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LADY WILDE DEAD.

THE INSPIRED POETESS OF THE YOUNG IRELAND PARTY.

THE DAUGHTER OF AN ANGLICAN MINISTER—HER SOUL-STIRRING SONGS—HER CONNECTION WITH THE NATION—A DRAMATIC INCIDENT OF THE TRIAL OF GAVAN DUFFY IN 1848—HER HUSBAND AND HER SONS.

To every heart that has ever beat in sympathy with Ireland's national hopes and cause came a pang of sorrow with the announcement made public last week that Lady Wilde, the inspired poetess of the Nation, the able organ of the Young Ireland party in its day, had passed away from earth in Paris, in which city she had for some years past resided.

Jane Francesca Ellis, for that was Lady Wilde's maiden name, was born in the second decade of the present century in the county of Wexford, her father being a clergyman of the established church of Ireland and a vigorous Tory in his political thoughts and affections.

She was quite a young girl when she first began to send her verses to the Nation, and she signed with the pseudonym of John Fanshawe Ellis, which circumstances, together with the virile character of her songs, led Editor Duffy and all connected with the Nation office to conclude that the talented poet was some gifted young man.

At the time that "Spranza" was filling the Nation week after week with the gems of her poetic fancy and patriotic imagination, two other talented Irishwomen, "Mary" and "Eva," were also frequent contributors to it, and the trio were often spoken of as the three graces of Ireland.

Some years later he met Mrs. Frank Leslie, the wealthy American, and the result was that he proposed to her, after due courtship, and was accepted. Their marriage followed, and then the happy (?) pair came to this country, where it was announced, Mr. Wilde would look in the hope of bettering his prospects.

Soon after this dramatic incident Miss Enis met the famous Irish physician, Sir William Wilde, who wooed and won her for his bride. Dr. Wilde came from a family which, albeit it was originally English, had, by long residence in the Emerald Isle, become, as the saying runs, more Irish than the Irish themselves.

but many came to him from the continent, and, except when their cases were hopelessly incurable, none ever sought his assistance without profit and advantage to themselves.

terest himself in the archeology of his native land, on which he wrote several articles, and brought out a truly meritorious work entitled "The Beauties of the Boyne and the Black Water." His eminent reputation, his great talents and his literary successes won for him in 1864 a knighthood, and he was also chosen a member of the Royal Irish Academy.

Shortly after her husband's death, Lady Wilde removed to London. Her home in Dublin had for years been the rendezvous of all leading Irish literary celebrities, and when she betook herself to the English metropolis her salon there soon became one of the leading ones in London.

an authoress so talented and deservedly famed, and a woman whose attainments all Europe had admired. Undoubtedly the ill fortune which befel her son, and the shame and disgrace which he had brought upon her honored name, preyed greatly on Lady Wilde and shortened her life somewhat, though no complaints ever came from her lips, at least as far as the public knew.

The Wilde boys inherited much of their parents' talents, and not a small share of their mother's eccentricities—for Lady Wilde, with all her other traits, was herself somewhat eccentric at times, and odd. Of one of her sons it is unnecessary to speak here.

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When only twelve years of age her parents began to contemplate her marriage, but Catharine from her early childhood had determined to live a life of celibacy.

From this time, for three years, she was permitted to follow her own desires. A writer says: "Her little room she was thenceforward allowed to use as an oratory; it became her favorite resort and the scene of those ecstatic communions in the spirit, which, to her imagination, resolved themselves into celestial visions.

All that is beautiful and lovely in woman, finds its climax in motherhood. How often we find among our American women that longing for the prattling voice, the idol of their waiting hearts. It is a natural instinct, this yearning of the heart for offspring; yet the wise hesitates to talk with the family physician on this delicate subject.

The reflections of a married woman are not pleasant if she be delicate, run-down, or debilitated. She feels "played out." Her smile and her good spirits have been taken flight. It worries her husband as well as herself.

It's a safe remedial agent, an invigorating tonic and nerve which cures all those disorders, weaknesses and derangements incident to womanhood.

ST. LEON Perfects the organism and preserves life. "It is invaluable," says Dr. Walsh, Toronto. A card just received direct from Springfield, P. Q. Get supplied at once. A trial will convince the most sceptical.

after his wife's extensive newspaper interests. Whether it was because he was born tired, though, or imagined he had struck so good a thing that he could afford to loaf for the rest of his days, "Willie" Wilde, as he was familiarly called, no sooner found himself comfortably located in New York than he proceeded to take things easy in a very extensive fashion.

CATHARINE OF SIENNA.

In fair and fertile Tuscany, between the forest crowned spurs of the Apennines and the beautiful blue bosom of the Mediterranean, in the midst of picturesque tree-decked valleys, beneath castle-covered ridges is the city of Sienna.

She had good parents. A religious atmosphere surrounded her all her life, and the laws of heredity opened to her the possibilities of a glorious career. Of this she knew nothing. To her, life was like an opening flower with a constantly increasing development of the thoughts from within.

Near her home was the Convent Church of St. Dominic. In a small chapel near it, she very early learned to go to pray, to give her imagination into the hands of God, and to see wonderful visions.

A writer says: "One evening, when she was six years old, her mother sent her, with her little brother Stephen, to carry a message to the house of an older sister.

She possessed the power of eloquence, which, with personal beauty, youth, fervor, and enthusiasm, gave her a fascination which few could oppose.

When, in 1374, pestilence raged in Sienna she watched constantly by the bed of sufferers, performing a service which would have been absolutely impossible except for the training she had given herself in early girlhood.

Though Catharine used all her efforts to suppress the fury of the Papal partisans, the Florentine mobs connected her with their excesses and demanded her death by fire or sword.

In 1380, in the thirty-third year of her age, Catharine died in Rome, and in 1461 her name was enrolled in the calendar of saints.

It is not to be wondered at that her health became delicate, and that all her life she suffered from weakness of the stomach and suffered from faintness and prostration.

To the order of St. Dominic belonged a lay society of brethren who undertook to sacrifice, at need, their lives and

property for the cause of Christ. Their wives also pledged themselves to cooperate with them. They were called "Brethren and Sisters of the Militia of Jesus Christ." They wore the black and white habit of the Dominicans.

When she had won these, there came the fiercest of all, the temptation to doubt. In the midst of this she went to the church on the hill, and spent the greater part of three days in such prayer as the Saviour offered in Gethsemane.

It was shortly after this experience that Catharine's soul was caught up into an ecstasy which several famous painters have attempted to reproduce, called the Marriage of St. Catharine, in which the Madonna is shown as guiding the hand of the child Jesus to place a ring on Catharine's finger.

As the bride of Christ, Catharine spent her time in bearing burdens of corn, oil, and other necessities to the suffering poor. Even when they reviled her and tried to injure her fair name she forgave them and tried to do the more for them.

Her reputation for sanctity became widespread, and she was visited by large numbers of people to whom she gave counsel and entreated to live a life such as would please God.

She possessed the power of eloquence, which, with personal beauty, youth, fervor, and enthusiasm, gave her a fascination which few could oppose.

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possess of having a merry time in the world. Be brave! Be noble! Be great! Be Christ's own favored ones, and then glory shall crown your days here and you glory eternally beyond.—SIGMA, in the Orphan's Bouquet.

ALWAYS PLEASED.

No Grumblers or Growlers when Diamond Dyes are Used.

THOUSANDS of pleasant, happy ladies who have tested the popular Diamond Dyes, that always do their work well and satisfactorily.

Mrs. Thos. Lavin, Newark, Ont., says: "I find that Diamond Dyes are the best, as I always get good and fast colors from them. I have used other dyes, but they are all inferior."

Mother Shipton's Prophecies.

Mother Shipton lived in the latter half of the fifteenth century. She was supposed to be the child of the devil, says the Catholic Sentinel, who wooed her mother under the guise of a young forer.

The following are samples taken from the work: "A house of glass shall come to pass in merry England, but alas, War will follow with the work In the land of the Turk."

"Around the world thought shall fly In the twinkling of an eye; Through the hills men shall ride, And neither horse nor ass bestride;

Build your houses of rotten sticks; For then shall mighty wars be planned, And fire and sword sweep o'er the land. But those who live the century through In fear and trembling, this will do: Fly to the mountains and the glens, To hogs and forests and wild fens;

Impoverished blood causes that tired feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood and gives vigor and vitality.

DON UNIA IS DEAD.

WHILE LABORING AMONG LEpers HE IS STRICKEN BY A TERRIBLE DISEASE.

Shortly before midday on December 9, in the oratory of Don Bosco at Turin, Father Michael Unia, Salesian missionary and apostle of the lepers at Agua de Dios (Colombia), peacefully breathed forth his soul to God.

The intrepid missionary had arrived in Turin about a week before his death. He had started from Bogota on October 14 last, by order of the doctor and his superiors, leaving the whole mission in grief.

Mary Help of Christians willed that he should go to her sanctuary at Turin to die. He had already desired to return to his lepers, but this was inexorably forbidden him and he was ordered to return to Europe instead. He arrived at

Turin, still somewhat suffering. His malady had been brought on by the frightful state in which he was when amongst the unhappy lepers of the mission. Nevertheless, there was no serious fear for his life.

On Saturday, the vigil of the Immaculate Conception, he felt himself overcome with an unaccustomed weariness and did not come down to breakfast, but took it in his room. The following morning he came down at 4 o'clock to celebrate Holy Mass, but as the church was still shut, he went back to his room.

The Governor of Colombia had given to Father Unia full powers in the whole lazaretto, and placed at his disposal the post and the telegraph, authorized him to travel free through the whole republic and showed towards him deep gratitude and admiration.

your child

You note the difference in children. Some have nearly every ailment, even with the best of care. Others far more exposed pass through unharmed. Weak children will have continuous colds in winter, poor digestion in summer. They are without power to resist disease, they have no reserve strength.

Central Millinery Parlor,

Specialty—Old bonnets and hats done over, and made like new at low prices. Hats and Bonnets of the newest and latest design from Paris and New York.

PYNY-PECTORAL Positively Cures COUGHS and COLDS In a surprisingly short time. It's a scientific certainty. It's tried and true, soothing and healing in its effects.

THOMAS O'CONNELL, Dealer in General Household Hardware, Paints and Oils. 137 McCORD STREET, Cor. Ottawa

"D. & L." MENTHOL PLASTER I have prescribed Menthol Plaster in a number of cases of neuritic and rheumatic pain, and on a very much pleased with the effects and pleasantness of its application.—W. H. GARRETT, M.D., Mount Pleasant, Boston.

Michel Lefebvre & Co Pure Vinegars, Mixed Pickles, Jellys, Jams & Preserves. Nos. 80 to 94 Papineau Road, 2 to 14 ST. ROSE ST.

FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION. Knitting, \$2.00. Cut Machine, \$2.50. Tamara (Book), \$1.00. Mill Blank—Stove length—\$1.50. J. C. MACDONALD, Richardson Square, Tel. 8253.

WHO WILL SUCCEED LEO XIII.?

A DISCUSSION OF THE CONDITIONS PREVAILING.

CARDINALS GIBBONS, VANUTELLI, RAMPOLLA AND OTHERS MENTIONED BY THE NEW YORK SUN CORRESPONDENT.

The New York Sun's brilliant Rome correspondent, "Innominate," has returned to the discussion of the delicate question suggested naturally by the advanced age of Pope Leo XIII., viz., the succession to the chair of St. Peter.

Cardinal Serafino Vanutelli, but the former nuncio at Vienna, far from wishing to raise his standard against that of Leo XIII., follows in the glorious track of the reigning Pontiff.

"An American, sound, strong, practical and thoughtful, can form no idea of this aversion. It is the sacred melody of caste hatreds and interests which denounce, combat and curse the Papacy as a sort of school of revolution.

Continuing his speculations and his analysis of the international situation, this shrewd observer says: "France has her natural candidate, Cardinal Rampolla. He is the Father Joseph of Leo XIII., his tried confidant, his wise and incorruptible assistant."

He is the Father Joseph of Leo XIII., his tried confidant, his wise and incorruptible assistant. We must go very far back in history to find in Rome a collaboration as faithful and sagacious. What marks out Cardinal Rampolla is his lack of personality; he is like those sweet, proud, mystical faces of the middle ages which adorn the stained glass windows of monasteries with their ascetic features.

I remain, sincerely and respectfully, honorable sir, your most humble and devoted servant. (Signed) A. LACOMBE, O.M.I.

P.S.—Certain members of your party blame me for standing aloof from you and ignoring you. You have too much sense not to be able to understand my position. Belonging to no political party, I have to go to those who have been placed in power by the people.

THE LATE CHARLES LOUIS AMBROISE THOMAS. The eminent French composer, Charles Louis Ambroise Thomas, who died in Paris last Friday, was the son of a music teacher, and was born at Metz in 1811, two years before Wagner and Verdi.

He began his musical studies at the age of four and entered the Paris Conservatoire in 1828, the famous Lesueur being his instructor in composition, and Kalkbrenner on the piano. The following year, at eighteen, he received the first prize for piano-playing, in 1830 the first prize in harmony, and in 1832 the much-coveted Prix de Rome, which enabled him to study three years in Italy.

After discussing at some length the effects of a union between Church and State, or between the throne and the altar, "Innominate" concludes thus: "Through his greatness of heart, more than through his progressive intelligence, Leo XIII. has severed the bonds between the two institutions. Christianity," said De Tocqueville, the historian of democracy in the United States, "is a living being whom they have tried to tie to corpses; but the bonds that restrain it and it will rise again." Leo XIII. has dared to perform this operation. Who would be blind enough to bind the cords again?"

REV. FR. LACOMBE'S LETTER. AN EARNEST APPEAL TO SUPPORT REMEDIAL LEGISLATION. The following open letter explains itself:— MONTREAL, Jan. 20, 1896.

My Dear Sir,—In this critical time for the question of the Manitoba schools, permit an aged missionary, to-day representing the bishops of our country in this cause, which concerns us all, to appeal to your faith, to your patriotism, and to your spirit of justice, to entreat you to accede to our request. It is in the name of our bishops, of the hierarchy, and of Canadian Catholics, that we ask your party, of which you are the worthy chief, to assist us in settling this famous question, and to do so by voting with the government on the Remedial Bill.

I consider, or rather, we all consider, that such an act of courage, good will and sincerity on your part and from those who follow your policy, will be greatly in the interests of your party, especially in the general elections. I must tell you that we cannot accept your Commission of Inquiry for any reason, and we will do the best to fight it.

If, which may God not grant, you do not believe it to be your duty to accede to our demands, and that the Government which is anxious to give us the promised law be beaten and overturned while keeping firm to the end of the struggle, I inform you with regret, that the episcopacy, like one man, united with the clergy, will rise to support those who may have fallen to defend it.

Please pardon my frankness, which leads me to speak thus. Though I am not your intimate friend, still I may say that we have always been on good terms. Always have I deemed you a gentleman, a respectable citizen, and a man well able to be at the head of a political party. May divine Providence keep up your courage and your energy for the good of our common country.

I remain, sincerely and respectfully, honorable sir, your most humble and devoted servant. (Signed) A. LACOMBE, O.M.I.

