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VOL. XLVI., NO. 32.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ST. PATRICK'S MISSION

The Exercises for Married Women | inal sin, brought upon us by the sin of our first parents. It is but a temporary Closed on Sunday with Impressive Ceremonies.

THE ENDLESS EXISTENCE OF MAN,

The Opening Sermon to Married Men Delivered by Rev. Father Wissel, C.SS.R., the Superior in Charge.

The Spiritual Preparations for the Golden Jubilee Assisted at by Thousands of Loyal Parishioners.

The first stage in the grand General Mission, now going on at St. Patrick's Church, under the direction of the Redemptorist Fathers, was reached on Sunday afternoon, when the exercises for the married women, which have been conducted during last week, were brought to a successful conclusion.

Rev. Father Doyle, C. SS. R., was the preacher, and he delivered a most ceremony was very impressive.

In the evening the Mission to married when the preacher of the evening, Rev. ascended the pulpit, nearly every seat was occupied. The Rev. Father chose for his subject the endless ex stence of ind forcible deliverance, dwelt upon its many features in a manner which car-

Chap. 10, that one day our dear Lord came into the house of Martha and Mary. Martha made herself very busy in putting something to eat before our dear troubled about many things, but one

ever pausing to think of the fate that important than our eternal welfare, and | what more necessary than to work for it? May our dear Lord bless the words that I speak to you to-night, and may our ever Blessed Mother Mary pray for us that these words may sink deeply into your hearts. My very dear brethren, I have two short sentences to prace before you for reflection. The first is:

MAN IS AN ENDLESS BEING.

He exists forever. The second is: Man, as he exists with body and soul, shall either be forever in Heaven or forever in hell, either forever in endless joy and happiness or in endless misery and despair. We read in the second chapter lives. The good may go over to the side of the Book of Wisdom: "God hath made of the wicked, and the wicked may cross man indestructible." That means that over to the side of the righteous. In the he shall exist for an endless eternity, end, the whole human race will be both body and soul Translation of the state of t both body and soul. True, we all die; finally divided. Some will be in Heaven

separation of the soul from the body. The time will come when this frail body of ours will be no more fit for the habita tion of the soul, and will then return into dust. "Dust thou art, and into dust thou shalt return." But the body is not necessarily annihilated. As our Blessed Saviour tells us in the fifth chapter of St. John the hour will some when these St. John, the hour will come when those that are in the graves will hear the voice of the Son of God and will rise. Those that have done good will rise into the resur rection of life, and those that have worked evil will rise into the resurrection of judgment," which means, according to the Fathers, damnation. St. Paul says: "The trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall rise incorruptible; what was corruptible will put on incorruption, and what was mortal will put on immortal ity." "Death shall be no more," said the same Apostle, repeating the words of the Prophet Isaiah, and he adds: we all shall rise without exception. Thus the same body that was buried shall come forth from the grave again and be reunited with the soul, and then death shall be no more, and man shall exist for an endless eternity. Even J. b, in the Old Testament, speaks very explicitly on this point. He says: "I believe that my Redeemer liveth, and I shall rise again out of the earth; I shall be clothed in my skin and my flash and shall see my God." Death is therefore only a tenporary change. It only sends the body to the grave for a time. Let material ists say what they please, God hath made man indestructible, body and soul. God created man to His own image and likeness. In what is he like

unto God? In many things, but also in this, that he will exist forever. There is no power in Heaven or on earth that can put an end to man's existence. No preacher, and he delivered a most angel in Heaven or demon in hell can pathetic sermon. The Sanctuary was do it. There are foolish people who try beautifully decorated, and the whole to put an end to themselves by taking their own life on account of some trouble or disappointment. They may hang men opened. Long before the hour themselves or drown themselves, but they will still live forever. All they can themselves or drown themselves, but appointed for the exercises to commence, do is to hurry their bodies sooner into the heads of families in the parish the grave and despatch their soul a began to enter the sacred edifice, and little sooner into eternity, but they cannot put an end to themselves, because Father Wissel, Superior in charge, take that view of yourselves? Did you ever take this view: I am indeed a trail human bein , very insignificant indeed, but yet there is one thing about me which makes me a being of the greatest man, and, during the course of an able importance, and that is my immortality. I never will: I will exist for an endless many features in a manner which carried conviction to the hearts of all. The following is a condensed report.

It is related in the Gospel of St. Luke, ness or in endless misery and despair.

GOD CREATED MAN in order that he might share in His happiness, but man must deserve that happiness, and therefore is put on trial, and this trial is going on through his Lord, while her sister Mary sat quietly life in this world. If we are found faithat His feet, listening to His beautiful ful, we shall be admitted into the presinstructions. Quite naturally, Martha ence of God and share in His infinite complained to our dear Lord that her happiness. If, however, we are found sister did not help her. There she sits. unfaithful, then, at the hour of our she said, listening quietly to you and death, we shall be separated from God leaving the whole work to me. What forever and plunged into everlasting answer did our dear Lord give? He said misery. My brethren, you may ask me to her: Martha, Martha, thou srt in what does that trial consist? It consists in two things. First, that we bething is necessary; Mary hath chosen a lieve in God and all that He has made known to us; and second, that we do My dear friends, if I might be allowed His will and obey His comandments. to apply this little incident to you, what Then, at the end of our days, we shall be would I say? I would have to say that rewarded by being united with Him and you are busy, troubled and uneasy about being allowed to share His infinite hapmany things. Each one of you is piness. The man, therefore, who does troubled about something, but very few not believe in God, or in what God has among you are troubled about the only made known, cannot be saved. Our thing necessary, and that is to save your Blessed Lord says expressly: "He that immortal souls. Many appear not to believeth not shall be condemned." But believe they have a soul; they busy faith alone will not save us. We must themselves solely about the affairs of also obey God's law. "If thou wilt enter this world, and even go further and seek life everlasting." says our dear Lord, only its pl asures. My friends, if we "keep the Commandments." It does could cast a glance into eternity, we not follow that a man is condemned to would see some people plunged into the hell who breaks God's commandments, abyse of hell, where they are now but only when he persists in doing so deploring their misery. There they are now weeping, because during the short while we are on the control of the co time they lived upon earth they would warned by the Church and by not pay attention to the only thing our own consciences to do what necessary. Hundreds of thousands are today going the same road, and perhaps, God. If we persist in committing sin brethren, some of you also. The great and refuse to do penance, there is no misfortune of our people is that they are salvation for us. Therefore, brethren. apt to forget this, and give themselves the whole human race will in the end be up to all sorts of pleasures, surrendering divided into two divisions. There are themselves to sin and crime, and hardly two roads leading into eternity. Look up to that large Cross. It has two arms, awaits them. What can there be more one pointing to the right and the other to the left. There are two divisions of men, some go to the right, and they go up to Heaven; and others go to the left. and they go down to hell. At the end of time, at Judgment Day, that Cross will appear, with its two arms pointing, the one to the right and the other to the left, and the whole human race will be assembled there, some on the right and others on the left. Those on the right will go up to Heaven and those on the left will go down to hell. That line is drawn, even now, in every city and village and even in every family. Some have the faith and serve God faithfully Others have the faith but lead immoral

you now: is this question of any impor-tance at all? Desit not concern your innermost being? Is it not essentially do not listen to those who care not for the world to come, but bury this truth deep in your hearts:

WE ARE ENDLESS BEINGS, we shall live forever with our bodies and

souls, and in eternity we will be either in Heaven or hell, and the choice lies now with us. Our final destiny depends entirely on the way we live in this world. There have been men who took this ro much to heart that they buried themselves in the desert and spent their whole lives in solitude, doing pensuce for their sins to make sure of their eternal election. Others have shut themselves up behind the walls of convents and monasteries. I do not ask this of you. But what I do ask of you is to look upon your eternal salvation as the most important business of your What does our dear Lord say about it? He says: What doth it profit a man to gain the whole world if he lese his own soul. If I were the wealthiest man on earth, if I could swim in pleasure day and night, and enjoy myself body and soul to my heart's content, and live toan old age, and then lose my soul and burn eternity, where would be the profit? How dearly would I have paid for these transient pleasures by an eternity of suffering and despair. The covetous man, the unjust man, the usurer, the prolligate, the drunkard-all these will see their folly when too late. In all your undertakings, in all your works, remember your last end. Whatever transaction you begin, ask yourself whether it may not lead to the damage of your soul, and if so drop it. What does it matter, after all, if we are poor, work if no word our lives it richters. even if we spend our lives in sickness and poverty, and are trodden down by others, if, after this short life is over, we are saved and happy for ever. Be not solicitous, says our dear Lord, about what you are to eat, drink or wear, because these are trifling things, but seek ye the Law of God and His justice. The hour of death is the hour of justice. At that moment, when the soul passes out of the body, will be decided for each one of us whether we shall go to Heaven or to hell. Who can tell when the hour of death will come? All that we know is that we are approaching it nearer every day, and it may come on us at any moment and without any warning. How many have died suddenly? The drunkard may die in a fit of intoxication when death was not expected. No one can say for certainty that he will be living next week. Therefore, says our dear Lord, be ye ready for ye know neither the day or the hour when I shall call upon you. Therefore we should be more solicitous about oursalvation every day. because every day brings us nester the final moment when our sate will be seased. City. The jubilee will take place in If we should be lost then no sacrifice April of next year. will avail to save us. There are kings and emperors now in hell who would gladly sacrifice, if they had the chance, kingdoms and empires as the price of their salvation-who would gladly give them in exchange for their soul's safety. What can a man give in exchange for his soul, says the Lord? You may then offer anything, but you cannot be saved any more. Out of hell there is no re demption. What would a man do who has spent his days in drunkenness and who is now in hell in order to get out. Why, he would fast on bread and water for a life time if he were given another trial. But that is impossible, for his doom is sealed. Narrow is the gate and straight the way that leadeth to life and few there are who find it, but broad the road that leadeth to persition and many there are that walk in it. You must not think, however, that the road to Heaven is so very narrow that you can scarcely walk on it, because it is not. By the term narrow road, is simply meant that we must set limits to our evil desires and not allow ourselves to be carried to every success. The road is not so very narrow that we cannot very comfortably walk on it. There are some, however who think the road so broad that we need not care about the truth; we will all get to Heaven, they say, no matter Hospital. what we believe, thus contralicting Our dear Lord, who says: "be that believeth not shall be condemned." Others say that God is not so cruel as to deprive any one of eternal happiness, and that the drunkard and the adulterer and in Canada, but twelve years ago he came every one will be saved. These foolish to Baltimore. people are walking on the broad road. We must set limits to our desires, we must obey the commandments, and then we shall enter lite everlasting. This is the question which I want you to take home with you and consider: Am I on the road to Heaven? Have I the true faith? And if I have, is my soul pure? Come to the Mission, listen to the consoling words of the ambassadors of God,

⊗:..... THE BAZAAR WORKER'S COHNER.

and peace will be restored to your souls.

⊛:......₩ The Americans have a method of handling a big Fair, or Exhibiton, which must command our respect until we can show our capabilities in the same direction. They infuse their own enthusiasm, tempered with practical business con siderations, into the schemes they undertake, and the result is always a great success. The Irish-Americans of New York are now making arrangements for but that does not finish our existence, and the rest will be in hell. Now is the known as the Great Irish-American Fair.

Ireland will be well represented on a work to succor destitute old people for foreign but friendly soil. The object of the Fair is to provide a fund for the erection of an edifice in New York which shall be known as the Irish-American hundred and seventy homes are established to succor destinate old people for the love of Ged. The impiration of that humble effort has since then surged into heart after heart, until now two hundred and seventy homes are established. Palace Building.

The tollowing extracts from the programme of the preliminary arrangements will prove interesting, no doubt, to the organizers of the Golden Jubilee Bazuar to be held in connection with St.

Patrick's in a few months:
The Fair will be held during the month of May next, in Grand Central Palace Building Building, Lexington Avenue, 431 and 44th streets.

In the main hall will be thirty-two

tables, named after the several counties of Ireland. Each table will be managed by the ladies of the county after which it is named, supported by the men : or. in other words, the ladies and the men will support their several county tables. Organizations, in the and temale, will

be credited with the amount of money realized at their respective tables, as will each person who contributes \$5 or more The effic re and members of the Regi ment will support their respective county

tables, and, if possible, each should join his county organization, hesides recommending their wives, sisters and laty friends to do likewise.

For the purpose of increasing the membership of the several County or

ganizations, public meetings will be held itt the armory, Grand Central Palace, until Monday, Feb. 1st, after which time each County should be thoroughly organized.

Religious News Items.

The fifteenth Catholic Congress, which is to be held at Milan, will take place on the 30th and 31st of August and the 1st, 2d and 3rd of September.

Cardinal Gibbons has just set apart two of his priests, the Rev. Charles Warren Currier and the Rev. Thomas Dolan, to be missionaries to the non-Catholics in the diocese of Baltimore.

The fiftieth anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of St. Patrick's Church, Watertown, will be celebrated in a few months. The erection of a new and handsome structure in the parish is proposed.

The Sisters of Charity, with the cordial approval of cardinal Moran, have de cided to establish in connection with their mother house in Sydney a training college for Catholic female teachers and a school of music.

In commemoration of the episcopal diver jubilee of Archbishop Grosse, of Oregon, the Catholics of the diocese will give him a handsome residence in that

The celebration of the twenty fifth an niversary of the enrollment of the Pope in the Third Order of St. Francis will take place in May, in Verona, when a pilgrimage will be organized to the shrine of St. Anthony of Padua.

The Pope has ordered that the next canonization shall be celebrated in St. Peter's, which will be beautifully draped for the occasion and lighted by hundreds of chandeliers. It will be the first time that a canonization has been celebrated in St. Peter's since 1867.

According to La Croix, of Paris, the Company of Jesus last year numbered and 4,416 students and novices. in England the number of fathers is given as 984 and of students and novices as 950 The German province is the strongest.

The formal opening and dedicatory exercises of St. Anthony's Sanitarium, Las Vegas, N.M., lately erected by the Sisters of Charity, of Leavenworth, took place Tuesday, Jan. 22. Most Rev. P. L. Chapelle, Archbishop of Santa Fe, assisted by fifteen priests, performed the ceremony of blessing the new institu-

Brother Archelaus, of the Christian Brothers, used Saturday at the City

He was 65 years of age and was born in Ireland. His name was Philip Rogers. He came to America many years ago and entered the Order of Christian Brothers in 1859. He was first stationed

St Francis Navier promised that those who would invoke his protection from March 4th to March 12th, go to confession and receive Holy Communion in is honor, would experience the benefit of his influence with Almighty God. Remember the dates and make a Nov-na in honor of him who is called the Apostle of the Indies, because he was so influed with the love of God, and with a burning desire to propagate the true Faith, that he crossed the seas, after his conversion by St. Ignatius, and labored to make the name of Jesus known among the pagans of the islands of Japan. His most ardent desire was to carry the Gospel of Christ to the Chinese, but in 1552 he died in sight of the Chinese Empire in the 46th

year of his age. The Little Sisters of the Poor in Dublin have received the following tribute of praise from a Protestant paper, the Evening Telegraph:

"It is remarkable how little we Protestants of Ireland know in detail of Roman Catholic efforts carried on by their great Orders to face social prob-lems which perplex us all alike. At present, as we all know, public attention is much engaged with the condition of a Fair on a large scale which will be old people in workhouses. Some fifty known as the Great Irish American Fair. years ago, in Brittany, a poor priest, two What is death? It is the result of original time to make your selection, and I ask and in which the thirty-two counties of needle women and a servant maid set to 600 figures.

hundred and seventy homes are established through ut the world by the Little Sisters of the Poor, and in these homes at present over 46,000 old folks are sheltered."

Rev. Father Lacoste, O M L, professor of theology and canon law in the University of Ottawa, has just had a very distinguished honor conferred upon him from Rome. Last week he received offi cial notification of his appointment as a member of the Roman Academy of St. Thomas Aquinas. This lear ed buly was founded in 1880 by P pe L o XIII. and is composed of only 30 m inhers, 10 of whom reside in Rose, 10 in other parts of Italy and 10 in foreign countries.

A rumor from Rome says that the Vatican has ordered the publican mot the complete catalogue of torbidden blocks and has formulated new regulations for the Congregation of the Index Expergatorius. While adopting stringer i mea sures to wood out the harmful works, the Holy Father is anxious that the store of wholesome Catholic literature, however shall be increased. He has set aside, it is said, nearly \$20,000 the interest on which will be employed in constituting a certain a umber of prizes for the best Catholic historical works which may be published in Italy or air sad. With this object His Holiness thas appointed an other il commission in order to examine the works, and himself has sketched out the programme of the competitions.

THE TRANSVAAL RAD.

ecil Rhodes Explain. Some of His Me bods of Actio: With t e High Commissioner.

The London correspondent of the New York Sun says:—The South African Committee, appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the troubles in the Transvaal, and particularly into the raid made by Dr. Jameson and his followers into the Boer territory, resum ed its sittings in Westminster Hall. The hall was crowded with spectators.

Cecil Rhodes, formerly Premier of the Cape Colony, who was under examination by the committee at the time of the ad journment on Tuesday, we called again to the witness stand. He was examined as to the cipher despitches which passed between numerous expitalists of the South African States and others before the Jameson raid, and were entered later as evidence at the trid of the members of the Johannesburg Referm Committee at Pretoria.

In the course of the examination of

Mr. Rhodes the Chairman of the Conmittee referred to the British High Commissioner, Sir Hercules ti danson, now Lard Rosmead Mr. Ruedes said that he had advised the Commissioner that it any rising should occur the Commissioner would better mediate between the revolting party and President Kruger with the object of securing to the people their civil rights. He had gathere! from what the Commissioner said that he intended to act as a mediator in ac c rdance with the suggestion, and, there fore, had given his personal pledge to the people of Johannesburg that the Commissioner should go to that place it an insurrection should take place.

Mr. Rhodes admitted that he had not told the High Commissioner that he was 14,251 sons, of whom 6000 are priests actively engaged in promoting an insurrection. The object of the rising, Mr. Rhodes said, was to obtain a plebiseite to ascertain whether the people were in favor of a union of the whole of South Africa or the administration of total affairs should be left to the Transvaul Government Mr Rhodes added:

You may be sure that I was not going to risk my position by changing President Kruger for President Ruodes.

Some People Who Make Mis takes.

Parents who quarrel before their children.

Those who talk about their troubles to strangers.

Those who think that gaining riches will make them nappy. Parents who permit their children to

grow up in idleness. The man who thinks that moderate

drinking won't hurt him. The young woman who does not make

a contidant of her mother. The father who tells his children to go one way while he walks another Those who never try to be religious

except when they think they are being

watched. Glass houses of a very substantial kind can now be built. Silesian glassmakers

are turning out glass bricks for all sorts of building purposes, claiming for them such advantages as variety of shape, free transmission of light, strength, and cheapners and general adaptability. When complete diffusion of light is needed, as in factorics, conservatories, courtyards, etc., they are specially suit-

The lowest temperature ever recorded was on Dec. 30, 1871, and was experienced by Professor Gorochon. He was at Werchojansk, Siberia, and the temperature was 81 degrees below zero.

The famous London waxworks exhibition, popularly known as Madame Tus saud's, has been established over 100 years and is now the lurgest exhibition in the world, numbering as it does over

Tre Action of the Mayor of Cork in Attending a Protestant Ceremonial Severely Crticized.

A Movement Towards Unity in the Irish Party.

D stress in Kerry-Small Pox in Dublin-Death Rate Statistics

The Nationalists and Unionists in Derry Council hold a Lively Sessim.

Dimas, Feb. 13.

THE reports of the deep distress previlling in many parts of this country are being daily published, and yet the landfords persist against reductions of rent, and the Government merely go on suggesting theories and methods of relief, without any practical effort to carry them into effect. The latest indications of this sad state of affairs comes from Kerry. Some idea of the existing condition of the people may be realized from the fact that it is learned upon the best of authority that in the Listowel Union, where in 1880 a mere nominal figure was expended in relieving the distressed, the amount spent last year reached the sum of \$15,000. When it is also considered that more than three thousand persons have been forced to knock at the door of these monuments of mis-government in Ireland-the poorhouses, to prevent starvation, some idea may be obtained of the prevailing poverty in other

At the weekly meeting of the Public Health Committee, Sir Charles A. Cameron reporte: that during the week ended on the 30th January, 1897, there were registered in the Dublin Metropolition Registration area 231 deaths. In the corresponding week of the previous ten years the mean numberwas 224. The death rate in the whole area was 413 per 1,000 persons living, the rate in the city being 502. The zymotic death rate in the whole area was 60 per 1,000 persons. of F bruary, 1897, there were registered in the city districts 48 deaths from symptic diseases, in the corresponding week of the previous year the number was 12. The deaths last week comprised 17 from measles, 1 from typhoid fever, I from scarlet lever, 22 from whooping cough, 3 from diarrhou, and 1 from German measles. During the week ended on the 6th February, 1847, the following cases were notified under the provisions of the Infectious Diseases Notification Act:-11 typhus fever, 17 typhoid fever, 30 scarlet fever, 11 er, sipelas, 1 diphtheria, 437 measles, 10 German messles, 2 undefined fever, 2 croup.

