the side of that church, and it ought to bring a blessing on its future, knowing as they did that the prayers of the just would go up to the throne of God on behalf of those who worshipped within those walls. When a new church was opened it was the duty of the ecclesiastical authorities to induct a rector to take charge of it, and that duty would be his that induct a rector to take charge of it, and that duty would be his that morning. The priest that had been given to them had made a sacrifice for the people, for he took charge of the mission with little means, and with the knowledge that difficulties would arise from time to time. He therefore had a strong claim upon their forbearance, upon their charity, and upon their generosity, and they were bound to do their best for the mission just started, bound to give their rector aid in his difficulties and what comfort and consolaies and what comfort and consola-tion they could in his trials. If their rector gave them spiritual blessings they were bound to give him tem-poral blessings according to their means. The priest must not spare himself for the sake of his people, and so the people, should not be wanting in generosity to him who devoted himself entirely to their spi ritual welfare.

### NEW INVENTIONS.

List of Canadian patents recently

List of Canadian patents recently issued:—
70,904—Philias Boire, Montreal, Que., means for locking whips in whips' socket.
70,914—Joseph H. Gagnier, Montreal, Que., car brakes.
70,925—Honore Dupere, Quebec, Que., gully cleaner.
70,933—Etienne Poulin, Fils, St. Germain de Grantham, Que., railway crossing frogs.

way crossing frogs. 70,949—Gilbert M. Tate, Windsor Mills, Que., pulp screens. 70,976—James W. McQuay, Valley

River, Man., reversing valve mechanism for engines.
70,998—Odilon Feher, Montreal, Que, window fastener.
71,039—George H. Stokoe, Bloomfield, N.B., milk account books, 71,067—Napoleon Dussault, Montreal, Que., hand lasting tool.
71,079—Louis Arsene Desy, Montreal, Que, dredge.

church Building in England.

which to inter the remains of those who were buried in the vaults of that grand and beautiful old church. The spot selected was at Wembley. and here they were removed, and lie in a piece of ground adjoining the church which was opened on Sunday last. The church was formerly used as a chapel by the nuns of Harley House. Marylebone Road, from whence it has been removed and resercted at Wembley. It was a pleasing coincidence that the new church, which is dedicated to St. Joseph, was opened on the Feast of St. Anselm, who was the patron of the ecclesiastical parish of Harrow. The Rev. John Egan, of Willeston, has been appointed rector of the new mission, and before the Mass on Sunday he was inducted by the Bishop. After this ceremony His Lordship celebrated Low Mass.

Before the ceremony of induction His Lordship Bishop Brindle, D. S. O., delivered a brief address from the words, "Take off thy shoes, for the ground whereon thou standest is quiring competitive examinations for entrance and promotions in the ex-amining force of the office.

### C.M.B.A. NOTES.

BRANCH 26.—On the morning of Friday, April 19tn, the members of Branch 26, and the great number of patrons interested in their ever-welcome euchre and social parties, awoke to find the day overcast and gloomy, and thinking, no doubt, that in the event of a downpour of rain, as a result of the cloudy opening, the rare and extremely pleasant privilege of enjoying this euchre and social would be denied them, their feelings naturally assumed a state similar to that of the weather; nevertheless, when the evening came round, and Drummond Hall was opened to the many guests, old Vuleuchre and social nevertheless, when the evening came round, and Drummond Hall was opened to the many guests, old Vulcan's thundering was of no avail, and Branch 26 welcomed to their 'fete.' as many guests as ever entered this auditorium on any other occasion. The President of the Branch, Mr. Frank J. Curran, B. C. L., in his usual brilliant's tyle, extended a hearty welcome to all present, and expressed the hope that everyone would enjoy themselves to

the Catholic Mutual Benefit Associa

the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association in Montreal. The prizes donated in connection with the euchregame were varied and beautiful, and were awarded as follows—

Ladies, first, Miss N. Christy.
Ladies, second, Mrs. Perry.
Ladies, third, Miss White.
Gentlemen, first, Mr. P. J. Darcy.
Gentlemen, second, Mr. Green.
Gentlemen, third, Mr. B. Tansey.
The magnificent success of this social may be attributed to the ener-

The magnificent success of this social may be attributed to the energetic and faithful work of the committe in charge, namely, F. J. Curran, president; Patrick J. McDonagh. secretary: J. H. Maiden, chairman; R. M. J. Dolan, A. D. McGillis, P. Reynolds, T. J. Finn, Jas. J. Costigan, J. H. Feeley, sr., F. J. Sears, P. J. Darcy, J. H. Feeley, jr., John Walsh, W. F. Wall.

LETTER OF THANKS which speaks for itself is as follows:—
Patrick J. McDonagh, Esq.,
Recording Secretary, C.M.B.A.,
Montreal.

