#### Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

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

VOL. XLV., NO. 32.

The date on the Label of you paper indicates the time when your subscription expires.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1896.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

### MANITOBA'S SCHOOLS.

SIR WM. DAWSON'S OPEN LETTER TO SENATOR BOULTON.

THE PLACE OF RELIGION-IT CAN LEGITI-MATELY AND PROFITABLY BE INTRO-SUIDOLS.

My DEAR SIR,-I beg to thank you for the honor you have done me in addressing your letter on the Manitoba School Question to me-an honor which I feet is scarcely merited, since you, both from your local and Parliamentary position, have a voice in determining this important question whereas I, in addressing Sir Charles Tupper on the subject, could write merely as an onlooker from without. In the circumstances, therefore, it is only courteous that I should say something in reply. In doing so, you will permit me to remark that the point of view from which you regard the matter is somewhat different from mine, inas much as I dismissed the constitutional and political aspects of the subject with a mere passing remark, and did not feel justified in entering on any details of proposed remedial legislation; my object being rather to outline certain general principles relating to the rights of minorities and the majorities more especially of those professing to be Protestant For this reason, the subjects discussed in your letter refer only indirectly to those in mine, and it is only in this respect that I can notice them now.

You dwell on the question, whether it is wise or expedient that Parliament sho ld modify, or even supplement, provincial legislation in regard to education. My contention was merely that the religious convictions of minorities should be respected, with whatever body the right or duty to do this might fie. In the circumstances of the case, however, which are too well known to need repetition here, no one seems to deny that a duty is laid on the Dominion Government to do what it can in the direction of remedial legislation, provided that the Manitoba Government and Legislature decline to act in the matter. Provincial rights have their limits, and, is Manitola. has exceeded its legitimate powers and has done injustice to a portion of its people, then either the Dominion has no practical unity, or we are all bound to see justice done at whatever cost. The difficulties which surround action in such a case, in my judgment, render it the more imperative, on every just and patriotic man, to do all in his power to facilitate a fair and, if possible, amicable solution of these difficulties. It for one, could have wished that, at the time of Confederation. the general Government should have assumed the whole responsibility of legislating in regard to education, leaving only local details to the Provincial legis latures, and thus securing uniformity of [ standard and privilege for all the youth of the whole Dominion in every kind of culture from that of the elementary school to that of the university. Religious, or perhaps I should rather say irreligious, jealousies prevented this, and what may be called the conscience clause in favor of minorities was, perhaps, the best compromise that could be adopted at the time; and there so med to be no reason to apprehend that it extension into newer provinces, sat se mently introduced, would not work as smoothly as its operation in the older provinces.

In the case of Manitoba, provision had to be made for a small population, largely Roman Catholic, but it does not follow that the provision, thus made, should now be limited to them and their descendants. This would be hard on the newer settlers of the same faith, and would give no practical advantage to the numerous Protestant settlers, whose interests in the districts in which they form the majority are, in reality, not prejudicially affected by any reasonable privileges in regard to taxation and public aid enjoyed by the minority. This is, I have no doubt, well known to the intelligent people of Manitoba, who know that they have no cause for alarm as to any aggression of the minority on their educational system. In 1870, it was within the bounds of possibility that French-Canadian immigration would have given, up to this time, a Roman Catholic majority. The case has been otherwise, and it now rests with the Protestant majority to treat the Roman Catholic minority in the way they would have wished to be themselves treated if in a minority. Up to 1884, they seemed to have acquiesced in this view, for the School Law, published at that time, was not unlike, in its general provisions, to that of the Province of Quebec-in some re pects even more liberal. At the time, it seemed to those of us who studied its provisions to be well fitted to raise the standard of education among the older settlers, and to provide for the wants of the newer immigrants, and this for a long time to come. The building up of an improved educational system is, however, a slow process, and this especially among those who, in time past, have had slender advantages. This may possibly have had to do with the sudden swing in the opposite direction which occurred in 1890, and which has placed the school system of Manitoba in so marked contradiction, not only to the arrangements of 1870. but to its own liberal endorsement of them in 1884. Revolutions of this kind,

A transfer of the second of th

cially likely to be injured when it falls inso the vortex of political and sectarian c introversy.

You rightly observe that the limited amount of religious education which can be given in Public Schools does not seriously affect the es-sentials of ordinary education, which, citaer under the law of 1884, or that of 1890, could be made practically uniform for all schools; but this sorely DUCED IN THE EXERCISES OF PUBLIC makes it the more inexcusable to stir up a national controversy on the question of teaching mere creeds-a question always likely to create more feeling than any other in connection with education. It is only necessary that the Legislature of Manitoba should quietly abandon this quite unnecessary and morally untenable position, and fall back as nearly as present circumstances will permit, on its own position in 1884, to make remedial legislation at Ottawa unnecessary, and to consign to oblivion all the hard words in this controversy which have been uttered, even by Orangemen, who protess to represent the most tolerant and charitable statesman of the seventeenth century, and by elergymen who should be followers of the Prince of Peace. It Manitoba will not thus throw oil on the waters, we must only hope that an unmistakable expression of opinion from all the older provinces, which have done so much to establish their younger sister, will have the effect of placing the Done-

> You refer to the Protestant minority of Queb c. I can assure you that we would have felt it altogeth a unsafe to go into Contederation without the guarantees given to us, and that we jealously watch these from year to year, and, in some directions, would like to see them enlarged. Hitherto, when any grievance has occurred, we have found it possible to obtain redress from our own local authorities. True, such difficulties are usually limited in their scope, and dependent rather on inadvertence and the drift of circumstances than on intention, so that they disappear on amicable discussion. But, it any serious attempt were made to annul, by legislation, our resent privileges, such as they are, whether in the direction of establishing a general system of secular schools on the model of that of the French Republic, or in the opposite direction of clerical control over all schools, we would not be slow in making our gricyance known, and, it I am not mistaken, in either case we should find no small portion of our colow-citizens of the Roman Cathotic faith on oar side. It has been objected that the cases of

inion Government in a position to

remedy whatever grievance may exist.

Protestant and Roman Catholic minorities are dissimilar. To some extent this is true; but this difference is not recognized in the constitution, now is its bearing admitted by Roman Cathories, so that it does not enter into the present discussion; even if we might be disposed to say to our Roman Cathoric friends, as St. Paul said to King Agrippa :—" We would God that you were altogether such as we are." I say nothing of the suggestion to

establish "voluntary schools," in face of the provincial systems all over Canada, as probably impracticable, as well as unnecessary; but I fully agree with your estimate of the importance of some religious instruction in state-supported schools. The amount of such instruction must be small, and must leave much to be done elsewhere; but experi ence shows that the teaching of the Commandments and the Lord's Prayer, with the reading of one of the Gospels, may give moral and spiritual sanctions amounting to the difference between a peaceful and law-abiding people and a state of lawlessness and semi barbarism. So great is the power of the word of God, independently of all higher cousiderations than those with which the State has to do. In England even agnosties have admitted this, and have supported Bible teaching in the schools. Nor does such religious instruction conflict with the secular education, if given in the proper way, not as a task, but as a relief from harder work; and a secular system, making no provision for religion, would satisfy neither Roman Catholics nor the greater part of Protestants. There may be circumstances in which it becomes inevitable, though not in communities of the highest moral status; but in these, relief must be given by allowing time and facility for religious education on the part of the clergy, or of others interested. The trouble is that, in this way, religion is neglected just where it is most needed. The true principle is to insist on qualified teachers, a thorough curriculum, including, in this country, efficient education in English. a minimum amount of religious education in all schools, and freedom to introduce more where it is locally desired and when it can be done without interfering with educational efficiency.

I am sure you will agree with me that, if such results can be secured and continued throughout that great inture growth which we all hope for in Manitoba and the North-west; and especially if they can be secured by the joint and amicable action of the General and Local Governments, all true Canadians will have occasion for devout thankfulness.

Yours sincerely, J. WILLIAM DAWSON. Montreal, February 22, 1896.

Resolutions Passed by the Catholic Truth Society.

A well attended meeting of the Cathoeven if dictated by zeal in the cause of education; are always dangerous. Educational improvement must advance slowly. It cannot be suddenly developed chair. The su ject of the evening's lecture of Park and the cause of lie Truth Society was held on Friday mon several took the pledge and joined the society, the secretary, Mr. T. Rogers, registering their names on the books. This brought a most successful demonstrate of Park and the cause of lie Truth Society was held on Friday mon several took the pledge and joined the society, the secretary, Mr. T. Rogers, registering their names on the books. by mere act of Parliament, and is espe- ture was, "The Rights and Obligations stration to a close.

of Conscience." The consideration of the subject led to the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted

without regard to party politics:
1. Whereas the Manitoba legislation of 1800 in the matter o' public schools is an unjust and unconstitutional attack upon the inalienable rights of Catholics in that province to educate their children according to the dictates of con-

2. Whereas it has been decided by Her Majesty the Queen in her Privy Council in England that the Manitoba legislation of 18.0 is a grievance of which the Catholic minority in that province rightfully convilational:

3. Whereas the M. nitoba Government has refused to remove the grievance;

4. Whereas this unjust legislation has not merely its effect as against the present Catholic population of Manitoba. but it will necessarily have the further effect of preventing Catholic immigration to that province; it is therefore unanimously

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Parliament of Canada to act upon the decision of her Majesty's Privy Council in England and to remove without fur ther delay the grievance from which the Catholics of Manitoba suffer under the present provincial school law.

#### MGR. BEGINS LETTER.

A Very Important Statement on the Part of His Grace.

The following letter from Archbishop Begin, on the School Question, appears in the Chronicle:—

Archbishop's Palace, Feb. 24th, 1896. To the Editor Morning Chronicle, Quebec.

DEAR SIR, -By order of His Grace, the Archbishop of Cyrene, administrator of the archdiocese of Quebec, I beg to express his regret, that the public journals have been apprised of certain statements which, by express agreement, were not destined for publication. In order to put an end to the different versions dissemmated through the press regarding the answer given list Saturday to a certain delegation. His Grace deems proper to restore the accuracy necessary in so important a matter, of which some newspaper accounts are devoid. The following is the exact summary of what His Lordship said:—

4. He had still to examine and study the text of the Remedial Order and was therefore unable to express an opinion, but that nevertheless, wishing to have as much light as possible thrown on the subject, he had already consulted able legists, untrammeled by political interests, and who do not consider the bill so detective as the gentlemen of the Obposition and think it would be wrong not to accept its principle.

2 That there had not been, and that ere was not yet, a ones for amongst the bishers of training a collective man dement, as the new-papers had announce ed. As to their auture attitude in the matter II's Grace could affirm nothing. considering that his colleagues were widely scattered, and that he was not thoroughly acquainted with all their views Probably, however, they would manifest their opinion later by some means of which Catholics should take

account. 3. His Grace affirmed that he treated the school question not as a political but as a religious one, and that he had never consented, and was still unwilling to consent, to enlist in any political party, reserving to himself the rights of udging the acts of either party accord-

ing to their merits. 4. The Archbishop claimed for the episcopacy the competency requisite to judge the school question, a competency or which certain persons would like to

descrive them. 5. He energetically inveighed against the Quebec organs of the Liberal party, which, particularly of late, have been carrying on a work both unwholesome and ill-boding by making use of language most disrespectful to religious authority, which they are striving to undermine in the spirits of the people. He added that, though the bishops had not, so far, had the intention of promulgating a collective document on the school question, he, the Archbishop, personally, was on the point of writing a pastoral letter denouncing the above newspapers, their violent language and subversive ideas, if they do not alter their tone and attitude, proclaiming thereby, once again, the duties of the Catholic press, and putting the faithful on their guard against such dangerous publications.

I beg to remain, Yours, respectfully, B. PH. GARNEAU, Priest. Secretary.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY NEWS.

The annual religious celebration of the St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society was held last week in St. Ann's Church, and was very largely attended by the members and the congregation generally, as the church was crowded to the doors. After the European anarchist and lead him to them have risen to the highest positions the resary had been recited, the Rev. Father Baulne preached an elequent try, it is not our province to discuss to the 11,000,000 inhabitants of Mexico, sermon on the blessing of temperance and urged all the men of the parish to join the temperance society that was doing such an amount of good in the

There was a large representation from St. Patrick's and St. Gabriel's Temperance societies. The president, Mr. J. Killfeather, and the officers of the three societies, wearing their regalia, had seats in the sanctuary. After the ser-

#### CABOT ANNIVERSARY.

ELOQUENT ADDRESS BY REV. DEAN HARRIS.

THE CLEAR RING OF CANADIAN SENTIMENT-A TRIPUTE TO THE EDUCATION OF OUR COUNTRY - THE FUSION OF THE FRENCH, ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND TRISH RACES.

Hon, G. W. Ross presided at a public meeting on Monday evening, in St. George's Half, Toronto, in connection with the proposed Canadian Historical Exhibition of 1897. Lord Aberdeen wrote extending his co-operation in the objects in view. The first resolution was moved by Rev. Dean Harris, of St. Catierines, as follows:

"That this meeting expresses its en thusiastic accord with the movement to commemorate the four inndredth anniversary of the discovery of Canada by the landing of John and Schasti in Cahor on the shores of Cape Breton on the 24th of June, 1497, in a manner worthy of the event and of the benefits which have followed to civilization from the dis eovery of North America.

"That this meeting especially approves of the celebration of the amilyer sary in Toronto in the form undertaker by the Canadian Historical Exhibition Committee, illustrating to Canadians are the world the various discoveries in North America resulting from that  $\phi$ the Cabots in 1497, also displaying the natural history of Canada and the social. policical, scientific, literary, artistic and commercial progress in which it has the may and every grament of butteri participated from the discovery to the

present time.

"That the proposed programme will intensity the interest of Canadi us of adorigins and localities in the history and luture of their common condex, will consolidate national unity, and will also demonstrate the status to which Canada is entitled among the nations of the world."

In moving the resolution Dean Harris said: Mr. Chairman, the presence of the representative and distinguish of gentle men who have honored us with their company this evening is a prophetic aunonneement that the object of this as sembly is, in a measure, admost attained, that it will no et with a large and de-I congratulate the promoters and procetors of the historical exhibition on the success which has already accounproceed their meritorious exercious on hehalf of Carcollan patriotism — Obequesence of one of the most dispreprished. members of the Ontario Cabinet encourages the expectation that we have acready passed the tentative stage and are moving beyond the experimental at tempt. The very able and patriotic at dress of the honorable the Minister of that the honorable gentleman and his confreres on the Treasury benches will which this meeting is convened. We are not so wholly materialistic, so entirely absorbed in trade and commerce that we cannot deeply feel the sentiments of wall laid on these broad foundations, build in traditions of a brief but glorious past, and surely these traditions deserve our warmest appreciation. Ours is a country, that, for eighty years, has. with a scarcely noticeable exception, been blessed with a peace almost pro vidential in its calmness and duration; a peace that has furnished as ample op portunities of exploring a wondrous territory t' at stretches from ocean to ocean; a peace that has permitted us to discover the marvellous and incalculable wealth, resting in the womb of our country, to be brought forth by future generations and utilized for their benelit; a peace that has allowed us every opportunity to study the complex nature of our population and to derive from that study the consoling assurance that the Celt and the Saxon are fast fusing into a solidified body, to be known as the Canadian people—a people actuated by deferential respect for constitutional government and influenced by no other consideration than that which makes for the permanency of our institutions and the stability of our governments. There intidelity and destruction, whose field is I ignorance and whose recruiting sergeant is distress. Ignorance judges the invisible by the visible, but we have turned on the lights and the propagandist of communistic and anarchial doctrines finds here neither ignorance nor distress. Whatever may have been the melancholy causes, which conspired to produce curse the institutions of his own coun-

night. We know for a fact that when

he reaches our shores and has felt the

benefits of Canadian civilization, he ex-

periences an extraordinary change, and

from a dangerous member of society is

transformed into an uphelder of our con-

stitution and a respector of our laws

boys are turned into soldiers of constitu-

tional government, his daughters into

intelligent mothers of freemen, and his

with its submission to the will of the majority has become universally the accepted faith of the people, and, white that faith is unshaken no party will ever appeal to the alternative of armed protest. This Dominion of ours, mighty in its possibilities, in its educative influ one s and its prospective strength of brain and hand, must not be divided, for a house divided against itself shall not stand. There is not now and there can not be any question that must ever be allowed to go beyond the domain of misunderstanding. Our schools and higher educational institutions have made it impossible for the demagozne to rule or the agitator to govern. The calightenest intelligence of our legislators and parliaments asserts itself above the storm of agitation and commands peace that this country may calmly pursue its great desciny. For never was there in the settlement of nations, found, such splendid material to the building upoca great Dominion as that which Providence has placed upon our territory. Here the daring sons of Japhet, the sons of the liberly loving rac & have from the for ests carved out their homes and band an abiding-place. The stalwarf and brone-shouldered Section the imaginative athigh spirited Irish, with the chorn and hospita de l'ir nebman, are daily onleseing, and from their loirs there is egotten a race that, it true to itselmust be the greatest the world has ever

Westward the Star of Empire takes its way, the first tour sets already missed. The 50th distribution for dimensional the envi Earth's mobilest Linguis is the last."