During the part week a strong sentiment is seemingly seizing the minds of the people in a manner which must ultimately produce beneficial results in the direction of reuniting the forces of the Irish party. The leaders of the different sections, even including the irrepressible Healy, are growing weary under the strain of the anxiety, associated with the dissensions generally. That there is a gleam of sunshine in the clouds which have hung so long and so beavily over the Party is the cause of joy in the ranks of the true friends of Ireland, who are earnestly wishing for a change.

The death of Mr. P. W. Casey, George's street, Enniscorthy, has been announced. The deceased had been identified with Enniscorthy for the past forty years. He originally came from Tipperary, but spent the greater portion of his life in the County Wexford, having built up a large and successful drapery and hotel business in Enniscorthy. The funeral took place on Sunday, and was attended by the National Foresters.

There are rumors of lively times at Guildball, Derry, these days, between the Nationalist and Unionist wings of the Council in connection with the new issue of Corporation stock. From all that can be learned the cause of the rouble was due to a misunderstanding i regard to the method of disposing of the issue whether by private or public competition. The Nationalists upheld the latter view.

A striking evidence of the lack of preparation for contingencies arising from the appearance of dread contagious diseases such as smallpox, was brought to light some days ago in this city, which resulted in the death of one of the sanitary officers named Hildebrand.

At a recent meeting of the Irish Party the name of Mr. Vessey Knox was, on a motion of Mr. Davitt and P. A. McHugh, struck off the list of members who are summoned to meetings of the Party.

Concluded on fifth page.

A Story of the Neighborhood of the Old Church of Notre Dame De Bonsecours.

BY B. F. D. DUNN.

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

" Du mal qu'une amour ignorée Nous fait souffrir, J'en porte l'ame dechirée Jusqu'à mourir."

-De Musset.

IT was a Friday morning in the middle of July, 1870, and a crowd had gathered In the neighborhood of the Marché Bonsecours, where country waggons and carts jostled each other as they moved girl to get the things cleaned up and into place along the front and rear of the large building and even high up into the adjacent streets. It was a motley throng, composed of farmers and hucksters, with a stream of town folk hurrying down to get the first fruits of the market day. In the crush of humanity that moved around the sweep of hill by the side of the old church, might have been seen a woman of five and sixty summers, dressed in a rusty black dress, and wearing a curious scuttle-shaped bonnet, holding by the hand a child of some seven or eight years, whose great dark eyes had a startled look, as though bewildered by the moving multitude and noisy voices of the bartering habitants. The two pressed onward till they stood before one of the small houses built close against the church, one of those quaint, three roomed boutiques, with tin chimney tops fastened to the sacred edifice by long wires, the smoke of many years leaving dark stains upon its venerable door. Above the entrance was a sign, been read the following:

" Mme. Veuve Plamondon, Repas a toute heures."

At each corner of the sign board the untrained painter had drawn a knife and fork and platter, with a string of loved to look up at the dark paintings,

When she entered the little shop, she hurried to one side, where a narrow stairway led to the upper rooms, and taking off her bonnet and dark shawl, brushed back the loose coils of whitening hair, after which she donned a large apron hanging from a peg in the corner and busied berself about the stove, where there was a collection of pots and pane

and a pile of tin plates.
"Saint Anne!" she exclaimed, turning towards the child who was standing near the open door, lost in wonder of the strange scene in the street. 'To think I volving upon her in caring for an orphan have lost two whole days; and then the I grandchild. expense-the expense!"

r labor, she began to turn to the stove with a vigorous energy. baskets piled up in their gaudily painted as though the flying moments contained waggons. the possibility of recovery. It was wonderful how quickly things righted the neighbor, "and a way of holding her themselves beneath her practised tingers: head that makes me think of Veronique pots boiled and kettles steamed in no when she helped in the shop. time, while from a corner cupbeardrough earthen were plates of a white and blue bor, Mme. Poulin," croaked the old color, with pewter spoons and forks, woman, waving her hand to hasten the were taken and placed upon a girl's steps.

long table, covered with a piece of The child herself the cost of her journey to St. Gregoire, whither she had gone to attend her daughter's funeral, bringing back with her as a charge of the dead woman the little grandchild Julie. Once, in the course of her reflections, she paused the bright sunshine of the open doorway, and thought of her own daughter dead to her forever. But the conscious ness of the expenditure and loss conse quent upon a two days absence made her banish morbid feelings as she continued to get things into shape for comparing customers.

"Well, it is to come to pass," she said, slowly wiping from the tip of her nose some particles of snutt, "and the dress is ready. Such a dress! Grey sik with

Fetch some tarts from the window. Julie," she cried in a harsh voice; " we shall hear the Angelus ringing pres-

The last words had scarcely passed her lips when two men entered; farm-

ers from Terrebonne. The child went to the window, removing the piece of pink muslin from off the display of pies and tarts, with devices cut in the paste, half moons and bars of twisted dough, the whole crimped round on the outer edge, and a cause of longing and wonder to the poorer children of the neighbourhood.

Suddenly, the bell in the quaint two storied steeple of the church tinkled out the noon hour, and one by one the people dropped in ; day labourers, farmers and country women, bringing with them the odour of hay fields and vege-

table gardens. Little Julie was moved with feelings of lost happiness, and in the midst of her labour, carrying the bowls of soup and trays of brown bread, cut into small squares, was thinking of her home in the village; of her dead mother and the simple procession of villagers that fol lowed her to the graveyard behind the church. And then she thought of her baby brother, Francois, who had been sent to an aunt in Mascouche. The great dark eyes were heavy with unshed tears as she tried to move about as quickly as her young feet would permit. coming to her across the heads of the

table, "to think of it. Two days lost, and the expense: and now another menth to feed and clothes to buy fer the first communion." And the old man looking up at her with his knife near his mouth, answered. "Tis true, but she can work and help to pay for what

At last the meal was over, and the little shop emptied itself of the remaining customer, leaving the woman and put away.

"Yes, you can be a good helpmate for your old grandmire, Julie," said the woman, after the place had been put in order, and she had taken her rush-seated rocker to the open door, where she intended to rest herself for some hours, exchanging gossip with the passers by. "And now," she continued, between the act of taking a large pinch from her round snuff box, "you may go up to the church and pray for your mother."

. The child was glad to get away; a great grief was near her heart; the thought of being an expense to her grandmother making her wish to return to St. Grégoire.

A number of women and children were passing into the church by the side entrance, many with their purchases of cackling goese and fowl. The little Julie telling him of her loss and asking him went in in wonderment. The dimness of the interior, with the lofty ceiling, on which was pictured the T wer of Ivory, Ark of the Covenant, and other symbolical representations, with festoons of reses in gilded stucco, seemed to her young eyes like a vision of the eternal; wall. The woman tumbled in her pocket | the rows of lights, rising up to a pinnwcle for some seconds, then withdrew a red beneath the gilded arms of the bull tacking, handkerchief, to one corner of which causing feelings of awe. She crept along was fastened a key with which she undinto a dim corner and knelt with parted locked the padlock that secured the rude lifs, watching the chandeliers, the metal ship, the crutches hanging by the whereon, in irregular letters, might have side of the wall, and the floor worn away by the tread of countless people. Thinking of her mother she wept in silence and unobserved, and said earnest prayers that her lot might be with the saints.

From that hour Bonsecours became for her a refuge of divinest comfort. She upon which the dust of a hundred or more years was visible; and in the spaciousness of the straight-backed and deep pews was at liberty to feel an expanse of mind, in thinking of the sunshiny days spent in her native village ere the hand of death touched her mother, who went out of life in a happy

Darkness was gathering in the East when she came out of the church and hurried round to the shop, where the quandmire was chatting with a neighbor about her journey and the new duty de-

Plamou on, as her quick eve caught calculate on her tinger ends-two. three, sight of the girl, who was coming down five, eight shillings, until the increasing the hill, observing the farmers going sum, which meant a total loss, made her home with empty chicken-coops and

"She has her mother's eyes," broke in

"Julie, come and see my good neigh-

The child made a timid curtsey, while stained oil cloth of a marble pattern. Mme. Poulin patted her head and stroked Bustling from one end of the room to the long platts of dark hair, hanging the other, she continued muttering to Gretchen-like across either shoulder, saying: "Yes, yes; she is like her mother-

very like."

The group was increased by the arrival of another neighbor, More Cayotte, who lived around the corner in one of those to look at the child, where she stood in curious domiciles that are in reality the cellars of large warehouses. More Cayotte had news to communicate, and, preliminary thereto, took a goodly pinch from the extended box of her hostess.

> white lace, and a bonnet to match full of white feathers." This news caused Mme. Plamondon to

> look up in open-mouthed wonder a shade or intense interest spreading over her crafty features.

> "Such expense," she gasped, "such expense. And how the poor creature has toiled and scraped for it."
> "But there is such nice linen," con-

tinued More Cayotte, passing over the sudden warmth of her listener, "and tucks and flounces and lace-trimmed things sufficient to stock a small shop." Mnie. Plamondon drewdown her iron-

bound spectables and gazed wonderingly at the old gossip as though appalled by the certainty of what she heard. She could do nothing but turn from one woman to the other with a look of speechless amazement. At last, out of sheer fulness of excitement, she gained voice to cry out against the extravagance of old Cousineau's daughter.

"And her mother?" she queried, with extended hands; "that poor old, palsied creature, who has gone as thin as a post, does she submit to such nonsense?" "Tush! Submit! Why, she says it

makes her feel young again. She is going about like a clacking hen." At this last sally the three women joined their voices in hearty laughter, Mme. Plamondon rising and drawing in her chair to make room for Pere Ayotte, or, as they lovingly called him, Père the shrill, piping voice of the grandmere Rosaire, on account of his attending to coming to her across the heads of the people around the table. How she wished it to be over that she spirit, but there remained upon his face shore of matrimony. The lady had shore of matrimony. The lady had the spiritual wants of the Rosary Society.

of his faded soutane, and the round furfelt hat of Roman pattern shoved back from his high forehead, a hush fell upon the women, as they looked up at him with reverent eyes and folded hands.

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There was a subtle influence about the man that drew numerous souls to him who, if questioned, could not have explained it other than by a passive adherence to the fact : and something of the charm that lay beneath the ruggedness of his physical defects swayed the minds of those who listened to him while he sat in the little pulpit above the doorway leading into the sacristy of the old shrine. Intensity of spiritual teeling would compel him to close his eyes, while the deep tones of his voice rose and fell and made his hearers realize that the harshness of nature's moulding was forgotten in the moving pathos of his burning words.

And all who felt this found a joy in a visitation to Bonsecours, particularly during the Mois de Marie, when Pere Rosaire see ed to draw upon some mysterious source, thrilling all hearts with his soothing appeals, and speaking with such strength of soul that the white locks would fall about his face, to be pushed back again in a rapid movement of mental warfare—the struggle of the spirit in attempting to coin speech fit for overpowering thought.

Mme. Plamondon had one hope close to her heart, and that was, to have Pere Rosaire near her bedside when the summons would come to her from the region of mortal destiny. He had been her adviser during many years, and into his ear she whispered the sorrows of her soul, so that the thought of having his hand upon her own, when the mists of dissolution should obscure her vision, seemed to give her strength to look out upon life with the wisdom of one who remembers that death is a certainty.

He stopped for some minutes to acknowledge the salutations of the women, and Mme. Plamondon, using the opportunity, brought forward the little Julie, to bless the child in her new life. With a kind smile he drew the child to him. placing his hands upon her head and murniuring an invocation. It was a simple act, but it touched the hearts of all present, and two great tears gathered in the eyes and trickled down the brownfurrowed cheeks of the grandmother, bringing as it did to mind the reality of her loneliness and loss.

"She must come to the catechism class." he said gravely, turning to the grandmire, then bowed himself from the midst of the little circle of reverent friends, who watched him in silence till he turned the corner on his way to the

knowledge of spiritual things, and the long winter evenings found Julie a patient and persevering pupil in master-ing the questions and answers of her catechism, until she was admitted as one of the privileged ones; and with the advent of summer it was decided she should prepare herself for the première communion at the Paroisse.

The eve of the day had been one of

anxiety and worry for the grandmire, who spared no pains to see her grandchild suitably adorned for the happiest day of her life; and when the night lengthened, and they retired to rest, the child could not go to sleep; the snowy whiteness of the dress and veil and ribbons, placed in readiness for the morrow. "Ah, here she is!" cried Mme. made a distinct glow of light that seemed to her in the darkness of the small upper room like some sweet vision of angelic life, and she lay with sleepless eyes, watching the far corner, from whence come the odor of new linen and muslin, until the great joy that filled her soul made her feel that some supernatural voice might bid her listen to a discourse on the Eucharistic participation for which she had been prepared. She listened to her grandmother's heavy breathing, that told of exhausted strength; for she had hurried about during the day, making purchases at several stores, and entering into the girl's happiness with feelings of religious awe.

When morning came they went forth together, passing up the roughlypaved street, and causing subdued exclamations of surprise and admiration to come from the neighboring doors and windows; even little children followed in groups, extolling the glory of Mme. Plamondon's grandchild, so meek and lovely looking in her white dress and ribbons, as she went on to the old school house in the yard of Notre Dame de Pitić, running off the Cote St. Lambert, where the lilac trees were tossing their scented plumes above the stone wall enclosing the convent garden. That day was for her a day of infinite rejoicing, the last shadows of which would see the termination of her girlhood; the morrow marking an entry into a life of toil and patient service. But the thought did not lessen the sense of duty towards her relative. Ever conscious of the care and devotion received at her hands, she tried, as far as in her lay, to show her gratitude, and in a hundred ways made herself a necessity and comfort, so that Mme. Plamo don marvelled how she managed to pull through before Julie came to her, but answered her reflections in believing that in those days her years were less and her strength greater.

(To be continued.)

TRUTH IN A NUTSHELL. Impure blood is the natural result of close confinement in house, school-room

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Two hundred pounds paid by arrangement "in the best possible spirit" was the result of the breach of promise case tried in London the other day. The plaintiff, a lady, was on the way to thirty, and the defendant to forty, and for the better part of eight mortal years the upper rooms and let her tears flow surpasseth understanding. As he came f st. She overheard the grandmère say lowerd the little group near the doorway, and on an old man at the head of the with his hands thrust up the wide sleeves ployed in singing to him than to the ribbon—a style less garish than it

public-the selfishness of man! There were some eight hundred letters, but they were not all read in court. Counsel conferred during lunch, with the result above stated, and bachelox and maid now go their several ways.

%**************** THE VETERANS' CORNER.

At the special request of the Commander of the Forces in Ireland the London and North Western Railway Company have agreed from to-day (1st February) to issue to officers travelling on leave of absence first-class return tickets to London at a single fare for the double journey, from the North Wall, Westland row, Kingstown, and Holyhead respectively. This concession applies to officers only, and does not include any members of their families. The tickets will be available for the return journey within two months from date of issue.

The funeral took place at Arundel a few days ago of a veteran non com-missioned officer of the 4th Foot, Sergeant Cornelius Sweeney, who died there at the age of 74. He was born at Skib-bereen, County Cork, in 1822, and enlisted in the 4th King's Own at the age of 17 years. After serving in India, Sweeney landed in England in 1848. Six years later he was one of the men or dered with his regiment to the East in 1854. He passed through the whole of the Crimean campaign, taking part in the battles of Alma, Inkerman, and the siege and capture of Sebastopol. Among other duties he superintended the burial of 1,800 of his comrades in one grave. Leaving the army in 1860, and having been 18 years a sergeant, he was engaged by the Duke of Norfolk as Instructor of Volunteers at Arundel, and after holding that post for a quarter of a century he finally retired with a total service of 46 years. The remains of the worthy old soldier were interred with military

Headquarters and the service companies of the 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers left Egypt on Sunday, 24th ult., in the transport Britannia for Bombay, en route to Meerut. The vessel is due at Bombay on Friday next. The 1st Bat-talion of the regiment will, it is expected, come to Ireland from Sheffield during the spring of this year, and will be sta-tioned at Athlone.

Quartermaster Sergeant W. F. Seggie who has been for a number of years the His parting words prompted Mme. N. C. O. Superintendent of Military Tele-Plamondon to hasten i er grandchild's graphs in Dublin, has been discharged on pension after 21 years' service, and has taken up an appointment in the Postal Telegraph Service in the south of England. Mr. Seggie has made himself very popular, more especially with the officials of the headquarters' office and with the military offices generally in Dublin. Sergeant F. J. Campling has been transferred from Portsmouth to Dublin to replace Mr. Seggie.

Sergeant Major J. A. Page, Royal Innis-killing Fusiliers, has been selected for promotion to the quartermastership of the 1st Battalion of his regiment.

Sergeant Groset, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been ordered home from India for duty with the Permanent

Sergeant M. Murphy, Permanent Staff, Sligo Artillery, has been transferred from Sligo to Devonport, on posting to No. 12 Company, Western Division, Royal Artillery, in exchange with Sergeant R. Beedie.-Dublin Freeman.

THE FASHIONS.

Quaint little Normandy bonnets with peaked crowns and shirred brims accompany many of the costly gowns. The majority of them are niade of fabrics matching the costume, and very often a tiny mouchoir mull is added that is suspended from the neck by a narrow ribbon or a tiny cord of finest gold.

Many of the warp printed summer fabrics already displayed are far prettier and more delicate in effect than the deeply woven patterns. This process appears as well on heavy as on very diaphanous textiles, and the vague shadowy designs are particularly beautiful on French organdies, batistes, and semitransparent silks.

The new skirts are gauged, corded, tucked, knife-pleated, or laid in finer accordion pleats. They are considerably less flaring without losing anything of their attractive cachet, and are much less cumbersome than the skirts of past seasons. Some of the new skirts are shirred on the hips alone, the back plain and full, the front forming an apron that is trimmed down each side.

Trimmed skirts will be very much en evidence among forthcoming gowns both for day and evening wear, but not to the exclusion of the plain, elegant, undecorated models so long favored, and still preferred by many of fashion's

The possession of half-a-dozen pretty slipwaists of net, chiffon, fancy taffeta silk, or satin, affords the wearer any number of beautiful changes of the toilet at comparatively small expense as twelve yards of black satin or moire will make the effective background for in front, spreading out wider at the foot all of these various changes, this number of yards being all that is required for a gracefully gored skirt, a bolero jacket, or a deep or narrow girdle, as best suits the wearer.

Black gowns gain in favor for evening wear, and one can hardly lavish too much jet garniture upon them, especially on the bodice and sleeves. Accordion-pleated black mousselaine de soie, silk ctamine, net, tulle, and other diaphanous textiles are highly popular, made up over watered silk and black crépe de Chine, black taffeta silk trimmed with rows of velvet ribbon or jet-a very old style revived—are all noted among the newest evening toilets worn. Black crope over moire is made up with a very

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rills, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded any other proprietary medicine. This is simply because it possesses greater merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tetle the story. All advertisements of Hood's Sarsaparilla, like Hood's Sarsaparilla itself, are honest. We have never deceived the public, and this with its superlative medicinal merit, is why the people have abiding confidence in it, and buy

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sounds; and green velvet and cerise satian are oddly and strikingly used upon black velvet, satin, and transparent black toilets. Any number of new black nets are brought out and will be used as transparencies over cerise, mauve, Spanish, yellow, pink, old rose, etc., as well as over black or white moiré satin or taffeta.

Cordings rival tucks in favor, and these are exceedingly popular with modistes just now. Cordings near the waist are convenient for regulating the fulness of the skirt at this portion of it. Say there are three or four cordings about two inches apart immediately below the waist; this insures plainness about the hips, the skirt expanding in umbrella shape below the cordings. The cord must be fairly thick to ensure the desired effect, and many modistes use the circular model in making a corded skirt.