Dear Sir,-I beg to acknowledge Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the sum of two thousand dollars, (\$2,000) in full pay ment of the claim of the late Mr. Thos. T. Flynn, member of Branch 26, and desire to extend to you my sincere thanks for your prompt attention and kindress in the matter.

Yours very truly, (Signed) JOS. O'BRIEN;

According to an American exchange, expert accountants have been analyzing the British war bills, with a view of ascertaining how much it costs to kill a Boer. The ascertaining how exact figure has been ascertained. It is five thousand dollars.

Is not too much to pay for a full sized Cabinet Grand Piano made by a first-class firm and fully warranted. A handsome, sweet toned piano, containing every improvement of note, including full extra heavy iron frame, Ossian Banjo attachment, solid oak back, ivory

keys, best spruce sounding board. HOWARD is the name of this piano; made by the D. H. Baldwin Co., of Chicago and Cincinnati, Terms \$7.00 monthly if you wish, Exchanges also made for old Pianos. LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO., 2366 St. Catherine st.



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lace or button; single or double sole, \$3.00.

"The Mansfield" comes in both men's and women's styles. Each is the best shoe for its purpose that \$3.00 will buy. I say that without quibble or qualification; I mean it. Whenever I find a competing shoe that approaches the ex. ellence of "The Mansfield," the price is \$1.00 or \$1.50 more.

MANSFIELD, the Shoeist,

124 St. Lawrence St., Montreal.

### THE HALLUCINATION OF MEN OF THE DAY.

One of the least known of the many novels written by Dickens, is entitled "Hard Times," and it opens with a school-master of the peculiar Yorkshire breed, insisting upon facts. All he wanted was Facts; 'give him Facts and, like Archimedes. he could raise the world. This reminds us of the Italian statesman Mareno, who boasted that in six months he learned, from a French work of the greatest importance, to

round, and Drummond Hall was popened to the many guests, old Vulcan's thundering was of no avail, and Branch 26 welcomed to their fete, as many guests as ever entered this auditorium on any other coasion. The President of the Branch, Mr. Frank J. Curran, B. C. L., in his usual brilliant's tyle, extended a hearty welcome to all present, and expressed the hope that everyone would enjoy themselves to the utmost, and that the reputation held by this Branch in connection with their socials, would be upheld in every respect, and judging from the enthusiasm and heartiness displayed, President Curran's predictions were amply usstained.

The many ladies and gentlemen, merrily treading from table to table, during the progress of the cuchre playing, and from the hands of one to the hands of another during the time occupied in gliding over the waxen floor to the strains of melodious music wafted through the hall, presented a spectacle of splendly of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association in Montreal. The prizes donand the beautiful are included. Those who suggested that the origin of such ideas is unknown, caused him inextinguishable laughter. He has found that these ideas are sensations, either agreeable or disagreeable such as are produced by moisture, heat, or the stench of drains.

Likely that the profound observation which he had recently made, and written about, on onions, potatoes

tion which he had recently made, and written about, on onions, potatoes and other examples of the vegetable realm, as well as the attentive study of several domestic animals, had attached him strongly to the analytical method; and as neither the scalpel nor the microscope had ever detected a soul or a Supreme Being, therefore neither of these exist, save as superstitions that have gone down under the weight of cold Facts. This inclination to analysis awakened in inclination to analysis awakened inclination to analysis awakened in his powerful mind a reasoning tendency of so much precision, that not the smallest argument could escape him. He pounced upon ideas like an eagle, seized them in his talons, examined then in every sense and discovered that they were Facts to be rejected or accepted according to his whim or inclination.

whim or inclination. Such the wisdom that t young Italy to-day; and still wonder that the prisoner of the Va-tican is not at liberty, that the Church is bound hand and foot by the advocates of equality and

ST. GABRIEL'S T. A. and B. SO-CIETY

At the last regular monthly meeting of St. Gabriel's T. A. and B. Society, Mr. C. C. O'Rourke was elected recording-secretary. There was a large attendance of members. and much enthusiasm was displayed in the proceedings.

## THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

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Carpets and Floor Coverings ingeneral never had such busy times as they're experiencing this season. The trade in carpets, rugs and oil cloths is simply enormous. Floor Coverings are here in any style you like, and at any price you please. The collection to-day discounts everything in the past. The way The Big Store buys has everything to do with the way it sells, and its great carpet stocks interest everybody

### TAPESTRY CARPETS.

Parlor Carpets, with borders to match. Special 63c yard.

Dining Room Carpets, with borders to match. Special 63c yard.

Bed Room Carpets, with borders to match. Special 63c yard.

Library Carpets, with borders to match. Special 63c yard.

Library Carpets, with borders to match. Special 63c yard.