Preserved let us, ther fore garber in the records the traditions, the writings end value, and when they are spread our for examination of our prophe Coundities will have the reason to be as bound for every motive to be proudef their glots. ous traditions

I is a great compliment to the booth of Unitario and a guarantee of a cass great singless that the citizens of bornite should have taken the mitrative is too derious movement, tending to other it or people in their most history. It is right and proper that this movem in should be gin machy whose universities. safeges and courts of Low and mediane, ·k · a high placeamong the ed scational institutions of the world. We all trust serving measure of specess and left Mr. Howland, and the gentleman so intimits by a sociated with him in transcalues for all enterprise, will be a in our records is not wear demonstratives each for and gratitals, not only of their tedox crizens, but of the people of this Do minion - Cataolie Register.

#### AN TROOP UNIT SUBMON.

Young Men's Christian Association. Leaden sering the form a large court gives security to the hope that anything which neaks for the development and prosperity of our country will meet with his approval and encountry will meet with his approval and encountry of Society." The flex Valuer sold that the Actual News I had been expected as the form of the greatness of our century was been provided in the Actual News I had been expected as the form of the greatness of our century was been provided in the Actual News I had been expected. The they seem that the greatness of our century was been provided in the Actual News I had been expected as the form of the country was been that the greatness of our century was been provided in the country of the coun which justify the reasonable expectation belonce in those two faculties which were relatively deserved. As far as evereswere concerned, some people called for give what aid and encouragement they the destruction of human pers nality; reasonably can to forward the ends for others, in the name of reason and lib erty, claimed an absolute independence without any direction whatever. But man was being endowed with intelligence, will and love, but he needed dipatriotism and nationality, and on the rection. To govern a tree being meant to enlighten his intelligence, direct his will and maintain his heart. Jesus Christ, done, was the infallible light to en lighten him, the power to guide his will and to keep up his courage by sure and sound hopes.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Archbishop has made the following appointments: Rev. F. Beaudry, to be vieur of St. Anne du Bout de l'Isle; Rev. R. Comtois, vicar of St. Jerome; Rev. J. Proulx, vicar at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Montreal.

Some of America's statesmen make use of language more graphic than polite. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, during a recent address in the Senate refer-red to Cleveland as a "he setted tyrant" and to Carlisle as the "Judas from Ken tucky." Is this language considered "parliamentary" in the land of liberty? At least there is no mention of the Senator being called to order. If such expressions were used in Canada there are here no teachers of disintregation, would be no end to criticism from our neighbors.

> The Catholic and Protestant method of Christianizing and civilizing the Indians is illustrated by the results in Mexico and the United States In this latter the Indians are disappearing, wi hering away as by a blight, while in the former they flourish, and many of and dignities in Church and State. Of 9,000,000 are Christian Indians.

It is not yet half a century since Pius IX, restored the English hierarchy, and now in England and Wales there are seventeen bishops, with seven in Scotland. Wales now has a prelate, a vicar-apost-olic of its own, and the Welsh sees will When his children leave our school, they are thoroughly grounded in the history, doubtless soon be re-creeted. Ireland, and in the principles and incalculable of course, has always remained true to blersings of Canadian freedom. His the faith.

The Catholics of the diocese of Salford, England, have expended \$75.000. sons and grandsons become the bulwarks for Catholic elementary schools, within the supervision and direction of Mr. td. of constitutional law. He learns that the past twelve months.

#### HIS DAYS NUMBERED.

TEALY WILL SOON SEE THE END OF SIGNOR CRI-PLS REIGN.

THE APPSENDAN CAMPAGIN' PROVING A MUCH OF ELLE'S USLERPAKING THAN IT WAS THOUGHT IT WOULD BE WITEN IT WAS BEGUN.

The San's London correspondent says of affairs in Abyssinia: Emperor Monelek has declined to make peace, save upon his own terms, much to the surprise of the Italian people at home, who had been led to believe, by official-cooked despatches, that His Majes'y was ready to prostrate himself at Com rat Barnderi's teet, after the style of King Pr. msen at Kumassi, Menetek had with frawaa large portion of his army from the assitions thering the Italians, and General Baratieri called the movement a retre d. but it was part of a well conceived planor entring the Italians from their bear at Missowali. Should it fully succeed, and so far G. n. B. ratiori has been teiled in every either to check it, the It distriarmy is downed. Eugeror Memdek tors rist new joid reinforcements to the minto programme open and life army in the field now copsists of 200,000 well arm sl. up it, with an unknown number of the itor steamen and cavalry. The will obcamping the condition, position and and compute of the Italian brees is the to moment, almost impenetically commencer to in Remy, that Fing Heartwitzera existe day he ever allew I to adequate to prisingle time it? Twing his consent to the foreword Bully warren at home drave been wast 1 cumination of nations whence here's by has been carried so far and they wis discuss who call exorth. The we A burner and disposited transcenses. He shakes t iis not of the Bary the algebra years to property on by himst miles in a prisoned in the impossible to we consider romatic est maissi. I flavre to be record and vindier d. Ab sinds most to an shed at an hore Nor in the equipment of a good that yet ple non-the were step there. So taken one expected to each High terms. who is just now making an unaccusted ed separation of size to minute 19, and numbers on this week, with King Hemourt who, earlies hand as stone on required all coefficients release was to ke and talk talk a min was spant years in that part or Africas apparently is to come some or lo into the possession of Italy.

An Asim rawholi et ams any reflecat race fold the Map strategy that the fits in at the system Harrier near to

spirit of loyalty to the institutions of our contemporaries had a certain contemporaries and of devotion to its traditions of our contemporaries had a certain contemporaries and the power of the power of human reason and liverty will be pay so the and livery might be seen that the contemporaries had a certain contemporaries and the contemporaries and the contemporaries are contemporaries and the contemporaries are contemporaries and the contemporaries and the contemporaries are contemporaries and contemporaries are contemporaries are contemporaries are contemporaries are contemporaries are contemporaries and contemporaries are Acticlear out of Aurea altogether. The cows of this expert could scarce by leave obtail to King Humbert's harpiness. The King would like well email hit og t rid of Premier Crisci, even if that statesman's African policy had to be continued ed; but it is as difficult as ever to fart a competent man willing to succeed him. A political crisis seems to be inevitable, for many departies, hitherto reckoned as staunch Ministerialists, have been estranged from Signor Crispi by bis cotonial policy, and are prepared to vote as well as talk against it. Public of inion points to Signor Saraceo, Minister of Public Works, as Signor Crispi's specessor, but some Parliamentaria's presiet a condition Saraceo-Rudini Ministre. Signor Catalotti has placed himself out of the running. Signor Zanadita's health unlits him for the active work, and, anyhow, he seems, to have lost bus hold on the Chamber, Signor Brin Islans under similar disadvantages, and Signor Giolitti, to all appearances, still prepris to hold aloof. The Order Book of the Chamber of Deputies contains nearly fitty notices of motions relating to Atrican affairs. All are more or less hestile to the Government, and it seems impossible that Premier Crispi should avoid coming to grief before they are disposed of. Only one thing will prevent a namistorial crisis in the course of the text week, and that is a distinct declaration in Premier Crispi's favor by Signor paraceo. If, in the forthcoming debate, the Minister of Public Worksshould identify himself absolutely with his colleagues, the Cabinet will be saved. Signor Soracco's friends are urging him not to grasp at the fruit before it is quite rice. They hink events in Abyssiana wid be

#### RENOUNCED PROTESTANTISM.

certain still further to discredit Promier

Crispi, and it will be time enough or

Signor Saracco to act.

Norwich, Conn., Feb. 24.-The Rev. F. W. Pelly, ex-principal of St. John's College at Qu'Appelle, Canada, and pastor of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, basresigned and will accept the Roman Catholic faith.

PREPARING FORST, PATRICK'S DAY

The Young Trishmen held an a jou ued meeting in their hall, last (verin . tomake final arrangements for the pacie-tion of the Irish drama, "Arrangements Pogue, or the Wicklow Wedding," which they will present in the Quen's Theatro, on St. Patrick's night, on ler

#### LADY WILDE DEAD.

THE INSPIRED POETESS OF THE YOUNG IRELAND PARTY.

THE DAUGHTER OF AN AAGLICAN MINISTER HER SOUL-STHRING SONGS—HER CON-NECTION 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 late 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. In her time Lady Wilde was an influence in Irish affairs whose importance can hardly be exaggerated and was recognized by all. Her stirring sings admittedly contributed in a very large degree to keeping alive the enthusiasm which characterized the Young Ireland party, and her abilities added very materially, through her contributions to its columns, to the popularity and power of the Dublin Nation, in the years when that was the recognized organ of the Irish people.

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 Irelan and a vigorous Tory in his political thoughts and affiliations. His daughter differed from him radically in this, that as she grew up, with all her patural gifts, she imbibed the ardent national aspirations and desires of the people among whom her tot in life was cast, and far from being either a Tory or an English Liberal in her political ideas, she was an Irish nationalist to the core and a rebel against Bristish misrule and oppression as she saw those things exemplified in Ireland. Fond of out of door exercise, her favorite haunts were the historic battlefields of her native county, Vineger Hill, Oulart and other places, and there she caught much of that fiery spirit which showed itself afterward so strikingly in the patriotic poems which her pen turnished

TO DUFFY'S NATION.

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 other songs, led Editor Duffy and all connected with the Nation office to conclude that the talented poet was some gitted young man. This idea Mr. Duffy entertained personally until he chanced one day, during a visit which Miss Ellis paid to the Irish capital, to be introduced to her, when, to his great surprise, he learned that the tall, elegant and beautiful young woman before whom he stood bowing was none other than the John Fanshawe Ellis" whose poems he had always been delighted to receive and publish in his paper. Atter her introduction to Mr. Duffy Lady Wilde signed her contributions to the Nation with the | bring him their briefs, and he pen name of "Speranza" by which she was destined to become so famous; and which speedily became a household word in every dwelling in Ireland, so effectively did she win her way into the Irish heart by the glorious patriotism and grand fervor which she put into her stirring songs.

ing 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 triowere often spoken of as the three graces of Ireland. "Mary," whose family name smoothly for him. was Downing, elected subsequently to enter a convent, and her beautiful lite came to a peaceful end there several years ago now. "Eva" became, in later, years, the wife of Kevin Izod O'Doherty, the exited patriot; but of the three "Speranza" was admitted to possess the greatest amount of poetical genius and inspiration. She had this advantage, too, over her sister singers, that her

KNOWLEDGE OF TRISH HISTORY ranged wider than theirs, and gave her a more fruitful field for the exercise of her remarkable talents. Many of her songs were translated into the continental tongues of Europe, so widely admired were they for their beauty and their force of expression. When Gavan Duffy, in '48, was arrested a d tried in the Dublin court house on a charge of treason-felony, one of the indictments levelled against him was that he had written and printed in his paper an article, headed "Jacta Alea Est" (The Die Is Cast), which the crown charged breathed treason in its every line. Great was the surprise of the court. though, when, as soon as this indictment was levelled against the prisoner, there arose in the galleries, where she had been scated, an intent listener to all the proceedings, a tail, slender woman of graceful and ladylike appearance, who stated in clear and distinct words that penetrated every corner of the room that she, not Mr. Duffy, had written the article and should be held responsible

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 Island, become, as the saying runs, more frish than the frish themselves. He himself was born at Castleren. in the county Mayo, in 1815, and was, therefore, some years the senior of his gifted wife. Choosing the medical proession for his career in life, he went to Dublin for his studies, and, after a brilliant course, won his degree. He elected to make a specialty of the treatment of the eye, and in that department of his chosen profession he soon attained remarkable success and distinction. He counted his patients not only in

ALL PARTS OF IRELAND,

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. Like his talented helpmate, he, too, had a passion for literature, and despite his many profession.

terest himself in the archæology 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. He did not enter fully by any means into the patriotic ardor and impulses that characterized his wife; but no one ever questioned his love for Ireland, nor loubted that he ardently longed to see its people relieved of the misery and wrongs which slien misrule entailed times in the week. It did not take upon them. Dr. Wilde was called to the other world 20 years before the summons thither came for his wife, and in what high esteem and affection he was held by his countrymen was amply testified by the great honors that were rendered to him at the time of his death.

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. The unfortunate incidents of late years caused her to leave London and go to Paris, where she was welconted by the Irish resident colony, as well as by the most eminent literary lights of the gay capital, who had long known her by her literary reputation and who rejoiced to count among the

RESIDENTS OF THEIR CITY . 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, preved greatly on Lady Wilde and shortened her life somewhat; though no complaints ever come from her lips, a least as far as the public knew. With ner keenly sensitive nature, though, odd though she was in some of her own ways Lady Wilde must have felt very acutely and suffered accordingly, at the time that her son was being denounced throughout the English speaking world for the infamics which he had practised, and those who were bitterest in condemning him for his crimes a happy child is, would that we could had only words of pity and sympathy for give this name to many. his aged and gifted mother in that time of her greatest trouble and trial.

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 unne-cessary to speak here. The other, William Wilde, made himselt somewhat notorious by his marriage to Mrs. Frank Leslie, and his coming to this country whose ways did not long agree with him A native of Dublin, this son of "Sper anza" studied at Trinity, where he distinguished himself by his application and abilities, and carried off several valuable prizes, not easily won at Trinity. After graduation he qualified for the bar, and began the practice of his profession in his native city. His success there was not brilliant, though it was not any fault of his that his clients would not

CROSSED TO LONDON.

in the hope of bettering his prospects. He tailed to make any headway there too, as a lawyer, and turned to journalism for a livelihood. He had a hard time of it at first, but he finally managed to get a position as reporter on the Tele- brother descended the hill supposing At the time that "Speranza" was till [ graph, and when the Parnell agitation sprang up, and some of the prominent members of the hish parliamentary party were put on trial, he reported the proceedings so ably and well that he was given an editorial chair, and then

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. Then marriage followed, and then the happy (?) pair came to this country, where, it was announced, Mr. Wilde would look

### Woman's Realm.

MAKE THE HOME A BLESSING.

The Love of Children is Innate in the Heart of every True Man and

All that is beautiful and lovely in woman, finds its climax in motherbood. 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 wife hesi-tates to talk with the family physician on this delicate subject. A good way to do is to send for a medical book on "Woman and Her Diseases," (168 pages) sent, sealed in a plain envelope, on receipt of to cents in stamps, for postage, if you address the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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

This is the time to build up her strength and cure those weaknesses or ailments which are the cause of her trouble. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription regulates and promotes all the proper functions of womanhood, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep, and restores perfect health and strength.