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compulsory vocal classes for reading at sight, and increased the salaries of the professors. Under his guidance the Conservatoire reached a point that makes it almost self-paying. Apart from his operas his compositions are unimportant, and will not survive him.—N. Y. Post.

REASON FOR FAITH.

Miss Starr Tells the Story of her Conversion.

The following is the full text of the address of Miss Eliza Allen Starr to the Ladies' League at their meeting in Chicago:

Descended from a Puritan New England family which helped to rock the cradle of Harvard University, born of Unitarian parents, educated by Unitarian teachers in Unitarian schools, surrounded by the choicest, artistic, literary and social influences under Unitarian auspices, a girlhood inspired by William Cullen Bryant, ripening into womanhood when Carlyle, Emerson, Longfellow, Whittier, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Lowell were the philosophers, essayists, poets of the day—how is it that I stand before you now a Catholic—a Roman Catholic?

On my first visit to Boston, in 1845, friends took me on my first Sunday to the music hall to hear their favorite preacher, Theodore Parker. Around me was the brilliant talent of the American Athens—an imposing array to the eyes of the country girl who knew them all, as they were pointed out to her, through the glorifying medium of books, and whose reverent imagination had exalted them to a plane of heroic merit.

Placed between my artist friend and her husband, who was the author of one of the standard histories of the United States, I was prepared for an intellectual and spiritual banquet which would mark an era in my life. It certainly did so mark it, but in a way how different from what I had anticipated! For a sentence after sentence came from the lips of the renowned preacher, first a tremor, then an actual chill came over me, as with smoothly flowing language, but irresistible logic I found him demolishing every foundation stone of my religious faith and even hope.

There was nothing left for me but to find other premises, other starting points, or forego all the beautiful intellectual as well as spiritual life which had come to me as a child from the sacred Scriptures; the Old Testament story of man—the New Testament story of a Child born to save the world from its sins, who was crucified, died, rose again, ascended into heaven, from whence He would come to judge the living and the dead. All this I had believed on the authority of the Scriptures themselves, and this, too, while theological discussions were rife in old Deerfield, where Dr. Samuel Willard had raised the Unitarian standard, and among his most zealous supporters were my own family.

The shock was a severe one; nor did I recover from it when we left the music hall and walked along the quiet—Sunday quiet—streets of Boston to the home of my friends. Nor did I recover from it all the weeks of my visit nor when I met in genial conversation the lions of intellectual Boston. The question had been started and would not be laid to rest. "What authority have I for the faith that is in me? for faith I had in these great Christian facts, nor did I intend to resign it without evidence to the contrary."

As the fruit of the story of Jesus Christ announced by an angel to a virgin, born of this virgin a virgin still, working miracles, preaching His doctrine of salvation, to be rejected by His own nation; crucified yet dying to rise again,—I had seen by the light of history the world emerging from the errors of paganism to the fulfillment of the glorious career of Christian nations, before the splendor of whose achievements pagan civilization and pagan morality had paled, and even pagan art and pagan literature has been outstripped by the divinely inspired genius of Christianity. How could I take the retrograde step which denial implied without a close scanning of the foundations upon which Christianity rests.

From the moment I left the music hall of old Boston on that bright June morning in 1845 this quest for an authorized faith was the quest of my life. It was useless to talk, to argue; but I could keep my ears open, my eyes open, every intellectual sense open; and as far as in me lay I did this; and yet, read current history as I would, read or listen to theological discussions as I would—at least to those around me the question of an authorized faith remained unsolved.

In 1848 I went to Philadelphia. For the first time in my life I came in contact with educated Catholics; for the first time in my life I set foot in a Catholic church, but very, very seldom caring to attend a service and without the slightest intention of becoming a Catholic. Why should I? And yet, week after week, month after month, was being solved, without discussion, the question of an authorized faith in the Holy Scriptures; above all, in the four gospels. For behind these gospels I saw the Church which had produced them, along with the epistles, evangelists, apostles under one divine head, the promise of our Lord Himself—"Lo, I am with you all days even to the consummation of the world" being fulfilled by transmitting His own authority to St. Peter, whom He had declared to be the corner stone of His Church; this authority to be transmitted by him to his successors to the end of time, so that these eighteen hundred and forty-eight years had been bound together by ties as strong as God could make them, even while working through the medium of His own creatures, made capable, as they were, of receiving, executing His will as perfectly as the winds, the seasons, the very stars that obey Him.

All this dawned upon me by degrees—very slowly but very clearly—until after nine years of mental struggle the Roman Catholic Church rose before me as an authorized teacher of divine truth, the depository of the Christian traditions, as she had been of the ancient Scriptures venerated by the Hebrews and of those of which she was herself the author and expounder under the

title of the new. To accept her instruction, then, was to understand aright the revelation of God to man; to follow her guidance was to walk in the way of salvation.

One month after I looked this conviction in the face I was received into the Roman Catholic Church forty—no years ago this Christmas, and never has my confidence in her as a teacher, a guide, wavered for one instant. Intellectually, as well as spiritually, I have been more than satisfied with the punishment afforded me by this "mother of fair love, of knowledge and of hope," my only anxiety having been, still, to use the treasures put at my disposal as to hear at last the sentence. "Well done, good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."—Catholic Witness.

C. M. B. A. Branch 54.

For some time past this Branch had in contemplation to hold a concert, of which the proceeds should be used for the repairs and decoration of St. Mary's Church. Having gained the consent and cordial support of their beloved pastor, the Reverend Father O'Donnell, the members appointed a committee to carry out all details and ensure success as to the object in view. The following gentlemen were appointed to act as a Committee, viz: C. O'Brien, Chairman; F. D. Daly, Secretary; T. McDonnell, Treasurer; J. Weir, J. Condon, J. Cogan, C. O'Brien, H. Vaughan, E. Kavanagh, J. Sheehy, G. Pattinangle and J. McShane.

The concert came off on Shrove Tuesday evening in the Hall of St. Mary's Church, and was, in every respect, a decided success. The hall was filled to the very doors by a select and appreciative audience who encored again and again the talented artists who assisted in this good work. Chancellor C. O'Brien opened the proceedings by some well chosen remarks on the working of the C. M. B. A., after which Mr. G. H. McLeod sang one of his finest songs "The Amphion Trio pleased everyone by their guitar and mandolin selections. It was a treat to hear "The Holy City," rendered with true artistic feeling by Miss Jackson. Mr. B. Riggs took the house by storm with "His First Wife," and Mr. L. C. O'Brien gave one of his beautiful and affecting recitations. Little Tootsie (Miss Moran) was as usual a prime favorite and did not disappoint her numerous admirers. Mr. H. O'Brien sang splendidly, as did Mr. D. Allen; Mr. J. J. Rowan also favored the audience with his splendid voice. Mr. H. Kearns sang a beautiful Irish jig. Miss and Master Kennedy sang a beautiful duet and charmed everyone present. The climax of the evening was when Mr. D. Allen and his accomplished daughter Miss Minnie Maud Allen appeared in the second part. Mr. Allen's dancing and singing and Miss Allen's beautiful letter reading were most entertaining and wonderful. The Rev. Father O'Donnell addressed the vast audience in his most forcible manner, praising and endorsing the work of the C. M. B. A., and in an especial manner Branch 54, for the good example set by the Branch in the parish. He exhorted his parishioners towards more earnest efforts in religious society work, and explained to all, in his earnest way, that union and strength are necessary to accomplish the grand design for which this concert was initiated.

F. D. DALY, Secy.

SHAMROCK FANCY FAIR.

THE COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN CONSENTS TO BECOME PATRONESS—LIST OF OFFICERS.

At a meeting of the lady presidents of the various sections of the Shamrock Fancy Fair, which was held at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer of the S. A. A., some time ago, Mrs. T. F. Moore, the active President of the Fair, and the Honorary Secretary, Miss Gertrude Stafford, were requested by the ladies to wait upon the Honorary President, Lady Hingston, to ask her to communicate with Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen and ascertain if she would do the ladies the honor of becoming Patroness of the Fancy Fair. An answer has been received by Lady Hingston, which the latter forwarded to Mrs. T. F. Moore, informing her that the Countess of Aberdeen has consented to give the Fair her patronage.

The ladies are working very enthusiastically in connection with the Fair. Two committees of members of the Association have also been appointed to arrange for two large competitions in connection with leading organizations in the city. Already many handsome contributions in money and articles for the various sections have been received by the ladies. Acknowledgements will be publicly made of these contributions during the course of next week. The lady honorary officers, under the presidency of Lady Hingston, intend to hold a series of five o'clock teas, and it is expected that the Countess of Aberdeen will be present on some of these occasions.

The officers of the Fair are—Honorary President and Vice-Presidents, Lady Hingston, Mrs. James McShane, Mrs. J. J. Curran and Mrs. C. J. Doherty; active officers—President, Mrs. T. F. Moore; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. M. J. Polan and Mrs. Frank Wilson; Treasurer, Mrs. T. McKenna; Secretary, Miss Gertrude Stafford. The presidents of the various sections, so far appointed, are—Mrs. T. F. Moore, Mrs. M. J. Polan, Mrs. Frank Wilson, Mrs. Thomas McKenna, Mrs. F. B. McNamee, Mrs. G. A. Carpenter, Mrs. Dugald Macdonald, Mrs. J. F. Fosbre, Mrs. T. P. Owens, Mrs. F. D. Shallow and Mrs. Cavanagh.

A number of these ladies have also chosen their assistants, a complete list of which will be published next week. The organization is now approaching completion, and when the names of the workers, which now number nearly one hundred, are handed in by the Presidents of the different sections it will be seen that the success of the undertaking will be assured.

The Windsor Hall has been rented by the Executive of the Ladies' Committee for the week commencing April 18th.

PECULIAR in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses great curative value. You should TRY IT.

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Doctor What is good for cleansing the Scalp and Hair, I seem to have tried everything and am in despair. Why Mrs R. the very best thing is PALMO-TAR SOAP. it is splendid for Washing the head it prevents dryness thus puts an end to Dandruff and Freshens the hair nicely. 25¢ FOR A LARGE TABLET



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Clothing.

FOR STYLE AND FIT CALL ON MATT WILLOCK, MERCHANT TAILOR, 1111 BUREAU STREET, OPPOSITE the JESUIT CHURCH.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 775. SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Archange Hudt, of the City and District of Montreal, has this day instituted an action in separation as to property against her husband, Jean Baptiste Robert, of the parish of La Longue Pointe. Montreal, 7th January, 1896. SAINT FIEKRE, PELLISSIER & WILSON, 275 Atty for Plaintiff.

Wanted The Public To Know

THAT FOR 75c Yearly AT DEATH, we furnish without Extra Cost, Magnificent Horse, with two boxes and Rosewood Finish or Cloth Covered Collie. SEE OUR CIRCULARS THE CO-OPERATIVE

Funeral Expense Society,

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Adele Leprie, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Antoine Leprie, of the same place, duly authorized a *cestui que justice*, plaintiff, vs. the said J. B. Bureau, defendant. The plaintiff has this day taken an action for separation as to property against the defendant. Montreal, 24th January, 1896. AUGÉ, GLOBENSKY & LAMARRE, 285 Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

Have Your

SLATE, METAL OR GRAVEL ROOFING, ASPHALT FLOORING, ETC. DONE BY GEO. W. REED, 783 and 785 Craig Street.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Marie Liger, of the City and District of Montreal, has this day taken an action against her husband, Andre J. Levevre, trader, of the same place, for a separation as to property. Montreal, 14th February, 1896. ROBIOUX, GEOFFRAIN & CHENEVERT, 32-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

ADAYSURE SEND your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure! The want to reach you from work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will put in the business daily; remember, we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work! Absolutely sure! Write at once! Address: SPECIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box P 4, WINDSOR, ONT.

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AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The True Witness Printing & Publishing Co. (LIMITED) 2133 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

MS. and all other communications intended for publication or notice, should be addressed to the Editor, and all business and other communications to the Managing Director, The True Witness P. O. Box 1133.

The subscription price of THE TRUE WITNESS for city, Great Britain, Ireland and France, is \$1.00.

Money for renewal and new subscriptions should be sent to Managing Director, P. O. Box 1133.

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When you wish your address changed, write us in time, giving your old address as well as your new one.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1896.

ITE AD JOSEPH.

The 19th March is the feast of St. Joseph, the Foster Father of our Lord and the Universal Patron of the Church, as well as the special Patron of Canada.

Take a ray of light and decompose it in a prism; you have as a result the seven hues of the rainbow.

Experience and history both teach that to person was ever known to have sincerely appealed to St. Joseph without having had the appeal granted.

GODLESS SCHOOLS.

It is now the turn of the Protestant element to find fault with the proposals of the Greenway Government in regard to the School difficulty.

While anti-remedial meetings are being held in Toronto, Ottawa and elsewhere; while countless accusations are being launched against the hierarchy and clergy of our church; while political oratures are seeking to make capital for party purposes, or personal benefit, out of the present difficulty; while men, otherwise apparently rational, are running mad over the danger of the situation, it is generally forgotten that the result of all this opposition to a measure of justice may be the ruin of Christian education in an important section of this Dominion.

We were pleased to notice that a great number of wise Protestants have per-

ceived the possibility of such a danger and have expressed themselves as desirous of seeing justice done to the Catholic minority—if not altogether for the sake of Catholicity, at least for the sake of our general Christianity.

THE "CANADA-REVUE."

A committee has been formed to receive subscriptions for the prosecution of the Canada-Revue against Archbishop Fabre.

The members of the committee appointed to receive subscriptions for the prosecution of the case are Messrs. A. A. Thibault, F. E. Gratton, Alfred Brunet, S. J. Carter, Joseph Fortier, J. Emile Vanier, A. Filiatrault, W. T. Costigan and Horace St. Louis.

Leaving aside the gentlemen whose names indicate Catholicity, and about whose desire to help and serve the Church we can raise no doubt, we are a little surprised, but very glad, to find that such worthy citizens as Messrs. F. E. Gratton, S. J. Carter, W. T. Costigan and C. S. J. Phillips, assisted by the Witness, have taken upon themselves to help the cause of Catholicity and to aid the heirs of the departed defender of Catholic morals and unselfish lover of Catholic principles to secure the reversal of the judgments and thereby enable them to take a few thousand dollars from the Archdiocese for the purpose of strengthening the bulwarks of the Church in Canada.

THE CONFESSIONAL.

We are not given to criticising the judgments of our tribunals, much less do we desire to find fault with the legal opinions of the sworn and responsible administrators of justice; however, without wishing that our remarks should be taken as any reflection upon a recent decision in the case of Rev. Abbe Gill, we feel it our duty to express our opinion concerning the secret of the confessional.

We do not purpose citing examples nor going into any lengthy and confusing arguments; let us take the question of the exemption of confessional secrets

from the two-fold point of theology and of civil law. A very few phrases will suffice to settle the matter, and no amount of dogmatic argument or of legal quibbling can change the position: Firstly, from the standpoint of theology, the confessional secret is absolutely inviolable.