Tucks have long been considered a simple trimming for childish gowns but Fashion is doing her utmost to insist that tucked skirts, tucked bodices, sleeves, etc., are entirely suitable for women who have passed their second, third, and even their fourth decade. Skirts for the spring and summer will be tucked to above the knees, or otherwise they will be tucked on the upper instead of the lower part of the skirt. If near the hem, the tucks are moderately wide. About the hips they are narrower, and as a rule the pleats are laid perpendicu larly. The horizontally tucked skirt, bodice, yoke, and sleeves with which we are now growing familiar date back to the gowns of 1827 and 1837, and in histories of dress we see illustrations of this style in very early Victorian fashions. A pretty velvet sleeve on a mi del for an Easter gown is cut in one piece throughout, being sufficiently wide at the top to simulate a small suff on the shoulders. Four or five graduated longitudinal tucks are arranged at this part of the sleeve; below, the fulness is sloped to the arm, and at the wrist fits tightly and then expands into a pointed calla-shaped cuff.

C.D.F.

FRILLS OF FASHION.

Narrow quillings of chiffon are a feature of dress this season, filling a large space in the shops, and are employed in a hundred different ways, one of which is as a border for sashes of velvet or silk, worn with evening dress.

Th autograph Itea cloth is one of the fads among English women. It is of plain white linen with a broad hemstitched hem. Numerous friends write their names diagonally above the hem and each one is embroidered in white or colored cotton.

The new ribbons are very delicate in exture like silken gauze, and the variety in grass linen effects has multiplied many times since last season. There are Scotch plaids, light tinted grounds plaided off with some strong color, and scattered over with polka dots or sprays of flowers, and plain colors, with fancy edges of hair line stripes, in various colors and checked borders which are very effective. Taffeta seems to have the lead among the plain ribbons, and some of these are satin faced. Moire ribbons with corded edges are also seen.

Shepherd checks in pretty soft colors and a light-weight wool material are to be very much worn for travelling dresses this season, and will be made up with a bolero of plain cloth braided in some contrasting color.

The latest fancy for trimming silk petticoats is two or three accordion-plaited ruffles tully a quarter of a yard wide. These are pinked on the edge and sometimes caught up in featoons fastened by bows of ribbon.

The sleeve of the moment certainly has length to recommend it almost in proportion to the size it has lost, and the pretty fall of lace at the wrist is very becoming to an but the short, stout

A novel costume for spring is made of dark blue and white shepherds' plaid with a wide plait, both back and front, on the bodice, narrowing toward the belt, and a plain skirt with a wide plait and fastened down just below the waist with fancy buttons. Buttons also decorate the front plait on the bodice above the bust, and blue silk forms the collar and belt.

SUMMER MILLINERY.

Straw hats are not exactly in demand as yet but the first installment of summer millinery has blossomed out in the shops without any regard for weather,

<u> Moderborovski Holesbolkski (</u>

For Indigestion Horsford's Acid Phosphate Helps digest the food.

and rough, silky straws are more abundant than ever. Vegetable silk is a new fabric in millinery, and is used for plaits fabric in millinery, and is used for plaits of various widths and colors, which have a very glossy effect. Ribbon braid three inches wide, edged with a braid of another color, are used in both hats and bonnets, and wide braids in the form of plaits are fashioned into hats over a wire frame. Vegetable silk plaits are rather expensive, so there is a mixture of hemp and silk, which is firm and wiry and so thin and light that it is ruched under the brim of some of the large hats. This new braid is said to be made of the raw silk as it comes from the cocoon. Wood silk fibre is another which appears in the new braids.

Lightness seems to have been the main effect of the designers in hats this season, and it can be a boon to all womankind if the milliners do not offset this by leading the hate with trimming. Japanese rush and Japanese straw help out the variety in light-weight effects, and Panama hats will be much worn for cycling.

Large hats are even larger than they were in the fall, and the crowns are medium broad and medium in height. The brim is usually narrower at the back than at the front, but some shapes widen at the sides where the brim turns up, and others turn up at the back, with plumes underneath the brim. There are fluted brims in every shape imaginable, but the old sailor shape in the new light braids bid fair to head the list of popu-

The semi-annual prediction, that bonnets are to be worn more than hats, has cropped up again, but as usual it is a doubtful one, since hats are sure to be more popular in summer. Among the novelties is a rather startling shape with a bell crown and a brim much wider at the sides than either back or front. A new idea advanced in bonnets is that we are to have cape effects, not exactly in the old style, however, as they stand up instead of falling over the neck; but there will be bonnets and bonnets, and width is to be one conspicuous feature of them. One little shape is like a Flemish peasant woman's capote with a square crown and a four inch brim.

Wide ribbons, plaited chiffon lace and flowers in great profusion will constitute the main features of hat trim-ming, and black hats will be very popular, despite the fact that brilliant color characterizes the finish of straw hats .-

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The Minister of Public Works Uses Coercion as a Means to Prohibit Smoking in Public Offices.

The Question of Irish Catholic Representation Again-Cardinal Taschereau Celebrates His 77th Birthday-Shamlen Bells -Mr. Blake and the School Question —The S. A. A. A. and M. A. A. A.

. The Hon. Mr. Tarte, Minister of Public Works, has issued a cast-iron instruction prohibiting smoking in all the public buildings throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. None are excluded from the force of the order, which is the result of the recent fire in Ottawa. Whether that fire was caused by the carelessness of some lover of the weed, or not, is a debatable question, but, be that as it may, the Minister has decided that all smoking by the public or employés in Government buildings must cease and he has, moreover, expressed his determination to insist on the stringent and general enforcement of this anti smoke order.

Verily, Mr. Tarte is wanting in consideration for the overworked civil servant, who finds such sweet solace amidst the strain of official duties in his old reliable clay. Certain public buildings in Montreal will seem strange divested of that deep, shag scented atmosphere which has clung to them so long as to be intimately associated with them in the minds of us all—an atmosphere conducive to good-natured courtesy and suggestive of the tertile fields of Terrebonne. No more shall the civil servant bury himself and innumerable papers in clouds of inspiring smoke, nor yet shall he steal away to a quiet nook in cellar or garret for the customary "puff or two," which has become, from long habit, essential to his comfort and a necessity in retaining his even temper and composure in dealing with an un reasonable, exacting public. Will the calm, cheerful, benign official of the topacco regime be transformed under the new order into an inimitable, surly tyrant. Will the public be the ultimate sufferers from this ministerial infringe ment on the long cherished liberties of the servant? I am afraid Mr. Tarte has not taken this most serious view of the

He knows there has been a fire in the Departmental buildings at Ottawa; he surmises that it had its origin in the carelessness of a disciple of Raleigh, and | ings concluded with music and song. he has sworn that the next time any of his property goes assame it will be from natural causes, such as an over-heated steam-pipe, a gasjet, official zeal or lightning.

The Government does not insure its property. The big Insurance companies will continue to take risks, as in the past, on premises whereon smoking is not strictly or otherwise prohibited.

The gentleman in the Missouri Legis lature who moved that a committee be serves a place on the committee of ways question: and means of travelling and enjoying Since th motion was a brilliant one, but its only hope lies in the delegation being formed of a "committee or the whole." Jealousy would kill it.

afoot to increase the Irish Catholic Parliamentary representation from this city to its proper quota. Of the six Englishspeaking members from Montreal, the Irish Catholic portion of the population are clearly entitled to two, and steps should be taken to secure our rights in this regard. The habit of insisting upon our rights is a good one to acquire, and it is about time we started in to acquire it. An understanding should be had with both parties on the question of representation before the coming Provincial elections. The longer the matter is delayed the harder will it become to obtain justice. As I have had occasion to remark before, what is the St. Patrick's League doing in the matter? You have yet to earn your spurs, gentlemen, and here is a good opportunity.

Cardinal Taschereau recently celebrated his 77th birthday. He is Our "Grand Old Man," and we sincerely hope that he may be long spared as head of the Catholic Church in Canada. * * *

The St. Ann's Young Men and friends attended the Irish drama, "The Bells of Shandon," at the Queen's Theatre, last Thursday evening, in honor of Messrs. Reagan and Lanigan, who were in the caste. The house was crowded on the occasion, but the piece has very little merit outside of the sweet songs of Mr. Reagan as "Terrance O'Malley."

Mr. Lanigan, who is a native of Montreal, made a neat little speech in thanking the boys for a gold headed cane which they presented him with.

Hon. Mr. Blake's opinion on the Manitoba School Question, however learned, does not alter the fact that the Catholic minority of the Prairie Province was deprived of rights and privileges which the Protestant minority of Quebec enjoy without molestation. If the legislature of Quebec were to do away with separate schools in this province, would our Protestant neighbors accept a settlement on the terms which Messrs. Laurier and Greenway offer to the Catholics of Manitoba? Who would the Federal Premier seek to conciliate?

As an off-set to the Insurance scheme for increase of circulation worked by

WITNESS that a suitable premium be offered to everybody having the latest issue of this paper on his person when "held-up" within the city limits. As a means of extending the beneficial influence of a paper the Insurance idea would no longer be in it.

It was a graceful act of the officers of the Shamrock A.A.A. in attending the M.A.A.A. Minstrel performance.

Begotten of a spirit of generosity, the past forgiven or forgotten, this act of courtesy will in all probability meet with that peculiar display of appreciation characteristic of M.A.A. executives where the Shamrock Association is concerned.

Harry Brophy, the clever and enthusi-astic supporter of manly athletic exercises in Montreal, achieved a great triumph last week in connection with the performance of the M.A.A.A. boys. He was the moving spirit in the organization of the Minstrels, as he was the inimitable interlocutor on the stage.

WALTER R.

REV. FATHER DONNELLY.

The Pupils of the Academy of St. Agnes hold an Entertainment in His Honor -Celebration of His Feast Day.

The parishioners of St. Anthony's, both old and young, are ever on the alert to make use of the opportunities that arise in order to give evidence of their sincere regard and admiration for their pastor, Rev. Father Donnelly, who has ever been a tireless and enthusiastic guide of the people of this growing and prosperous Western Irish parish.

This time it is the pupils of St. Agnes Academy, St. Antoine Street, who honored their pastor, by a pretty celebra-

tion of his feast-day, February 22. The class-rooms were completely transformed with colored streamers arranged in a tasteful fashion, and the children. robed in gowns of spotless white, blended their sweet voices in a chorus of welcome which produced a pleasing effect.

The stately halls of the old-time mansion which now does duty as an eduestional establishment, under the direc tion of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, never echoed happier strains or glowed with more life and brightness than on this occasion which the young pupils of St. Anthony's parish chose to testify their warm affection and deep respect for the kind spiritual guide placed over them.

An address of welcome and congratu lation, which was read by Mies Mary Callaghan, was the event of the day, and Miss Callaghan performed the duty entrusted to her in a manner which reflected credit on her kind teachers as well as on herself.

A presentation of beautiful flowers was made in behalf of the pupils by Miss Eva Hickey, and the interesting proceed-

These little rejoicings are long remembered as pleasing events of the school-life when the children have outgrown their youth, and besides proving a source of gratification to the one whom they honor.

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

The Session opens for Business-the School Settlement Legislation.

The second session of the ninth Legisposited from that body to attend the lature of the Province of Manitobs Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize-fight in Ne opened last week. The speech from the v da for the purpose of reporting upon | throne contained the following reference the merits of professional pugilism de to the recent settlement of the school

Since the last session of this legislature himself at the country's expense. His the question of whether the Public School system of this Province should be superseded by Federal Legislation and the system existing before the passing of the act of 1890 reimposed upon the Province, has been settled by an harmonious conference between the Federal Ministers As yet there seems to he no movement and my advisers. The terms of the settlement have already been made public, and a bill to amend the school law in accordance therewith will immediately be laid before you. The law as amended will be administered by my Government in a spirit of conciliation and with a desire to make provisions effective in extending the benefits of our educational system to every class in the community.'

OUR REVIEWER.

The Messenger of the Sacred Heart for March contains an interesting article on the "Decline of Education in Germany in consequence of the Reformation," by Rev. James Conway, S.J. Rt. Rev Charles Lavigne, SJ., gives a brief history of "The Christians of St. Thomas," as the Catholic inhabitants of the Chinese Kingdom of Travancore and Cochin are called. "The Relics of the Sacred Passion," is a Lenten study by Rev. H. Van Rensselaer, S.J. Rev. A.

"The Sodality of Christian Mothers in Mangalore," with illustrations of the beautiful altar of St. Monica, erected by illustrations of the masterpieces of Raphael and Gagliardi. "The Hammer of Heretics" is a sketch of the life of B. Peter Canisius, S.J., whose tercentenary is the General Intention proposed for the Associates of the League of the Sacred Heart for March. "The Half Natural" is a pathetic tale of Irish Life during the great famine, by P. J. Coleman.
"Man Proposes, and God Disposes" a
story by John P. Ritter, is completed in this number. Of poetry we find "St. Joseph and the Presence Light," "Gratia Plena," and an "Ode of Leo XIII., translated by Rev. John F. Quirk, S.J. The editorials and Director's Review

May-"How do you get George to

complete the interest of this bright

number of the Messenger.

leave so early every night?" Agatha-"At 10.30 sharp papa comes into the room, lights four blazing gas jets and then raises all the window curtains. You don't suppose for a moment some newspapers. I would respectfully a fellow has any pluck after that, do enggest to the management of the True you?"-New York Journal.

An American woman, in reply to some criticism regarding the tendency of her sex to seek for husbands in foreign lands, says :- "To begin with, it is hardly fair " for an American to criticise foreigners as husbands; for, to judge by the number of divorces yearly demanded by American wives, they seem to make far from satisfactory husbands themselver. I will not open the question (n which there is certainly a great deal to be said) as to whether a love match is nefamilies, only saying that, in my opinion, a union entered into with equality of fortune, position, and social connection (as the latter generally are), seems to me to offer greater guarantee for future happiness than the caprice "of the moment, which regulates such "choice over here." There is certainly a smirk of the material feature in this statement of American woman, and in a great degree it raises the corner of the curtain which conceals the evils of divorce in the neighboring republic, where marriage is regarded by millions of its citizens as a mere matter of business.

Sacrifice is the portion of those who embrace the religious life, and many striking examples of heroic offering at the foot of the Cross have been recorded Now we hear of a young lady of St. Louis, Mo., Miss lewel, a convert to Catholicity, whose constancy is to be tested by he following clause in the will of her late uncle, Frederick Taylor, of New York :-

Roman Catholic faith and is soon to become a Sister of the Order of the Sacred | the police enforce the law. Heart. I have no desire to disinheret her on account of her connection with her adopted faith. but I do not desire to leave her any sum, which might, on account of her connection with sacred orders, eventually revert to the Roman Catholic Church. Therefore, should she not become a sister and sever her con nection with the religious orders, then a sum of \$25,000, which is to be set aside by my executors, is to be held for her in trust, and the income paid to her."

Mr Taylor's estate is valued at \$200,000. None of the young lady's relatives believe that the legacy will be any inducement to her to give up her religious

The Roman correspondent of the Boston Pilot, writing of the frequent rumors regarding the health of the Pope.

ays:—
"The rumors spread in the Austrian capital concerning Leo XIII.'s health were of a most alarming nature; nothing but immediate dissolution was expected. Of course the rumors are false, as usual. When it is remembered that this is the last Saturday of the month, and that it is always at such times that the most dreadful rumors prevail, and that the news of Leo XIII.'s serious illness, or death, will cause a fluctua-tion in the money market, the cause of such fabrications becomes evident. Leo XIII. is well aware of this tendency among financiers. It is related of him that, on a certain occasion, he called one of his attendants who furnishes him with the summary of the news-papers and said: 'Well, let us see how we are this morning!"

Diana Vaughan and her Memoirs have been quietly disposed of by the Roman Commission of Inquiry in its declaration that it has no peremptory proofs either for or against the existence and the conversion of Miss Diana Vaughan." She lived only in the imagination of Leo Taxil. The sensational and superstitious character of these Memoirs put them in the class of literature that every right-minded Catholic rigidly prohibits and ignores; but there is always to be found a sufficient number of credulous and ill-informed enthusiasts ready to accept that which bears but the semblance of good and is impregnated with the poison of moral evil. Rome is ever on the aler like a watchful mother guarding her children and anatching from their grasp the poisons placed within their reach by the unscrupulous emissaries of the Evil One for the destruction of their souls.

Italian students of Bologna and other Universities are airing their peculiarities and prejudices after a very unpleasant and discretitable fashion. Blows and hisses are the popular arguments. and the peace of University cities is disturbed by their frequent party brawls, which the slightest occurrence precipitates. The Catholic clergy in Italy are considered incapable directors of the modern intellect by the Italian Governmene, but that institution has not much to boast of if these quarreling factions Rev. H. Van Rensselaer, S.J. Rev. A. are the results of the educational M. L. Vas contributes a brief article on methods and discipline which it ap-

The A.P.A.'s are struggling hard to the members to their patroness, and a group of native women. "Thoughts for St. Joseph's Day," by Rev. Mathew Bigotry and prejudice which in spite of Russel, S.J., is a timely study on the Patron of the Universal Church, with ankle-deep. Judge McKenna, of Cali Church of the matternices of the matternices of the matternices of the matternices. fornia, may be Secretary of the Interior, as report says he is President McKinley's choice, but not if the A.P.A.'s can prevent it. They have introduced a bill into the Wisconsin Legislature providing for the inspection of convents; a church taxation bill; and a cunningly contrived memorial to Congress which has for its object the removal of the Marquette statue.

> The much-heralded Bradley-Martin ball was a social shot from the ranks of wealth levelled at the boasted rights of American liberty and citizenship. The poor belated citizen hedged off by police and jostled by detectives on the public thoroughfare, and forced to chose another path to his home because Mrs. Bradley Martin was entertaining a few friends at the Waldorf, must have had exalted visions of liberty and independence to beguile him on his homeward way. Society queens are vested with rights in our neighboring republic that the most autocratic of crowned sovereigns seldom assume, nevertheless the

pageants of New York's smart set wear no royal stamp of dignity, but just the broad trade mark of wealth initialed with Folly.

An American journal devotes a full page to an article on the approaching prize fight between the two sluggers, Corbett and Fitzeimmons. Here is the opening paragraph, which exposes a shocking condition of affairs in the great Republic:—"Although the big nght is four weeks off and the inauguration of Presidentalect Mak aley but two, the Nevada affair has completely overbalanced the great national event that will be held in Washington in point of interest This was made manifest cessarily a happier marriage than one yesterday afternoon when no less than which has been arranged by the two five prominent Republican politicians five prominent Republican politicians of this State gave out to their friends that they had decided to forego the inauguration exercises of March 4 and leave for the Great Basin district the latter part of this month."

Our municipal governors might very profitably turn their attention a little to the subject of sidewalks. Every householder and business man seems to have a special license to do as he pleases in this matter, although there is a by-law which provides for the removal of the beautiful from the pedestrian's way. The fall of snow this year has been very light and consequently very little energy has been wasted on the sidewalks, and most people seem to have arrived at the conclusion that the sidewalks can take care of themselves. When Jack Frost comes along and polishes them up to a degree of slipperiness and shine that would make the fortunes of a modern politician or boot-black, but only mains. breaks or bruises the unwary walker-' One of my nieces has embraced the there is great danger; and it is time that the City Fathers should see that

> "For the first time," says an English newspaper, "the Feast of Edward the Confessor was observed by the authori tics of Westminster Abbey with choral celebration of Holy Communion in the morning and an address on the history and character of Edward the Confessor by the Bishop of Peterborough, after evensong. As the congregation came out there was a stream of incoming Roman Catholics, anxious to reach the tomb, some carrying wreaths; and the double devotion to Edward the Contersor had an effect which anywhere else but in church would have been ludier as." Romeward and homeward the tide is flowing fast.

> At the banquet of the Press Association, in Philadelphia, a Catholic gentleman asked Archbishop Ryan for a dispensation from his pledge for that occasion, offering as a plea, the fact that he had many friends there from all over the United States, many of whom he had not seen for years, and would look apon him as a reformed toper if he refused to drink. The Archbishop's reply to his request was: "I won't; but come and sit beside me and they can't think you are a reformed toper unless they think I am, and," continued His Grace, " we drank excellent cold water."

> Miss Clara Barton will go to Cuba with herrelief corps before long. Miss Barton, immediately after her return from Ar menia, offered the services of the Red Cross for the relief of the destitution in Cuba, but through some intricacies of International law the necessary permission was delayed until a week ago, when Miss Birton received a letter from the Spanish Minister at Washington granting the desired permission.