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

#### LEON

Perfects the organism and preserves life, "Tisinvaluable," says Dr. Walsh, Toronto. A carlond just received direct from Springs in 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. He seldom rose before noon, and then he consumed a good part of the remaining hours of davlight in lounging at his club or other fashionable resorts, seldom visiting the Leslie publication offices more than one or two many days of that sort of thing to establish "incompatibility of temper" between the energetic Mrs. Frank Leslie and her casy going husband. The result was separation, then divorce, and now Mr. "Willie" Wilde is back again in London, where he probably finds that he has to do more work than he was willing to perform while he remained a resident of this country, and where, it is generally understood, he is again writing for the London press.—Boston Republic.

### 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. In the fourteenth century this city was the capital of a state that claimed rivalry with Florence. In this verdant land of beauty, in 1347, the subject of our sketch was born.

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.

As a little child, she was so merry and cheerful that the neighbors christened her Euphrosyne. What a sweet creature Catharine seemed to be one of Nature's

children. She was in love with everything that was beautiful. Birds-flowers, other children, and her heart was reponsive to everything in them that smiled upon her.

In the progress of this sketch do not orget thisfeature of her nature, for as a study of character in its natural evolution her whole life was a consistent unolding.

Near herhome 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

he was six years old, her mother sent her, with her little brother Stephen, carry a message to the house elder sister. The an sinking as they returned, and to Catharine the richly colored west, as it shone above the gable end of St. Dominic's church, revealed the form of our Saviour, gloriously clad, and invested with divine majesty and beauty. As the gazed, Jesus cast a look of tenderness upon her, and stretched forth His hand in the act of benediction. While she stood absorbed in silent costasy, her little around, he saw that she lingered on the summit, with eyes riveted on the gold and purple splendor of the sunset. He

back to her, he seized her hand. "Come." he said, "why wa "Come." he said, "why wait you here?" With a start, as if suddenly aroused from a trance, she exclaimed sobbing: "Oh, Stephen, could you but have seen what I saw, you would never have disturbed me thus.

called, but she answered not. Running

The child was so encaptured that from this time she sought solitude, and, in imitation of the hermits, went into secluded glens and groves in order to pray and to enjoy visions. In one of these retreats she spent the entire day in prayer and meditation, and it was there that God revealed to her that she should not be a hermit, but live a godly life in her father's house. There she gathered a congregation of children about her and preached to them the wonderful revelations that had come to her.

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. Now she made it a vow, and by her sweet elequence won the consent of her parents to her wish.

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 eestatic communious in the spirit, which, to her imagination, resolved themselves into celestial visions. She devoted her whole time to prayer and meditation, she taught herself during this period of seclusion the most rigid lessons of abstemiousness and mortification. Her diet was of the phinest, and barely sufficient to support life; she gave but little time to sleep; she lay upon the bare boards without any covering; her garments were of the coarsest texture though of scrupulous cleanliness, for she regarded cleanliness and external neatness as the outward and visible signs of the inward grace of purity. The right was consumed in prayer, and it was not until the matin bell announced the coming of the dawn that she retired to her wooden bed for a brief repose.

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. But as we see the work she did we comprehend how this discipline prepared her for the mission f her life. And this was her girlhood at a time when the most of girls are giddy and fond of vanities and luxries, and devoting their minds to the exciting trash of love-sick heroines in current paperback literature. Ah, see in Catharine the kind of a character God chooses for great causes.

To the order of St. Dominic belonged a lay society of brethren who underal duties he managed to find time to in | St. Leon Mineral Water Depot, 54 Victoria Sq I took 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.

As an outcome of her meditations Catharine determined to preach the Word of Christ to the people whom she visited, and was admitted to this association. Henceforth, where-ever she went she wore the dress of the Order. Thus, outwardly, she was thoroughly equipped for her work, but now it seemed necessary for her to be tried even as her Lord was tried in the wilderness. She underwent a series of horrible temptations in her dreams. The first was a battle for purity and chastity, then the temptation was for wedlock and happy motherhood. 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 seemed to her as if God had forsaken her, but she won the victory. We will quote her words: "One brighter than the angels came and soothed her and spoke to her of her trial and victory. Lord,' she exclaimed, 'where wast thou when my heart was so tormented?" I was even in its midst, my child.' Lord,' she replied, 'Thou art everlasting Truth, and humbly do I bow before Thy word; but how can I believe that Thou wert in my heart when it ached with wicked and rebellious thoughts?" Did these thoughts,' said the Lord, 'give thee pleasure or pain?' 'Oh! a supreme pain, an inexpressible agony!' Then spake the Lord, 'Thou didst feel this pain and agony because I Myself was hidden in thy soul. It was My presence which rendered those evil thoughts un-endurable; thou madest an effort to repel them, because they filled thee with horror; and when thou didst not succeed, thy remorse almost overwhelmed thee. When the period to which I had limited the struggle had clapsed, I sent forth the beams of My light, and the shades of hell vanished, because they cannot resist that light. Because thou hast accepted these trials with thy whole heart, thou art not delivered from them forever; it is not thy sufferings that have given Me pleasure, but the will that has borne them with so much patience.'

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 Marri ge 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, in token of her divine espousals. The vision to Cathurine was that of the Saviour coming to her and putting upon her fingers golden ring blazing with a diamond of indescribable splendor, as He said to her, I Thy, Creator and Redeemer, espouse thee in faith and love. Keep thou this token in purity, until, in the presence of the Father, we celebrate the Lamb's eternal nuptials. Henceforth, daughter, be thou brave and true; perform with a courageous spirit the works My provilence shall assign to thee; and thou

shalt prevail over all enemies." 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 enthusiam, gave her a fascination which few could oppose.

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

In the political agitations of the times she exerted her influence, and, by the magic of her eloquence kept Lucca, Orizzo and Sienna loyal to the Pope.

What a wonderful power she had! When, later, Florence plunged into war with Rome, Catharine visited it on a mission of peace. The story of her visit recalls the story of Christ at the gate of Gethesemane. Here it is;

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. So vehement was the spirit conjured up against her, that her own friends were afraid to offer her an asylum. A body of the populace having ascertained that she had withdrawn to a certain garden, rushed thatherward with drawn swords to seek her, shouting with frenzied voices, "Where is that accursed Catharine?" With serene aspect she went forth to meet them, and calmly confronting their wild wolfish vyes, exclaimed :

"If I be the woman you seek, here I am. Do that which the Lord permits ye to do; but, in His name, I forbid you to harm those that are with me." chief of the insurgents, thrusting back his sword into his scabbard, said, "Begone, and save your life by flight!"
"No," said the undaunted woman, "1 will not withdraw a step. If by pouring out my blood I can restore peace, why should I fly, now that the honor of Christ and the peace of His spouse are at peril?" Silenced by her saintly dignity and calm, heroic spirit, the crowd fell back and dispersed, leaving her to pursue her way uninjured.

In 1380, in the thirty-third year of her ige, Catharine died in Rome, and in 1461 her name was enrolled in the calen-

dar of saints. How inspiring to ambitious girls the story of such a life should be. It is true she died very young, but consider what she accomplished. The little girl of six years, having the visions by the force of her consecrated character, had popes, cardinals, statesmen and artists to confess their admiration of her pure and

Oh! girls of to-day, why sacrifice so much time and energy for the vain pur-

THE BEST is what the People buy the most of. That's Why Hood's Sarsaparilla has the largest sale OF ALL MEDICINES.

pose 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 your eternity beyond.—Signa, in the Orphan's Bouquet.

### ALWAYS PLEASED

No Grumblers or Growlers when Diamond Dyes are Used.

HOUSANDS of pleasant, happy grateful letters are on fyle from ladies who have tested the popular Diamond Dyesthat 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."

Mrs. Wm. Meore, Steenburg, Ont.,
says: "We like Diamond Dyes better
than all others on the market; they always give splendid colors."

When ladies ask for Diamond Dyes,

they should always insist upon seeing the name on the package, as there are so many worthless dyes sold by dealers

#### 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 forester. When she grew up to womanhood she lived in the forest, refused to associate with other human beings, and uttered her prophecies while fleeing from those who desired to make her acquaintance. She used to utter her prophecies, and is said to have fore-told the innovations which soon after followed in re ligion. The fall of Wolsey, the death of Sir Thomas Moore and other lords and ladies, who were beheaded by Henry VIII. Her general prophecies were put into doggerel rhyme by some unknown poet, and have been handed down through four centuries. They are, more over, as firmly believed in by the general English public as the prophecies of St. Columbkill are by the Irish

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. And state and state in herce strife Struggle for each other's life. Carriages without horses shall go, And accidents fill the earth with woe. In London Primose Hill shall be

And the centre of a bishop's see." (Primrose Hill, now in the heart of London, was in Mother Shipton's time twelve miles from the city.) 'Around the world thought shall fly In the twinkling of an eye; Through the hills men shall ride, And neither horse nor ass bestride; Under water men shall walk. Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk. Iron in the water shall float. As easily as a wooden boat. Gold shall be found and shown In a land that's now unknown; Fire and water shall wonders do And England shall admit a Jew. Three times three shall lovely France Be led to dance a bloody dance; Before her people shall be free Three tyrant rulers she shall see; Each spring from a different dynasty. And when the last great fight is won-England and France shall be as one. And now a word in uncouth rhyme, Of what shall be in the latter time. In those wonderful far off days Women shall get a strange, old craze To dress like men, and breeches wear,

And cut off their beautiful locks of hair. And ride astride with brazen brow, As witches do on broomsticks now. Then love shall die and marriage cease, And babes and sucklings so decrease That wives shall tondle cats and dogs, And men live much the same as hogs. In eighteen hundred and ninety-six 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 bogs and forests and wild fens; For tempests will rage and oceans roar, And Gabriel stand on sea and shore, And as he toots his wond'rous horn, Old worlds shall die and new be born."

Impoverished blood causes that tired feeling. Hood's Sars parilla 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. A terrible disease had stricken him down on the field of his heroic labors and he was taken to Bogota in an almost dving state.

Many doctors came to see him, but they were unanimous in declaring that there was no ground for hope.

Public and private prayers were offered up to Mary Help of Christians for his cure, and after a day or so, as though by miracle, he passed from death to life. Shortly after this, on the feast of the Assumption, he went to the church to celebrate there a mass of thanksgiving.
Mary Help of Christians willed that

ie 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 Square. Tel. 8353.

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. Later on he felt violent pains in the stomach. The doctore ame and at once prescribed prompt remedies. On the next day, however, he seemed better, his mind was clearer, he was able to speak, he received many visits from Don Rua and took part in the prayers which were offered up for him. However, the dis-ease came rapidly to a crisis and he died peacefully in our Lord.

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 grati-tude and admiration. He had friends and admirers among men of every party. The name of Father Unia and his companions has always commanded general respect. Father Michael Unia was in the prime of life. He would have completed his forty-sixth year on December

While the body was lying in state in the chapelle ardente great numbers of persons of every age and condition came to visit and pray in his presence.

### 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. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, is cod-liver oil partly digested and adapted to the weaker digestions of children.

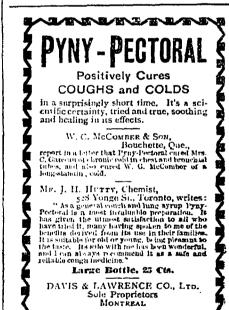
SCOTT & BOWNS, Belleville, Oat.

Central Millinery Parlor, .,. 178 BLEURY STREET. Grand Millinery Opening on 10 September and following days.

50c. and \$1.00

Specialty-Old bonnets and hats done over, and made like new at low prices.

Hatsand Bonnets of the newest and latest design from Paris and New York. Established 1849, Gold Silver & Bronze Medals.29



TELEPHONE 8393.

### THOMAS O'CONNELL

Dealer in General Household Hardware, Paints and Oils, 137 McCORD STREET, Cor. Ottawa PRACTICAL PLUMBER,

Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitter. Orders promptly attended to. Moderates charges. A trial solicited.

**ee o o e e co o e 9 e e**g I have prescribed Menthed Plaster in a number of cases of neuralgic and rheumatic judia, and am very much pleased with the offects and pleased with the offects and pleased with the offects and pleased mission.

I have used Monthel Plasters in several cases of miscular rheumatism, and flud in every case that it gaves almost instant and neuronnent relief.—d. it. Moorks M.D. Washington, D.C.

If Cures Scintled, Lumbage, Nouratigia, Pains in Back or Side, or any Muscular Pains.

Price: Dayls & Lawrence Co., Ltd., 25c.

80 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0



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

Montreal.

COR SALE FOR THE MILLION

Witness.

.A DISCUSSION OF THE CONDITIONS PREVAILING.

QARDINALS GIBBONS, VANNUTELLI, RAMPOLLA AND OTHERS MENTIONED BY THE NEW YORK SUN CORRESPONDENT.

The New York Sun's brilliant Rome correspondent, "Innominato," 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. He draws a spirited picture of the political intrigues which the several European statesmen are secretly and openly concocting and fomenting in order to secure cocting and iomenting in order to secure the election of their respective favorites. "King Humbert," he says "has marked out to the triple alliance Cardinal Mon-aco della Valletta, but Francis Joseph would not consent to this bargain. Ad-vised by Cardinal Schoenborn, Arch-

bishop of Prague, he has made choice of Cardinal Scrafino Vannutelli, 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. At Berlin, Prince Hohenlohe, brother of the Cardinal of the same name, has received high honors from the Emperor, in order that. being a son of Catholicism, and powerful at Rome, he may dominate the Roman Senate when the Papacy becomes a famous question, and to do so by voting will-w. Foudal and conservative Germany, reactionary and monarcheial Germany, even the Germany of certain Cathrender us our rights, which will be preolic groups, hates the 'republicanism' and the 'democracy' of Leo XIII.

"An American, sound, strong, practi-cal and thoughtful, can form no idea of this aversion. It is the sacred malady of caste hatreds and interests which denounce, combat and curse the Papacy as a sort of school of revolution. History will call these hysterical reactionaries mad men, over whom the bloody pall of events will be thrown."

Continuing his speculations and his analysis of the international situation, this shrewd observer says:

France has her natural cancidate, Cardinal Rampolla. 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. A mystic belonging to the class of men who devote themselves, performing his diplomatic duty as he would a priestly service, out of a sense of duty, out of affectionate submission to the Pope, the secretary of state has hardly any will of his own; he effaces himself behind the tall figure of Leo XIII. But the more attached he is to the Pontiff, the more inflexible and movable he is in his perseverance and knightly service. He says to all those who wish to deceive and fight against the Pope, "You cannot pass here." Intrigues and attacks have no effect on him; he has made of his breast a bronze breast-plate for all the great ideas of Leo XIII.; democracy, the social question. American policy, the union of the churches, the instructions to the French people, the hostility to the triple alliance, and the rejection of all arrangements in-

vented to keep the monarchy forever encamped at the gates of the Vatican.