Secondly, from the standpoint of civil law, either there is or there is not an exemption in the case of confessional secrets. All authorities agree that such an exemption exists.

IMMIGRANT TESTS.

The United States is the "Land of Liberty," the asylum to which the persecuted of all lands may come, the refuge of the down-trodden and the unfortunate, the home of equality and of future emancipation.

The United States will not allow paupers to come into the country. For this we cannot blame the Republic—although the poor of Europe may be only seeking safety from a tyranny that has rendered them paupers, and merely coming out to enjoy a slice of that wonderful freedom so loudly promised to all.

But what is most amusing, although very serious, is the fact that any steamship company that has the misfortune to bring out a boy or girl, over fourteen years, and unable to read and write in some language, must carry the young immigrant back at its own expense.

comes within sight of Bartholdi's statue, that he feels inclined to put out to sea as rapidly as possible. Would it not be more in accord with the original spirit of American independence to establish means whereby the illiterate could secure the instruction on this side of the ocean, which adverse circumstances robbed them of in the old world?

THE IRISH LEADER.

Justin McCarthy resigned the leadership of the Irish Parliamentary party. Ireland owes a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. McCarthy for all the sacrifices he has made and all the services he has rendered in the cause of Home Rule.

Mr. Dillon is only forty-five years of age and is an active and able man. His father, the late John Blake Dillon, who represented Tipperary in 1848, was one of the founders of the Nation, and a patriot who rendered incalculable services to Ireland.

Now that the party has again a leader it is to be hoped that some effort will be made to unite the various elements. Although Mr. Healy is far from being in accord with Mr. Dillon's views, yet he has displayed of late a desire to support the latter or Mr. Sexton in bringing about a spirit of harmony.

And as long as the divisions exist between the survivors so long must we expect injustice from the powers to control. It is very, very strange, that so few of Ireland's leading men will act in accord with what they see and know.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

ON TUESDAY, March 3, the Remedial Bill will be taken into consideration and the discussion proceed from day to day.

ABOUT Christmas time a great many people imagined that we were to have no winter this year. We certainly are having a real Canadian February; and so much the better for the country.

It is to be hoped that a reaction will soon set in with the Paris Municipal Council. That body has expelled all the Sisters of Charity from the city infirmaries; it is learned that the lay nurses give very poor satisfaction compared with the nuns.

THE APAISTS in Cincinnati are trying to have Church property taxed. They imagine thus to injure the Catholic Church. Poor fools! All the taxes in the world, the Apaists and the "Gates of Hell" combined, could not "prevail against her."

THE NEW YORK Sun says that should Cardinal Sottoli ever sit in the chair of St. Peter he will have a great advantage over his predecessors in his knowledge of English. He has learned to speak the language very fluently and he imparts to it the softness of an Italian accent

which renders his pronunciation very agreeable. Of course the English Pope, Adrian IV., (1154-1159) spoke his mother tongue; but the English of that day would be "Greek" to the English-speaking world of the present.

THE FATHERS of the Holy Ghost have been authorized to return to Alcaze, and to take possession of the Trois Epis, a celebrated Alsatian pilgrimage, situated at the entrance of the Val de St. Gregoire. The Fathers of the Precious Blood once had this convent.

FATHER WEHINGER, inspired by the example of Father Damien, has opened an asylum for lepers at Mandalay, Upper Burma. Already the institution has one hundred and fifty inmates. It is wonderful to contemplate the courage and devotedness of the Catholic missionaries.

HER EXCELLENCY, LADY ABERDEEN, has kindly consented to become patroness of the Shamrock's Fancy Fair which will be held in the Windsor Hall on April 18. Elsewhere we give the full list of officers elected, and we are pleased to learn that great success has so far attended their efforts.

THE editor of La Croix proposes that all the priests of Paris shall unite in offering a garland, not of perishable flowers, but of Masses for the repose of the soul of Pasteur. Such would be the grandest and most beneficial tribute that could be paid to the memory of the great man of science.

THIRTY-SIX verdicts of death by starvation were brought in by London Coroners' juries last year. This seems very surprising at first; but when we consider the population of London and the million or more of people who have no visible means of livelihood, we wonder that the number is not greater.

ENGLAND and the United States are the only nations that have no diplomatic representatives at the Vatican. The Pope, however, makes up for this lack on the part of these two countries by paying special attention to them and "heaping coals" upon their heads by acts of generosity and kindness.

We invite special attention to Sir Wm. Dawson's letter published in this issue, and particularly do we ask our readers to note the portion thereof in which he refers to the certain and prompt action that Protestants would take were they ever treated in Quebec as the Catholic minority is treated in Manitoba.

MISS M. STOKES, of the Royal Irish Academy, has issued a book of great interest to Catholics. It treats of the intercourse which existed between Ireland and France in the early days of Christianity. The work will be read very widely, and will furnish subject matter for many an essay and speech.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S address at the World's Purity Congress, in Chicago, has been translated into French by Mr. Minol, of Geneva, Switzerland, Secretary of the International Federation for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice. The Pope read the address and was deeply impressed by its contents.

REV. D. S. HOIBSON, a preacher of Raleigh, South Carolina, has been sent to jail for stealing a cow and a mule. He sold the cow and bought a frock-coat and Bible, and then went out on his mission with the mule. Probably the zealous missionary believes in the principle that "the end justifies the means."

ATTORNEY-GENERAL SIFTON is evidently determined to have his fling, judging by the despatches which have reached us just as we are going to press. Greater than Sifton failed in similar attempts to coerce the Catholics of this country, and he will prove no exception to the general rule as laid down in history.

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know whether a certain new and very high railway official is a Catholic or Protestant. We cannot say. His name might indicate either one or the other, and the impartiality—as far as religion goes—in the changes he seems to be making would serve as a very poor index to his religious convictions.

THE anti-Catholic education clique in Manitoba have seemingly been pouring over the pages of the history of Ireland, as their present campaign to persist in refusing a system of separate schools looks as though we might expect anything from them in their endeavor to carry out their bigoted designs, as for instance \$5 reward for the head of a Catholic schoolmaster.

CARDINAL GOTTI, the recent inter-nuncio at Rio de Janeiro and now a member of the Sacred College in Rome, is the son of a Genoese longshoreman. He was brought up in great poverty and amidst sufferings and sacrifices. He re-

ceived his education at the Jesuit college in Genoa; became a member of the Carmelite Order, and eventually the General of the Order. A man of most remarkable ability, he is another evidence of the democracy of the Church.

AN Encyclical Letter will be addressed to the Hungarians by the Holy Father on the celebration of the millennium of their independence. Here again do we see the evidence of the Holy Father's watchfulness over the entire Church, Kingdoms, Empires, Republics, are all one to him; he recognizes legitimate authority in every form.

AS NUMBERS are asking us about the date of issue of our Souvenir for 1896, we desire to inform all our readers and friends that the paper in question will be ready for mailing on the 18th March. As before stated, we keep it back purposely in order to have all the reports of the day's celebration, a feature that we could not have last year on account of the early date of issue.

THE following story will illustrate the attitude of the Church regarding marriage and divorce:—

"A priest in the wilds of Oregon was called to a distance of forty miles to marry a couple. His means of conveyance to the place was a road wagon. On his arrival at his destination he found that the man had a divorced wife living. He refused to marry the couple, and had to walk through the snow forty miles back because of his refusal."

CARDINAL VAZARY, Primate of Hungary, has given a very fine illustration of how to use wealth in a Christian manner. He has donated one hundred thousand crowns for the foundation of a refuge for the poor at Keskely. The poor of that place will bless his name and he may reasonably expect a bountiful return for his generosity in the world to come.

A DANZIG upholsterer was recently asked to appraise a plaster bust of the Empress of Germany; he valued it at twenty-five cents. He was arrested in consequence for *lese majeste*. Having proved that the bust had no artistic merit he was released. But he does not in future, desire to be called in to give an opinion concerning German royalty—not even in plaster.

ALTHOUGH the Transvaal Catholics are not permitted by the law of that land to hold office, they number over four thousand, have a Prefect Apostolic, ten priests, a college, seven schools and orphanages and asylums of their own. Some of our American Catholic contemporaries are so bitter against Great Britain that they applaud the tyrant Kruger and his so-called "Free Republic."

SOME person corresponding from Canada to an American contemporary gives the following figures regarding the Canadian hierarchy and clergy:—

"In all Canada we have 1 Cardinal, 7 archbishops, 23 bishops, nearly 2,000 priests and about one-third of the population Catholic. In 1783 the Catholic population was 113,000, priests, 135, and nuns, 234. Only 4 priests were stationed in Western Canada (Ontario) to administer to the wants of 4,000 Catholics."

THE London Daily Graphic has published a series of very interesting letters entitled "One Queen, one Flag, one Fleet," treating of the relations between Great Britain and the Colonies. The letters have attracted much attention in England, and certainly, from what we have read of them, not undeservedly. However, not having yet perused them sufficiently we must reserve any comment for the present.

DO NOT FORGET that the St. Patrick's Day Souvenir Number of THE TRUE WITNESS will be ready for mailing on the 18th of March. We would respectfully remind the prelates, statesmen, judges, and litterateurs who promised us contributions, that we are anxious to have their copy at as early a date as possible in order to complete all arrangement for illustrations and space.

ANOTHER bright addition to contemporary Catholic journalism is the 'Catholic Witness' of Detroit. This is its third week of existence. As to form, type, paper and general appearance, it is all that could be desired. But the principal attraction it has for us is its contents; bright, selections, suitable departments, original editorials, and an abundance of boiler-plate. We wish the new 'Witness' a successful career.

LAST WEEK a stranger to Montreal asked us which of the churches here had the most attractive preacher. We replied that, for the present, we would say Notre Dame. He answered that he meant the Protestant churches. He then added that there was too much of a sectarian spirit amongst Protestants, for he considered one Church as good as another. "Provided it is not a Catholic," we remarked. "Yes," he said, and I find the strength of the Catholic Church in its unity. It has as many sects as Protestantism, but

They are all united under one great head and all hold the same doctrine. Our friend was evidently no philosopher and much less of a theologian. How a church could be put up intosects, and yet be perfectly united, was a puzzle for us. Still in his own ignorant way—ignorance of Catholicity we mean—he announced a great truth, in as much as the strength of the Church is in its unity.

MONSIGNOR G. STRAINIERO, LL.D., of St. John's Lateran Basilica, Rome, has sent to Mr. M. P. Cahill, optician, Wellington Quay, Dublin, an order for a pair of gold spectacles for the Pope. At the time of the Papal jubilee, in 1893, Mr. Cahill made a pair of spectacles for His Holiness and he was so pleased with them that he has renewed the order. An Irishman might be permitted to say that even in the matter of spectacles the Pope has to go to Ireland for assistance.

"BILL NYE" is dead. Like Eugene Field, but in another sphere, he gained for himself a world wide reputation. He was a quaint fellow, a real humorist a most successful journalist and able lecturer, and a truly honest and good man. Although he had the gift of making others smile, and men laugh, he was a serious man all through life. His peculiar sayings will be forgotten before another generation has passed, but the memory of his private and public good deeds will long remain.

SATURDAY'S WITNESS has another phantom-episcopal caricature in the form of an illustration of a fable. While admitting that we do not like to be ridiculed nor to have our Church made the subject of vulgar and most offensive comment, still we feel more pity than anger, more contempt than antagonism, for the spasmodic bigotry that leads an otherwise respectable journal to lower its standard and descend to the muddy walks where the un-Christian and the blasphemous publications love to wallow.

REV. FATHER NICOLI, O.M.I., writing of the missionary work in Western Australia, has the following to say:—

"Within a mile radius of where I write (Great Boulder near Perth) there are camped out in the bush 1,000 Catholics, all miners or prospectors. They come to my tent for confession—the tent was vacated by an Irishman who went to sleep under his wagon. However, there is a great consolation in the members coming to their duty and their excellent disposition."

Father Nicoli is very well known in Canada, and his numerous friends will rejoice to hear of his success in the far-off missionary field.

We notice that all the leading hotels of the city have large tableaux hanging in the offices on which are printed the names and localities of the various Protestant churches as well as the names of the pastors and the hours of services. We think it strange that the same should not be done for the various Catholic churches in this exceptionally Catholic city. The hotel keepers are not to blame, for we are sure that were the Catholics to present them with similar lists they would gladly have them hung up in equally conspicuous places. Might not the Catholic Truth Society consider the question?

THE POPE has sent a letter to Cardinal Lucido Maria Procechi, President of the Commission of Sacred Archaeology, directing His Eminence to complete the late John Baptist de Rossi's "Roma Satterranea," upon which the great archaeologist was engaged at the time of his death. In regard to the work His Holiness says:—

"Undertaken and composed under the auspices and with the aid of the munificence of our predecessor, Pius IX., of happy memory, it was received with universal favor, as well on account of the light it shed on Christian antiquities as for the new arguments by which it confirmed Catholic dogmas and traditions."

"A SUBSCRIBER" asks us "if it was 'Speranza' who wrote the poem 'Dear Land,' in which the reference to the 'Scales of Gold' on the 'Saxon Snake' is made." No. The poem "Dear Land" was written by John Hagan over the nom de plume of "Slievegullion." The words above quoted are taken from the last stanza of "The Rath of Mullagh-must," written by Richard Dalton Williams. The verses run thus:—

"The Saxon snake unfold
At thy feet his scales of gold,
And you three love untold,
Trust him not, Green Land!
Tough not with gloveless clasp
A cold and deadly asp.
But with strong and guarded grasp
In your steel-clad hand!"

WHAT A queer country is France! The Senate had a disagreement with the Ministry, the former passed a series of resolutions in support of its own attitude, the Prime Minister approved of them, except in as far as they cast the blame of the crisis on him and his cabinet; the streets were lined with soldiers, although the public seemed not to know what was going on; the Prefect of Paris pitched his tent in the Luxembourg and the corridors of the palace were thronged

with military and police. Why so? In order to protect the Senate in case of a resolution. Yet exteriorly there was not the slightest indication of any popular upheaval. France is surely volcanic—at least politically speaking.

"The Atlantic has been called a 'wilderness of waves' by one of England's living essayists," says a correspondent in the London Daily Graphic. One of England's living essayists may so describe the Atlantic ocean; we do not deny the fact. But the Rev. George Croly, who was born in Ireland one hundred years ago, and who, in 1835, received a living as rector of St. Stephen's, Wallbrook, from Lord Lyndhurst, wrote a poem, published in 1812—a few years before his death—entitled "The Island of Atlantis," in which he says:—

"O! thou Atlantic, dark and deep,
Thou wilderness of waves,
Where all the tribes of earth might sleep
In their unnumbered graves."

In Bayonne, France, they are going to erect a statue to the memory of the illustrious Cardinal Lavigier. Referring to the fact the Journal des Debats says:—

"The Cardinal belonged to an enterprising and energetic race of men, capable of discovering new worlds and of civilizing them. He had not been a priest he would no doubt have been a wonderful a venture or an admirable and enterprising explorer. As he was a priest, he could be only a missionary. If we were to give names and titles to our illustrious men, as the Romans did, M. Lavigier would have well deserved, long ago, the honorary title of Africanus. It thus happens that even the enemies of religion are obliged to pay reluctant tribute to the piety, the devotion, the ever self-sacrificing spirit and the learning of the Catholic priest."