> The Papal army is very small, numbering not more than 500 men. About thirty of these are "Pompieri," or firemen, whose duty is readiness to fight fire should it ever threaten the Pope's Palace. And yet there is no sovereign of them all, with legions of soldiers and squadrons of war vessels, has the same power and prestige as the unarmed Prisoner of the Vatican, the successor of Peter the fisherman.

> The Toronto magnates in civic affairs have decided to abolish all tax exemptions, if by any means they can bring pressure to bear upon the Provincial Government. At a recent meeting of the Council, Ald. Carlyle, on behalt of the sub-committee on tax exemptions, secured concurrence in a proposal to call a convention of municipalities of Ontario for the purpose of taking united action for the abolition of all tax exemptions By this means the Alderman expects to achieve his purpose.

> "Ouida" pleading for the illiterate Italian with Secretary Olney is a curious spectacle. After describing the capa-bilities of an illiterate employee, she says: "Such a man you would turn from your shores while you would receive the youth corrupted, emissculated, dis eased, through cheap journalism, bad tobacco, and the enforced idleness of the schools." Strange criticism !

> Dr. Chauncey Depew's after-dinner elequence will be ignominiously checked if he accepts the post of American Ambassador to England, for Secretary Olney's recent orders command silence after dinner as an essential qualification of an American envoy. Deaf-mutes may yet be in vogue as American ambas-

> A train consisting of twenty-two cars, specially built for the transportation of the materials for the huge monument which Daniel Moriarty is erecting in memory of his wife, will shortly be run

Biliousness Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

insomina, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever por blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, con-stipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



be feared from it, no matter how you use it or how much you use. But to make your washing and cleaning easiest, to save the most rubbing, the most wear and tear, the most time and money--keep to the directions given on every package of Pearline (use with out soap). If you'll do that with your flannels, for instance (it's perfectly simple and easy.) they'll keep beautifully soft, and without shrinking. 🔤 Jas. Pyle, N.Y.

Millions Pearline

from Barre, Vt., to New Orieans, over the Illinois Central. This monument will be 70 ft. high, weighing 575 tens, and will cost \$7.5 dec.

Way down in Nashville, Tennessee, the Irish people testified treir esteem and respect for the Congress of Aberdeen, by the graceful tribute of a floral bern composed of pinks and roses, whiln they presented to her on the occasion of her visit to that city to attend the wedding of her brother, Hon. Archibald Majori banks, to Miss Myssie.Br own.

Henry Labouelure, M. P. and proprietor of "Truth," complains that he has spent \$10,000 in successfully defending vexitions actions for liber against him "Truth" is evidently an expensive luxury in these degenerate days, unless it is exrefully handled.

The little countries are tull of pluck now-a days. Japan whips unwieldy China, Cuba defies Spain and the island of Crete is in a ferment against the big red Turkey that is dyed with Armetonn gore and wants to gobble more.

Should boys be taught cooking? is the question that is agitating the minds of a London School Board. Of course they should. Teach them cooking, mending sewing, sweeping-all you can. The new woman is come to stay.

A church in honor of St. Brigid is to be erected at Faughart Hill, the birthplace of the Saint.

Toronto is trying to get up a reputa tion as a summer resort for southern visitors. All the little Western towns do it when times are cult.

Firebugs have been busy in Brockville

The American Immigration

Prediction th t the President will Veto It on Account of the Alien Labor Clause.

Washington, February 22.—Ever since the Lodge Bill for the further restriction of immigration passed the Senate by the narrow margin of 31 year to 31 mays the impression has been general that President Cleveland would veto it. This conclusion was in part due to the fact that the President's group of senatorial supporters, Mesers. Palmer Gray, Vilas. and Caffery, had all been recorded against the bill. A member of the Cab inet whose relation to the President is one of especial intimacy expresses his belief that the bill will surely be vetocd adding, however, that he may not passed a word with the President on the subject and that it has never been made a topic of eabinet discussion. This cabinet officer says that in his opinion the bill in its present form is an outrage, and should be prevented from becoming law It is understood that his objectio is refer particularly to the discriminations against Canadian laborers, which came originally into the bill as the Corliss inien ment:

A Watchman's Peril.

Fred Ufford, night watchman in one of the big establishments in Alton, Ill. had a strange experience the other night which he will not torget for a long time. About 2 o'clock he heard a noise in the company's office, and went to investigate As he walked two masked men covered him with pistols, made him lie down on the floor, and securely bound his hands with a cord. They then marched him to the cold storage room and locked him in. Going back to the office they drilled a hole in the big sate, filled it with dynamite, touched off the fuse, and a tremendous explosion followed, but the inner doors of the vault, within which there were several thousand dollars, remained intact. The burglars becom ng alarmed made away. Later the next morning employes, going to the icehouse, found Utfort stilly frozen. In the afternoon he was sufficiently thawed out and conscious enough to tell the story. He is in a very critical condition.

" Don't you think \$40 a week alimony is a little too much to demand?" asked the referee in the divorce case, "when he is only making \$50?" "No, I don't," said the lady. "That's what I used to make him gimme when I was livin' with mm.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Grymes-The bride was quite a popular girl, was nt she.
Gobang.—Yes, indeed. The Daily Whoop sent its sporting editor to report it. He printed a list of rejected lovers half a column long under the heading, "Among Those Who Also Ran."



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New Dress Goods Exhibit.

Fridays. The public are kindly request-

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18 pieces Changeable Colors, in Luss trous Mohair Costume Cleth, Pretty Shades of Electric, Grey, Green, Brown and Blue, only 50c yard.

Escurial Tweeds.

10 pieces New Escurial Costume I weeds, the latest triumph of the Wesver's Art. Ruised Escurial Patterns on Shaded Wool Grounds, 65c yard.

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14 pieces Silk and Wool Applique Cioth, at present the sensation of London and Paris, in Exquisite Tints of Heliotrope, Fawn, Brown, Grey and Green, 90c yard.

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45 cases of New Wash Fabrics, excelling in Beauty of Design, Richness of follorings and extent of Variety, any previous shipment. New Cambrics, New Srepone, New Crepettes, New Silk and Linen Goods, at prices that will prove interesting and economical to every

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White, Cambric and Lawn Edging, only ic yard. White Lawn and Nainsook Edging, Choice patterns, 5c yard.

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White Lawn Insertions, Handsomely Embroidered, 5c yard.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.



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WEDNESDAY.....FEBRUARY 24, 1997

OUR ST. PATRICK'S DAY SOUVENIR NUMBER

Our Authorization.

MONTREAL, January 18, 1897. To the Managing Director of THE TRUE

DEAR SIR,-We, the undersigned Pastors of the English-speaking parishes of the city, heartily approve the project of THE TRUE WITNESS, to issue a Special Souvenir Number in commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of St. Patrick's, the Mother Parish of our people in Montreal.

The first Mass was said in St. Patrick's Church on St. Patrick's Day, 1847, amid the univers 1 joy of the English-speaking Catholic population, who, until then, had no church of their own at all proportionate to their numbers. Not a few are still living who remember how many, for want of accommodation, used to hear Mass kneeling on the street adjoining the old Recollet Church on Notre Dame street, opposite Dollard street.

The remarkable advance made since then in the material prosperity of our people, and the advantages which have accrued to them from a religious point of view, are matters for profoundest thankfulness to God. The befitting expression of this gratitude is one of the chief reasons for celebrating the jubilee, and we earnestly solicit for THE TRUE Witness, in its laudable endeavor, the active encouragement and patronage of our devoted people and their many wellwishers in and out of Montreal.

We also take this opportunity of expressing our approval of the course pursued by The True WITNESS, and recognize the valuable service it has rendered to every worthy cause.

(Signed),

REV. J. QUINLIVAN, S.S.,

REV. P. F. O'DONNELL,

Pastor of St. Patrick's Church. REV. PHILIP SCHELFHAUT, U.SS.R., Pastor of St. Ann's Church

Pastor of St. Mary's Church

REV. J. E. DONNELLY, Pastor of St. Anthony's Church.

REV. W. O'MEARA,

Pastor of St. Gabriel's Church. REV. W. J. CASEY,

St. Jean Baptiste Church.

Every authorized advertising canvasser for our Special St. Patrick's Day Souvenir is furnished with credentials signed by Mr. Michael Burke, president, of the company, which he is required to

show upon demand. Enter into no contract with any person who cannot produce proper creden-

WHAT THE OCCASION DEMANDS.

In connection with the Jubilee of Saint Patrick's Church, there is one point to which we think it right to call attention. The clergy may be depended on to do their special duty on the occasion, whatever happens. We may be sure that the religious ceremonies of the Jubilee will be worthy of its importance. Every 1rish Catholic, every English speaking Catholic, in Montreal will have the satisfaction of seeing this great anniversary, so fertile in memories of an eventful past, worthily commemorated before the altar that is so full of associations with all that they most cherish.

But there is another feature of the Jubilee which has not hitherto received the attention that it merits. We mean its significance for laymen as laymen.

The TRUE WITNESS would consider that Wit failed in its duty if it did not impress

that they also have a share in the celebration, and that, whatever form it may be deemed right that it should take, it would be a deplorable omission if it were Patrick's congregation, with a shrine of their own at which to worship, was a fr sh starting point for the Irish-indeed, for the whole English-speaking Catholic community in this city. Nor is it unworthy of mention that the present year marks the 80th anniversary of the commencement of the blessed work of that devoted Sulpician, the Rev. Father Richards, who, as we learn from the Hon. Judge Curran's "Golden Jubilee of the Reverend Fathers Dowd and Toupin." discovered just eighty years ago the little band of Irish Catholic worshippers pouring forth their supplications to God at the shrine of His Immaculate Mother, Notre Dame de Bonsecours." Since that Golden Jubilee itself ten years have already passed away, leaving regrets and losser, but also, thank God, solaces and gains. The story of the thirty years that intervened between that first organization in a Montreal so different from the city of to day, and the dedication of St. Patrick's Church, is not without its examples of heroic self devotion. But it is with the fifty years since then that we are especially concerned at present, and an anniversary that suggests a survey of half a century ought not to pass without-some recognition worthy of the Irish community of this city. It is to be hoped that with as little delay as possible the proper steps

THE BLESSED MARGUERITE BOURGEOYS.

in a manner worthy of its importance.

Some time ago when we paid an inadequate tribute to the memory of the Blessed Marguerite Bourgeoys, we had not the privilege of consulting an excellent booklet giving the Life of the Fo indress of the Congregation of Notre Dame. This biography, prepared by a Sister of the Congregation, contains the substance of a number of works not always accessible to ordinary readers. carefully arranged so as to present a consecutive narrative, both instructive and edifying. Its purport is indicated by these opening sentences: "The country to be the bulwark of Catholicism to be its support and its glory. At Quebec there were already the monastery of the Ursulines and that of the Hotel Dieu; and at Ville-Marie preparations of her experience at Troyes and the influence of M. Jendret; of her father's death, of her meeting with M. De Maisonneuve and the miracles that confirmed her choice of Canada as the scene of her labors, and of her voyage across division of the work begins with her arrival at Ville-Marie and closes with her death and obsequies, attended by an unexampled concourse of people. A large number of illustrations add to the printed at Abbéville (Somme), but bears the imprimatur of His Grace the late Archbishop of Montreal.

ENGLAND'S GAIN AND IRELAND'S LOSS.

Some of our contemporaries in review ing the course of events within the British Isles during the reign of Queen Victoria, have dwelt upon the increase of the population of the United Kingdom. They point out that since 1837 the population of England and Wales has increased in round numbers from 15,000,000 to 29,000,000; that of Scotland from 2,700,000 to 4,,000,000; that of London, from 1,-700,000 to 5,000,000. While Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle and other cities and towns have made corresponding advance in the number of their inhabitants. But when they contemplate the condition of Ireland, they are met by a fact that would be startling, if it were not so eadly familiar.

They discover that the population of our ancestral land, so far from increasing, has diminished at a ratio which has no parallel in any part of the world in the same period. At the Queen's accession Ireland had a population of more than 8 000,000, but to day its inhabitants number only 4,700,000! It is vain to try to invent excuses for such a falling off and our contemporaries do not undertake the task. It is vain to point to the | sal commendation. United States, to Canada, to Australia and New Zealand, and to call attention to the growth of the Irish element in those distant lands. Even if every indi-

lost eight of. The organization of St | profited by the exodus or the alien birth -still the abnormal fact would remain unjustified and unjustifiable.

Emigration is, of course, necessary for the settlement of new colonies or states. But when the number of emigrants from any country is so disproportionate as to amount to absolute depopulation, there must be something radically at fault somewhere. It is not our intention, however, to arouse sad or angry reflections. The day for mere reproaches has gone by, and let us hope the day of re form and reparation has begun, slow though the process may sometimes seem. In Canada, we have no reason to complain of either the treatment or the status of Irishmen. But such statistics of Ireland's loss, in glaring contrast to the gains of England and Scotland, are hardly calculated to make Ireland's share in the commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee as enthusiastic as that of her neighbors.

HER EXCELLENCY'S LETTER.

In this issue of THE TRUE WITNESS our

readers will be interested in finding

letter from Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen relating to the proposed Victorian Order of Home Helpers." The coming summer, as our readers are aware, will mark the completion of the 60th year of the reign of Queen Victoria will be taken to do honor to the occasion Already Her Majesty has sat on the throne longer than any sovereign in her long line of predecessors—her grand. father, George the Third, whose reign was prolonged beyond the 59th year, coming next in the roll of regnal duration-There are reasons, however on which we need not now dwell, why any comparison between the two reigns is unjustifiableseveral years of the period assigned to George III. being in fact a regency, whereas the present reign has happily been uninterrupted by disabling malady. It is not necessary for us to rehearse the praises of a ruler whose virtues as a woman, no less than her wisdom as a monarch, have been acknowledged by thousands of writers at home and abroad. Nor will it be regarded as detracting French colony of Canada was still in its from that praise if we say that, had Her cradle (1642.) God, who designed this | Majesty shown as much sympathy with her Irish as with her Scottish subjects, in America, took care to endow it in and found some romantic or historic good time with communities that were spot on Irish soil not unworthy to be an occasional place of sojourn for herself and the royal children, the Irish p ople would have been no whit less enthusiastic in their loyal welcome and loving were being made for the reception of the service. Such a policy would have been Hospital Nuns of Saint Joseph de la in harmony with the thoughtfulness that Fliche. But these three communities, aided the name of our patron saint to being vowed to the cloister, could not | that of an Irish-born soldier, who was answer all the needs of the colony. God, also the greatest of British generals, as therefore, at that time raised up that the designation of the Queen's soldier. into Canada." The result of this policy heroic woman, the Venerable Mother son, and when H. R. H. received his has, she says, given Canadians a not un-Marguerite Bourgeoys, founder of the ducal title, made Ireland's western pro-Congregation of Our Lady of Montreal, vince the medium of that honor. We and whose life and virtues are here out recall this union of the names "Patrick" lined." The book then treats of the and "Arthur" with that other name so childhood, religious aspirations and dear to our long-widowes Queen, with all divine vocation of the Venerable Mother, | the more pleasure because the Duke of Connaught is so well known in Canada and because he won his colonial spurs (GC.M.G.) in a hall dedicated to St. Patrick in this city.

We have used freedom in repeating the often expressed regret at the failure the Atlantic. The second and longer to provide an Irish residence for Her Majesty, because we feel sure that no person can have a more sympathetic sense of the warm-heartedness and the devotion of the Irish people to those who beiriend and trust them than Her interest of the narrative. The book was | Excellency, Lady Aberdeen. As a Home Rule Viceroy the Earl of Aber. deen more than anticipated the acclaim that was afterwards to greet his appointment to represent the Queen in Canada, And as for Lady Aberdeen she has won a throne all to herself in the great tem. nie of Irish gratitude. We should for that reason be inclined to approve of any scheme that Her Excellency would devise for doing honor to the first lady of the Empire, whose generous largeness of heart she had gauged so well. Her Majesty has, so far as it was permissible under the circumstances, given her sanction to the organization of a "Victorian Order of Home Helpers." His Excellency the Governor-General presided at the public meeting held on the 10th inst., at the instance of the National Council of Women, and the Prime Minister of Canada, the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, moved, and the Minister of the Interior, the Hon. Clifford Sifton, seconded, a

> resolution approving of the scheme. What more, it may be asked, is necessary to give this proposed Victorian Order of Nurses for the sick and sore, the poor, the lonely and the helpless, all the sanotion necessary to put it fairly on the path towards accomplishment? The Prime Minister, their Excellencies, even the Sovereign herself-surely a project supported by so many exalted sanctions only requires to be known to win univer-

Nevertheless, we cannot help feeling that to Catholics the cause of this new on its lay readers in this city the fact difference between the population of fre- own Orders of Home Helpers, as well as mining brokers. In connection with in public halls, or women's clubs' ses J. Crossen.

land as it is and that population as it | those who help by life-long assiduity in might reasonably be expected to be by a | the hospital and the lazar-house. These natural increase under fair conditions, devoted women ask for no recognition were accounted for and shown to have from the world or the powers of the world They go to the hovel as cheerfully as to the palace. They ask no pay. They are satisfied with the poorest tare. They do not shrink from the most loathsome strictly avoided by all young people evidences of disease, nor does fear of infection keep them away. They have braved the anger of an excited populace, bent only on the discharge of their task of mercy. They are in the city, in the country, in the arctic and the African wilderness—always at the post of duty. Good Catholics naturally prefer such helpers to those who, however trained in modern methods, are aliens to their belief, and, however tender, cannot pray for their poor souls in words that give them hope.

Not one word have we to say against the Home Helpers whom Lady Aberdeen, with the highest motives of philanthropy as well as of loyalty, would organize for the benefit of isolated localities. That shey are needed in many re mote settlements we cannot doubt. But wherever Catholics go their nuns go, and if there are in Canada places occupied by Catholics where they are not established, the lack can soon be supplied. Before, therefore, pronouncing frankly and unreservedly in favor of Her Excellency's plan for honoring Queen Victoria, as sovereign and woman, in this memorable year, we would like to know what our Bishops and priests, the heads of convents and our Catholic medical men have to say on the subject. If it is consistent with the duty of Catholics to support this new order of helpers, we shall gladly follow the counsel of the Church's reverend spokesmen. Meanwhile we sincerely thank Her Excellency for giving us the opportunity of candidly setting forth our views on a subject of such far-extending interest, and we trust that our reverend and medical readers will avail themselves of the same opportunity by using our columns.

CATHOLIC GIRLS FOR CANADA.

The subject of the emigration from England to Canada of Catholic girls is treated at once practically and with sympathy in the Liverpool Catholic Times by a lady, Miss A. F. Procter. who recently paid a visit of inquiry to the Dominion. She thoroughly appreciates the position of householders in this country. "Canada," she writes, "wants domestic servants; England has a superfluity of respectable girls. Further, Canada wants good material, not the refuse of our streets. . . For years past Canada has been inundated with undesirable immigrants. The diseased, the crippled, the morally impossible—in fact, all those who were not wanted and never will be missed, have been drafted reasonable distaste for immigrant girls. They have grown tired of that class of immigrants and want no more of them. But on the other hand, if good material from reliable sources is to be obtained. Canada has many facilities for disposing of it advantageously. "The Dominion Government affords every assistance to respectable immigrants and Canadian private associations are willing and

anxious to co-operate." Miss Procter then describes the work that is going on in the Catholic diocese of Southwark. For some years the work has been confined to boys, but now there is a movement to extend it to girls. The Southwark diocesan agency was so successful with its boy emigrants that it had only one bad case. This success was due to the unwearied personal supervision of the two priests that had undertaken the duty. When the boys reached Canada their future home was chosen with care; they were constantly visited, and whenever it was found desirable. they were moved to a fresh place.

The girls that Miss Procter contemplates bringing to Canada are girls that have reasonable health, good characters and willing minds. Her visit gave her a most favorable impression of the Catholic households of Canada. She contrasts the mistresses here with those in England to the advantage of the former. There is less luxury, less grinding poverty, and then in Canada the Church is a true mother to her loyal children. She was also pleased with the attention bestowed on immigrants by the Canadian Government. Her visit being mainly for inquiry, she only brought four girls with her, but she found homes for them all, although the time (October) was not the best for the advent of young immigrants. In a future article Miss Procter will un. fold her plans more fully. Meanwhile the embarcation for Canada of respect able Catholic girls under auspices so likely to be advantageous both to them and to us is surely a matter of congratulation, and we shall watch with interest the operation of Miss Procter's plans,

THE craze for mining speculations and their attendant anxieties has seemingly entered the ranks of the women of Order fails to carry that inherent po- Western Canada. Toronto is now the tency of appeal that it possesses for Pro- scene of operations of a number of wovidual in the millions that represent the | testants. The Catholic Church has its | men who have hung up their signs as

this wave of enthusiasm for speculation we regret to say that a number of young men, and for that matter, young women also, of Montreal, have become seized with the idea of investing their hard earned savings in these perilous enterprises. Mining speculations should be who have but scant means. The percent age of successful operators are few in deed, while there are millions of the un. successful, who mourn their losses. Our young people should remember that such investments are luxuries in which the millionaire only can in ulge.