Such is his portrait. It is natural that the friends of Leo XIII. should be his friends, as also that the enemies of Leo XIII should be his enemies, and that those who are indifferent to the Pone should be indifferent to the cardinal. It is natural that all the states and parties that wish for the success of Pope Leo's ideas should group around him, should rely on him and take him into account

in their calculations.' The correspondent discusses the possibility of a foreign Pope, and carefully examines the obstacles in the way of such a radical change in the policy of the Vatican, "Leo XIII.," he says, "while preparing the way by his innovations for the foreign Pope, is concentrating his thoughts in a narrower circle. So long as the pontifical question is unsettled it would be a bold thing to approach a government of the supreme power. Poldeals with what is most pressing. As, in the order of purely ecclesiastical questions, the temporary encampment at Rome of a political dynasty delays internal reforms, so the dwelling together on the hills of the Vatican and the Quir-inal of these two powers makes it for the

more than Italian Pope. "If by chance this knot were to be cut soon, no one doubts that Cardinal Gibbons would become the object of the attention of all. An apostolic bishop, an American, a democrat, the incarnation of an ecclesiastical type that has attracted the attention of the best men in Europe, the introducer of a new civilization, the prophet, in a way, of the trans ormation which events are tending on," which soon became popular in to make in the old framework of the all countries, and had its thousandth European continent, the archbishop of Baltimore would be more than an emi

which, in my opinion, is the most important of all, of an international and

ple alliance have always been bitter melodious rather than dramatic. Their against the primate of the United States. greatest charm is a certain piquant the conclave, Signor de Cesare, to the music in general, like Massenet's, is deincense bearers of the old parties, all ficient in virility. On the strength of have denounced this possibility as a the fame won for him by "Mignon" danger for the worn out world of con- and "Hamlet," he was appointed sucservative and monarchical groups. cessor of Auber as director of the Con-Against him are drawn up the fright of Signor Crispi, who is afraid of any since—a quarter of a century. He took change; the fears of the successors of a genuine interest in his honorable posi Gioberti, who wish to imprison the international greatness of the Holy See in | tion, introduced lectures on musical hisan Italian jacket; the selfishness of courts and of the triple alliance, whose watchword is 'no change,' and the stupid and incurable obstinacy of all the pelated conservatives of the old world. De Cesare has gone so far as to accuse the American Carlinal of not knowing Latin, French and Italian. Does this

not show the man up?" After discussing at some length he effects of a union between Church and

WHO WILL SUCCEED LEO XIII. ? State, or between the throne and the "Innominato" concludes thus: 'Through his greatness of heart, more than through his progressive intelligence, Leo XIII. has severed the bonds between the two institutions. 'Christianity,' opera said De Tocqueville, the historian of democracy in the United States, 'is a Post. living being whom they have tried to tie to corpses; cut the bonds that re-strain it and it will rise again.' Leo XIII. has dared to perform this opera-tion. 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

MONTREAL, Jan. 20, 1896.

Hon. WILFRED LAURIER, M.P., Ottawa. 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

with the government on the Remedial

sented to the House in a few days. 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. must tell you that we cannot accept your Commission of Inquiry for any rea-

son, 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 overthrown 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.

A. LACOMBE, O.M.I. (Signed) 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. If one day the voice of the people calls you to govern the country, I will be loyal and confide in you, as I am and do today towards those whom you oppose. If you should wish to see me and to secure fuller explanations, I will be at your service, when that may please you, either at the University of Ottawa or at your private rooms, provided you inform me of the hour fixed by you. I will be in Ottawa on the 23rd inst. for several

> A. L., O.M.I. (Signed)

THE LATE CHARLES LOUIS AMBROISE

A GREAT COMPOSER DEAD.

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 Lesneur being his instructor in composition, and Kalkbrenner on the piano. The fellowing problem so deep and so serious for the year, at eighteen, he received the first government of the supreme power. Pol-prize for piano-playing, in 1830 the first ities is the art of compromises; it always prize in harmony, and in 1832 the much coveted Prix de Rome, which enabled him to study three years in Italy. In 1836 he returned to Paris, and devoted himself zealously to operatic composition, At that time Auber, Halvey, Meyerbeer and Donizetti were writing for the French stage, and it was not easy time unnecessary to settle the question, for a young man to gain a footing, but Thomas succeeded in having several operas accepted at the Opera Comique. The first four were tolerably successful, but they were followed by half a dozen failures, which for a time (five years) discouraged him from continuing his efforts. In 1850 "Le Cid," and a year later the "Songe d'une nuit d'ete," were successful, and gave him a foremost place among the young French composers. But his only genuine and permanent success came in 1866—"Mign performance in Paris, on May 15, 1894. "Hamlet" (1868) has also been often nent cardinal; he would be a symbol.

"That is why the writers for the house of Savoy, the protectors of the statu quo at Rome and the champions of the tri- operatic purposes. These operas are From the liberal Quirinal historian of gift of style and harmonization, but his tion, improved the character of instructory, founded an orchestral class and

> Are You Nervous? Horsford's Acid Phosphate Quiets the nerves and induces sleep.

[federlededededededededededed]

compulsory vocal classes for reading at title of the new. To accept her instruction, then, was to understand aright the almost self-paying. Apart from his operas his compositions are unimportant, and will not survive him .- N. Y.

#### REASON FOR FAITH.

Miss Starr Tells the Story of her Conversion.

The following is the full text of the to use the treasures put at my disaddress of Miss Eliza Allen Starr to the as to hear at last the sentence. Well The following is the full text of the Ladies' League at their meeting in Chicago:

Descended from a Puritan New England family which had 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 Bitt. We do not ask you to vote for the preacher, Theodore Parker. Around me government, but for the bill, which will | 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. Placeed 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 as 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 udge 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 Deertield, where Dr. Samuel Wil

> were my own family. The shock was a severe one; nor did 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 ith 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.

lard had raised the Unitarian standard

and among his most zealous supporters

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 has paled, and even pagan art and pagan literature has been out-stripped 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

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 use-less to talk, to argue; but I could keep my cars 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 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 sea-

sons, 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

professors. Under his guidance the Con- revelation of God to man; to follow her servatoire reached a point that makes it | guidance was to walk in the way of sal vation.

One month after I looked this conviction in the face I was received into the Roman Catholic Church forty-ene 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 n prishment afforded me by this "mother of fair love, of knowledge and of hope my only anxiety having been, still circ. so done, good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."-Catholic

### 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. Sheeby, G. Pattingale 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 de-

cided success. The hall was filled to the very doors by a select and appreciative andience who encored again and again the talented artists who assisted in this good work. Chancellor C. O'Bri-n 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 affective recitations. Little Tootsie (Mis Doran) 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. II. Kearns danced 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 ap peared in the second part. Mr. Allen's duncing and singing and Miss Allen's blindfold 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 carnest efforts in religious society work, and explained to all, in his earnest way, that union and strength are necessary to accompile the grand design for which this Concert was

F. D. Daly, Secty.

SHAMROCK FANCY FAIR.

initiated.

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

At a meeting of the lady presidents of the various sections of the Shampeck Fancy Fair, which was held at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer of the S. A. 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 enthusi-asticulty 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 publicly mude 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 McShare, Mrs. 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, Polanand 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.

# onfederation

### LIFE ASSOCIATION.

ESTABLISHED 1871.



THE UNCONDITIONAL ACCUMULATIVE POLICY of this Association, with the Guananteed

Income and Extended Insurance Features combined, is the Ne-plus-ultra o Life Insurance contracts.

FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION TO ....

H. J. JOHNSTON, Manager: : H. G. CORTHORN, City Agena

207 St. James Street, Montreal.

w One More City Agent Wanted.

#### Vissions

We have now ready for Missions a full and complete assortment of Mission Goods, consisting of

PRAYER BOOKS.

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS, CONTROVERSIAL WORKS. RELIGIOUS ARTICLES.

If, at any time, you have a Mission in your Parish, we will be bappy to supply action in separation as to properly against our husband, Jean Baptiste Robert, of the parish of von with an assortment of the above La Longue Pointe. goods, and at the close of the Mission

IN ORDERING, PLEASE STATE: Who is to give the Missian.

About how many families will attend.

The day the Missian will open.
How the goods have to be shipped to reach sufely and in time.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Catholic Publishers, Church Ornaments and

Religious Articles.

1669 Notre Dame St., | 123 Charch St., Mostrent. | Toronto.

Doctor What is good for cleansing the Scalp and Hair, I seem to have tried everything and am in despair Why Mrs R. thevery 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

M. HICKS.

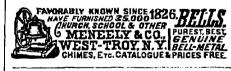


1821 & 1823 Notre Dame St. Near McGill Street.]

Sales of Household Furniture, Farm Stock, Real Estate, Dammed Goods and General Merchan-disc respectfully solicited. Advances made on Consignments. Charges moderate and returns prompt. N.B.—Large consignments of Turkish Russand Carpets always on hand. Sales of Fine Art Goods and High Class Fictures a specialty.

#### JUDGE M. DOHERTY, CONSULTING COUNSEL,

No. 8. Fourth Floor--Savings Bank Chambers.



LACE CURTAIN Stretchers. New Pattern, Folding, \$3.50 to \$4.00 **Automatic Door Springs.** 

Wire Door Mats, all sizes. Skates, large variety, prices low L.J.A SURVEYER,

Mt. Imwrence Main Street

Grocers and Provision Merchants, 2793 ST. CATHERINE Street, MONTREAL.

Special attention given to stock of Ten. Coffee, Butter, etc. Orders promptly attended to. Telephone numbe \$810.

### M. J. DOHERTY

Accountant and Commissioner INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENT. Money to Lend!

No. 8, FOURTH FLOOR, SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS.

DOHERTY, SICOTTE & BARNARD, [Formerly DORERTY & DORERTY.] Advocates : and : Barristers, 180 ST. JAMES STREET. Oity and District Bank Building. za destruit de la companya de la co Ordena

# Clothing.

CALL ON ::::::

MATT WILLOCK. MERCHANT TAILOR, 14th BLEURY STREET,

OPPOSITE the JESUIT CHURCH

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 775.

SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Atthemse Mot, of the City and District of Montreal, has this day instituted an

Montreal, 7th January, 1896. you can return whatever remains unsold. | SAINT FIERRE, PELISSIER & WILSON,

Attys for Paintiff,

## Wanted The Public To Know

THAT FOR 75c Yearly

> AT DEATH, we furnish, without Extra Cost, Magnificent Hearse, with two horses and Rosewood Finish or Cloth Covered Collin,

SEE OUR CIRCULARS

THE CO-OPERATIVE

## Funeral Expense Society,

1725 ST. CATHERINE ST. Bell Telephone 6235.

Open Night and Day. Call and see us

PROVINCE OF QUEREC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Adele Lepice, of the City and District of Montreal, wife commune en biens of Jean Baptiste Bureau, hotelkeeper, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice, plantill, vs. the said J. B. Bureau, detendant,
The plaintiff has this day taken an action for eparation as to property against the defendant.

Montreal, 24th January, 1896 AUGE, GLOBENSKY & LAMARRE, - Attorneys for the I lay tiff.

SLATE, METAL OR GRAVEL ROOFING, - - - -ASPHALT FLOORING, ETC.

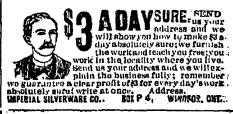
DONE BY GEO. W. REED, 783 and 785 Craig Street.

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

Daine Marie Liger, of the City and District of Montreal, has this day taken an action against her husband. Andre I efebvre, tra er, of the same place, for a separation as to prop-

Montreal, 14th February, 1896. ROBIGOUX, GEOFFRIUN & CHENEVERT.

Attorneys for Plaintiff.



BRODIE & HARVIE'S

Self-Raising Flour

IS THE BEST mad the ONLY GENTINE
article. Housekeepers should sak for it and see that they get it. Allothers are imitations.

# True

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The True Witness Printing & Publishing Co. (LIMITED) At 253 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada

P. O. Box 4138.

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, TRUK WITNESS P. & P. Co., lad., P. O. Box 113%.

The Subscription price of TRE TRUK WITNESS for city, Great Britain, Ireland and France, is \$1.50.

1.50.
Belgium, Italy, Germany and Australia, \$2.00.
Canada, United States and Newfoundland, \$1.00.
Terms payable in advance.
New subscriptions can commence at any time

during the year.

Money for renewal and new subscriptions should be sent to Managing Director, P. O. Box 113%.

You may remit by bank cheque, post office money order, express money order or by registered letter. Silver sent through the mail is liable to wear a hole through the envelope and be lost.

We are not responsible for money lost through the mail.

the mail.

Discontinuance.—Remember that the publishers must be notified by letter when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearanse must be paid.

Returning your paper will not enable us to discontinue it, as we cannot find your name on our books unless your post office address is given.

The date opposite your name on the margin of your paper shows you up to what time your subscription is paid.

We recognize the friends of The Tree Witness by the prompt manner in which they pay their subscriptions.

by the prompt manner in which they pay their subscriptions.

Always give the name of the post office to which
your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on
our books unless this is done.

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

If you fail to receive your paper regularly, notify
us at once by letter or postal.

All communications for publication must be
written on one side of the sheet only, otherwise
they are liable to rejection.

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. Ail the month of March is dedicated to the honor of St. Joseph, and from Saturday evening next until the close of the month, each of the churches and chapels will hold special services in honor of that powerful interessor. All the virtries that can adorn a domestic life are to be found in that of St. Joseph. He was humble, poor, patient, hard-working and faithful to all the duties that his exceptional position placed upon him. Whenever the teast and month of St. Joseph come around we are reminded of a peculiarly striking illustration.

Take a ray of light and decompose it in a prism; you have as a result the seven hues of the rainbow. Unite these seven colors and again you have a ray of light. Take the seven gits of the Holy Ghost and combining them you have a beam of light-st. Joseph-which comes forth from the Sun of Eternal Justice and reascends to its source. In his life you discover, every hue and variety of per ection or virtue. Consequently the close imitation of his example is sure to result in a peaceful, prosperous, holy and Christian career, and just assure to meet with a glorious reward in the unending life beyond the barriers of time.

Experience and history both teach that no person was ever known to have sincerely appealed to St. Joseph without having had the appeal granted. It stands to reason that he must be most powerful in heaven, and it behooves all sincere Catholies to make use of the coming menth in order to reap the benefits that ever flow from a true devotion to St,

#### 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. In order to escape all responsibility, it appears that the Greenway Government would be willing to secularize the schools and to eliminate all religious exercises. The Protestant as well as the Catholic clergy would most n iturally opposesuch a compromise. As for as the Catholic Church is concerned she would prefer, by a long way, to submit to the present system rather than to allow an era of blank infidelity and godless education to be inaugurated. And we are confident that the Protestant clergy would prefer that the Roman Catholics should have their own schools, to do with them as they saw fit, rather than to allow the very spirit of Christianity to be driven from the institutions in which the members of the coming generation are to be formed.

Whileanti 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 er atures are seeking to make capital for party purposes, or personal benefit, out of the present difficulty; while men, otherwise apparently rational, are running mal over the danger of the situation, it is generally forgotten that the result of all this opposition to a measure of justice | priest said to his penitent in no way nemay be the rum of Christian education in an important section of this Dominion. Instead of the Catholics receiving fair play and the Protestants receiving a guarantee of their own rights and privileges, wherever and when ever they may be in a minority, the sight, but it is both wrong as regards both may find that the spirit of Inger- the law and as regards theology. sollism may prevail and both cross and bible be swept out of the schools.

minority—if not altogether for the sake of Catholicity, at least for the sake of our general Christianity. The second read ing of the Remedial Bill is fixed for next Tuesday. It will be most interesting to watch the course of the debate that will follow. All impartial men will have a grand opportunity or ansovering whether our toremost public men are actuated by party or by principle. There are some who would gladly sacrifice all party exigencies for the sake of one solid principle; there are others who have no care for principle beyond the use that can be made of it either to reach or to retain political power. Which category is in the majority? We will soon learn. A few men of the former are sufficient to guide the mass of the latter-if they are so divided. If, on the other hand, the men of "principle first and party or self second" are in the majority, all this great noise and trouble will not be without a most beneficial result-the country will learn that its legislators are not mere voting machines. In any case, God protect us from "Godless Schools,"

#### THE "CANADA-REVUE."

A committee has been formed to re ceive subscriptions for the prosecution of the Canada-Revue against Archbishop Fabre. According to the Witness of Saturday and to the utterances and professions of the Canada Revue, itself, in the days of its mortality, the condemnation is sucd against it by the Archbishop was for having sought to purify the Church by exposing what, in its judgment, were crying abuses. The defunct örgan professed such an unbourded love for the Catholic Church that it felt it a sacred duty to undertake the reforming of the clergy and the improving of the discipline in the old institution. Its prefessed object may have been very goodas far as its short-sighted promoters could judge-but its methods brought upon it a condemnation. It sought to repair its lesses by securing a judgment for \$50,000 against the Archbishop; of course this was only done in the interest of Catholicity. Unfortunately for the Revue, the Courts, beth Superior and Appeal, declined to accept its views and did not deem it well or just to condemn the Archbishop to pay over the sumnot even in the interests of the Church that the Revue was so anxious to protect and champion. Now the defeated Revue --through the executors to its last will and testament--wishes to raise funds to earry the case to the Privy Council in England, and thereby secure the amount necessary to enable it to continue its good work of reforming Catholicity and strengthening the Church.