WHAT A row our non-Catholic, anti-romedial friends are making about Rev. Father Lacombe's private letter. They were furious on account of Bishop Cameron's private letter, and they called it a "pastoral," they could not so designate Father Lacombe's, so they claim it was a quasi-episcopal pronouncement. Soon it will be dangerous for priest or bishop to write a private letter, unless prepared to have it considered as an official document from the Church. They talk of coercion; and yet they deny to a member of the clergy or the hierarchy the right to hold private views or opinions on public issues. Does a priest or bishop divest himself of his citizenship when he dedicates his life to the service of the Church? If so, what about the non-Catholic ministers?

REV. FATHER ELLIOTT, C.S.P., the Paulist missionary, so well known all over America and Canada, who has recently been so successful in his missions to Protestants, said to a reporter:—

"We do not assail Protestantism. We do not assail its champions. Some explanations of peculiar Catholic doctrines are offered. Of course the Paulists are in the field to make converts; everybody knows that. But we have other purposes in view besides increasing our membership. We have a great and splendid Church, we are Americans and we love the entire people. So, whether we make converts or not, we shall bring religious non-Catholics to a better understanding of our position, abate prejudices, and, especially, show them new ways and old for attaining fuller enlightenment of conscience, and better fidelity to its dictates."

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"CHRISTIAN UNITY," a volume by Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy, of New York, and published by the Catholic Book Exchange of that city, is, according to a very just estimate of its contents, "a very neat little book on a very big subject—the subject of the age indeed, and one that is big with the thoughts and sentiments, and the purest, loftiest emotions of the whole Christian body of today. The key-note of the book, the strain that runs throughout it all, is strictly according to that trust of all the ideas regarding this subject: that the first step towards Christian Unity is a frank and generous acknowledgment of the good in each other. There is, therefore, not a discordant note to be detected in any one of the many beautiful sentiments it expresses. It is moreover neither redundant with controversy, nor tiresome and offensive with cant. Moderation and conciseness in the expression of his opinions seem to have been kept well in the mind of the author."

The following extracts taken from the report of the Daily Witness of the recent pow-wow at Toronto will serve to indicate the real offenders against religious liberty:

Mr. McCarthy pointed out that it was not the Roman Catholic laity of Manitoba who desired the public school system interfered with but the hierarchy of Quebec, who have recently put a pistol to the head of the leader of the Opposition. The whole question was this. Shall the separate schools established by the illiterate half-breeds in 1871, and abolished by the intelligent electorate in 1890, be restored? The action of the Dominion Government at the behest of the Quebec hierarchy he declared to be a menace to civil and religious freedom throughout the Dominion. He rejoiced that Mr. Laurier's attitude and the recent elections in Quebec indicated that priestcraft is losing its hold. The question has become, is the Church superior to the state? This struggle is coming earlier than I thought, it would but now it has come let us meet

it like men. (Prolonged cheering) Even though the struggle shake Confederation to its foundations we must meet it like men.

The Hon. N. Clarke Wallace declared nine-tenths of the Conservative party to be opposed to the government's policy. He could not understand the Premier's infatuation on this question. He had never heard of a more barefaced attempt to bulldoze a parliament than that now being made by the Quebec bishops. He would remind the Conservative leaders that there are Protestants in Canada as well as Catholics (cheers), and that they may be forced to form a new party, not as a defiance, but in justice to themselves.

How is it possible to have a united Canadian nationality whilst such a sentiment prevails in the minds and hearts of even the small section of narrow-minded zealots which follow the peculiar combination of McCarthy, Wallace and company?

St. Patrick's Church Notes.

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S RETREAT.

On Sunday last the Retreat for the unmarried ladies closed most successfully. The pastor and priests of St. Patrick's, as well as the Reverend Fathers who conducted the Retreat, expressed great satisfaction at the results. Over three thousand ladies followed the exercises, and at the closing, on Sunday evening, a most impressive ceremony took place. A beautiful and touching sermon was preached by Rev. Father Corbett, of Quebec, one of the Redemptorists in charge of the mission. The church and the galleries were filled to overflowing and the magnificent electric illumination of the sacred edifice during the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was an inspiration in itself. Rarely were more piety and enthusiasm ever exhibited and the Retreat will be long remembered by all who took part in it, as it is to be hoped that its blessings and good fruits may last for years to come.

THE YOUNG MEN'S RETREAT.

On Passion Sunday, March 22, the Redemptorist Fathers of New York will open the Retreat for the young men of the parish. It is expected that the coming Mission will be as grand a success as the one just closed. It will be a time of great grace for the young men. Just on the eve of Easter's holy time, we are confident that everyone of those for whom the Retreat is to be given will take advantage of the privilege and happiness afforded them.

FIRST COMMUNION CATECHISM.

On Wednesday, 26th February (to-day) the Catechism class for those who are to be prepared for their First Communion, commences, and will be continued every Wednesday and Friday, at half-past one in the afternoon, until the date fixed for the First Communion. It is surely unnecessary to remind the parents that, if they are desirous of having their children make their First Communion this year, they should not fail to have them attend most regularly the Catechism classes. It is absolutely necessary that a child should be prepared before being allowed the great privilege of First Communion.

REV. FATHER O'CONNELL'S ANNIVERSARY.

On Sunday next, March 1st, a very unusual and deeply interesting event will take place in St. Patrick's. Rev. Father O'Connell, of whom we spoke in our editorial columns two weeks ago, and who celebrated his ninety-fifth birthday on the third of this month, will sing the High Mass in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. Rev. Father O'Connell was ordained on the 29th February, 1836, by the late Mgr. Lartigue, first Bishop of Montreal. As the Reverend Father says, his date of ordination comes only every four years, and as 1900 will not be a leap year, Father O'Connell will not have another anniversary until the 29th February, 1904. We trust and pray that he may live to sing a solemn High Mass on that occasion.

REV. FATHER TOUPIN'S HEALTH.

Quite a number of the venerable Father Toupin's friends were very much disturbed last week on reading in the Star the announcement that he was most dangerously ill, and that all hope of his recovery was nearly abandoned. Such seemed, at first, as a very likely piece of news, considering Father Toupin's advanced years, he being now eighty-four. But happily the report was entirely unfounded, and so far from being in a precarious state of health, the good and universally beloved priest was around and attending to his ordinary duties. On Sunday, as usual, he said Mass, and to all appearances he has a long time of useful ministry before him. With the telephonic and other facilities of the present age, and the great enterprise of such a live daily as the Star, it is wonderful that the truth could not have been ascertained before publishing an item that must have been as distressing for the good Father as it was unpleasant for his countless friends to read.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Father O'Callaghan, Paulist Father of New York, arrived at St. Patrick's Saturday. He was on his way to Ottawa to make arrangements with the Rev. Father Whelan for a mission at Ottawa, at which five or six Paulist Fathers will assist.

The Rev. Father Klauer, who has been conducting the mission at St. Patrick's last week, left for Hartford, Conn., where he will conduct another mission.

FATHER LACOMBE.

La Minerve, at the request of Rev. Father Lacombe, the North-West missionary, denies the assertion made by L'Electeur that the Government had secured the assistance and good will of the aged missionary in connection with the Remedial Bill by granting him a large area of land in the North-West for a settlement for the Metis. It states that the grant in question was made to a syndicate, and not to Father Lacombe in December last, two months before the Remedial Bill was introduced.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The number of Catholic deaf-mutes in New York and Brooklyn is estimated at 1,700.

Bishop Maes, of Covington, recently celebrated the eleventh anniversary of his consecration.

Montevideo has been made a metropolitan see, two newly-erected sees being assigned as suffragans.

The Fathers of the Assumption are preparing a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. It will start from Marsilles on the 17th of April.

Cardinal Vaszary, Prince Primate of Hungary, has given 100,000 crowns for the foundation of a refuge for the poor at Keskhely.

Archbishop Corrigan has so far received for his seminary \$577,856 60, the bulk of which has already been expended upon the building.

Julius Verne, the great novelist, is known among his neighbors and friends at Amiens, France, as a devout member of the Catholic Church.

Bishop Hartsmann, of Cleveland, is authorized for the statement that 35,000 Protestants attended the conferences of the Paulist Father Elliot in his diocese.

Mgr. Averardi, who is about to start for Mexico with the title of Visitor Apostolic, is succeeded in the post of regent of the Sacred Penitentiary by Mgr. Careani.

By recent Australian mail advices it appears that the Catholic Plenary Council at Sydney has decided to recommend the creation of three or possibly four new bishoprics for Australasia.

The Western Watchman announces the receipt of a cablegram which states that Father Lenihan, of Fort Dodge, is first on the list for the See of Cheyenne, with Fathers Heer and Smith as dignior and dignis.

Archbishop Kain is to be invested with the pallium, which Bishop Shanley brought from Rome for him, on the second Sunday of May, at the St. Louis Cathedral. Cardinal Gibbons will officiate on the occasion.

A history of the shrine of St. Dominic in Bologna has just been published with thirty-seven illustrations by Father Berthier of the Catholic University of Freiburg. The letter press is the work of the Dominican nun printers of Freiburg.

His Excellency the Delegate Apostolic to India has officially announced that Mgr. Cavadini, S. J., superior of the mission, Mangalore, has been appointed by His Holiness the Pope to succeed the late Mgr. Pagani as Bishop of Mangalore.

A notable event in the history of the Diocese of Springfield, Mass., will take place in June, when the golden jubilee of St. Michael's Cathedral, Springfield, of which the Rev. D. S. Conaty is rector, will be celebrated with some magnificence.

Charles William Oppenheim, son of a Hebrew lawyer of New York city, was ordained last Sunday at Albany, N. Y., as a priest of the Catholic Church. Before beginning his theological studies he was a reporter on a New York newspaper.

The Roman correspondent of the Osservatore Cattolica, of Milan, announces the conversion of Mr. Stewart Clark, of



Catarrh in the Head

Is a dangerous disease because it is liable to result in loss of hearing or smell, or develop into consumption. Read the following:

"My wife has been a sufferer from catarrh for the past four years and the disease had gone so far that her eyesight was affected so that for nearly a year she was unable to read for more than five minutes at a time. She suffered severe pains in the head and at times was almost distracted. About Christmas, she commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and since that time has steadily improved. She has taken six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and is on the road to a complete cure. I cannot speak too highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I cheerfully recommend it." W. H. FURNESS, Newmarket, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

SHAMROCKS For St. Patrick's Day.

FOR THE TRADE ONLY. P. McKenna & Sons, COLE DES NEIGES. Telephone No. 4197.

London, son of a "ricco signore." He was received into the Church in Rome by Mgr. Sallua, Commissary of the Holy Office.

Father Chocarne, of the Friars Preachers, died at the Convent of Corbara, in Corsica, in the seventieth year of his age and forty-sixth of his religious profession. He is universally known to the Catholic public by his appreciative and beautiful "Life of Father Lacordaire."

The Most Rev. Dr. Castellano, the new Archbishop of Buenos Ayres, was invested with the pallium and installed in his cathedral, November 24th. An address was delivered by Archbishop Casanova, of Chili. Amongst those present was General Roza, President of the Republic.

Certain papers having recently stated that the Congregation of Rites had recently forbidden the giving of Holy Communion before and after the Mass except in the case of grave necessity, that Congregation has announced that no document of the kind has ever been published.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

Silk . . . BLOUSES Are in Fashion.

We are now offering a line of Silk Blouses in Black, Fancy Shirts, Checks and Jacquard designs, unequalled in style and finish. For \$6.50. Boys' Clothing Department.

The following new lines of Boys' Clothing have just been received: Boys' "Fauntery" Suits, from \$2.50; Boys' Navy Blue Sailor suits, from \$1.20; Boys' Tweed Sailor Suits, from \$1.50; Boys' Man O' War Suits, from \$3.50; Boys' 2 piece Suits, from \$2.25; Boys' 3 piece Suits, from \$4.50; Special line of Sand Serg. Sailor Suits, to clear at 95c.

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OUR MONEY SAVING BASEMENT.

All the Kitchen Novelties that money can buy are sold here; you can see what you want at a glance. Dozens of special cooking utensils are controlled by us, and cannot be purchased elsewhere.

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A ROYAL ABBESS.

ARCHDUCHESS MARIA ANNUCIATA OF AUSTRIA IN A HIGH OFFICE.

There are in Austria five religious foundations for ladies of the nobility, situated in Vienna, Prague, Brunn, Innsbruck and Graz. These establishments are for the purpose of providing a place suitable for their rank for ladies without property, but members of noble families which have done distinguished service to the imperial family or the State. The Vienna institution was founded in 1760 by the Duchess Theresia of Saxony; that in Brunn by Emperor Leopold II. in 1792, and those in Prague and Innsbruck in 1755 and 1765 respectively, by the Empress Maria Theresia.

The ladies who are received in the Prague, Vienna and Innsbruck foundations must be able to show sixteen, those in Brunn five and those in Graz four quarterings respectively on their arms. The institution in Prague is of the highest rank. As its abbesses, according to its statutes, only princesses of the imperial family are appointed; the abbess has the right to the title of "royal highness," even if, by the exception, she who holds the office is only of noble, not royal, blood. She has also the right to crown the Queen of Bohemia; and she is installed by an archduke, as representative of the Emperor, with a solemn court ceremonial.

The abbesses are not pledged to the Church and are therefore free to marry, and it is the custom for them generally, after a short term of office, to do so. Maria Theresia, a daughter of the victor of Aspern, married Ferdinand II., King of Sicily; Maria Christina, at the time Queen Regent of Spain, married King Alphonso XII.; Margaret Sophia, a sister of the recently installed abbess, is the wife of Duke Albert, heir presumptive to the throne of Wurttemberg; Carolina Immaculata in 1894 gave her hand to Prince August Leopold of Coburg.

As her successor, Emperor Francis Joseph has appointed the Archduchess Maria Annuciata, the second daughter of his brother, Archduke Karl Ludwig, born in 1876 of his third wife, Archduchess Maria Theresia, Princess of Braganza.

On October 10 last the Archduchess was installed with solemn ceremonial of the usual kind. The Emperor was represented by her father, Archduke Karl Ludwig, who officiated, assisted by Count Thun and Count Bonequet, as court commissioners of the Viogray of Bohemia. The exercises were elaborate and impressive, and in them participated many of the highest in the Bohemian nobility, of the court, the army, the government and the clergy.

Landowner to party bobbing in the stream: Hello, there; don't you see that sign, "No Fishing Here?" Angler: Yes; and it's ridiculous! Fine fishing here; just look at that for a string (hol'ing up a dozen of twenty big fellows); beautiful, ain't they? The chap who stuck up that sign evidently didn't know what he was talking about.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS ADVERTISEMENT.