CATHOLIC ULSTER.

Some cis-Atlantic papers, even of

those that sympathize with the Home Rule cause, have, in noticing Lord Russell's remarks at the inauguration of the Ulster Association, revealed a certain haziness on the subject of Ulster's population. Nor are they altogether to blame, perhaps, seeing that like misconceptions prevail not only in England and Scotland but even in parts of Ireland. It has indeed become customary to speak in some quarters as if Ulster were to the rest of Ireland pretty much what the Province of Quebec is to the Dominion. But such a comparison is entirely misleading. Belfast and Derry and Enniskillen, all Ulster towns, are Protestant strongholds, compared with Cork or Waterford or Galway, but by no means in the sense in which Quebec or Montreal or St. Hyacinthe are strongholds of Catholicism. One of the questions of all true Catholics throughout the that Lord Russell of Killowen is represented as having put to the Ulster Association was whether its members regarded themselves as a peculiar people who had reason to be grateful because God had separated them from Leinster, upon by their companions, receiving Munster and Connaught. Another was whether they were of those who regarded Belfast as a suburb of Glasgow. Their answers to both questions were satisfactory. They had too much regard for Ireland, Ulster, Belfast and them fires that have occurred in Catholic Conselves to answer those questions otherwise than in the negative. of Antrim, Derry and Fermanagh ought and to remove them from the building to be sufficient to correct the absurd in an orderly, well-regulated fashion notion that in any of those counties and | which speaks well for their system and even in Belfast, Derry and Enniskillen | management. It is only after the harm the population is overwhelmingly Pro- is done that people awake to the realizatestant, or, where Protestant, unexceptionally Unionist. Suppose one were suddenly asked what was the proportion of Protestants to Catholics in "Protestant Ulster" he might be puzzled for a time, so often has the dominant notion | rick's Church, who was a member of the been dinned into his head. But when choir organization, when the sacred edihe consults the census he finds that the lice was dedicated nearly tifty years ago, dominant notion represents not a fact | is now lying dangerously ill at his resibut a prejudice.

According to the census of 1891, the is known to young and old in the parish, results of which were not all made was also for many years a valued conknown until the beginning of 1893, there | tributor to the TRUE WITNESS. He is was in Ulster a population of 1,619,814, esteemed by the parishioners for his the Protestants or non Catholics of every | matters connected with the choir, and denomination numbering 874,955.

Now, regarding these figures from the Home Rule point of view, and bearing in mind that there has always been a considerable proportion of the Protestant population of Ulster strongly patriotic and that again and again some of them have risked and lost their lives for the | Pope take Catholics into his confidence common cause which they championed with their Catholic fellow-coun rymen. it hardly seems to us that there is ground for despair in such an enumeration, The separation of Ulster from the rest of Ireland is justified neither by reason nor fact, and it is time that Irishmen all spirit of loyalty to their religion. over the world began to recognize the

MR, DUNN'S STORY.

We would call the attention of our readers to a tale begun in the present issue. "Julie Gadbois; a Story of the Neighbourhood of the Old Church of Notre Dame de Bonsecours." It will at once be seen that the author, Mr. B. F. D. Dunn, a young Irish Canadian of Montreal, writes from a knowledge of the scenes and persons that he depicts and has not depended solely, like too many writers on an invention unchastened by that sympathetic acquaintance with real life without which all fiction is worthless. The small houses built against the south-western wall of the old Bonsecours Church, with the entertainment not unwholesome and not unsavoury to | Patrick's night. an unsophiscated palate, must be familiar to all our city readers.

Made. Veuve Plamondon, and her gossipy neighbors, are faithfully portrayed. As for Julie Gadbois, the heroine of the story, we are already interested in her fortunes, and the dear old-priest, Father Rosaire, is no stranger in Montreal.

We bespeak for our readers a good deal of pleasure, not, we may hope, without a little profit as well, from the perusal of "Julie Gadbois,"

THE Mothers' Congress is now in progress at Washington, and the echoes that reach us through the press from cellor, J. P. Brophy; president, M. Barthis gathering of modern up-to-date den; vice-president; M. Shea; secretary, women are not calculated to inspire us with any particular admiration for the profundity of their counsels. It is not in public halls, or women's clube, see T. Greesen T. R. Shear, Sectionary, T. W. Lesage; collector, T. R. Curran; tressurer, J. B. I. Flynn; orator, W. Cullen; marshal, J. Corbet; guard, D. Ryan, Trustees—P. Flannery, T. Martin,

sions that the truest and best sentiments and capabilities of mothers are cultivated, but rather in the kingdom of their own homes, which should be to them the shrine of the roblest endeavor and the purest inspirations becoming a Christian motherhood.

ST. BONIFACE

The result of the St. Boniface election, the particulars of which we give elsewhere in this issue, is an overwhelming reply to those who pretend that the Catholic minority of Manitoba are satisfied with the settlement.

There is no chance of misunderstanding such a lesson as this. It is a lesson for the whole country, a plea for righteous dealing to the minority, a proof that Manitoba Catholics will have no more to do with false friends who profess their own faith.

We are glad to see that the Archbishop of St. Boniface is proceeding vigorously with his Separate School nolicy, opening schools in the districts that need them. The new Catholic Education Board is a protest against the "settlement" that cannot be misconstrued and must have telling results. Mr. Lauzon's victory will encourage His Grace in his task of reorganization, and confirm his people in the choice of the only right course, that of patient but determined opposition to Ottawa and Winnipeg tyranny. His Grace and the minority will have the congratulations Dominion.

THE panic during the recent fire at Everett School, Boston, in which sixteen school girls were crushed and trampled serious injuries, is an example of the necessity there is for the proper training and drilling of school children that will prevent such wild disorder among them at the first approach of danger. The vents, recently, have been happily free from any such panies. The nuns seem The recent electoral history to hold the children in perfect control tion of the needs that if earlier attended to would prevent serious calamity.

> WE regret to learn that Mr. A. G. Grant, the veteran chorister of St. Patdence. Mr. Grant, whose familiar term will receive their heartfelt sympathy in his illness.

"INNOMINATO," the Roman correspond. ent of the New York Sun, writing in his usual free and easy fashion on the subject of Papal affairs, suggests that the by publishing a yearly statement of receipts and expenditures such as the Propagation of the Faith does. The suggestion reflects fully the sentiments of a number of weak kneed Catholics whose love of curiosity is greater than their,

THE Metropolitan, in its last issue, says that the Montreal General Hospital is sustained by the Protestant public of Montreal.

Would the treasurer of that institution kindly inform THE TRUE WITNESS if such is the case?

SOCIETY NOTES.

The St. Ann's Young Men's Society will entertain the members and friends of the organization to a complimentary entertainment on Tuesday next in their hall on Ottawa street.

The members of the dramatic section of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association are now preparing a new play, entitled "Shaun Aroon," which they will stage with new scenery and new costumes, at the Queen's, on St.

The public meeting of Branch 41 of the C.M.B.A. will be held in the St. Ann's Hall on Thursday evening next, instead of this evening, as announced in last week's issue. Hon. M. F. Hackett, the Grand President, will deliver an address on the occasion.

The St. Patrick's Court, C. O. F., held very enjoyable complimentary social last evening at which a large number of members and their friends were present. Refreshments were served in the commodious parlors adjoining the hall of the organization, which is situated on Craig

At the annual meeting of the Shamrock Council, CB.L., held in St. Ann's Hall, Ottawa street, Deputy State Chancellor J. P. Marian presiding, the following officers were duly elected :- Chan-

ST. BONIFACE ELECTION.

The Laurier-Greenway Arrangement Condemned.

A TRIUMPH FOR CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

The victory achieved at St. Boniface on Saturday, in the Provincial election, was welcome news to Catholics throughout Canada. The significance of the great triumph may be appreciated by a glance at the following report of the different electoral divisions as compared with the election in 1896:-

January, 1896. Prendergast. Lauron St. Beniface town poll 1 " mun'c'pal'ty poil 5 279

Maj. for Prendergast.... February, 1897. Lauzon. St. Poniface town, poll 1 .. municipality poll 5

Majority for Lauzon......180 The Torento Globe is evidently much disturbed regarding the result, as it devotes nearly two columns in the endeavor to point out the cause which led to such a strong pronouncement from the electorate in condemnation of its scheme of necularizing Catholic schools in Manitobs. In referring to the mission of the Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick, in the course of the article, now that it is in possession of the information of its complete failure, it enys :--

The Globe has protested so strongly and so often against clerical interference in State affairs that it has no right to decline a challenge to its opinon upon Mr Fitzpatrick's mission to Rome. The Globe is unalterably opposed to the Govemment of Canada recognizing the authority of the Pope or of any ecclesiastical authority in a State affair. Mr Fitzpatrick has no authority to represent the Government in the matter; the Government is not seeking the approval of the Pope to their action, and their course will not be affected in the slightest degree by anything that he may say.

La Presse, in commenting upon the result says that it will be consider ed by all who place right and justice above party interests as an unequiv cal protest on the part of the Manitoba mincrity against the Laurier-Greenway settlement. This election gives a fatal blow to the compromise which now appears before the Canadian people, not as a measure improving the education system, but as a compromise sacrificing the rights of the minority for the triumph of fanatical and oppressive legislation.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Bell Telephone Company is asking the Dominion Government for authority to increase its rates.

Sir Oliver Mowat is preparing a new franchise act for presentation to Parliament at the approaching session. Bills in Massachusetts and Oklahoma

Legislatures, to accord the rights of suffrage to women, were defeated by large majorities.

La Presse is the authority for the statement that Canon Bruchesi will in all probability be the successor of the late Archbishop Fabre.

During twenty-one months of Mayor Swift's administration in Chicago there has been a decrease of nearly \$2,000,000 in the payrolls of the city.

Michael Brennan, the life prisoner from Barrie at the Kingston Peniten tiary, has been taken from the hospital and placed at hard labor.

The Ontario government is considering the question of appointing a special auditor to look over the books of the municipal officers throughout the pro-

Commutation of the death sentence passed on Sullivan, of Moneton, N.B., for the murder of Mrs. Dutcher, has been asked, and a petition with 2,000 signatures forwarded to Ottawa.

At a meeting of the Council on Friday, it was decided to postpone the meeting of Parliament until March 25th, in consequence of the recent fire. The opening had been previously fixed for March 11th.

The City Council of Ottawa has decided to apply to the Legislature for borrowing powers in order to raise money for fire purposes, and the citizens scenting danger from a probable increase of taxation are looking for details regarding

An exchange publishes what it styles arumor, to the effect that in London, Eng, the result of the management of the G.T.R. for the last half year has been most satisfactory, and the usual deficit has been turned by Mr. Hays into a surplus of £39,000.

The report comes from Brockville, Coun., that increasing activity is shown throughout eastern Connecticut in the line of woolen manufactures by reports from manufacturing centres. The Forestville Mills have resumed running on full time. Other mills promise the same

Albert F. Cointrel, fifty-five years old, of No. 53 Cottage street, Jersey City, died on Tuesday from a small piece of bone lodging in his throat while he was eating chicken. He was chief decorator for Maresi, the New York caterer, and ate the chicken while superintending table decorations at a dinner in Orange. The piece of bone lodged in his aesopha. In the year 1245.

gus. A doctor was at once summoned, but could not remove the bone. He was under treatment in a Newark hospital and lately at home, but all efforts to dislodge the bone were futile. Even the X rays failed to locate the foreign substance. An abscess formed, and when it broke his lungs were congested by the pus, causing death.

The Ontario Government will introduce a license bill, the chief feature of which will be to wipe out all that class of licenses commonly termed saloon licenses To accomplish such an undertaking, it is said, would take three years, as the license commissioners could only drop a third of the saloon licenses each year.

The police and license administration of Taunton, Mass., are trying a some-what novel experiment to decrease drunkenness in that place. The name of every person arrested and convicted of the offense in question is to be sent to each licensed liquor dealer in the city, with a warning that if liquor is sold to any of them within six months after the receipt of the names the person so doing will be liable to a fine.

OBITUARY.

MR. MICHAEL RYAN.

Within recent years it has been our melancholy duty to chronicle the death of a large number of the early Irish settlers in Canada, and particularly in Montreal. The present generation seldom if ever appreciate the sacrifices which these pioneers have made in order to ensure their happiness and secure to them the advantages associated with their spiritual, social, commercial and political interests.

Last week one of these devoted men was called to his reward, Mr. Michael Ryan, brother of Mrs. M. Quinlan of Stanley Street, and uncle of Mr. T. J

Quinlan. The deceased was a native of Templemore, Tipperary, and came to Canada a half century ago, and first located in the Upper Ottawa district, where he spent several years, afterwards coming to this city, where he had resided during a period of 40 years.

Mr. Ryan was a man of retiring disposition, but withal everalive to the necessity of discharging his share of the task in advancing the welfare of his fellow-countrymen. He was a member of the St. Patrick's Society and also associated with St. Ann's T. A & B. Society, in which latter organization he took an active part, having occupied the office of treasurer for several years. Like many of his associates who came to this country more than two generations ago. he prided himself upon having enjoyed the signal honor of being the recipient of the pledge of total abstinence from Father Matthew. He was also a zealous worker in the ranks of the St. Ann's Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Mr. Ryan was highly esteemed in the circles of Irish Catholics of this city for his honesty and earnestness. as was quite evident from the large number of citizens who attended the funeral last week, from the residence of his sister. Mrs M Quinlan, with whom he resided during his long residence in Montreal. R.J.P.

MRS, WILLIAM SULLIVAN.

The many friends of Mr. William Sullivan, the talented Irish Canadian violinist, were shocked to learn of the death of his beloved wife, which sad event occurred last week. The funeral which took place to St. Patrick's Church, where a Solemn Requiem Mass was sung, and thence to Cote des Neighes Cemetery, was attended by a large concourse of friends and acquaintances.

JAMES FRANCIS HOGAN.

We regret this week to have to chronicle the death of another young citizen in the person of James Francis Hogan, which occurred on the evening of the 16th inst., at his home on Richmond street. The deceased, who had only reached his 23rd year, was a son of John Hogan, formerly of Her Majesty's army, and brother of John Hogan, jr., of the Royal Insurance Company. For the past five years Mr. Hogan had acted in the capacity of assistant accountant with the firm of Messrs. Vineberg & Co., where his strict attention to duty and many excellent qualities earned for him the respect of his employers and confreres. The acceased was a general favorite amongst his many acquaintances, as wes shown by the number and beauty of the floral offerings placed upon the casket. The funeral took place on Friday, the 19.h inst . to St. Anthony's Church, where as olema Requiem Mass was celebrated, and thence to the Cote des Neiges cemetery. The parents of the deceased are the recipients of many expressions of regret at the sad loss of their son.

MRS. JOHN SMITH.

The death of Mrs. John Smith, mother of Mrs. John Cox, of St. Antoine street, removes from this scene an old parish ioner of St. Patrick's, whose kindly smile, in the good old school days, won many a heart. Mrs Smith resided with her daughter for more than a decade 'neath the shadow of St. Patrick's Church. She was admired and esteemed for her man- qualities of mind and heart and for her unswerving devotion to her family.

ST. ANN'S PARISH.

Rev. Father Doyle to Preachat St. Ann's on Sunday Next.

Next Sunday, at High Mass, the Rev. Father Doyle, C.S.R., one of the Missionaries now engaged at the general Mission exercises at St. Patrick's, will preach a charity sermon on behalf of the St. Ann's Conference of the St. Vincent de paul Society.

Personal.

Mr. Charles Desjardins, the well-known hatter and furrier, has gone to Europe, to purchase his new stock of furs for next season. Mr. Desjardins will visit the principal cities of England, France, Germany and Russia.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

The action of the Mayor of Cork in assisting at the consecration of a Protestant bishop has continued to be the source of much criticism in private circles and the cause of two very important deliverances from the pulpit.

At St. Patrick's Church, on Sunday, after the First Gospel, Monsigner Mc-Swiney referred to the Mayon's action in the following terms: He said that scandal was multiplying more and more every day, and the culmination was the act of a person who held the highest position in the city, when, on Tuesday last, he went amongst the enemies of the Catholic religion and witnessed what they called the consecration of another man by the imposition of empty hands.

The Right Rev. Monsignor Magnire, P. P., addressing the congregation at St. Finn Barr's Church, on the same subiect. said:-

Never, perhaps, did I ascend the pul pit with more pain, with more humili ation, and with more dread, than I do as your pastor on this occasion. appear as one bound to teach, blessed by God in that solemn position, and am obliged in unfolding this teaching to give pain to another. But when the masses of the people are concerned individuals will not be regarded. There occurred last week one of the saddest episodes that ever took place in the city of Cork. We are essentially a Catholic community. We are brought up 'rom our childhood in the teaching of that church; we owe obedience to its dictates and its teaching, and we submit with humility, as we are bound, to its decrees and ordinances. I will not speak of the man except

in his representative character. I have nothing to do with the man; but it is my business to sustain the dignity, the honour, and the integrity of the Catholic Church. I am its minister, you are my flock; I am to tell tell you whether an open act is a wrong one. I am to guide you in your teachings, and tell you what is sin, and to tell you how you are to avoid that which the Church of God condemns. Therefore, understand you who listen to me that I take only the scandal-that I take the outward act-that I take your representative as simply representing you in all the royal dignity of the robes of his office when he comes and enters into the portals of a Protestant church, sits down to listen-what no Mayor of Cork had ever done since the days we were privileged as Catholics to hold the office of Mayor -to sit down and hear a sermon of one in whose teachings he cannot believe, whose words he cannot regard as he should those of his own minister, whose ceremonial is wrong, essentially wrong, as the Holy Father has pronounced by his decree lately. What has tempted the Corporation of Cork to come to be dishonoured in the Catnolic

community?
Now, a Catholic Mayor going into a Protestant church denies his faith outwardly, and cannot be a Catholic. Any Catholic who enters their church therefore ceases to be a Catholic. He enters, that place of worship, and oh what humiliation it was to the humbler men who accompanied him! door. Then, how is it that the representative of the city entered? Ah! there is the scandal. The educated gentleman enters, and the poor men without his learning stand outside the door to make the world know they were first Catholics and anything else after that Religion is the dearest object of our lives, and we will never hend the knee where we don't believe the Lord J. sus Christ is present in the Tabernacle.

People would say what harm is it to go into a Protestant church, to pay a tribute of respect to a man. To pay respect to a man-most undoubtedly they ought to do it. The Corporation of Cork ought to go down and pay every respect to a citizen of Cork raised to a dignity with which you have nothing to We would like to see him honored and respected; no one would like to ace it better than I would myself. But is there a principle of religion to be sacrificed to do that? Is there no other way of doing this than discarding religion and saying, "No Church for me, no religion for me, I'll go where I like-they are all the same, Protestant and Cath-

For three hundred years of trial and persecution they robbed you. Why? Because your forelathers loved their faith and loved their religion more than their lives. What are you doing? Would that scandal have occurred on last Tuesday, on the Feast of the Blessed lady, if we had the faith of our fathers? And when God sent the famine, of which I can speak from my own experience, in '46, '47 and '48, when the poor people were driven in from the country and had nothing to eat, when their children were starving, they were offered so much money if they only went into the church and made their appearance there, though they need not say any

prayers at all. Some yielded, the others forfeited their lives rather than betray the faith that was in them. Coming to the present time, do they bribe the old people? This example of the Mayors will be an encouragement to ignorant people to say-"What difference is there between Catholic and Protestant Churches? Sure our Mayor went there, and the Corporation endorsed it, partly at all events" And now let us come to the Corporation. A Catholic proposes it, the Mayor acquiesces, and there was not a man in the whole Corporation, Asylum, Providence Convent and Fulnearly two thirds of which is Catholic. to raise a voice against it.