The members of the committee appointed to receive subscriptions for the | we must admit that, by constant repetipresecution of the case are Messrs, A. A. I tion in every imaginable key, they do Thibaudeau, F. E. Grafton, Alfred Brunet, S. J. Carter, Joseph Fortier, J. Emile Vanier, A. Filiatreault, W. T. Costigan and Horace St. Louis. Mr. C. S. J. Phil. hirs is the chosen trustee; the Daily globe. However, when we come down Witness is the organ that seems to have been selected to do the journalistic part to reconcile the actual events before our of the work.

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. Grafton, 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. It is exceedingly generous on the part of these gentlemen. Meanwhile we only can hope and pray that the Catholic Church may succeed in hanging together until such time as its disinterested friends may be able to come to its relief, patch up its shattered parts. and put it upon a solid basis.

#### 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. It has been claimed that if what the cessitates a divulging of the penitent's confession, there exists no exemption in staff of officials at every European port law, and the priest, if so required, in the from which its vessels sailed. Such offiinterest of justice, is obliged to make known what advice he had given. This may seem very well reasoned at first

We do not purpose citing examples We were pleased to notice that a great arguments; let us take the question of So very great is the Liberty that falls language very fluently and he imparts He was brought up in great poverty and of the Catholic Church in its unity. It number of wise Protestants have per the exemption of confessional secrets upon the foreigner, the moment he to it the softness of an Italian accent amidst sufferings and sacrifices. He re- has as many sects as Protestantism, but

ceived the possibility of such a danger and from the two-fold point of theology and comes within sight of Bartholdi's statue, have expressed themselves as desirous of civil law. A very few phrases will that he feels inclined to put out to sea of seeing justice done to the Catholic suffice to settle the matter, and no as rapidly as possible. Would it not be amount of dogmatic argument or of legal quibbling can change the position: Firstly, from the standpoint of theology. means, whereby the illiterate could the confessional secret is absolutely inviolable. Neither may the priest-nor ocean which adverse circumstances robcan he-divulge what has been told to bed them of in the old world? There is him in the confessional: nor may henor can he-make known to others the penances imposed or the advices given are exceedingly fair as far as Americans his penitent. By the penance third are concerned, but heaven help the outparties might be able to conjecture the | sider that comes under their influence. nature of the sins confessed: equally so might they, by knowing the advice, the warning, or the reprimand, succeed in learning the secret confided to the confessor. Therefore the priest is theologically forbidden to make known any part of what passed between him and his Mr. McCarthy for all the sacrifices he penitent. We used the word "can" as has made and all the services he has well as "may," because we doubt whether a priest, were he ever so willing, could possibly reveal a confession secret. We have evidence of this in the so-called expriests, the perverts who have many times attempted to tell what they had heard in the confessional but who never yet succeeded in so doing.

Secondly, from the standpoint of civie aw, either there is or there is not an exemption in the case of confessional sethe law, there arises the question of distinction. Are there any distinctions indicated by the law? None whatever. The law does not speak of part of the it merely touches the secrets of the contessional, which includes all confession, both what the penitent confided to the confessor and what the confessor felt directed by his theological instructions to state to the penitent. The word "confession" is misleading ; it is the "Sacrament of Penance" that should be stated. The Sacrament of Penance consists of several parts; the confession, contrition, and reparation, on the part of the penitent; the judgment, granting or retaining of absolution, the imposing of penance and the admonitions, on the part of the confessor. Each and all of these parts go to make up the Sacrament of Penance, obligation of revelation in the case of legal evidence. Therefore the Abbe Gill could not, in virtue of theology, divulge any part of the confession, and the law cannot oblige him to do so.

#### IMMIGRANT TESTS.

The United States is the "Land of Liberty," the asylum to which the persecuted of all lands may come, the retuge of the down-trodden and the unfortunate, the home of equality and of future emancipation. We do not wish to dispute these statements, although ory they are very grand and we admire the patriotism that heralds such sublime theories to all quarters of the to practice we often find it very difficult eyes with the broad spirit of universal liberty that the theorists announce.

The United States will not allow paupers to come into the country. For this 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. The Government of the United States raises barriers against the Chinese. Again we exception made, for Chinese or others, in the great code of humanity-embracing liberty that has won for the country the title of "the Land of the Free." The other day the Senate Immigration Committee reported a bill adding to the classes of aliens excluded from admission to the United States "all persons over fourteen years of age, who cannot read and write the language of their native country." If the Republic were to put its theories into fair practice it seems to us that its arms should be open to receive even the illiterate, and its magnificent freedom should bend down to procure instruction for the unfortunates whose position in the old world served to keep them in ignorance.

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. Such a regulation would necessitate no end of annoyance and cost. The steamship company would require to have a regular bureau of examination and a cials would require to be able to read and write at least a dozen different languages in order to detect the illiteracy of the young immigrants coming on board the ships. The bill is evidently a

more in accord with the original spirit of American independence to establish secure the instruction on this side of the no coubt of it; the laws and their various amendments in the United States

#### THE IRISH LEADER.

Justin McCarthy resigned the leader ship of the Irish Parliamentary party. Ireland owes a deep debt of gratitude to rendered in the cause of Home Rule When it was learned that on account o advancing years and the exigencies of his profession, the leader felt it his duty to relinquish the helm, there was a very widespread opinion that Hon. Mr. Blake might succeed him. However, the high post of trust was offered to Mr. Thomas Sexton, one of the most able men of the day, and certainly the leading Irish orator in the House. Mr. Sexton decrets. All authorities agree that such | clined and was firm in his determination an exemption exists. Since it exists in | not to accept. Some of his reasons have been made public, but we are confident that he has others of a private nature that will never be known. At last the choice fell upon Mr. John Dillon, and he confession, or any special portion thereof; is now the leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party.

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. The present leader was educated at the Catholic University of Dublin, and is a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland. In 1880 he was returned as member for Tipper ary. Ill health obliged him to retire for awhile. He was last elected for East Mayo in 1885, and re-elected by acclamation at the subsequent election. His er the Confession, which the spirit and health is now fairly good, but no thanks letter of the law both exempt from the to his two terms of imprisonment, to both of which he was subjected, as a suspect, by Mr. Foster.

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. This eternal disunion is the only real obstacle in the path of Home Rale, Well did Denis Florence McCarthy express the situation

when, in 1843, he wrote:-O! Erin thou desolate mother, The heart in thy bosom is sore; And wringing thy hands in despair, Thou doest roum round thy plague-stricken

Thy children are dying or flying.
Thy great ones are laid in the dust—
And those who survive are divided.
While those who control are unjust."

And as long as the divisions exist be tween 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. Each one seems to think that his own personal ideas must, by book or by crook, bewe cannot blame the Republic-although | made to prevail; none appear to realize the poor of Europe may be only seeking | the fact that they are, themselves, the causes of division. It would be a grand thing if, at the close of this century, a spirit of self-sacrifice and consequent union should enter into the councils of the party. We trust that the patriotic souls will see the necessity of smoothing have no fault to find-but there is no Mr. Dillon's path, if not for the leader's sake, at least for the sake of the cause they claim to have at heart.

#### 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. They were sommewhat mistaken. We certainly are having a real Canadian February; and so much the better for the country.

Ir 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 intirmaries; 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 Satolli ever sit in the chair of

which renders his pronunciation very ceived his education at the Jesuit college. agreeable. Of course the English Pope, would be "Greek" to the Englishspeaking world of the present.

THE Fathers of the Holy Ghost have been authorized to return to Alcase, 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 tifty 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 the early date of issue. 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-NINE 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 proved that the bust had no artistic paying special attention to them and "heaping coals" upon their heads by in future, desire to be called in to give 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 Catholies. 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. Minod, of Geneva, Switzerland, Secretary of the Interational Federation for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice. The Pope read the address and was deeply impressed by its contents.

Rev. D. S. Hoison, 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 men than Siften failed in similar at tempts to coerce the Catholics of this judges, and litterateurs who promised us country, and he will prove no exception | contributions, that we are anxious to to the general rule as laid down in his-

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 is its third week of existence. As to the changes he seems to be making form, type, paper and general appearwould serve as a very poor index to his ance, it is all that could be desired. But religious convictions.

THE anti-Catholic education clique in Manitoba have seemingly been pouring absence of boiler-plate. We wish the over the pages of the history of Ireland, | new 'Witness' a successful career. 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 that, for the present, we would say Notre instance £5 reward for the head of a Catholic schoolmaster.

CARDINAL GOTTI, the recent inter-St. Peter he will have a great advantage nuncio at Rio de Janeiro and now a blow at the companies rather than at over his predecessors in his knowledge member of the Sacred College in Rome, nor going into any lengthy and confusing | the immigrants to the United St. tes. | of English. He has learned to speak the | is the son of a Genoese longshoreman.

in Genoa, became a member of the Car-Adrian IV., (1154-1159) spoke his mother | melite Order, and eventually the General tongue; but the English of that day 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 millenium of their independence. Here again do we see the evidence of the Holy Father's watchfulness over the entire Church, Kingdoms, Empir.s, Republics, are all one to him; he recognizes legitimate authority in every form.

> As NUMBERS are asking us about the late 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 following story will illustrate the ittitude of the Church regarding mar riage 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, Prince Primate of Hungary, has given a very fine illustration of how to use wealth in a Christian manuer. He has donated one hundred thousand crowns for the foundation of a refuge for the poor at Keskhely. 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 merit he was released. But he does not an opinion concerning German royaltynot 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 Repub-

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 popuation Catholic. In 1783 the Catholic population was 113,000, priests, 135, and nuns, 234. Only 4 priests were stationed n 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, have their copy at as early a date as possible in order to complete all arrangement for illustrations and space.

Another bright addition to contemporaneous Catholic journalism is the 'Catholic Witness' of Detroit. This the principal attraction it has for us is its contents; bright, selections, suitable departments, original editorials, and an

LAST WEEK a stranger to Montreal asked us which of the churches here had the most attractive preacher. We replied 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 they are all united under one great head and all hold the same doctrines." Our friend was evidently no philosopher and much less of a theologian. How a church could be out up into sects, 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 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 recewed 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 beforgotten before another generation has passed, but the memory of his private and public good deeds will long remain.

SATURDAY'S WITNESS has another phan tom-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 NICOLL, 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 Nicoll is very well known in Canada, and his numerous friends will rejoice to hear of his success in the far-off | Church? If so, what about the nonmissionary 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 to Protestants, said to a reporter: 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 comspicous places. Might not the Catholic Truth Society consider the question.?

THE POPE has sent a letter to Cardinal Lucido Maria Parocchi, 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 archæologist 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 tra-· ditions."

" 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 "Sleivegullion." The "words above quoted are taken from the last stanza of "The Rath of Mullaghmast," written by Richard Dalton Wildiams. The verses run thus:-

"Tho' the Saxon snake unfold At thy feet his scales of gold, And yow thee love untold, Trust him not, Green Land! Touch not with gloveless clasp A coil'd and deadly asp. But with strong and guarded grasp In your steel-clad hand !"

WHAT a queer country is France! The Somte 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,

with military and police. Why so? In it like men. (Prolonged cheering ) Even order to protect the Senate in case of a though the struggle shake Confederation 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 to bulldoze a parliament than that now living essayists," says a correspondent being made by the Quebce bishops. He in the London Daily Graphic. One of England's living essavists may so describe the Atlantic ocean; we do not deny to Mr. M. P. Cahill, optician, Wellington | 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, Walbrook from Lord Lyndhurst, wrote a poem, published in 1842-a few years before his death-entitled "The Island of Atlantis," in which he says :--

"O! thou Atlantic, dark and deep, Thou wilderne s of waves, Where all the tribes of earth might

In their uncrowded graves."

In Bayonne, France, they are going to erect a statue to the memory of the il-Instrious Cardinal Lavigerie. Referring to the fact the Journal des Debats

" The Cardinal belonged to an enterprising and energetic race of men, capable of discovering new worlds and of civilizing them. It he had not been a priest he would no doubt have been a wonderful a venturer 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 ling the Benediction of the Blessed Sacra Romans did, M. Lavigerie 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, antiremedial triends 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 they are desirous of having their chilhe dedicates his life to the service of the 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

"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 mereasing 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."

"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, lioliest 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 truest of all the ideas regarding this subject : that the first step towards Christian Unity is a frank and generous acknowledgment of telephonic and other facilities of the the good in each other. There is, there-fore, not a discordant note to be detected such a live daily as the Star, it is wonderin any one of the many beautiful senti- ful that the truth could not have been ments texpresses. 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

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 halfbreeds 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 cured the assistance and good will of the civil and religious freedom throughout | aged missionary in connection with the the Dominion. He rejoiced that Mr Lau-rier's attitude and the recent elections in area of land in the North-West for a

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 would remind the Conservative leaders that there are Protestants in Canada as well as Catholies (cheers), and that they may be forced to form a new party, not as a defiance, but in justice to them-

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 narrowminded zealots which follow the peculiar combination of McCarthy, Wallace and company?

#### St. Patrick's Church Notes.

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S RETREAT.

On Sanday 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, express great satisfaction at the results. Over three thousand ladies tollowed 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 Carbray, of Quebec, one of the Redemptorists in charge of the mission. The church and the gaileries were filled to overflowing and the magnificent electrical ilumination of the sacred edifice durment was an inspiration in itself. Rare ly were more picty 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 truits may last for years to

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 atternoon, until the date fixed for the First Communion. It is surely unaccessary to remind the parents that, if dren make their First Communion this year, they should not fail to have them attend most regularly the Catcchism classes. It is absolutely necessary that a child should be prepared before being allowed the great privilege of First Com

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 of whom we spoke editorial columns two week ago, and wno 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. Lartique, 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 again 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 ad vanced 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 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 pow-wow at Toronto will serve to in-dicate the real offenders against religious Rev. Father Whelan for a mission at Ottawa, at which five or six Paulist Fathers will assist.

The Rev. Father Klauder, 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 sealthough the public seemed not to know what was going on; the Prefect of Paris pitched his tent in the Luxembourg and the Church superior to the state? The syndicate, and not to Father Lacomb struggle is coming earlier than I thought in December last, two months before the corridors of the palace were thronged it would but now it has come let us meet Remedial Bill was introduced.

#### RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The number of Catholic deaf-mutes in New York and Brooklyn is estimated at

Bishop Macs, of Covington, recently celebrated the eleventh anniversary of his consecration. Montevideo has been made a metro-

politan 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 Marseilles 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 \$577,956 60, the bulk of which has already been expended

upon the building. Jules Verne, the great novelist, is known among his neighbors and triends at Amiens, France, as a devout member of the Catholic Church.

Bishop Hortsmann, of Cleveland, is authority 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.

By recent Australian mail advices it appears that the Catholic Plenary Councii at Sydney has decided to recommend the creation of three or possibly four new bish-pries 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 Sec of Cheyenne, with Fathers Heer and Smith as dignior and dignus.

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 ofliciate on the occasion.

A history of the shrine of St. Dominic in Bologua has just been published with thirty-seven heliogravures 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 Holimuss the Pope to succeed the late Mgr. Pagani as Bishop of Manga-

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. B. S. Conaty is rector, will be celebrated with some magni-

Charles William Oppenheim, son of a Hebrew lawyer of New York city, was ordained fast 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 news-

The Roman correspondent of the Os servatore Cattolica, of Milan, announces the conversion of Mr. Stewart Clerk, or



### 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 rure. I cannot speak too highly of Hood a Sarsaparilla, and I cheerfully recommend it." W. H. Fursier, Newmarket, Ontario.

#### Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently n the public eye today.

Hood's P Ils cure habitual constipa-

# For St. Patrick's Day.

FOR THE TRADE ONLY.

McKenna & Sons, COTE DES NEIGES.

Telephone No. 4197. talking about

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 Roca, 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.