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Just added a fine range of NEW WOOL CREPONS, MOHAIR CREPONS, SILK AND MOHAIR CREPONS, SILK CREPONS, COLORED MOHAIRS, SHOT MOHAIRS, NEW BEDFORD CORDS, NEW ARMURE CLOTHS, NEW SILK AND WOOL DRESS GOODS, NEW TWEED EFFECTS, BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED SILKS, GRAY AND WHITE STRIPED SILKS

These Goods will be found the Leaders for the coming season. There is nothing in the Dress Goods Trade more stylish or tasteful for spring wear than what you will now find in our

DRESS DEPARTMENT

Ladies placing their orders now can have special attention, as later in the season we are so busy in our Dress-making Department that orders must be hurried.

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OBITUARY.

THE LATE MR. M'INERNEY. From Oakhampton, New South Wales, comes the news of the death of one of our distant and constant subscribers in the person of Mr. Bartholomew M'Inerney, well-known to hundreds of our readers, particularly Montrealers. It is thus the Newcastle Morning Herald and Mining Advertiser, of the 20th December last announces the sad event:—

"At half-past 4 yesterday afternoon Mr. Bartholomew M'Inerney passed away at his residence, 'Orwell Cottage,' Mount Pleasant street. Deceased, who was 90 years of age, and had been invalid for some months, was well known in the surroundings of Maitland. He had resided at Oakhampton for 17 years, and prior to that lived at Woolville for a considerable time. The late Mr. M'Inerney leaves a wife, two sons, and six daughters. Three of the latter have joined the Church, and the youngest—Sister Mary Eugene—is Lady Superior at the Convent of St. Joseph, Carrington. The Rev. J. J. M'Inerney, C. S. S. R., at present of Tynemouth (England) is a nephew of the deceased gentleman. The funeral will move from 'Orwell Cottage' at half-past 11 this afternoon."

The late Mr. M'Inerney had two brothers who became associated with the interests of Montreal. The Rev. Father Lawrence M'Inerney, whose remains are interred in the Cathedral of this city, and Mr. Patrick M'Inerney, whose death took place nine years ago, leaving one son, Mr. John M'Inerney of Australia.

The remains of the late Mr. B. M'Inerney were placed in St. John's Cathedral, West Maitland, prior to being taken to their final resting place in the Roman Catholic Cemetery of Campbell's Hill. May the soul of the poor man rest in peace.

DEATH OF FATHER PROULX.

HIS WORK AMONG THE IRISH FEVER PATIENTS AT GROSSE ISLE IS FORTY-SEVEN.

We regret to learn of the death of the Reverend Louis Antoine Proulx, which occurred at his residence, No. 7 Hebert street, last evening.

Father Proulx, who was born in this city on the 31st January, 1810, was ordained priest in the Basilica on the 22nd September, 1832, and was the doyen of the clergy of the Archdiocese. His funeral service will be held in the Basilica on Tuesday at 9.30 a.m.

The lamented priest served in several parishes in this diocese from his ordination up to 1847, when he volunteered to go to Grosse Ile to render spiritual and material help to the thousands of poor Irish immigrants, who were landed there sick and dying, and his memory will be treasured by the children of the Green Isle throughout this continent for the many sacrifices he made during the period of the ship fever.

Father Proulx was a great friend and companion of Grosse Ile of the lamented Father McGauran, for many years pastor of St. Patrick's, and the Irish pastor invariably spent a few weeks every summer with his old friend at St. Vallier, where Father Proulx was parish priest from 1854 to the end of 1879, when he retired from the active ministry owing to failing health, since which date he has resided with his sisters in this city.—Quebec Daily Mercury.

The Church of St. Francis de Sales, Brooklyn, is to be replaced by an almost perfect reproduction of the famous shrine of Lourdes. Father Porcile, the pastor, led the New York and Brooklyn pilgrimage to Lourdes nearly two years ago, and at that time the priest secured plans and designs of the Lourdes church.

Sir A. Lyon Esquimaux, Governor of Malta, presided at the annual distribution of premiums at St. Ignatius College, Malta, on December 19. He spoke in the highest terms of the work of the Jesuits and said that honor and credit are due them for their loyal and unceasing labors in the cause of education.

House and Household.

HOME MATTERS.

An excellent polish for mahogany is made of one part of boiled linseed oil to two parts of alcoholic shellac varnish. The mixture must be well shaken, applied in small quantities with a woollen cloth, and rubbed vigorously. A fine polish will be produced.

Transparent paper for copying drawings or needlework designs may easily be made by placing a sheet of paper over the drawing and rubbing it lightly with pure benzine. The tracing can then be made, and the benzine evaporating leaves the paper opaque as before.

Saturate the earth around house plants every day with the coffee left over from breakfast. It stimulates them. Plants that have a red or purple blossom will be rendered extremely brilliant in color by covering the earth in their pots with about half an inch of pulverized charcoal. A yellow flower will not be affected in any way by the use of charcoal.

There is a general opinion that few people, especially among the young, have enough sleep. A famous German physician says that every one up to the age of 21 should sleep for nine hours out of the twenty-four. In middle-life people who can perform ordinary routine work when they are half awake may suffer no harm for a time with six hours' sleep, but all who use their brains should have at least eight hours.

Stains of rust may be removed from fine linen and similar fabrics without injury to the material. The articles must be first well soaped, as if they were to be washed in the ordinary way. An iron is heated, and on this is laid a wet cloth. When the heat makes the cloth steam the rust stain is laid on it, and a little oxalic acid is rubbed on with the finger. The heat and the moisture hasten the effect of the acid on the rust, and when this has disappeared the soaping and washing may be continued.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER.

Rub vinegar on the isinglass on stove doors, and so have them clean.

Clothes lines and pegs should be kept in a bag. A dirty line can be cleaned by boiling in strong soda water. Hang out, and rub dry.

When cleansing tin utensils, a small quantity of soda thrown into hot suds will be found almost equal to scouring. Hot water sweetens tin, wooden and iron ware. This is made by boiling a little sweet hay in water.

Cold boiled rice, cut in slices and toasted until the surface is charred, is just as good powdered charcoal for sour stomachs, and more palatable.

A simple way to treat a burn is to cover all portions of it and the surrounding flesh with oil—sweet or castor oil answers very well,—sprinkle heavily with dry flour and bandage at once with linen. The first object is to exclude the air and relieve the pain.

THE BEST COSMETIC.

The requisites for that beauty of tint and complexion which health gives are not many, and are within the reach of all who care to take a little pains. Give yourself plenty of sound, restful sleep—from seven to nine hours, according to your occupations and the tax upon your body and brain. If sleep, on a good bed, in a well-ventilated room, does not come readily, try a cup of hot milk or of hot water, the last thing before getting to bed, and acquire a habit of relaxing all the muscles when you lie down and banish thought. Don't take sedatives or narcotics to banish worry, but have sufficient faith in the temporariness of all worries to realize that dwelling upon them does much harm and no good.

THE HEART OF THE HOME.

The most real heroism of woman's life is the home—the heroism of the affections. Domestic sorrow—domestic care—comes always near to her. Be it adversity, sin, or death, she lives as the household heart, that first must feel the wound, and feel it most sharply,—must not only have the most strength to bear it, but the most power to succor those who feel it the least, and with whom it will be the soonest healed. She must be silent when her thoughts are torn—she must be cheerful when her spirit despairs.

THE APPLE FEAST.

A late innovation made by a sensible woman is the "apple feast" to replace the afternoon tea-drinking that has ruined the nerves of so many women. The guests assemble around the "table," and choose their favorite pippin from the dishes of apples of all colors and kinds. The fruit is supposed to give both beauty and color to women, and it is surprising with what renewed energy a round of social calls can be resumed under the tonic and health-giving influence of the wholesome food.

FASHION AND FANCY.

A purple ribbon has tiny apple blossoms set close together in convenient design, the purple coming up through the pale bluish tones of the blossoms with an uplifting effect.

Long-wristed mousquetaire gloves of undressed kid are again very much the fashion, being worn not only with stylish walking and visiting costumes, but at the opera and theatre.

Plaids still rage in everything from a stocking to a necktie. The plaid with large checks is preferred, and blondes are very fond of the designs in which pale blue and green prevail.

Ten-inch ribbons in heavy white satin or gros grain have garlands of roses looped in wide, loose, irregular designs or forget-me-nots in a hazy design, as though the blossoms were enmeshed in the warp of the silk.

Women's waists are gradually coming to their own. The corset manufacturers and corset fitters who have been many years in the business say that the 16 inch

and 17-inch corsets formerly in the market have entirely disappeared, and that for every woman who asks for a 16-inch corset fifty ask for a 24 inch.

Theatre coats are very much affected by dressy women. They are exquisite creations of brocades in delicate colors, trimmed with feather trimming, angora fur or swan's down. Those who can afford the ostrich feather trimmings, composed of thousands of baby tips that curl daintily like the rings of hair on a baby's head, have a bewitching garment.

Feathers for all sorts of trimmings seem rampant.

Peaches and cherries, natural sizes, are the latest decorations for ribbons.

Corduroy cloths in natty, original cuttings are being much used for walking suits in Philadelphia.

Ribbons are being worn in such gorgeous colors and patterns in the East that they dazzle the eyes of a person not used to them.

A Philadelphia girl has a set of buttons consisting of miniature portraits of her best girl friends, each presented by one of them.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

A BOY'S OPINIONS.

Boys has measles, an' men has politics. I'd rather take a bath than wear a new pair of pants t' school.

Pa says I'm jus' at the smart age; but I don't have no pain—only pimples on m' face.

Pa says I never get excited; but when our chimney burnt out he scraped a lot of skin of his legs tryin' t' get on th' roof 'bout a ladder.

I went t' a party t'other night, an when I got home ma ast me what they had t' eat, an' I told her I didn't know, 'cause they didn't play no kessin' games.

Folks don't b'lieve in th' newspapers they don't want to.—Puck.

A YOUNG DETECTIVE.

Lily Wilkes, of Orange, N.J., is the heroine of that town. For a long time past houses in the neighborhood of Orange have been broken into and robbed by burglars, who escaped with their plunder. The police and others tried in every way to catch them, but did not succeed, and the people were afraid at night to go to bed, because they did not know whose house would be the next to be robbed.

Lily's grandfather was a sea captain, who long ago retired from active service, and lived with his son and grandchildren in a modest house in the suburbs of Orange. Among his possessions is a large oak chest, which he used when on shipboard to stow away his clothing and valuables. Many an eventful voyage had that chest made with the bluff and hearty captain. It stands in the front hall, where it is utilized as a kind of bench and receptacle for coats and hats.

It happened one evening both father and grandfather had to go to town to attend a meeting called to devise some means of catching the burglars, and they left Lily and her mother in the house together. Mother and daughter spent the evening in an upper room.

A door downstairs was heard to open, and some one with heavy tread entered. "There's papa and grandfather," said Lily. "Let me go downstairs."

She slipped down the steps and was just in time to see a man glide across the hall. She knew it was not her father or grandfather, and for an instant she stopped and was about to call her mother. Then the terrible thought that it might be a burglar pierced through her mind. For a moment she stood, frozen with terror, on the stairs. Then she summoned a little courage and peered cautiously down. The man was there, and knew she was on the stairs. He did not dare stir one way or the other for he was afraid everybody was home, and that he had made a mistake. So he stood motionless until he caught sight of the captain's long oak chest. There he could hide until all were asleep and the house was quiet. It was certainly the safest place to be in. So, quietly and stealthily, he made his way to it and raised the lid. Then he softly crept into it and lowered the lid to within an inch or two of the box, so he could breathe, and there he rested, as he thought, secure.

But Lily had watched and seen every movement, and when she saw him get into the box a bright idea suddenly seized her. She slipped down to the foot of the stairs, and at her approach the burglar closed the box entirely.

Lily knew that the big key of the box hung near it, and she got it from its nail, and walking over to the box, slipped it into the lock and quietly turned it, and the burglar was a prisoner.

Just as Lily had accomplished this clever feat, her father and grandfather burst into the house together.

"The burglar! The burglar!" cried Lily.

"Where? Where?" asked her father and grandfather together.

"In there," said Lily. "In that box. I've caught him."

Her mother who was utterly ignorant of what she had done, then ran down stairs and inquired what the uproar was about. Lily was so excited she could hardly tell, but she managed to give them a pretty clear idea of how she entraped the burglar. They went to the box.

"Ship ahoy! Who's in there?" demanded the captain in trumpet tones.

"There was no answer.

"If you don't tell us quick," said Lily's father, "we'll blow bullet holes through the chest and you."

"Let me out, and I'll show you who I am here."

It was getting pretty stifling in the box, and he would have been glad of a little fresh air.

"Never mind," said Lily's father, "we've got you safe, whoever you are."

While the captain and Lily's mother remained on guard over the box, her father went to the neighbors and briefly told them what had happened. Several returned to the house with him. Then they lifted the box and carried it, with the captive burglar, through the streets to the police station. The sergeant was surprised when he saw what he thought a funeral procession enter at that hour of the night.

The case was very quickly explained to him, and he summoned his men. They surrounded the chest, and as the sergeant very carefully unlocked it and raised the lid, they presented a circle of cocked revolvers to the burglar, who looked in wild-eyed terror into the muzzles.

"Don't shoot! Don't shoot!" he pleaded. "I surrender."

He immediately handed over to the sergeant his own revolver, and at the latter's command, rose from his cramped position in the box and stepped out on the floor. He was much chagrined over his capture by a girl. He confessed to having committed a number of the burglaries in company with others. The next day two of his partners in crime were caught, and a good deal of property stolen at different times by the gang was recovered.

HE QUIT THE SALOON BUSINESS.

"I hear that Smith has sold out his saloon," said one of the couple of middle aged men who sat sipping their beer and eating a bit of cheese in a saloon.

"Yes," responded the other, rather slowly.

"What was the reason? I thought he was just coining money there."

The other nibbled a cracker abstractedly for a moment, and then said: "It's rather a funny story. Smith, you know, lives near me, where he has an excellent wife, a nice home, and three as pretty children as ever played out doors. All boys, you know the oldest not over nine and all about the same size. Smith is a pretty respectable sort of a citizen, never drinks or gambles, and thinks the world of his family."

"Well, he went home one afternoon last week, and found his wife out shopping, or something of that sort. He went on through the house into the backyard, and there, under an apple tree, were the little fellows playing. They had a bench and some bottles and tumblers and were playing 'keep saloon.' He noticed that they were drinking something out of a pail, and they acted tipsy. The youngest, who was behind the bar, had a towel around his waist, and was setting the drinks up pretty freely. Smith walked over and looked in the pail. It was beer, and the two boys were so drunk they staggered. A neighbor's boy, a couple of years older, lay asleep behind a tree."

"My God! boys, you must not drink that," he said, as he lifted the six year old from behind the bench.

"We's playin' loon, papa, an' I was sellin' it just like you," said the little fellow. Smith poured out the beer, carried the drunken boy home, and then took his own boys in and put them to bed. When his wife came back she found him crying like a child. He came down town that night and sold out his business, and says he will never sell or drink another drop of liquor. His wife told mine about it, and she broke down crying while she told it."

A TIMELY ARTICLE.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CATECHISM.