Ah, what have we come to? Not a man in the Corporation had the spirit of religion. God be with those that are gone. If many of them-I won't mention names, for it would not be seemly-if they were to-day in the Corporation they would have raised their eyes to heaven and asked, "Have you lost your faith? Are you Catholics or not? Are you going to disgrace yourselves by paying a compli-Red hats were first worn by cardinals ment when you know that it is wrongly paid?" Protestant clergymen know well

Mayor went into that assembly those present rose and fixed their eyes in amazement upon him. No wonder.

It was the first time a Catholic Mayor was ever seen within the precincts of

In the year 1898 the present occupant of the civic chair must take off the chain. He will hand that chain down stained with the memory of an outrage against Catholicity, an outrage against his fellowcitizens, who are nine-tenths Catholics. That chain is no longer pure nor the robe he wears, and when he places it on another man it will be etained with the insult offered by a Catholic to a Catholic community and to the Catholic religion.

This is what makes us ashamed. The citizens of Cork had not yet the courage to express themselves on the greatest ontrage, the greatest scandal, and the greatest reproach on our religion that ever was offered in the city of Cork since the days of St. Finn Barr. May God en-kindle faith within our breasts, may God teach us the love of the Church first before the love of man, may God give us the grace to defend our faith, as our forefathers did, with our lives. The Catholics of the North of Ireland and those of America were ashamed to have read that the Mayor of Cork went to a Protestant ceremony while his five assistants were outside the door. I have done. I shall only ask you that this, the greatest of all misfortunes, may be taken away from us, that we may not lose our faith, the dearest thing we have on earth next to God Himselt: that that faith may be preserved, and by no act of ours will we ever stain the honour and dignity of that Church which we call our Church, the holy Roman Catholic Church.

CATHOLIC DISPENSARIES.

A Well Deserved Tribute to the Sisters of Charity Who Administer These Havens of the Distressed.

The Charitable Work Performed for Suffering Poor.

There is a great deal of good very silently accomplished amid the clamor and bustle of a hurrying world, and it only claims our attention when we stumble across it or claim its help. Day by day the same routine of merciful occupations goes steadily on within convent walls, and the world knows little or nothing of the many poor creatures who benefit by the result of the lab rs and sacrifices of these heroic women, be. cause it is not clamored from the housetops nor constantly paraded in the press for the curious to hear, and to censure or praise, but quietly, steadily pursued in meek and gentle guise, in the Spirit of Christ, for whom and in whom it is cheerfully performed and Who alone knows its merit and can grant its reward. Of the various works of charity within

our city, that have been undertaken to till the different needs that arise, there is none more worthy of study and attention than the dispensuries that supply the poor with medical advice and attendance free of charge. Sickness and illhealth are considered great trials by those who can command the services of skilled physicians, and obtain the necessary medicines to alleviate their min abo can humor the whims of a capriious appetite with expensive dainties, and seek renewed vigor and health in oreign lands; but sickness comes with added sufferings to the struggling mechanic or laborer, for his meagre carnings are at best but sufficient for the wants of himself and family. Poverty permits no luxuries; and the physician's aid and the medicines he prescribes come under this head in the eyes of the poor but honest workman. Sickness and diseas; are expensive enemies to fight, and when vanquished at last, the burden o'debt they leave behind them is almost sufficient to crush the remnant of streagth left in the attenuated frame. But Charity has found a means of helping the needy sufferers. The good nuns come to the rescue and supply medical aid, free of charge, to those who apply for it. The widow and the orphan,

the afflicted and unfortunate, find relief in the Dispensaries provided by the good nuns, and the great barrier that bodily weakness puts in the way of their making a livelihood is removed and they go forth again healed and rejoicing.

Anyone who would visit one of these dis pensaries during the hours of physicians attendance would be surprised to find the numbers who seek medicine and advice from the dispensary staff.

St. Joseph's Dispensary on Cathedral street, which was established by the Grey Nuns in 1864, may be taken as a good example of these institutions. The hours of physicians' attendance are as follows:—

General Department.—Daily, at 3 p.m. Diseases of the skin and diseases of children, Monday and Thursday at 7

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat-Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m. Diseases of Women-Wednesday and Saturday at 2.30 p.m.

Dentist-Daily at 9.30 a.m., Saturday excepted. On Sundays and holidays of obligation

the dispensary is closed. It will be seen from this that a comnetent staff is on duty in the Dispensary and that special facilities are at hand for the treatment of the various diseases.

also dispensaries in connection. The nuns in attendance are generally trained chemists, and compound the various remedies prescribed by the phys-

lum Asylum and other institutions have

The nuns of the Catholic Church quietly fulfilling their vocations under Goi will in the retirement of conven-

NERVOUS Troubles are due to impoverished blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier and NERVE TONIC.

the value of that act, and when the tual life have exerted a stronger influence for the uplifting of womanhood than the loud-voiced praters of advanced thought and woman's rights that are so lauded to the skies by an unthinking public. Many of the occupations that have lately been ceded to women, in view of their new acquirements, by their late lords and masters in the world, have long been successfully followed by the nuns of the Catholic Church in the fulfilment of the details of their daily life. There are few tasks that have for their end the benefit or improvement of our race that a nun cannot be found sufficiently capable and willing to accomplish: and in the wise administration and guidance of the extensive communities and populous institutions they direct, they give an example of womanly ability and successful economic rule that would prove a beneficial study for some of our governing bodies.

HOSTILITIES COMMENCED

England, Italy, Germany and Russia take Part in the Skirmish.

King George Speaks—He Says He Is Fulfilling the Will of the Entire Hellenic People.

IX. Y. Sun.!

CANEA, Feb. 21,-The Admirals commanding the foreign fleets here yesterday visited Col Vassos, the commander of the Greek army of occupation, at his camp at Aghia. What occurred there has not been made public, but upon the return of the Admirals they invited the commander of the Greek Warship Navarchos Miaoulis to visit them.

The invitation was accepted, and when the commander met the admirals he was informed that an attack would be made upon the Greek troops and the Greek warship if Col. Vassos attacked Canca.

The ultimatum apparently did not for bid him from marching into the interior of the island, where Col. Vassos purposes to occupy several strategic moints. One report says that the ultimatum

declared if the Greek troops approached any nearer to Canea than they were the fleets would shell them, but if they were quiet they would be permitted to land Col. Vassos replied that he did not it tend to attack Canea or the flags of the

powers. He would remain on the de fensive unless he was attacked. Notwithstanding this assurance, fight ing took place to day on the hills to the east of the town. The combatants, who were Cretan Caristians and Mussulmans only, were in plain view from the ships in the harbor. The Christians fired into the town. The reply of the Museul mans to the fire of the Christians was very feeble, and it could easily be seen that they would be compelled to abandon their positions if the Christians present them. Their gun practice was

board the ships. The main position of the Christians was in a hamlet on the ridge of the hills, where they had hoisted the flag of Greece. This position was about 4,000

so very poor that it excited ridicate on

At 4.30 P. M. the flagship displayed signals for the Dryad, Harrier and Revenge, and one vessel each of the Italian, German and Russian squadrons, to open fire on the Cretan position. The order was quickly complied with. The British vessels fired forty shells, and the other vessels about thirty. The aim of the gunners was very good, and it was soon seen that the position of the insurgents was becoming untenable. In about ten minutes the Greek flag was hauled down. and as soon as it disuppeared the order "Cease firing" was given and the guns of the deet immediately became silent.

Thereupon the flag was again hoisted on its staff. The rocks in the neighbor hood were crowded with Cretans. The Mussulmans, encouraged and embolden ed by the assistance that had been given to them by the illets of Christian Europe now began a fively tusifiade on the Cretans, who were engaged in removing their wounded. The Christians were evidently dispirited by the action of the fleets, and made no attempt to return

Lospos, Feb. 21,--A despatch from Athens mys that the excitement there continues without abutement and the popular voice is loud for war if the annexation of Crete to Greece can be obtained in no other way. The populace demand that no attention be paid to the warnings and demands of the powers, but that Greece maintain her position in face of Europe. A vast crowd gathered this afternoon in front of the palace and repeatedly cheered the king and the royal princes, whose actions meet with

the fullest approbation. The crowd finally became so demonstrative that the king appeared upon one of the balconies of the palace and addressed the people. He and the government, he declared, were fulfilling the mandate of the entire Hellenic people in going to the aid of struggling Cretan Christians and in seeking to gain possession of the island. He added that he prayed that God would strengthen their

His Majesty concluded his address by thanking the reopie for the whole-heart-ed support the, had given him.

The crowd became wild with delight over the words of King George and the applause was deafening when he had concluded. Then, after crying again and again, "Long live Greece," the crowd gradually dispersed.

Rome, Feb. 21.—The popular agitation in Italy in favor of the union of Greece and Crete is increasing daily, and it makes the position of the Government difficult. Thirty members of the Chamber of Deputies have telegraphed con-gratulations to Athens upon the decided stand taken by Greece.

There were important popular manifestations in several towns to day in favor of Greece. An enthusiastic meeting was held in Rome, which declared in I them.

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ARRIVING DAILY.

Our New Goods, for the approaching Spring Season, carefully selected from all the leading European centres of fashion, are arriving daily! We nave already placed into stock several large consignments of the Latest Novelties in

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS

as well as a number of advance delive eries of ready-to-wear goods, such as COSTUMES, BLOUSES, SKIRTS, etc.

Invariably WELLBOUGHT, the above lines are certain to please our lady patrons as regards both value, quality and style.

WE INVITE INSPECTION:

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Our New Corsets in all the best makes, and exhibiting all the latest improvements, are now to hand.

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Coal and Wood. Hay, Straw, Oats, Bran, Moule, Etc., Etc. Pressed Itay always on hand. Orders delivered promptly.

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And why? Because It is the most Comfortable and Sensible Chair made. With adjustable back, solld polished oak frame, reversible cushion of figured corduroy, and stuffed with hatra

We sell them for \$19.00 net.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON 652 Craig Street.

favor of raising a volunteer corps to assis? the Greeks in their attempt to free Crete of Turkish misrule

After the meeting there was a maniestation in front of the Greek Le ation, be crowd cheering King George and the Greek people. The action of the foreign war ships

Athens, and the supporters of the Sultan are bitterly denounced on all sides. It is declared that the powers, in upholding Moslem rule by force of arms, have made a melancholy and degrading spectacle that Greece will never forget.

has caused the deepest indignation in

Ladies Auxiliary, A. O. H., Division No. 1.

The regular monthly meeting of above divicin took place in Hibernia Hall, 2042 Notre Dame Street, on Sunday afternoon, February 21st. The following officers were installed for the following year: - President, Miss S. Sutherland; vice president, Miss E. Watson; second vice-president, Mrs. T. Hughes; financial secretary, Miss E. Coghlan; recording secretary, Miss E. Traynor; treasurer Miss K. Collin.

After the usual routine of business the Rev. Father Quinlivan, of St. Patrick's, addressed the members present, complimenting them on the good work they were doing. Rev. Father O'Donnell, of St. Mary's, who was also present, delivered a short address in his usual happy style.

This Association is the only benefit society for Irish Catholic wonden in the Province of Quebec. Division No. 1 was o ganized Feb. 13, 1896, with 29 charter members, and since then has made commendable progress. Admission is one dollar, and a monthly fee of twenty-five cents entitles a member to free medical attendance and three dollars per week sick benefit. In case of death, twentyfive dollars is paid towards funeral expenses. Division No. 1 is under the immediate direction of the Clergy of St. Patrick's Parish. Dr. Kennedy is medical adviser.

Strained relations in a family probably exist from squeezing too much of the milk of human kindness out of some of

AUNT NORA'S CORNER.

瀿澯獉滐滐滐滐滐滐滐滐╬╬╬╬╬

the efforts of American children to adwance themselves. They have many educational advantages which they are not slow to appreciate. Yet, notwithstanding all their activity and application at times, a little Canadian comes out ahead. An instance of this Aunt Nora will relate for the encouragement of her young friends who are competing for the prize essay on St. Patrick's

Not long since an American paper offered a reward for the best essay on George Washington. Now, this was a subject with which every American child tend with would be the inability of the newspaper in question to supply prizes for all the "best" essays sent it. When the prize was awarded, who do you think received it? A young Canadian girl, Miss Maud Regan, of London, Ont. There is a lesson in this for Aunt Nora's boys and girls which goes to prove that people may be familar with a subject and yet know very little about it.

No doubt when your American cousins heard about the prize contest for the best essay on Washington they said to to themselves: "Oh, how easy." But the result did not justify their self-con fidence. Aunt Nora hopes, when the result of the TRUE WITNESS competition is made known, that, for the honor of our Catholic children, the prize will remain in Montreal. Competitors are not confined to the limits of St. Patrick's Parish; the children of all the Englishspeaking Parishes should take an interest in this, as St. Patrick's is the pioneer English-speaking parish of the city. Now, children, do not let an American cousin "get even" by being awarded the prize for the best essay on St. Patrick's Church.

Some time in the near future Aunt Nora intends offering a prize for the best essay on Maisonneuve, the founder of Montreal. Canadian children should be familiar with the history of their own country, and w, as Canadians, have much of which to be proud. Recently, when a number of Polish pilgrims had an audience with the Holy Father, they asked him for relicts. Do you know how he answered them? "You ask me for relicts. You who are from a country where every handful of earth is a relict, bedewed as it is with blood of saint aud martyr." And what Leo XIII. said of Poland can be said of Canada.

What heroes of other lands can compare with Maisonneuve, Dollard, and the Canadian martyrs Brebeuf and L'Allemand. What other country cherishes such heroic names as Vener able Margaret Bourgeoys and Mdlle of your Convers, sud jose ang ieneie bet petoce

martyrs and saints.

We are hearing pruch, nowadays about the "helping hand," and the good accomplished by those who lend their strength to aid the weaker brother. None too much. either, for the chance telling of a kindly deed will oftentimes apur a thoughtless one to do another as gracious, and the mere recital of a gencrous act of love and sympathy quickens, in the hearts of those who hear, the compassionate feelings which prompted it, until the circle of its blessing widens beyond the range of our mental vision and the measure of our understanding into God's eternities.

Now, one way of giving a helping hand is by example, and Aunt Nora's boys and girls may have their share in this good work. If one writes, another, perhaps timid, cousin will be encouraged to do so Some may feel inclined to imagine this a small and humble way of helping and be inclined to wait for some great opportunity to help one another. o those I would say, remember our dear Lord praised and rewarded the ones who were faithful over little things.

All honor to the helping hand and its labor of love.

Now, boys as d girls, don't you think that it is real nice o the dear old TRUE WITNESS to give us this cosy little corner all to ourselves, for our weekly chat? We must do our best, however-you and Ito beautify it, and to make it just one of the nicest and most interesting little nooks in the realms of newspaperdom. Some day we shall have to leave our cosy corner, you know,—Aunt Nora, because she will have grown so old that she shall dollars to stop. So the boy was dishave to stay by her own fireside telling her beads; and her young friends, because they shall have grown into men and women, with cares and duties pressing upon them. Other boys and girls will then come to our Corner to chat and listen to the talks of a more clever Aunt Nora in the columns of a daily TRUE WITNESS. Now, I am sure you would like to garnish the Corner with childish treasures and hang upon the walls of our pleasant retreat nice pictures, so that when these little strangers come they will say: "Clever boys and girls used to come here; we must try to be as bright and thoughtful as they."

But, perhaps you will say, "Dear Aunt Nora, how can we make the Corner interesting, and what kind of pictures do you mean?" Why, dear children, pictures of your own bright minds,—your true selves, and you do not need X rays to take them either, but just bright little letters to Aunt Nora, that will reflect your thoughts, and shine in the Corner as beacons to other little boys and girls, and in later years they will be to you as toddling footprints in the sandy soil of life's early pathways.

MARY STUART.

AUNT NORA,-Mary Stuart, Queen of the Scots, was born in the year 1542. She was the daughter of James V. of Scotland and the most beautiful princess | Aunt Nora is very glad to hear from meet them with the odds in you of her time. She was first married to Loretta about Orillia and lovely Lake by the help of Scott's Emulsion.

Some time ago Aunt Nora referred to | Francis II. of France, but was left a widow at eighteen. She returned to Scotland, where her profession of Catholicity drew on her the fierce enmity of the Reformers, at whose head was John Knox, an apostate priest, who conspired against her. She next married Lord Darnley. It is supposed he was murby the Earl of Bothwell, who seized Queen Mary, and by force made her his wife. Her rebellious subjects afterwards imprisoned her, but, on cacaping, she fled to England, and sought refuge with her cousin Elizabeth, who was then Queen of England, who cast her into prison, where she languished for eighteen years. At the instigation of Elizabeth, papers were forged by Cecil and Walsingham to defame Queen Mary in the eyes of Europe, and by is supposed to be familiar, and one could similar forgeries she was accused of concasily imagine the only difficulty to consolid be the inability of the headed in 1567, at the age of forty-five. She met her tate piously and with royal GEORGE JAS. FOX,

Pupil of St. Mary's Boys' School. Montreal, Feb. 12, 1897.

Now, George, Aunt Nora congratulates you for your neatly written letter, and is glad to see you are an earnest student of history and that you chose the Queen of Scots-beautiful and unfortunate Mary-for the subject of your letter. Next time you must tell us something about Canada and its early heroes and martyrs, and a little line about yourself, George. Are there any more nice smart boys in your school? If there is, Aunt Nora would like to hear from them.

JOHN'S SISTER.

What! no elder sister? I would'nt be you! Who buttons your jacket? Who ties up your shoe?

Who gives you a boost When you climb a tree? Who bathes your bumps As kind as can be?

Who guided your oar The first time you paddled? Who blows your bird's eggs, E'en when they're addled?

Who sets your moths, Your butterflies too? Who mops up the floor, When you spill the gire?

Who makes your taffy? (I tell you its fine!) Who baits your hook, Untangles your line?

Who takes out your splinters, All in a minute? Who tells you stories, And sings like a linger?

No sister! I pity you, Truly I do. And on! for a whole farm I would'nt be you.

-Laura E. Richards.

MONTREAL, Feb. 12, 1897. DEAR AUNT NORA, -Some time ago there lived in a country a boy, and his father and his stepmether. The latter was very cruel, and used to treat the boy very badly. One day he was beaten so cruelly that he had to run away. On his way he met one of his comrades, who asked him what was the matter. He told him that he had a stepmether who treated him badly. "Well," said the latter, "I will give you a remedy that will make her dance. Here is a whistle, you blow it when you go home." When the boy returned home he saw his stepmother going out to gather some wood, and he began to blow the whistle and his stepmother began to dance. She shouted at the boy to stop, but he would not until she promised that she would be kind to him. At last he stopped, and she came out, and when his father came home she told him how the young lad treated her. The father went the next morning and complained to the police that he had a son who treated them very badly. The boy was arrested, brought before the Magistrate, and pleaded not guilty. The Judge asked him to show the whistle that caused his parents so much trouble. The boy began to blow the whistle, so the Judge began to dance. He made signs for the boy to cease blowing the whistle, but the boy would not stop till the Judge had to put his hand in his pocket and give the boy twenty

CHARLES SINGLETON, Pupil of St. Mary's School.

[Well, Charles, Aunt Nora thinks you must be an apt pupil in school, for you have a good memory. Write again and tell us something of St. Mary's, your lessons, your kind teachers, or what you think of Montreal.

Fawn, Feb. 18th 1897.

DEAR AUNT NORA,-I wish to write you a few lines. I live in the County of Ontario, on the shore of Lake Couchich ing, a beautiful little lake very much admired for its large number of beautiful islands. On the opposite shore is the beautiful and prosperous town of Orillia, with its beautiful sceneries high above the water. Father takes the TRUE WIT-NESS, and I take much pleasure in reading it. Some months ago I saw in it an account of a dear cousin of mother's. Rev. John Healy, Bishop of Clonfert, Ireland, whom she had not seen since she left there. This makes her think more of the paper. and we could not do without it on any conditions. It is a beautiful paper, and I am very fond of reading it. I will now bring my letter to a close, hoping to see this in the next issue, and by wishing you and all your writers success.

LORETTA HEALEY.

Couchiching, and its islands, and she hopes Loretta will continue to seek the beauty that God has scattered with lavish hand over all his works. Write again and tell all the little friends of the Corner more about your Gntario home.]

WOMAN OUTLIVES MAN.

Has Greater Vital Tenacity, but Cannot Stand Drink se Well.