ADVERTISEMENT.

# $Silk \dots$

Are in Fashion.

We are now offering a line of Si k Blouse in Black, Fancy Shot, Checks and Jacquard designs, unequalled in style and

### For \$6.50. Boys' Clothing Department.

The following new lines of Boys Clothing ave just been received: Boys' "Fauntleroy" Suits, from \$2.50,

Boys Navy Blue Sailor Subs, from \$1.20. Boys Tweed Sailor Subs, from \$1.80. Boys' Man O'-Wa, Suits, from \$3.30 Boys 2 piece Suits, from \$2,25. Boys 3 mece Suits, from \$4 50 Special line of Sand Serg Sailor Suits, to

#### 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 utensil are controlled by us, and cannot be purchased elsewhere.

In ass than six months we have te baced th price of Ki chen Furnishings to a minimum whereby the original dollar's worth can be pur-chased for half the money, and in many cases

#### JOHN MURPHY & CO. 2343 St. Catherine St..

CURNER OF METCALFE STREET TELEPHONE No. 3833.

A ROYAL ABBESS.

ARCHIDECHESS MARIA ANNUNCIATA OF AUS-

There are in Austria five religious foundations for ladies of the nobility, situated in Vienna, Prague, Brunn, Inns bruck and Graz. These establishments are for the purpose of providing a place suitable to 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 1769 by the Dueness Theresia of Savoy; that in Brunn by Emperor Leopold II, in 1792, and those in Prague and Inusbruck 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 Wurtemberg; Carolina Immaculata in 1894 gave her hand to Prince August Leopold of Coburg.

As her successor, Emperor Francis Joseph has appointed the Archduchess Maria Annunciata, 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 Bonequoi, as court commissioners of the Viceroy 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; am't it ridiculous? Fine tishing here just look at that for a string (holding up a dozen of twenty big fellows); beauties, ain't they? The chap who stuck up that sign evidently didn't know what he was

ADVERTISEMENT.

### NEW .. **Dress**

Goods.

Just added a fine range of NEW WOOL CRETONS. MOHAIR CREPONS. SHEK AND MOHAIR CREPONS. SILK CREPONS. COLORED MOHAIRS.

SHOT MOHARS. NEW BEDFORD CORDS. NEW ARMURE CLOTHS.

NEW TWEED EFFECTS BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED SILKS GRAY AND WITHESTRIPED SILKS

NEW SILK AND WOOL DRESS GOODS

These Goods will be found the Leaders for the coming season. There is nothing in the Dress Gods 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 Dressmaking Department that orders must be hurried.

#### JAS. A. OGILVY & Sons

Family Linen Drapers and Linen Warehouse

203 to 209 St. Antoine Street, \ 'Phone 8225.

BRANCH: St. Catherine street, corner Bucking-ham Avenue: Telephone 3335.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MR. MINERSEY.

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 Incrney, well-known to hundreds of our readers, particularly Montreaders. 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'Incrney passed away at his residence, 'Orwell Cottage,' Mount Pleasant street. Deceased, who was 90 years of age, and had been invalided for some months, was well known in the sarroundings of Maitland. He had resided at Oakhampton for 17 years, and prior to that lived at Woodville for a consider ble time. The late Mr. M'Inerney leaves a wife, two sons, and six daughters. Three of the latter bave joined the Church, and the youngest-Sister Mary Eugene - is Ludy Superior at the Convent of St. Joseph, Carrington. The Rev. J. J. Milnerney, C. S. S. R., at present of Tynemouth (Euglard) is a nephew of the deceased gentleman. The inneral will move from "Orwell Cottage at hall-past 4 this atternoon."

The late Mr. M'Incraey had two brothers who become associated with the Interests of Montreal. The Rev. Father Lawrence M'Inerney, whose remains are interred in the Cathedral or this city, and Mr. Patrick M'Incrney, 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

DEATH OF FATHER PROULX.

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

We regret to learn of the death of the Reverend Louis Autoine Proulx, which occurred at his residence, No. 7 Henert

street, last evening.
Father Proulx, who was born in this city on the 31st January, 1810, was ordained priest in the Busilica 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 Isle 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 at Grosse Isle 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 fumous 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 Freemantle, Governor of Malta, presided at the annual distribupremiums at St. Ignatius' Colege, Malta, on December 19. He spoke in the highest terms of the work of the desuits and said that honor and credit are due them for their loyal and uncoasing 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 ruede and the benzine current. 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 inve at least eight hours:

Stains of rust may be removed from fine linen and similar fabrics without injury to the material. The articles must builds the kitchen fire. be first well soaped, as if they were to be Boys get most o' the 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 jobs. 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,

When cleansing tin utensils, a small quantity of soda thrown into hot suds will be found almost equal to scouring. Itay 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 surround-past houses in the neighborhood of ing flesh with oil -sweet or castor oil and Orange have been broken into and swers 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 and lived with his son and grandchildren all who care to take a little pains. Give in a modest house in the suburbs of yourself plenty of sound, restful sleep.— Urange. Among his possessions is a yourself plenty of sound, restful sleep,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 bench and receptable for coats and hats. in a well-ventilated room, does not come the muscles when you lie down and banish thought. Don't take sedatives or and grandfather had to go to town to narcotics to banish worry, but have suffiattend a meeting called to devise some cient faith in the temporariness of all means of catching the burglars, and they 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 des-

#### 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 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 der ga, the purple coming up through the pale bluish tones of the blossoms with an opaline 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 necktic. 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

the warp of the silk. Women's waists are gradually coming box. to their own. The corset manufacturers . "Ship shoy ! Who's in there?" des produces an immediate increase in flesh;

and 17-inch corsets formerly in the market have entirely disappeared, and that for every woman who asks for a 10-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 lur 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 cut-tings are being much used for walking suits in Philadelphia. Ribbons are being worn in such gor-

geous 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 laziness is a crime, but ma

Boys get most o' their sickness 'fore school calls in th' mornin.' When I want pa t' say "yes" I get ma

to say "no." It's wicked t' work on Sundays; so

folks jus' putter around an' do little Ma played whist all one evenin' las' week, an' she don't know what trumps

is yet. Pa says I'm jus' at the smart age but I don't have no pain-only pimples

on m' face. Pa says t' never get excited; but when our chimney burnt out he scraped a lot of skin of his legs tryin t' get on th' roof thout 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 kissin' 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 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 atraid 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, )range. from seven to nine hours, according to large oak chest, which he used when on your afocations and the tax upon your shipboard to stow away his clothing and body and brain. It sleep, on a good bed, valuables. Many an eventful voyage in a well-ventilated room, does not come had that chest made with the bluff and

> It happened one evening both father 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 peer ed 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 carefully instructed in the faith, or be-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, lives an quietly and steathily, he made his way to it and raised the lid. Then he softly glect or crept into it and lowered the lid to with in 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 ficity of conscience, impiety, indiffernail, and, walking over to the box, slip- ence, and other evils so widely spread, ped it into the lock and quietly turned it, and the burglar was a prisoner.

Just as Lily had accomplished this country. clever leat, her father and grandfather burst into the house together. "The burglar! The burglar!" cried

I've caught him." Her mother who was utterly ignorant of what she had done, then ran down of unbelievers everywhere. stairs and inquired what the uproar was looped in wide, loose, irregular designs about. Lily was so excited she could or lorget-me-nots in a hazy design, as though the blossoms were enmeshed in the warp of the silk.

and corset fitters who have been many manded the captain in trumpet tones.

years in the business say that the 16 inch 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

in 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 lost. of the night.

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 muz-

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

He immediately handed over to the latter's command, rose from his cramped position in the box and stepped out on trying to impress its lessons deeply on 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 someting of that sort. He went on through the house into the backyard, and there, under an apple tree, were the intle 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 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 playing s'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 town that night and sold out his busi ness, and says he will never sell or drink another drop of liquor. His wife told mine about it, and she broke down cry-

#### 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 embody-ing 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 cause 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

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 he 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 elasare the bitter fruits of this folly, which is by no means restricted to our own

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 be yield for a time to the Lily.
"Where? Where?" asked her father seductions of the worl, to return to the faith once dear to him. But in the case faith once dear to him. But in the case and grandfather together.

"In there," said Lily. "In that box. | faith once dear to him. But in the case of one whose religious instruction has been neglected little is to be hoped for. been neglected little is to be hoped for. Renegades of this class swell the ranks

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

DON'T WAIT FOR THE SICK ROOM The experience of physicians and the public proves taking Scott's Emulsion it is therefore of the highest value in Wasting Diseases and Consumption.

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

f the night.

There is one happy sign of more genThe case was very quickly explained eral 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 sergeant his own revolver, and at the Catholic teachers, and dutiful parents, who teach the catechism to children, the floor. He was much chagrined over | 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 Catchism, 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.

#### THE NORTH POLE.

HOW THE BRITISH CONSUL AT ARCHANGEL RECEIVED HIS INFORMATION.

LONDON, February 19.—The British vice consul at Archangel, it is nowknown, 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 imbeded in the ice north of Karaza, 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 kilometres being too great. Judging from present information, Dr. Nordenskjold thinks that Nansen left the Fram in the autumn for Northern Siberia.

# Tormentor!

### Thousands of Victims

### PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND NATURE'S TRUE CURE.

The King of Dyspepsia Medicines.

The acknowledged king of dyspepsia medicines! This high position has been gained by Paine's Celery Compound after years of grand successes in every province of the Dominion. Our ablest legislators, our most eminent judges, the clergy, medical men, business men, and thousands in humbler callings, unite in proclaiming the grand and curing virtues of Paine's Celery Compound. It has cured the worst cases of dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach troubles, after the established formulæ of the medical faculties failed to do the work. Mr. George A. Wiltse, of Athens, Ont., says:

"I want to add my testimony in favor of your valuable remedy, Paine's Celery Compound, which I have been taking for over a year for dyspepsia and severe pains in the neck and back of head. Your medicine has produced a complete cure in my case, and I have recommended it to several triends, who claim they have received great benefit. I can testify, therefore, in all honesty, that your Paine's Celery Compound is a very valuable medicine."

#### J. T. McPHERSON, DENTIST.

No. 44 BEAVER HALL HILL. Modern Dentistry in all its Branches. TELEPHONE 3847.

TRY A BOTTLE OF ® .....GRAY'S EFFERVESCING..... Bromide of Soda and Caffeine

Calms the nerves and removes headacho. Students, bon-vivants and neuralgic people will find it invaluable.

50 Cents Bottle. HENRY R. GRAY, - Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence Main Street. P S.—A large assortment of fashionable per-fumery and toilet scaps, always on hand.

LEIGHTON'S SUCCESSOR.

MILLAIS CHOSEN FOR PRESIDENCY OF ROYAL ACADEMY.

Sir J.E. Millais has been unanimously elected President of the Royal Academy, to till 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 be-lieved, 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. 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 the William Holman Hunt and Dante by his convictions " 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" His first exhibited picture was shown at

Gabriel Rossetti. The three determined to study nature as it appeared to them and not as it appeared in the antique. Thence sprung the so called pre-Raphaelite school. Millais was elected an associate of the academy in 1853 and became an R. A. in 1863. 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 Sarsparilla will come back with large returns in the health and vigor of body and strength of nerves.

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

"Are you going to delly the you made against me in yesterday's pa-"ARE you going to deny that charge

#### 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.

It is largely prescribed To Assist Cigestion, To Improve the Appetite,
To Actas a Food for Consumptives, In Nervous Exhaustion, and as a Valuable Tonia.

PRICE. 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

# Plumbing \* Heating \* Gas-fitting

ALL KINDS OF TINWARE MADE UP.

Gas Stoves Repaired. - Stoves of all Makes Repaired.

#### F.H. BARR, 2373-75 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Telephone 4241.

Capital

The Canadian Artistic Society.

OFFICE: -210 St. Lawrence Street, National Monument Building. Founded for the purpose of developing the taste of Music and encouraging

the Artists. Incorporated by Letters Patent on the 24th December, 1894.

**\$50,000.** 

2,851 PRIZES of a total value of \$5,008.00 are distributed.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF...... 150

every Wednesday.

10 Cents. TICKETS.

Ticketssent by mail to any address on receipt of the price and 3 centstamp for mailing.

WHAT IS

It is a most valuable preparation, restoring to gray hair its natunul color, making it soft and glossy and giving it an incomparable lustre. ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER is far superior to ordinary hair tyes, for it does not stain the skin and is mos will applica 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 ritality. — Numerous and very flattering testimonicile from well wrown TTY DISLANS and other vilizens of good standing testify to the marvelous efficacy of ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER Lack of space allows us to reproduce only the two following:

Testimony of Dr. D. Marsolvia Lavaltrie.

I have used several bottles of Robson's Hair Restorer, and I cannot up otherwise than highly praise the merits of this excellent proparation. Owing to its use, the hair preserves its organs color and in addition acquires an incomparable pliancy and lustre. What pleases me most in this Bestorer is a smooth, cleaginous substance, emirently calculated to impart nourishment to the mair, preserve its vigor, and stimulate its growth, a substance which replaces the water used by the manufacturers of the day from an economical point of view. This is a proof that the manufacturer of Rouson's Restorer is above all anxious to produce an article of real value, regardless of the expense necessary to attain this mid. It is with pleasure that I recommend Robson's Restorer in proference to all other propertions of that nature.

D. MARSOLAIS, M. D.

D. MARSOLAIS, M. D. Revaltrie. December 2"th. 1885.

Indiates of Dr G Descosiers, St. Paix de Valois

I know several persons who have for some years used Robson's Hair Resterer 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 glorgy, and shimilities at the same time its growth. Knowing the principle ingredients of Robson's Restore, I understand perfectly why this present tion is so superior to other similar preparations in fact the substance to which I allude its own to exercise in a high degree an emplished which is the substance on the hair. It is seen in the preparation of the hair, adapted to see the preparation of Robson's Hair Restorer to those perfects which hair is prematurely gray and who was to convert this sign of approaching old age.

G. DESROSIERS, M. D. if Folix de Valois, January, 18th 1896.

For sale everywhere at 50 the per bottle.

# WALTER KAVANAGH

117 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

REPRESENTING: COTTISH UNION and NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., of EDINBURGH, SCOTTAND Assets, \$89,109,332.64.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, OF NORWICH, ENGLAND Capital, #5.000,000.

EASTERN ASSURANCE CO., of Haliax, N.S. Capital, \$1,000,000 

#### NERVOUS HEADAGHE.

A TROUBLE THAT RENDERS THE LIFE OF MANY WOMEN MISERABLE.

A SUFFERER FOR TWELVE YEARS WHOSE TROUBLE WAS AGGRAVATED BY KIDNEY DISEASE TELLS HOW TO REGAIN HEALTH AND HAPPINEES.

From the Smith's Falls Record.

Since the Record began to publish accounts of the cures by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, its representatives have found that half the wonderful cures effected by this medicine have not yet been given to the public. Women as well as men who have found relief are eager to let the facts be known for the benefit of other sufferers. Among them is Mrs. James Cotnam, of the township of Wolford.



FUFFERED 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. them atrial. Their use for a short time brought a great improvement, and after taking them for about a month the nervous headache and kidney trouble left her. The degree of thankfulness felt by one who receives such benefits as the above can better be imagined than described. Here are Mrs. Cotnam's words: If you could only know, or if I could but tell of the intense suffering which I have endured and the many sleeplesnights I have spent in mental and physical agony, you would not wonder at the degree of thankfulness I feel for my reetoration to health." Her trouble was a continual dread to her, and for a long time prevented her from doing any work. Since using the pills she is as well as ever—or to use her own words— "fully restored." In this household Pink Pills are now looked upon as one of the necessaries.