The end of Catholic education being the training of the will and the heart upon the motives and principles set forth by the Christian religion, it follows that the most important of all text books for the young is the one embodying the doctrines of Christ's Church, and that the noblest work in which any one can be engaged is the inculcation and application of the saving truths of His Gospel.

The last instructions of Pope Pius IX. to the clergy of Rome were that they should redouble their zeal in teaching the Catechism to little ones; for "the child that grows up unconscious of the duties of religion will ignore the duties of man." All the evils of the day may be traced to the ignorance of Christian doctrine. If many fall away from the Church or abandon the practice of their religion, it is because they were never carefully instructed in the faith, or because their lives and conduct were not seasoned with Christian principles. Weak faith and lack of faith, worldly lives and corrupt lives, are generally the consequence of apathy or criminal neglect on the part of parents or religious guides.

If the importance of the Little Catechism were everywhere recognized, and the obligation of parents and pastors to impress its lessons on the minds of children were fully realized, the folly of considering this an easy task, to be accomplished during an hour's teaching in a Sunday school, would be less general than it is. The decay of faith in the present generation of Catholics, the elasticity of conscience, impiety, indifference, and other evils so widely spread, are the bitter fruits of this folly, which is by no means restricted to our own country.

A young man who has been well-grounded in his faith may be trusted in leaving the paternal roof to live up to it; or should he yield for a time to the seductions of the world, to return to the faith once dear to him. But in the case of one whose religious instruction has been neglected little is to be hoped for. Renegades of this class swell the ranks of unbelievers everywhere.

About forty years ago a number of families, related and living in the same

neighborhood, emigrated—some to the United States and others to certain of the British colonies—from one of the most Catholic of all countries. Of the former band not one remains a Catholic. The parents had never been taught the catechism, and they did not teach it to their children. The faith has simply died out among them, to the surprise and scandal of their relations in Australia and the mother country. There are thousands of Italians in South America who not only never go near a church, but are among the avowed enemies of the Catholic religion. Their ignorance of Catholic doctrine is such that it was an easy matter for infidels and sectarians to seduce them; and as soon as they began to neglect religious practices they were lost.

There is one happy sign of more general appreciation of the absolute necessity of teaching the catechism thoroughly as a safeguard of the faith. We refer to the attention at present bestowed upon the production of this important little book. It is now more carefully edited than formerly; and there are editions in all languages, some with words of one syllable for the youngest children. A happy sign indeed.

Those conscientious priests, devoted Catholic teachers, and dutiful parents, who teach the catechism to children, trying to impress its lessons deeply on their minds and hearts, are doing more to stop the leakage of which we hear so much, and to bring about the conversion of non-Catholics, than all the authors, editors and lecturers with whose doings everyone is made acquainted. Religious books, papers and lectures are important, of course; and all rejoice to see their influence extended. But what is of incomparably greater moment is the religious instruction of our children, and to provide teachers trained in a Catholic spirit, as well as in the knowledge of their religion, to impart it.

Let us be persuaded of the paramount importance of the Little Catechism, recalling the words of a great Pontiff: "The child that grows up unconscious of the duties of religion will ignore the duties of man."—Ave Maria.

LEIGHTON'S SUCCESSOR.
MILLAIS CHOSEN FOR PRESIDENCY OF ROYAL ACADEMY.
Sir J. E. Millais has been unanimously elected President of the Royal Academy, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lord Leighton. Sir John Everett Millais, who succeeds Lord Leighton as president of the Royal Academy, has painted pictures from his boyhood, and is one of the foremost painters in England. There are those who think him the greatest. He was born at Southampton in 1829. The family of Millais has held for centuries a good place among the lesser landlords of Jersey, and it is believed, was firmly seated there before the time of William the Conqueror. The present Millais, who is a baronet, began his education in art at the tender age of 9 in an academy and two years later he became a student at the Royal Academy, gaining the principal prizes in drawing. His first medal was won at the Society of Arts when he was but 9 years old. His first exhibited picture was shown at the academy in 1846. It was "Pizarro seizing the Inca of Peru." From this time the young painter's success was assured. While at the academy he fell in with William Holman Hunt and Dante

Gabriel Rossetti. The three determined to study nature as it appeared to them and not as it appeared in "the antique. Thence sprang the so-called pre-Raphaelite school. Millais was elected an associate of the academy in 1853 and became an R. A. in 1873. In 1885 he was made a baronet at the request of Gladstone, his portrait of whom is considered one of his best efforts in that line of art.

NINETY PER CENT.
Of all the people need to take a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla at this season to prevent that run-down and debilitated condition which invites disease. The money invested in half a dozen bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla will come back with large returns in the health and vigor of body and strength of nerves.

Hood's Pills are easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. Cure all liver ills. 25c.

"ARE you going to deny that charge you made against me in yesterday's paper?" he thundered at the editor. "No, sir," thundered back the editor. "That's right," he said quickly; "if there is one thing I admire, it is a man who sticks by his convictions."

To Nursing Mothers!
A leading Ottawa Doctor writes:
"During Lactation, when the strength of the mother is deficient, or the secretion of milk scanty, WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT gives most gratifying results." It also improves the quality of the milk.

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PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

THE NORTH POLE.
HOW THE BRITISH CONSUL AT ARCHANGEL RECEIVED HIS INFORMATION.
LONDON, February 19.—The British vice-consul at Archangel, it is now known, received the news of Dr. Nansen's safety from the Governor of Archangel. It is not stated whence the latter obtained his information.

STOCKHOLM, February 18.—Dr. Otto Nordenskjold, the distinguished Arctic explorer, has received numerous inquiries for an expression of his opinion on the authenticity of the news from Nansen. In response to these queries he says he thinks it probable that Nansen's ship the Fram became imbedded in the ice north of Kara, or in the vicinity of Cape Cheliuskin, and remaining fast, was carried with the drift as far as 78 degrees north latitude. Here, in all likelihood land was met with, and Dr. Nansen started for the Pole with sleds. Dr. Nordenskjold thinks that he was hardly likely to reach the Pole in this manner, the distance of 1200 or 1500 kilometers being too great. Judging from present information, Dr. Nordenskjold thinks that Nansen left the Fram in the autumn for Northern Siberia.

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HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist,
122 St. Lawrence, Main Street.
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It is a most valuable preparation, restoring to gray hair its natural color, making it soft and glossy and giving it an incomparable lustre. ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER is far superior to ordinary hair dyes, for it does not stain the skin and is most easily applied. One of its most remarkable qualities is the property it possesses of preventing the falling out of the hair, promoting its growth and preserving its vitality. Numerous and very flattering testimonials from well known physicians and other citizens of good standing testify to the marvelous efficacy of ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER. Lack of space allows us to produce only the two following:

Testimony of Dr. D. Marsolais Lavaltrie.
I have used several bottles of Robson's Hair Restorer, and I cannot do otherwise than highly praise the merits of this excellent preparation. Owing to its use, the hair preserves its original color and in addition acquires an incomparable pliancy and lustre. What pleases me most in this Restorer is a smooth, odorless substance, carefully calculated to impart nourishment to the hair, preserve its vigor, and stimulate its growth, a substance which replaces the waste used by the manufacturer of the greater part of the Restorers of the day from an economical point of view. This is a proof that the manufacture of Robson's Restorer is above all others highly nutritive for the hair, adapted to its growth, and to greatly prolong its vitality. I therefore, unhesitatingly recommend the use of Robson's Hair Restorer to those persons whose hair is prematurely gray and who wish to preserve this sign of approaching old age.

Testimony of Dr. G. Desrosiers, St. Felix de Valois.
I know several persons who have for some years used Robson's Hair Restorer and are very well satisfied with this preparation, which preserves the original color of the hair, as it was in youth, makes it surpassingly soft and glossy, and stimulates it at the same time its growth. Knowing the principal ingredients of Robson's Restorer, I understand perfectly why this preparation is so superior to other similar preparations. In fact the secret one to which I allude is an extract from a high degree an emollient and softening influence on the hair. It is a highly nutritive for the hair, adapted to its growth, and to greatly prolong its vitality. I therefore, unhesitatingly recommend the use of Robson's Hair Restorer to those persons whose hair is prematurely gray and who wish to preserve this sign of approaching old age.

D. MARSOLAIS, M. D.
Lavaltrie, December 7th, 1895.
G. DESROSIERS, M. D.
St. Felix de Valois, January, 18th 1896.

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A TROUBLE THAT RENDER THE LIFE OF MANY WOMEN MISERABLE.

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From the Smith's Falls Record.

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SUFFERED FROM SEVERE HEADACHE.

The lady referred to was for twelve years a constant sufferer from nervousness, head ache and kidney trouble. Having read so much about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills she determined to give them a trial.

As is the case with every good cause Pink Pills have much to contend with; spurious articles have been placed on the market, and, though in appearance and color they may resemble the genuine, they have an altogether different effect on the system.

THE STUDY OF ASTRONOMY.

An Opera-Glass the Most Suitable for The New Beginner.

A really delightfully simple and interesting article by Miss Mary Proctor appeared in the Popular Science News which may lead a number of us to a new and beautiful study.

"Many are deterred from the study of astronomy because they believe it is necessary to make observations with a telescope in order to learn anything. While this is undoubtedly an advantage, yet it is a luxury few possess.

"In choosing an opera-glass be sure that the object-glasses are achromatic. That is, if a glass shows a colored fringe around a bright object, reject it. Let the diameter of the object-glasses, which are the large lenses in the end furthest from the eye, be not less than an inch and a half.

ing. This fault arises from the barrels of the opera-glass being placed too far apart, so that their optical centres do not coincide with the centres of the observer's eyes.

"The right place to make observations is unquestionably out of doors. With due precautions as to dress, nothing need be feared from the 'night air'; that prejudice is fully combated by the well-known longevity of astronomers, even of such as have habitually protracted their watchings.

"Till the dappled dawn doth rise."

Do not lose time in looking for objects under such unfavorable circumstances as twilight, moonlight and that most treacherous foe of stargazers, electric light. A very brilliant night is often worthless for planets or double stars, from its blurred or tremulous definition; it will serve, however, for irresolvable nebulae, which have no outlines to be de-raanged; a hazy or foggy night will blot out nebulae and minute stars, but sometimes defines bright objects admirably; never condemn such a night untried.

I would suggest as a little experiment in stargazing with an opera-glass a glance at Ursa-Major, otherwise known as the Great Bear in England, or as the Great Dipper in America. Face the north and if you are not just sure where the north is try a pocket compass.

The Rev. Hugh O'Reilly, professor in St. Colman's College, Violet Hill, Newry, has been elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy. Father O'Reilly is deeply versed in the ancient language, history, and antiquities of Ireland.

PERKINS'S COMET.

SCIENTISTS OPINE IT MAY RUN ACROSS OUR ORBIT.

A Sun special from Boston says: Perkins's comet is advancing towards the earth at the prodigious pace of 1,600,000 miles a day, and unless it changes its course it may hit the earth some time during Saturday, March 14.

Prof. Luenscher, of the State University of California, has just completed his calculations of the orbit of the new comet which was discovered by Astronomer Perrine, of the Lick Observatory, a few days ago.

"In fact," he continued, "if the earth lasts long enough, such a thing is practically sure to happen, for there are several comet's orbits which pass near to the earth's orbit but the semi diameter of the comet's head, and at some time the earth and comet will certainly come together. Such encounters will, however, be rare. If we accept the estimate of Abinet, they will occur once in 15,000,000 years in the long run."

As to the consequence of such a collision, Prof. Pickering said it was impossible to estimate for want of such knowledge of the state of aggregation of the matter composing a comet.

"If we accept the modern theory," he said, "and if this theory be true, everything depends on the size of the separate solid particles which form the main part of the comet's mass. If they weighed tons the bombardment would be very serious, but if, as seems more likely to many, the particles are as small as pin-heads, the result will be simply a grand meteoric shower.

Advertisement for 'WASH DAY SURPRISE SOAP' with 'BEST FOR USE' and 'EVERY DAY' text.

striking the earth is real, still the probability is not so great. So far as we know the probability is not much greater than that of some other comet striking us."

IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

Three bacon-curing factories are being established in Roscommon, namely, at Athlone, Castlebar and Roscommon.

The Very Rev. Philip Carbery, of Rathdrum, has been appointed pastor of St. James' Church, Dublin, in succession to the late Monsignor Kennedy.

Bishop Brown, of Ferns, has raised to the dignity of canon the Rev. D. O'Connor, pastor of Litter, and Rev. William Sinnott, pastor of Templeton.

At the Drogheda Quarter Sessions Judge Kisby was presented with white gloves by Sub-Sheriff Thomas Byrne, there being no criminal cases for disposal.

A site has been selected for a Catholic Soldiers' Home at the Carragh Camp. The building will cost £1200. Of this £450 has been subscribed by the army.

Some ancient implements of war, used in the time of Sir Philip O'Neill, 1642, have been discovered in a field belonging to John S. Garvan, of the Stewart Arms Hotel, Ballygawley.

The Rev. Hugh O'Reilly, professor in St. Colman's College, Violet Hill, Newry, has been elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy.

The death occurred at Ballinag House, Meath, of Patrick Kelly, aged eighty-three, father of Father Francis and Canon Robert, Passionists, and Sisters Agatha and Columba, of La Sainte Union des Saceres Coeurs.

At the meeting of the Emmistymon Guardians, on Jan. 28 William Mannion, relieving officer, applied for relief for Thomas Hennessy, aged 105 years, who was in feeble health and whose wife was ninety years old.

The Emmiskillen Quarter Sessions were opened before Judge Orr. Addressing the grand jury he said the number of cases he had to consider was only two. It was once more his duty to congratulate them on the very peaceable state of the county.

The Rev. Michael Cunningham, R.C. A., of Skibbereen, has been appointed parish priest of Kilmacbea (Leags), in the room of the Rev. David Fitzgerald, (deceased); the Rev. Thos. B. Kearney, curate at Cloakilly, has been appointed Administrator of Skibbereen.

Through the efforts of Capt. Donelan, M.P., the Black Prince, of 9,210 tons tonnage, has been commissioned as a training ship for Queenstown Harbor. Over ten thousand pounds will be expended in fitting her up, and she will be capable of accommodating 350 boys on board.

The new Sacred Heart House, Brumacunda, Dublin, was blessed on Sunday, Jan. 26. The institution has been the means of saving a large number of poor Catholic children from proselytism. The donations in aid of the new building include one of £100 from Archbishop Walsh.

Rev. Canon Goodman, M.A., of Skibbereen, is dead. This estimable minister's well-known charity was dispensed weekly, without knowing one creed above another. The majority of his long list of pensioners were Catholics.

At the Killarney Quarter Sessions, John Sheehan, a laborer residing near Ballybar, Killarney, was processed at the suit of W. Lenny, for £5, the value of a gate alleged to have been removed by the defendant from off the lands of the plaintiffs. Sheehan was evicted by the Killarney Vice Guardians for refusing to give up said gate. Judge Shaw, in giving a decree for the £5, said that it would not be executed, provided Sheehan gave up the gate. The latter refused to do so, and lodged an appeal against the decision.