### BRUSSELS CARPETS.

### BEDROOM FURNITURE.

45 Iron Beds in white enamel finish, fitted with brass knobs and caps all sizes, from 3 feet to 4 feet 6 inches wide, worth \$5.00. Special

## \$3.35. 70 Woven Wire Springs fitted on white maple frames, copper side wire strong and serviceable. Special\$1.70.

### SIDEBOARDS

7 only Elm Sideboards in rich golden finish, highly polished, fitted with 14 by 24 inch bevelled plate mirror, 2 large drawers, fancy trimmings. Special \$11.10,

6 only solid Oak Sideboards, 16 by 26 inch bevelled plate mirror bow front, 3 drawers, best finish. Special \$16.90.

### LACE CURTAINS.

Beautiful White Nottingham Lace Curtains in dainty designs, 3½ yards long. Special \$1.05.

Exquisite White Swiss Curtains in lovely floral patterns, 3½ yards

White Bobbinet Ruffled Curtains, the new Window Drapery. Spe-

### SUMMER BLANKETS.

Just received a large shipment of Flannelette or Summer Blankets clean, cool and comfortable. These goods are now very much in domand, they come in white and a pretty shade of gray with dainty blue and place there have been described.

### WALL PAPERS.

Sizes, 4-4 30c; 5-4, 40c; 10-4, 77c; 11-4, \$1.05 pair. Wall Papers for Kitchen. Special3c to 64c piece. Wall Papers for Bedroom. Special 4c to 7c. Wall Papers for Sitting Room. Special 5c to 9c. Wall Papers for Dining Room. Special 8c to 17c. Wall Papers for Drawing Room. Special 10c to 35c.

### THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreel.



NOW IS THE TIME

To Think of New Summer Suits . . .

### FOR THE BOYS.

We are receiving new lines every week, and now have in stock a splendid range of Boys' Suits. We are not trying how cheap, but how good for the money. the money. Our prices will be found reasonable for good, reliable, well made

Boys' two-piece Suits, in Tweed and Serge, at \$1.50.
Boys' good, durable Tweed Suits, well made and trimmed, at \$2.00
Boys' pure all wool Halifax Tweed Suits, in light and dark colors,
weight right for present wear, at \$2.50.
Boys' neat, dressy dark Tweed Suits, made up in different styles, very
durable, at \$3.00.

Boys' two-piece First Communion Suits, well made and trimmed, 35, \$3.50 and \$4,00.

Boys' three-piece Mixed Tweed Suits, at \$3.00. Boys' three-piece Navy Blue Serge Suits, at \$3.50. Boys' three-piece all wool Tweed Suits, in medium and dark shades.

at \$4.00.

Boys' three-piece Suits, in Tweed mixtures, checks; also Navy Blue Serge, single or double breasted, at \$5.00.

Boys' three-piece First Communion Suits, made of fine Venetian Worsted, at \$6.00.

Boys' Boys' Research of Service Services and Services at \$6.00.

d. at \$6.00.

Boys' Reefers, in Serge, at \$2.50 and upwards.

Boys' Overcoats, from \$4.00 upwards,

Boys' Knee Pants, 75c and \$1.00.

Also a complete range of Washable Kilt Suits and Blouses, for Sumrwear, now in stock. Fine Sailor Blouse Suits with short or loan

### WE INVITE INSPECTION.

Boys' Clothier And Outfitter,

2299 St. Catherine Street and corner of Craig and Bleury Streets.

THE CENTRE PARTY AT WORK

The Centre party in the Prussian legislature have requested the Government "to enact a law for the removal of the special restrictions and obstacles under which labor the religious communities devoting themselves to the care of the sick and to other charitable works, and to give them the same liberty that is enjoyed by other associations engaged in similar works." American Catholics will be astonished when they hear what these restrictions are—a grieyous relic of the unholy Kulturkanpf. 1. Any existing establishments of these sisters can be closed at any time by an administrative act—that is, by a stroke of the pen. 2. The ministers of worship and of the Interior are authorized to grant

the admission of new members into an existing community—that is to say, they are free to grant or to refuse. 3. No new establishment can be opened, were it to consist of but two or three members, without the previous authorization of the above two ministers. The authorization, of course can be refused without giving any reasons. This sword of Damocles, be it noted, hangs only over Catholic institutions; Protestant deaconesses, or any other charitable organizations, can move quite freely. All the speakers were unanimous in unstinted praise of the Catholic sisters, but not all were willing, owing to narrow Protestant prejudices, to vote for the resolution. The resolution, however, was passed by a considerable majority. — Catholic Chroniele, from the Sacred Heart Review.









The Most Rev.

D., Bishop of Sa butes the followir 'Sacramento Bee' Leo XIII. is at out a peer among He comes from th arena of the ninet stands, ready for sands that thirst

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