Of the fourteen reputed centenarians. who died during the past year no fewer than eleven were women, says the Illustrated London News. Out of the 188 persons who were declared as over ninety years of age at death. 108 were women. The superior longevity of the sex is a well-established fact. To some extent it depends, of course, on their more sheltered method of living, but by no means exclusively, as the women of the laboring classes show a great vital tenacity as well as those who have an easy time of it in the world. The vital power of girls is displayed in babyhood, for though about 104 boys are born to every 100 girls, the females have more than overtaken the deficiency before the end of the first year. In other words, the belief of old nurses that "boys are harder to rear than girls" is a true one.

For the first time, another point in vital statistics as between the sexes has been investigated. This is the relative periods of sickness in life. It is only lately that there have been any female friendly societies and hence the statistics as to the days of illness among women have been largely conjectural. But if these figures are to be received as reliable, women have more days of non-fatal sickness in the year on an average than men at all periods of life, except between fifty and sixty.

Apropos, a very curious fact has been unearthed by a private committee ap pointed by the leading life assurance societies. The subject of their inquiries was the mortality of persons engaged in the liquor trades. It is will established that the publicans are at the lowest point in the list of dangerous trades. This, you understand, is not teetotal talk, but fact, and it is curious, because publicans cannot be drunkards—a man who is not sober, as that term is gener ally received, soon loses his license. But the new fact revealed by the assurance societies' committee is yet more inexplicable; it is that the women who are engaged on their own account in the sale of drink are not nearly so injuriously affected by it as the men. As any excess of indulgence in alcohol is undoubtedly far more injurious to the female organization than to the male, it can only be concluded that the women who take the responsibility of a license on themselves are endowed with greater self-control and moral strength than their compeers ol the other sex.

Women submitted to the temptation of the trade in their capacity of wives, however, do not come out so well. Barmaids also are affected unfavorably by their occupation.

CANADIAN NURSES.

Why They Cannot Enter the United States.

Buffalo, Feb. 13.—The editor of the Canadian Journal of Medicine and Surgery, in order to obtain an authoritative interpretation of the Alien Contract La bor law passed in 1885 and amended in 1891, wrote a letter to the Commissioner of inimigration of Ellis Laland last fr day. The commissioner referred the Journal to Buffalo's Immigration In spector, Mr. John R. De Barry. The inspector sent to the Journal a letter in which he says: "The Commissioner of Immigration at New York, having referred you to me for information on the subject of your letter of February 9, I beg to say that, as nurses do not belong to a "recognized profession," they cannot come under contract to labor or "perform a service of any kind" in the United States. (Laws of 1885 and 1894) The same laws place the medical and surgical fraternity in a higher sphere, i.e., "members of a recognized profession"; therefore they may come under contract and engage in their

professional calling. There are no laws against Canadian nurses other than the laws affecting subjects of all nations, so there is no law forbidding a Canadian nurse emigrating to the United States, and when domiciled here she may present herself to any private family or hospital, and, if accepted, can enter into contract with the person or hospital desiring her services. Soliciting or encouraging the immigra-tion of aliens to enter the United States to perform labor or service of any kind is a violation of law, and the penalty is \$1,000 and costs in each case, no less.

" JOHN R. DE BARRY."

The British Army at Home and Abroad.

Recent returns show that the strength of the British Imperial forces at home and abroad is very nearly 221,000 of all ranks, exclusive of the army reserve, and thus well in excess of the 219,755, provided for in the estimates of the year. Of the total nearly 100,000 are at home, about 76,000 in India, 4,000 in Egypt, and the remainder are distributed over the Mediteranean garrisons and the colonies. At home there are, in round numbers, 26,000 troops in Ireland, 4,000 in Scotland, 70 000 in England and Wales. Of the large forces returned in India the Bengal command has the greatest share of the 76,000, having some 24,000 British troops, while the Punjaub command has 20,000, Madras and Burma, 14,000, Bombay, 16,000, and the remainder to complete the total are on passage. South Africa has latterly occupied the services of a considerable number of the Imperial troops, and there are still about 6,000 men at the Cape and in Natal, and in the territories which have recently been the scene of trouble. The

AS OLD AS ANTIQUITY.

Either by acquired taint or heredity these old foes, Scrofula and Consumption, must be faced generation after generation after generation; but you may meet them with the odds in your favor

RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFYS THE HAIR CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALE KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY.

IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES HAIR. RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING. IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET. IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 50 cents a Bottle.— - R. J. Devins, GENERALAGENT, MONTREAL.

PRINCIPAL LABORATORY, Rue VIVIENNE, ROUEN, France.

garrisons at Gibraltar and Malta absorb over 14,000 men, the West Indies about 3 000, the West African colonies 1 000, Hong Kong nearly 3,000, the Straits Settlements 1,500. Ceylon rather more, and Mauritius 1,000. Of all the foreign military stations Cyprus and St. Helena are the smallest, the former having about 150 British troops, and the latter not 300. For most of the colonies the numbers include special local corps of natives, as the Malta Artillery, the Ceylon Artill ry and Engineers, the Hong Kong Regiment and the West Indian Regiment, but the great Indian native army is, of course additional to the 76,000 Imperial troops quartered in the great dependency.

BEYOND THE WEST.

There where the sun is setting, So solemn to behold; Beyond the purple fretting, That bars the clouds of gold.

There where the winds lie sleeping, Beyond the crimson west; The weary spirit fancies A land of peace and rest.

On vale and limpid waters The lights perpetual play; The bark of life is anchored In peace upon the bay.

The crystal waves are breaking In music on the strand: Like harp strings that awaken Beneath an angel's hand.

No dark misunderstandings, The evil passions move; But brother's eye meets brother's In perfect trust and love.

No rich one's haughty scorning, No poor with envy wrung; Throughout that endless morning, The psalm of peace is sung.

Thus dreams the wrapt beholder, Awaking with a frown; As on the world's sad toilers The twilight settles down.

Ü spirit ever yearning! O heart that knows not rest! The realms of God unite thee Beyond the glowing west

IN MEMORIAM.

ANNA REGINA MARY LEITCH, DIED AT CHU-RUBUSCO, N.Y., JANUARY 19, 1897. When dies the idol of a heart, oh, how

that heart is rent. And gloom pervades where brightness erst was wedded to content; Fond hopes and joys are sadly crushed,

while sorrow's haunting fears Renew each hour the anguish of the mourner's bitter tears; Ah! sad it was, our idol sweet, her charms we could not save,

And now with Christian faith we weep by little Annie's grave. Of intellect the brightest child; of

beauty's form most choice, The admired of friend and str nger, true wisdom in her voice;

Oh who can e'er forget that face, so cheerful and so bland, A model for a sculptor was her dear, angelic hand;

Look, there are her dolls and dishes, her

playthings in the room, That hand no more shall touch them, 'tis mouldering in the tonib.

God pity the hearts of parents, and be their solace now; The casket lid they're closing o'er an only daughter's brow.

One only son beside them; the other went years before To greet his darling sister on bright

Eternity's shore: Suffer them to come this way, for they are precious to Me;

Such is the Kingdom of Heaven, says the Christ of Galilee. Then, Anna dear, farewell; the parting

is sad and forlorn, But Christian Hope points clearly to a resurrection morn: The spirit shall move the dust again,

then will we embrace As God's elect in Paradise, happy, beauti

Thy soul with saints, child of our hearts; sweet be thy sleep, bright eyes, High on that Adirondack slope, till the trumpet bids thee rise. P. J. Leitch.

Montreal, Jan. 19th, 1897.

Most Valuable Sp**ots en Eart**k

Probably the most valuable spots on the face of the earth (as the burial sites in Westminster Abbey cannot be bought with gold) are the four corners where Wall street touches Broad, and the two where it meets Broadway. I cannot guess how large a price one of these might bring in the market now; but \$1,000,000 and \$500,000 more were recently paid for five lots on Broadway

opposite Bowling Green. This was the value of the land alone, as the old build ings it bore were at once torn down; yet, says Philip Hone, a lot in just this place sold in 1829 for only \$19 500. As late as 1840 lots on Cortlandt street could be had for \$1,000, or even for \$700. But a year or two ago the corner of Liberty street and Nassau, measuring seventynine feet along the one, 112 along the other, and about 100 feet in depth, brought \$1 250 000, and this again, for the sake of the land alone.—Century.

Wit and Humor.

First School Boy-I had a nicer time'n you Chris'mus. Second School Boy-Bet yer didn't. Pm sick yet.

"Your father is entirely bald now, isn't be," said a man to the son of a millionaire. "Yes," replied the youth sadly, I'm

the only heir he has left." Mr Jones met Mr. Smith, who he had

heard was dead. Mr. Jones: Hallo, Smith, I thought you had kicked the bucket? Mr. Smith, No dear boy. The fact is I only turned a little pale.

"Your wife has such a liquid voice," said Mr. Fosdick to Mr Tiff. "Yes, that's a pretty good name for it,"

replied Mr. Tiff. Mr. Foedick looked up enquiringly, and Mr. Tiff added:

"It never dries up; I know."--Harper's Bazaar. Tremlow-No more mince pie for me, Maria; I ate a piece yesterday, and last

night I dreamed that your mother was Mrs. Tremlow-That was terrible! Tremlow-Yes, just think how I felt

this morning when I realized it wasn't true.-Judge. Robbins--What is the matter, old man? You look blue!

Bobbins—I am awfully worried! The

old man has just raised my salary \$500. Robbins-I don't see anything in that to worry you.

Bobbins—I do! My wife will want to

live \$1,000 better.-Puck.

A city man visited the family of a relative in the country where he a welcome guest by any means. After the visitor had spent one morning at the breakfast table, the relative said, "Cousin, don't you think your family will miss you painfully. You ought not to leave them alone so much." "By Jove that's so," exclaimed the city man, 1'll telegraph to them to come at once.'

"Did you see the beginning of this trouble?" asked the police judge of a witness against a man who had struck his wife.

Yes, sir, I saw the very commencement of the difficulty. It was about two years ago."

"Two years ago?" "Yes, eir, the clergyman said: 'Will you take this man to be your lawful husband,' and she said: 'I will.'"

The new school boy: A teacher the other day instructed her scholars to draw any figure they could using only three straight lines. A boy accordingly made

three short straight lines. "That is not a figure," said the teacher.' "Yes, it is," retorted the boy.

"What figure?" "A hundred and eleven, was the re-

Early on morning, in a park in Lonlon, a policeman came upon a tramp fast asleep. He ordered him to "wake up and pass on." The weary one opened his eyes, and seeing the policeman, mut tered: "The police are a splendid body of men." The policeman muttered a few words of approbation. "Yes," continued the tramp, "they never fear death." The bosom of the man in blue welled with pride. "And I wondered at that," con-tinued the tramp, "until I looked in the "And I wondered at that," condictionary for the meaning of the word 'death,' and found that it said, 'Death-

The spinster on the platform grew more vehement. She drank two glasses of water from the big white pitcher and pounded the table until the display of glass and crockery were leaped again. .

Death is one long, continued sleep."

"I thank heaven," she cried, am free from all matrimonial chains. What use have I for a husband? I want neither a slave nor a tyrant. I am free; free as air. I can go and come as I please. No door is shut to me, no assembly shuts me out. Is there a solitary gathering to which I may not have free and unrestrained access?"

"Yes," cried a shrill voice in the rear of the hall. "And what is it?" sternly demanded

the spinster, "The coming convention of mothers!" shrieked the voice.

Then the orator turned pale and went and sat down.-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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C. Garceau of chreate cold in chest and broat a laborate and with the same also cured W. G. Mictomber of a long alanding cold.

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TWO MONTHS TO LIVE

THAT WAS WHAT A DOCTOR TOLD MR. DAVID MOORE.

THE REMARKAGLE EXPERIENCE OF ONE WHO WAS AN INVALID FOR YEARS-BIX DOC-TOES TREATED HIM WITHOUT BENEFIT-HE OWES HIS BENEWED HEALTH TO POLLOWING A FRIEND'S ADVICE.

Tom the Ottawa Journal. Mr. David Moore is a well known and Mr. David Moore is a well known and much esteemed farmer living in the county of Carleton, some aix miles from the village of Rice mond. Mr. Moore has been an invalid for some years, and physicians failed to agree as to his ailphysicians failed to agree as to his ailment. Not only this but their treatment failed to restore him to health. Mr. Moore gives the following account. Mr. Moore gives the following account of his illness and eventual restoration to

of his illness and eventual restoration to health. He says:

"My first sickness came on me when I was 69 years of age. Prior to that I had always been a strong healthy man. I had a had cough and was growing weak and in had health generally. I went to now to come to consult a doctor who North Gower to consult a doctor, who, after examining me, said: Mr. Moore I am very sorry to tell you that your case is very serious, so much so that I doubt if you can live two months. He said my trouble was a combination of aathma and bronchitis, and he gave me some medicine and some leaves to smoke which he said might relieve me. I took neither because I felt sure I had neither trouble he said, and that he did not untrouble he said, and that he did not understand my case. Two days later I went to Ottawa and consulted one of the most prominent physicians there. He gave me a thorough examination and pronounced my ailment heart trouble, and said I was liable in my present condition to dron dead at any moment. dition to drop dead at any moment. I decided to remain in the city for some time and undergo his treatment. He

wrote a few lines on a piece of paper wrote a few lines on a piece of paper giving my name and place of residence and trouble, to carry in my pocket in case I should die suddenly. I did not seem to be getting any better under the treatment and finally left the city determined to consult a doctor nearer large grain examined and the home. I was again examined and the idea that I had heart disease was scouted, the doctor saying there was many a man following the plow whose heart was in a worse shape than mine. I remained under the treatment of this doctor for a long time, but got no better. Then my case was made worse by an attack of la grippe, which left behind it a terrible pain in my neck and shoulders. This became so severe that I could not raise my head from my pillow without putting my hand to it and lifting it up. I doctored on until I was trying my sixth doctor, and instead of getting better was getting worse. The last doctor I had advised me to wait until the heat of summer was over when he would blister me for the pains in my neck and shoulders, which he felt sure would relieve it. I was on my way to Richmond to undergo this blistering when I met Mr. Geo. Argue, of North Gower, who told me of the wonderful cure Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had wrought in him, and advised me strongly to try them. I went on to Richmond, but instead of going to the doctor's I bought some Pink Pills and returned home and began using them. Before I had finished my second box there was no room to doubt that they were helping me I kept on taking the Pink Pills, and my malady, which the doctors had failed to successfully diagnose, was rapidly leaving me. The pain also left my neck and shoulders, and after a couple of months treatment I became atrong and healthy. I am now in my 77th year and thank God that I am able to go about with a feeling of good health. I still continue taking the pills occasion-

present condition." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new blood, build up the nerves, and thus drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases they have cur d after all other medicines have failed, thus establishing the claim that they are a marvel among the triumphs of modern medical science. The genuine Pink Fills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," Protect yourself from imposition by refusin; any pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around

ally, feeling sure that for a person of my

age they are an excellent tonic. After the failure of so much medical treatment

I feel sure that nothing else than Pink

Pills could have restored me to my

A Comical Scene.

I was married in India, writes Phil. Rebinson, the author and traveller. I engaged for our honeymoon a little bouse-sixteen miles or so from any other habitation of white man—that stood on the steep white cliff of the Nebudda river, which here flows through a canyon of pure white marble. Close beaide our house was a little hut, where a holy man lived in charge of an adjoining shrine, earning money for himself and for the shrine by polishing little pieces of marble as mementoes for visitors. It was a wonderful place altogether, and while my wife went in to change her dress, the servants laid breakfast on the veranda overlooking the river. At the first clatter of the plates there began to come down from the big tree that over-

shadowed the house, and up the trees that grew in the ravine behind it, from the house roof itself, from everywhere, a multitude of solemn monkeys. They came up singly and in couples and in families, and took their places without moise or fuss on the veranda, and sat there, like an audience waiting for an entertainment to commence. And when everthing was ready, the breakfast all laid, the monkeys all seated—I went in to call my wife.

"Brenkfast is ready and they are all waiting," I said.

"Who are waiting?" she asked in dismay. "I thought we were going to be alone, and I was just coming out in my dressing gown."

"Never mind," I said, "the people about here are not very fashionably dressed themselves. They wear pretty much the same things all the year **.bnu0*

And so my wife came out. Imagine, then, her astonishment. In the middle of the veranda stood her breaktast table,

and all the rest of the space, as well as the railings and the steps, was covered with monkeys, as grave as possible and as motioniess and silent as if they were stuffed. Only their eyes kept blinking and their little round ears kept twitching. Laughing heartily—at which the mon-keys only looked all the graver—my

wife sat down. "Will they eat anything?" asked she
"Try them," I said.
So she picked up a biscuit and threw

it among the company. And the result!
About three hundred monkeys jumped up in the air like one, and just for one instant there was a riot that defies description. The next instant every monkey was sitting in its place as solemn and serious as if it had never moved. Only their eyes winked and their ears twitched.

My wife threw them another biscuit, and again the riot, and then another and another and another. But at length we had given all that we had to give and got up to go. The monkeys at once ose, every monkey on the veranda, and advancing gravely to the steps, walked down them in a solemn procession, old and young together, and dispersed for the day's occupations.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is known to be an honest medicine, and it actually cures when all others fail, Take it now.

NO QUARANTINE.

DETROIT, Mich., February 18.-The recent raising of the quarantine on cattle exported from Canada to this country, and vice versa, has already had an ap preciable effect upon the international trade between Canada and the United States. Several large consignments of cattle and sheep have recently passed through the local customs office and the expropri tion of similar stock to Canada is also increasing.

Deputy Collector Smith, of the Detroit Customs office, says that the reciprocal business in both live stock and meats between the United States and Canada promises to greatly increase because of the raising of the quarantine.

What is the article that removes dandruff, keeps the scalp cool, clean, and pure, changes grey hair to its original color and gives all kinds of hair a charming gloss and brightness? Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer it is now confessed is the great remedy. Try it and prove it. Sold by all chemists at 50 cts. tor a large bottle.

Clear Enough—" Which side of the street do you live on, Mrs. Murphy?" asked a counsel, cross-examining a witness. "On either side, sir. If you go one way it's on the right side, and if you go the other it's on the left."

Scene. Band Promenade.-Mother (to invalid daughter): Which part of the musical programme did you like the best, dear? Daughter: The change of

Married Man: Why don't you get married, Miss Perkins; you're getting to look like a back number. You will

soon be an old maid.

Miss Perkins: If I was as easy to please as your wife was, I should have been married long ago.

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article are most manifest. By though of The "D. & J." Emersion, I have got this of a harkon, cough which had troubled me for ever a year, and have gained considerably in weight. Utiled this is most as well it was glad when the time came at some to take it. T. H. WING, I CM, C E . Montreal

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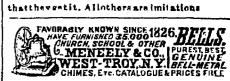
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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.
No. 1377.

Dame Marie Exilda Décario, of the city and district of Montreal, wife common as to property of Narcisse Circé, merchant, of the same place, has this day, with the authorization of a Judge, nstituted an action in separation as to property. against ber said busband.

Montreal, 19th January, 1897. BEAUDIN, CARDINAL, LORANGER & ST. GERMAIN,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Onesime Fournier, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property of

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Arcade Montchamp, gentleman, of the same place, has, this day, sued her said husband in separation as to property. Montreal, December 22nd, 1896. WILBROD PAGNUELO,

Attorney for the Plaintiff

CANADA.
PROVINCE OF QUEERC,
District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT-No. 2052.

Dame Marie Arzelie Josephine Hivon, of the city and district of Montreal, wife of Josephic Couture, of the same place, Mason, indically authorized thereto, Plaintiff; said Joseph Couture. Defendant. An action for separation at to property, has been instituted in this caure.

Montreal, 21st December, 1896

J. F. DUBREUIL.

29-5

Attorney for Plaintiff.

The Minister of Public Works at the Recent Fire-Some Remarks Regarding Stories.

Montreal is blessed with a branch of the Loyal Council of Women, the members of which are supposed to be active in all good works pertaining to the elevation of their less fortunate sisters, but, in spite of their "upward and onward" motio, their good works are often like the child's toy Jack in-a-box-"now you see 'em and now you don't." They are very much in evidence if a poor working | ple of our affections. man smokes his pipe on the street car; their voices ascend to high heaven if any one expectorates in the highways or byways of our city; but where were they when the country rang with the scandal of poor old Mrs. Murphy being lost in the Barron Block fire and no effort made to recover her remains. Was she not one of the "less fortunate sis It would seem not, as this Loyal Council of "Elevators" did not move in the matter. A learned Jesuit once gave an illustration how some good people worked very hard and yet accomplished nothing, by relating how a young lady graduate of one of our first educational institutions devoted a whole year of her life to making a crazy quilt. Had not our modern order of Mrs. Jellebys better 'let up" on their crazy patch work.