Rev. P. J. O'Dwyer, pastor of Glynn, died recently. Father O'Dwyer was a native of Enniscorthy. He studied in St. Peter's College, Wexford, the Irish College in Rome and at Paris, and after his ordination was appointed to Moyglass, and later to Tomacork. At the time there were many Orangemen in the district, and riots took place on the 12th of July. Father O'Dwyer went among the people to prevent blood being shed. Whilst doing so some of the Orangemen fired at him, and it was by a narrow shave he escaped being shot. That night bullets were fired through the windows of his house. After ministering in Carnew, Rathen and Adamstown, he was appointed pastor of Glynn. Father O'Dwyer was about fifty years of age.

MONASTERIES IN THE AIR.

Lippincott's Magazine for February contains a very interesting article by Charles Robinson on 'The Aerial Monasteries of Greece.' This singular form of asceticism was first established by St. Simeon, surnamed Stylites, a Syrian monk, who spent almost half a century on the top of a column sixty feet high. "Although the fashion set by St. Simeon," says the writer, "died out many centuries ago, it is still practiced

in a modified form by an order of later day pillar hermits, who inhabit what is known as the monasteries of the air, in the northern part of Greece. * * *

The surviving occupants of these four remaining retreats are Basilian monks of the Orthodox Greek Church, and are nearly all men that have lived in the world and grown weary of it. They do not have to go through any definite course of study or to serve a regular novitiate, as in the Catholic Church, and most of them are given only the lesser habit. The habit of the order consists of a black tunic reaching to the ankles, with a leather girdle and a high, stiff beretta, called Kamitation. The monks are always bearded, in accordance with the Greek custom, and usually long haired, and look rather like sailors or rustics than like the profound ascetics that they are. For these monks practice austerity of the most rigorous sort. They never sleep more than five hours, going to bed at nine, and rising for prayers at two in the morning. Ordinarily they eat only two meals a day, while there are upwards of a hundred days in the year on which they take but one meal, consisting of vegetables and bread steeped in water; there are still other specified days on which they eat nothing at all. Their usual fare consists of dried vegetables, salt fish, olives, and black bread. They never taste meat, but are permitted to drink wine and liquors. These they manufacture themselves, there being extensive vineyards attached to nearly all the monasteries. During the Nirophaga (dry eating) or black fast, which occurs in the latter part of Lent, they can eat nothing that is cooked—eggs, milk, cheese, fish, oil, and wine being then forbidden.

The unique interest attaching to the monasteries of the air is considerably enhanced by the fact that access to at least two of them can be had only by the uncommon method of a net at the end of a rope, the visitor being hoisted up to the crag clefts by means of a capstan which is manned by the monks above.

"This seemingly absurd inaccessibility of these monasteries has stood them in good stead in former years, inasmuch as it has made an invasion impossible. Had it not been for their isolated position, they would have been looted many a time and long ago. As it is, they are in some respects perfect treasure-houses of Byzantine art and antiquities.

"Here, too, among other sacred relics may be seen the sponge upon which the vinegar was offered to Christ on the cross.

"A strange, almost weird, solemnity pervades these dim, crypt-like rectories, with their circular stone tables and the half-lit lanterns, which are now nearly all vacant, although in the Middle Ages their tenants might have been counted by the hundred."

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Advertisement for 'Montreal Roofing Company' with a star logo listing services like 'ASPHALT FLUDDS', 'COPPER ROOFS', 'METAL CORRUGATED', etc.

BEFORE GIVING YOUR ORDERS GET PRICES FROM US. OFFICE AND WORKS: Cor. Latour st. and Busby Lane. TELEPHONE 130.

Advertisement for 'CARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Sanitarians.' listing services like 'Plumbers, Steam Fitters, Metal and Slate Roofers.' and '795 CRAIG STREET, near St. Antoine, Charge Moderate. Telephone 134'

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GEO. R. HEASLEY, PICTURE FRAMER, &c. Pictures, Photo Albums, Baby Carriages, Lamps. Cheap for Cash, or Weekly and Monthly Plan. 207 ST. CATHERINE ST. 2 doors East of Bleury.

Advertisement for 'CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.' listing train schedules for Windsor Street Station and Bathhouse Square Station.

CITY TICKET AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 129 St. James St., next to Post Office.

Advertisement for 'GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY' with 'TAKING EFFECT FEBRUARY 3RD. Trains Leave Bonaventure Station.' and 'CITY TICKET OFFICE, 143 St. James St., and at Bonaventure Station.'

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR AND GRAIN. FLOUR.—Spring Patent, \$4.20 to 4.25. Winter Patent, \$4.30 to 4.35. Straight Roller, \$4.00 to 4.10. Manitoba Strong Bakers, best brands, \$3.90 to 4.00. Manitoba Strong Bakers, \$3.45 to 4.00. Straight Rollers, bags \$1.95 to 2.05. OATMEAL.—Rolled and granulated \$3.05 to \$3.20; standard \$3.00 to \$3.15. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.60, and standard at \$1.50 to \$1.60. Pot barley \$1.25 in blbls and 2c.00 in bags, and split peas \$3.50.

WHEAT.—Advices from the West quote the wheat market quieter, and millers west of Toronto write that they can buy 1c to 2c cheaper than a week ago.

BRAN, ETC.—We quote Ontario bran at \$15.00 to \$15.50, and Manitoba at \$14 to \$14.50. Middlings \$12 to \$15 as to grade. Meal \$19 to \$21.00 as to grade.

PEAS.—A very dull feeling pervades this market, and prices are easy at 60c to 61c for small lots in store. In the West the export demand has fallen off, with prices quoted at 50c to 51c.

BARLEY.—Sales of malting barley have been made since our last at 53c, and we quote 52c to 54c as to quality. Feed is nominal at 35c to 37c.

RYE.—Quiet, and nominal at 52c to 53c. MAIZE.—Market unchanged at 70c to 75c as to quality and quantity.

SEEDS.—We quote Timothy seed \$1.75 to \$2.00 per bushel. Red clover quiet at \$5.00 to \$5.50 per bushel. Receipts of Quebec timothy have been fair during the week.

PROVISIONS. PORK, LARD, &c.—Canada short cut pork, per barrel, \$14.00 to \$15.00; Canada thin mess, per bbl, \$13 to \$13.50; Hams, per lb, 7c to 7c; Lard, pure, in pails, per lb, 8c to 8c; Lard, compound, in pails per lb, 6c to 7c; Bacon, per lb, 9c to 10c; Shoulders, per lb, 7c to 8c. DRESSED BEEF.—The only sale we hear of is a lot of 2 cars on Montreal account at \$5.50, at a point west of Toronto, equal to \$5.35 here, and we quote \$5.35 to \$5.40.

DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER.—We quote: Creamery, 21c to 22c; Eastern Townships, 17c to 19c; Western, 14c to 15c. For single tubs of selected it may be added.

ROLL BUTTER.—Rolls are reported at 14c to 15c in barrels and half barrels, and very fine in baskets being quoted at 15c. CHEESE.—Finest Western, 8c to 9c; Finest Eastern, 7c to 8c; Summer goods, 8c to 9c; Liverpool cable 45c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. EGGS.—The Lenten season having commenced there is a better demand for eggs, which have sold at 12c to 13c for good sized lots of limed, but 12c is now asked, and up to 13c and 14c for single cases. Held fresh are being pushed out at 12c to 13c, new laid are quoted at 20c to 21c.

HONEY.—Quoted at 7c to 8c for white extracted. Dark 6c to 7c as to quality. White comb honey 12c to 14c, and dark at 10c to 12c.

BEANS.—Hand-picked pea beans \$1.00 to \$1.05 for round lots and \$1.10 to \$1.25 for smaller quantities. Common kinds 50c to 55c in a jobbing way.

MAPLE PRODUCE.—Holders of old syrup should send it in before the new arrives. Sales of old are reported at 50c to 55c in this. We quote—sugar 6c to 7c; and old 5c to 6c. Syrup 4c to 5c per lb. in wood, and at 50c to 60c in tins.

BALED HAY.—No. 1 on track here quoted at \$14.00 to \$14.25, and No. 2 \$13.00 to \$14.00. At country points \$12.00 to \$12.50 for No. 1, but buyers say they cannot pay over \$11.00 for the American market.

TALLOW.—Market quiet at 4c to 5c as to quality and size of lot.

HOPS.—Market dull. We quote prices here 7c to 8c for good to choice. Fair 5c, and old 2c to 3c.

FRUITS. APPLES.—\$2.00 to \$2.75 per bbl; Fancy \$3.50 to \$4.00 per bbl; Fairness, \$2.50 to \$3.00; Dried, 3c to 4c per lb; Evaporated, 6c to 7c per lb.

ORANGES.—Jamaica, 75c to \$8.50 per bbl; Valencia 42c, \$3.75 to \$4.00; do. 71c, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Messina, \$2.00 to \$2.25.

LEMONS.—\$2.25 to \$3.00. BANANAS.—\$2.50 to \$3.00 per bunch. TOMATOES.—\$4 to \$4.50 per carrier. CALIFORNIA CAULIFLOWERS, \$4.50 to \$5.00 per crate.

PINEAPPLES.—15c to 30c as to size. CRANBERRIES.—Cape Cod, \$8 to \$12 per bbl. \$4 per bushel box.

DATES.—Old, 11c to 24c per lb. New, 4c to 4c per lb.

FIGS.—4c to 10c per lb; fancy, 13c to 17c per lb.

PRUNES.—Bosnia, 6 to 6c per lb; French, 5c per lb; Calif 10c lb.

COCOANUTS.—Fancy, firsts, \$4.00 to \$5.00 per 100.

WALNUTS.—New Grenoble, 11c to 11c per lb. Brazil, 11c per lb.

ALMONDS.—11c to 12c per lb. PEANUTS.—7c to 7c per lb.

PEANUTS.—7c to 9c per lb. CHESTNUTS.—Italian, 10c per lb; French, 10c per lb.

POTATOES.—Jobbing lots, 40c to 45c per bag; on track, 30c to 00c per bag; do. sweet, \$5.50 per bbl; Havana, \$8 per bbl. ONIONS.—Spanish, 25c to 40c per crate; red, \$2.50 per bbl; yellow, \$1.50 to \$1.60 per bbl. MALAGA GRAPES.—\$4 to \$6.00 per keg.

FISH AND OILS. FRESH FISH.—Market very quiet for Lent. Cod and haddock 3c to 4c per lb. SALT FISH.—Dry cod \$4 and green cod No. 1 \$4.50 to \$5.00; and large \$6.50 to \$6.00. Cape Breton herring steady at \$3.00 to \$3.50, and shore \$2.75 to \$3.00. Salmon \$11 for No. 1 small, in blbls, and \$12.00 to \$13.00 for No. 1 large. British Columbia salmon \$12.00 to \$13.00 for new. Sea trout \$5.00 to \$6.00.

NUNS IN THE CONGO.

A ROUGH JOURNEY THROUGH AFRICA.

THE SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME AMONG THE NEGROES.

Some time since an account was given of the introduction of the Sisters of Notre Dame in the Congo. The nuns who formed the first colony of religious women who were to care for negro girls in the hour of Africa had to endure many trials before they reached their destination. An interesting account of their caravan journey up country is printed in the January number of the *Illustrated Catholic Missions*.

The high road for the caravans is not exactly the thing that the reader understands by the term. Let him not think of a broad, levelled road. No; it is a mere path always winding in curves, where two can seldom walk abreast, bordered with grass six or eight feet high, which is dripping with dew and wets one to the skin in a very short time. Sometimes it crosses rough stony patches or shallow streams, or pools of black mud; now along the edges of a marsh, or even straight through it; then through a forest with branches projecting about the level of one's face, or dead trunks lying across the path. Now it plunges straight down the side of a steep valley and up an equally steep hill on the other side. The deeper streams are crossed by "monkey bridges," a tree trunk dropped across, with sometimes a rope of hind-weed arranged as a ladder. Except in the forest one is always under the full glare of the sun.

Villages are rather infrequent. They are hidden away in the bush at some distance from the road for the sake of greater security and in order to profit by the shade of occasional trees. Travelers do not care to encamp near a village for the curiosity of the blacks is often very embarrassing, and the noise and dancing frequently kept up for the whole night do not conduce to repose. The huts are built of branches, palm leaves and mats. They are about 13 feet long, 10 feet broad and 6 feet high down the centre; the roof projects downwards at the sides, forming a kind of verandah. Some of these are very neatly kept.

We append a few extracts condensed from the diaries kept by the Sisters of the two caravans, beginning with the start of the first caravan:

July 23, 1894.—Took the train at Matadi at 8 a.m. It consisted of two wagons with milk and corn, and one first-class carriage fitted with revolving wicker chairs and accommodating nine passengers. The train crawled along slowly frequently stopping to take breath and look around, till at last at a sharp curve in a cutting, it bumped into an empty train standing on the single line. They did not start again till 4 p.m., and then it was on an open goods wagon. An hour later the engine ran off the rails. This delayed them till 7:15 p.m., and in the interval they were entertained by a Swedish doctor in his iron cottage. At 8 p.m. there was a new delay; and as it was only 21 miles to Brother de Sadeleir's camp, they determined to do the rest on foot. After a journey through a forest with seven of the railway officials and five negroes carrying lamps and baggage, they reached camp at 9:30. The forty-mile journey had taken fourteen hours. Brother de Sadeleir was asleep but jumped up and soon had supper ready. They retired to their tent at 11 p.m., and the negroes kept up their clattering round a big fire almost till morning.

When crossing the streams and ascending some very steep hills they had to take to the hammocks. This was not so comfortable as might be supposed; for in addition to the stumbling of the porters and the jolting it often happened on the hillsides that their feet were considerably higher than their heads and at the resting places the bears dropped them on the ground unceremoniously. As they passed near a village the chief came out to welcome them and offered them Malagu, palm-wine. At first it is sour and disagreeable to the European palate but with use it becomes pleasant and is very refreshing on a hot fatiguing march.

On July 30 they arrived at Luvituku, the half-way station, where they were to change their relay of porters, and halt till August 4. They needed a rest after their constant marching and needed also some time to repair damages to garments and brush off the mud. Four white men are stationed here.

They called on the party and invited them all to dinner. The menu was served in the most recherche style though the cook and the waiters were only Congo negroes. The only mistake they made was to offer the Sisters cigars after dinner. The Sisters had cheerfully accommodated themselves to all the other exigencies of the situation, but they thought it right to draw the line at cigars.

As porters were very scarce, Father de Herdt determined to go alone, in charge of the thirty who were available; this was on August 2nd. On the 3rd, 80 men suddenly put in an appearance. This enabled the Sisters to convey not only the baggage they had with them, but a quantity more that had been some time stored there. While at Luvituku the Sisters were an object of the greatest interest to the women, who had never seen or heard of a white woman before. They gathered around the nuns' tent, observing every motion and exhibiting unbounded wonder.

The most disagreeable march was on August 6. They were wet through before 9 a.m., and arrived in a village drenched and muddy, their habits, veils, and wimples mere clinging and formless rags. They described themselves as looking like "hideous witches," and were not astonished that women and children fled at their approach.