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 writer was once in a store when Pink Pills were asked for by a customer. The dealer hadn't them, but said that he had something "just as good." The public are warned against this "just as good" scheme, which is too often resorted to tween Alcor and Mizar, but also their by some store keepers. It should be borne in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all diseases arising understood that Alcor is one of the comfrom an impoverished condition of the blood or a shattered condition of the nervous forces, such as St. Vitus dance, some little distance from Mizer, while locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, Mizar itself is split up into two suns, reciatica, the after enects of tagrippe, j loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, close together. This is, indeed, the best chronic crysipelas, scrofula, etc. They are also a certain cure for the troubles pecular to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature. Sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper (printed in red ink), and may heavens, which cannot be seen with the be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Scheneetady, N.Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

#### THE STUDY OF ASTRONOMY.

Am 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. The essential matter of the article is as follows:

"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. A tele-scope is better adapted for advanced students, but the most suitable in trument for commencing astronomical studies is within ordinary reach. It is the well-known binocular that a sailor uses on board ship, or if that cannot be had, strike us. Prof. Pickering, of the Harthen a common opera-glass will answer mearly as well. Although not as powerful as a telescope, it has compensating Rd vantages. An opera-glass enables us to survey a large region of the sky at "In fact," he continued, "if the one glance, while a telescope, generally earth lasts long enough, such a thing is speaking, only presents a small field of

"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 from the eye, he not less than an inch | 15,000,000 years in the long run." and a half. The magnifying power should be at least three or four diameters. A famili ir way of estimating the magnithrough one barrel of the opera-glass | matter composit g a comet. with one eye, while the other eye sees the wall without the intervention of the

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. Don't buy a cheap glass, but don't waste your money on lancy

mountings. "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 con: uted by the wellknown 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 star-gazers, electric light. A very brilliant night is often worthless for planets or doublestars, from its blurred or tremulous definition; it will serve, however, for irresolvable nebulæ, which have no outlines to be deranged; a hazy or foggy night will blot out nebulæ and minute stars, but sometimes defines bright objects admirably; never condemn such a night untried. Look for nothing near the horizon, unless, indeed, it never rises much above it, nor over or to the leeward of a chimney in use, unless you wish to study the effect of a current of heated air. In examining faint objects do not prepare the eye for seeing nothing by dazzling it immediately before hand with a lamp or looking at a book. Give it a little previous rest in the dark if you wish it do its best. When a star is not to be seen at once, do not give it up without trying oblique or averted vision. Turn the eye towards the edge of the field, but keep the attention fixed on the centre. where the object ought to appear, and will appear, it you are only patient. If you catch a really favorable night, with sharp and steady vision, make the most of it good will not find too many of I would suggest as a little experiment

in star-gazing 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. This constellation consists of bright stars which form a sort of oblong, while the other three represent the tail. It it is a fine clear night count how many stars there are within this oblong. They are all very faint, but you will be able to see a few, and you may perhaps see ten. Next take your opera-glass and sweep over the same region and if you carefully count the stars it shows you will find fully two hundred; so that the opera-glass has in this part of the sky revealed nearly twenty times as many stars as could be seen without its aid As 6,000 stars can be seen by the eye all over the heavens we may fairly expect that twenty times that number-that is to say 120,000 stars—could be shown by the opera-glass over the entire sky. Look at the star in the middle of the handle of the Dipper (this handle forms the tail of Ursa Major) and a little attention will show you that the star is double. The larger of these two stars is called Mizar and the smallest Alcor-the Horse and his Rider, as the Arabs say. Your glass will not only show the distance bedifference in color. When we speak of Mizar as a double star, it is not to be ponents of the double. In the magnitying power of the opera glass. Alcor is at spectively white and bale green, and double star in the heavens for the beginner to commence his observations upon. A large number of double stars are perceptible through a good opera glass, and it will afford many a delightful evening's entertainment to search for them with this simple instrument. In this way we can obtain a free knowledge of astronomy, with regard to the position of the constellations, the leading brilliants of the sky, and many wonders of the unaided eye. It is pleasant to know the stars, and be able, like Milton's hermit, to

"Sit and rightly spell Of every star that heaven do show."

PERRINE'S COMET.

SCIENTISTS OPINE IT MAY RUN ACROSS OUR ORBIT.

A Sun special from Boston says: Perrine'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 the suit of the Killarney Vice Guardians,

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 day ago. His calculations convince him that the comet will take a new course on March 1, and sheer away from the earth. If, however, the professor has made a mistake of a millionth part of a unit in his figures the comet may vard Observatory, on being asked if it were possible for the comet and the earth to meet in collision, replied that such a thing was certainly possible.

practically sure to happen, for there are several comet's orbits which pass nearer to the earth's orbit than 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 estiare the large lenses in the end farthest mate of Abinet, they will occur once in

As to the consequence of such a col-lision, Prof. Pickering said it was impossible to estimate for want of such knowfying power is by looking at a brick wall | ledge of the state of aggregation of the

"If we accept the modern theory," he said, "and if this theory be true, everyglass. Then notice how many bricks thing depends on the size of the separate seen by the naked eye are required to solid particles which form the main part equal in thickness one brick seen through of the comet's mass. If they weighed the glass. That number represents the tons the bombardment would be very magnifying power. See that the fields a rious, but if, as seems more likely to



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

#### IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

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

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

Bishop Brown, of Ferns, has mised to the dignity of canon the Rev. D. O'Con-nor, paster of Litter, and Rev. William Sinnott, pastor of Templetown.

At the Drogheda Quarter Sessions

Judge Kisby was presented with white gloves by Sub-Sheriff Thomas Byrne, there being no criminal cases for dis-A site has been selected for a Cath-

Of this £450 has been subscribed by the Some ancient implements of war, used

in the time of Sir Phelim O'Neil, 1642, have been discovered in a field belonging to John S. Garvan, of the Stewart Arms Hotel, Ballygawiey. 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 deep ly versed in the ancient language, history, and antiquities of Ireland. The death occurred at Ballinlig House, Moat, of Patrick Kelly, aged eightythree, father of Father Francis and Con-

fessor Robert, Passionists, and Sisters

Agatha and Columban, of La Sainte

'nion des Sacres Cœurs. At the meeting of the Ennistymon Guardians, on Jan. 28 William Mannian, relieving officer, applied for relief for Finomas Hennessy, aged 405 years, who was in feeble health and whose wife was ninety years old. Hemnessy was allowed half a crown weekly.

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

Tarough the efforts of Capt. Donelan. M P., the Black Prince, of 9,210 tons ha, ten, has been commissioned as a training ship for Queenstown Harbor. pounds will pended in fitting her up, and she will be er able of accommodating 350 boys on board.

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

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. He was for many years professor of Irish in Trinity College, Dublin. Not alone was he a lover of Ireland's ancient language, but it was delightful to hear him render some of the old Irish songs and Moore's Irish Melodies, playing the accompaniments on his Irish bagpipes, of which he

was a perfect master. At the Killarney Quarter Sessions, John Sheehan, a laborer residing near Ballybar, Killarney, was processed at and J. W. Leany, 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 ledged an appeal against the decision.

Rev. P. J. O'Dwyer, pastor of Glynn, died recently. Father O'Dwyer was a native of Euniscorthy. He studied in St. Peter's College, Wexford, the Irish College in Rome and at Paris, and after his ordination was appointed to Moy-glass, 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, Raheen 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 Mon-asteries of Greece." This singular form of asceticism was first established by St. Simeon, surnamed Stylites, a Syrian of view given by the two barrels of the many, the particles are as small as pinopera-glass coincide or blend perfectly
together. If one appears to partially
overlap the other when looking at a
distint object, the effect is very annoy.

Similarized objects, and string the particles are as small as pinheads, the result will be simply a grand
on the top of a column sixty feet high.

"Although the fashion set by St.
Simeon," says the writer, "died out
though the possibility of that comet
of the professor, allowers.

Charges Moderate.

in a modified form by an order of later day pillar hermits, who inhabit what is the probability is not much greater than 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 leathern girdle and a high, stiff beretta, called Kamilation. 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 cat ofic Soldiers' Home at the Curragh only two meals a day, while there are Camp. The building will cost £1200, 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 cat nothing at all. Their usual fare consists of dried vege-tables, salt tish, olives, and black broad. They never taste meat, but are permitted to drink wine and liquors. These they manufacture themselves, there being extensive vineyards attached to nearly all these monasteries. During the Xirophaga (dry eating) or black fast, which

> "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 cloisters by means of a capstan which is manned by the monks

occurs in the latter part of Lent, they

can cat nothing that is cooked-eggs,

milk, cheese, fish, oil, and wine being

"This seemingly absurd inaccessibility of these monasteries has stood them in good stead in tormer 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 Byzautine art and antiquities.

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

"A strange, almost weird, solemnity pervades thesedim, crypt-like refectories, with their circular stone tables and the half-lit fustian cells, which are now nearly all vacant, although in the Middle Ager their tenants might have been countil Pictures, Photo Albums, Baby Carriages, Lamps by the hundred."

Family Medicine of the Age. Taken Internally, It Cures
Finrihoxa, Gramp, and Pain in the
Stanach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds,

Laurine, etc., etc. Used Externally, It Cures Cuts. Bruises, Burns. Scalds, Sprains, Toothrche, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Eheumatism, Frosted Feet.

No article over attained to such unbounded popular-By - Sen, a blact of the effects of the Petro-Eider. We have so it is mark effects in assume the saver of penn and know it to be a good article—cineca-nation for the mate Period 18. No direct has yet surpossed the Pain-Killer, which he the treet valuable manny medicine now in use.—Transcase

The free valuation states, in the first real nicely; in a nicelective has negatived a reconstitute oqual to Petry Davis' 1 amodifies.—Nergoot Nows.
Fewages of the territors. Pay only the genuine "PERBY DAVIS." Sold everywhere; in go bottles, Esc.



BEFORE GIVING YOUR ORDERS GET PRICES FROM US.

OFFICE AND WORKS: Cor. Latour st. and Busby Lane. TELEPHONE 130.

#### CARROLL BROS.,

Registered Practical Sanitarians. Plumbers, Steam Fitters, Metal and State Roofers.

795 CRAIG STREET, near St. Antoine. Drainage and Ventilation aspecialty.

Telephone 1834

LORGE & CO.. HATTER : AND : FURRIER, 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED 1884

#### C. O'BRIEN, House, Sign and Decorative Painter, PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGER.

Whitewashing and Tinting. Allorders promptly attended to. Terms moderate. Residence. 645 DorchesterSt. | East of Bleury. Office. 647 MONTREAL.

#### DANIEL FURLONG,

"WHOLEBALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN MOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON & PORK Special rates for charitable institutions.

Cor. Prince Arthur and St. Dominique Streets. TELEPHONE 6474.

#### C. A. McDONNELL,

ACCOUNTANT AND TRUSTEE. 186 ST. JAMES STREET.

Telephone 1182. Personal supervision given to all business, Rents Collected, Estates administered, and Books audited.

GALLERY BROTHERS, BAKERN : AND : CONFECTIONERS.

Bread delivered to all parts of thecity. CORNER YOUNG AND WILLIAM STREETS TELEPHONE 2895.

# **WHEN** DOUBT

REGARDING YOUR

**ENGRAVING** LITHOGRAPHING PRINTING **AND STATIONERY** 

GO TO 169 St. James St.

#### GEO. R. HEASLEY. PICTURE FRAMER. &c.

Clothes, Wringers, &c.

Cheap for Cash, or Weekly and Monthly Plan. 2087 ST. CATHERINE ST. 2 doors East of Bleury.



Leave Windsor Street Station for

Boston, \$9,00 a.m., \*8,20 p.m.
Portland, 9,00 a.m., \*8,20 p.m.
Portland, 9,00 a.m., \*8,220 p.m.
New York, \$8,10 a.m., \$8,425 p.m.
Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, \$8,25 a.m., \*80,00 p.m.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, \$9,10 p.m.
Winnipeg and Vancouver, \$9,50 a.m.
Stc. Anne's, Vandrenil, etc.—\$8,25 a.m., \$21,45 p.m.,
\$45,20 p.m., \*9,900 p.m.
St. Jobus—\$9,00 a.m., 4,05 p.m., \*88,20 p.m., \$48,44 p.m.

\*s4.25 p.m. Hudson, Rigaud and Point Fortune, 21.45 p.m.

Leave Dalhousie Square Station for

Quebec, 88. 10 a.m., \$83.30 p.m., \$10,30 p.m.
Joliette, St., Gabriel, Three Rivers, 5,15 p.m.
Ottawa, Lachate, \$8,30 a.m., 6,05 p.m.
St. Lin, St. Eastache, 5,30 p.m.
St. Jerome, \$8,30 a.m., 5,30 p.m.
St. Agathe and Labelle, 5,30 p.m.
Ste. Rose and Ste. Therese, 8,30 n.m., (a) 3 p.m.,
5,30 p.m., 6,05 p.m.; Saturday, 1,30 p.m., instead of 3 p.m.
Theily accord Saturdays, \*Phys. daiby, Sanday,

stead of sp.m.

(Duily except Saturdays. \*Run duily, Sunday included. Other trains week days only unless shown, s Parler and sleeping cars, z Saturdays only, §Sundays only, (a) Except Saturday and Sandays.

CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH Office,

129 St. James st., next to Post Office,

# RANDTRU

Trains Leave Bonaventure Station. [Note\* signifies runs daily. All other trains run daily except Sundays.]

TAKING EFFECT FEBRUARY 3RD.

run daily except Sundays.]

9.10 a.m., 4.15 p.m.—For Valleyfield, Ottawa and all points on the C. A. & O. A. & P. S. R's. (4.15 p.m. train does not connect at Cotean Jet. for Valleyfield on Sundays.)

9.15 a.m., 48.00 p.m., 10.25 p.m.—For Toronto, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, etc.

1.30 p.m. [Mixed]—For Brockville.

5.00 p.m.—For Cornwall.

7.00 a.m.—For Hemmingford and Massons Springs.

Springs.
4.20 p.m.—For Hemmingford and Fort Coving-

and at Bonaventure Station.

#### COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOOR.—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 \$8.05 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 \$1.00. Pot barley \$1.25 in bbls and \$2.00 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, Eπ.-We quote Ontario bran at

\$15.00 to \$15.50, and Manitoba at \$14 to \$14.50. Middlings \$12 to \$15 as to grade. Mouillie \$19 to \$21.00 as to grade. Cons .- The market is quiet at 43c to

44c for Western.
PEAS—A very dull feeling pervades this market, and prices are easy at 60e to 61c tor small lots in store. In the West the export demand has fallen off, with prices quoted at 50c to 51c. Oats-Since our last report sales of

No. 2 white have transpired in car lots at 3le to 31je, and we quote 3le to 31je. A lot of No. I Manitoba was placed at

BARLEY .-- Sales of malting barley have been made since our last at 531c, and we quote 52c to 54c as to quality. Feed is iominal at 35c to 37c.

BUCKWHEAT.-The market remains quiet at 38c to 39c. RYE .- Quiet, and nominal at 52c to

MALT.-Market unchanged at 70c to See as to quality and quantity.

Sinus.- We quote Timothy seed \$1.75 o \$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.

Pokk, LARD, &c.-Canada short cut pork, per barrel, \$14.00 to \$15.00; 'anada thin mess, per bbl, \$13 to \$13.50; Hams, per lb., 9c to 10c; Lard, pure, in pails, per lb., Ste to Ste; Lard, compound, in pails per lb., 6te to 7c; Bacon, per lb., to 10c; Shoulders, per lla, 7c to Sc.

DRESSED Hous .- The only sale we hear of is a lot of 2 cars on Montreal account. at 85 f.a.b. at a point west of Toronto, squal to \$5,35 here, and we quote \$5,3**5 to** 

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.--- We quote: Creamery, 21a to 22c; Eastern Townships, 17c to 19c; Western, 14e to 15e,

For single tubs of selected le may be Roll. Burren. Rolls are reported at

and very fine in baskets being quoted at Curist Finest Western, St to 94c; Finest Eastern, Sie to Ber Summer goods, Se to Sier Liverpool cable 45s.