An exchange takes the Ave Maria to task for publishing Lady Gilbert's 'John Hallem's Wife," a story reading like a chapter from Rider Haggard's "She," only more weird and uncanny. The Ave Maria gives a very lame explanation when it tells its readers that the story in question should not be taken seriously, as it is fiction. Now, as there is fiction and fiction, stories like "John Hallem's Wife," are certainly out of place in our Catholic publications. Readers of our Lady's Magazine expect only the best and have a right to complain if they do not get it. To say the least it was rather startling to read in one of our best Catholic magazines the story of an evil spirit haunting a woman and how the evil spirit was exercised not by the Ambassador of Him "who cast out devils," but by champs and incantations, something which the catechism forbids. When we want fiction of this kind we can have recourse to the penny dreadful, but we would rather not cultivate a taste for such fiction in the pages of the Ave Maria.

Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast. Milk renders harmless the most deadly serpent of India, and recent events point out the soothing qualities of tea-common, ordinary, every day tea. In the report of the burning of the Parliament House we are gravely informed that the Hon. Mr. Tarte, after herculean but futile attempts to subdue the fire, was persuaded to take some tea mean) live sedate and dignified mem bers of the Council of Canada surrounded the "Irrepressible" and actually perruaded him to take some tea and go to bed. Apart from the serious aspect of the incident this will be good news for the Canadian clergy. Hereafter, when the only Israel assumes his favorite role of Ajax defying the lightning and hurls defiance at the hierarchy, hoping thereby to extinguish the fire of Divine authority, all danger may be averted and cause and country saved by advising him "to take some tea and go to bed."

BABETTE.

A MEMORIAL TABLET

In Monor of John Boyle O'Reilly Presented to the Catholic University of Washington.

The presentation of a memorial tablet to the Catholic University of America in behalf of Mr. A. Shuman, commemorative of the John Boyle O'Reilly statue recently erected in Boston, was made by Mr. C. T. Dukelow, of Boston, last week.

Dr. Consty introduced Mr. Dukelow to the company, who spoke for several minutes in a pleasing manner of the life of John Boyle O'Reilly, and of Mr. Shuman's friendship for him, as also of Mr. Shuman's deep interest in the welfare of the Catholic University, and closed by reading the following letter from Mr. Shu-

"Boston, Feb. 16, 1897.

"The Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty. Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.:-

"My Dear Sir-It affords me infinite pleasure to present to you to day a tablet to be hung in the library of the Catholic University of America, in commemoration of the dedication of the John Boyle O'Reilly memorial in Boston, June 20, 1896.

"I have arranged this tablet in order to preserve in the university the credentials of that eventful occasion, namely, the engraved invitation; one of each of the tickets which admitted to different sections of the pavillion; the medals made from the bronze from which the bust and allegorical group were cast; the programme of expresses; a facsimile of the ribbon with a quotation thereon from O'Reilly's 'The Pilgrim Fathers,' which adorned the wreath with which Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton decorated the bust of the dead poet; the souvenir of the memorial dinner; the Old Glory budges which were presented to the audience by the committee and worn during the ceremonies, and the memorial picture presented by the committee to subscribers to the fund on

Christma, Day, 1896. On the 4th of February, 1892, a mag-

ed friend was presented to the institution by a committee of gentlemen in cluding the Very Rev. William Bryne D.D., Mr. James Jeffrey Roche and myself, representing the people of the city Boston and of the Commonwealth of his adoption, through your illustrious predecessor, the Right Rev. John J. Keane, on which occasion it was my honor and privilege to add my verbal testimonial to the glowing and affectionate tributes which were rendered by other lovers of

O'Reilly represented in the University will occupy a place among the rest of your great men. O'Reilly's personality is past, but his genius will always live, and this tablet will most fittingly evidence the love and the honor conterred upon his memory by the citizens of

"Therefore, I experience great satisfaction to-day in begging your acceptance of this additional record to the memory of our dear friend, who lives in all our hearts and whose face has been enshrined forever within the inner tem-

"With sentiments of the highest personal regard and esteem for yourself and

your coadjutors, I remain, "Very sincerely yours, (Signed) "A. Shuman." Several other gentlemen made speech-

The tablet, which is to be hung in the hall of the McMahon building, will be an addition or an accompaniment to the magnificent bronze bust which was presented five years ago by virious Boston gentlemen.

The Victorian Order of Home Helpers.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, February 15th, 1897.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

Sir,-At a public meeting held in Ottawa on Wednesday, February 10th, at the instance of the National Council of Women of Canada, under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor General. the following resolution was unanimously passed, having been moved by the Hon, Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of the Dominion, and seconded by the Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior:

"That this meeting heartily approves of the general character of the scheme | plain. described as the 'Victorian Order of Home Helpers,' as a mode of commemoration by the Dominion of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, and that a fund be opened for the carrying out thereof."

The need that exists in country and remote districts throughout the Dominion for the services of trained practical women as district nurses seems to be universally admitted, and there appears to be a very general concensus of opinion that no better national scheme could be devised for commemorating Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee than the est blishment on a permanent footing of a Victorian Order of public servants whose patriotic mission it would be to meet this want.

All candidates for this Order will have to undergo an examination and be practically tested as to their fitness for the work which they are to undertake.

The standard for this examination

and go to bed. What a picture! What and the tests to be undergone will be a tableau for history! While the people epjoyed the spectacle of the Dominion who understand the need which has to Parliament going to blazes (the building be met. It is proposed that the co-operations) the properties and medical medical medical medical transfer and medical medical medical transfer and medical medi and the tests to be undergone will be ation of various nospitals and medica men in different parts of Canada be invited in carrying out this examination so that there may be convenient centres for all candidates.

Already such co-operation has been heartily promised in several centres. The examination will especially bear on the three following points:

1. A practical knowledge of midwifery, sufficient to attain a prescribed certi-

ficate. 2. A practical knowlege of First Aid

to the Injured and of simple Nursing. 3. A general knowledge of home-keep ing, simple home sanitation, with the ability of preparing sultable food for

It is proposed that no person under twenty-eight or thirty years of age should be admitted into the Order, and when admitted, an undertaking should be given to continue the work, provided health does not prevent it, for a period of at least three years. A uniform will be provided, and a badge which may take the form of St. Andrew's cross with the letters V.R. Trained nurses who may desire to enter the Order will be made very we come. They will have to pass the examination and be personally approved by the Committee. Women who have already lived in

these country districts, and who are respected, and have the confidence of their neighbours, would be preferable to any others, in many instances, and it would be well to encourage parishes and townships to choose some one whom they know, and send her down to one of the centres where the necessary training could be given. Arrangements will be made whereby candidates can be enabled

to obtain the necessary training. Districts wanting to secure the services of a Home Helper will be required to raise a certain sum towards her maintenance, which they would undertake to give yearly to the Central Committee during her residence, or to provide suitable board and lodging for her and means of conveyance. On application to the Central Committee a suitable Helper will be selected for the district applying, and a grant would be given towards her expenses to meet the sum raised by the district, and her salary would be paid by the Central Commit-

tee. It may be mentioned that the scheme has been most invorably received by the medical men to whom it has been mentioned, and their valuable co-operation in carrying on this work will be anxiously sought for in all districts affected by the

All arrangements should be made so that it should be considered an bonour to belong to this Order and that the members of it should be regarded as

public se mants:
Her Excellency the Countess of Aber-On the 4th of February, 1892, a mag-nificent bronze bust of our dear, lament-acquaint her Majesty's Secretary with

Bagge:-

FIRE TRUE WITNESS, AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, EEBRUARY

"In reply to your telegram the Queen has refrained from expressing approval of any particular scheme for commemorating the Diamond Jubilee, though of course any project for the relief of the sufferings of the sick in Canada will be assured of Her Majesty's sincere

"sympathy.
"(Signed) "Bigge."
It is proposed, therefore, to open a Fund for establishing such an Order of Home Helpers in Canada. Not less than a million dollars should be raised to make the scheme effective. This would mean but a contribution of one dollar from every family in the Dominion. The Bank of Montreal has kindly

undertaken to receive subscriptions for the Victorian Order of Home Helpers in Canada, at any of their branches. The Local Councils of Women will undertake the collection wherever they are formed with the co-operation of others, and it is hoped that committees

for the purpose will be organized in all districts, and Mrs. Edward Griffin, Russell House, Ottawa, has kindly con sented to act as secretary treasurer. Allow me to express the hope that you will bring before your r aders the institution of this Fund as a means whereby a suitable national commemoration of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee may be carried out by the people of the whole Dominion unitedly and in a manner which will both be in accordance with the known wishes of the Queen and be of permanent benefit to all parts of the

carrying out of this scheme need in no way interfere with any local forms of commemcration which may be contemplated.

I remain yours faithfully, ISHBEL ABERDEEN.

RECIPROCITY SENTIMENT

Between the United States and Canada-An American View of the Question.

Under the caption of "Canada Still at the Door," the Boston Globe in a leading article says:

That the eastern states want Canada's bituminous coal free of duty we all know. That the Canadians want anthracite coal free of duty is equally

Both nations, confronting each other in this way, have tried various policies by which they might secure the big end of the stick, but eyen a protracted trial Starr in her "Christian Interpretation of reciprocity was not entirely satisfac-

tory.
Our Canadian neighbors are very persistent. Trials of reciprocity, retalia-tion and bluff have not stilled their yearning for an arrangement with us, and they are now entrenched in Washington determined to secure terms from the incoming administration

The trouble with the Canadians is that han England.

between England and the United States ions"—the gatherings of a Philistine—with a view to retaliation. She still we learn that "the two brightest and threatens us with penalties while trying most promising lights to day in the fir most cases were asking an advance of lo

up another truce with Canada. We are practically independent of her. At any rate the next trade treaty with her should secure for our fishermen good treatment and be really fraternal rather than a one-sided game for "points."

FIRE IN A BOSTON SCHOOL

In a Rush to Escape Danger Ten or Twelve Children were Injured.

A fire in the Everett School, at the corner of Northampton and Tremont Streets, on Friday last, caused a stampede among the pupils, and in the rush to leave the building ten or twelve children were crushed and bruised, but it is thought none are fatally injured.

The fire, which was of a trivial nature in itself, started in a waste basket at 11 o'clock, and was discovered by a scholar. Principal Pritchard ordered the dismissal bell to be rung, and as the children were leaving the building, so ne of them saw the smoke, and, becoming alarmed started to run toward a small porch door on the Northampton Street side. They were quickly followed by others, and in the stampede some were hurt. The injured were taken home or to hospitals At the City Hospital there are nine

cases, but only three of the children are badly injured. They are unconscious, and it is impossible to get their names. Maggie Roach, nine years old, of 2 Thorn Street, is on the dangerous list at the City Hospital, suffering from inhaling smoke. At the City Hospital are

the project that was being planned by Annie Fisher, eleven years old of 78 the National Council, has received the East Canton Street, suffering from exfollowing telegram from Sir Arthur haustion from smoke, Agnes McCarty ten years old, of 210 West Springfield Street, exhaustion from smoke; Madeline Gibbons, of 33 East Concord Street, exhaustion from smoke. Three girls jumped from a window and were caught by spectators, escaping with slight in-

It is believed the fire was caused by one of the girls throwing a lighted match in the waste basket in one of the dress. ing rooms, and on that theory the police and the Fire Marshal are at work. They will give no names, but they express confidence of making out a case.

[CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE]

OUR REVIEWER.

THE CATHOLIC SCHOOL AND HOME MAG-AZINE, for February, contains a brief article, "Lenten Thoughts," by its editor, Rev. Thomas J. Consty, D.D. In the Education department, the "Installation of the New Rector" briefly sketches the ceremonials and festivities attending Dr. Conaty's installation as Rector of the Catholic University of Washington.

"Three May Days," a story of Lourdes, is concluded, and the New Testament Studies and Bible Stories supply though a for the Sunday School pupil. This month, issue completes the fitth volume. Studies and Biole Stories supply though a Each 34x22 inches; ordinary retail price \$10 each; given away for \$1.25 each, or \$3.50 the set of three; rarriage paid of any address in postal union; cash with order; inspection invited; the supply month's issue completes the fifth volume and year of the Magazine.

Each 34x22 inches; ordinary retail price \$10 each; given away for \$1.25 each, or \$3.50 the set of three; rarriage paid of any address in postal union; cash with order; inspection invited; the supply and year of the Magazine.

SURSUM CORDA is an annual publication containing the records of the Confeaternity of S. Gabriel, supplemented with choice re-ding matter contributed by various well-known author. In the ountry.

It will of course be observed that the arrying out of this scheme need in no stone, Mrs. Mary T. Waggaman, Mary ay interfere with any local forms of F. Nixon, Jane M. Cave, Rev. H. 1. Henry, Mary Angela Spellisy and Rev Thomas F. Clancy are the contributors.

THE CATHOLIC READING CIRCLE REVIEW.

always bright and interesting, especially to the ambitious and thoughtful student, comes to us with a choice assortment of literary and historical matter. The frontispiece is a portrait of the newlyelected President of the Catholic Summer School of America, Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, Rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral New York. The opening article, "Introduction to the Study of Tennyson," is from the pen of Maurice Francis Egan. and in it he criticises the Memoriam," granting it the fullest merit of artistic beauty, and considering it a sympathetic flection of human feelings, a barren production to the spiritual view of Catholic faith. Eliza Allen of Christian Art" suggests that the Pagan examples of Art be omitted from the text-books, and, beginning with the Art of the Catacombs, the Christian forms be followed down to our own century, for the preparation of youth, Jean Mack's translation from the French of Paul Allard of "History of the Persecutions" is continued. Helena T. Goes-mann, M. Ph., in the fourth of her series they talk sentiment but mean the best of "Summer Screeds," analyzes and deend of the bargain. They will buy of scribes the Catholic Summer School of England every time that England offers America in a clever, chatty style that the best terms, and will buy our goods reminds one of the writer's own bright only when we can do better by them personality. The only poem of the than England. Canada has played the role of the dog contributed by Henry Coyle. Rev. in the manger rather too heavily. She has been unreasonable in the fisheries as a Sovereign," is concluded in matter. She has tried to stir up troubles this issue. In "Current Notes and Opinhetman England and the Maria of the street of the mament of Catholic poetry are, without Perhaps there is no hurry about fixing doubt, Father Tabb and Louise Imogen Guiney." The Teacher's Council contains a learned study of "Science and OS.B. 'Studies in American History," O'Hagan, M.A., Ph. D., the Canadian itte-ateur, continues his analysis of American Literature, and 'Social Discontent and its Remedy" is briefly handled by Morgan M. Sheedy.

A Funny World.

A Chinese boy got into the United States and set about earning his living by work. The Christian people, acting secording to law, seized, imprisoned and shipped him back to china at a cost of over \$1,000. Then they take up another subscription to aid in converting the heathen-out in China.-Hamilton

Bank of England notes are made from new white linen cuttings-never from anything that has been worn. So care fully is the paper prepared that even the number of dips into the pulp made by each workman is registered on a dial by machinery.

There are three habitual criminals in Landon to every two policemen.

Truth crushed to earth may rise again, but by the time she is ready to move, Mamie Jones, eleven years old, of 38 the lie that knocked her down has Hammond Street, with a broken arm; gained several miles in the race.

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At Prices that You Won't See Quoted Elsewhere,

Don't think for a moment that the following brief summary contains all of the real bar;ain news of this department, it would take a page of this paper to do it. Only a few prices just to give you an idea of the values we are now offering:

Nice line of Satin Striped Muslin, open patterns, regular & line. Now.... Canvas Crash, the right thing for Dish Towelling, regularly sold 7c. Now.

Real Irish Linen Unbleached Damask for Table Cloths, 58 in. wide, never sold less than Soc. Now.

25c yd

65 doz. Cotton Towels, Diaper fin-ish, size 28x45 regular \$1,60 line 5c yd ish, size zoxto regum. 25 doz. Damask Napkins, 3 size, the price is \$2 25 dozen, get a dozen now at

10c ea

We have about forty White Quilts, "Samples." Some soiled and mussed a little from handling. You can buy them now at One Third Less than their whole-

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I. LA MADONNA DEI ANSIDEI. By Raphael. The original recently purchased by the British Nation for \$350,000.

The Most Rev. John Walsh, Archbishot of Toronto, writes:

TORONTO. February 4th, 897.

Please accept my sinctre thanks for your kindness in sending me a copy of Raphael's famous Madonna dei Ansidei I heartily approve of the objects of the National Art Society, and wish it all the success it so well deserves Your Society if well patronized and encouraged, should sooner or later banish from the home of our necole the vulgar daubs that no of our people the vulgar daubs that nor dishonor their walls, and should exercise a most healthy educational influence is educating the taste and inspiring the minds of our Canadian youth with the love of the beautiful and the true. Yo may add my name to the list of you

2. THE SHEPHERD OF JERUSALEM. By P B Morris, A. R A. 3. THE GOOD SHEPHERD. By Dobson, R. A.

National Art Society, 3 Snowdon Chambers, 1-2 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

Live Stock Markets.

LONDON, February 22.—There was a weaker feeling in the market for cattle, and prices show a decline of 4c to 4c as compared with this day week, choice States being quoted at 111c and Argentine at 10c. On account of a short supply of sheep and a good demand, the market was strong and prices show an advance of te to lic, choice being quoted at 12c to 124c.

A private cable received from Liverpool noted an advance in the price of Canadian cattle of 1, quoting choice at 11c, while States cattle were unchanged at 114c, sheep at 11c, and lambs at 144c.

MONTREAL, February 22.-English advices to day were somewhat conflicting, cables from London being weaker for cittle, and noted a slight decline, while for sheep they were strong and higher, and advices ir im Liverpool were firmer for Canadian cattle, and unchange: for American. Recent schual sales of Canadian sheep showed a loss of three shillings per head, but at to-day's prices in London they probably let out with a small profit. Locally the market was somewhat disappointing to holders of butchers' stock in view of the recent advance at Toronto and the cating the vance at Toronto. and the active trade reported there last Friday. On the other hand there was a good demand for export cattle which was held principally at the Stock Yards, and about 200 head change I hands at 31c to 4c per lb., to fill up this week's space.

At the East End Abattoir market the receipts of live stock were 600 cattle, 100 sheep, 100 lambs and 50 calves. Notwithstanding the active demand from American and export buyers and the advance in prices noted in the Toronto market on Friday last, there was little, if any, response to the same here, principally due no doubt to the fact that the supply was in excess of the requirements of the trade, and as holders in per lb., buyers in consequence showed a disresition to hold off, and trade on the whole was slow. The top prices paid for the best cattle offered were 31c to 31c the Sciences," by Rev. Gregory Bechtold, | while fair to good sold at 21c to 3c, and common to inferior at 14c to 24c per 1b. by Marc F. Valette, LL.D., treats of the live weight. In sheep the feeling was early discoverers and navigators. Thomas firmer owing to small supply, for which the demand was better, and sales were made at 3c to 31c per lb. The demand for lambs was good and prices were maintained at the recent advance, with sales of straight lots at 41c to 41c, and mixed lots at 41c per lb. live weight Calves met with a fair sale at prices ranging from \$2 to \$10 each as to size

and quality. The feature of the Point St. Charles Is so large and complete that we are propared on the shortest notice to undertake all classes of market was the stronger feeling for live hogs, and prices advanced 15c per 100 lbs., which is due to the small receipts. The demand was good, and sales of straight light weights were made at \$4.60 to \$4.75, and mixed lots at \$4.25 per 100 lbs. Trade in cattle was slow, owing to the fact that local dealers generally filled their wants in the Toronto market consequently no sales were made and the stock was forwarded to the above market.

She-How do you account for the fact that a woman learns typewriting so much easier than a man? He-Oh, she has so much more in prospect.—Indianapolis Journal.

Father-Wait a year, my son, and you may feel very different.

Son (confidently)—I've tested my love for Miss Higgins and I know it cannot change I've played golf with her and till I want her for my wife.—Household



A SESSION OF THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH (Crown side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the district of Montreal, will be held in the Court House, in the City of Montreal. On Monday, the 1st Day of March Next,

at TEN o'clock in the Forencon.

In consequence, I give public notice to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Jail of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there; and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said district, that they must be present, then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other Documents, in order to do those things. which belong to them in their respective capaci-

J. R. THIBAUDEAU.

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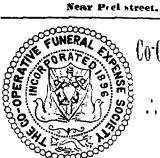
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