On August 8, they had to spend half the day in the village. The inhabitants were most friendly. About a hundred crowded around the party and insisted on shaking hands all around; for some hours they sat in the middle of the crowd and amused the blacks by showing their watches. One sister produced a pocket mirror and exhibited it to the women. It caused some alarm among them, at first to see a living black face looking from the small frame, but when they understood the wonder the fun became immense, as each one looked upon her own beauty for the first time in her life.

On August 11 they started very early at 10:30, caught sight of the plateau of

Kimueza. It took two hours to scale the mountain. All the colony turned out to greet them, the Fathers in advance, the schoolboys in two lines, and behind them the men and women all anxious to see the white women. The first visit was to the Blessed Sacrament, and then, after dinner, the Sisters took possession of the convent that had lately been built for them.

The second party, consisting of M. Van Bellinghe, Brother Henry, the Sister Superior and three other Sisters, started on July 27. They had to stop about half way; and here the Superior was taken ill, and Sister Rose had an attack of bilious fever. This necessitated two days delay.

On July 29, with permission of the doctor, the Sisters went on in a special train. Before long the single line was found to be blocked by a locomotive, and they had to transfer themselves to an open coal wagon and so continue. From the end of the line they did an hour's march, and then pitched their tents, unpacked their trunks and had supper.

On August 2 they arrived at the river Kulu, a torrent rushing between high rocky banks, and spanned by a "monkey bridge." They hesitated at crossing it. While they were waiting, the third caravan overtook them, and by the aid of this reinforcement the Sisters got safely over. The great event of the day was getting the donkeys across; the easiest place was selected, each in turn was pushed over a precipice 15 feet in height, and dragged through the torrent with a rope by the negroes on the other side.

On August 17 they arrived at the foot of Kenuenza at 9 a.m. Then crossed a forest and commenced the long rugged ascent under a burning sun. They were ready to drop with fatigue when they came upon a little black sentry waiting to signal their arrival. He discharged his gun. The guard turned out and presented arms and fired a salute, and every one hurried out to bid the Superior welcome, and take part in the Te Deum. The delight of the Sisters at finding themselves once more reunited, and established in a convent of their own after ten weeks of travel by land and sea, was indescribable.—The Monitor.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

LETTER TO THE HON. SECS. OF THE IRISH PARTY ON HIS RETIREMENT AND THE RESOLUTION OF REGRET PASSED BY THE COUNCIL.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P., has addressed the following letter to the hon. secs. of the Irish Parliamentary Party: 73 Eaton Terrace, London, S. W.

Dear Sirs—Will you kindly make known to our colleagues of the Irish Parliamentary Party, in whatever way seems best to you, that the meeting at 24 Rutland square, Dublin, next Saturday, is called for the election of the Chairman and officers of the Party. I ought to have mentioned this in the letter which I sent you, but by mistake I omitted to do so.

Will you also kindly convey to my colleagues this expression of my deep regret that it is impossible for me to consent to be put in nomination again as Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party. My reasons for giving up the position are merely personal, and not in the least political.

I have still as full faith as ever I had in the sure success of the Home Rule cause, and do not even believe that that success is doomed to be so long deferred as some of our friends seem to think.

Nor have the passing dissensions in the party had anything to do with my decision. These dissensions are for the most part personal rather than political and they would not affect the vote of a single Irish Nationalist member in the division lobby of the House of Commons when any Irish interest is concerned. Furthermore, I see many hopeful indications that all the Irish Nationalist members may be brought again into close working union for the purpose of fighting the Irish battle in Parliament.

I am compelled to give up the Chairmanship of the Party simply because my health will no longer stand the continuous strain of occupation which the business of the Chairmanship naturally and necessarily involves. I am not a man of independent means, however small, and I have to make my living by my pen. I have neglected my own profession for many years, and the time has come when I must pay more attention to it than I have lately been doing. I do not intend to resign my seat in the House of Commons. As long as my constituents are content to put up with me, I shall only be too happy to remain in their service. But as you will easily understand, the work and the duties of an ordinary member of the party are very different indeed from those of its Chairmanship.

I need not tell you with what regret I make this announcement, but it is under the conditions irrevocable and inevitable.

Very truly yours,
JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

Donal Sullivan, M.P., and Wm. Abraham, M.P.,
Hon. Secs. of the Irish Parliamentary Party.

Following is the resolution passed by the Council of the Irish National Federation at Dublin, on Feb. 7th:—
"Resolved—That we have learned with sincere sorrow that failing health has compelled Mr. Justin McCarthy to retire from the Chairmanship of the Irish Parliamentary Party; that we desire to place on record in the strongest terms we can command our admiration and gratitude for the dignity, fortitude, unselfish honor with which he has borne himself in that high office throughout a period of unprecedented difficulty, and that we are confident that as soon as the present divided condition of the Irish Nationalist forces passes away Irish Nationalists of all shades will unite in giving some worthy and permanent expression to the gratitude inspired by Mr. McCarthy's heavy sacrifices and noble life."

CHICAGO HOG MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, February 25.—The quotations to-day were: Light mixed, \$3.90 to \$4.15; mixed packing, \$3.85 to \$4.10; heavy shipping, \$3.75 to \$4.10; rough grades, \$3.75 to \$3.80.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

There were about 400 head of butchers' cattle, 30 calves a d 5 sheep offered for sale at the East End Abattoir yesterday. The butchers were out in large numbers, but they bought sparingly, as they considered the prices rather high, and are hoping for more liberal supplies later on in the week. Choice beefs sold at 31c to 4c per lb; pretty good animals at from 3c to 3 1/2c; and the common stock at from 2 1/2c to 3c per lb. Young calves sell at from \$2 to \$8 each, and those two or three weeks old sell at from \$7 to \$12 each. There were no sheep sold during the early part of the day. Fat hogs sell at about 5 1/2c per lb.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 25.—The market is quiet. Flour, trade quiet; straight rollers quoted at \$3.60 to \$3.70 Toronto freights. Bran, cars of bran nominal at \$11.50 west and shorts at \$13 to \$14. Wheat, market firmer; white sold at Northern at 80c, and red is quoted at 79c outside; No. 1 Manitoba hard offered at 83c n. b., with 82c bid, and No. 2 hard is 77c bid, No. 1 offered at 75c Midland; a car of No. 1 frosted sold at 66c North Bay and No. 2 frosted 57c bid. Barley market dull; no sales; No. 1 quoted at 45c and extra at 47c; No. 2 at 30c and feed at 30c. Oats, trade quiet and prices unchanged; white sold outside west at 23 1/2c and mixed at 22 1/2c west; cars of white on track quoted at 26 1/2c. Peas, market very dull; buyers at 50c and sellers at 51c outside. Barley, market quiet; prices nominal at 32c outside. Oatmeal, business

quiet, prices unchanged at \$2.90 to \$3 on track, and small lots at \$3.25. Corn market steady, with 3 1/2c bid outside and sellers at 3 1/2c; yellow offered at 35c on side. May delivery, with 8 1/2c bid. Rye, market steady, quotations at 47c to 48c outside.

London, Ont., Feb. 22.—The market was small to-day, owing to the blocked state of the roads in the country. Nearly all the roads running north and south are filled up, and in fact are impassable in certain parts. Very little grain came forward, and wheat quotations were nominal at \$1.35 to \$1.37 per cental. Oats were scarce at 74c per cental. A few beans sold at 50c to 60c per bushel. Peas, 45c to 51c per bushel. Barley 31 1/2c to 33 3/4c per bushel. Buckwheat, 20 2 1/2c to 28 4 1/2c per bushel. Rye, 39 1/2c to 44 1/2c per bushel. Corn 36 2 1/2c to 39 1 1/2c per bushel. The meat supply was shorter, and good beef sold at 15c per cwt., by the carcass, and a medium quality at \$1 to \$1.50. Lamb was firm at 9c a pound by the carcass; mutton, 6c and 7c per pound, whole sale. Dressed hogs sold at \$5 to \$5.30 per cwt. In poultry turkeys sold at 9c per lb. Best roll butter was firm at 20c per pound by the basket. Fresh laid eggs firm at 17c a dozen. A few barrels of apples were offered at \$2.50 to 3. Potatoes were easy at 2 1/2c per bag. Hay was scarce at \$14 per ton.

Guelph, Ont., Feb. 25.—Flour, \$2.20 to 2.25; fall wheat, 80c; spring wheat, 75c; bran, \$12; shorts, \$13; middlings, \$16; barley, 38c to 40c; oats, 25c to 26c; rye, 40c to 42c; peas, 50c to 54c; hay, \$15 to \$16; eggs, 25c to 25; butter, 18c to 20c; potatoes, per bag, 20c to 25c; sheepskins, 75c to 81c; hides \$4 to \$5; chickens, 60c to 75c; ducks, 70c to 80c; geese, 6c to 7c; turkeys, 9c to 10c.



Recovered Hearing.
Zurich, Kas., Sept. 15, '94.
I gave Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic to a boy 9 years old who had lost his hearing in consequence of Scarlet Fever. After using 3 bottles he was able again to hear and to talk, although the doctors said he would never hear again, but he is all right now.

Several other persons, that suffered from female weakness and other diseases resulting from this cause took Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic through my advice and were cured.

On my trips as missionary in eastern Kansas the people will ask for advice and I recommend the Tonic as it has the desired effect.

Res. J. B. Forshall,
Corstena, Tex., Oct. 4, '94.

My wife suffered from heart disease and sleeplessness. When Rev. Vendler of this place recommended Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, 2 bottles had the desired effect.

A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a sample bottle to any 25¢ gross. Poor patients also get the medicine free.

This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1878, and is now under the direction of the

KC ENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

49 S. Franklin Street

Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5.

Large Size, \$1.75 per Bottle for \$8.

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Our Men's, Youths' and Boys' White Shirts kept in stock are roomy, well made, not skimpy, and are acknowledged to be the best fitting and best wearing shirts in the market.

PRICES OF GOOD WHITE SHIRTS.

Unlaundried White Shirts, 35c, 48c and 75c, in all sizes, from 12 to 18 inches neck.

Laundried White Dress Shirts, all good qualities, common quality not kept, prices, 75c, 90c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

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GOOD ADVICE.

Buy all your Shirts and Men's Furnishing Goods at

THE S. CARSLY CO., LTD.

JACKETS and CAPES

Special Lot Ladies' Cloth Jackets, last season's styles, regular price, \$6. Reduced to \$2.50.

Special Lot of Ladies' Cloth Jackets, thoroughly well made. Regular price, \$11. Reduced to \$3.50.

Special Lot Ladies' Double Cloth Capes with sleeves good lengths, well made. Regular price, \$14. Reduced to \$9.25.

Special Lot Ladies' Rich Velvet Capes, Regular price, \$15. Reduced to \$7.50.

Special Lot Ladies' Sealette Jackets, good length. Regular price, \$30. Reduced to \$12.50.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LTD.

Children's Coats.

Children's Serge Reefer Coats, reduced to 50c each.

Children's Cloth and Serge Reefers, regular prices, \$2.50 to \$3.50, for 75c.

Children's and Misses' three-quarter length coats, regular price, \$4.50, for \$1.75 each.

Children's Long Cloth Coats, with Capes, regular price, \$4, for \$1.75.

Children's Scarlet and Grey Blanket Coats, regular price, \$7.50, for \$1.95 each.

Ladies' Jerseys, half price.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LTD.

Ladies' Gloves.

Ladies' 4-Button Kid Gloves, 35c pair.

Ladies' 5-Hook Kid Lacing Gloves, 35c pair.

Ladies' 4-Button White Doeskin Gloves, 65c pair.

Ladies' 7-Hook Kid Lacing Gloves, 75c pair.

Ladies' White Kid Gloves, Black Points, 95c pair.

Ladies' 4-Button Extra Kid Gloves, \$1.10 pair.

Ladies' Silk-lined Kid Driving Gloves, \$1.60 pair.

Evening Gloves.

Ladies' 12-Button length Silk Evening Gloves, opera shades, 55c pair.

Ladies' 20-Button length Silk Evening Gloves, opera shades, \$1.10 pair.

Ladies' 12-Button length Suede Mousquetaire Gloves, opera shades, \$1.20 pair.

Ladies' 20-Button length Suede Mousquetaire Gloves, opera shades, \$1.75 pair.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LTD.

BOYS' SUITS.

Boys' Serge Sailor Suits, 98c.

Boys' Serge Man O'War Suits, \$2.75.

Boys' Tweed Sac Suits, \$1.35.

Boys' Tweed Norfolk Suits, \$1.95.

Boys' Tweed Reefer Suits, \$2.10.

Boys' Eton Suits, \$3.50.

Boys' Black Suits, \$3.75.

Boys' Velvet Suits, \$5.90.

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Notre Dame and St. Peter Streets MONTREAL.

NEW GLASSWARE

Just received, 13 packages just opened up of New Pressed Glassware, in imitation cut patterns, containing Jugs, Colery Trays, Jelly Dishes, Preserve Dishes, Nappies, Vases, Lamp, Bon-Bons, Butters, Sugars, Creams, Spoon Holders, Punch Bowls, Custard Cups, etc., all at very moderate prices, running for the various articles, from 20c each up.

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"The Victor."

Farmers Gardeners, Florists, or any one raising Potatoes, Corn, Vegetables, Grain, should buy and use "The Victor" Fertilizer.



One stem given with "The Victor" Fertilizer

FOR SALE BY

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VIATORINE

... CURES ...
CROUP, DYSPEPSIA,
COUGHS, COLDS,
HEARTBURN, GRIPPE,
BRONCHITIS,
PHLEGM, &c., &c.

It is the best fortifier and the best preservative against Consumption.

Numerous Certificates of Cures obtained attest the efficacy of this remedy.

—PREPARED BY THE—
Order of Saint-Viateur.

PRICES:
25c, 50c & \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

That centrally situated property Nos. 56 to 64 St. Henry street, consisting of three 3 Story Solid Brick Houses, which could easily be converted into a factory; large yard, and brick stable with accommodation for 80 horses; total area about 11,000 feet. Terms easy. Apply to M. BURKE, TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, 258 St. James St. Telephone 756.

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Thomas Ligget.

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Brussels, Tapestry & Brodiere Carpets

The past week has witnessed the unloading and placing in position on our spacious floors a magnificent range of

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Consisting of B. R. Suites, Antique and 16th Century finish; Dining-room Sets, in Quartered Oak and Walnut; C. B. Chiffoniers; 3 piece Library Suites, Parlor Suites, Fancy Tables, etc., etc.

ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY MARKS EVERY ARTICLE.

THOMAS LIGGET,

Glenora Building,
1894 NOTRE DAME STREET.

DRAPERIES FURNITURE

The True Witness

253 St. James Street.

CROSS BANDED

Yes, the cases of the Heintzman Upright Pianos are cross-banded, double veneered upon ash and white wood. This is one of the many reasons why Heintzman Pianos should command higher prices than the ordinary every day Pianos. We have on view a complete line of the various designs. Special prices during removal sale.

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