He to De in barrels and half barrels,

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE,

Ecos.—The Lenten season having commenced there is a better demand for eggs, which have sold at 12½c to 15c for good sized lots of limed, but 13c is now asked, and up to 133c and 14c for single cases. Held iresh are being pushed off 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 40c to 42c.
Brays. Hund-picked pen beans \$1.00

to \$1.05 for round fors and \$1.10 to \$1.25 for smaller quantities. Common kinds See to the in a jobbing way.

MARKE PRODUCTS, Holders of old syrup should send it in before the new

arrives. Sales of old are reported at 50c to 55c in tins. We quote-Sugar 6c to 74c, and old 5c to 6c. Syrup 42c to 5c per lb in wood, and at 50c to 60c in tins. Ballin Hay- No. 1 on track here quoted at \$14.00 to \$14.25, and No. 2 \$13.00

to \$09.00 At country points \$12.00 to \$12.50 for No. 1, but buyers say they cannot pay over \$11.00 for the American Tallow .-- Market quiet at 41c to 51c

as to quality and size of lot. Hors.—Market dull. We quote prices here 7c to 84c 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; Fameuse, \$2.50 to \$4.00; Dried, 3gc to 4c per lb; Evaporated, 6c to 7c per lb.

Oranges.—Jamaica, \$7.50 to \$8.50 per 154; Valencia 420s, \$3.75 to \$4.00; do. 714s, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Messiaa, \$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

PINEAPPLES-15c to 30c as to size. CRANBERRIES.—Cape Cod, \$8 to \$12 per bbl. \$4 per bushel box. DATES. - Old, 11c to 21c per lb. New,

per crate.

4e to 4le per lb. Fies.—9e to 10e per lb; fancy, 13e to

17c per lb.
PRUNES.—Bosnia, 6 to 6 to per lb; French, 5 to per lb; Calif 10c lb. Cocoanurs.-Fancy, firsts, \$4.00 to \$5.00

per 100. WALNUTS-New Grenoble, 11c to 111c per lb. Brazil, 11e per lb.

Almonds—111c to 12c per lb. Filberts—7c to 71c per lb. PEANUTS-7c to 9c per lb. CHESTNUTS-Italian, 10c per lh; French,

10c per lb. Potators.-Jobbing lots, 40c to 45c per bag; on track, 30c to 00c per bag; do. sweet, \$5.50 per bbl; Havana, \$8 per bbl.

4.00 p.m.—For Hemmingford and Fort Covington.

8.15 a.m. [Mixed].—For Island Pond.
7.55 a.m.—For Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Portland, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.
10.15. p.m.—For Sherbrooke, Portland, Quebec and points on the I. C. R'y to Campbellton, N.B. Saturday night train remains at Island Pond over Sunday.

12 noon—For St. Johns [on Saturdays this train leaves at 1.25 p.m.]
4.00 p.m.—For Sherbrooke, Island Pond and points on the D.C. Ry.
4.40 p.m.—For Sherbrooke, Island Pond and points on the D.C. Ry.
5.15 p.m.—For St. Lambert and M. P. & B. R'y.
5.15 p.m.—For St. Lyacinthe and points on the D.C. Ry, also St. Cesaire via St. Lambert.
5.08 p.m.—For Sorol via St. Lambert.
5.08 p.m.—For Sorol via St. Lambert.
9.00 a.m., \*6.10 p.m., \*8.25 p.m.—For Boston and Now York via C. V. R.
9.10 a.m., \*6.20 p.ia.—For New York via D. & H.

CLIY TICKET OFFICE, 143 St. James St.,

British Columbia salmon \$12.00 to \$18.00 CITY TICKET OFFICE, 142 St. James St., British Columbia salmon \$12.00 to \$18.00 for new. Sea trout \$5.00 to \$6.00.

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 heart of Africa had to endure many trials before they reached their destination. An interesting account of their caravan journeys up country is printed in the January number of the Illustra ed Catholie Missions.

The high read 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, berdered 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 bind-weed arranged as a have -rail. Except in the forest one is always under the full glare of the sun.

Villag s are rather infrequent. They are litten 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. Travel-Ters do not care to encamp near a village for the curiosity of the blacks is often very embarrossing, and the noise and dencing frequently kept up for the whole night do not conduce to repose. The hots are built of branches, palm leaves and mats. They are about 13 teet long. 10 feet broad and 6 feet high down the centre: the roots project dewnwards 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 stor of the first caravan :

July 23, 1894.-Took the train at Matadi at Sa.m. It consisted of two wagens with rails and corn, and one first-class carriage fitted with revolving wicker ch airs and accommodating nine passen gers. 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 n t 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 45 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 Sadeleer's camp, they determined to do the rest en foot. After a journey through a forest with seven of the railway officials and five negroes carrying land s and luggage. they reached camp at 93.0. The forty miles journey had taken tourteen hours Brother de Sade for r was askeep but jump ed up and soon had supper ready. They retired to their rent at 11 p.m. and the negroes kept up their chattering round a

When crossing the streams and ascending some very steep lids they had to take to the hammacks. This was not so com-fortable as might be supposed; for in addition to the stumbling of the porterand the jolting it often har pened on the hillsides that their feet were consider ably higher than their heads and at the resting places the bearers dropped them. en the ground unceermoniously. 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 meal 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 eigars after dinner. The Sisters had cleerfully 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 thirly 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 wonfen, 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 draggl d and muddy, the ir habits, veils, and wim-ples mere clinging and formless rags. They described themselves as looking like "hide us witches," and were not estonished that women and children fled at their approach.

On August 8, they had to spend half the day in the village. The inlabitants 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 Fister produced a pocket mirror and exhibited it to the women. It caused some alarm smoog them at first to see a living black face looking from the small frame, but when they u derstood the wonder the fun became. minense, as each one looked upon her

Kimueuza. 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 Bellingheh, Brother Henricy, the Sister Superior and three other Sisters, startedon July 27. They had to stop about half way; and here the Superior was taken ill, and Sister Rose had an attack of billious fever. This necessitated two days

On July 29, with permission of the docor, 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 beds and had supper-

On August 2 they arrived at the river Kuliu, a torrent rushing between high rocky banks, and spanned by a "monkey bridge." They hesitated at crossing it. While they were waiting, the third cara-van 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

On August 17 they arrived at the foot of Kemuenza 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 everyone hurried out to bid the Superior welome, 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.

LITTER TO THE HON. SECS. OF THE IRISH PARTY ON HIS RETURNMENT AND THE RUSOLUTION OF REGRET PASSED BY THE

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

7. A.E.

One stem given with "The Victor" Fertilizer

CURES ...

ROUP, DYSPEPSIA,
COUGHS, COLDS,
IEARTBURN, GRIPPE,
BRONCHITIS,
PHLEGM, &c., &c.

is the best fortifier and the
best preservative against
Consumption.

Numerous Certificates of Gures

obtained attest the efficacy of

. . . this remedy. . . . .

-PREPARED BY THE-

Order of Saint-Viateur.

25C, SOC & \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

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 30 horses; total area about 11 000 feet. Terms casy. Apply to M. BURKE, TRUE

WITNESS OFFICE, 253 St James St.

Telephone 756.

CROUP, DYSPEPSIA,

HEARTBURN, GRIPPE,

Feb. 5, 1896. Dear Sus-Will you kindly make known to our colleagues of the Irish Parfiamentary 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

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

he 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 as some or our triends seem to think.

Nor have the passing dissensions in the party had anything to do with my decision. These dissensions are for the mest 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 !rish 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 protession 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 under stand, the work and the duties of an or dinary member of the party are very different indeed from those of its Chair-

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

Very truly yours,

JUSTIN M'CARTHY.

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

Following is the resolution passed by the Council of the Irish National Federa-

tion, at Dublin, on Feb. 7th.:— "Resolved—That we have learned with sincere sorrow that failing health has compelled Mr. Justin McCarthy to retire rom the Chairmanship of the Irish tarriamentary Party; that we desire to place on record in the strongest terms we can command our admiration and gratitude for the dignity, fortitude, un-sulfied 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. 3 cCarthy's heavy sacrifices and noble

#### CHICAGO HOG MARKET.

UNION STOCK YARDS. February 25 .- The quota ions to-day were: Light mixed, Yown beauty for the first time in her life #3.90 to \$4.15; nixed packing, \$8.85 to \$4.10; heavy alipping \$8.75 to \$4.10; at \$10.30 caught sight of the plateau of rough grades, \$8.75 to \$8.80.

### LATEST MARKET REPORTS quiet prices unchanged at \$2.90 to \$3 on rack, and small lots at \$3.25. Corn mar-

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 rath r high, and are was small to-day, owing to the blocked hoping for more liberal supplies later on state of the roads in the country. Nearly in the week. Choice beeves sold at 34c all the roads running north and south to 4c per lo; pretty good animals at from are filled up, and in fact are impassable 3c to 3lc do; and the common stock at in certain parts. Very little grain came from 24c to 3c per lb. Young calves sell forward, and wheat quotations were nonat from \$2 to \$6 each, and those two or inal at \$1.35 to \$1.37 per cental, three weeks old sell at from \$7 to \$12 Oats were scarce at 74c yer cental. each. There were no sheep sold during A few beans sold at 50c to 60c per the early part of the day. Fat hogs sell bushel. Peas. 45c to 51c per bushel. at about 5 c per 1b.

#### PRODUCE MARKETS.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 25.—The market sold at 15c per cwt., by the careass, and is quiet. Flour, trade quiet; straight a medium quality at \$4 to \$450. Lamb rollers quoted at \$3.60 to \$3.70 Toronto was firm at 9e a pound by the carcass freights. Bran, cars of bran nominal at state Dressed hogs sold at \$5 to \$5.30 per Wheat, market firmer: white sold on lewt. In poultry turkeys sold at 9c per Northern at 80c, and red is quoted at 1 lb. Best rell butter was firm at 20c per 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 65c 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 231c and mixed at 221c 40c to 42c; peas, 50c to 54c; hay, \$15 to west; cars of white on track quoted at \$16; eggs, 23c to 25; butter, 18c to 20c; 264c. Peas, market very dull; buy-potatoes, per bag, 20c to 25c; sheepskins, ers at 50c and sellers at 51c outside. Bickwheat, market quiet; prices nom- [75c; ducks, 70c to 80c; geese, 6c to 7c; inal at 32c outside. Oatmeal, business turkeys, 9c to 10c.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK MARKET. ke. steady, with 321c bid outside and
There were about 400 head of butchers' sellers at 83c; yellow offered at 85 purside, May delivery, with 84c bid. Rye, market steady, quotations at 47c to 48c outside.

London, Ont., Feb. 22.—The market was small to-day, owing to the blocked Barley 31 1-5c to 33 35c per bushel. Buckwheat, 26 2 5c to 28 4 5c per bushel. Rye 39 1-5c to 44 1-5c per bushel. Corn 36 2-5c to 39 1-5c per bushel. The meat supply was shorter, and good beef pound by the basket. Fresh laid eggs firm at 17c a dozen. A lew barrels of

apples were offered at \$2.50 to 3. Potatoes were easy at 25c 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

75c to \$1; hides \$4 to \$5; chickens, 60c to

THE PERSON OF TH

Just received. 13 packages just opened up of New Pressed

Glassware, in imitation cut patterns, containing Jugs, Celery Trays, Jelly Dishes, Preserve Dishes, Nappies, Vases, Lamps,

Bon-Bons, Butters, Sugars, Creams, Spoon Holders, Punch Bowls, Custard Cups, etc., all at very moderate prices, run-ning, for the various articles, from 20c each up.

A. T. WILEY & CO.,

1803 Notre Dame St., and 2341 St. Catherine St.

"The Victor."

Farmers Cardeners, Florists, or any one raising

Potatoes, Corn, Vegetables, Crain, should

buy and use "The Victor" Fertilizer.

FOR SALE BY

とうしょうしょうしょうしょうしょ ひょうしょうしょうしょうしょう

とくていていていい いっといういんいんしょう とうしょうしょくしん

592 St Paul Street,

MONTREAL.

CARPETS

※ ※

Thomas

Ligget.

Receiving daily for Spring latest designs

and colorings in

Russian, Velvet, Wilton & Axminster

- - Carpeis - -

Brussels, Tapestry & Brodiere

- - Carpets - -

The past week has witnessed the

unloading and placing in position on our

spacious floors a magnificent range of

FURNIMURE

Consisting of B. R. Suites, Antique and

6th 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,

1884 NOTRE DAME STREET.

CURTAINS



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 weekness and above dispases prosphing from this

Several other persons, that suffered from femries weakness and other diseases resulting from this cause took Father Koenig's Nerve Tonio through my advise 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.

Rev. J. B. Vornholt.

Heart Disease and Sleeplessness.

Corsicana, Tex., Oct. 4, '94. My wife suffered from heart disease and sleep-lossness. When Rev. Vendvier of this place re-commended Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic. 2 bot-ties had the desired effect.

B. Le Beau,

A Valuable Book on Nervous Dis-cases and a sample bottle to any ad-dress Poor patients also get the med-ione free.

This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father feening, of Fort Wayne, Ind., tuce 1876, and is now inder his direction by the

KC INIC MED. CO., Chicago, III. 49 S. Franklio Street Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bott's. Ofor \$5.

For sale in Montreal by LAVIOLETTE & NELSOF 1605 Notre Dame street, and by B. E. McGalz. 2123 Notre Dame street.



1896.

THE TRUE WITNESS, of the 18th March, will contain a full report of St. Patrick's Day Procession, the Religious Celebration, Concerts, and all interesting incidents that time will permit of being gathered up by a special corps of expert reporters engaged for the occasion. . . . . .

x x x x

There will also be special articles and numerous illustrations, these features tending to make it the surest and best medium for advertisers desirous of reaching at least 50,000 English speaking Catholic readers . . . . .

PRICE - - 10 CENTS.

The True Witness

253 St. James Street.

Yes, the cases of the Heintzman Upright Pianos are crossbanded, 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. \$1.10 pair. Special prices during removal

#### C. W. LINDSAY,

2268, 2270 and 2272 St. Catherine St.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

Is the largest, best equipped, and most thorough Commercial College in Canada. Send for the Souvenir Prospectut containing a description of the subjects taught, methods of individual instruction, and photographic views of the departments in which the Theoretical and Practical Courses are taught by nine expert teachers. The Staff has been re-organized and strengthened for the coming year by the addition of three trained teachers with business experience. .. Studies will be remmire on September 3rd.

ADDRES: J. D. DAVIS, 42 Victoria Square Notre Dame and St Peter Streets MONTREAL CANADA.

MONTREAL



THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

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

PRICES OF GOOD WHITE SHIRTS.

Unlaundried White Shirts, 85c, 48c and 75c. in all sizes, from 12 to 18 inches.

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. White Shirts made to order and a perfeet fit guaranteed.

GOOD ADVICE.

Buy all your Shirts and Men's Furnishing Goods at

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

#### $oldsymbol{JACKETS}$ and $oldsymbol{CAPES}$

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 Ludies' Rich Velvet Capes.

Regular price, \$15. Reduced to \$7.50. Special Lot Ladies' Scalette Jackets,

good length. Regular price, \$30. Reduced to \$12.50.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

#### Chitdren's Coats.

Children's Serge Reefer Coats, reduced to 59c 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

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. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

#### Ladies' Gloves.

Ladies' 4-Button Kid Gloves, 35c pair-Ladies' 5 Hook Kid Lacing Gloves, 38c

Ladies' 4-Button White Doeskin Gloves, 65c pair. Ladies' 7-Hook Kid Lacing Gloves, 75c

Ladies' White Kid Gloves, Black

Points, 95c pair. Ladies' 4-Button Extra Kid Gloves,

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. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

#### BOYS' SUITS.

Boys' Serge Sailor Suits, 98c. Boys' Serge Man O'War Suits, \$2.75. Boys' Tweed Sac Suits, \$1.85. Boys' Tweed Norfolk Suits, \$1.95. Boys' Tweed Reefer Suits, \$2.10. Boys' Eton Suits, \$8.50. Boys' Black Suits, \$3.75. Boys' Velvet Suits, \$5.90.